

Will F grade return to student transcripts?

by Cris Clarke

Is LCC being honest failing to put "F" letter grades on students' transcripts?

That is one of the questions being considered by a committee consisting of four faculty members, two students, three Academic Council members, and one management person from the LCC community.

Committee moderator John Elliott says, that the committee came about as a result of a memorandum sent by Academic Council Chairperson Douglas White. "The memo indicated to us that the Academic Council saw a need to assess faculty and students to determine whether the "F" grade should appear on the transcript," says Elliott, the chairman of the Mass Communication Department.

Withdrawals and incompletes will also be looked at, says Elliott, with the question in mind, "Are students allowed to cover up failures with "W's" and "I's?" The committee wants to study the question.

Elliott says these questions have been posed to him by faculty and students:

***Are we losing the credibility of our transcripts?**

"When the 'F's' aren't there, the transcript doesn't really reflect the student's actual performance," Elliott says.

***Is it justifiable to doom the student to failure? [Because a certain number of students will inevitably receive "F" grades].**

Elliott says, "When Harvard University recently re-adopted the "F" grade, its honor role dropped from 96 per cent of the enrollment to a figure less than that."

***Is academic probation an effective mechanism for learning?**

The question here is whether or not it is ethical or beneficial to place a student who is progressing poorly on some kind of stringent academic program to enforce satisfactory progress.

***Should there be a unified grading system?**

"There are so many ways to grade a person's progress," Elliott says. "Some instructors use a curve system, some a straight percentage system, and others divide the class up into portions and give each percentage of the class a letter grade accordingly."

***Do students want to be challenged intellectually at LCC?**

Does the idea of not having an "F" on one's transcript alleviate students' minds from the incentive to achieve what they could be achieving intellectually?

Although the committee will seek both faculty and student response, Elliott says that the faculty opinion will be regarded strongly. "I suspect that overwhelmingly students will not want to change," he says, "and these kinds of things we get from the faculty."

The committee is presently preparing a questionnaire which will ask LCC student and faculty members simply whether or not they prefer some kind of change in the present policies concerning "F's", "W's" and "I's."

The questionnaire will be ready, says Elliott, sometime during the next week, and will probably appear in The Daily.

"If we get an overwhelming 'yes' response, then we will go to the Academic Council and ask to be recharged, to make specific recommendations," says Elliott.

But there may be a problem. "Apathy is the problem. Students have gotten used to unilateral decisions and then being told what to do," he continues.

And the committee has no real "authority": "We can't say, 'you will do this,'" says Elliott. "All we can do is recommend."

When asked to predict what per cent response he would get from the student-faculty questionnaire, Elliott estimated that some two per cent would respond to it. Out of an estimated 15,000 persons in the LCC student-faculty body, that would constitute some 300 persons.

If the committee makes recommendations, they will be submitted to the ASLCC Student Senate, the Instructional Managers Action Council, and the Faculty Council.

Elliott would not disclose the names of the committee members because he feels the results of the survey would be affected if the participants knew who the members are.

LANE
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Torch

Vol. 13 No. 28 May 19, 1976

Ford defeats Reagan
in Michigan and
Maryland primaries.

page 1

Powell vows decision battle

by Mike McLain

The Interdisciplinary Studies Department is scheduled to become a thing of the past July 1, but the Department Chairman Bill Powell isn't going to let it die a peaceful death, and he hopes the law will keep it from dying at all.

At its meeting last Wednesday, the LCC Board of Education voted four to two to disband the department at the end of this year, and absorb the courses into Language Arts and Social Science, a decision Powell labeled, "defacto racism and sexism." But, Powell claimed Monday, the action also constitutes a violation of his five-year continuing contract, and he intends to sue the college. **He believes that if the courts rule in his favor, the college will have no choice but to retain the department in its present form.**

"My (March 1974 - June 1979) contract states specifically that I am to be employed as Chairman of the Interdisciplinary Studies Department and Assistant Professor of Interdisciplinary Studies," says Powell. Therefore, he contends that if there is no department for him to chair and no Interdisciplinary Studies courses for him to teach, the college would be guilty of a "breach of contract."

But Associate Dean of Instruction Joyce Hopps, who made the recommendation to disband the department, disagrees. "I don't believe it would be a breach of contract," she says. "As I see it, he will continue to teach the same interdisciplinary courses he now instructs." Hopps feels that would be in line with Powell's present contract. On the specification as department chairman, she says, "It's very hard for me to say what might happen there."

The Board's action grew out of the December 10 meeting when it decided to put off a decision on a recommendation from Dean of Instruction Gerald Rasmussen to disband the department until a comprehensive evaluation could be done Spring Term. He assigned Hopps to do the study.

Hopps made the recommendation to discontinue the department, which contains courses in Chicano history, women's studies, and black and minority literature,

claiming the courses could "be supported more adequately within the larger departments," where there would be more dialogue among different instructors.

She and Rasmussen assured the Board last week that a favorable decision on their recommendation to disband would not mean less emphasis on the women's and ethnic-oriented courses. Their recommendation also stipulated that none of the classes presently offered would be discontinued. They added that Powell would be assigned to a full-time teaching position, that priority would be given to present instructors for the classes, and that a center would be provided where students "with common interests," can gather, if they want.

Powell is not impressed.

"My opinion is that the classes, within one year, will go out of existence," he says. "There is no way to give emphasis to women's or ethnic needs when the classes are part of a traditional department; that's why we were created in the first place."

He feels that if the course instructors are responsible to a department chairman who is not as sensitive to minority needs as he has been, they may not understand the present teaching methodology and may demand a change. This, he fears, would result in fewer students enrolling, a drop in full-time equivalency generation and the eventual demise of the courses.

Powell feels this may be what the college wants, and it may have been the reason for the recommendation in the first place.

"Hopps' 'in depth' study didn't deal with the department on a pro/con basis," he claims, "it was simply a rationalization for her feeling the department should go."

Hopps' study cited a lack of communication between Powell's department and the Language Arts and Social Science departments as one of the main factors for the thumbs-down recommendation. She says that in 1973, when the department was created, it was the stated intent that communication should expand. Hopps also felt there was no need for a separate department as none of Oregon's 13 other community colleges have one, although they do have the courses. In addition she



Bill Powell

posed the question, "Does a department which appears to be segregated and gives the appearance of serving mainly minorities really meet the goals and objectives of the courses involved?"

Powell feels these aren't the real reasons.

"I think the college may have felt threatened by what we were teaching," he says. And the only way it could remove that threat, he believes, was by putting the courses in other departments where content could be more controlled.

Powell feels that as a result of the Board's action "any of us (in the department) may go."

In fact, he claims that in a recent conversation, "Eldon Schafer (LCC President) said I should go somewhere else where people would have more respect for me, which I felt was his way of asking me to resign."

Schafer denies making the comment, saying, "I wouldn't say that to Bill Powell." He adds that Hank Douda, personnel director, was present during his conversation with Powell, and will back up his claim not to have made the comment.

In any case, Powell says he will not resign, but "will fight this to the end."

Gee, dad, can I BORROW the keys to the typewriter ?

by Michael Riley

"I was tired of the singles clubs," Vicki told me, "in all the clubs I was in, the people just sat around and talked."

Vicki was my date Friday night. We were introduced through a new social introduction service here in Eugene called the High Times Dating Service. High Times is not a matrimony service, it is merely an organization that introduces people to others who have like interests.

I should start at the beginning. I joined the dating service out of curiosity; having never gone through one, I felt that it would make a helluva good story for the TORCH. The editor agreed with me, after he stopped laughing.

Generally, the staff also agreed--they returned my enthusiasm with a lot of raised eyebrows and a comment of "Gee, we didn't know you were that lonely."

High Times does not use a computer, nor does the staff select your date. When I signed up for the service they took my picture. I answered six questions on the subject of the kinds of dates I like to go on. I evaluated my own personality. These responses were put on what the receptionist, Ann, called the "public file."

The public file is the resource the service uses for the selection of a date. A client comes in, looks at the public file of the opposite sex and makes a selection. The client has a photograph and the answers to the six previously mentioned questions to help in the selection.

If you're a man the selection is narrow. High Times has (at this writing) eight women to choose from. If you're a woman the choice is larger; there are 37 men, one of which is me. Ann also explained to me that the service keeps a confidential file that has my address, any special preferences, and my phone number.

If you ask for a date the charge is \$10, but if you accept a date through the service the charge is \$5,

Here's how it worked for me. I joined High Times on a Tuesday. That same day I selected the credentials of a woman whom I felt I would like to take out. In my opinion six questions and a polaroid photograph are not enough to select a date. Anyway, I gave the service her number (no names are

A client comes in,
looks at the public file
of the opposite sex and
makes a selection.



used, only numbers) and she was contacted. She then looked at my public file and my photograph.

Apparently she was busy or my charisma was too much for her because I was turned down on the first try. The service called me back for a second try and I picked Vicki. She was called, she came down and examined my "file" the same way I had looked at hers, and she accepted. The date was set for Friday. (continued on page 5.)

\$11.7 million jail bond will correct county corrections

Commentary

by Scott Stuart

"Overcrowding in jails. . . 30:1 ratio of inmates to staff. . . mental patients and drug withdrawals in with regular inmates...no money...voters vote down the jail bond. It's symptomatic of the problems across the nation." Captain Paul Bailey, director of Corrections Division, Department of Public Safety is reading from a Texas court case.

We're not quite that bad here," adds Bailey.

The first thing you might notice as you go downstairs from Bailey's office, to the iron bars and cold concrete of the Lane County Corrections Facility, is that there aren't many door knobs, just a lot of locks.

After a female guard dressed in civilian clothes comes and unlocks the door for you, Monty King, Coordinator, Lane County Corrections, takes you back to look at the dorms, large open bay cells for inmates prior to sentencing. They were originally designed to hold about 20 inmates, but it has become necessary to add more beds to double the capacity.

Books, shoes and dirty clothes line the bars. The inmates pace to and fro, wait for a turn on the telephone or just sleep. You begin to sweat. Is it the heat or the humidity? Or maybe just the tension.

"It's not so bad right now," says King, "Things are pretty quiet."

King tells you that a fight broke out

are committed, people will be sleeping on thin mats on the floor.

You look out a window to a small exercise yard. King tells you that because there is not enough staff it isn't used.

The building that houses the correctional facility was built in 1907, and since then



has been used for everything from a trolley car warehouse to a city maintenance shop.

In 1951 it was remodeled into a jail that would hold up to 80 inmates. King says that there are now 119 beds but the average population is 150 to 155 inmates and the maximum has been 182. According to King, the city council meeting of 1951 that initiated the jail, planned it to be temporary facility. That was 25 years ago.

Because of overcrowding, the county took over the jail in 1973, and now supports 86 per cent of the cost but has no say in it. The law just says that the county will maintain the facility.

Bailey points out that decriminalization of marijuana has reduced crowding somewhat. Some offenders are released on their own recognizance prior to trial if they have a permanent residence in Lane County, have a good record, stability in the community and have committed a non-violent crime. There is also a bail-bondsman at the jail to facilitate bail. The police have begun issuing citations for misdemeanors, and even with all this, the population of the jail goes up.

Downstairs, Kings shows you the individual cells. In one there are no beds, only thin mats on the floor. In another, three people live in a space designed for one.

You see the maximum security cells, tiny rooms, totally bare but for a small scuttle, a "chinese toilet" that flushes ever three

minutes. King tells you that due to legal precedent, such maximum security cells are actually illegal. As you pass one cell, one inmate thinks you're the new prison psychiatrist because you are taking down notes: a telling remark.

Two years ago the decision had to be made: Keep the old jail or build a new one. Because 35 per cent increase in crime in the last three years, plus a general increase in crime in the last three years, plus a general increase in population, the need for a new jail has been recognized.

The Lane County Commissioners have decided where it's going to go, what it's going look like and how much it's going to cost. The 11.7 million dollar jail bond is up for a vote May 25.

According to Bailey, the problem is passing a jail bond is an 'out of sight-out of mind' attitude.

"Hell," says Bailey, "most people say, 'I'll never break the law,' and those who do deserve what they get." Bailey adds that about 80 per cent of arrests are from Lane County and that about 95 per cent of the inmates have a permanent address and are Lane County residents.

The new jail will hold 288 people with the possibility for expansion for 96 more. "When you build a jail, you build for the most, not the least," says King.

According to Bailey, the law says that inmates have to be protected, and that's one reason the new jail will cost so much. It is based on a system of individual cells.

"Well, the cost appears high," says Bailey, "but we are taking the system from 1951 to 1995 and are doing it in one jump."

The 11.7 million jail bond would cost taxpayers 48 cents per thousand and would be spread over a period of ten years. That's not bad when you consider that a similar school bond would cost \$1 to \$2 per thousand, King points out.

The new jail will also have a Mental Health/Emergency unit and a crisis intervention center for the entire county will be housed there. The jail must have food, heat, electricity, and laundry service. If the medical unit and crisis center share those facilities, money will be saved.

Another advantage of the new facility is that it is designed to facilitate behavior modification. "Corrections is people business," says Bailey. And King adds, "If you don't treat 'em right, they won't come out right."

There will be a program in Forum 309 from 10:00 a.m. till 2:00 p.m. concerning the Lane County Correctional Facility. Ron Sanetel, a representative of the architects who designed the new proposed facility will speak from 11:15 till 11:45, and Sherriff Dave Burch, from 12:15 till 12:45. Monty King will present a slide show and answer questions.

To the editor

Dear Editor:

Last Saturday, May 15, the Oregon Museum of Science and Industry (OMSI) sponsored the first of what it hopes to be many kite contests.

The idea for a contest came from Mary Lou Seubert, who has been involved in kite contests in other cities and is co-owner of the Kites and Other Delights store in the Atrium. She took her idea to Gary Bond, director of the education department at OMSI. OMSI has been planning to form several clubs in the community including one for kite fliers and so it used Seubert's idea as a start to find out how much interest there is in Eugene.

On Saturday many people came with



photo by John Brooks

kites of every size and shape. Many had been bought in stores because of the short notice but there were a few home-made--such as the kite made by the University Kite class which consisted of five hexagonal kites in the form of a man, and measured 12 feet by 12 feet.

Different categories were made up as people registered their kites so that everyone had a chance to compete since there were several categories. But the main emphasis was on having a good time. Some people came just to fly their own, and admire other peoples' kites.

People interested in starting a kite club are encouraged to mail an inquiry with an address to S.W. OMSI Education Department, P.O. Box 1052, 97401, or call 344-5248. A date for a meeting will be announced as soon as OMSI sees that enough interest exists from the club. It is hoped that contests like the one held on Saturday could become at least an annual event if not more if there is enough interest.

John Brooks

To the editor

To the Editor and Staff:

As this school year draws to an end it should not go unsaid that the TORCH has done a superb job of reporting in a professional manner.

Only one article this year drew a serious objection; that being the Kathy Monje story of womens poetry reading. That was actually an editorial.

The excellence that the TORCH readers have enjoyed this year is due in large part to the fact that editor Mike McLain has been objective and comprehensive in reporting, writing and making editorial decisions.

The ASLCC can appreciate the fact that they have not been singled out as an

organization that deserves only limited coverage as in the past.

I'm sure that any newspaper would be happy to employ a journalist such as Mike McLain.

I believe that Kathy Monje (ASLCC Treasurer) will also do a very good job next year. The Media Commission had a difficult task in choosing Kathy over the other applicants and we understand that they (Sally Oljar, Mike Riley, and Peter Hutula) will be on the TORCH staff next year. We should have one damn good paper.

Thank you Mike. carry on Kathy.

Len Wassom
ASLCC President

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Opinions expressed in the TORCH are not necessarily those of the college, the student body, all members of the TORCH staff, or those of the editor.

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.

MABLES BAR



Anybody can fight the ever rising food prices simply by...

By Linda Jackson

The Eugene Community Garden Plot program is an alternative for people who can't grow a garden at home. But Marshall Landman, coordinator of the program, feels individual gardening is also a way to keep the billion dollar agri-business in check. To him, major food producers pose a constant threat to the little guy.

"Approximately 50 companies control about 90 percent of the food produced in the United States," explains Landman, "and six grain companies control approximately 80 percent of the world's grain growing and marketing. If those grain companies don't deliver grain to various stores, they could hurt a lot of people."

Landman says that since agri-business controls prices, large companies can lower theirs to force the small farmer out of business, and then buy his land. He also feels that large food producers use growing practices that are detrimental to the land--they've been abusing it for about 50 years now.

Packaging is another crow in the cornfield. "For a nickel's worth of cornflakes you pay 95 cents for packaging," the coordinator claims. "We could save so much money by packaging and canning our own food."

"Agri-business isn't really into nutrition, they're in it for the money. Otherwise Greyhound, Clorox, and AT&T wouldn't have an investment in it."

Landman does see changes that point to less dependence on the big guys.

In the Northwest about 500 people currently produce organic material for distribution to farmers. And last year the Northwest Trade Network came into being--an organization which shares in food products information and is connected with co-ops and distributors of natural foods.

"If a co-op needs a product that isn't available, it can go through the network," says Landman. "The network will put the co-op in touch with someone who produces that particular product."

"Most of this has happened just in the last year, but it's growing, and someday it will totally bypass big business."

Landman is also happy to see people moving out of the city and back to the land. The number of people aged 35 and under who have moved to farms has increased by about 30 percent in recent years, he claims.

Local and individual farming not only decreases dependence on major markets, but provides better nutrition as well. According to Dr. Jean Mayar, professor of nutrition at Harvard University, fruits and vegetables lose valuable nutrients when they are shipped over long distances. This has a great impact on certain areas of the country, such as New England, where 90 percent of fresh produce is imported.

In his article "Agriculture: Trouble in the land of Plenty," published in the March 1976 issue of Family Health Magazine, Dr. Mayar states:

"...those [vegetables] that are grown far from their retail outlets have been deliberately bred so that they can be picked and sorted mechanically, and stored and shipped huge distances without injury--never mind their nutrient content. Tomatoes, for example, are bred for uniform size and shape, firm flesh, and tough skin, so that they can be picked easily by machines. They are picked unripe and shipped off to distant destinations to be ripened at the last stage of the journey by ethylene gas piped into the refrigerator cars--regardless of the fact that ripening on the vine, in sunlight, increases the vitamin-C content."

Dr. Mayer goes on to propose a restructuring of the agricultural system, placing more emphasis on truck gardening and downtown "farmer's markets" that sell fresh produce from outlying farms.

Fortunately, Eugonians can still rely on the Willamette Valley and nearby California for their summer and winter produce. But the Community Garden Program takes things one step further. It not only offers city dwellers a chance to work the land, but salads just seem to taste better when you grow your own...vegetables, that is.

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Whether you live on the third floor of an apartment building or atop a rocky hill, there's no reason why you can't have a separate plot of land and enjoy the full nutrition and better taste of fresh garden vegetables.

Maybe that's what the Eugene Parks and Recreation Department had in mind when it initiated the Community Garden Plot Program two years ago. Now in its third year, the department offers four community gardens in the Eugene area: **The Whiteaker Garden at the west end of Skinner's Butte Park, the North Polk Garden at the end of Polk Street, the Westmoreland Plot at 15th and Hayes, and the Willakenzie Garden land at Cal Young and Coburg.**

The gardens range from three-quarters to one and one-quarter acres in size, and each individual plot is broken down into a 20 by 30 foot area.

According to Marshall Landman, coordinator for the program, prices for the plots are five and eight dollars.

For five dollars a person can rent a year-round plot. "With this type of plot the person is responsible for his/her own tilling," says Landman, "and can plant perennial plants."

Eight dollars will buy a seasonal garden,

Growing your own

and the city does the tilling. "This is a more temporary garden," the coordinator explains. "It's good for first-time gardeners."

The gardening program is self-supporting. Plots are assigned before the land is tilled, so rental money can be used to prepare the gardens. "The project is independent from the city government," says Landman, "but most of the plots are on city property."

The North Polk plot has already been tilled, and Landman hopes to have the other gardens ready by the end of May. Usually planting season starts in June, to avoid a possible late frost.

The question of composting and fertilizing is left up to the renters, although each year leaves are brought from the Public Works Department and are free to gardeners for compost.

continued on page 10

RE-ELECT STATE REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT 41

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BURROWS RE-ELECTION COMMITTEE, 3105 FIRWOOD WAY, EUGENE, OREGON 97401

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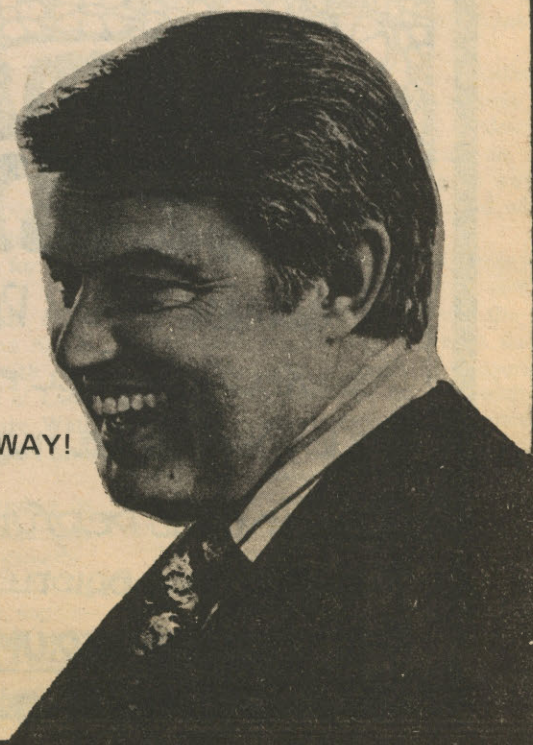
The Oregon Church for President Committee is sponsoring a bike-a-thon from Portland to Eugene, leaving on Saturday at 8 a.m. from the Portland State University library.

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For details call the Eugene Headquarters at 686-8876

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Walk-ins Welcome

Dating Service

continued from page 1

By the time Friday came around I had been the butt of a lot of odd comments and some interesting suggestions. My friends felt that I was going to use some unsuspecting woman to satisfy my journalistic ambitions. One even went so far to classify me as a "weirdo" for trying out the dating service.

I began to wonder about other people who were shy and wanted to meet people with their own interests. The manager of High Times, Dino, explained to me that, "The people that we get in that some people may consider weirdos are not really weirdos. They're people who are shy and introverted." He added that High Times merely presents the information for introduction.

Friday night came faster than my hot comb could dry my hair. I was to meet Vicki at the High Times office at 7 p.m. Nervous for the sake of the story and with meeting someone for the first time, I managed to put my turtleneck sweater on inside-out twice. Once I was straightened out I charged off to High Times.

Earlier that afternoon a very close friend told me that she "didn't want to be in that woman's place." I was curious as to what she meant by that remark so I asked her to explain. My friend was concerned that my date (Vicki, whose name I learned only minutes before meeting her) would feel "used" when I told her that I was writing a story on my experience with the dating service. But as it turned out, High Times felt an obligation to inform Vicki in advance--it explained that I was writing a story about the dating service.

The moment of truth arrived, an hour late, at the office. Vicki had been coaching a girls softball team and felt it would be wise to clean up. Charlie, an employee of the service, introduced us, and while walking out to the car I asked Vicki if she liked Chinese food. She informed me that "everyone asks me that." She wasn't too wild about it, but for lack of a better idea we went to Leslie's.

While I munched on my egg roll, Vicki told me about herself, why she joined High Times, and how the child on the front of Leslie's restaurant menu is also named Vicki. It seems Vicki and her parents frequented Leslie's and that's how she learned about the child's name.

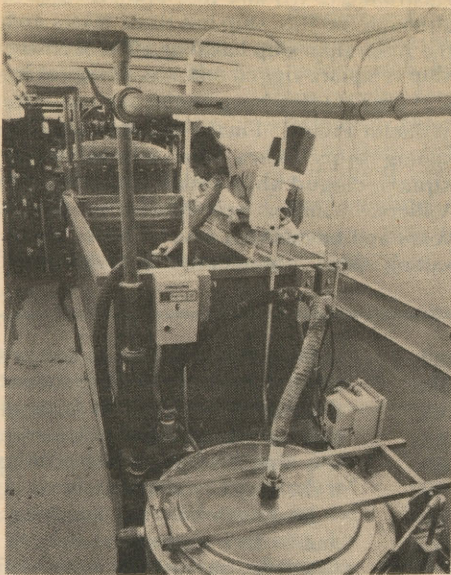
Vicki joined the dating service to meet people. That's what she enjoys doing and that's what the service offers, a chance to meet people.

We talked about the restaurant's interior and about Hang-Gliding, a sport that she said she was proficient in. We discussed the dating service and I showed her how to use chopsticks. I also told her of my curiosity about the dating service and how people will stereotype others if they use such a service.

The process leading up to this evening had been interesting, the date itself was unique because both of us had never met before. Through the course of the evening I had the impression that she had forgotten my name.

The evening didn't last very long; Vicki had to return home to relieve the babysitter at ten. After dropping her off at her home (I didn't walk her to her door because the night had felt more like a business engagement than a date) I raced back home in time to catch "Mary Hartman, Mary Hartman," the end to a good evening. The best part of the whole thing was Monday morning when I was asked, "How was your date Friday night?"

Science department gains lab



by Sherri Shaffer

A water treatment lab is now on permanent loan to LCC's Science Department from the Environmental Protection Agency. "It would cost us \$80,000 if we had to buy it," exclaimed curriculum development specialist Howard Bird, who

found the lab.

"The lab is operational and we can use it to show the students what a water treatment plant is really like," said science instructor Jack Scales. The lab is also used by the Water Hydraulic and Environmental Tech program under the direction of Richard Hull.

Bird says the Science Department hopes to move the equipment from its present location in a trailer behind the science building to its basement. "Then we can use the trailer to move other equipment; the only problem now is finding a tractor big enough to pull the trailer," he joked.

Bird is a screener for excess federal properties and travels two to four days a week in search of excess governmental equipment for use in the school. "I have to write a justification for everything we get," he explained. "Items must be used immediately, they must be used in connection with the students (desks, instructional material) and they must contribute to the economic development of the community," he added.

According to Bird, equipment is given on a first-come first-served basis. He says LCC is the state's largest beneficiary of this program. "We've received over \$500,000 dollars worth of equipment in the last three months," he said. "Next week there's a federal auditor coming in to see if we're really using it."

Health care discussion held at Harris Hall

According to the New American Movement (NAM), statistics show that men and women of almost every other industrialized nation in the world can expect to live longer, healthier lives than the average American.

The NAM attributes the poor quality of America's health care to its being in the hands of private industry. The nationalization, they say, of medical care in the

U.S. will provide for the best possible health care. NAM is calling for:

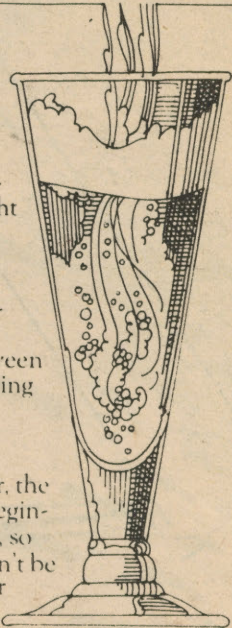
*All facets of the health care industry be nationalized and controlled in a decentralized fashion.

NAM will hold a short panel discussion with Iris Dudman, Jeff Gottfried and Bob Weiner tonight at 7:30 p.m., in Harris Hall, 8th and Oak in Eugene. For further information, call 686-1793 or 345-5546.

The right way to pour beer never changes. Since the dawn of organized brewing back in 800 A.D., brewmasters have urged discriminating drinkers to pour straight into the head, and not into a tilted receptacle.

Although blatantly defiant of sacred collegiate tradition, the original method has the meritorious advantage of producing a seal between the head and the drink itself, trapping the carbonation below. The beer doesn't go flat. The method remains true.

When it comes to pouring beer, the brewmasters were right from the beginning. When it came to making beer, so was Oly. Skill and ingenuity just can't be improved upon. Some things never change. Olympia never will.



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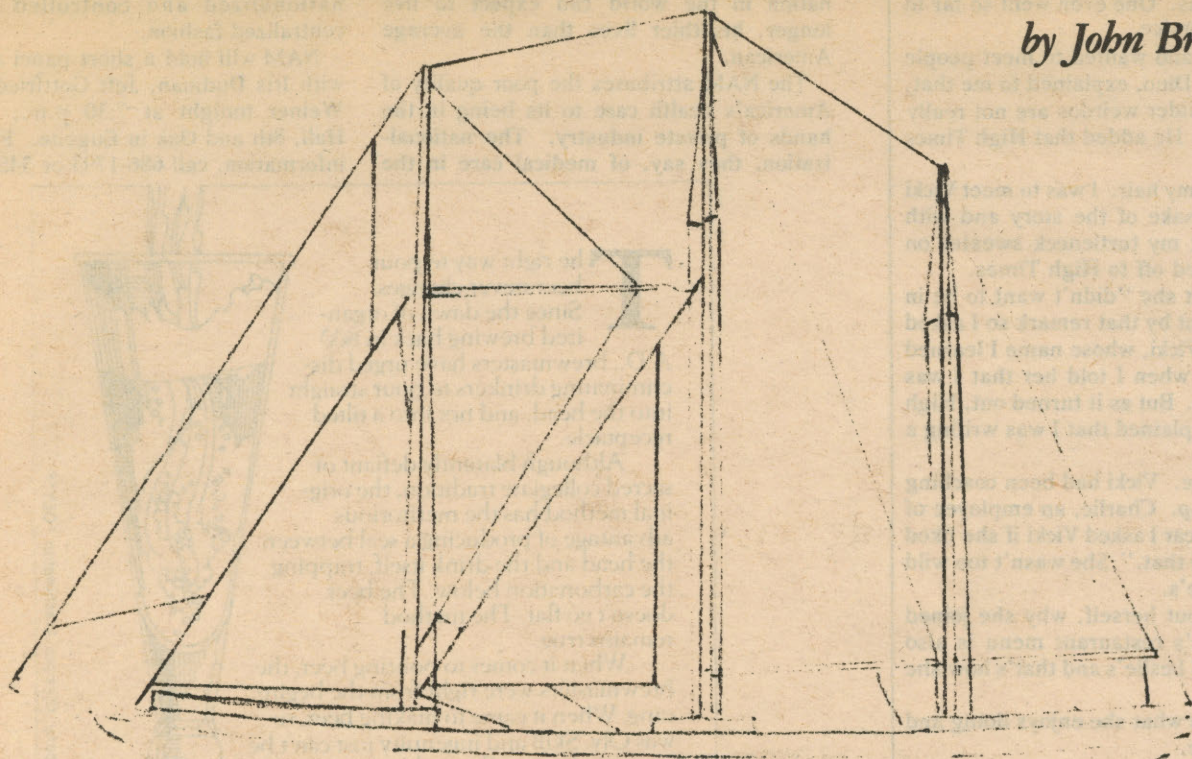
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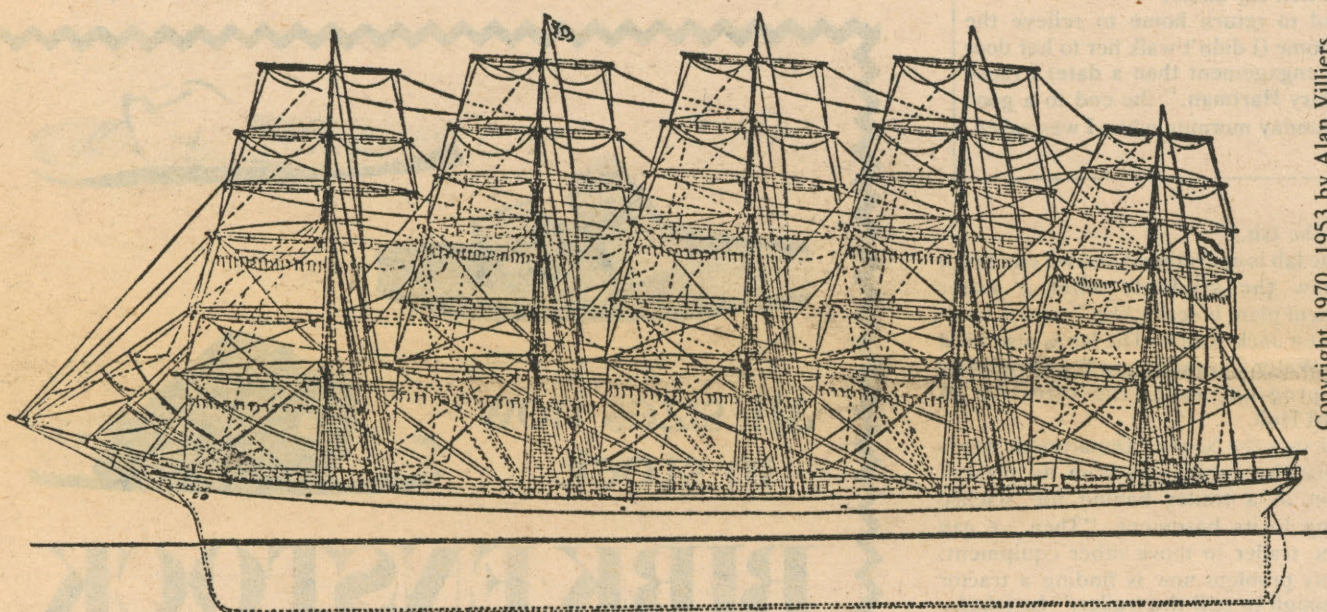
for President

The sailing ship is gaining in popularity

by John Brooks



Simple sail plan of the American concept for a modern sailing ship



Sail plan of Preussen

Copyright 1970, 1953 by Alan Villiers

A century ago the first steam ships showed the once tall, majestic sailing ship to be an expensive, unpredictable plodder. The steam ship was faster in the long run by keeping a steady speed using inexpensive fuel, and cheaper because it required a smaller crew than the sailing ships. Within 50 years the only square rigged ships left were naval training ships and preserved relics that are now stared at in awe like a canoe hewn from a log. And the idea of a sailing merchant ship was a thing of the past like the horse and buggy.

Then in November of 1973 the Arabs started cutting off oil to the West, contributing to the quadrupling of the price of oil in three months. Steam ships could no longer operate at a profit without charging exorbitant freight fees. As a result a few companies and individuals have seriously considered using wind or nuclear energy to keep the cost of moving goods down.

But even before the oil embargo some diesel powered ships were being operated at a loss in terms of energy. It took more energy to build, operate and clean up after certain super tankers, for example, than the energy in the oil they delivered, and a nuclear powered ship has to run its reactor at full capacity for ten years to pay back the amount of energy that went into building it.

On the other hand a sailing ship requires less steel to carry a ton of cargo, its main source of energy is free, and it uses less complex mechanical machinery enabling it to pay for itself in energy and in dollars in a short time.

With steam ships now too expensive, and nuclear ships not generally excepted because of their present unreliability and radiation hazard, their high cost of construction and operation, and the uncertainty that nuclear fuel will be economical, or even available, sail has become feasible again. Several concepts for sailing cargo ships have appeared from Germany, the U.S. and Australia.

The ship designed in the U.S. and Australia are very much alike although each was not aware of the other's efforts. Both are about 200 feet long (U.S. 220 ft., Australia 275 ft.) and fore and aft rigged, although the U.S. ship has three masts and the Australian ship has four. The German ship is square rigged and was designed by a 75 year old Hamburg engineer named Dr. Wilhelm Prolss. Finally the last idea for sailing ships comes from a professional square rigged ship sailor named Allan Villiers. Villiers, who has sailed for 50 years and has written several books about sailing ships, commented in a letter to

Oceans magazine Prolss' idea before, either of and Potosi were ships built but the end of the sailing economical than could not compete ships.

The most advanced designs is Dr. Prolss' idea before, either of and Potosi were ships built but the end of the sailing economical than could not compete ships.

The result was unsupported mathematical aerodynamically at which the sailing by motors, operation which turn the Reefing is done again controlled the bridge, which slot and into the from the element

Dynaship's sailing and the world trade routes, geographic office fed into a computer the ship a 10-including 15 percent three 500 horsepower propel the ship a percent savings space due to less storage and less the savings from by the cost of the systems, and still than conventional

In comparing for Dynaship and same size, cost insurance, maintenance included and same although to be comparable costs.

Admittedly sailing

Editor's note: This is the third in a series of interpretive articles by Scott Stuart probing some of the causes of the growth of what some people claim is the LCC bureaucracy, and some of the effects on the big-happy-family-feeling which some people say LCC once had.

Dissidents question faculty union affiliation.

by Scott Stuart

The LCC Education Association's [LCCEA] regular meeting last Wednesday [May 12] turned into an open hearing at which at least six faculty members aired objections to the faculty union's affiliation with the Oregon Education Association [OEA] and the National Education Association [NEA].

According to Penny Schlueter, LCC economics instructor and LCCEA member, the main questions raised concerned dues paid to the OEA and NEA, and whether or not a local unaffiliated union could do the job as well as the present union. The hearing came about as a result of a petition circulated to call for a vote of confidence in the LCCEA.

"The reason I'm freaked out about it is if any group is going to represent the faculty, it should be sure it has a basis of support," says Jack Robert, LCC speech instructor about the Lane Community College Education Association (LCCEA).

According to Robert, there has been no attempt to reevaluate the faculty union to either reaffirm it or decide on other representation since the advent of legislation that made the union a legal reality.

In 1972, Oregon Senate Bill 2263, the Collective Bargaining Law was passed, stating who can be involved in collective bargaining, what rights they have, and providing for a Public Employee Relations Board to oversee the process.

In the Spring of 1973, active organizing began on the LCC campus to choose some sort of representation. The choices on the ballot came down to the National Education Association (NEA), the American Federation of Teachers (AFT) an affiliate of the AFL-CIO, and no representation at all.

"In House"

According to Ted Romoser, LCC Language Arts instructor and chairman of the Higher Education Committee of the NEA, there was an attempt to promote an "In House" or single independent campus organization, but the people who promoted it were not willing to head it. Since leadership for a single campus organization did not come forward, says Romoser, that option was shaken out of the choices pretty early.

In the end, the faculty voted overwhelmingly in favor of an affiliation with a national organization, and in November of 1974 the NEA signed a contract to represent the LCC faculty in collective bargaining. Romoser says that the issue

was not a rivalry between the NEA and AFT, and it is not the issue now. He feels that it is ironic that collective bargaining came about because of a questioning attitude toward the administration. Collective bargaining became another way to relate to the administration. And here we are, says Romoser, three years later, questioning ourselves.

"I feel that we are into collective bargaining whether we like it or not," says Jim Snow, LCC mathematics instructor. "I was one of those who was for it five years ago. I feel that if we are going to be represented by a bargaining agent, we have the responsibility to reassess it."

Snow feels that although the Oregon Education Association, the state level organization of the NEA, handles contract negotiations at LCC right now it is time to step back and take a look at what it has done and what it can do. "My feeling is," says Snow, "that we are not married to the OEA."

High dues

Personally, Snow questions the amount of money paid to the OEA in dues. Of the \$137 in individual yearly dues, only \$15 stays on campus. Of the rest, \$97 goes to the OEA, and \$25 goes to the NEA. Snow says he would rather see all that money go to support local efforts.

Dave Roof, LCC counselor and instructor would agree. He does not like being tied to a national organization and does not like seeing most of the dues go for lobbying that he may not agree with.

According to Roof, he got to talking over coffee about it and decided to do something. Last month Roof, Snow, Robert, and others began circulating a

petition that would act as a show of support for the union, a vote of confidence to see if the faculty is indeed in favor of the OEA as a bargaining agent. According to Roof, it is time to stop and look at things and see if the majority is still in favor of the OEA.

Roof says he's not knocking the OEA, and in fact appreciates the job the union has done, but he's not happy being tied to the OEA, so he called for a show of support through a petition.

Unfortunately, the wording of the petition did not accurately state the intent of those who circulated it. The petition said, "We the undersigned request that an election be held to choose a new faculty bargaining agent at LCC." Although about 30 people signed the petition, Roof feels that many more did not sign because to do so would indicate that the signer had committed him/herself to a position opposing the union, rather than just questioning it.

Rewording the petition

An attempt was made to reword the petition, and one attempt stated, "Since the collective bargaining agreement for the faculty still has approximately one year and two months to run until it expires, and since consideration of what might go into the next contract agreement is just now beginning, and since the actual negotiating is still many months away, we the undersigned would at this time favor a "show of support" vote for the current bargaining agent. This is to say that we would favor a faculty vote to show whether we should continue with the OEA as our bargaining agent, or whether we desire a change in our bargaining agent. In no way is this to be construed as a criticism of our faculty negotiation committee. In fact we

Oceans magazine. "I'd back Herr Dr. Prolss' idea before (the Australian sailing ship) and a restored Preussen/Potosi before either of these plans." Preussen and Potosi were the largest and fastest ships built but they were trading near the end of the sailing era and although more economical than most sailing ships, they could not compete with the cheaper steam ships.

The most advanced of the three modern designs is Dr. Prolss' concept. Dr. Prolss had started the drawings for a sailing ship in the mid-1950's, convinced that modern technology could make sail profitable again. In 1957 he took his plans to the Shipbuilding Institute of the University of Hamburg, which had already been studying the mechanics of sail propulsion, and during the next 15 years Dr. Prolss' designs, known as Dynaships, were tested in paper by some of the best mathematicians in West Germany. They also tested models in wind tunnels. Many different hull forms and sail shapes were evaluated, and sail reefing and mast rotating mechanisms were developed, built, and tested.

The result was a ship rigged with unsupported masts with the sails spread by aerodynamically shaped yards. The angle at which the sails face the wind is adjusted by motors, operated from the bridge, which turn the masts at their base. Reefing is done by rollers inside the masts, gain controlled by motors operated from the bridge, which draw the sail through a slot and into the mast, protecting the sails from the elements.

Dynaship's calculated efficiency under sail and the weather conditions of many trade routes, gathered by German Hydrographic office from many ships' logs, were fed into a computer and evaluated to give the ship a 10-12 knot average speed, including 15 percent calms during which three 500 horse power engines would propel the ship at eight knots. This is a 90 percent savings in fuel plus more cargo space due to less space needed for fuel storage and less engine space, although the savings from a smaller engine is set off by the cost of the masts, sails, their control systems, and slightly more ballast capacity than conventional ships.

In comparing the cost of moving cargo by Dynaship and a steam ship of about the same size, costs such as manpower, insurance, maintenance and repair were included and calculated to be about the same although Dynaship has been shown to be comparable to steamships in building costs.

Admittedly sailing ships could not now

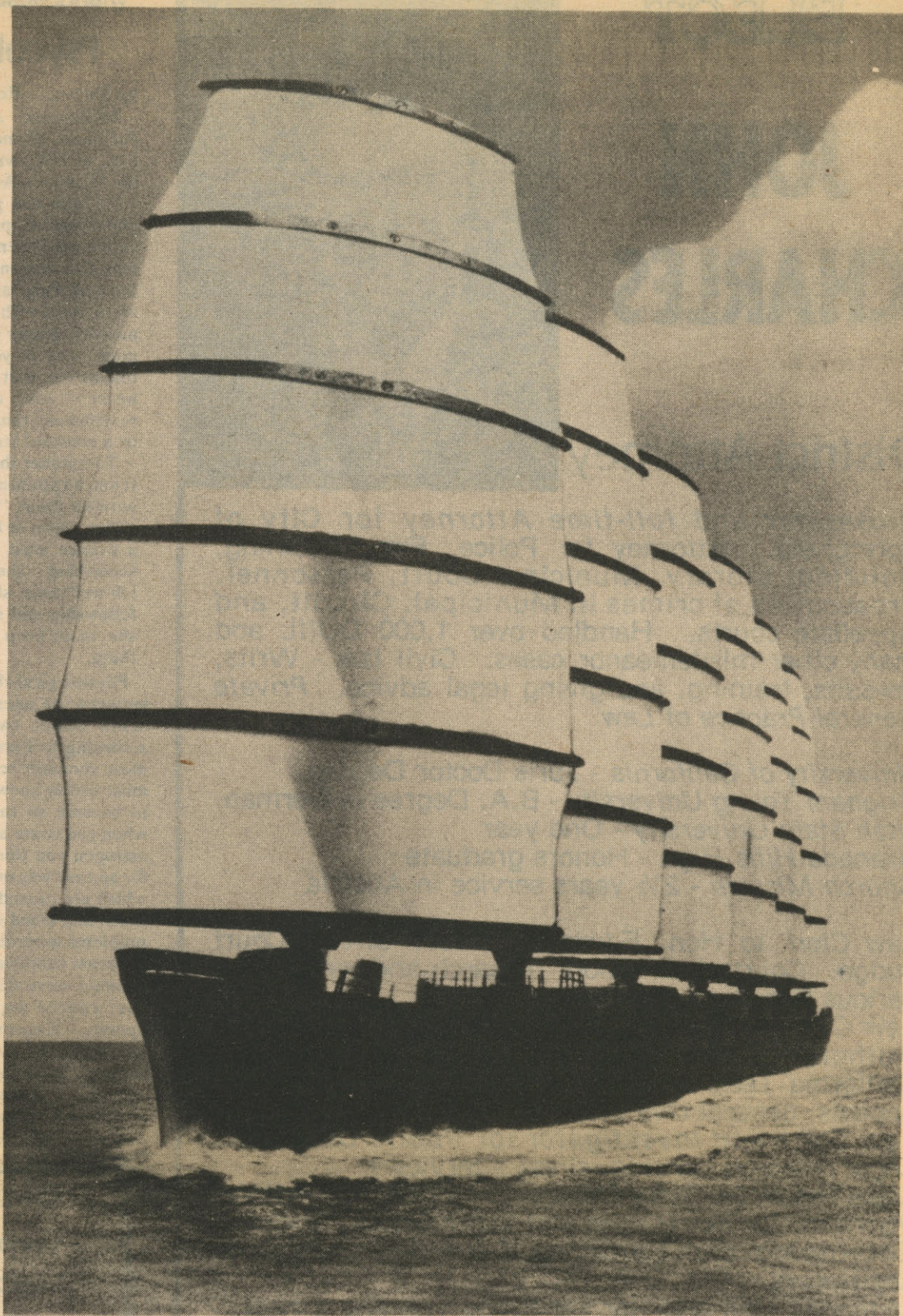
replace the giant ore and oil carriers, or the fast container ships but there are many trade routes where these ships may go out of their way that sailing ships could service that would save the recipients money. In February of 1974, for example, it cost four times as much to transport a ton of rice 4,000 miles from San Francisco to Majuro in the Marshall Islands as it did to transport a ton of grain 9,200 miles from the U.S. Gulf States to Japan. To add some salt to the wound, the rice took seventy days from San Francisco compared with 25 days for the grain from the Gulf States. This came about because Majuro didn't warrant a direct service by a modern cargo liner so the rice first went to Guam to wait for another ship to take it to Majuro and in the end the rice actually traveled 6,650 miles. A small sailing ship could quite easily carry the amount of cargo going to Majuro in about 20 days at a freight rate that should be considerable below those now in effect.

Ships have been powered by the wind for the last ten thousand years, except for the past fifty, and with this background, plus the fantastic advances in recent years such as the airplane and the putting of a man on the moon, man should be able to use such a obviously endless and cheap source of energy to the fullest extent. There can be sailing ships today, saving our costly fossil fuel, making better use of the personal abilities of individual man, and sailing under a sky not polluted by their passage.

The latest report on the development of Dynaship is that some companies have contracts but nothing has been signed as yet. The contracts are for ships in about the 15,000 ton dead weight category. One route that has been considered is between England and Australia and when the Dynaship corporation was asked about other routes the spokesperson said there was "quite serious interest" in using Dynaship as an ocean-liner and that the routes for that type of ship would be almost unlimited. No companies names could be disclosed, but the spokesperson did say that the Japanese were corresponding with the company although no contract has been issued.

Readers who would be interested in the details of Dynaship or would be interested in talking with John Brooks about sailing ships, moving cargo by wind power, or has information about other modern sailing ships to share, John Brooks can be found at the TORCH office in room 206 in the Center building.

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A wind tunnel model of Dynaship at the Institute of Shipbuilding, University of Hamburg where it was used to determine how a full sized Dynaship would perform.

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commend them for their good work." The above version never became an actual petition.

Another criticism Roof sees with collective bargaining is that he feels that negotiations are put into the hands of outsiders with no vested interest in the college, who make critical decisions for faculty members. According to Roof, the staff negotiating body is not party to the final decision, although it is involved to the point where two outsiders go into that smoke-filled room and make their final decision. "Maybe that's the way collective bargaining is," says Roof, "I don't know, but it looks to me like we ought to have a say in it."

Starting from zero

Roof feels that the faculty is probably locked into the OEA, and if another negotiating body were chosen it might mean starting all over again from zero. He says that he's not so naive to believe that a new bargaining agent will make LCC a family again, but maybe the faculty can get behind something--that's one of the problems of bigness.

"It would be hard for me to strike this place," says Roof, who describes the strike as "the pistol the union has to hold at the head of the administration." "I've been here almost eight years and I feel some loyalty. I don't see the administration as the enemy, but collective bargaining puts us in an adversary position."

Snow, who quit the union last July, feels that collective bargaining was the prime factor in putting the faculty and administration into an adversary position. Snow says that collective bargaining has had an effect, and he's not sure it's a good one. You lose the ability to just sit around the table and talk about things, says Snow.

"It's not a little family anymore," Snow believes, "it's a big operation."

Welcoming criticism

George Alvergue, LCC field experience coordinator and president of the LCCEA, welcomes the questioning of the union.

"Fine," says Alvergue, "I think it's one of the functions of an open society--to oust the people who represent them if they are not doing the job. Philosophically, that's the way it should be."

Alvergue feels that, although it seems like a lot of money is paid for dues, that money comes back in ways that are not so apparent, in the form of access to attorneys and consultants when there are contract hassles. He also points out that the OEA is the most respected lobby in Oregon.

One criticism of the LCCEA that Robert has heard is that it is run by an inbred group. Robert feels that there is ample opportunity for involvement in the union but the union is run by the people who are interested in it.

In reply to the comment that the union is run by a clique, Alvergue replies, "that's utter nonsense." Alvergue points out that there are open meetings, and if anybody feels that he is not accessible, then maybe he is open to criticism. Alvergue goes on to point out that each department on campus has a union contact person.

Alvergue says that he is involved in the union because he feels that others in the past did the legwork to establish a union and it's his turn to pay his dues. He points out that any union member can run for office, but it is no bed of roses. There is no pay, no compensation for time spent pursuing union matters and it is hard finding people to do the job. He says that if people feel that the union is not doing the job, the union wants to know about it. Out

of the approximately 280 faculty members at LCC, there may be many little problems and varying concerns the union is unaware of.

One criticism of the union that Robert points out is that it may not represent the concerns of people with five year contracts because those people are secure in their job and pay. Another question asked is, "does the union represent non-union members?"

Alvergue points out that most of the people involved in the union have five year contracts. He adds that people not in the union benefit also because the LCCEA represents them to a point and in fact represents everybody with a half-time contract or more. Alvergue asks the question, "How can you measure the benefits in terms of dollars?"

Alvergue says that it seems like a petition has been passed around to oust the OEA, but adds that if it is going to be replaced, there better be people waiting in the wings who are willing to take over the job. He adds that the union is not afraid of the challenge and he feels that the union has done a good job.

Romoser feels that this sort of challenge fits in very well with the Oregon tradition of referendum and recall that exists in the bigger state political system.

Off campus service

Romoser points out that maybe people have forgotten the reasons why they chose to associate with an outside organization. Romoser feels that it was to get off-campus services such as legal advice, a large legal defense fund, and a state and national lobby that is concerned with not only tenure rights but the whole educational program from increased financial support to a better taxing system for school

funding. Romoser points out that legislators consistently rank lobbyists and that the OEA is rated as one of the most effective. He feels that a single campus organization would not have that sort of influential lobby. He adds that LCC had an "In House" union prior to collective bargaining with minimal dues, about \$8 at the most, and it had trouble getting people to pay those dues. The problem, Romoser says, is getting an organization worth paying for.

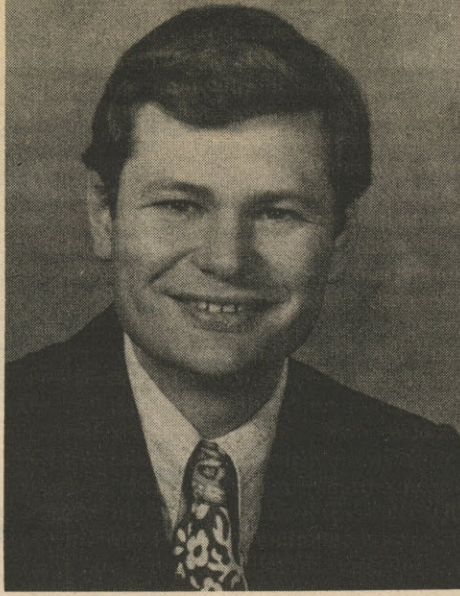
Another problem Romoser points out is that the union officers have been so busy with meetings and other business of the association that they have not spent a lot of time re-selling the union. The problem there is that many of the people who get union help don't want anything said. There is sort of a "Leper syndrome," says Romoser, when someone feels they are being treated unfairly by an employer. They question themselves first, Romoser feels, and they don't want publicity.

Rejustify existence

Romoser sees another problem in the nature of teaching. It's just one person with his or her students and there is little involvement with a big organization, so faculty members are likely to be skeptical of them as a result. This skepticism, says Romoser, is a reflection of the distrust of large organizations that is a sign of the times across the country.

In the end, Romoser feels that it is healthy for an organization to review where it's at from time to time, to rejustify its existence. "If people have questions," says Romoser, "they should ask. It's how they ask that makes a difference."

ELECT

JOHN
CHARLES

District Attorney

Prosecutor and full-time Attorney for City of Springfield. Attorney for Police, Fire, Planning, Building, Library, Municipal Court, Personnel. Prosecution of crimes in Municipal, Circuit, and Appellate courts. Handled over 1,000 DUI and many other misdemeanor cases. Civil law - Writs, lawsuits, training, and giving legal advice. Private General Practice of Law.

*University of California - Juris Doctor Degree.
Brigham Young University - B.A. Degree in German.
Utah State University - One year
Granada Hills High - Honors graduate
Church Mission - 2½ years service in Austria*

Law Clerk to Hon. Edwin E. Allen, Circuit Court Judge. Court observation, research and writing for various circuit court judges.

Law Clerk with Litts, Mullen, Perovich & Sullivan. Authored numerous Official Legal Opinions for California Teachers Association, trial briefs, writs, appeals, general civil practice

Law Clerk and Investigator for Public Defender. Legal research, writing, client interviews.

Legal Intern for State Department of Social Welfare. Instructor for Seminaries and Institutes of Religion. Engrossing and Enrolling Clerk for California Legislature.

Language Instructor for Language Training School.

JOHN CHARLES was asked by law enforcement and police officers throughout Lane County to be the next District Attorney and to remove Horton from the office, because of what he has done and what he has not done for them.

JOHN CHARLES is the full-time attorney for the City of Springfield and the City Prosecutor.

JOHN CHARLES is against the legalization of marijuana.

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JOHN CHARLES is against gun control.

JOHN CHARLES is for capital punishment.

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JOHN CHARLES is a tough, professional prosecutor who will ethically and impartially represent you.

JOHN CHARLES wrote and encouraged passage of the only law in the state of Oregon requiring a mandatory jail sentence for those persons who assault and batter police officers.

JOHN CHARLES wrote and encouraged passage of the only comprehensive public nudity law in the state of Oregon.

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John

Committee to elect John Charles, District Atty., Blaine Martin, Treasurer, P.O. Box 682, Springfield.

menopause

Psychological and physiological problems

by Sherriffaffer

Menopause: a discussion led by Linda Paceman, Women's Health Specialist and R.N. at LCC, was held Friday, May 14, in the Women's Awareness Center.

"There are psychological as well as physiological problems involved here," explained Paceman to her audience of 18 men and women. She said women entering the mid years (anywhere from 35 to 60) are often faced with the burdens of dependent parents, empty time after the children are gone, loss of youth and sex appeal, the realization that her personal goals may never be met, or a tired marriage. The reaction can range from rage to depression or a constant state of anxiety.

To conquer these reactions or keep them from happening, Paceman says that a woman must "Keep from getting lazy either above or below the neck." She says a woman must feel she has a mastery of something. She must be recognized for a job well done, she must fulfill the need for fellowship and status within a group, and she must keep enthusiastic about something.

Physiological changes take place roughly between the ages of 40 and 60; the cycle takes about two years to complete, according to Paceman. Depression is the most common reaction and Estrogen the most widely known cure. "It's not helpful to become so radical against drugs that when you come across a woman who is on estrogen you think she's weak or looking for an easy way out" she said. Hot flashes, which are caused by metabolism interruptions, and mood changes are also common problems according to Paceman.

Breast examinations, cancer and hysterectomies were discussed. Paceman noted that cancer may progress at different speeds. "Cancer of the cervix is slow and can often be cured through heat treatments. A woman may find she has this type and be told she can bear a child before anything is done . . . breast cancer is different. The lag from discovery of the

lump until the woman has enough courage to see her doctor could be fatal," she warned.

Paceman is anticipating future attitudes towards menopause. "In the last ten years consciousness has been raised about our selves and our bodies," she said. "It will be interesting to see whether the severe psychological problems will decrease."

Historical documents
display in gallery

By Michael Riley

"Documents From the Formation of the Union," is on display in the new LCC Library Mezzanine Gallery.

The display, shown in two parts, contains replicas of the documents that helped make America's history. Part one opened the Gallery on Monday, March 29, and was displayed until last week. Part two is on display now and will continue until further notice.

The Gallery itself is a Bicentennial Project and was developed in conjunction with the LCC Bicentennial Committee.

"We really intend to turn this gallery into a gallery by removing the seating space..." Randy Mafit, LCC Library Archivist, told the TORCH. He was referring to the chairs and study tables in the immediate area of the gallery. Mafit stated that these would be moved to other areas on the Mezzanine so "...we don't lose any study space."

Mafit also said that the display cases now located on the first floor of the library would be moved to the Gallery and he hopes that "...someday we can add lights."

The next show planned for the Gallery is a touring show of Native American art. It was gathered by a grant at Oregon State University. LCC is on the itinerary for the show and it is scheduled to arrive here around June 1st.

Scheduled for next fall is an exhibit of historical documents and photographs of early Eugene and Lane County. Following that is planned a show on the Eugene Technical-Vocational school and a display on the history of printing. Mafit added that there will be a Calligraphy display in the fall with a juried show on the art for students and the public.

The Gallery will be available for persons wishing to display their work between the scheduled shows. Interested people should contact Randy Mafit or Del Matheson for more information.

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Soiree De Trois

Success with three

a review by Max Gano

Within each of us is a bit of the insane which we often choose to ignore. We hide from it. But there are times when we must face the fact of its presence and perhaps this is why "Eight Songs For a Mad King" had such a mind-chilling impact on it's audience Friday night during Soiree de Trois in the Performing Arts Theatre.

Director David Sherman, a drama instructor here at Lane, set the stage in abstract fashion for "Eight Songs." Incorporating the musicians into the actual stage design, the mixing of vocals and



instrumentation was superb. It allowed actor Neil Wilson, in his role as King George III, the freedom to shift from dialogue to lyric with almost impromptu fluidity.

But perhaps Wilson's acting was just a bit too convincing for comfort. He offered rare moments of insight into the mind of a mad king. It was hard not to forget that "Eight Songs" is just a play, that Wilson, with his mutterings and vocal ejaculations, was not actually mad.

I even caught myself leaning forward during the performance, to grasp and understand Wilson's lines, as if they were my own fragmented, elusive, and twisted thoughts. I wanted to keep Wilson's words from drifting about in such aimless manner.

In writing "Eight Songs" Peter Maxwell Davies has recreated the final days in the life of a mad emperor, King George III of England. The music for "Eight Songs" was actually taken from a miniature mechanical organ, once the property of George III.

The monologue and lyrics represent the King's frustrated ramblings as he tried to teach birds to perform the music which he was unable to play on his flute and harpsicord. In directing the play, Sherman replaced birds with musicians which the King ranted at, screamed at, soothed, until they were able to play. Then George III sang with them, wept with them.

A combination of subtly bizarre lighting, a gifted actor, and exquisite musical renditions made this outstanding. It was also a play worthy of your considered disappointment if you missed your chance to see it.

... To bury our starved eyes and noses In an extravagance of roses.

And order madly at this season

When we have had enough of reason.

May Sarton

And with a toss of the head, Wendy Smith walked off stage, having said her peace, to be replaced by two dozen nimble

sliding dancers who quickly covered the stage with movement.

And Soiree De Trois, part two, Mid May Innerspace began. Conspiring with the LCC Jazz Lab Band I under the direction of Gene Aitken, Innerspace was designed to lift the spirits of those who attended the performance. With characterized poetry readings such as "My Nose Is Growing Old", by Richard Brautigan, and "The Purification" by Erica Jong, there was also a desire among the performers to delve light heartedly into the aspects of the woman's role in society.

Between and intermixed with the readings, jazz music and dance flowed together. Choreographed by Nicola Crafts the dancers threaded their way across the stage and even into the aisles. The truly amazing aspect about the whole show was that these dancer weren't professionals. They were, for the most part, students who had very little stage experience, and yet this show was precise and clean.

Soiree De Trois was together and it is a shame that it only ran for two nights. This show was evidence clearly pointing out that this small town college can produce.

To fully illustrate the impact of Innerspace, the following emotional description was provided by LCC student and artist Bryan Hancock, who attended Soiree De Trois on May 15.

"It was one of the first dance shows that made me feel really good. I'd pay money to see a dance like that. And yet, it wasn't so perfected that it made me feel like the dancers were in a separate world from the audience.

"It was just rough enough to make you feel a closeness to the people who were performing. I was really blown out, to say the least.

After getting a ride to a street that was nowhere close to my home, I walked the remaining two miles contemplating the show. The music was superb, the audience was electric. I'm glad I went."



photos by Linda Alaniz

Willamette Valley Folk Festival to run

Once again, with Springtime, the Willamette Valley Folk Festival is rolling around on the 20, 21, & 22 of May. This year's festival, the 6th, promises to be one of the best ever.

Our location is different this year. The festival will still be at the University, but the grassy area between the Erb Memorial Union and Carson Hall is the site.

Workshops will be on Sunday, May 23.

Times will be announced at the festival.

Headlining the festival this year will be Cousin Emmy, Country star of the 30's and 40's, and Sunnyland, a Chicago Blues Piano Player.

All of the talent (except the headliners) are volunteering their time and we think it is a fine opportunity for the community to expose themselves to fine traditional music. No admission will be charged.

Blakey and the Jazz Messengers

a review by Scott Stuart

I have my doubts about bass players and drummers as leaders of jazz groups. They sometimes dominate the music with instruments that don't really lend themselves to melody or solo.

In that respect, Art Blakey was a pleasant surprise. Although he played several precision solos, they were of manageable length and were integral to the music. The drumming in no way

overshadowed the talents of the musicians who compose the Jazz Messengers.

And the message Saturday night in the EMU Ballroom was jazz. Jazz in a traditional sense. Jazz in which the piano and horns, in this case a sax and trumpet laying down a theme, each instrument taking a solo and improvising, then returning to the opening theme.

Although the group was an hour and a half late in starting, Blakey took time after the first number to apologize and thank the crowd for staying.

Then they played some jazz. Although phrases like "in a groove" and words like "tight" and "cook" are cliché in describing what a musical group can do, Art Blakey and the Jazz Messengers went a little beyond the cliché and showed where they came from.

The musicians were clearly enjoying themselves. Art Blakey beamed toothily from between brass cymbals, and the rest of the band urged each other on during solos. The group got a lot of encouragement from the audience as well, with the sax player a definite favorite. The trumpet player played a little too fast, almost as if laying down staccatto solo for the sake of speed, but a ballad he played showed he can say more with less.

The group played a couple old standards, the standout of which was Miles Davis' Body and Soul done on sax.

Blakey promised the audience that, after a break in the middle of the set, he'd take us to another planet. Although we didn't quite get there, it was almost worth the \$4 ticket to see someone really try.

Big band concert

Four local stage bands will give a big band jazz benefit concert on Tuesday, March 18, at 7:30 p.m., in the North Eugene High School auditorium, 200 Silver Lane. Admission is \$1 with proceeds being used to provide scholarship grants for high school musicians.

Performing will be stage bands from South Eugene, Cottage Grove, and North Eugene High Schools, along with the widely acclaimed Jazz Lab Band I of Lane Community College. (Directors are Walt Wilson, Caleb Standafer, Ron Logue, and Dr. Gene Aiken, respectively.)

The mini-jazz festival is intended to serve two functions beyond the scholarship benefit. According to N.E.H.S. director, Ron Logue, "We hope to provide an entertaining program for the large, sophisticated jazz following in the Eugene area. More importantly, we want to give young jazz musicians an opportunity to meet and to perform together with a sense of sharing musical talents and concepts."

Entertainment

COMMUNITY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

May 19 - Hoedown 8:00 pm \$1.50 cover
May 21 - Upeppo 9:00-2:00 \$2 cover
May 22 - Eugene Theater Company presents "49" 8:30 pm Tickets - \$2.50 at the door
May 23 - Benefit for Citizens against Toxics 7:00 pm \$2 cover

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON

May 20, 21, and 22 - Willamette Valley Folk Festival - all day on the commons between Carson Hall and the EMU.
May 25 - Neil Sedaka 8:00 pm Mac Court \$4 U O students, \$5 general public. Reserved seats are \$5.50 and \$5.00.

FEED MILL

May 19 - Mark Creighton 9:15-12:15
May 20 - Joshua Bowes 9:15-12:15
May 21 and 22 - Cruss 9:15-1:15
May 24 - John Wiesenhal 9:15-12:15
May 25 - David Yound 9:15-12:15

HOMEFRIED TRUCKSTOP

May 19 - Summer Sign
May 20 - Dinner: Belly Dancing
May 21 - Dinner: Wendy Agne
May 22 - Breakfast: Paul Haas Dinner: Leroy Sparks
May 23 - Breakfast: Sunday Morning Shebagon Dinner: Jon Jarvie
May 24 - MONDAY NITE CONCERT & THE HOMEFRIED RADIO HOUR: Elbow Grease Band, Jeannie Althea and Cora Apple 8:00-12:00 \$1 cover
May 25 - Breakfast: Lewis Arthur Lunch: Debra Kelly Dinner: Friends of the Family

BLACK FOREST

May 19 - Medicine Wolf 9:00-1:00
May 24 - Evergreen 9:00-1:00

DUFFY'S

May 21 - Foxe and Weasel 5:00-7:00
May 21 and 22 Foxe and Weasel, Free and Easy, and Patterson Alley 9:00-1:00 \$1 cover
May 25 - Mark Creighton 9:00-12:00

Growing your own

"The most important thing anyone can do is make their soil healthy," stresses Landman. "It matters little what you grow, but you have to have a good, sound soil to work with. A healthy soil will create the proper environment for your plants."

Landman, who has taught classes on soil

building, says the best way to enrich soil is through natural recycling of organic wastes, like composting.

There are many different ways to compost. One of the most common is the use of mulch-cut grass, dried leaves, or other organic matter. Placing mulch

around plants helps cut down on weed population because it reduces sunlight. Mulch maintains a more constant soil temperature, and plants like that. It also helps prevent erosion, which, according to Landman, "is the biggest problem agriculture is facing."

Layering different types of organic

material, including food scraps, will produce a rich compost that can be churned into the soil or sprinkled into little pockets below seedlings. Earthworms play a part in this type of composting; their movement through the ground helps mix decomposed matter with soil.

continued on page 3

BAHA'U'LLAH writes:

"The Divine Springtime is come. O Most Exalted Pen, for the Festival of the All-Merciful is fast approaching. Bestir thyself, and magnify, before the entire creation, the name of God, and celebrate His praise, in such wise that all created things may be regenerated and made new."

Gleanings.

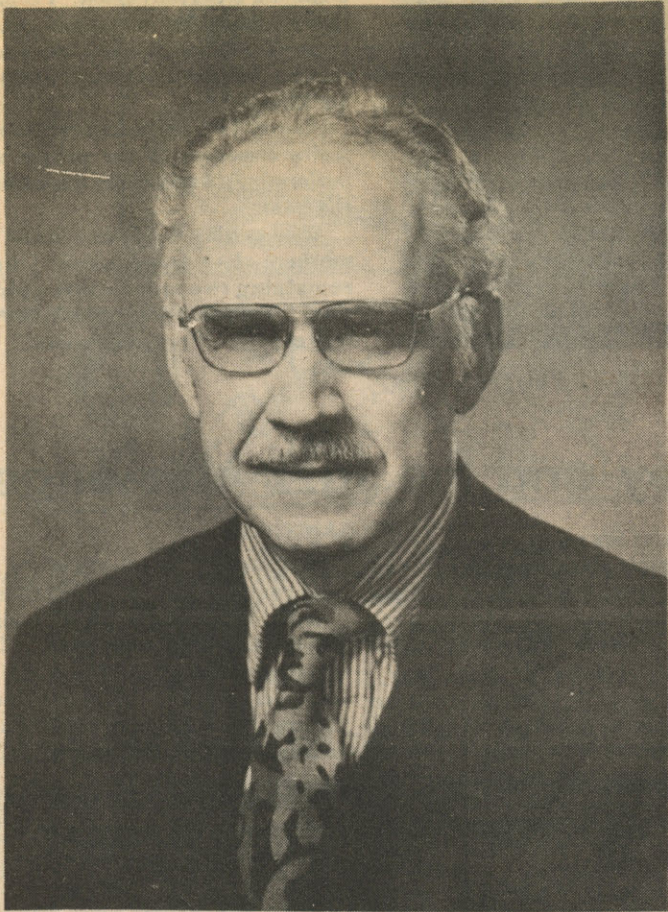
*Come see us! May 24th in the cafeteria.
The Bahai Club would like to talk with you.*

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Democrat 4th District

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Courageous Action



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☒ Charles O. Porter
For U.S. Representative 4th District

Consumer Action Line established

According to the Consumer Education and Advocacy Center, help is on the way for consumers who are faced with difficult problems.

The Center's Consumer Action Line, which opens today, will respond to consumer questions and provide assistance for specific problems free of charge. The Center, funded by the Oregon Student Public Interest Research Group (OSPIRG) was established to present consumer problems to local businesses and the Oregon Legislature.

"State and Federal consumer agencies are often removed from the problems of the individual consumer, and because of political priorities and pressures from business have a limited effectiveness," reflected co-coordinator Dave Tobin. "Much consumer legislation exists, although the average person knows little about it, or how to use it," he said.

Upon receiving a complaint CEAC will forward a copy of the complaint to the other parties and solicit their point of view. "We recognize that there are two sides to every problem, so before a resolution is possible, both sides must be heard," explained co-coordinator Craig Quinn.

If a settlement is not agreed upon, CEAC will inform the consumer about other courses of action, including small claims court procedures. CEAC will also provide advice on consumer rights and buying habits, as well as pamphlets and an index to specific consumer publications. "CEAC will work with existing state, federal, and private consumer groups to lobby on behalf of consumers before the legislature," Quinn said.

Anyone with a consumer problem can call 686-4075, from 4-6 p.m. weekdays.

Students receive "due process"

(CPS) Advocates of full constitutional rights for students were elated over a recent legal victory at the University of Minnesota.

A federal district judge has ruled that veterinary student Robert Waag's right to due process was violated when he was suspended for allegedly cheating on a test.

Waag was found guilty of cheating on an exam last spring by a judiciary board made up of profs from the veterinary school, and was suspended for a year as his accuser, a veterinary science professor, was allowed to speak at the hearing, and he was not.

According to one of the faculty judges, Waag's accuser gave "a forceful and very well reasoned presentation" of why Waag was guilty of cheating. In fact, it was so effective that despite a sub committee's unanimous recommendation to dismiss the charges against Waag because of insufficient evidence, the faculty voted to oust him from school.

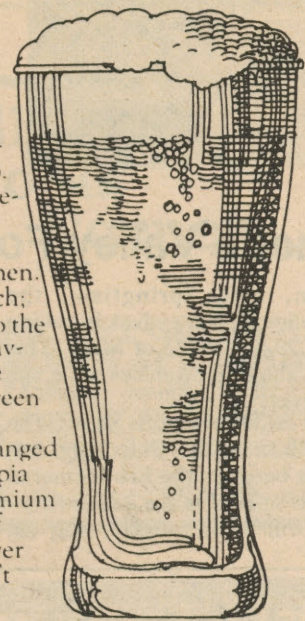
When Waag filed suit against the University, the courts saw it his way, and consequently Waag will face a new hearing later this year. No word whether the J-Board will be manned by students this time around.

Waag's lawsuit was one of several due process cases that have cropped up this year. The Supreme Court, in Goss vs. Lopez, recently ruled that before students are suspended or expelled, school administrators must give them a chance to "informally discuss" the alleged misconduct, stating the reason for punishment and offering them a chance to explain their side of the story.

So far, however, the court has avoided making a clearcut statement on the formal nature of school judiciary hearings.

Gleaning pillar of constancy in a changing world, the design of the schooner is lost back in the dim past of Scandinavian glass craftsmanship. Until 1895, it remained nameless, when Australian sailors adopted it as the regulation beer quantity for young seamen. (A 3/4 pint mug was too much; a 1/2 pint glass too little.) So the wasp-waist, bottom-heavy taw-glass was christened with the name of a ship midway between a cutter and a frigate.

The schooner hasn't changed a lot. And neither has Olympia Beer. It's still made with premium ingredients and a heritage of brewing experience that never changes. A great beer doesn't change. Olympia never will.



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apartments

LAST CHANCE CORRAL—Five minutes from LCC. One bedroom apt., \$110/month. Studio apt., \$100/month. Both furnished. Call 747-2291.

dance

TAILORED SQUARES will dance Mondays, 8-11 p.m., workshop 7-8, in Gerlinger 103, U. of O. Everyone welcome.

wanted

WANTED - SAAB Model 96 for parts. '66 or later. 2 cycle o.k. Barbara Harmon, Veterans office.

for sale

ASHFORD SPINNING WHEEL - Brand new. \$65. Laurie, 747-2975.

20,000 USED BOOKS. All selling at 1/2 or less off published price. Textbooks, cliff notes, magazines. USED BOOKS bought and sold. SMITH FAMILY BOOK STORE, 1233 Alder, Ph. 345-1651, hours 10 a.m. - 6 p.m.

TORCH ad info

RATES for classified advertising are \$.25 a line (5 short words make one line). Ads must be paid in advance in the TORCH office. Meeting notices, rides to school and give-away items will receive free space in the TORCH as space allows.

meetings

Information about Christian Science may be obtained each Friday at meetings in Health 110 at 11:00. All are welcome.

Growing Alternative Youth (GAYouth) is an organization for the benefit of, and open to, all interested people under the age of 22. Meetings are held Monday evenings at 7:30. For more information and meeting locations, call Carol 343-8130, or Chris 746-6755.

weaving

SERENITY WEAVERS, 111 W. 7th, Leclerc Looms, yarns, cords, books.

job placement

For information on any of these jobs, see Jean Coop in the Student Employment Service, on the 2nd floor of the Center Building.

FT PERM: A companion/aide is needed for a woman who is taking cobalt treatments. General care and a little cooking is required.

FT PERM: A live-in aide is required by an elderly couple. The woman requires assistance in caring for her husband who is suffering from Parkinson's disease.

FT/PT PERM: Interested in a business career in sales, or sales management? Come in for details.

FT PERM: If you have experience cooking for large groups, a position, cooking for 65 people, is being offered.

PT PERM: Cocktail waitresses are needed. Experience required.

FT PERM: Mature person who has had actual work experience in mechanics.

PT PERM: Beginning the third week in June, a babysitter will be needed two days a week.

PT PERM: Night students, take note! If you have some bookkeeping knowledge, this part-time job could be for you. Come in for details.

FT TEMP: Urgently needed, is a companion to a convalescent woman. Could live in if desired.

bury the suckers under your rose bushes

Sunday wasn't the type of day I should have picked for my first effort of the season—grey skies outside, two NBA playoff games inside. The Willamette laughed at us; its banks chuckling from the tickling wind into which we threw our lines.

I alternately unsnagged lines and helped bait hooks for my two young fishermen, Scot (7) and Eric (5), teaching them how to cope with the frustrations and exultations of the sport.

We'd only been out about a half an hour when Scot caught the first one, hollering, "I got one Dad! I got one, I can see him. He's not too big, but I got one."

Sindair's SportSineus

He had the fish in pretty close and I hollered, "Bring him in—carefully, but bring him in," and I set down Eric's snag to assist Scot. Before I had time to travel the necessary 10 yards or so, the fish was withdrawn from the water, dehooked (by the kid or by the fish, 'twas never determined), and it sailed back into the water.

It was the only one he caught all day. Our entire "fishing day," including worm digging, breakfast, gear gathering, driving (only a mile or two), gear preparation, and, of course, the fishing itself, lasted about eight hours. Scot only caught that one small fish, which appeared to be about a six-inch trout, and he'd immediately thrown it back. He thought I'd said, "Throw him in!" which Scotty interpreted to mean the fish was too small and in order to save its life, it must go back in the water immediately. So he did it fast; really fast.

Eric was luckier. He caught one nice Rainbow, about a foot long, which we split four ways for dinner.

He asked me at the dinner table, "Aren't you glad I caught this big fish, Dad?" He'd asked me several times before, but it seemed to mean more as I filleted the delicate pink meat from the bones that, when bare, "looked kinda funny—like white whiskers," at least the way Scotty viewed them.

Boats of all types had come floating by us during the day, mostly containing one or two people, some friendly, some introspective, some fishing, some paddling. Folks in the Willamette Valley seem to know what they have so very close at hand.

We learned the value of non-competitive sport. The boys learned that some fishing days are more productive than others and the small fish thrown back will be bigger the next time out.

They also learned they can have a good time without being entertained by society. And they learned to want a part in protecting the environment which surrounds them, as they want to participate in it.

Their old man learned a lot about his kids, too. Really nice guys, these fishermen.

Fishermen in this area now have a place to learn some basics of the sport. Bob Guard, the creator of The Caddis Fly Angling Shop at 688 Pearl, specializes in fishing, primarily fly fishing. Guard, along with Kathy Primer and Bob Houghton, runs the shop that's starting its second year of providing information and equipment to anglers.

"A year and a half ago there was no place to go other than mail order for good fishing supplies," Guard recalled, "we saw a need and we try to fill it."

"Kathy is also my lady. She's provided economic help and she got all the books for our library," said Guard. "We've got between 70 and 80 volumes for our customers to take advantage of."

"Houghton is our fly tyer. He's a professional and a damn good one."

The sign on the door says: "Closed on Sundays, Irregular on Mondays," because, Guard says, "We're usually out fishing at least twice a week. Conditions change rapidly and we try to keep abreast of what's happening."

"Lots of black ants are in the water right now and the caddis flies are just starting to hatch. They'll be on the water for the next week or so. Young salmon and steelhead are taking a number 10 or 12 riding up on top."

I listened greedily for each thread of information. I thought about the kids and catching more fish, as his excitement was obviously building just from thinking about fishing. His voice quickened to a pace I couldn't keep up with and he had to repeat, "Streamers are really productive on the Willamette right now—Royal Coachman or Spruce Fly streamers fished very wet. You should use a sinking line. The more you get it down on the bottom, the better you'll do. The streamer looks real and big fish in the Willamette don't often rise for surface flies. Cast upstream and let the line sink to the bottom. Those big ones'll take Woolly Worms, too."



Bob Houghton and Bob Guard, "Limit your kill, don't kill your limit."

But, more than just information, the store stocks all the things an angler needs: clothing, equipment, books, rod building, fly tying paraphernalia, and the knowledge to make things work. "We're not against the fish, we're for the fish," Guard stressed. People think that if they go fishing, they're a failure if they don't bring home 10 fish. Three of us went fishing last week and caught 74 fish . . . but we only kept four . . . for eating."

And so summer wanders into the valley with a fishing pole. We humans, who share the rivers and lakes with summer, should take but what we need. If we don't need that litter by the lakeside, we should pick it up and take it with us.

Bob Guard said it, "We're not against the fish . . . we're for the fish."

JERRY Lausmann

Say Laws-man

CONGRESS

PAID FOR BY: Lausmann for Congress Committee
Lloyd H. Griggs, Chm., Danny W. Hollingshead, Treas.
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Trackers triumph, on to Texas

by Chuck Berg

The LCC track-team for the fifth year in a row won the Region 18 Championships in Corvallis this last week end, May 15 and 16.

The meet was a very big win for the Titans, perhaps the biggest win of the season for the team and even bigger for the eight members that will be traveling to Pasadena, Texas for the Junior College National Championships this week.

The eight members that will be representing LCC will be: Ken Bell in the long and triple jump; Gary Barnes in the 400 meter dash; Glenn Owen and Bill Sharp in the steeplechase; Al Shibley and Bill Bailey in the discus and shot put; Bob Moore in the high jump; and John Miller in the 5,000 meter run.

Ken Bell and Al Shibley had double victories to lead the highlights of the meet. Ken Bell won the triple and long jump, and Al Shibley won both the discus and the shot put. LCC's only other winner was Glenn Owen in the steeplechase. In Owen's victory he out-legged John Hunter of Southern Idaho in the final corner and out distanced him in the stretch for the victory in a full 6.56 second margin. As far as next week goes Owen said, "9:16.92 is about right in my time range." Is he ready for next week? "Yeah, but those prelims are

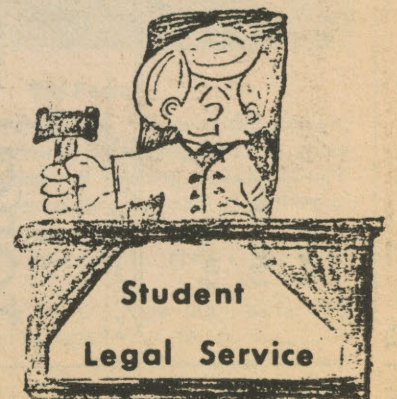
gonna be pretty tough, because running two or three steeplechases in a row is pretty tough on you."

After Ken Bell's victory in the triple jump he said with a confident smile, after four consistent 47 foot jumps I'm ready for the nationals."

Other Titans placing in the top three in certain events were: Mike McGriff second in the 10,000 meter, Bill Bailey, second in the discus and third in the 800 meter run, Larry Goheen, second in the triple jump and Rich Harter, third in the 5,000 meter run.

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Free to Students

747-4501, ext. 300

Hours

UHF 8:30-12:30

located next to Senate offices

2nd floor, Center Bldg.

You must have a current student body card

Two practicing environmentalists

Titan's hang 'em up

Needing no less than a split with league champion Linn Benton for a chance at the regional playoffs, the Titan baseball team gave up 16 runs and both halves of last Friday's doubleheader in Albany, 9-1 and 7-2.

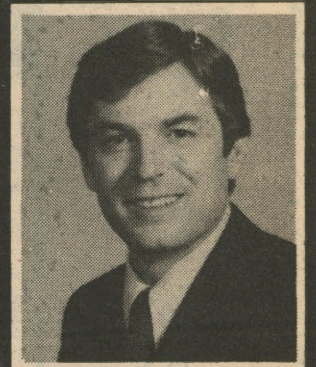
The duo-drop gave the Titans '76 record of 19-9 and third place in the league, one game behind second place Umpqua.

Linn Benton got the most out of their hits scoring nine runs on but 10 hits and a Titan error in the first game. In the second game, four Titan errors gave the Road-runners seven runs on just seven hits.

The Titan baseball season has concluded.

For the Titans, one run on five hits and no LBCC errors. Tom Younker spiked a solo home run for one of the two LCC runs and six hits and an error.

Pat Horton District Attorney



OPENNESS IN GOVERNMENT: Pat Horton is accessible to all citizens at all times. His attitudes of openness and candor are unexcelled by other public officials.

RAPE: Pat has pioneered the reform of Oregon rape laws, and continues to be the rape victim's advocate. He conceived of, and implemented the Lane Interagency Rape Team.

CONSUMER PROTECTION: Pat is the only District Attorney in the State to have an active Consumer Protection Division, handling over 300 complaints per month.

MARIJUANA: Four years ago, Pat promised reform of marijuana laws—he has kept that promise. Pat Horton's citation program for incidental users of marijuana has served as a national model for progressive law enforcement.

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William Flinn Treas. 777 High St. Eugene Ore 97401

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I ENDORSE NANCY HAYWARD

One of the many reasons I am supporting Nancy Hayward for County Commissioner is that as a proponent for BRING she is committed to continued recycling as an alternate energy source for Lane County and Oregon.

Nancy Hayward for Commissioner Comm., Don South, Treas., 1195 E. 21st, Eugene, Oregon 97403. 4/23/76



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LANE
COMMUNITY
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Torch

Vol. 13 No. 28 May 19, 1976

4000 E. 30th, Eugene, Oregon 97405

TORCH reporter makes personal investigation of dating service

story page 1.

Department goes - chairperson will fight decision

story page 1.

Revival of sailing ships likely

story pages 6 and 7.



One of ASLCC's three polling places on Tuesday, May 18. Polls will be open 'till 9:30 p.m. Wednesday.

photo by Linda Alaniz