

May abolish SPAF

Board to act on tuition tonight

by Todd Johnstone

Tonight, the LCC Board of Education will take action on proposals, by the LCC Administration, to abolish the Special Program Activity Fund (SPAF) system and to increase tuition for next year by 26 percent.

The proposals were drafted and recommended by Dean of Students Jack Carter.

Carter's tuition proposal will raise tuition next year from \$100 to \$126 per term for full time students and from \$10 to \$10.50 per credit hour a term for part-time students.

The proposed tuition increase is being opposed by the Coalition of Concerned Citizens Against Tuition Increase. The coalition includes representatives from campus organizations such as OSPIRG, M.E.Ch.A. (a Chicano student group), the Student Government, the Native American Student Association and the LCC Association of Veterans.

During a meeting Monday, the Coalition planned its strategy for tonight's Board meeting.

"Wednesday night you have got to pack people in the meeting," advised OSPIRG member Michael Roche. Coalition representatives also said they plan to fight the passage of the LCC budget if the proposed tuition hike is approved.

Carter's proposal concerning SPAF recommends that the Board "Eliminate the SPAF fee as a separate item and include that portion of the fee that supports Athletics, Health Services and the TORCH as a part of tuition. Establish a separate fee for ASLCC. The budget for Athletics, Health Services and the TORCH would follow the same development and approval process as other general fund supported programs. Student Government would develop its budget, based on anticipated revenue from this fee, and submit it for Board approval. Revenue currently received from vending machines and the LCC Bookstore could be included as part of ASLCC's revenue or as otherwise determined by the Board."

The proposed abolishment of SPAF is vigorously opposed by both the SPAF Committee and by representatives of programs partially supported through the SPAF system.

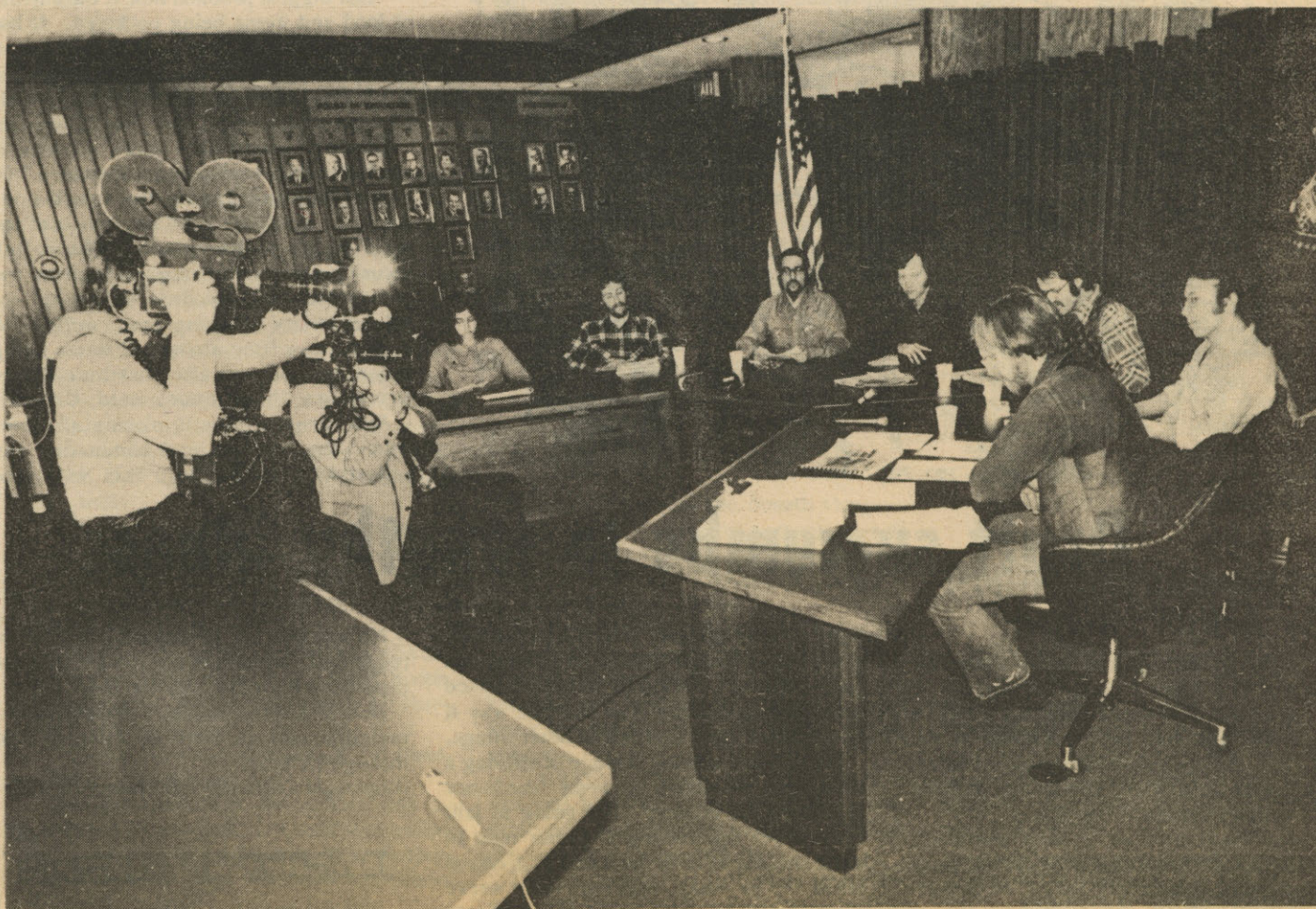


photo by Jeff Hayden

Coalition holds press conference

by Todd Johnstone

Yesterday, the Coalition of Concerned Citizens Against Tuition Increase held a press conference in which it expressed the reasons behind its opposition to a proposed raise in tuition at LCC.

The coalition said if the proposed tuition increase is approved, it will attempt to defeat LCC's operating levy for next year. The group says it will attempt to do this by presenting information to Lane County

voters, which it says points out "the fat in the LCC budget."

Press members attending the meeting included representatives from T.V. stations KZEL and KVAL, radio station KASH and from the TORCH.

The coalition includes representatives from campus organizations such as OSPIRG, M.E.Ch.A. (a Chicano Student group), the Student Government, the Native American Student Association and

the LCC Association of Veterans.

Robert McMaster, facilitator of the coalition said the tuition increase is not justified because:

*The financial burden, he claims, of supporting education is not being shared by the LCC Administration. McMaster said administrators are receiving increases in benefits and salaries, while students, many of whom are on a fixed income, are being confronted with a 26 per cent increase in tuition.

*There exists, he says, surplus money in certain general fund line accounts; specifically, those line accounts dealing with travel, fees and dues, outside services and contingency funds.

*In his opinion, the 26 per cent increase will not lead to an improvement of the quality of education at LCC nor to a greater diversity in educational offerings at LCC.

Students are facing a 26 per cent tuition increase when the inflation rate is 11.4 per cent continued on back cover.

Drug alert sounded

Some local amphetamines loaded with strychnine

A sample of illicit (street) amphetamine purchased in Eugene, Oregon, submitted to the Drug Information Center's anonymous street drug analysis project has been analyzed to actually contain extremely hazardous ingredients, capable of producing lethal effects in users.

The alleged content of the sample was

amphetamine, a common stimulant which is available medically by prescription. Illicit preparations of the drug are regularly available on the street usually as a small (1/4" diameter) white tablet with a cross-score on one side. For the past year, the rate of misrepresentation among alleged street amphetamine has been on the rise. Common actual ingredients have included a variety of minor stimulants and "cold medications." In December, 1975, for instance, the center analyzed (10) different combinations of substances sold as amphetamine in white, cross-scored tablets.

Today, the center received the results of an analysis which showed the presence of the substances brucine (dimethoxystrychnine), Strychnine and ephedrine. This sample of alleged street amphetamine was also a white, cross-scored tablet, indistinguishable in appearance from other such preparations currently available on the illicit market. The presence of Brucine and Strychnine constitute a major health hazard to users of the preparation.

Both brucine and strychnine are capable of producing violent convulsions when used in even small quantities. Dosages from 15 mg. (in children) to 30-60mg. (in adults) can be lethal in the absence of immediate medical attention. Although this is the first sample analyzed in Oregon to contain strychnine, samples in the San Francisco-Bay area have been known to contain that substance for the last two-three months. The presence of ephedrine in the Eugene sample increases the hazard potential of the brucine and strychnine due to additive drug interac-

tions.

Street amphetamine users normally consume a number of cross-top whites during the course of what is called a "run." A "run" may involve staying up all night to study, driving all night, or simply using street amphetamines daily to cope with depression. Even nightly "runs" may see the user consume 10-15 of the tablets. It is extremely possible that such a composition of the brucine/strychnine/ephedrine cross-tops will give the user a lethal dose of the substances, especially if the user is young.

How widely this particular type of cross-type is distributed in Oregon at the present time is unknown. However, trends documented by the center's analysis project would strongly suggest that these same tablets are now, or soon will be, available to illicit amphetamine users in other parts of the state.

At this time, ALL cross-top white tablets sold as amphetamine, or speed, or uppers, should be considered lethal pending analysis of their contents. Therefore, the University of Oregon Drug Information Center is advising all purchasers of street amphetamine to have their samples analyzed. Analysis is provided free and anonymously through the following agencies: The Drug Information Center, Eugene, Sunflower House, Corvallis; Helpline, Inc., Medford; Open Family Clinic, Coos Bay/North Bend; and the Multnomah Drug Analysis Project, Portland. Residents in other parts of the state may call the Drug Information Center in Eugene. These agencies should be telephoned for instructions and procedures.

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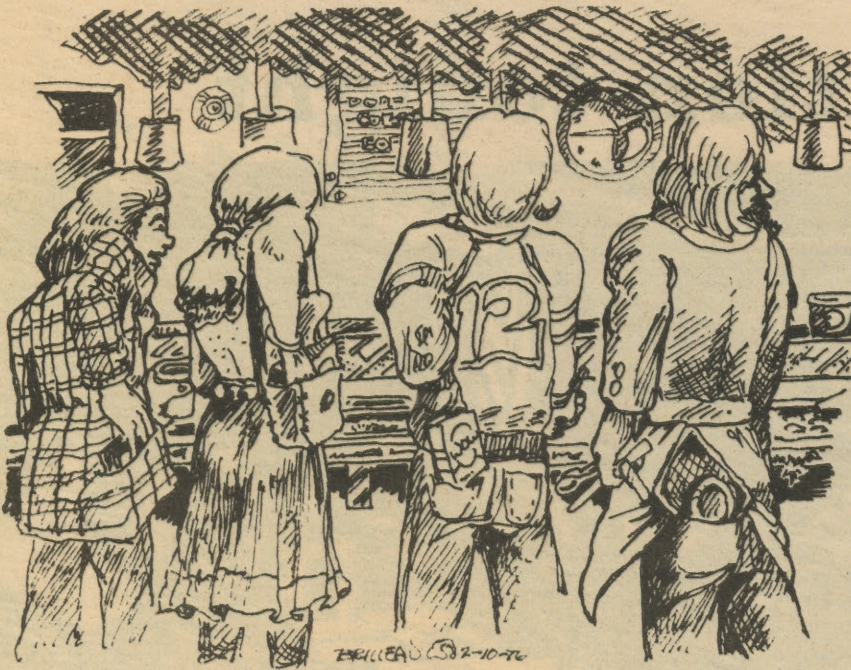
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Food thefts may cause price raises

Goodwin may lock up food



by Minnie Pacheco

If the amount of items being ripped-off is not reduced, higher costs on the menus at the LCC Restaurant and Cafeteria may result in the near future, said Fred Goodwin, Director of Manning's Inc., the company handling LCC food service.

"Our biggest problem now is the amount of food and items being pocketed. It has become so outrageous that in one day of 100 items placed on the self-service racks (such as potato chips and health foods) only 25 were actually paid for," says Goodwin.

Goodwin stated that more security is needed in the evening hours (between 7:00 and 10:00) and during the lunch hour (between 11:00 and 1:00) when most of the rip-offs are taking place. Chain link security gates are being planned at the present time and Goodwin is looking into the possibility of hiring more workers to help cut down the amount of items being stolen, but this will also constitute higher prices on the menus, said Goodwin.

Another possibility is placing all items behind the counters and eliminating any self-service areas, but this will also

increase the amount of workers behind the counters and increase food prices, he says.

The salad bar area is also victimized. Students can make their own salad at the bar, but Goodwin says people making their own salads also use the salads on their sandwiches and use the salad dressings to extreme amounts.

He explains the company has had to purchase new bowls and utensils to replace those that have been taken.

Goodwin stated that until better security and changes in the Food Service Department can be made, the only solution at the present time may be to eliminate those items that are being stolen.

A survey held several weeks ago to aid in changes in the food services has not returned from Manning's San Francisco office but Goodwin says that the survey results should be in soon. The survey was taken to determine student preference of foods, and also general complaints students have against the food services, the results should aid in complying with students wants, says Goodwin.

Draft succumbs to lengthy illness

By Arthur Hoppe

The Draft died quietly in its sleep last week after a lengthy illness. It was 28.

Selective Service Director Byron Pepitone, who had been presiding at the bedside, finally pulled the plug by terminating the Draft's last remaining artificial life support system -- the lottery.

The Draft had been in a seriously weakened condition since 1972 when it was deprived of its primary source of energy, young men. Thus, with the termination of the now-meaningless lottery, it simply ceased to function.

Of surprise and concern to many was that it had died a natural death.

Born in 1948 out of the cold war by fear, the Draft was widely admired in its youth as a builder of character. Known then as "Universal Military Training," it was viewed as a benevolent scoutmaster who took poor, weak, bewildered youth and instilled in them the manly virtues of strength, order and discipline.

But by the time it reached its prime in the 1960's, no one had a kind word for it. The young had come to exorcise loathsome beast that threatened their very lives. To its old defenders it was now, at best, a necessary evil -- an embarrassment like the dog at the other end of the leash.

For it was their creature, this Draft. After all, it was their role to dream up

patriotic wars to fight. And it was the duty of the young to fight them. The Draft was their enforcer. But the old, if pressed would shrug and say that was the way it was and look away and talk of other things.

The old saw nothing strange in offering a young man the choice between "the honor of serving his country" and going to jail. They never felt forcing a young man to labor cheaply at tasks he hated was forced labor -- or that making him serve involuntarily in a cause he despised was involuntary servitude. They talked of other things.

They talked of other things while the Draft imprisoned in the armed services close to five million of their offspring over the years -- killing or wounding more than a third of a million of them in the process.

They talked of other things even when the young at last rebelled -- rallying and rioting, fleeing and going to jail. "It's the war," said the old. But to the young, the Draft came before the war. If the old wanted a war, that was one thing. But to make the young fight and die in that war . . .

And so the Draft turned the young against their own country, against their own government, against their own parents. And the wounds still linger.

In the end, the old allowed the Draft to die, not because they thought it immoral or dangerous to democracy, but merely because they no longer needed it. And they still prefer to talk of other things.

No services are scheduled. No flowers requested. No mourners invited. Let the dead bury the dead, say the old.

But, if I were young, I should rise at midnight and go forth to drive a stake through its heart.

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LETTERS

Hit and sneak off: Der fenderbender

A note to the creep who hit my beige V.W. last Thursday (2-5) behind the Science Bldg.

Maybe you don't have insurance some people don't these days

But didn't you ever learn

That simple courtesy pays?

You could have left a note

That said "sorry about that"

No, you smashed my fender

looked both ways - and scat!

You'll get yours someday my friend

But it won't be from me

If I were to ram your car

I wouldn't turn and flee.

I have as little money as you

But you would get my apology.

Carol Norton

Lost tan briefcase

REWARDREWARD***REWARD

One of our senior citizen students lost a tan zippered plastic envelope containing a black binder, construction estimates and drafting pens. But most importantly, two years of school notes were contained in the envelope. He desperately needs the notes. He believes it was lost on the LCC campus Jan. 30, 1976. If you know of its whereabouts, please contact Tom Johnstone at 686-9667. He is offering a reward.

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Member of Oregon Community College Newspaper Association and Oregon Newspaper Publishers Association.

The TORCH is published on Wednesdays throughout the regular academic year.

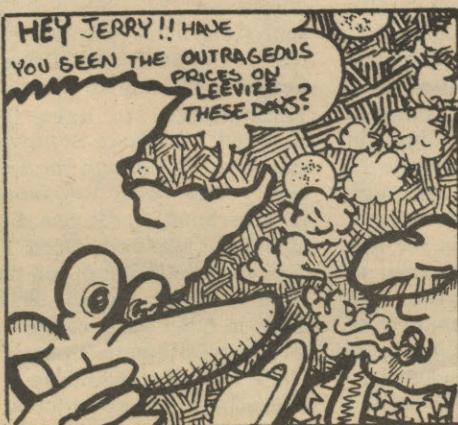
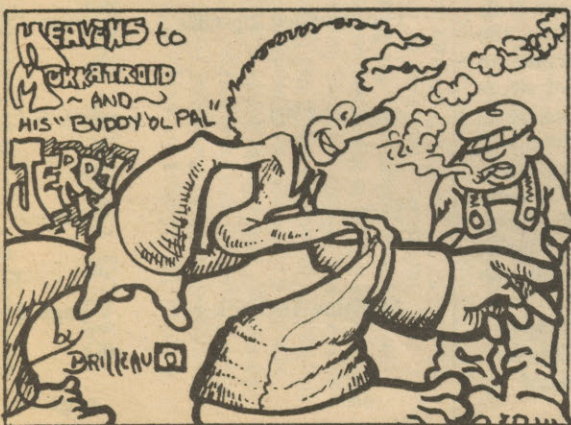
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Forums are intended to be a marketplace for free ideas and must be limited to 500 words. Letters to the editor are limited to 250 words. Correspondence must be typed and signed by the author. Deadline for all submissions is Friday noon.

The editor reserves the right to edit for matters of libel and length.

All correspondence should be typed or printed, double-spaced and signed by the writer.

Mail or bring all correspondence to: TORCH, Lane Community College, Room 206 Center Building, P.O. Box 1E, 4000 East 30th Avenue, Eugene, Oregon 97401; Telephone, 747-4501, Ext. 234.



THIS STRIP IS FOR ERIC HORNOR AND TO THE MIRACLE OF BIRTH!

Student, 25, succumbs

An LCC student collapsed in class on Thursday, Feb. 5, and later succumbed at Sacred Heart Hospital, Eugene.

Donald Wolgamott, 25, of Eugene suffered a heart stoppage at 8:10 a.m., according to LCC Health Services Coordinator Laura Oswalt. LCC Nurse Carol Metzler administered heart massage and a student, Jerry Greenleaf, gave mouth to mouth resuscitation until Wolgamott was transported to Sacred Heart. Wolgamott expired a few hours later, in spite of the efforts of the emergency crew.

According to Pathologist Edward Wilson, who conducted the autopsy, no confirmed cause of death has been determined. A biopsy is presently being run at the U of O medical school for the possible presence of drugs in Wolgamott's system.

Also a student at Northwest Christian College, Wolgamott was a native of Coquille, Oregon, where his funeral services were held on Monday, Feb. 9.

LCC Mother initiates parental access file

by Kathy Monje

After a recent and frightening experience, LCC student and parent Stormy Diven has instituted a parental access file in the Women's Awareness Center (WAC), Rm. 221B, Center Bldg.

The importance of babysitters' having a way to contact parents attending LCC became evident to Diven when her housekeeper found her 18 month old daughter with an open bottle of Pine-Sol, a disinfectant.

Attempts by the housekeeper to reach Diven through the college switchboard produced no results. The assumption of most student/parents that if something happens to a child the parent will be contacted is wrong, says Diven. "It was three hours after the baby drank it that my housekeeper found me in the cafeteria. It could have been too late." Fortunately the child had not drunk enough to hurt her.

Parental permission is necessary before physician or hospital emergency room treatment can be obtained.



With the help of WAC staff members, Diven has set up a file in which parents can leave cards stating their names, class schedules and free time occupations. In an emergency, the babysitter can call the WAC and a staff member will locate the

parent. "This file is not only for women, but also for men who are parents. However, it is the parent's responsibility to get his or her names and schedules in the file," Diven said.

Gestalt, here and now

A free Gestalt growth and experience group will meet at 6 pm on Wednesdays, starting tonight at the White Bird Clinic, which is located at 341 E. 12th St. in Eugene.

Organizer Douglas Parker says Gestalt is a "school of psychotherapy involving experience of the immediate here and now." Parker says individuals participating in the sessions will experience growth in the knowledge of one's self. He says interested people should just show up.

For more information call 342-8255 and ask for Douglas or Curly.

OIT to visit LCC

On Friday, Feb. 27th, representatives from the Oregon Institute of Technology (OIT) will visit LCC. They will set up in the LCC cafeteria to talk with students and other interested people from 12:30 to 2:00 pm.

UofO to hold visitation

The University of Oregon (U of O) will send people from their campus to present verbal and printed information on the U of O to LCC students. They will visit on Monday, Mar. 1, from 9:00 am to 1:00 pm in the LCC cafeteria.

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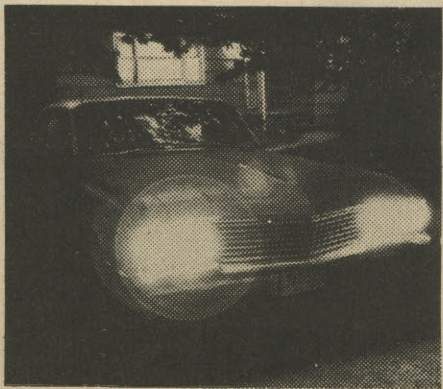
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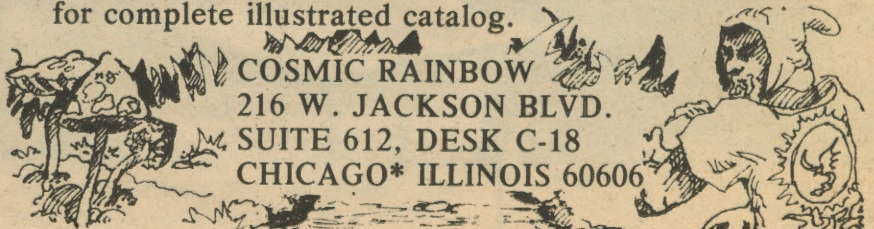
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Affirmative

Action

Workshop

A day off to study the goals of equal opportunity

by Scott Stuart

The faculty and staff of Lane Community College -- numbering near 500 people -- took a day off from classes and business Friday, Feb. 6, to discuss Affirmative Action.

Affirmative Action is tied to the goals of equal opportunity, a work environment without discrimination, and increasing use of the skills of minorities, women, and handicapped employees. During the day there were speakers, panel discussions, and many group meetings centered on this single subject--and its several facets.

The workshop began at 9:30 a.m. in the Theatre of the Performing Arts Building. LCC President Eldon Schafer said in his welcoming remarks that LCC had done a lot towards Affirmative Action, but still has a long way to go.

John Bish, assistant director for employment relations for the National Education Association, (NEA) checked off the legal aspects of Affirmative Action, and the different ways that a program can be formulated.

According to the law there are five legal minorities: Blacks, Asians, First Americans, [Native Americans], Spanish Surnamed people, and women. Bish explained to the largely white, middle-class crowd how an Affirmative Action plan might be instituted, in a step by step program, to make an institution's labor force reflect the make-up of society.

Bish cited several federal laws which put teeth into the Affirmative Action concept--The Equal Pay Act of 1963, the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Presidential Executive Orders, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967, and the Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972.

First, Bish pointed out, employment is, by law, divided into categories. In a handout entitled "A Graphic Approach to the Development of AAP Goals and Objectives," major employment categories are defined as Administrative, Management, Academic Faculty, Secretaries, Custodians and Clerks, and Special/Technical. Bish said charts should show distribution of employees in these categories so employers can then determine the distribution of minorities and women. Then it's possible to set employment goals.

That's when it gets to wringin' your hands time," said Bish. He said employers can choose to hire according to national Labor Force figures, or according to national population figures, but the law says that employment goals should reflect the distribution of minorities and women from which the employees have been recruited. Bish then spoke of time lines, charts and graphs, but added, "Affirmative Action deals with people, not jobs. But he also said any employer of 50 people or more which receives over \$50,000 in federal funds must have an Affirmative Action Plan. He ended his talk by saying that the formation of an Affirmative Action program is complex and difficult under the best conditions. It must be done systematically and with lots of information. What is needed, Bish concluded, is a program that does not split people apart.

Shirly Gold, president of the Oregon Federation of Teachers, spoke of the human question of Affirmative Action. She urged all people to examine themselves and their own experiences.

"Each of you in your own way has been involved in Affirmative Action activities in

political movements or whatever," said Gold.

Gold also spoke of models, people who have inspired her towards a certain idea.

"I sincerely feel we all act subjectively," Gold said. She went on to say that if we examine ourselves and the people we look towards we can keep following a valuable course, or change ourselves as a result of our examination. Interjected into her talk were many anecdotes about people she had seen as models. Her models, mostly women, were people who got involved with fighting for human rights and the rights as people as employees.

After a twenty minute coffee break, a panel discussion was held on Affirmative Action at LCC. Jonathan West, LCC's Equal Opportunity advisor moderated and introduced the speakers.

"Whoever controls employment," West pointed out, "controls Affirmative Action."

Catherine Lauris, an editor of U of O publications and a member of the LCC Board of Education, was the first panel member to speak. She explained that the Board endorses Affirmative Action, but is hung up, as we all are, by 1,000 years of prejudice.

"We are all trying to do something to raise our consciousness," Lauris added.

Lauris said that she'd rather work towards the abolition of war, poverty and unemployment, but sees now that Affirmative Action needs more action.

Lauris said that people over 40 or 50 must forget the past--they should be aware of the new generation and think about the world they will live in. Lauris predicts that in the future the world will have more

people and fewer resources, and so she believes that it is the job of teachers to open the students to the awareness of the problems they will be facing.

LCC tends to put people down with a patronizing, Papa-knows-best attitude, Laura believes. She then listed some ways to correct this attitude.

First, men and women should be treated as people. They share humanity. Likenesses should be stressed, and if a woman wants to take welding, she should be encouraged.

Men should be encouraged to get into child care courses, home economics, music and art. If people find out they can't do something, Lauris feels it should be their decision.

Lauris believes we should avoid stereotypes-- if we can stop using "he" for both he or she, it would be a big advancement, she said while discussing language barriers. Lauris ended her talk saying that it is the job of teachers to create men and women in the classroom who will be equal partners in making a new and better world.

Jan Brandstrom, who Jonathan West described as more than just an LCC counselor, pointed out some basic LCC problems, and gave some suggestions.

Her one point, like Lauris, was sexism in language. The use of "he" all the time gives women the feeling they are left out. She told the audience that out of 940 uses of the word he in a children's dictionary, 744 referred to male gender, and only four per cent of the usage was as a generic term meaning either male or female.

Brandstrom urged people to find support with others in the struggle for affirmative action. She urged men to get together and

photos by Linda Alani





photos by Linda Alaniz

discuss their concerns and how Affirmative Action effects them.

Brandstrom mentioned that there is a problem with the way job descriptions are written, and that the number of female minority faculty employees at LCC is not very high.

She mentioned that there is also reverse discrimination. Males are being encouraged into female roles, but she said she would like to see females in male roles first. At this comment, a male sounding groan ran through the crowd. Females, she pointed out, feel uncomfortable about crossing sociological barriers.

Brandstrom then delved into how people are placed on salary schedules. Are men and women given equal credit for previous experience? She asked why housewives don't receive credit for having administrative jobs.

Comparing the policy of some institutions (but not LCC) to award credit for military experience.

Brandstrom said, "When women risk their lives by having children, they should also get credit on a salary scale."

Brandstrom then predicted that change will come from the classified female employees at LCC, whom she described as a sleeping giant.

"To refuse to grow and change is to atrophy and die," as she turned the floor over to Margaret Lumpkin, chairperson of the OFT Committee on Human Rights at Oregon State University.

"I believe in Affirmative Action, even though it's not working for me...yet," was Lumpkin's opening remark.

Lumpkin said that Affirmative Action is concerned with human relations, and is good management. She said that we should dedicate ourselves to the idealism that began 200 years ago, with knowledge and the law. After all, she added, we are all Americans.

Lumpkin then set out to answer the question: What can Affirmative Action give to us?

The answer, in Lumpkin's estimation is a set of standards we can use to make sure we have been given our rights under the law. Affirmative Action can give us openness in administration. She added in hiring practices, one should define the criteria used before picking the candidate.

According to Lumpkin, Affirmative Action can give us a new look at integrity. **We preach that we need skills and competency, but people think that it's not what you know, it's who you know.**

A place with an Affirmative Action program is a healthier place to work, Lumpkin believes, because everyone feels they have a fair chance. In the past, Lumpkin said, people felt that competition is the backbone of our society (as long as we don't have to compete with the aged, handicapped, women or minorities). Lumpkin feels that an Affirmative action program would bring about true competition for jobs at LCC.

She pointed out that Affirmative Action can correct cultural deprivation. Oregon is about 95 per cent Anglo/West-European. Affirmative Action can bring other cultures to us and help us to overcome our prejudices.

To Lumpkin, Affirmative Action means that equally qualified minorities should be given job preference until they are hired in the same ratio as exist in the community.

The most critical areas for Affirmative Action right now at LCC are, according to Lumpkin, student employment, part-time teachers, classified assistants and representatives on decision making committees. Discrimination is a legally definable act, said Lumpkin, "so know your rights."

"I have some good news and I have some bad news," said Phyllis Van Zyl, president of the Oregon Education Association (OEA). "It's going to be short, but you are going to listen."

The goal of the OEA, according to Van Zyl is protection of legal human rights for teachers. The issues, which Van Zyl described as larger than life, are the employment of teachers and administrators through Affirmative Action: equal opportunity for students; and abiding by the rules of the Affirmative Action program. The OEA, will do whatever is necessary to see that the laws are obeyed, she said.

She also pointed out that sexual preference, (lesbians and homosexuals), could fall under the Affirmative Action program.

Stereotyping in textbooks should be dealt with. Van Zyl feels that there is no reason we should pay taxes to perpetuate stereotypes.

Van Zyl said that the preponderant attitude among administrators is to put off Affirmative Action for "as long as you can get away with it." Responsibility starts at

the top, but action comes from below. It is you, Van Zyl said, who make the changes.

At the end of the panel discussion, George Russel, Affirmative Action Director for School District 4-J, said that the biggest obstacle to Affirmative Action was administrators.

Russel said that problems in staff reduction and budget are becoming excuses to put off Affirmative Action. Affirmative Action is seen as a diversion to administrators real work, Russel claimed.

He pointed out three areas of confusion. The difference between non-discrimination and Affirmative Action, preferential hiring, and the hang-up with traditional standards of hiring.

Non-discrimination, said Russel, means not doing something. It is passive. Affirmative Action is positive action being taken to eliminate discrimination.

Preferential hiring, according to Russel is done because a system discriminates. It is done to remediate wrongs, make things whole and correct discrimination. When two people are equally qualified for a job you hire a minority to match where the system lacks, Russel explained.

Russel also explained that 30 years ago administrators thought that the quality of standards for hiring would suffer from hiring women and minorities because few of them were qualified. But he added that it may not have been discrimination by intent, but now when there is a disproportion of minorities and women, it is up to the administration to prove it is not discriminating.

"Affirmative Action is getting off your butts, and going out and finding women and minorities and getting them hired." Russel said.

At that point, West asked if there were any questions, but everyone was heading for the doors to eat lunch.

At 3 pm Ted Romoser, an instructor in the Language Arts department, moderated a forum.

Some of the comments originating from the group discussions were:

"Is Affirmative Action really becoming reverse discrimination against white males."

"Why take time for a workshop when we should be devoting time to the students."

"The workshop is a waste of time because we're not involved in Affirmative Action."

"The Administration will do whatever it wants regardless of what we want."

"Affirmative Action officials are only tokens unless they get involved in the decision power."

At this point, Jonathan West, LCC's Affirmative Action representative was asked if he was involved in the decision-making process at LCC. West said he was not. He said that he is considered "a collateral service."

At this point people were walking out and the crowd had thinned out considerably. Romoser ended the workshop with the comment that it was the first time since collective bargaining that the entire staff had been involved in anything together, and in that aspect, the workshop was a success.



Have a Happy Valentine's Day--bu

Candy--gonorrhea, the gifts of love

by Jan Brown

A red heart-shaped box filled with delicious chocolate nougats, cashew chews and creme-center chocolates is sure to be a welcome gift from one lover to another. In this season of love and giving it should be remembered that some gifts of love, such as gonorrhea, are not so joyfully received.

Despite low-cost public health centers and painless one-dose medication, the gonococcus continues to be an elusive germ. The person who has several lovers without catching this highly contagious infection is fortunate.

Bill Leslie, state field representative at the Lane County Public Health Clinic, says there are two main factors that help explain why gonorrhea has reached epidemic proportions.

First is the little known fact that men as well as women can have gonorrhea without symptoms and second is the fear of seeking treatment when the infection is suspected.

As far as terming the spread of gonorrhea an "epidemic," Leslie said that epidemic means "more than the expected number occurring" and in this sense, gonorrhea, though rapidly spreading, is not an epidemic. Last year the 1,270 reported cases of gonorrhea in Lane county fell within the expected number of between 1,000 and 1,500 cases.

It was only recently discovered that men as well as women can have gonorrhea with no symptoms. Some experts claim this was simply not happening five years ago. Leslie accounts for this phenomenon by explaining that the germ appears to be mutating due to exposure over a long period of time to penicillin. A well respected venereal disease handbook published by Montreal Health Press says that self administered black-market penicillin in Southeast Asia has led to the development of a penicillin-resistant form of gonorrhea called "Vietnam Rose." This strain has been imported to the US by soldiers returning from Vietnam. But even this penicillin resistant gonorrhea can be cured with the proper dosage of the right antibiotic.

At the Lane County Public Health Clinic, 399 E. 10th in Eugene, anyone 12 years old or older can be treated for venereal disease. No identification, residency, or income requirements are necessary. Leslie emphasized "We're not the sex police, we're not here to alienate people who need our help." Under a state law, parental

consent or knowledge is not required for treatment of VD. A minimal charge of \$2 is made for each visit, which includes any necessary medication and treatment. Leslie admitted, however, that no one had ever been turned away from the clinic because they lacked the \$2 fee.

Many persons have very little knowledge concerning the treatment, transmission and symptoms of venereal disease, specifically gonorrhea, which is by far the most common type.

Gonorrhea was first recorded in the Old Testament book of Leviticus (about 1500 B.C.) and the symptoms are described in detail. Later in 1793, the French General Carnot wrote that venereal disease transmitted by prostitutes "killed ten times as many men as enemy fire." The first significant world wide gonorrhea epidemic occurred during and after World War I. Among U.S. troops, gonorrhea was second only to influenza in causing absence from duty. Gonorrhea rates fell during the 1930's but rose rapidly again during World War II. But with the end of war and the introduction of penicillin, gonorrhea became much less common.

The bacteria which causes gonorrhea cannot live outside the body for more than a few seconds, therefore it is almost impossible to catch it from toilet seats, towels, or cups used by an infected person.

The only way the gonococcus can survive the transfer from one person to another is during very close physical contact such as sexual intercourse. According to the Montreal Health Press booklet, "the bacteria move from the mucous membranes of an infected partner's sexual organs to the membranes of the uninfected partner's exposed organs." And so the disease spreads.

Bacteria doesn't always obtain a foothold in the uninfected partner, but once it does, the body's natural defenses are quickly overcome by the germ. Symptoms in men include discharge of pus from urethra or penis; burning on urination; and frequent urination. These symptoms may occur the next day or two weeks after the bacteria enters the body. Or, as previously noted, they may not occur at all in the infected male who may unknowingly continue to spread the infection.

Fifty to eighty per cent of women

infected with gonorrhea do not have symptoms for the first few weeks. It is often the complications of gonorrhea that alert her to the need for treatment. She may experience an odorous vaginal discharge; burning on urination; abdominal cramping, tenderness and fever. Due to the delayed appearance of symptoms, the first indication of the infection in women may be the diagnosis of it in her male partner. Leslie stated that anyone who is sexually active should have periodic checks for gonorrhea even if no symptoms are present.

Diagnosis of gonorrhea is made through bacteria culture which is the growth and identification of bacteria taken from a patient's infected area with a cotton swab. The cure is one dose of Ampicillin--9 pills--taken all at once in the clinic. Replacement of the previous injection method was made possible when the patent on ampicillin expired. The drug is now manufactured on a competitive basis, reducing the formerly prohibitive cost of oral ampicillin. Leslie feels that many persons neglect to come for treatment of VD because they fear being treated with shots.

Another venereal disease, syphilis, is much more rare than gonorrhea, and is potentially fatal. The Montreal Health VD Handbook states that treatment of syphilis today is quick, simple and effective. It is diagnosed through a blood test. Only 14 cases of this type of VD were reported in Lane County last year.

Another spreading social disease, herpes genitalis, a disease of the genital organs caused by the herpes simplex virus, has been tagged "The Grim Reaper of the Sexual Seventies" by Rolling Stone magazine. The type 2 virus usually causes infection in the genital areas while infections in other parts of the body such as the lips (cold sores or fever blisters), throat, eyes, skin and stomach are caused by type 1. It is generally thought that herpes virus type 2 is transmitted through sexual intercourse, however there have been cases of herpes genitalis in people whose only sexual partner has no evidence of the infection, according to the M.F.P. booklet.

Following an undetermined incubation

Love is a state of

by Amy Parker

We are not emotionally self-sufficient beings. We are loved. Yet, too often, there is a critical lack of intimate of our relationships. Even though we establish a loving relationship with another we are unable to reach out to another person.

Love is a state of giving, having no ulterior motive. It requires a giving and sharing of one's total being. In business, this type of giving, because it means we are wide open to hurt. It implies that we believe enough to reach out to another person.

It is impossible to love someone else while doubting. We are unable to love another if we feel we are not possibly love us if they knew what we are really like. Love someone else because, being the nothings that we both us and our love.

Not only is it impossible to give love to another, it is extremely difficult to accept love. Should someone get to know us, we tend to be highly suspicious. Wonder what is wrong with him?"

We are caught up in a world of fear and mistrust. At this point because to love another person we must be able to love ourselves.

In order to love someone else we cannot be afraid. We must be willing to risk it and not worry about our relationship, or a part of a relationship, when it is allowed someone else the privilege of knowing us by rejection or humiliation or disappointment if we let ourselves to another.

To share our true self with another person means to share our weaknesses as well as our strengths. We allow them to know us when we need it. We trust that person enough to let them know us.

A love that is consistent and unconditional requires us to care for another person no matter how they might be. It is not blind; it is aware of the risks, yet knows that the love is worth the risk.

period, blisters appear on sexual organs. The sores, which may be painful, heal in 10 to 20 days. The herpes virus is likely to reappear when the body is weakened by fever, fatigue, or emotional upset. The best defense against recurring herpes genitalis is to maintain a state of good health. This virus occurs more commonly in women and it is believed that an infection by this virus makes women more susceptible to cervical cancer.

Leslie summed up the misconceptions

about VD. Agencies and health care workers are not always honest. They are often pushers of their own agenda. They are often unfortunates who are not in control of their own lives. They are often two others who are not in control of their own lives. They are often fallacious and they are often in illusion. They are often in a state of denial.

Health Services reports

on new book,

low condom sales,

VD epidemic

"THE LOVE BUGS," by Richard Stiller, is "the best, the most practical book we have read about venereal disease," says the staff at LCC Student Health Service.

They say the book is "well written, amusing, and highly readable...it should add to the public understanding about the increasing problems these diseases pose in society, despite their curability."

No one can say "VD does not happen to my kind of people, it is only the others who get it." Laura Oswalt, LCC's Health Services director says the book is written for reader enlightenment and it is free of obfuscation and medical jargonese, yet the sources are sound.

"Give a present to yourself or to your friends. The passionate pink cover on this paperback book is a Valentine bonus," she says. "THE LOVE BUGS* A NATURAL HISTORY OF THE V.D.'S," by Richard Stiller is available at the LCC Bookstore.

Poor Condom Sales

The Venus Vending route man reports "LCC is a poor performer." Which means condoms aren't selling at LCC.

Last July the college installed condom vending machines in three LCC restrooms as part of a state-wide effort to make condoms readily available to people following a change in Oregon's laws that spoke to the issue. One of the recommendations of Gov. Tom McCall's

Veneral Disease Task Force in 1974 had been, "plan and implement by Jan. 1, 1975 a program of identifying areas of high risk population and of encouraging vendors to place condom vending machines in such areas."

The rationale of making condoms readily available to users is to decrease Oregon's high rate of venereal disease, and incidentally, decrease births to unwed mothers, says a recent news release to the TORCH.

But the fact is, income from the three machines at LCC is very low in comparison to other Venus Vending clients. The company may have to remove at least one of the machines which does not even break even with the license fee of five dollars per month.

The low usage rate of the vending machines can be interpreted in various ways, which could lead to interesting discussion. However, the state statistics indicate that the incidence of venereal disease in Oregon is still second only to the common cold. And the 1975 Oregon Vital Statistics reports "one of several startling changes occurring in Oregon is that births to unwed mothers has reached the highest level in Oregon's history - one for every ten births - a higher proportion than even before the liberalization of abortion laws."

Health professionals are concerned about the high level of venereal disease all over the world and specifically of course in Oregon. Bill Leslie, of Lane County Health & Social Services Dept., states that the high rate of recidivism (or people who come back infected all over again) indicates a real need for health consumer education.

It now takes higher and higher doses of antibiotics to cure VD. According to medical specialists, the patient is not learning; doctors will soon be in a position of not having a means of treatment for those patients.

It means that the knowledge that is available to prevent spreading the disease, though readily available, is not being utilized or is ignored.

Dr. Larry Glass of LCC Student Health Services states, "All of us have an area of responsibility, if not to another person, at least to oneself, and that responsibility should lead one to avoid known sources of problems that contribute to malfunction of the human body...whether it be environmental, accidental, or specific diseases."

There must be some way to solve the health hazard presented to our society. It may be up to the individual himself and not the burden of health professionals.

but make sure love is all you give

A recent upswing in out-of-wedlock births

by Paul Holbrook

Last year there were more births out of wedlock in Oregon than ever before. This, according to Laura Oswalt, LCC Student Health Center director, could be attributed to many factors.

She cited among them the fact that teenagers reach sexual maturity and begin sexual activity at an earlier age than ever before, and added that teenagers often receive insufficient information about sexuality and birth control.

This upswing in out-of-wedlock births is not peculiar to Oregon but part of a nationwide trend. According to SIECUS (Sex Information and Education Council of the U.S.). Out-of-wedlock births to young women are increasing at a time when older women are successfully regulating their fertility. The President's Commission on Population and the American Future has reported that each year 600,000 babies are born to teenage mothers. Adolescent pregnancy and childbirth can lead to multiple medical and social problems--increased infant and maternal mortality, increased suicide rates, failure to finish high school, welfare dependence, forced marriage and early divorce.

Other research shows that the infants of adolescent parents develop less adequately, both intellectually and physically.

Steps have been taken to help alleviate this crisis--federal law now permits girls of any age to get birth control information and supplies without parental consent. Also family planning centers for dissemination of birth control information, supplies and counseling services are being set up throughout the nation. Here at LCC, the Student Health Center conducts a family planning clinic every Tuesday and Wednesday from four to six in the afternoon.

The clinic, which consists of a 30 minute educational class session on birth control methods and sexuality in general, followed by personal medical exams, is available to all LCC students by appointment. Especially urged to attend are those students who have just become sexually active. The clinic is conducted by Linda Paseman, a family planning nurse practitioner (FNP) with assistance from Jenny Hayes, a nurse with a family planning background.

According to Paseman, each session is

attended by six to ten persons, usually all female although occasionally couples do attend and go through the class and even the examination together. Paseman likes to see couples attend and urges men to come along with their partners. She feels that those men who attend exhibit a more mature, responsible, and caring attitude than others who leave the total responsibility for birth control to the woman.

Jenny Hayes says that the women who attend the clinic fall into two main categories. The first and most predominate are women already using some form of birth control who come in for their yearly check up or perhaps to change methods.

The check up is a physical which consists of a Pap smear to detect cervical cancer, a breast exam and a thyroid exam, a hemoglobin test to detect anemia (iron deficiency), a urinalysis to check sugar and protein content, a GC culture to check for gonorrhea and a VDRL which is a blood test for syphilis. Blood pressure and weight are also checked.

The second category is young women who have just become sexually active and are seeking birth control information and are perhaps not quite sure which form of

birth control would be best suited for them.

"We make sure that they are aware of all the birth control alternatives before they make the decision," says Hayes "We usually recommend the pill for young women just recently sexually active as their sexual activity is usually unpredictable." These women, like the first group, are also given a physical examination.

A third group, who don't necessarily attend the clinic but instead come in during the regular school day, are women not using birth control who have had sex recently, are overdue on their period and worried. "Often," says Hayes, "they are young women who have just become sexually active but have not made a commitment to get contraceptives." If it has been 45 days since their last period, a urinalysis will show if they're pregnant. If the results are positive the clinic can refer the woman to a gynecologist for prenatal care if she wants to keep the child, or an abortion if she does not. Paseman stresses however that abortion referrals represent only a small part of the clinic's function, numbering less than eight fall term.

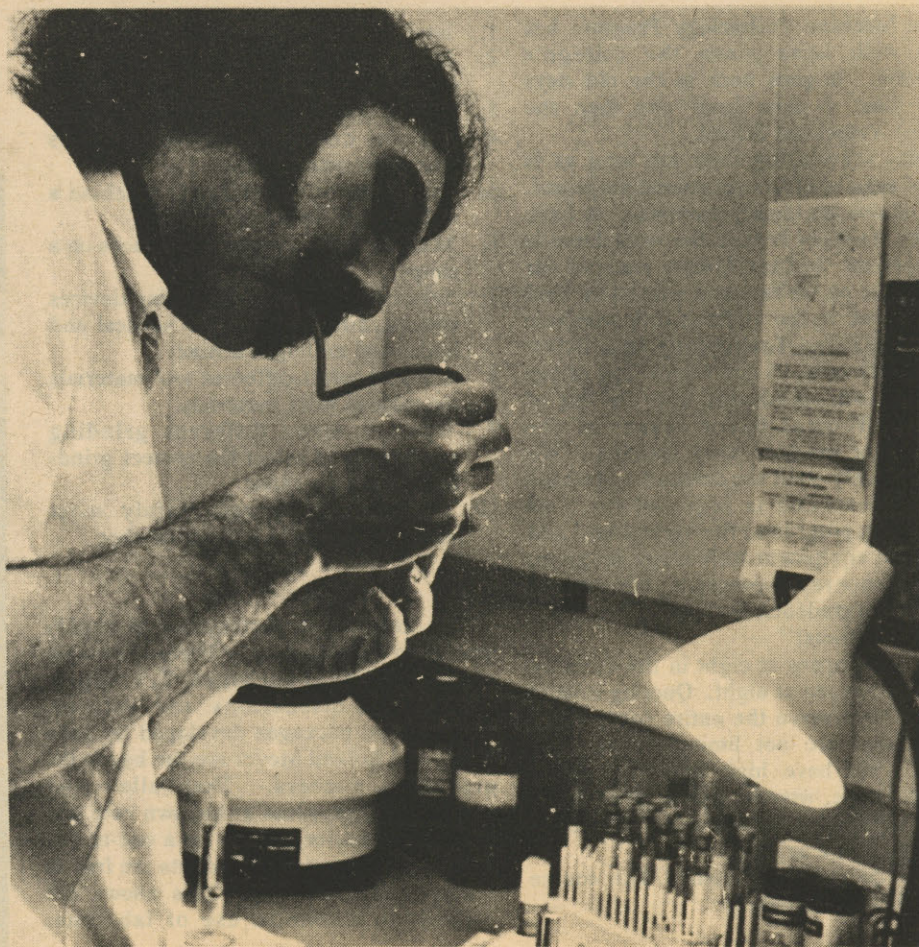


photo by Linda Alaniz

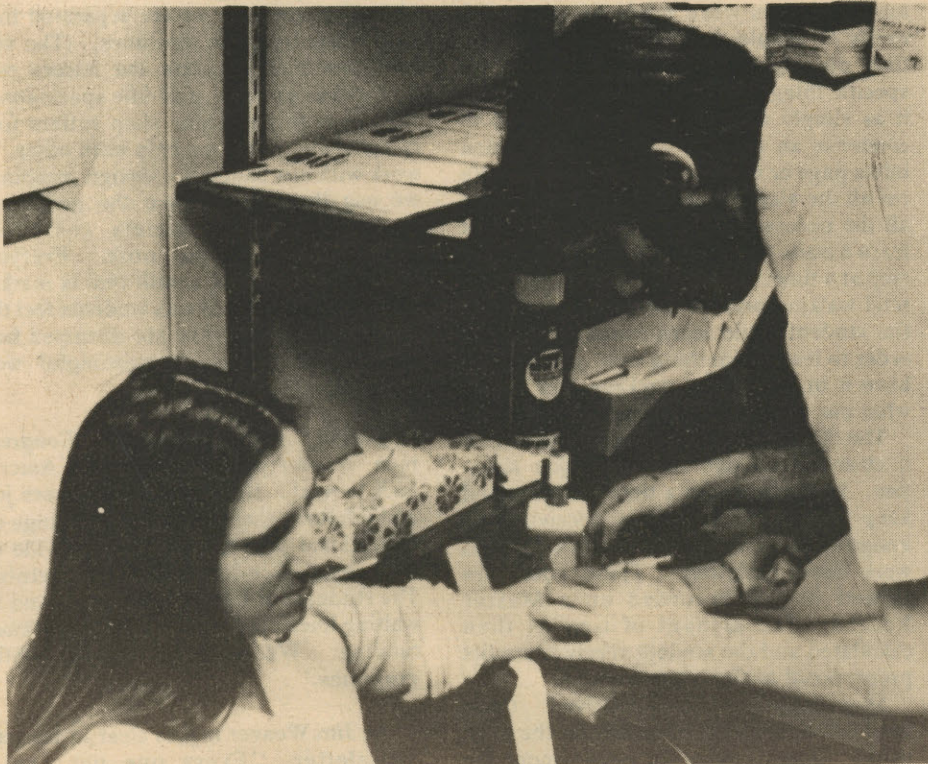


photo by Linda Alaniz



photo by Linda Alaniz

ate of giving

ent beings. We need and want to love and be
tical lack of genuine love in even the most
though there may be an honest desire to
another we are unable to do so. We have

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We allow them to get close enough to help
enough to be open with them.

ditional requires acting out on faith. It agrees
now they might act or respond. Genuine love
yet knows they are not high enough to make

about VD by saying, "Drug enforcement
agencies used to characterize the marijua-
na distribution as one in which a few big
pushers supplied to everyone...it is
unfortunate that many see VD in the same
way---a few "carriers" spreading VD to
many---when actually most people who
become infected pass it on to only one or
two others before being treated. This
fallacious view helps foster the dangerous
illusion that it is "others" who get and give
VD and never one's self or one's friends."

LCC's Machine Technology Program

story and photos by Jeff Hayden

The Machine Technology Program has been with Lane since the college's inception. It goes back to the old days when what is now Lane was then the Eugene Vocational School.

Today the waiting lines are long as is true of most of LCC's vocational programs. The reasons are clearly economic. In Lane County, 11.4 per cent of the work force is unemployed. In Lane County many of our people live on welfare and subsist on food stamps, yet, in the midst of this economic crisis, Machine Technology instructor John Neely says, "I don't know any of our machine tech graduates who are out of work." Thomas Baker speaks of the demand for machine shop courses, "We can't possibly meet the demand. Machine Shop Orientation is required for: all automotive programs; the agricultural and industrial equipment technology program; the appliance repair program. It's optional for drafting students, welding students and aircraft students!"

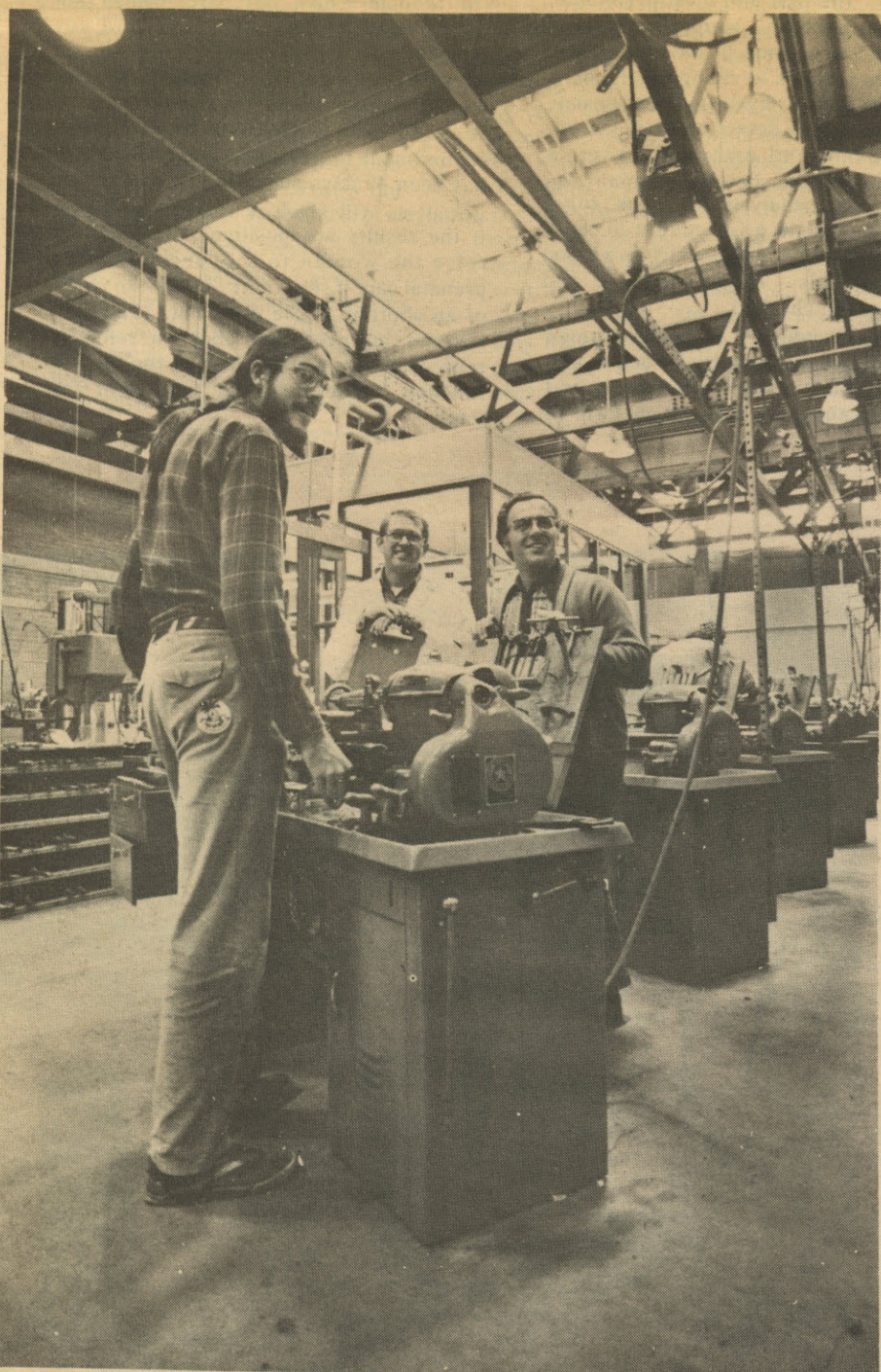
The shop opens at eight in the morning and closes at ten at night. Quoting Roland Meyer, "We serve the entire community. Our classes are not limited to any age group. We have high school students, retired people, women, people of all ages. There is no discrimination, no limitations concerning age or sex."

What do students learn? The course objectives are as follows:

- 1; Interpret drawings and blueprints.
- 2; Identify and select a wide range of ferrous and non-ferrous materials.
- 3; Select, use, and care for hand tools.
- 4; Sharpen drills and use drill presses with their attachments.
- 5; Use different size lathes to machine a wide variety of parts.
- 6; Machine flat and angular surfaces on a shaper.
- 7; Select cutters and workholding devices and machine parts on the vertical and horizontal milling machine.
- 8; Use and select different tool materials for various work materials.
- 9; Operate many different grinding machines and select the correct grinding wheels for those.
- 10; Set up and operate safely most machines found in a machine shop.

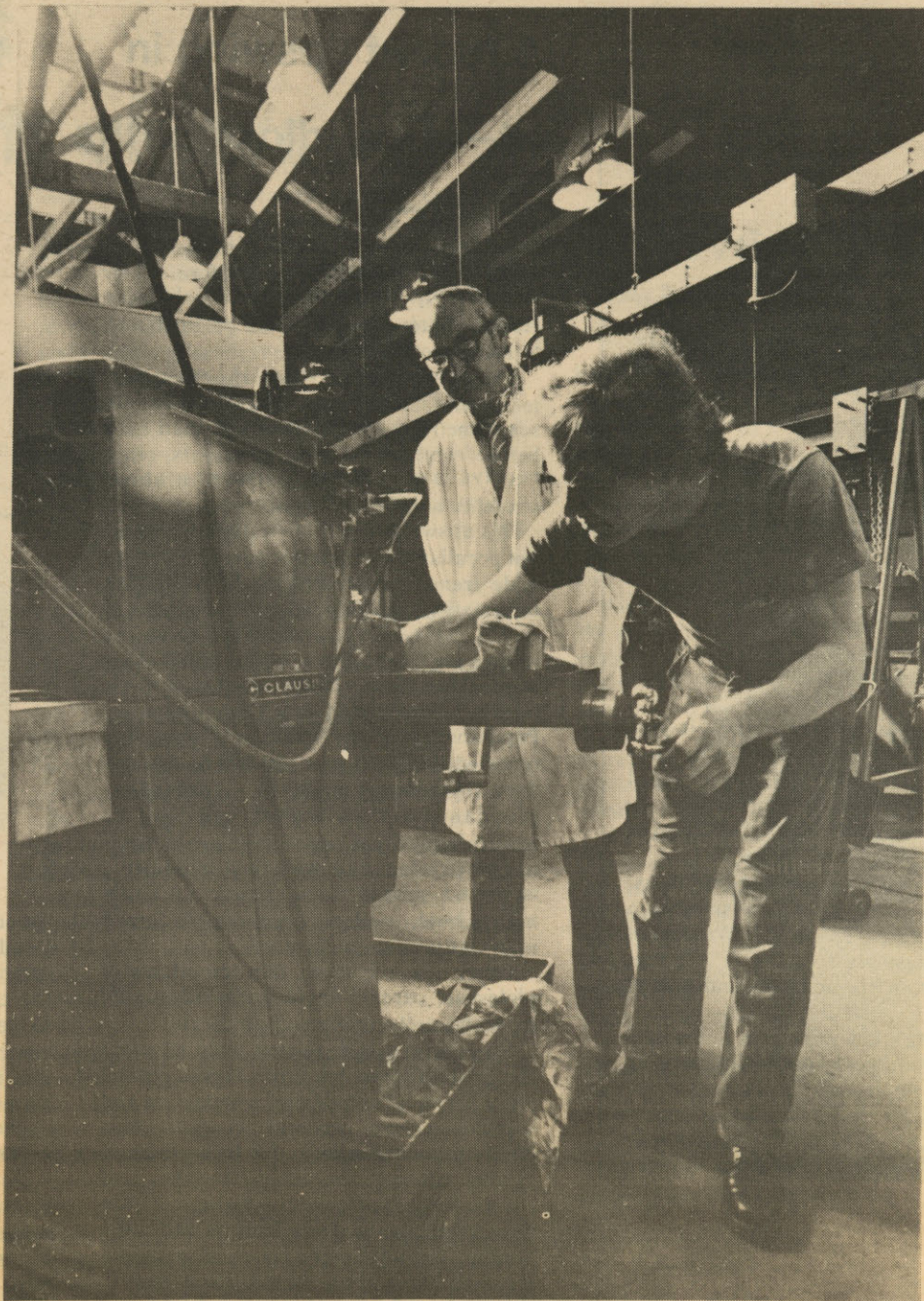
The method of instruction is highly geared to the individual. Theory is taught via instructional packages, T.V. tapes, audio tapes, discussions, and lectures. Instructional packages developed by John Neely and Roland Meyer are the key to the program's success. They allow the individual to progress at his own rate and free the instructor to work on a one-to-one level with the student. Students are free to study theory at home. This allows the student to maximize use of lab time.

"I think the way we teach our program is one of the best indicators that we are trying to teach self-reliance."



Machine Technology instructors Thomas Baker and Roland Meyer assist in lathe operation. "Any question asked by a student is pertinent. Instruction is on a one to one basis. The system is efficient."

Meeting Community Needs



Machine Technology instructor John Neely looks on as first year Farm Implement student successfully completes task. "Real satisfaction comes from a job well done."

"The teaching methods do not foster decension among students. The prevailing spirit is one of co-operation."

Roland Meyer comments on the instructional packages. "Originally the idea was conceived as a Lane County Intermediate Education district project jointly with LCC, and packages were made to serve the needs of people that will not spend their time digging through thick textbooks on specific things. But we said, can we teach it as simply as possible. We decided to condense an hour or two lecture session into a page or two of the written word. We cut all the nice-to-know things out and put all the necessary-to-know things in. You learn a trade the way you learn to walk, one step at a time. So if we could condense the total walking process into steps at a time, the student could learn much easier. In order to learn something well, you have to have it in a bite-size package and this is what our instructional packages are for."

The classroom situation is set up so that it closely simulates the on-the-job situation. Students are on a time schedule and keep a time card. Upon receiving an assignment, the student records clocked work hours each day. These hours are turned in and recorded on a Master Record. The amount of time is then calculated and the student receives credits proportional to the hours worked.

Shop rules are closely followed. Upon graduation, students are ready for the work world. Opportunities for employment are found in machine repair and maintenance shops, metal working plants, repair and maintenance shops for mill and construction contractors, and specialty machine shops.

One student interviewed about the program had this to say. "I used to be in liberal arts and people used to read novels and paint paintings and talk a lot about alienation and how we are separated from each other by these machines. (The very machines that generate the leisure time that makes possible such idle speculation). No one in this machine shop suffers from this malady. Here we help each other, we work with our hands, we design machines, we use them to produce the goods and services that this society consumes. We take pride in our work. Everyone should have a trade, a skill that is marketable. Perhaps liberal arts students feel this alienation because they are alienated from work, from productive meaningful work experience."

Quoting another student: "Congressman Weaver speaks of putting America back to work. He says we need more jobs and it follows that we should rearrange our educational priorities so as to provide the necessary, needed vocational training. The students at Lane are waiting. And the waiting lines are long. We need additional funding. We need to expand existing programs."

As Jim Weaver makes clear in his latest newsletter, "Every one per cent of unemployment costs the American people \$16 billion in lost tax revenues and outlays for compensation. The cost in terms of human agony and suffering can't be measured."



BROADWAY RAG TIMES



VLT revives prohibition

The new play at the Very Little Theatre (2350 Hilyard St.) actually had its first opening night about one-hundred years ago.

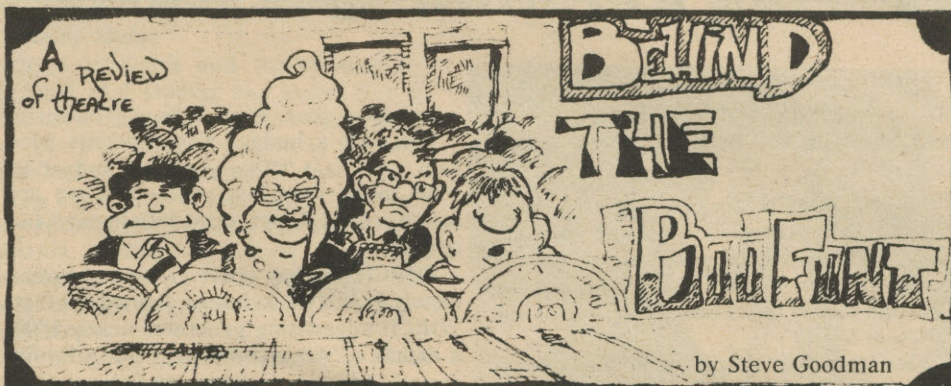
Ten Nights In A Barroom is a five-act play originally designed as a protest against what was seen as the spreading influence of demon rum in these here lands.

In its day this bit of theater used to shake 'em up, stirring the citizenry to the streets and ballot boxes in search of temperance.

But it's been a long time since that first opening night, and you might just wonder whether the play still fits.

In that sense, watching this play is like watching an old man climb up into his attic after a long, long time, to try on the old military uniform he's saved all this time. Twenty years after his discharge he knew he was too paunchy to even try; but here with the passage of time and the onset of old age, he's real lean again.

But somehow, you never get to see how



the old man looked to himself.

In literal terms, you never see the play as it might have looked to those generations whose lives were affected.

Lest I confuse you, the play is not about an old man. A philanthropist, played by William Walton wanders into a town, striking up acquaintances with some of the townspeople, including Simon Slade, landlord of the Sickie and Sheaf Inn, played by Gene Herlocker.

The Sickie and Sheaf is the first barroom and lodging house in town, and at first it prospers, as Slade becomes the town's leading citizen.

The philanthropist returns at measured intervals, and we see how the town has progressed.

Sample Swichel, portrayed by Scott Barkhurst in a first-rate performance, degenerates from the brightest young tad to the soppiest drunk. Barkhurst is so good he draws attention to the banal plot whenever he's on stage, which is no mean feat.

Joe Morgan, played by Dale Roxburg in the play's other bravura performance begins as the town drunk, and goes downhill, causing tragedy. Morgan is big as life in a role with only limited potential.

You get the point. Things go downhill. The women are strong (Judi Johnson as the drunkard's wife, Jane Wojcik as the innkeeper's wife and Melody Gore as the sweetest thing) and the men are weak. Harvey Green, played by Steven

Springston was born mean-but the other guys fall apart while the philanthropist watches.

So you don't ever see the play as a strong dramatic piece, or as a plea for unity. If this was the Uncle Tom's Cabin of the temperance movement, as I am led to believe, then those early audiences must have been pretty well predisposed to propaganda. Either that or the play they saw was a lot different than the one at the VLT. It's an unanswered question.

The old uniform doesn't fit. The old man must have shrunk.

But once you get over your embarrassment, you find that there is a lot of entertainment going on. In a Dudley Dooright of the Mounties style, we have a melodrama, complete with audience participation (the throwing of vegetables-in season.)

The two performances noted (Barkhurst and Roxburg) were memorable in their excellence. The scene changes are accomplished while olio acts are performed for the audience. I enjoyed those.

Diane Dehaven gave a fine performance in the part of Mary Morgan, the drunkard's wise and angelic daughter.

The play ends happily, and I think you'll find that the audience exits happily. It did this night. I had fun in spite of myself.

Inside View

Edward Ragozzino-our man from New York

by Max Gano

Edward Ragozzino, clad in white denim pants and jacket, leans back in his office chair, behind a desk. Dark, styled hair, not long and yet not short, fits a casual image that still might fit into a highly fashionable suit.

It's hard to imagine thoughts that might be racing behind the face of a man who might be considered the god-father of Eugene's theatre community, even his face has a Greek cast to it.

But if you look to his recent accomplishments and endeavors, you might gain an insight into the direction of Ragozzino's mental flowing. All within two weeks both his film, "Sasquatch, the Legend of Bigfoot," and his latest theatrical production, "A Little Night Music," come under public attack and acclaim depending on the whims and demeanor of the particular viewer.

So it doesn't seem peculiar if there is a note of slight detachment in this man's voice as he talks about himself. His career is that of worrying about others and directing them.

"It was hard, both physically and emotionally," recalls this director, thinking back on his work in "Sasquatch," "it was very valuable experience for me (though)."

"I think the focus was to get the very best in both the technical (film crew, location, etc.) and aesthetical (acting and script) aspects." Making the script work smoothly was one of Ragozzino's chief responsibilities.

"It was long to begin with, but it was a good working script." The changes that were needed usually became the concern of all those involved, actors and director alike, but Ragozzino had to make the sometimes difficult final decision. "Sometimes nature was our biggest problem," when it came to cooperating.

Sometime the fact that unexpected occurrences did occur lent a good deal of spontaneity to the movie itself. At one point a bear, supposedly tame, began ranging about the set in a rather threatening manner. If there was an unusually convincing look of fear on the faces of the actors in subsequent scenes which involved the burly castmember, it is easy to understand why.

But there were other reasons for the sometimes rapid pace of work. Time and money were a constant consideration. "I think it was positive though. We knew we were working under that gun, and we pulled together."

And where did this man gain the experience needed to put a film together, acting-wise anyway.

"During my military career I was stationed in the original Paramount Studios in New York, with the Signal Corp Pictorial Center. We did all the training films; they were dramatizations of men screwing up in the field.

"It was a good bread and butter place for actors."

During his work there Ragozzino met and worked with George Maharris, the star of the old "Route 66" series, and Ira Levin, who later wrote "Rosemary's Baby." Though it was basically a military post, about 90 per cent of the Signal Corp Pictorial Center personnel were civilian.

Most of Ragozzino's experience there was in the field of acting, so he still was short of know how that it takes to consider all of the angles in making a film. So it was decided to bring in a 'ringer' in the form of Assistant Director Meredith Birch, from Washington D.C.. "She would remind me, among other things, if a scene needed longshots, rather than more close-ups."

Now that the film is finished and out of the hands of the director, it has become a question of how it will be received by the public, particularly in states other than in the Northwest.

Ragozzino is optimistic.

"In one way, it may go even better over there. We're used to this country, but it's spectacular scenery, and I think they (mid-westerners) will enjoy it."

And then there's Sasquatch.

"The Bigfoot legend is quite romantic. Unlike the Loch Ness monster (Bigfoot's closest competitor), which has no human features, Bigfoot walks upright."

One question that comes to mind is, will 'Sasquatch' cause the same rash of imitations that was the result of "Jaws?"

It was a film festival flop

A review by Russ Kaiser

After attending the third annual Toadskin Film and Video Event, held at the Wesley Center in Eugene this weekend, I vowed to my normally open-minded self that if this was an example to be revered, under no circumstances would one be able to locate me at another experimental film festival again.

Toadskin Three was the proper name given the event, signifying its third anniversary. Sponsored by the Eugene Filmmaker's Cinematheque and Medium/Rare, the object of Toadskin was to present as much local filmmaking talent in one weekend as possible, by screening films and tapes produced by local filmmakers.

I realize, of course, that one festival should hardly be the deciding factor in refusing to attend another, but the Toadskin event, in my estimation, was nothing short of disaster.

Understanding, however, that an infrequent visitor to film festivals couldn't be considered the ideal person to review an event such as this, Toadskin Three was advertised as being open to the public, not just a mere faction, and, I presume that I can offer some insights into what Toadskin was like.

Poorly planned, poorly produced, and shoddily presented - three descriptive phrases - unavoidable phrases when describing the Toadskin event.

Judging from the clearly unwarranted applause, I was prompted to consider the possibility that either everyone in the audience was related to the filmmakers, starred in the films, or were the actual filmmakers themselves.

Two of the filmmakers, however, have already won prestigious awards for their work. Don Cato, whose Friday night film was called "Orange Door Dream," won the Silver Medallion at the Cannes Film Festival in France for his film "Pipeline Patrol."

Phillip Perkins, producer of "Fields" and "A Window" which were also shown Friday night, won the 1974 Northwest Film Festival for his film "Rain."

Neither of the films shown over the weekend by these two producers were worthy of much praise, much less any awards.

There were, however, two films that deserve mention.

"Lane Fair," by Tom Cooke, was a very effective film about the Lane County Fair, using still shots and superimpositions to get his point across. Night photography, movement, and lighting were all used in a way that shows Cooke put some effort into the work.

"In Memory of Snappy's," produced by Cyclone Madrone, was actually a presentation done in 35mm slides. Combining music with overlays on each side, the production makes it a point to solicit participation from the audience. Lending itself to almost any roadside cafe that can be seen on virtually any stretch of highway longer than five miles, "In Memory of Snappy's" is a fitting memorial to every small town in America. Madrone should be commended for a sensitive composition.

As said before, one festival should hardly be the deciding factor in a refusal to see another, but aside from one or two highlights, Toadskin Three did much to accomplish just that.

Backstrand here

by Yvonne Pepin

Ribbons and planes of hues complementary and analogous stream from planes perpendicular, parallel, and layered.

No, you haven't entered into a surrealistic land of geometrics and ribbon forms, but the gallery of the LCC Art Department. It's a gallery for the public and an extension of the classroom.

Jay Backstrand, a West Coast artist, is currently displaying his paintings in a show that will continue until Feb. 19. Backstrand is the artist chosen to fill the three week opening by Harold Hoy, director of the gallery. Backstrand has held major shows since 1962.

As director of the Art Gallery, Harold Hoy writes, phones and asks professional artists to exhibit.

"Only truly professional artists are chosen to exhibit," says Roger McAllister, head of the Art Dept. Truly professional means most of the contributing artists have held shows previously and many of them teach art in the colleges. A small budget of \$500 comes from an honorarium set up to pay the cost of transporting artist's materials and to pay them for speaking.

Of the 10 or so shows a year, one or two are set aside to exhibit students' works. An up-coming student show is set for May 17 and will run until June 3. This is open to all students. Submissions will be screened by a jury of faculty members.

"It's hard to learn art in a non art environment," says McAllister. You can see a picture of a person, and meet a person; seeing is worth learning," replied McAllister when asked how the gallery benefits art students. "In order to learn an art you must have art," he added. The paintings in the gallery act as a teaching tool for McAllister.

Nightlife Nook

Black Forest

All start at 9:00 pm

Wed. 11 - Mellow Stones

Fri. 13 & Sat. 14 - Checker Brothers

Mon. 16 - Tommy & Snakes

Tues. 17 - Cumulonimbus

Duffy's

Winter Olympics all week long

Thurs. 12 - Mark Crayton

Fri. 13 & Sat. 14 - Mack the Fork

Feed Mill

Wed. 11 - David Young

Thurs. 12 - Dayride

Fri. 13 - Tom & Teresa

Sat. 14 - Maija

Mon. 16 - Janis Gaines

Tues. 17 - Cam Newton

Max's Tavern

Wed. 11 - Turkey Run

Sat. 14 - Fox and Weasel

Thurs. 17 & Thurs. 19 - Peter Tatum

Sports

Titans playing defense, outscoring opponents

by Fred Crafts

Lane Community College Basketball Coach Dale Bates is a stickler for defense. Bates believes the defense—not the offense—wins basketball games.

He is a hard man to argue with because he has all sorts of figures to prove he is right, including the league championship last year and some impressive statistics this year.

"Defense," says Bates, pointing to his team's current five-game winning streak. "We knew we could score but now we're keeping the other team from scoring."

Defense is credited with his team's turn-around.

In the last five games, Lane has held opponents to 66.5 points per game while scoring 82.2 of their own.

That's defense.

Actually, life wasn't always this rosy for Bates. At one point this season he felt his team was playing so poorly—although still winning—that he told the team he would play the best defensive players first. That resulted in some starting lineup changes, but Bates has never looked back.

"Big D," he says, smiling. "We're getting tough. We're holding them off on the boards, executing well, wrecking their plays."

One of the keys to Bates' defensive attack is 6-4 forward Rich Weidig, a former standout at Churchill High School of Eugene. He is quick, muscular player who intimidates many of the players who try to drive on him. Weidig often grabs 10-15 rebounds per game while scoring over 20 points at the other end of the court.

"Weidig is doing a heck of a job for us," says Bates. "He's really holding us together."

Weidig's enthusiasm for defense is contagious. Other players are picking up his style. Crowds love it as much as Lane's fast-breaking offensive attack.

"We're doing fine," says Bates. "We're playing well together. Our defense is improving. our floor leadership looks better. We have a lot of games left. We'll win the title yet. Just watch."

Bates notes that four of Lane's remaining seven games are at home, where the Titans have won 20 straight.

"The odds are on our side," he says.

Consequently, Lane, which was upset by Southwestern Oregon and Umpqua, finds itself involved in a scramble to regain the top spot in the league standings. Lane, 8-2, is currently in second place, just one game behind Umpqua.

Lane hosts Southwestern Oregon Wednesday at 7:30 pm, then travels to Portland to play Judson Baptist Saturday night.

Wrestlers vie for title

Lane Community College is rated a strong contender for the Oregon Community College Athletic Association wrestling championships Friday at 6 pm and continues Saturday at noon, hosted by Umpqua Community College.

The Titans enter the meet following the most successful dual meet season in history. Lane, 5-1, lost only to Clackamas.

Clackamas, undefeated in both dual and league championship action for seven years, is the meet favorite again. But Lane Coach Bob Creed believes his team will fare well.

"We are a much stronger championship tournament team than we are a dual meet team," says Creed. "We have some outstanding individuals who are capable of winning big for us."

Creed points out three wrestlers who are having sensational seasons: Mark Booth, Larry Nugent, and Jon Hanson. All three are undefeated.

"These guys are a team all by themselves," says Creed.

But championships are seldom won by three wrestlers alone, so Creed is counting on the likes of Steve Clayton, Mike Geiber, Joe McFadden, Ken Northcutt and others if Lane is to have a shot at the title.

The key to Lane's chances?

Creed says it lies in how many of his wrestlers can scramble into third and fourth place finishes. In addition, he is counting on other teams cutting up Clackamas' point totals.

But Creed doesn't have his sights set solely on Clackamas. He says Southwestern Oregon and Umpqua also have a chance to win should Lane falter.

Lane enters the meet following a disappointing fourth place finish in its own five-way invitational meet. Oregon State JV won the meet, with Mt. Hood second and Lower Columbia third. But the Titans were hurt when three of their top four wrestlers—Booth, Hanson and Clayton—came down with the flu.

Creed figures his team will be back at full strength for the OCCAA championships, although he admittedly is concerned about the flu striking other members of the team.

LCC's Help for Homemakers

Homemakers with more problems than they have answers for can get the assistance they need through the Helps for Homemakers program offered through Lane Community College.

Helps for Homemakers is arranged to mold to the needs of the individual. Say a homemaker found grocery shopping to be a temptation to purchase more than needed or extravagant buys, Dyna Besse, coordinator of the program, or her aides could help the homemaker learn to buy more economically and better meet the nutritional needs of the family.

A homemaker can arrange a convenient time and place and we will attempt to provide the help requested to the individual or to a small group interested in the same topic," she explained. The classes can be located in facilities at LCC or in neighborhoods, she added.

Helps for Homemakers are a series of do-it-yourself learning packets for homemakers looking for answers to everyday problems. In each packet is an easy-to-read booklet containing homemaking hints and problem-solving exercises.

Mrs. Besse said the program tries to reach the young homemakers needing help in meal planning, food buying, clothing selection and care, children's activities, washday problems, appliance selection, and household management.

The program, which is funded by a Federal grant and LCC, has no tuition or charges for materials and no income requirement. Materials may be purchased though, if the participant wants to keep copies of the booklets.

The program has been popular in its four years of operation. Last year, some 1,200 people throughout the county took advantage of the service.

In addition to Mrs. Besse, a home economist, three aids work with persons requesting the service. The aides are para-professionals trained through the program and in special classes.

Anyone interested in utilizing Helps for Homemakers may call the Home Economics Department at LCC, 747-4501, ext. 208.

Possible employment for senior citizens

A new program in the Fourth Congressional District to employ persons over 55 whose income is at or below the poverty level was announced today by Congressman Jim Weaver, (D-Ore.)

Weaver said the Senior Community Service Employment Program has funds available to pay from \$2.30 to \$3.20 per hour for enrollees to work 20 hours each week for public and private non-profit agencies.

A \$332,000 grant for 1976 has been received from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to finance 100 job placements through SCSEP.

The program is administered at the national level by the National Retired Teacher's Association and the American Association of Retired Persons. John Rosendale of Eugene is the executive assistant.

PNPR Scholarships

The Pacific Northwest Park and Recreation foundation is offering scholarships for recreation and park majors.

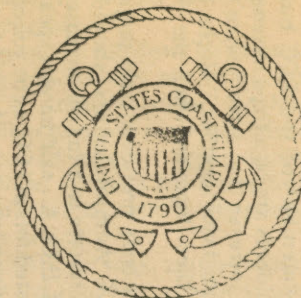
Applicants must have completed their sophomore year by June 1976. Interested students should contact the Financial Aids Office. Deadline for application is March 5, 1976.

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Budget Committee eyes

\$14.8 million budget

During his budget message Wednesday night Lane Community College President Eldon Schafer presented a 1976-77 budget document that he termed a "realistic expression" of the fiscal needs at LCC.

Schafer's comments were made during the first meeting of the budget committee which has begun deliberations on the proposed \$14,791,609 operating budget. The final version of the budget will go to the voters on April 20.

The proposed budget calls for \$2,604,073 outside the six per cent limitation. The cost to the voter would be an estimated \$1.77 per \$1,000 of true cash value (TCV). This year's tax rate is \$1.61 per TCV on an operating budget of \$11,797,544 approved by the voters last spring.

Projected for next year, property taxes account for about 33 per cent of LCC's income, with about 20 per cent coming from tuition and fees and about 47 per cent from state, federal and other sources. A breakdown of the estimated tax rate shows 20 cents of the \$1.77 going to bond retirement, 85 cents raised through the LCC tax base, and 72 cents on that amount outside the six per cent limitation.

(continued from page 1)

cent said Mike Roche, a member of the LCC budget committee. He said many students are on a fixed income and for this reason the tuition increase will have severe consequences. "Let's tighten our belts together," Roche said. "But it's harder to tighten them together when the belt's around my neck."

Len Wassom, LCC student body president, said proposed raises in salaries for LCC Administrators should be eliminated before the Board resorts to a tuition increase.

Jim Frank, president of M.E.Ch.A., said he was speaking on behalf of the 320 Chicano students at LCC, as he voiced his opposition to the proposed tuition increase. He said because of cutbacks in federal programs, the tuition increase could prevent Chicano students from obtaining an education.

"The G.I. Bill is not going up," said Jerry Smith who is the chairman of the LCC Veterans Association. Smith said veterans are already handicapped by Lane County's unemployment rate and that they will experience added financial problems if tuition is increased.

Women will be among the hardest hit by the tuition increase, said a Women's Union representative. She said many women receive only minimum wages and that they can ill afford to pay higher tuition.

The coalition made it clear that it will attempt to express its views, with mass support, in tonight's Board meeting.

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Vol. 13 No. 17 February 11, 1976

Board to act on tuition & fees tonight

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photo by Linda Alaniz