

Voluntary fee card a success

New students at LCC purchased almost half the amount of the new ASLCC student body cards in the first day of registration than returning students did in three days, according to Ken Pelikan, ASLCC President.

Pelikan said one reason was "students didn't know what was happening," or couldn't afford the card at registration time. "New students responded favorably," he said, partly because an outline describing the services offered by the card was available. (It wasn't available for returning students.)

He says that approximately 50 cards are being sold each day, enough to fund "important services that are dependent on this program" and to pay for the photo ID machine. "I feel comfortable about how the program is beginning," he said. Legal services, one of the programs funded by the card, is available beginning this week.

ASLCC representatives will be in the cafeteria (mornings, lunchtime, and afternoons) to assist students in purchasing the card, Pelikan says. No program has been set up for evening students at this time. In the future, students will make appointments in the ASLCC offices to purchase the card.

Students wishing to purchase the new ID card should go to the Business Office to pay the \$5 fee. A receipt will be issued to show representatives in the cafeteria, where a photo will be taken, and the student will receive the card at that time.

Photo contest winners

by John Brooks

The winners of the first LCC photography contest were announced and given their awards on Thursday, January 6.

The awards were presented by Lyle Swetland, the Office of Development director, in the Mezzanine Gallery in the Library where the winning photographs are displayed.

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VA changes stand on enrollment

LCC vets not affected

by Sally Oljar

At press time the TORCH learned that the Regional Veterans Administration Office had contacted Dean of Students Jack Carter to inform him of a modification of its position on the new veterans ruling.

Carter says the rule, for all practical purposes will not affect LCC as long as less than 35 per cent of total enrollment [for the entire college] consists of veterans. He is sure that enrolled veterans will not exceed this percentage.

"Philosophically cockeyed."

Those were Dean of Students Jack Carter's words on the newest federal law affecting veterans at LCC, and campuses across the nation.

The law, which has been effective for proprietary schools (those that make a profit on their programs), requires that no more than 85 per cent of any curriculum be comprised of veterans, Basic Equal Opportunity Grant (BEOG), or Supplemental Equal Opportunity Grant (SEOG) recipients if additional G.I. Bill beneficiaries wish to enroll.

Vets may be a part of the original 85 per cent, but once this quota has been met, other students must drop the curriculum (to change the percentage) before another veteran can enroll.

Carter said the intent of the law was to prevent "fly-by-night" educational operations; those that enroll students, collect tuition, and then "fly". However, this type of thing doesn't happen at LCC he said.

"In an institution like LCC the curriculums we have are approved by the Board (LCC Board of Education), the state (State Board of Higher Education) and the state approving agency (an affiliate of the state board)."

"It's not a rip-off program," he said. He is even doubtful about how the law

affects proprietary schools. Even these schools, he said, have to be operating successfully for two years, according to the Veterans Administration (VA), before receiving state and VA approval.

"There's no reason to suspect that we have curriculums whose sole purpose of existence is to rip-off the feds," Carter said.

The VA, acting in cooperation with federal authorities, has given LCC until Feb. 1 to comply with the new regulation.

Carter isn't sure it can be done, and if it is accomplished, the cost will be enormous.

"For us to go through this red-tape, I can see thousands of dollars being spent to find the 85 per cent," he says. (Approximately \$30 - \$40 per veteran).

According to enrollment figures, less than 50 per cent of LCC's students are receiving either G.I. Bill benefits, BEOG or SEOG grants. The figure is lowered 10-20 per cent if students have a combination of benefits and/or grants.

For the college to comply with the regulations specified by the VA, some type of system will have to be created to stop over-enrollment of vets. Carter says he isn't sure "if we can handle the paperwork," that would be required.

One of the reasons for the difficulty is that before registration the percentage of vets or grant recipients in a given curriculum isn't known. Another is that some students may drop out, thereby lowering the percentage; however, at that point it may be too late for further enrollment.

Carter is also worried about the way vets will be selected, and the fairness of refusing enrollment to those vets wishing to enroll in a curriculum. He also speculated on future developments: the same restriction may be placed on BEOG



Jack Carter

or SEOG recipients someday, although this isn't required at the present time.

And even though LCC was granted an extension, the law became effective for colleges on Dec. 1. The 260 veterans who registered for Winter Term were refused certification (to receive benefits) by the VA until Carter supplied the percentage figures. Because they weren't available, he gave the VA figures from Fall Term. No vets were refused enrollment, however. "There is no way to do it (supply percentage figures) until after the fact," he says.

There will be a "concerted effort" by colleges to get the law changed, he said, but until then LCC "has to make the effort" to comply. He indicated the likelihood that the matter will have a high priority in the opening months of the state legislature, although the law is federal. Oregon Senator Mark Hatfield was one of the co-authors of the bill, Carter said.

He feels the law is "an over-reaction that could very well lead to over-kill."

BSU: needs campus meeting place

by Michael Riley

Increasing awareness among black students is one of the goals of the Black Student Union (BSU), according to Glenda Bell, BSU president.

Meeting with other members of the union last week, Bell discussed membership, goals and attitudes toward blacks on campus. Bell emphasized that the union is going to maintain a program that will "... make us more progressive as black students on campus."

Membership for the union is up to 23 people. Pat Creal, advisor for the union, says that there is always room for more members. She feels the membership will increase since the enrollment of blacks here will be higher than last term. One of the Union's goals that Creal mentioned is to help new black students get classes they need. Not classes that are "pushed" onto blacks.

Creal also explained that the union members also attend the BSU meetings at the University of Oregon. The idea behind this, says Creal, is that when the black student transfers to the university he/she will not be lost with a lot of strange faces. There will be someone there that the student knows and can talk to.

Some of the goals the union is working toward include obtaining a meeting place on campus. Bell feels that this would help bring more self awareness between blacks on campus, "Many blacks don't speak to each other. ... we need to come closer together."

Creal feels a need for more black oriented classes. She feels the lack of these classes here and at the university, force black students to reconsider coming to the Eugene area. Bell says that the school should have more black instructors, people who can understand the needs of the black student.

Presently the union is trying to set up sessions that will aid students in choosing different fields. These sessions are in addition to the regular meeting held each Sunday at a different member's house each week. Bell said that the first session will involve ideas on how to deal with LCC.

Randy Ross agrees that there is no black orientation given here. A member of the union, Ross also feels that there is no black encouragement given by the school. All the members feel that the union can offer a lot to LCC if given the chance. Creal would like to see a black festival similar to ones held at the university given here.

"Black students deal with a feeling of uneasiness here," says Creal. She adds that many black students arrive here in the morning wondering what they are going

to have to deal with for that day. Creal also feels that a meeting place on campus would aid in disseminating information concerning black students.

Most of the members feel that many people on the campus are racist. Julia Sandoval, BSU secretary, states, "It faces us here more, we're not a large group." Other examples of racism involve being ignored in lines during registration and grading, according to Sandoval. Creal told members that such incidents should be reported to a superior.

"We're here, we want to help, but we need more people to help us do things we'd like to see happen here," says Creal, "You cannot survive in the community if you cannot survive in school. It's hard for blacks to survive here."



BSU officers Julia Sandoval, Glenda Bell and Chuck Casin-Cross meet with advisor Pat Creal.
Photo by Mike Riley

Editorial: KLCC -- Educational or Public?

by Bruno Cohen

Recent personnel changes within KLCC have prompted basic question about the role of a college-owned radio station.

•Is there a difference between a "public" and an "educational" radio station?
•What types of programming should a public or educational station be engaged in?

•Should the station be used as a "sandbox" -- an instructional tool for students?

To start with the facts, KLCC is licensed to the LCC Board of Education as a "Noncommercial Educational FM Broadcast Station." The station's operation is funded by property taxes, state reimbursements, and student tuition through the LCC budget, as well as by a Community Service Grant from the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB).

Originally, noncommercial educational stations engaged primarily in instructional types of programming. The FCC reserved space on the FM dial for educational broadcasters to "transmit programs directed to specific schools in a system or systems for use in connection with the regular courses as well as routine and administrative material."

However, educational stations have always been permitted to broadcast "educational, cultural, and entertainment programs to the public."

It is this public aspect of educational broadcasting that has developed nationally. Congress put public broadcasting on its feet when it passed the Public Broadcasting Act in 1967 and established the CPB to administer the federal funds it allocated.

In the ten years since the passage of the act public broadcasting has grown to provide an alternative to its commercial counterpart. According to the FCC, educational stations "meet cultural and informational interests often given minimal attention by commercial broadcasters."

To be eligible for federal funds from the CPB, a station must have as its first priority the broadcasting of programs of consistently high quality to the public. This means that a station cannot devote its programming to any one element of the community it serves, such as a student population, or any particular minority. Nor may the station serve primarily as "a facility for training students in broadcasting or other limited purpose."

To insure these standards the CPB specifies that all stations receiving its

Community Service Grants have a minimum of five full-time staff members, all of whose time is devoted to station operations. The only exception to this rule is for stations operated by educational institutions. In such stations staff members may teach no more than one class each term.

How does a station determine the kinds of programs to present the public?

As of 1976 educational stations are required to go into the community they serve and discover what needs and interests exist there (see the accompanying article on ascertainment).

It is the responsibility of all stations to program to meet the needs and interests they discover. The FCC also encourages stations to present programs intended for various minority audiences. The discussion of controversial topics has always been interpreted by the Commission as a broadcaster's responsibility.

However, it is important to note that noncommercial educational stations are prohibited by federal law from editorializing.

An educational station engaged in essentially "public" broadcasting must maintain the highest of professional standards to be eligible for CPB funding. For this reason the "sandbox" aspect of such stations is carefully controlled. This doesn't mean that broadcasting students within an institution that supports a public station are not getting the full benefits of that station.

Good broadcasters are not necessarily trained by having unlimited access to an on-the-air microphone. This is not to say that well conceived and well produced student programs have no role in a public station. Just the opposite is true. A station which is substantially engaged in bringing the highest quality radio service to the community it serves not only fulfills its public responsibilities but provides an inspirational educational environment for broadcasting students associated with it. Furthermore, students in a vocational program associated with such a station will come to future employers more highly recommended.

The LCC Board should be fully aware that the retention of CPB funding for KLCC is dependent upon the station's commitment to public broadcasting. Such a station may not editorialize, nor may it be used merely as a "sandbox" to train students. The Board has full authority to determine the policy of KLCC and should use that authority to promote the operation of a public station of the highest caliber.

Letters to the Editor

"Changes in listener's best interests"

Dear Editor:

Listeners of KLCC-FM can rest assured that present changes are in their long-range best interests. LCC will be in better position to assure continuing support for keeping the station on the air and of efforts to improve its services, both to the community and the college.

Increased power to reach listeners' receivers remains a high priority, as it has been since the public helped make it possible through Buck-a-watt donations which are held in a savings account at the present time.

Continuation of current programming has been directed. Future changes will have to meet guidelines developed after listener input to the Board of Education.

Volunteers will continue to find opportunities to work at the station. Professionalism is still the overriding concern, with radio students and others to get air time based on qualifications.

It seems clear that integration of KLCC into the Mass Communication Department bodes no threat to listener interests. Stay tuned in; we believe you'll continue to like what you hear.

Eldon G. Schafer

King dealt with personal, social problems

Dear Editor:

Saturday, January 15, is the birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr. This seems an appropriate time to call attention to his character and to his achievements, although to do so only once annually is hardly sufficient, or even respectful, as has been pointed out to me by my friend, Jon West.

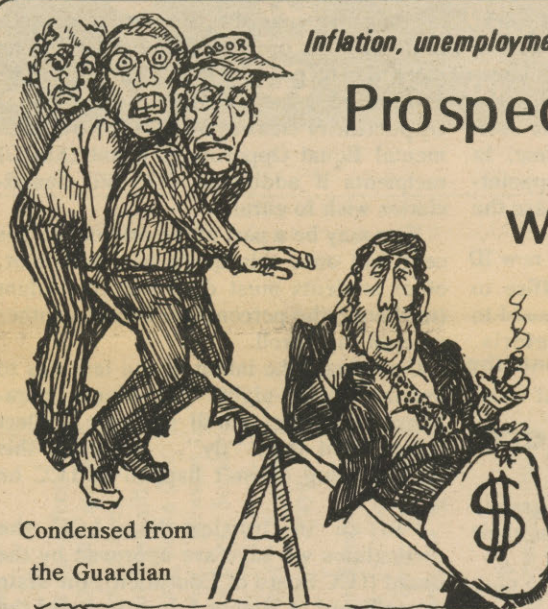
Dr. King continually and repeatedly dealt with both the personal problems which exist in our modern world and with social problems which obscure peace, freedom, and justice. He put himself out front in the many crises of his time, demonstrating his personal commitment

by his wholehearted involvement in all that he professed and encouraged.

Perhaps each of us has a personal hero, whom we consider deserving of adulation from everyone. Martin Luther King, Jr. is mine. I intend to reread some of his writings this week as a way of renewing my commitment to his principles, ideas, and actions. The test of commitment will come for me as I make practical decisions and behave in particular ways throughout the year.

Sincerely yours,
Jeanne Armstrong
Instructor
Home Economics

Inflation, unemployment, and cutbacks continue Prospects for workers in '77



Condensed from
the Guardian

Editor's Note: Jeff Hayden, an LCC Agriculture and Industrial Tech. student, prepares this weekly column from nationwide publications. He is interested in the worker's role in society, and specifically students preparing for the job market. Comments both pro and con are encouraged and may be submitted to the editor. The material selected does not necessarily reflect the views of the TORCH.

Graphic from
Popular Economics Press

Inflation, unemployment, cutbacks continue The prospects for workers in 1977

By Ben Bedell

Even the most optimistic economic forecasters are promising more misery for U.S. workers in 1977. Unemployment will remain at its historic highs or at best decline slightly they say. Inflation will continue at about the same pace. More cutbacks will be required to balance municipal budgets especially in those cities where many third world and poor people live.

And wage and benefit increases for the nearly 5 million unionized workers whose contracts are to be renegotiated this year will be kept "moderate."

The contradictions heightened by the recession will undoubtedly carry over into the new year. Against the political background of a Democratic President and Congress, the top leaders of the trade unions are promising relief from the crisis. Will they be able to deliver?

And equally important, the special demands raised by national minority and women workers will come to the fore in one form or another as they fight against double or triple oppression.

The working class as a whole goes into 1977 carrying the weight of the continuing crisis forced on them by the demands of capital and the sell out of their union leaders. The real wages of the average worker (wages adjusted for the effect of inflation) have remained constant over the past three years and have declined slightly since 1967. Unemployment officially affects nearly 8 million workers. The actual

figure is probably double that. Third world workers, women and youth suffer about twice as much as their male counterparts. Family incomes of third world households continue to be only 63 per cent of those of white families -- and the gap continues to grow, according to Labor Department statistics. Similarly, despite the high number of women entering the workforce, a male worker gets, on the average, 75 per cent more than a woman.

That gap is growing too, according to a Labor Department study released last November.

THE UPCOMING CONTRACTS

Contract negotiations and the rank-and-file struggles around them in the coming year will be a barometer of the larger economic and political picture--the attempt to shift the crisis onto the working class and oppressed nationalities, and the fightback against this attempt.

Keeping wage settlements "moderate" and strikes down is an integral part of the government's strategy for this year's economic game plan. "There's every expectation that the unions will follow the 1976 pattern" of "restraint and moderation," said outgoing Labor Secretary W.J. Usery in the Dec. 16 Wall Street Journal. "Our general assessment is that there's not going to be much trouble between labor and management" in 1977, adds Paul Jensen, the "labor specialist" on the Carter transition team. Both said they thought annual wage boosts could be confined to an average of 8 per cent, in line with the 1976 pattern.

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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, 4000 East 30th Avenue, Eugene, Oregon 97405; Telephone, 747-4501, ext. 234.

Photo

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There were two categories, black and white photographs and color photographs. In each category there was a first place award received \$100, a second place that was awarded \$50, and a third place that received \$25, plus five photographs that received a certificate of Honorable Mention.

In the black and white category David Joyce won first place with a photograph of snow on a windshield, Laurelee Mangers won second place with a photograph of rope wound around a cleat, and Susan Klien won third place with a high contrast photograph of a person standing on a rock standing with arms outstretched looking over a body of water.

In the color category Sharon Clancy won first place with a photograph of a child in a coat and oversized sunglasses blowing bubbles. The second place winner was Sajean Eng with a photograph of Mount Everest poking above the clouds, and John Kocker won third place with a photograph of an old Englishman standing in a doorway.

The Honorable Mentions were: in the black and white category, Steve Miller, Jeffrey Hayden, Dei Zumwalt, and two by Cheryl Shrumm. In the color category, John Kocher, Mitch Stepanouich, Peggy Crocket, and two by Sajean Eng.

The judges were Jimmy James, who has a portrait studio in Springfield; Cathrin Chinney, a photographer in a portrait studio in Salem; Robert Degulio, a photographer for the Statesman Journal in Salem; and Eggert Madsen, the photography instructor at LCC.

This contest was the first photography contest held for LCC students and faculty. It was organized by Madsen; the prize money came from Swetland's office and from the one dollar entry fee charged for each print.

The winning photographs will be displayed in the mezzanine gallery until the end of the month.

Unemployment

continued from p. 2

Major contracts in 12 industries are up for renegotiation. They include oil refining, steel making, aluminum refining, construction, clothing, can manufacturing, the phone company, longshore, coal mining, railroads and aircraft manufacturing. These contracts will set the patterns for hundreds of other similar industries, as well as having an impact on the wages and conditions of 75 per cent of U.S. workers who remain unorganized.

The union leaders are emphasizing demands around job security. Exactly what those demands will mean when translated into contract settlements is much less definite than the rhetoric of the union chiefs.

Al Grospron, president of the Oil Chemical and Atomic Workers union (OCAW), states in a recent interview that job attrition due to automation and speedup has him "concerned." But in bargaining now underway for some 60,000 OCAW refinery workers whose contract expires Jan. 7, job security is a low-priority item. Increased wages, pension benefits and other economic demands are being given top priority.

Job safety, an important issue in the hazardous refinery industry, is also unemphasized in the OCAW's collective bargaining program. One refinery accident last August in Chalmette, La., killed 13 workers and injured six others. Four of the workers were Black, reflecting the reality that Blacks are often consigned to the most dangerous refinery jobs.

While a national strike against one or all six major oil companies is unlikely, local strikes over safety and other issues are probable. The last industrywide strike was in 1969.

While the ruling class is optimistic about the fidelity of the trade union bureaucrats in 1977, it recognizes that a rand-and-file upsurge could have a destabilizing political effect. "Any major prolonged strike always tends to have an unsettling effect on an administration." Notes Labor Department official James Searce.

Cold weather ices LCC



Photo by John Brooks



The Emerald Empire felt a cold snap last week, from which LCC was not excluded. Even the ducks and the fountain froze, besides students. photo by Steve Thompson

Film: 'screwed up sexually' critic says

(CPS)--If movies are supposed to reflect society and its values, then the American culture as portrayed in Hollywood movies today is "certainly screwed up sexually," said Molly Haskell, film critic for the Village Voice.

A few years ago, while appearing on the Today show, Haskell had the audacity to suggest that images of women in films were, for the most part, degrading and inadequate. Barbara Walters promptly dismissed the idea as "paranoid."

Today, even with women's liberation, the situation isn't much better. "It may even be a little worse now than during the

1930's and 40's," Haskell told CPS in a recent interview in Boulder, Colorado.

"Women are in such a transitional sex scene or two--rather than fuss with trying to show them as real," she explained.

In her book, "From Reverence to Rape," Haskell provides an extensive history of women in films. The degeneration of women's roles began during the 1950's she says. It was then that women started being portrayed as either vamps or tomboys. "Since there was no middle ground there was no room for growth," she said.

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Associate Student Body Information

Legal Services

The ASLCC has reinstated the Legal Services Program. This service is provided by funding received from the sale of the ASLCC Student Body Card. These services are exclusive to Student Body Card Holders. If you are in need of legal advice, appointments can be scheduled at the legal services office in the student activities area.

**Mondays & Wednesdays 3-5
Tuesdays, Thursdays & Fridays 2-5**

Associated Student Body Card

The following is an excerpt from the ASLCC Constitution, explaining our reason for existence:

We, the students of Lane Community College, being interested in our educational, cultural, social, and material welfare; and being interested in safeguarding our democratic rights as citizens and in providing an effective representative student voice, do hereby establish this Constitution by and for the Students of Lane Community College.

The name of this organization shall be called the Associated Students of Lane Community College.

In order to insure funding for the ASLCC programs and projects, we are asking students for a voluntary \$5.00 fee. In the past, the LCC Board of Education has assessed a mandatory fee for Student Government. On June 1, 1976, the Board changed its policy and directed the Student Senate to seek funding through a voluntary program. At the same time, the Administration was directed to fund Athletics, Health Services, and the TORCH, out of the LCC general fund. The budget for the Student Government had historically funded not only Student Senate programs and projects, but also the Athletics, TORCH, and Health Service Program. [Health Services was initiated through Associated Student monies]. The creativity and future of ASLCC programs can only continue with your support [body, mind and bucks]. This is your voice in the politics of your education. The \$5.00 voluntary fee will provide you with the following services:

1. FREE LEGAL SERVICE
2. FREE AND REDUCED RATES ON ASLCC-SPONSORED CONCERTS, MOVIES AND LECTURES
3. FUNDING FOR EMERGENCY PRESCRIPTIONS AT STUDENT HEALTH SERVICES
4. FUNDING FOR REFERRAL SERVICES [CHILD CARE* HOUSING * RIDES CONSUMER RESEARCH* ETC.] AT STUDENT RESOURCE CENTER.
5. AN ADDITIONAL UNALTERABLE PHOTO ID CARD. THIS CARD WILL BE HONORED AT STUDENT HEALTH SERVICES, LIBRARY, ETC.
6. HELP WITH PUBLICITY AND ORGANIZATION FOR ON-CAMPUS GROUPS
7. ASSOCIATED STUDENT REPRESENTATION AND MEDIATION WITH THE LCC BOARD, ADMINISTRATION, AND LEGISLATURE

The ASLCC is in membership with the Community Colleges of Oregon Student Associations and Commissions (CCOSAC) providing formal representation for approximately 225,000 students on the Oregon Board of Education, the Educational Coordinating Commission, and direct student lobby representation at the Oregon State Legislature.

The ASLCC is the first Student Association in Oregon to be denied an insured level of funding. CCOSAC critically evaluated the action of the LCC Board of Education and Administration and is in solid support that the Voluntary Fee Program be successful in providing this continuity of services.

Student Membership Openings

Student representation is appointed with voting privileges to the following committees, commissions and councils:

Academic Council - two students

The Council acts as a hearings body for student appeals and grievances and is the recommending body on academic policies concerning student related regulations.

Affirmative Action - two students

To study and make recommendations for the implementation of Title Nine Guidelines; to study and discuss Equal Opportunity Laws and make recommendations to the President with regard to their impact on the college and to develop a program and obtain institutional support for affirmative action.

College Store Commission - two students

The college Store Commission acts in an advisory capacity to the college store manager in areas such as financing merchandising and the choice of items for marketing. It also acts as a hearing body for appeals and grievances concerning the college store.

Long Range Planning - three students

To develop a master plan for improving the programs and services of Lane Community College; to provide low cost, quality, life-long educational opportunities and to assume leadership in the college district for meeting the changing needs and improving the quality of life for the individual and the community.

Facilities Planning - two students

The Facilities Planning Committee through the Dean of Academic and College Planning makes recommendations to the college President concerning policies, plans and procedures for the development of the college's physical plant and facilities. Specifically, the committee will develop and maintain a recommended construction and remodeling priorities.

Instructional Goals and Priorities - two students

The Instructional Goals and Priorities Committee is responsible through the Dean of Academic and College Planning for recommending and advising the President concerning instructional goals, priorities, policies and procedures.

Safety Committee - two students

Identify and make provision for the correction of unsafe plant conditions.

The following ASLCC standing committees appointment openings:

Publicity Committee - three students

Budget/Finance Committee - two students

Judiciary Committee - three students

ASLCC Ad-hoc Committee openings:

Food Services Committee - four students

Legal Services Committee - two students

ASLCC Office Staff Positions:

Administrative assistants to the President, Vice President, Treasurer, Activities Director and Publicity Director.

These positions are recognized as excellent educational opportunities through either Supervised Field Experience or Cooperative Work Experience credit programs and/or work study, as well as social service resume credentials.

To apply for any of these positions please contact Ken Pelikan, ASLCC President, second floor of the Center Building, Lane Community College.

just what is a public radio station?

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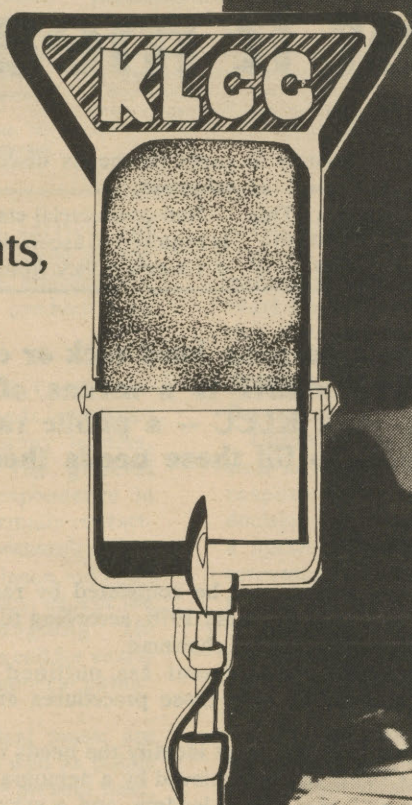


Photo by Jeff Hayden

CPB rule may have effect

Board to decide station direction

by Kathleen Monje

The LCC Board of Education will hold a special hearing on Jan. 19 to receive suggestions and make decisions concerning the future direction of KLCC-FM, the college's radio station.

The hearing is a direct result of the termination of five KLCC employees on Oct. 29 of last year; the Mass Communication Department decided to replace them with staff who have degrees and can teach, in order to save money on part-time instructors. The firing of Roger Wood, program director, Michael Canning, music director, and Jan Weaver, Barbara Stern, and Cal Turlock, who shared the position of public affairs director, was protested by KLCC supporters at two successive Board meetings. When the college administration made it clear that the terminations were irrevocable, the question of the station's future programming became the major issue. Board member Catherine Lauris proposed the hearing, saying "There is a split in philosophy on the Board; this fact-finding (the hearing) is what I've salvaged."

Though both President Eldon Schafer and Mass Communication Department Head Mike Hopkinson have made assurances that the station's community and jazz oriented programming philosophy will not be changed by the personnel turnover, both the former employees and some KLCC supporters are concerned that the station will be used mainly as an educational facility, or "sandbox," as a part of the LCC radio broadcasting program.

The first outside assurance that the station will continue to air community programs as a public radio station rather than an educational one was received Wednesday, Jan. 12 by the TORCH. Basil Ramnarace, the Corporation of Public Broadcasting [CPB] Auditor who recently reviewed KLCC's books, said that the station cannot be used for instruction and still receive its \$19,000 CPB grant. "We are philosophically promoting public radio, not educational radio. If the station changes, it will not receive our money," he said from Washington. So, unless the college administration and the Board of Education are willing to provide money from the LCC general fund to replace the CPB grant, the present direction of the station will not change.

Student involvement has declined

by Nancy Hale

Student involvement at KLCC has steadily declined for several years, according to Roger Wood, program director. Will the introduction of a new core staff at the station change this situation?

One common concern related to the amount of student participation at KLCC, and particularly the number of students on the air, is that the station will become a sandbox, or training ground.

Mass Communication Department Chairman Mike Hopkinson stated, "as far as we are concerned, the professional standards and professional operation of the station come first. If they don't, any student involvement in it is meaningless because training students in a sandbox isn't training them at all."

Tom Lichty, former KLCC program director, agrees that the primary objective is that the station maintain high key professional programming because "... if you are not working with an audience, you're not learning anything." Student involvement during Lichty's years at KLCC was much higher, however. He estimates that an average of 12 to 20 students worked at the station then, although he suggests high participation was "... entirely coincidental, because since KLCC was a community radio station, no particular advantage was given to LCC students."

LCC Radio Broadcasting Instructor Jeff Young also emphasized the necessity of maintaining "... a level of competence in order to benefit both the station and the student." He explained, "Students learn a lot from osmosis, from being around a radio station. But they must be exposed to professionals."

Young also said he believed there were many opportunities for student involvement not presently being utilized. News gathering, production format, and station and program promotions were a few of the areas he suggested students from many different departments could become active in.

"Once a core staff is directly related to the students by teaching classes, it will be more open to mutual understanding and that should facilitate increased student involvement," Young declared.

Roger Wood maintains that there has always been the potential for considerable organized student participation (and from every department at LCC) in the radio program, but says that the potential hasn't been filled. Wood says the idea of involving the talents of students from throughout the various departments has been discussed for years and with a very positive outlook. But who will inject the energy into writing up proposals and getting the programs off the ground?

Wood suggests that the programmers at KLCC could be intimately involved with the development and coordination of these student-affiliated programs; they are, after all, he says "... experts in communication and in filling the community's needs."

"We could involve a lot of students over the course of the year, and there would be room for them," Wood further explained, "but for this student involvement potential to be explored the station must have full-time, fully involved station manager, program director, and public affairs director."

One final facet of the student involvement question might lie in whether or not interested, qualified students shouldn't be given credits for their participation in the station. Wood says, "I feel KLCC should be considered as a College Work Experience opportunity, in the same vein as KUGN, KPNW, KASH, or any of the others."

And Hopkinson adds, "There is at this point no deliberate effort to put students into the station. But hopefully student involvement will continue through some kind of more formalized basis than it has in the past, like Supervised Field Experience."



Page 6

by Bruno Cohen

Regulated Radio: What it means

In 1927 and again in 1934 Congress created a commission to deal with the problem of broadcast regulation. The commission was given broad power to license radio stations, assign them frequencies and power limitations, and make general rules governing broadcast operations. It is still the Federal Communications Act of 1934 which is in effect today, and the seven-member Federal Communications Commission (FCC) which executes and enforces the Act's provisions.

One basic philosophy rules the FCC: The airwaves are a natural resource which belongs to the people. According to the congress the airwaves are the property of the public in general, and should be utilized for the public benefit. Therefore FCC is required by Congress to make its decisions in the "public interest, convenience and necessity." The FCC consequently requires all radio and television stations to operate in the public interest to be eligible for licensing or relicensing. (Broadcast licenses are issued by the FCC for a period of three years.)

But the specifics of what is in the public interest is a complex issue.

Over 50 years of policy statements and court decisions form the history of the federal government's definition of what broadcasting practices are in the public interest. Those decisions continue to change and evolve.

- Before 1949 broadcasters were prohibited from editorializing, but today the practice is encouraged by the FCC, but not common.

- The presentation of controversial issues over the air is regulated by the FCC's "fairness doctrine" -- a complex system of rules whose own fairness is considered controversial.

- It wasn't until 1966 that representatives of the public had legal standing before the FCC during license renewal hearings. Today public pressure on broadcasters through the FCC plays a major role in national policy.

In 1960 the FCC released a policy statement that attempted to more clearly define service in the public interest. The Commission stated: "In fulfillment of his obligation (to serve in the public interest) the broadcaster should consider the tastes, needs and desires of the public he is licensed to serve in developing his programming and should exercise conscientious efforts not only to ascertain them but also to carry them out as well as he reasonably can."

The FCC went on to cite 14 "major elements usually necessary to meet the public interest, needs and desires of the community in which the station is located. . . .

- 1) Opportunity for local self expression;
- 2) The Development and Use of Local Talent;
- 3) Programs for Children;
- 4) Religious Programs
- 5) Educational Programs;
- 6) Public Affairs Programs;
- 7) Editorialization by Licensees;
- 8) Political Broadcasts;
- 9) Agricultural Programs;
- 10) News Programs;
- 11) Weather and Market Reports;
- 12) Sports Programs;
- 13) Service to Minority Groups;
- 14) Entertainment.

The intention of the FCC was not to make this list "all embracing or constant." For example in an area where agricultural news is not particularly pertinent to the community, broadcast time devoted to that subject is not necessarily in the public interest.

Ascertainment

In theory, a radio or TV station does two things. First it goes out into the community it serves and determines what sort of programming that community needs. This is known as ascertainment. Secondly the station airs programs to meet the needs it discovered during ascertainment.

All broadcasters, be they commercial or non-commercial (like KLCC), are governed by the concept of the public interest. In theory a radio or TV station must take two steps to conform to the concept. First, its

staff must go out into the community it meet the needs discovered during ascertainment and determine what sort of tainment.

Non-commercial stations are just recently required to ascertain their communities-- it's a new policy from the FCC. Second, the station must air programs to

It's not done to determine hard rock or classical radio formats: ASCERTAINMENT is a means of determining community needs. And KLCC -- a public radio station -- thinks it can do more to fill these needs than commercial counterparts.

by Mildred Holly

Formal ascertainment procedures must be completed by radio station KLCC prior to the license renewal date in February 1978, according to Mike Hopkinson, Mass Communications Department acting chairman.

Rules and regulations for ascertainment are outlined by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), and those procedures are explained in a separate story on page .

Ascertainment means that a station must identify the needs or problems of the community which it serves. This can be achieved by a demographic profile of the community, by interviews with community leaders, and a survey of the general public through random sampling, call-in programs, letters, or periodic public meetings.

The "problems" of a community which might be identified through ascertainment could be related to transportation, pollution, taxation, drugs, housing, crime, schools, the special difficulties of minority groups, or the many other issues which confront today's communities. Deciding whether to play classical or hard rock music is not a part of the ascertainment process.

Hopkinson indicated that up to this date KLCC was required by the FCC to enter into formalized ascertainment procedures. But a recent FCC ruling requires educational public radio to ascertain in the same manner as a commercial station.

However, KLCC has already ascertained, in various ways, some of the needs of the community which it serves, Hopkinson said.

One method of ascertainment is through the Eugene Broadcast Council (EBC) which meets monthly to interview leaders of the community. The FCC permits all of the stations of an area to meet at the same time to interview leaders in order to eliminate duplication of efforts. Hopkinson said that the representative of each station "takes notes on the interview, which become a part of our public file."

Linda Wilt, development chairperson for KLCC, and the only full-time employee qualified to remain on the staff after the change in job descriptions, stated that she assisted recently in submitting to the EBC a list of 25 names of persons to be contacted for interviews. These persons were selected as people "with a larger perspective" and a sense of social awareness of the needs of the community, she said.

Wilt feels that informal ascertainment must go on all the time. "People in public radio have a certain obligation to seek and find out what the needs of their community really are."

Wilt has a background in social work and said she is constantly aware of



ascertainment by looking at what is available in local radio programming and trying to fit in the missing pieces. For example, she recently chatted with a driver of the Dial-a-Bus service to determine the use of the special busses for handicapped and elderly people. As a result of this conversation, she called Rosemary Boss, public relations director for Lane Transit District and invited her to an interview on KLCC.

Guidelines for ascertainment state, "Systematic ascertainment of community needs and problems is of limited value unless there is an equally systematic plan for utilizing the information provided by such ascertainment."

Hving met several times with representatives of the senior citizen group, in order to identify needs of senior citizens of the community, Wilt says KLCC now plans to utilize this information by developing four or five different types of programs. Senior citizens will then be given the opportunity to indicate which, if any, of the programs meet their needs. The programs will include one on political issues, one explaining services of local agencies, some game or talk shows, and possibly a religious program.

The extent of involvement in serving particular needs of the community is determined somewhat by the involvement of other media. The Corporation for Public Broadcasting issued the following statement not too long ago: "The term 'problems' should be interpreted broadly to include 'interests and needs' in the sense of those life enriching interests that are not served, or are not adequately served, in the commercial broadcasting sector."

During the past November election, KLCC interviewed every candidate for local office (the station stresses that--every candidate) and many state candidates. "Commercial stations could not afford to do this," Wilt said.

Plans are now underway to gear up for the formal ascertainment procedures required by FCC. There are tentative plans to involve a Broadcasting Research class in random sampling of the general public during Spring term. Attendance at meetings of neighborhood groups could be a part of the ascertainment process. Hopkinson said, "When the new staff gets here, we'll try to find new ways to go beyond the minimum requirements for ascertainment."

Non-commercial stations now require ascertainment

by Bruno Cohen

All non-commercial education broadcast stations must now formally ascertain the needs and interests of their communities according to a Federal Communications Commission (FCC) ruling made in March 1976. The ruling reverses a 1971 decision which exempted non-commercial educational stations from formal ascertainment requirements.

Ever since the FCC issued its "1960 Policy Statement" all broadcasters have been required to go out into the community they serve and discover the needs and interests of the people who live there. The FCC issues a license to a station with the stipulation that the licensee will operate the station in the "public interest." The commission therefore requires broadcasters to involve themselves in a continuing process of discovering those interests.

Each non-commercial station is now required by the FCC to document its ascertainment process with "a narrative statement regarding the sources consulted, the survey methods followed and the principle needs and interests discovered." In addition, stations must "complete an annual list of up to 10 problems found in the community during the preceding 12 months, together with examples of programs broadcast to meet these problems."

Non-commercial educational stations must maintain a listing of the basic population statistics of the community, including such figures as the percentage of males, females, minorities, youth, and the elderly.

It is also the responsibility of non-commercial stations to interview community leaders. At least 50 per cent of these interviews must be conducted by members of the station's management.

In 1971 the FCC released its "Ascertainment Primer" -- a document which specified the procedure a station must use to ascertain its public. Certain classes of stations were made exempt from the requirements, among them all non-commercial educational stations. The FCC assumed that the programs offered by these stations would be entirely "educational," making ascertainment unnecessary. The Commission said, "...given the reservation of channels for specialized kinds of programming, educational stations manifestly must be treated differently than commercial stations."

But by 1973 the commission had received petitions from some parties requesting that formal ascertainment procedures be extended to non-commercial stations. Their arguments were summarized by the FCC as follows:

"...these [non-commercial] licensees are no longer purely educational licensees offering in-school instructional programming, but that they have come to provide 'public' programming to the community at large which often competes with the programming of commercial licensees. Therefore, it was said, they should be required to ascertain the needs of their communities in the same fashion as commercial licensees."

The FCC agreed with these arguments, but stipulated slightly different requirements for non-commercial stations than for their commercial counterparts.

Commercial stations are required to canvass the general public with a survey. Non-commercial stations may conduct a survey, but are not required to do so.

Other exemptions from the ascertainment rules do exist. A number of very low-power FM stations (10 watts) whose signal strength is so low that they cannot broadcast outside a one mile radius or less, are exempt; their signal reaches only a portion of the community so all needs of that community could not be met. Non-commercial stations such as LSLC-PM at Linfield College and KRBM at Blue Mountain Community College are two examples.

Non-commercial educational stations have until April of 1977 to comply with the new requirements.

Five public stations list their budgets, programming format

KLCC

Page 7

Almost every campus has its own radio station -- some are solely facilities used to instruct students, others extend their signals and programming beyond the campus boundaries and into the community.

Attempting to illustrate the similarities and differences, TORCH reporter Mildred Holly sent questionnaires to 10 campus-based or school stations. Of that number, five responses are listed below--KLCC; KSOR, at Southern Oregon College; KBVR, Oregon State University, KRBM, Blue Mountain Community College; KSLC, Linfield College. [KOAC at Oregon State responded courteously by sending a bound booklet on its history, but did not address the questions; KWAX at the University of Oregon refused to respond to the questionnaire]. Oregon Technical Institute's responses were incomplete. And the public station of the Portland public schools responded with printed material rather than addressing the questionnaire.

Holly's questions were as follows: [1] When was your station established; by whom and for what purpose; [2] What kind of license does your station hold; when will your license be up for renewal, and what is the anticipated

procedure for renewal? [3] What is your approach to ascertainment? Are these procedures on-going, yearly, or conducted at the time of license renewal? [4] What is your program format and policy; who determines programming for the station, and how [staff, administration, the public through hearings, or other methods]. [5] Is your station used as an instructional tool for broadcast students; if so, in what ways, and to what extent? [6] How many full-time staff members do you have -- please outline their responsibilities. [7] Do your full-time staff members have instructional responsibilities? If they teach some classes, is that portion of their salary absorbed by the educational institution of which you are a part? [8] Do you have part-time staff; if so, are they paid or volunteer; if they are paid, by whom? [9] If you have part-time staff, what are their responsibilities? [10] What are the necessary qualifications for both full and part-time staff; are staff members required to have a degree; if so, what kind? [11] Explain your station's funding; what is your budget?

KLCC--FM

Lane

Community College

by Mildred Holly

Radio station KLCC-FM first went on the air in 1968 for the purpose of training radio broadcasting students, according to Mike Hopkinson, acting station manager and Mass Communication Department chairman.

When the LCC Board of Education approved the license application, it became the licensee and accepted legal responsibility for station operation, programming, and management.

The Board of Education continues to be the licensee even though many changes have occurred since KLCC was originally administered by the Electronics Department with Roger Houglum as the station's first manager.

KLCC is licensed by the FCC as a non-commercial FM station affiliated with National Public Radio. The current license period ends in February of 1978. Hopkinson said that license renewal involves filling out appropriate FCC forms, documenting

that the station has carried out programming promises made in the last renewal application, and describing the ascertainment conducted by the station.

Ascertainment

Ascertainment by KLCC of community problems and needs is attained by interviewing community leaders, randomly surveying the general public, reviewing correspondence in the public file, and informally contacting citizens in the community (see stories, page 6). Hopkinson indicated that all of these processes, except the random survey, are ongoing. He added that current plans call for yearly random surveys of the general public.

Programming

Both jazz and classical music are broadcast by KLCC, as well as public affairs programs. At the present time, program decisions are made by the Program Director. Hopkinson stated that in the future (once the new staff is selected), programming decisions will probably continue to be made by the Operations Manager/Program Director subject to the approval of the Station Manager.

Student Involvement

Even though KLCC was established for the purpose of training radio broadcast students, the station is not being used as an instructional tool at the present time. Hopkinson said that

in the future, qualified and interested students may be involved in station operation through the Cooperative Work Experience program. He added that class projects may be submitted to the Program Director for possible broadcast.

Personnel

Until recently KLCC had 3 full-time staff members: A program director, responsible for programming decisions and supervising operations; a music director, responsible for screening records and maintaining the station's music policy; and a development director, responsible for developing and maintaining sources of funding other than the college general fund. In addition, three persons shared the public affairs position - responsible for planning and coordinating public affairs.

A recent Board of Education policy requiring that all full-time station staff members have a bachelor's degree or its equivalent, resulted in the December 31 termination of the employment of those who held the positions of Program Director and Music Director, and the three persons sharing the public affairs position. The degree requirement will permit the staff to lead classes within the Mass Communication Department, thus saving money currently spent on part-time instructors.

A Mass Communication Department screening committee is currently reviewing applications for new staff who will meet the qualifications specified by the Board of Education. KLCC will then have five full-time staff members: program, music, development, and public affairs directors, and a station manager. Each of these persons will be required to teach no more than three classes per academic year.

Funding

The station uses both paid and volunteer part-time staff. Part-time people have been used as engineers, announcers, to produce programs, or perform other station operation tasks. Hopkinson said that part-time paid staff are paid either by the college general fund or with Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB) grant money.

Hopkinson stated that KLCC's funding comes from four sources: LCC's general fund, CPB, local businesses, and contributions from listeners. KLCC's license prohibits the sale of advertising time.

The total expenses for the station for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1976, were \$102,000. But Hopkinson said the budgeting process for the station is being extensively revised and the fiscal year budget for the station has not yet been determined.

KSOR--FM

Southern Oregon College

by Mildred Holly

The Oregon Legislature in 1971 took educational broadcasting from the Division of Continuing Education where it had operated since 1932 and placed it as an individual unit in the office of Chancellor Roy E. Lieuallen. Don R. Larson, assistant chancellor for public affairs, was named by Dr. Lieuallen as director of broadcasting. Oregon Educational Broadcasting became known at that time as Oregon Educational and Public Broadcasting Service (OEPBS).

Radio station KSOR-FM was established on the campus of Southern

Oregon College at Ashland in 1969 by the State of Oregon. The purpose was to serve the community and the college. As a part of the state system, KSOR receives services provided by OEPBS.

License Status and Ascertainment

According to Ronald Kramer, KSOR general manager, the station has a non-commercial, educational license with an assigned power of two kilowatts (KLCC has 440). Kramer said, "All Oregon licensees apply for renewal in 1977, with licenses expiring in 1978."

KSOR is required by FCC to ascertain the needs of its listeners by conducting interviews with members of the general public and with leaders of significant groups found in its service areas. It is necessary to document ascertainment by placing in a public file a narrative statement describing the methods used and results obtained in ascertaining members of the general public, summaries of interviews with community leaders, and a problems-programs list.

Kramer said that KSOR ascertains annually on an informal basis. But "formal ascertainment will not be undertaken until necessary in conjunction with license renewal."

Programming

Programming is discussed by a committee comprised of the Director of Broadcast Activities (a faculty member), the Student Manager, and the Student Program Director. However, Kramer notes that "the state, as licensee, reserves final control over programming."

The station is licensed to "operate the station and determine what is educational, and the FCC interprets that term very broadly," he said.

Student Participation

Students receive academic credit for participation in the various aspects of programming and production. But Kramer indicated that not all students are allowed to announce because the station demands proficiency beforehand, "but there is something (production, etc.) for everyone who wants to be here." In addition, some

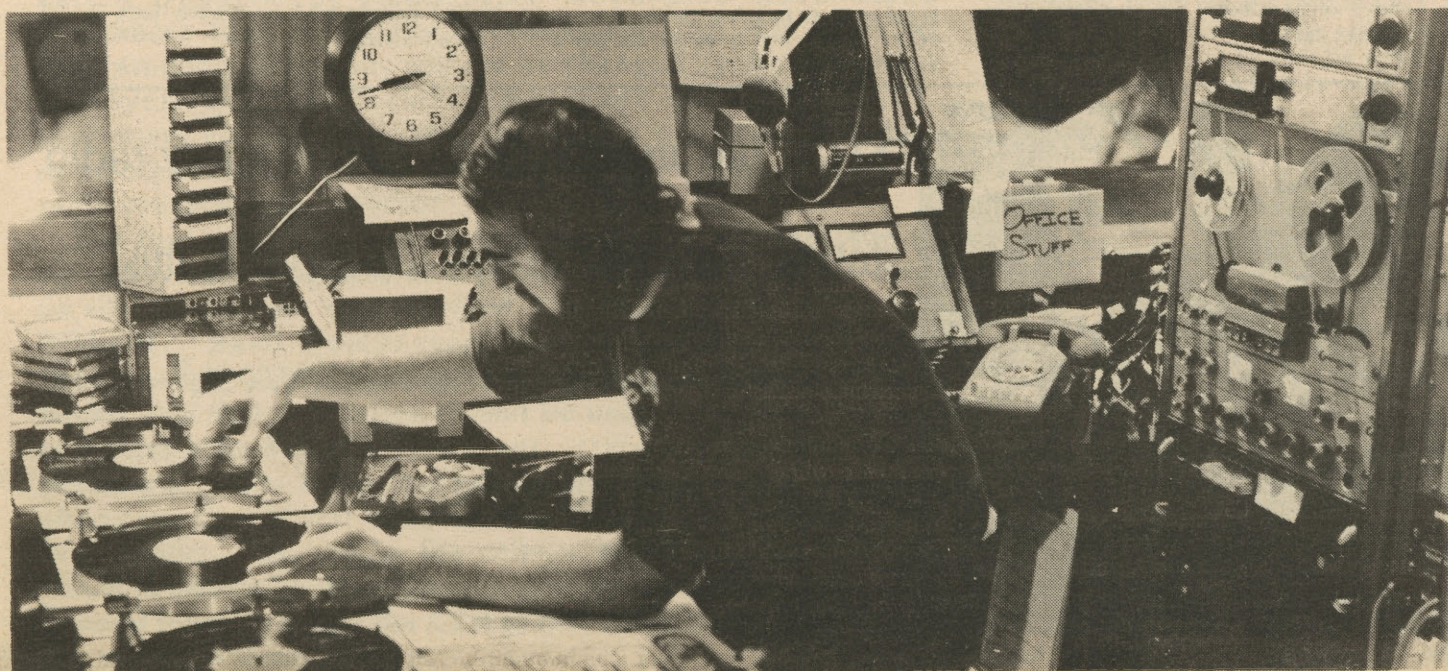
students are paid work-study wages. The federal government provides 80 per cent of work-study monies, with 20 per cent funded by the station.

Personnel

Station KSOR has three and a quarter full-time staff members: A full-time director, a full-time announcer, a full-time engineer, and a one-fourth time secretary. There is no non-student part-time help, he indicated.

Both the director and announcer are college faculty members and each teaches one class per term. Kramer said the station requires appropriate degrees for staff members with a bachelor of arts degree as minimum for faculty. "This is a standard staffing arrangement used at many schools, including our own, and it works very well," he said.

Kramer indicated that the budget for station KSOR is not a typical budget because money is received from a "multiplicity of budgets." An HEW grant of \$45,000 was recently received in order to increase the stations power and convert to stereo.



"Any station that truly exists to provide service to the community must continually examine and re-examine its offerings . . . to keep pace with the needs of that community," says Roger Wood.

Photos by Jeff Hayden



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KBVR—FM

Oregon State University

by Mildred Holly

Radio station KBVR-FM was founded by the Department of Speech of Oregon State University in 1965 as an adjunct to the instructional program in broadcast communication.

License Status and Ascertainment

Since KBVR is affiliated with Oregon Educational and Public Broadcasting Service (OEPBS), the service will handle license renewal and ascertainment procedures for this non-commercial, 10 watt, FM station.

Personnel

All radio station staff members at KBVR are part-time, and students are an important part of this staff. The station manager and program manager are part-time paid student staff, while the broadcast coordinator during Fall Term was a teaching assistant (also paid). Other positions are either voluntary or for credit.

Student Participation

Dr. Richard Weinman, general manager for KBVR, said the station is used as an instructional tool for students to gain experiences in the various phases of radio broadcasting, "from management through talent."

He said that individual students predetermine a project for a term, carry out the project on the station, and meet with faculty for review and evaluation. "This process is used for most station functions including management, news, production, and special projects," Weinman said.

Most part-time student staff are broadcast majors. A broadcast media committee interviews staff candidates and chooses them according to the qualifications which are included in the guidelines for the station. According to Weinman, "The staff work is part of their learning process and achievement record."

Weinman added, "The broadcast faculty are full-time but are not considered staff of the station."

Programming

Program format for the station varies with the student management which changes from one academic year to the next.

So programming decisions result from input of the student station manager, the student program director (if there is one), the broadcast coordinator between the Speech Department and Student Activities, and the broadcast media faculty.

Weinman said, "Programming is determined to meet interests of the student audience and needs of students using the station for their educational goals."

Funding

Station KBVR is partially funded by OSU student activities and partially funded by the Department of Speech Communication.

The Student Activity budget allocation for this year was \$5,700 and mainly provides stipends for managers and staff, and production supplies and materials.

The Department of Speech Communication funding includes salaries of broadcast faculty, building, capital equipment, engineering, operations and maintenance, and production. Weinman said that funding also comes from the central administration which provides for special requests through the university's instructional budgets.

KSLC—FM

Linfield College

by Mildred Holly

The president and trustees of Linfield College authorized the establishment of KSLC-FM in January of 1972 in order to provide "a communication channel between the college and community and to provide a broadcast training experience for all interested students," according to faculty adviser, Dr. Craig Singletary.

License Status and Ascertainment

KSLC is a class D, non-commercial FM operation with assigned power of 10 watts, as authorized by FCC, with license renewal date in February of 1978.

Class D FM stations are not required by FCC to engage in the ascertainment procedures in order to retain their licenses. However, the station makes twice-yearly surveys of the college audience to determine program interests. "But no inquiry is made of what students perceive to be major college issues," Singletary added.

Student Participation and Personnel

Station KSLC is used as an extension of the classroom and is run completely by students, Singletary said.

Both the general manager and program director are students. In fact, there are no full-time staff members -- all part-time staff are students. "Students, some of whom are on work-study (grants), run the entire operation," he said.

After students learn how to operate the board, learn the use of tape

recorders and other basic skills, they receive on-the-job training in various station functions. But students are required to obtain a third class FCC license before being assigned a board shift.

Singletary said that students are given a wide range of broadcasting experiences through the use, as much as possible, of live broadcasting of speakers, concerts, and sports.

Programming

Program policy is formulated by the faculty adviser (Singletary), the general manager and program director (students).

Currently KSLC has a block programming format, signing on at noon with 5 hours of contemporary popular music, followed by 15 minutes of local news, 75 minutes of music, a 30 minute strip of educational/informational programs, 2 hours of classical

music, and 3 hours of rock music with a 15 minute local newscast in the middle. High school and college sports are also broadcast.

Broadcast classes are taught by regular full-time faculty members with appropriate degrees, but Singletary stresses that these faculty members are not considered a part of the radio station staff. The students are given guidance by the faculty adviser and faculty teaching broadcast classes.

Funding

The yearly budget for KSLC is approximately \$3,500, most of which comes from student body funds. A small portion of the budget is derived from the Communications Department, and is used for equipment items and to pay student staff members who are on work-study, Singletary said. About \$200 a year is received in programming grants to support athletic broadcasts.

KRBM—FM

Blue Mountain Community College

by Mildred Holly

Blue Mountain Community College (BMCC) in Pendleton established KRBM-FM in the spring of 1970 to serve "primarily as a training facility for students in our two year broadcasting program," according to Blaine T. Hanks, adviser/manager of the station.

Hanks helped establish the station and developed the radio program. He teaches most of the broadcast classes, maintains the station's equipment, and is responsible for license renewals and "for making the right moves to keep the FCC reasonably happy," he said.

License Status and Ascertainment

KRBM holds a standard FCC three-year license for F-3 emission which is up for renewal on Feb. 1, 1978. Hanks indicated that since KRBM is a 10 watt station, procedures for renewal are relatively simple at this time. Until this year, low power FM educational stations did not have to develop an ascertainment process but merely were required to fill out forms pertaining to technical specifications and programming percentages Hanks said.

Student Participation

Since the station was established as a training facility, second year students carry on the full range of station operations. Students take turns as program director, music director, and news and sports directors. Each second year student has a daily 3-4 hour board shift on KRBM. "Within a flexible structure, they have responsibility for the station," Hanks said.

Programming

The broadcast students design the music format which is usually a modified Top-Forty style. The station is open for requests and attempts to respond to "what our young audience likes," said Hanks.

KRBM assists students in finding jobs and rides, covers the sports events of the college, and generally involves itself "in campus and community life," he said.

As adviser/manager, Hanks schedules public affairs programming. Complete hourly newscasts and weather and road condition reports are featured.

Personnel

Although Hanks is the only full-time employee, a part-time instructor teaches a class on broadcast systems and a local radio personality gives a preparatory course for second year students in their final term. There is also a part-time technician who helps with the Television Production class. Local experts in sales, production and other areas are brought in on a

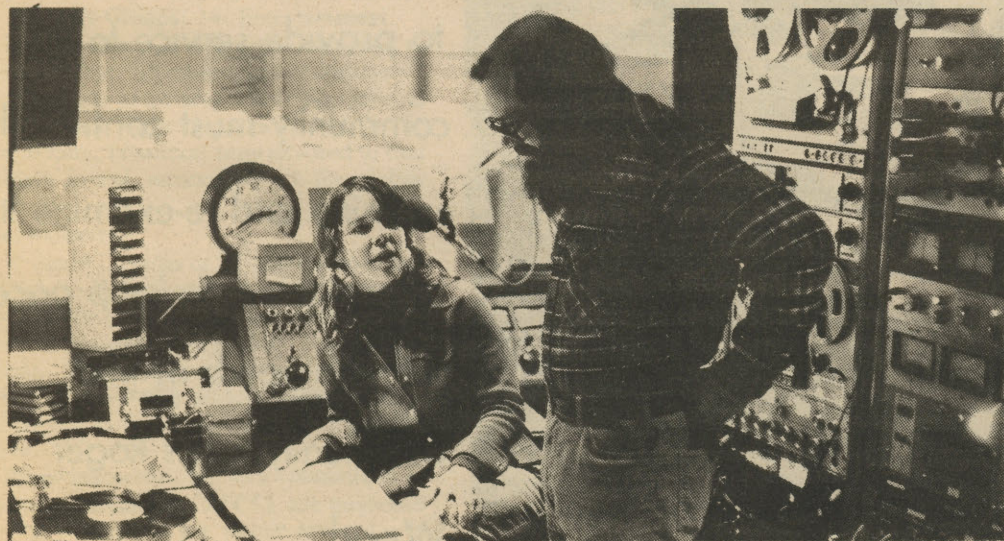
non-paid basis. As Hanks said, "Usually a cup of coffee suffices."

A degree is not necessary at BMCC in order to assist with the program or teaching. Hanks said, "We want persons with practical experience, common sense and a high survival quotient."

Funding

The station was established and all equipment provided by the BMCC budget. The college budget provides funds for the annual operating budget of KRBM. The annual operating budget request is between \$1,500 and \$2,000 but does not include Hanks' salary nor the part-time staff members pay.

Although the station is comparatively young and small in staff and power, it serves the needs of the community and students of the college: "We don't have tons of gear," Hanks said, "and an alphabet full of studios, but we have turned out good people who now have jobs in broadcasting."



Jan Weaver on left, Michael Canning on right.

Photo by Jeff Hayden

"KLCC has established itself as a jazz radio station, not only in this area, but in this state and maybe in the Northwest," says Michael Canning.

KLCC still looking for transmitter

by Nancy Hale

As 1977 begins, with more than a year having lapsed since the Buck-A-Watt Marathon, KLCC is still searching for increased power transmitter. The question now being considered is whether to invest in new or used equipment.

KLCC Engineer Bill Riley has been searching for acceptable used equipment, but nothing has materialized. After doing an engineering feasibility study to determine the amount of money and man hours needed to fix up a used transmitter offered by KZEL, Riley admitted "... it is an old tube-type transmitter in very poor condition that would have to be rebuilt from the ground up." In a study submitted to Mass Communication Department Chairman Mike Hopkinson, Riley estimated \$5,000 and two months work would be needed to restore the KZEL transmitter.

The alternative to the trouble and ongoing expense of used equipment would be to buy a new transmitter. But the \$8,000 in pledges finally collected from the marathon would cover only half the cost. Hopkinson says they are working on "The possibility we could get Health, Education and Welfare funding, use the marathon money to match that, and get new transmitter." Any such plans for HEW funds would first have to be submitted to LCC President Eldon Schafer and then would be three to six months in government processing.

Once the station secures the transmitter, there is the problem, too, of finding a new site to place it. The present site at KFMY will not handle a 10,000 watt transmitter. A new higher powered transmitter site is now being constructed by KSND. This site would serve KLCC's needs if the president can go to the Board of Education and get approval to spend the extra \$220.00 monthly rental.

Marathon was a success

by Nancy Hale

In October 1975, KLCC faced the threat of radical budget cuts and the growing pressure and necessity of becoming independent. In a story by TORCH Reporter Scott Stuart he emphasized the fact that independence for a public radio station hinges on how far the station can broadcast and how many listeners it can reach. (The theory of a listener-supported station being, more listeners means more money, and more money means improved and more diversified programming.)

The first step toward independence for KLCC required increased power in the form of a 10,000 watt transmitter. But 10,000 watt transmitters aren't cheap. The one KLCC needed was expected to cost \$10,000. That's a buck a watt-- and that is what the KLCC Buck-A-Watt Marathon was all about.

On Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1975 KLCC staffers and volunteers went on the air with 96 hours of live programming. During the fund-raising extravaganza there were local bands playing, documentaries, comments, exposes, and even an on-going auction of scores of items and services. At one point there was even a tension-relieving staff-listener volleyball game in Studio A.

By the end of the fourth day the response had been astonishing. An outstanding show of listener support brought more than \$10,000 in pledges during the first KLCC Buckawatt Marathon.

How much does KLCC cost?

by Kathleen Monje

Lane County taxpayers contributed a substantial \$70,450 toward the cost of operating KLCC-FM for the fiscal year 1975-76, via LCC's general fund. The total expense of maintaining the station is \$102,677 according to a report compiled by the Mass Communication Department for the Corporation of Public Broadcasting (CPB), a federal agency which makes grant monies available to public radio stations, is the second largest source of KLCC's financial support providing \$18,707 last year. Additional funds from local businesses (almost \$3,000) and contributions received through the KLCC Marathon (\$10,000--\$7,500 after expenses) complete the station's income ledger.

This year's total cost of KLCC increased by \$25,000 over the 1974-75 figures. However, a May, 1975 study of KLCC's impact on the radio broadcasting program made by LCC Program Evaluator Julie Lamberts noted that "The cost of operating KLCC-FM has experienced a constant dollar (1970 base) decline annually for the past four years."

Since the station's creation in 1969, it has been difficult for even the KLCC station manager--usually the Mass Communication Department Head--to be sure exactly how much the radio station has cost the college.

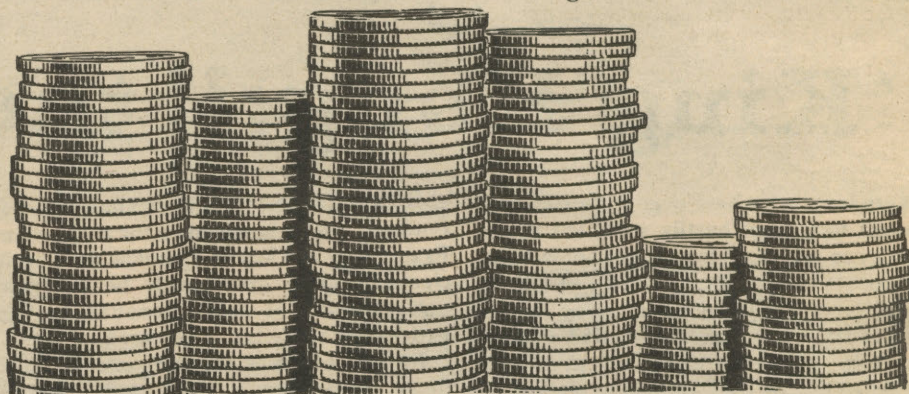
According to Mike Hopkinson, acting department head since October, 1976, the reason it has been hard to pin-point dollar amounts is that many of the KLCC expenses

have been combined with that department's budget. He explained that operational materials such as telephone service, office supplies and secretarial help are some of the items paid for by the department. Hopkinson and LCC budget Director Vern Whitaker are completing a restructuring of the two accounts at this time.

As a means of insuring that CPB money is used for broadcasting in the "public interest," the federal agency sends its auditors on yearly inspections of the radio stations it funds. KLCC was visited in

the analysis at the end of January. However, he did say that the separation of the KLCC and Mass Communication budgets was "long overdue."

Julie Lambert's KLCC study expressed a similar opinion a year ago; she recommended that "Budget books reflecting the



early December by CPB Auditor Basil Ramnarace, who made an evaluation of KLCC's finances.

When the Torch contacted him by phone in Washington, D. C., Ramnarace declined to comment on his report until KLCC and the college, as licensee, receive copies of

income and expenditures for KLCC-FM be maintained separately from the remainder of the Department of Mass Communications. . . She also said "the accounting system currently employed does not permit an accurate breakdown of expenditures by program within a department to occur."

Jazz-KLCC's bread and butter

by Howard Leff

It was after the Buck-A-Watt Marathon in the Spring of 1976 that jazz became the full time music alternative on KLCC. According to former Music Director Michael Canning, "KLCC has established itself as the jazz radio station, not only in this area, but in this state and maybe in the Northwest."

Jazz has become very popular in Eugene, since it has become the fulltime musical format on KLCC. Artists such as Eddie Harris, Dizzy Gillespie, and Mose Allison have been a few of the jazz personalities appearing in town recently. Sales of jazz records in stores has increased markedly. "That's the thing I'm most proud of," says Canning, "I think we're turning on a significant amount of people."

But local public affairs and local community needs are a strong priority in KLCC programming. Under the direction of Roger Wood, KLCC was praised for having the finest pre-election coverage in the area.

Wood says that programming should be flexible depending on community needs; "Any station that truly exists to provide service to the community must continually examine and re-examine, its offerings, making changes and additions as necessary to keep pace with the needs of that community."

KLCC offers strong local programming with such shows as "Soapbox," "Escape," and "As the Woman Turns." Future considerations for programs includes, a program for the elderly, the

young, on health and nutrition, one on fine arts, (other than music) and an open-mike session for the public.

Listed below is a recap of the historical roots of the current programming.

In October of 1967 KLCC began a 15 minute program called "Jazz From Canada." Thus began the music, which later would become KLCC's bread and butter.

Early KLCC programming, under the direction of Radio and Electronics Instructor Roger Houglaam carried such features as a world news report, campus news, a magazine of the arts, and the jazz show. But mellow rock and roll was the predominant music format.

Jazz increased its presence on KLCC in 1969 when Colin Campbell's "Jazz 90" took to the airwaves. The station's news focus took on a stronger emphasis, with the addition of the United Press International news service. "Focus," a program of music and information, featuring a talk show, plus unique music and fine art presentations, began to blossom.

Then in 1970 jazz moved to the dinner hour on weekdays at the time that KLCC

was expanding. On May 4, of that year KLCC began full-time operation, broadcasting 16 hours a day. A program featuring golden oldies became an instant hit with KLCC listeners. Remote broadcasts from Valley River Center began. Community news became prominent and an application was being prepared for submission to the Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPB) for federal support operation in 1971.

The application was approved-KLCC received a grant from the CPB and became a National Public Radio (NPR) affiliate. NPR is a non-commercial network providing public affairs, cultural and educational programs on a national level rather than a local level. "All Things Considered," NPR's national news program, which the most recent Program Director, Roger Wood, called "The best daily news and information package produced by any radio or television network," slanted to attract more and more listeners to KLCC-FM.

The public has a chance to comment on future KLCC programming as it stands and as it will stand in the future, at the special LCC Board of Education meeting, Jan. 19.

CLASSIFIEDS

FOR SALE

1968 CHEVELLE MALIBU, excellent mechanical condition, 20,000 miles on rebuilt engine. Body needs work. \$695 or best offer. Call Jeff or Tony. Nights 686-2847, days 686-2644.

1953 OLDSMOBILE ROCKET 88, perfect mechanical condition and cherry body. Best offer. Call Jeff or Tony. Nights 686-2847, days 686-2644.

TYPEWRITER, portable, manual. \$25. AIR FORCE COAT, blue wool, size 40, like new. Linda, ext. 234 or 747-4677, evenings.

OVAL BRAIDED RUG, 7 x 10 ft., wool and nylon, multicolor, \$35. Linda, ext. 234.

REFRIGERATOR, Frost-free, four years old, 15 cu. ft. Copertone, \$150 or best offer. Linda, ext. 234.

NEEDED

REFLECTIONS--LCC literary magazine--is accepting poetry, short stories, and art work of its next issue. Deadline for submission is Feb. 11, 1977. Bring your work to 206 Center Bldg.

RIDE WANTED

RIDE WANTED to LCC from Harlow Road Monday, Wednesday, Friday mornings or to Harlow Road Monday, Wednesday evenings. Sandy, 687-1859.

EMPLOYMENT

SUMMER JOBS: Crater Lake Lodge will be interviewing applicants on campus for resort summer work on Feb. 10. Contact the placement office for an appointment and application.

SERVICES

Pregnant? Need Help? Call BIRTHRIGHT. 687-8651.

HORSES TO RENT. No guides, hourly rates, 7 days a week. For information and reservations call Windgate Farms. 998-6789.

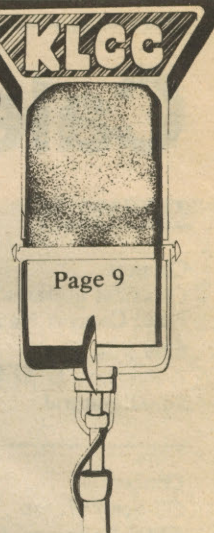
PERSONALS

DOREEN - I miss you. I miss your touch. Love, Comp. Jr.

LOST AND FOUND

LOST: PROMISE RING. Reward. 935-3095.

What's new in LCC
Food Service Cafeteria ?
A LUNCH Wagon Special
That's What !
What is it?
A delicious entree with all the trimmings
A complete meal for a price you can't beat
Why not come in and try it
From \$1.60 to \$1.75



Calendar of Events

JANUARY 14

Concert
Classical guitarist Michael Lorimer
Beall Concert Hall, U of O School of Music
8:00 p.m.
Admission is \$2.50 for U of O students,
\$4.00 general

Concert
Gil-Scott Heron
EMU Ballroom, U of O Campus
8:00 p.m.

JANUARY 15

Concert
Taj Mahal
South Eugene High School Auditorium
8:00 p.m.
Admission is \$5.00 in advance, \$6.50 day of
show.

Tickets are available at Crystal Ship,
Everybody's Records (both locations:
Corvallis and Eugene), and the EMU Main
Desk
For more information call 687-3201

JANUARY 18

Speaker
Former U.S. Congressperson Bella Abzug
EMU Ballroom, U of O campus
8:00 p.m.
No admission charge

JANUARY 19

Film Showing
"Sometimes a Great Notion" starring
Henry Fonda
Noon, 1:30 and 3:00 p.m.

ADVANCE NOTICE

Play
"Cabaret"
LCC Performing Arts Theatre
February 4, 5, 9-12, 1977
8:00 p.m.
All tickets are \$4.00
For more information call 747-4559.

Play
"Macbeth"
Horace W. Robinson Theatre
February 4, 5, 9-12, 1977

"King Kong:" the ape is great

Very few events have ever impressed me enough to prompt hastily scribbled notes with a pen borrowed from a girl behind the popcorn counter who couldn't seem to understand why I needed it; notes on the back of a payroll check that in all likelihood won't be cashed; notes written in a darkened theatre that seemed to be in dire need of a heater repairman. That is not to say that I am hard to impress. I'm not. It is to say, however, that the mechanical ape in Dino DiLaurentiis' latest film "King Kong" did impress me.

... whose life saved when she

refuses to watch "Deep Throat"

Usually inclined to refrain from using superlatives in everyday speech and a firm believer that their only place in print is the sports page, I am somewhat reluctant to use the following adjective. But I feel reasonably certain that most persons will agree with me when I say that the ape was tremendous. Too strong? I think not. Resplendent with blinking, bloodshot eyes, wrinkled skin, authentic growl and fairly realistic fingernails to boot; the ape is truly a masterpiece of genius--a genius named Carlo Rambaldi. It was Rambaldi who designed and built the giant ape which is nearly 40 feet tall and weighs in at almost six and one-half tons.

While the mechanical marvel did impress me, the film; now playing at the National Theatre on the mall in Eugene; did not.

The story line of "King Kong" centers around a fictional oil company--Petrox, Inc.--and its attempt to cure the world's fuel ills. Petrox commissions a merchant vessel, provides the accoutrements necessary to drill a 2,000 foot oil well, and sets sail for a mysterious island that has been surrounded by the same fog for the past 40 years. The fog, it is reasoned, is caused by the reaction of surfaced oil to the island's tropical atmosphere. The operation is kept a secret to avoid "Shell or Exxon" catching wind of it and beating Petrox to the punch. Directly after leaving port, a meeting is held in which the protagonist is introduced.

Jeff Bridges portrays Jack Prescott, a stowaway professor of paleontology from Princeton who sees the island as a wonderland inhabited by a species of giant primates. His sole intent is to study the

species and report back to campus with his findings, but he is mistaken for a "Shell or Exxon" spy and locked up below deck until cleared. Once exonerated, he becomes an authority of sorts because of his extensive knowledge of the area.

He also becomes the love interest of a flighty, scatterbrained aspiring actress named Dwan; ("It's just like Dawn, only I changed two letters to make it more memorable."); whose life is saved when she refuses to watch "Deep Throat"--showing aboard the yacht upon which she is sailing--and leaves to stand on deck.

The yacht explodes and she just happens to be the sole survivor, found floating in a life-raft that just happened to have an automatic-inflating device that was "by some miracle," all that was left of the yacht. Dwan is portrayed by Jessica Lange, and while she appears to have a modicum of acting talent, one is left with the suspicion that she was cast as the modern-day Fay Wray solely because of her attractiveness of features, highlighted by the scanty costuming.

Jack Prescott also happens to be an ace with a camera and is appointed "official"

believable natives notice the party, they barter with Prescott for the right to offer Dwan, the white goddess, to their own God-Kong. When they are rebuffed, they kidnap her from the ship, drug her, and offer her to Kong, who graciously accepts hastily departs through the forest, Dwan in hand, leaving giant footprints and broken trees in his wake.

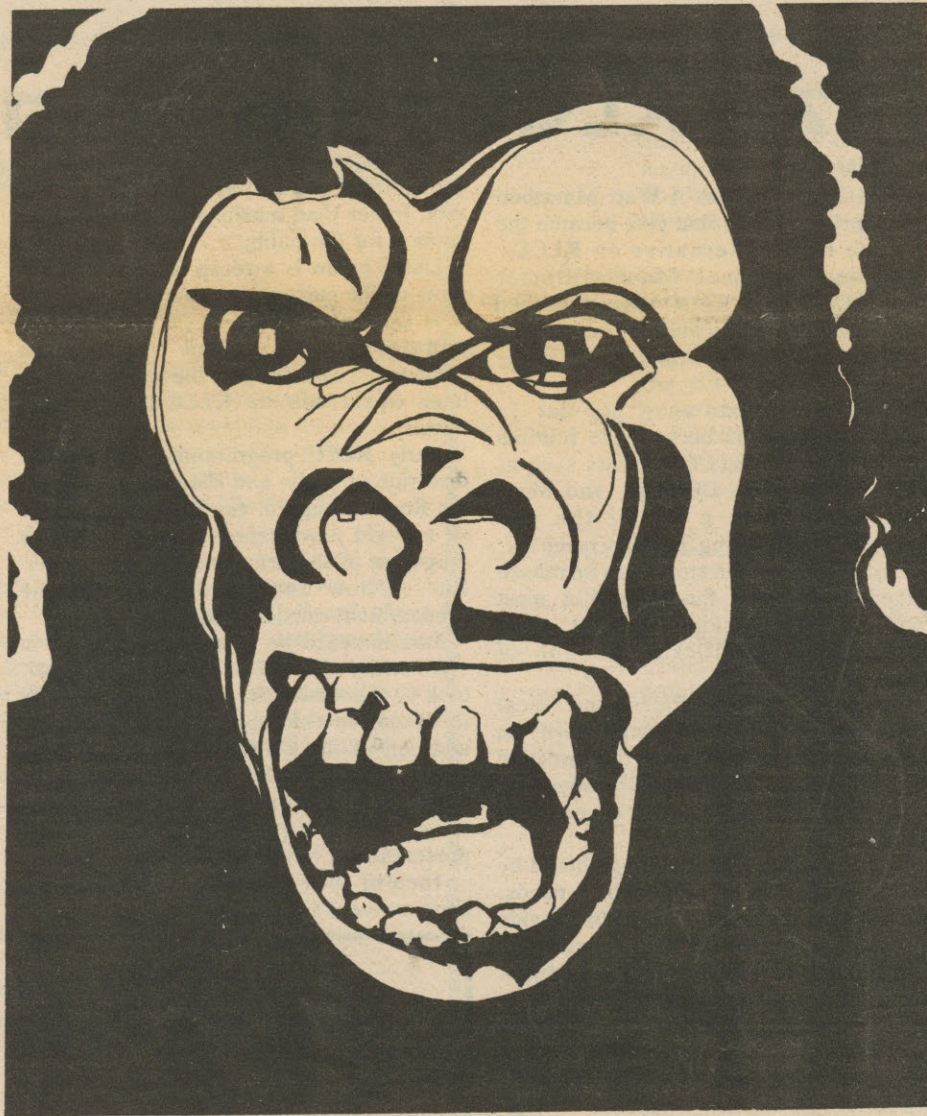
Dwan, the only female on board, is soon missed and a search party is sent for her. Through a series of cliches and time-worn gimmicks, the giant ape is captured, deposited on a giant oil tanker, taken to New York, subjected to playing the sick, slick Madison Avenue exploitation game and made to be Petrox's answer to the Exxon tiger. At its unveiling, amidst thousands of on-the-spot spectators, the ape relieves himself of his inescapable cage and proceeds to search for Dwan, with whom the ape has fallen madly in love. He finds her, captures carefully, and escorts her to the top of the World Trade Center. Several National Guard soldiers proceed to upset the giant ape to the point at which he has to be killed simply to save the throng of innocent bystanders that have gathered below. Kong is disabled, rolls off the Trade Center, and the film ends with tears in the eyes of both Kong and Dwan.

Most of the acting was overplayed, but fortunately, that fact can almost be overlooked because of the tremendous special effects of Carlo Rambaldi, whose efforts not only hold the film together in its entirety, but also cast a shadow on the film's bad points. The most used, most blatant and most obvious of which are the many sequences in which happenstance, serendipity and large doses of good old-fashioned luck provide the basis upon which twists in the plot seem to hang.

The use of cliches can sometimes be necessary, but the art consists of disguising them so that they aren't obvious. Not only were the cliches in "King Kong" obvious, but they were far too many in number; such as the windblown scarf that just happens to land on the imprisoned Kong, used to illustrate to the audience how much Dwan means to the ape; and the full moon glaring over Kong's shoulder as he stands atop the World Trade Center; and the priest who, upon walking into the street to observe the commotion, sees Kong and retreats in the church making the sign of the cross; and the soldiers who want to be heroes so badly that they proceed to fire upon Kong against orders.

Granted, without the use of many of these cliches the film would have been much longer than its 2 hours, but there are, or should be, limits.

"King Kong" probably will not win any Academy Awards, save possibly special effects, but several points of the film deserve honorable mention. Jeff Bridges comes across well as one of a new breed of college professor, young and serious, with the tough, take-charge personality that, fortunately, has not been in evidence long enough to be made a cliché. While there probably won't be any "Theme from King Kong" top-forty hits playing on your radio, the score, composed and conducted by John Barry, combines just the right amount of searching suspense and hesitant excitement that doesn't come on too strong nor take a back seat but, rather provides the film with a fine background soundtrack.



Review by Russ Kaiser

Graphic by Jan Brown

THE BACK DOOR

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342-6943

Monday Nite
9:00-2:00

Pitcher Special 99¢

Tuesday
Ladies Nite
75¢ High Balls

Wednesday Nite
6-9 p.m.

Spaghetti Bust 99¢

Thursday, Friday,
Saturday: Live Music



Jan 13, 14, 15, DIAMOND JACKSON
SUN. JAN. 16. SAPPHIRE

expedition photographer to work off the price of a ticket. The greater part of this film, however, is used to take pictures of the lens-happy, power-mad leader of the expedition, Fred Wilson portrayed by Charles Grodin. Grodin's performance is somewhat overplayed and subsequently receives a number of unplanned laughs from the audience as he barks orders fore and aft through a little-needed but image-enhancing megaphone.

Eventually, the ship reaches the outskirts of the perpetual fog, sets anchor and sends a landing party, that includes Dwan for some unexplained reason, to explore the island. They come across a fortress that looks as though it was constructed to meet safety standards for a nuclear plant. Upon closer examination, the group discovers that it houses some two hundred natives who just happen to be in the middle of a wedding. When the scarcely

Women boost hoop record to 3-0

The Lane women's basketball team will have a good chance to evaluate their strengths and weaknesses at the Willamette University Jamboree tonight in Salem at 5:00.

They will face the varsity squads of the host school, Lewis and Clark and Linfield in three 20 minute contests. Other participants are George Fox and Clackamas in the non-counting action.

The Titan women started 1977 off on the right foot with two impressive victories.

They dumped Umpqua last Friday, 57-43, and overwhelmed the Oregon College of Education JV's on Monday, 52-36, in two home contests. They are now 3-0.

Freshman Teri Booth connected on 10 of 20 field goals for 20 points and teammate Cindy Corkum added 12 counters in the Umpqua win. Defense was the key to victory, however, and Coach Sue Thompson cited their full court press in particular. "They weren't very good ballhandlers," she explained, "and the shock of our press

forced them into 31 turnovers."

And the press was too much for the OCE JV's to handle also. They dominated the game from the start and led at intermission, 34-12, after which Thompson substituted freely and called off the ballhawking pressure to make the contest respectable. "It was their first game and they looked pretty ragged."

Thompson named 5'9" sophomore Janel Huser as another deciding factor. "Her play was excellent. She scored eight

points, grabbed nine rebounds, blocked five shots and earned four assists and just dominated the game inside."

Lane now hosts Mt. Hood on Tuesday and the Willamette JV's next Thursday. "The Mt. Hood game will be our most challenging of the season so far," opined Thompson. The Gresham squad finished second behind co-champions Lane and Clark last season. "I'm sure they'll be out for revenge," the Titan first year coach added.

SWOCC on tap next

Men claim victories in league net action

The return to OCCAA competition apparently was a good omen for the Lane men's basketball squad, as they won their league opener with Chemeketa, 71-68, last Wednesday and toppled Blue Mountain on Saturday, 91-67. Both games played here.

Last night the Titans traveled to Portland to face Judson Baptist, a scrappy but comparatively weak contingent. The Crusaders have yet to beat a Dale Bates-coached Lane team but always seem

shooting kept the Blue and White even going into the last minute, Steve Halverson connected on a one-and-one foul shot at :36 for a two point lead and Rob Holstrom ensured the win with a gift toss with two seconds left.

Hassler and Keith Baltzer, top two scorers in preseason play, were held to six and four points respectively. Halverson led against the Chiefs with 19 points while Immonen and Kevin McCarthy netted 12. Except for the final score, the teams were practically even statistically.

Lane outscored Blue Mountain in the second half, 51-33, in notching that win. They played fairly evenly until midway through the final stanza when Brent Merriman, the Timberwolves top point producer with 21, was hit with three technical fouls and ejected. The Titans completely dominated after that.

Also important was the large Lane advantage on the boards, 64-31. McCarthy, Baltzer and Halverson led in scoring with 17, 15 and 12 points respectively.

"I'm disappointed in the amount of turnovers we've been having," assessed Bates. "We've been forcing their passes too much."

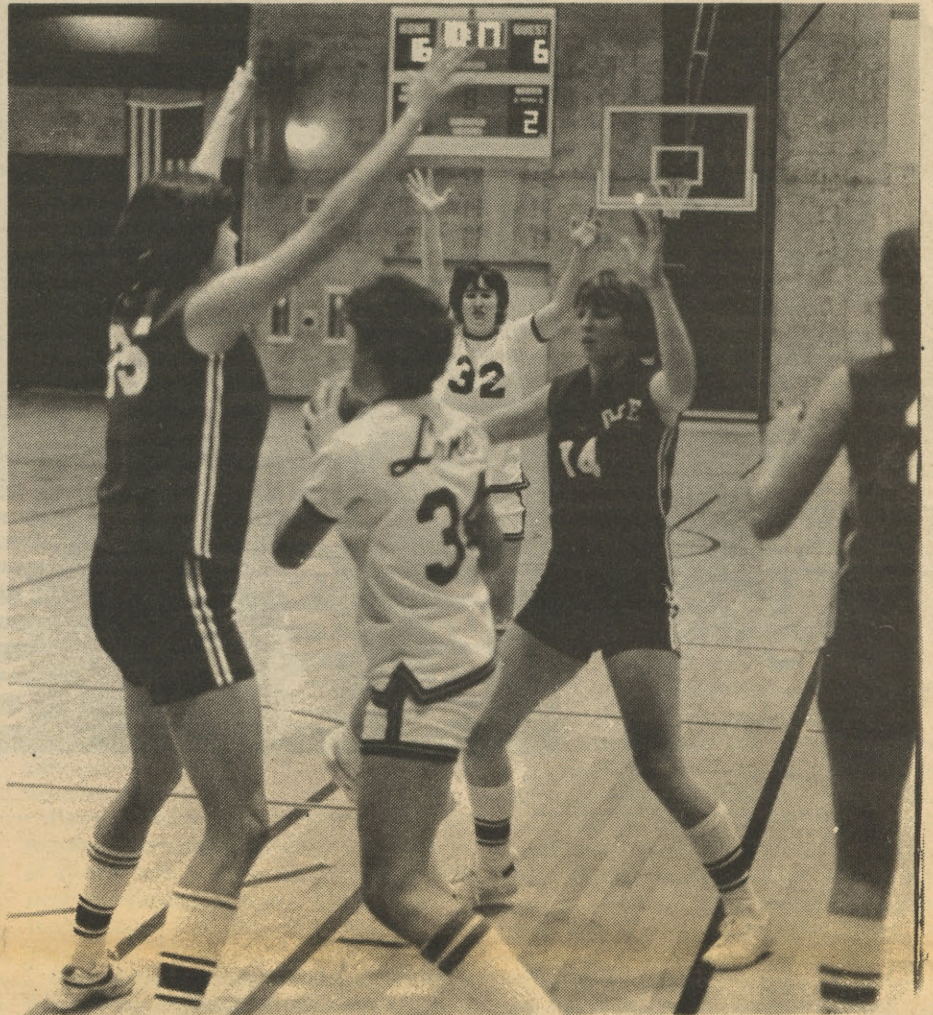
Sports

to play them closely on their home court. Results of that game were not available at presstime.

The Titans are on the road again tomorrow for a 7:30 p.m. encounter in Coos Bay against Southwest Oregon. The Lakers returned six lettermen from their league leading offensive team of last year. They currently sport a 1-1 league mark.

Lane will host the team that Bates feels is the favorite for OCCAA postseason honors, Central Oregon, next Wednesday. "They are tall and talented," he underscores. The Bobcats lured away two top prepsters Bates thought he had hooked for Lane, Don Hayes from Sheldon and Parkrose's Lynn Lamvik, and also nabbed All-Stater Dave Hildahl from Madison, a 6'3" scoring machine. They are undefeated in league play.

Lane needed some second-half heroics from freshman Dennis Immonen to down Chemeketa. He came off the bench to score 12 key points after replacing foul plagued John Hassler. After his clutch



Lane's Janel Huser drives to the hoop against the Oregon College of Education JV's Monday here. She played a key role in the Titan's 52-36 victory. [Photo By Steve Thompson]

Matmen thrash Chiefs, 58-6

by Jack Scott

The rebuilding Lane wrestling squad opened conference action by whipping Chemeketa, 58-6, in Salem last Friday but dropped a noncounter the next night to the tough Oregon State JV's, 32-13, in Corvallis.

They return to OCCAA competition tomorrow against Central Oregon and on Saturday face Umpqua. Both are home matches starting at 7:30 p.m.

Wrestling coach Bob Creed predicts both matches "should be real close. I'd like to win them both, but to do that we'll have to stay healthy and fill out our weight classes." He points out that Central Oregon is a strong wrestling school and that Umpqua has the personnel this year to challenge for OCCAA laurels.

The Chemeketa match, though impressive score-wise, was not a true indicator of Titan mat strength for conference competition. The locals picked up 30 points on forfeits alone.

In actual matches, Lane picked up pins from 126 pounder Dennis Randazzo, 167 pounder Lou Christian, Rick Klohn at 190 and heavy weight Dennis Mowry, plus a George Rayburn decision. The Chiefs only

points came from a dual forfeit in the 118 pound class, where Lane also garnered six counters.

Saturday's pairing with the OSU JV's went pretty much true to form, according to Creed. "The were just bigger and stronger," he explained. The Titans did manage three individual victories, albeit one by an OSU forfeit at 118 pounds, with Randazzo claiming the win.

Their other two match victories were more impressive. Sophomore Mike Bramlett at 134 pounds earned a clear-cut 11-3 decision but couldn't nab the pin. In

the following match, 142 pounder Dan Kramer, a sophomore transfer from the Corvallis institution, faced his former teammate Mike Miller. After jumping out to a quick 5-0 lead, Kramer had to hold off a stiff Miller rally in the final period for a 5-3 decision.

Creed has several line-up changes readied for this weekend. Randazzo will stay in the 118 class after starting as a 126 pounder, Mowry will move down to 190 pounds and newcomer John Dunn, who didn't join the team until the holiday season, will man the heavy weight slot.

Keglers slate match with Ducks

The Lane men's and women's bowling clubs open the second half of league action today at Springfield Lanes at 3:30 p.m. against Oregon.

"We've never had our men's team do so well before," boasted Coach Lou Bellisimo of their league leading first half performance. They finished 19-1 and compiled a phenomenal 985 team average. They were paced by Tom McDonald with his 213 average, followed closely by Keith Brovald

at 208 and Mark McBee at 200.

However, the women's club didn't fare as well. They finished fourth with 8-12 record, headed by Linda Perkins at 172 and Sherie Lae at 159.

They travel to Salem next Thursday for a 3:30 p.m. match with Chemeketa.

Athletic Calendar

MEN'S BASKETBALL

Jan. 14-Lane vs. Southwest Oregon in Coos Bay. 7:30 p.m.

Jan. 19-Lane vs. Central Oregon here. 7:30 p.m.

Jan. 22-Lane vs. Umpqua here. 7:30 p.m.

WOMEN'S BASKETBALL

Jan 13-Willamette University Jamboree in Salem. 5:00 p.m.

Jan. 18-Lane vs. Mt. Hood here. 6:00 p.m.

Jan. 20-Lane vs. Willamette University JV's here. 7:00 p.m.

WRESTLING

Jan. 14-Lane vs. Central Oregon here. 7:30 p.m.

Jan. 15-Lane vs. Umpqua here. 7:30 p.m.

BOWLING

Jan. 13-Lane vs. Oregon at Springfield Lanes. 3:30 p.m.

Jan. 20-Lane vs. Chemeketa at Town and Country Lanes in Salem. 3:30 p.m.



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Eugene, Oregon

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HANDMADE BASICS

Jan 13 '77



Illustration by Jan Brown

No pills needed to cope

BY THE STAFF OF STUDENT
HEALTH SERVICES

In our pill oriented society, it has become popular to give or prescribe some type of psychotropic drug - a medical solution to a non-medical problem. The giver and the taker receive rewards. The taker is reassured because his "problem" has been identified and treatment prescribed. The practitioner feels good about helping in a non-medical situation which is really beyond his or her control. The real danger is that the treatment by a drug may start the patient on the road to drug abuse - drug abuse of legal drugs, our largest drug abuse problem. Drugs (including alcohol) are not the answer to the relief of tension.

One of the commonest problems seen in a campus health service is tension, or the results of tension. No one is completely free of tension. Students, faculty and staff are constantly exposed to situations

BY THE STAFF OF STUDENT HEALTH SERVICES

which are likely to produce tension. Competing for success has become one of our strongest drives. Failing to achieve, to attain our goals, or the fear of failure may cause tension. Basically, without a complicated lesson in physiology, tension is the result of increased secretion of adrenalin. Adrenalin increases the blood pressure, the metabolism, the heart beat and the flow of blood - a reaction to fight or flight, a protective response needed for survival in earlier times. Tension can lead to ill health, cardio-vascular disease and ineffectiveness. Irritability, testiness, and worry are common symptoms.

The problem is not that everyone on campus worries to some extent, but what one does about it - how to handle tension in a positive manner. People can be trained to relieve their tension through a relaxation exer-

cise. This exercise is an effective technique requiring only four steps: 1. Select a quiet place, be comfortable. Some do best sitting up, others do better lying down (the floor will do). 2. Repeat a pleasant word or phrase over and over. Some do well saying a simple prayer. 3. Become passive, relaxed. Simply repeat the word, phrase or prayer.

4. Close your eyes, but do not go to sleep. Repeating this exercise for 10-15 minutes, two or three times a day has been effective for many people.

The LCC counseling department is offering a de-stressing seminar this winter in cooperation with the LCC Student Health Services. A referral can be obtained through the Health Services and we can reassure you that there's nothing physically wrong!

-ANNOUNCEMENT-
New hours for the LCC Student Health Services are:

Monday - 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Tuesday - 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Wednesday - 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Thursday - 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Friday - 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.

The Student Health Services is open on the days that classes are in session, during the fall, winter and spring terms. Health Services will be closed on Tuesday mornings until

10 a.m. Patient services are closed after 4 p.m. daily and will be limited to campus emergencies from 4 p.m. to 5 p.m. On Fridays from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. the Health Services will be open but can offer only limited services.

Lane Community College TORCH

Vol. 14 No. 13 January 13, 1977

4000 East 30th Ave. Eugene, Oregon 97405

just
what
is a
public
radio
station?

special supplement, pages 5 to 9

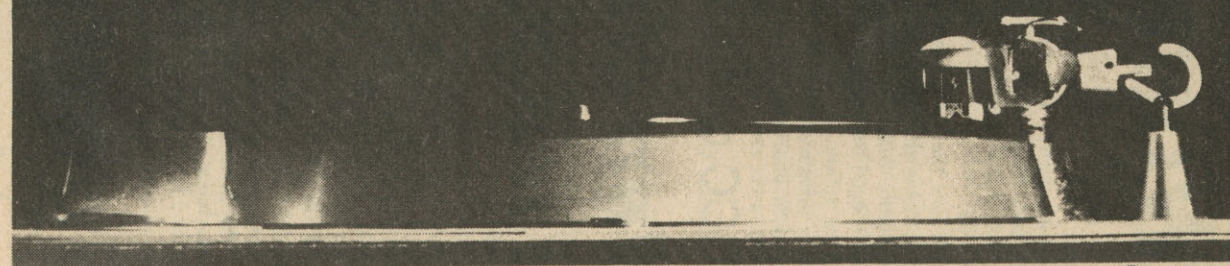


Photo from 1974 KLCC GUIDE