

Some people immunized at LCC could still catch swine flu

by Linda Mooney

The cancelled Swine Flu immunization program may have left some of the immunized persons still prone to Swine Flu.

Laura Oswalt, Student Health Service director, stated that having only one of the two shot series could give some protection in flu epidemic. Dr. David White, Lane County Health Dept., said that "one shot probably would protect 60 percent to those immunized."

To boost that percentage to 95 percent, a second shot was recommended," he continued.

It is generally believed, Oswalt went on, that people in the 18 to 24 year old age group needed two shots in order for their bodies to manufacture enough antibodies to give an effective immunity to the Swine Flu. The second shot was scheduled to have been given on Jan. 11, before the national moratorium was imposed.

The news of the moratorium on the immunization program came from Dr. Theodore Cooper, outgoing assistant secretary for health as reported in a Eugene-Register Guard story last Jan. 20.

A possible connection between a condition known as Guillain-Barre's Syndrome, a sometimes paralyzing disorder, and the flu shots given as the reason for the moratorium on the program, according to Jeanette Bobst, Lane County Health Dept.

Of the 841 people who had the first immunization here at LCC on Nov. 29 and 30, there were little or no reactions reported to the Student Health Service, Oswalt said. A few people who received the shot have had mild flu-like symptoms such as vomiting, but nothing more serious, she continued.

There have been two possible Guillain-Barre reactions in Lane County, Jeanette Bobst said. She knows little about its duration once contracted or the exact percentage of immunized persons who actually come down with it, she continued. This is entirely an individual matter.

Evening students get a break

by Mike Badorek

Beginning Spring Term 1977, night students will be able to register for evening classes by mail.

"The main reason for this," according to Robert Marshall, registrar, "is for the evening student who is unable to get out to LCC during regular scheduling dates." (March 15, 16, 17, and March 18 for new students.)

All LCC evening credit classes that have no enrollment limitations are available for mail-in registration. And of the classes listed for mail-in registration will also be available to students during the regular registration dates. But registration for day classes cannot be accomplished by mail.

Forms will appear in the Spring Term Schedule, which will be in the Feb. 28 issue of the Register-Guard. Marshall said mailed forms must be postmarked on or before March 4. Mail received after that dateline will be returned to the sender. Marshall also stressed that all parts of the application be filled in, and that forms that are not complete or illegible will be returned to the sender.

Full payment for tuition and fees is also required. Personal checks, Bank-Americard and Master Charge numbers or money orders are acceptable for payment.

The Registrar's office policy says all monies owed to the college for previous terms must be paid before mail-in registration will be accepted.



Board takes no action on KLCC

by Kathleen Monje

After some confusion as to the intent of a motion made by Board member Richard Freeman, the LCC Board of Education decided last night to delay final action on the future direction of KLCC, the college radio station.

For about five minutes, it appeared that the Board would refuse to hear a scheduled presentation about KLCC that the Mass Communication Department had come prepared to give. A four to three vote decided in their favor, and a second four to three vote set a special meeting with the former KLCC staff for Feb. 23.

In related action Jan Weaver, one of five terminated KLCC staff members, was granted a grievance hearing by the Board, but no date was decided.

Sex class offered for nurses

A class entitled Sexuality from Birth to Death will be offered beginning Feb. 22 through Lane Community College's new Continuing Education Program for nurses.

Registration is open through Feb. 18 to the first 15 registered nurse applicants. Interested persons may contact the Community Education office at LCC, ext. 235. A tuition of \$36 will be charged for the 18-hour course.

The class will be offered from 7 to 10 p.m. Feb. 22 through 24 and March 1 through 3. Instructors for the class will be Steve Modesitt, R.N., Community Health Nurse at the Lane County Health and Social Services Agency, and Carole Roby, R.N., Rehabilitation Unit Charge Nurse at

Sacred Heart General Hospital.

The course is for registered nurses who are interested in expanding their knowledge about sexuality. Topics include Sex and the Professional, Children and Adolescent Sexuality, and Handicapped Sexuality, among others.

The course is approved for two Continuing Education Units through the State Board of Nursing and 18 Recognition Points through the Continuing Education Approval and Recognition Program of the Oregon Nurses Association.

For more information, contact Shelia Gardipee, R.N., at LCC, 747-4501, ext. 294 or 325.

Non-smokers concerned about 'air space' invasion at Lane



by Wendell Anthony Werner

While smoking has become quite acceptable in public (despite its universally agreed-upon health hazards), many non-smokers are becoming very concerned about the smoke that invades their air space.

Several areas on the LCC campus have drawn severe criticism from those who try to avoid the smoke. The most recent complaints, notes the LCC President's Assistant Bert Dotson, concerned the cafeteria in the Center Building, accounting for the recent designation of non-smoking area.

"Smoking has always been banned from classrooms (at LCC)," Dotson pointed out. He said changes in policy several years ago modified the rule to ban smoking "while class is in session." This legitimizes the light-ups one might see as a teacher

finishes his lecture. It also accounts for smoking in labs on campus when there are not specified classes in session.

In November 1973, the LCC Board of Education voted to exclude smoking from all public meetings. This followed the state's mandate to eliminate smoking at government sessions. While LCC isn't a state agency, Dotson notes the school is "a product authorized by the state to exist." Members of the board decided a no-smoking policy at meetings would be "in the best interest," and would "show an example to the students." Dotson points out most of the board members at that time did not smoke, but he did not believe this was a significant factor in their decision.

As for smoking policy on campus involving class sessions and "posted

areas"--very little is provided in the way of enforcement. A limited campus security staff devotes its time to other priorities. But "we have a policy," Dotson says, "we want it to be adhered to." Student complaints are received from time to time, when instructors allow smoking in class, or when the instructor himself smokes while teaching. The enforcement, according to Dotson, then becomes the responsibility of the immediate supervisor or department chairman.

But in posted areas, such as the library, parts of the cafeteria, the Math and Science buildings, students are needed to help enforce the "no smoking" regulations. "There is no rule," Dotson suggest, "that we can make as a college, and have it totally enforced without the cooperation of

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More women work — the double shift

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.

condensed from The Guardian
by Arlene Eisen

OVERVIEW AND CONTEXT

More women than ever before are part of the U.S. labor force. According to the most recent statistics, women make up almost 41 percent of the work force. Forty-eight percent of all women either hold jobs or are actively looking for them.

What social and economic realities lie behind these figures? Why has an unprecedented number of women--particularly white married women--entered the job market in the last five years? Why is the earnings gap between women and men greater than ever before? What is the significance of the increased sexual segregation in the labor market? How does participation in the wage labor force differ for Black, other third world and white women? What is the role of the state and welfare system in these changes? How will the changes in women's work force participation affect the family and the struggle for women's liberation?

This series on working-class women's work will probe these and related questions. This part will focus on "the double shift"--the basic concept which defines women's work under monopoly capitalism.

As women enter the labor force, their oppression does not end. If anything, it intensifies. But the struggle for women's emancipation is now fought out on an expanded battleground. Women now confront the bourgeois ruling class directly. They leave the isolation of their "private" work in the home, and, by working with others, raise their class consciousness and ability for collective struggle against monopoly capitalism.

But the total liberation of women is tied to the overthrow of imperialism and socialist revolution. This is because women's oppression is a cornerstone of imperialism. Male supremacy is firmly rooted in monopoly capitalism's requirements. The material structures of male supremacy under imperialism--the patriarchal nuclear family, a labor market that is rigidly segregated by sex, the super-exploitation of women workers and the use of women as a reserve labor force--are interrelated and combine in a system that affects all workers by is systematically oppressive to Black, other third world and white working-class women. Male supremacy continues to be a material force actively promoted by the ruling class and the state through sexist institutions and ideology.

THE DOUBLE SHIFT

When women get jobs outside the

home, they are not freed from "domestic slavery." Rather the burden of women's work in the home is doubled by work outside the home.

The double shift becomes a double family as the institution through which capital appropriates the labor women expend reproducing the labor force. At the same time it makes it

nearly all performed the double shift in its most barbaric form: as "breeders" of slave labor power and as slave workers in plantations, mills and factories. After chattel slavery was abolished, the majority of Black women still performed the double shift.

Until the end of European immigra-

1930, 24 percent of all women worked and 29 percent of these were married. By 1950, 31 percent of all women worked and for the first time a majority, 52 percent, were married. Giant corporations, the development of finance capital, the need for market control and advertising, the increase in overseas plunder and domestic repression, the development of colossal government bureaucracy and military machine--all features of imperialism--have brought the rapid growth of clerical, sales, transport, communication and other service jobs. These jobs required relatively educated workers who would work for low wages--women.

At the same time, as the crisis of imperialism intensifies, socially necessary reproduction costs of workers (the cost of living) rise faster than wages. The increased use of the double shift allows capital to increase the rate of exploitation of male as well as female workers. The typical male wage used to be pegged to support the man and his "dependents," even if the man were single. As women's work force participation rises--that is, as more women support themselves--the average cost of labor power is reduced to support only one worker and half the average number of children.

These women are not working for pin money. For the 23.3 percent who are single, their wage is their only source of survival. Another 14.6 percent are married to men who earned less than \$7,000 a year and 11.4 percent have husbands who earn between \$7,000 and \$10,000. The number of women-headed households has risen enormously and 19 percent of all women who work are widowed, divorced or separated. In sum, nearly 70 percent of all women who work need their wages for survival.

Between 1940 and 1975, families headed by women doubled, reaching 7.2 million or one out of every eight families. These women are, perhaps, the ones who bear the worst burden of male supremacy. One-third of women-headed households (as compared to one-eighteenth of the families headed by men) are living at or below the official poverty level. Nearly one-third of all woman-headed households are third world and third world families headed by women were more than twice as likely to have incomes below poverty level as their white counterparts. These facts are an ironic exposure of the myth that women's wages are low because women "deserve" less pay because they have husbands to support them. On the average women earn 56 percent of what men earn.

An outrageously low number of daycare spaces are available in light of the need. There are only 1 million places for children in all daycare facilities--public and private. No wonder women are forced onto welfare.

WELFARE SUBSIDIZES EMPLOYERS to be continued next week



increasingly difficult for the working-class family to survive on the income of only one wage-earner.

This duality enables the capitalist to offer women relatively low wages to "induce" them to work outside the home and makes it easier to hire women for transient jobs since their unemployment is easily disguised.

Women's role as wife and mother provides a convenient rationalization for women's superexploited, segregated and insecure position in the labor force. After all, it is argued, "Women don't have to work." At the same time, the difficulty women have in finding jobs, the rising wage gap between women and men, the dead-end, demeaning nature of the work available to women all pressure women into marriage as a means of survival.

Historically, the extent to which working women perform the double shift and the nature of working women's labor force participation have been determined by whether they were white or a member of an oppressed nationality. Black women--beginning with the dawn of slavery--

tion and the economic upheavals brought by world war, 95 percent of Black people lived and worked in the South as peasants or farm laborers on plantations. Statistics on labor force participation in the 19th century are unreliable because they do not report sharecropping and unwaged farm labor. But it is safe to estimate that most Black women worked in the fields and could not depend on their husbands alone for subsistence. In 1890, some 975,530 Black women worked for wages. They represented more than half of the adult Black female population.

At the same time, 1890, only 18 percent of all women worked for wages. Only 6 percent of white U.S.-born women worked and they were the minority of all women who worked outside the home.

NEW AVALANCHE OF JOB SEEKERS

But the rise of monopoly capitalism has created the necessity for working-class white women to carry the burden of the double shift as well. In 1900, 20 percent of all women worked and 14 percent of these were married. In

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

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

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

Mail or bring all correspondence to: TORCH, Lane Community College, Room 206 Center Building, 4000 East 30th Avenue, Eugene, Oregon 97405; Telephone, 747-4501, ext. 234.

Letters to the Editor

To the Editor

I am writing this letter in regard to a bill for Displaced Homemakers, that will be presented to the Oregon House of Representatives on February 22, 1977.

This bill (HB2241) is for specific people in the middle age range and for people who have not had any other training or education to aid them in finding a meaningful job.

The purpose of this bill is to locate different kinds of funding to enable them to receive the education or training needed in order to be self-supporting. These people are men and women who have been either

housewives or unskilled low waged jobs. They also do not qualify for any federal or state benefits to aid them in their daily lives.

Please find the time to either write or be there in person on February 22, 1977 in Salem, at the House of Representatives. We need all the support of the community at this time.

Thank you for your support on this matter.

Sincerely,
Concerned Student
Marta L. Casebeer

Horoscope



FEBRUARY 17-24

This week starts out with a New Moon at 29 degrees Aquarius. Although the New Moon opens the door to new activities, coming so late in the sign it loses some of its strength.

This day, until 7:30 when the New Moon occurs, is taken up with more reaping of past efforts. Some people will find this day very rewarding, others will find events inescapable, while others will be meditative and philosophical, depending on what "irons they have in the fire."

Right after the New phase the Moon goes into Pisces. The next day the Sun also enters Pisces. Both are working into a square aspect to Neptune, the ruler of Pisces. This will put many Pisces on the spot and in the spotlight.

The rest of us may go through a very foggy period. For those who are vulnerable, deception will be rampant. At the same time this will give some an opportunity to make a meaningful start on something important if your intuitions are clueing you in to a clear wave length, go ahead.

Saturday it will be necessary for you to be willing to risk something on what you want and believe in. It will be important that you stand up and be counted. "Nothing ventured nothing gained" might be a good motto for the day.

Sunday will be a powerful day for some. The Moon has moved into Aries, the pioneering sign. Relying on your intuitions will be necessary for better or worse.

Do what ever you do decisively. "He who hesitates is lost." Your opportunity may pass you by if you are not sure. By the same token that hesitancy may keep you

continued on p. 6

Doc Talk: Three deadly dieases

by the Staff of Student Health Services

Fifty to sixty million Americans who now smoke risk the development of heart disease, stroke, cancer and respiratory problems. The three worst components of cigarette smoke are tar, carbon monoxide and nicotine.

Prevention of lung cancer, emphysema, and related smoke-induced illnesses lies in decreasing the incidence of smoking. Mid-aged people, by and large, in America have heeded the warning of the Surgeon General's report and have cut back on smoking. But there has been an alarming rise in the rate of teenagers who smoke, particularly young women. Tobacco use costs society nationwide 6.7 billion dollars a year in terms of loss of work and medical care.

Do you smoke? Don't! It's just another drug!

Smoking

continued from p. 1

the people who are here..."

A casual observation of the non-smoking area in the cafeteria reveals almost no violations in the smoking regulations. The number of people smoking in these areas appears to have decreased since the area was first designated two years ago, as students apparently become more aware of the existence of the area. In the rest of the cafeteria, a rough survey during early afternoon shows a little over one out of five students smoking at any one time.

Other "posted areas" such as the Math Building see students very commonly lighting-up on their way out the door, or as one smoker said, when "just walking through." Another student could be seen nervously "flicking his Bic" (tossing it in the air and catching it) as he apparently waited to leave the building and fire up a cigarette.

Evening classes, such as Adult Education, are also more likely to relax the smoking regulations. During evening hours, "You're under a lot less control," Dotson points out. But, he continues, people who find smoking offensive during that time can bring it to the attention of a department supervisor, and "there would be steps taken to try to correct that problem."

Laura Oswald, head of the Student Health Center contends, "Many people don't realize (smoking) is bothering other people, and need to have it called to their attention." Oswald says considerable efforts are made among Health Center

Police advise on burglary protection

by John Brooks

This week is National Crime Prevention Week and the Eugene Police department wants to remind citizens how they can deter crime. The police department will lend electric engraving tools to citizens, and it suggests that citizens put their Oregon driver's license numbers on valuables to make the items easily traceable back to owners.

The Eugene Police also suggest citizens make a list of the serial numbers and model numbers of valuables and keep the list handy in case anything is stolen.

The Eugene Police Departments offers a security survey service where a members of the department will come to a citizen's house, at the convenience of the citizen, and give advice on how to improve the security of home against burglars. The department will also help neighborhoods set up Neighborhood Watch programs.

To prevent a burglary, the department suggests that a house should look like it is occupied. If a home is going to be vacated for an evening, a light should be left on and perhaps a radio or television should be playing the department advises.

MATHNOTES

If you find the Center too noisy or smoky and the library just isn't your kind of study place, the Math Department invites you to come and sample our brand of peace and quiet.

In an effort to make the department more appealing we've added some comfortable chairs and interesting displays. Right now the probabilities for all the major five card poker hands are shown on one bulletin area. There are also a few study desks at the north side of the building (by our Resource Center) which are open to all and where quiet study conditions prevail.

The Math Department is interested in being helpful to all of you, so the editor of the TORCH has granted us space once a month so that we can inform you of the things going on here. Many may be of interest even if you aren't presently enrolled in a math course.

As strong math skills are a plus in almost any job application, we'd also like to dispell the idea that these skills can only be acquired by the "whizzes" and encourage everyone to take more math. Next month's column will review some of the courses available.

Elsewhere in the department, steps have been taken to aid the many who are worried about the advent of the metric system. One of our instructors, Roger Jay, has been giving lectures and demonstrations on learning the metric system.

As part of his presentation he uses a film called "Just Think Metric," which is available on dial retrieval at the Math Resource Center or any other dial retrieval set on campus. If you have a group interested in his presentation, contact Mr. Jay; if you as an individual are interested in learning about the metric system before it's a "have to," feel free to drop in and view the film at our Resource Center or investigate some of the other materials available to help you "go metric."

Front page suicide

David Phillips, UC-San Diego sociology professor, is conducting a study which shows a relationship between newspaper coverage of suicides and the increase in the suicide rate.

"It seems that suicide stories...covered on the inside pages have no noticeable effect on the nationwide suicide rate... suicide stories covered on the front pages do..."

Phillips added that it was not just the deaths of famous people which affect the suicide rate but also some "very sleazy characters like labor racketeers and gangsters" whose suicides are reported on the front page, which have an effect on the nationwide suicide rate.

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A note from **sick's music city**

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People eager to sign petitions

Government boycott hopefully to stop whaling

by John Brooks

Oregonians Cooperating to Protect Whales (OCPW) circulated petitions to promote a bill that would prohibit state and local governments from buying products from nations that hunt whales, according to Mike Gannon, the chairman for the group.

The petitions were circulated 28 days before the deadline for having the bill on the November ballot, Gannon said. Although they did not get the required amount of signatures, he said that people were very eager to sign. Gannon says 450 petition drivers had gathered a total of 30,000 names by June and that the bill is to go before the legislature soon.

The bill was written by Gannon, and in part it states, "Whales form a resource which is of esthetic and scientific value; Whales live in international waters and therefore are a common interest to all mankind; the great whales have been over exploited by commercial whalers for many years, resulting in virtual extinction of several species.

The slaughtered whales converted into (many household) products for which there are cheap, plentiful substitutes.

Gannon also declares in the bill, "As residents of the Pacific Rim, and as heirs to an irreplaceable legacy of whales, which

Products made from whales

Why man hunts the whale

by John Brooks

The main product a whale produces is oil. Early in whaling history the oil was used for such purposes as illumination, as a lubricant, and in the processing of jute. The oil was used in Japan for making insecticides against locusts.

In modern times baleen whale oil has been found to be useful in the making of high-grade soap, margarine, lard, shortening and candles. Certain types of whale oil produce glycerin which is useful in making dynamite and has many medical applications. The oil has also been used to make linoleum and printers ink.

Sperm oil was used as a lubricant, for illumination, for candle making and as a scouring agent in the dyeing of wool, synthetic fibers, and linen.

Whale meat is used largely as animal food, and for human consumption. The meat extract is used in dried and canned soups. Ground meat and bone are used as animal food as well as fertilizer. The blood of the whale is also used for fertilizer and in the manufacturing of plywood.

Other products from whales are whale skin, used during World War II for the soles of shoes in Japan, gelatin, which is extracted from many parts of the whale for use as glue and in the manufacturing of photographic film insulin, extracted by the

we share with the North Americans who, having preceded us by thousands of years, depended upon them for sustenance; and with grave concern for the continued health of the earth and its seas, we find it necessary that all whale hunters, everywhere, cease their operations and abide by the ten year moratorium on hunting whales as suggested by our national representatives assembled in Congress (in 1971) and adopted by the United Nations Conference on Human Environment (in 1972)."

The bill then states that "A state or local governmental agency shall not purchase any goods produced or manufactured in a country, if that country does not prohibit the hunting of whales, primarily for financial profit, and a citizen of that country (who) hunts for whales primarily for financial profit, invests directly in whale hunting enterprises, or sells a whaling vessel or equipment to hunt whales."

This bill does not ban goods made in the United States, or products with components made in whaling nations that compose less than 50 per cent of the cost of the article.

The bill also states, "The Governor shall vigorously enforce the provisions of this Act by promulgating within 60 days after the

effective date of this Act a list of countries to which this prohibition shall apply and amending that list as necessary."

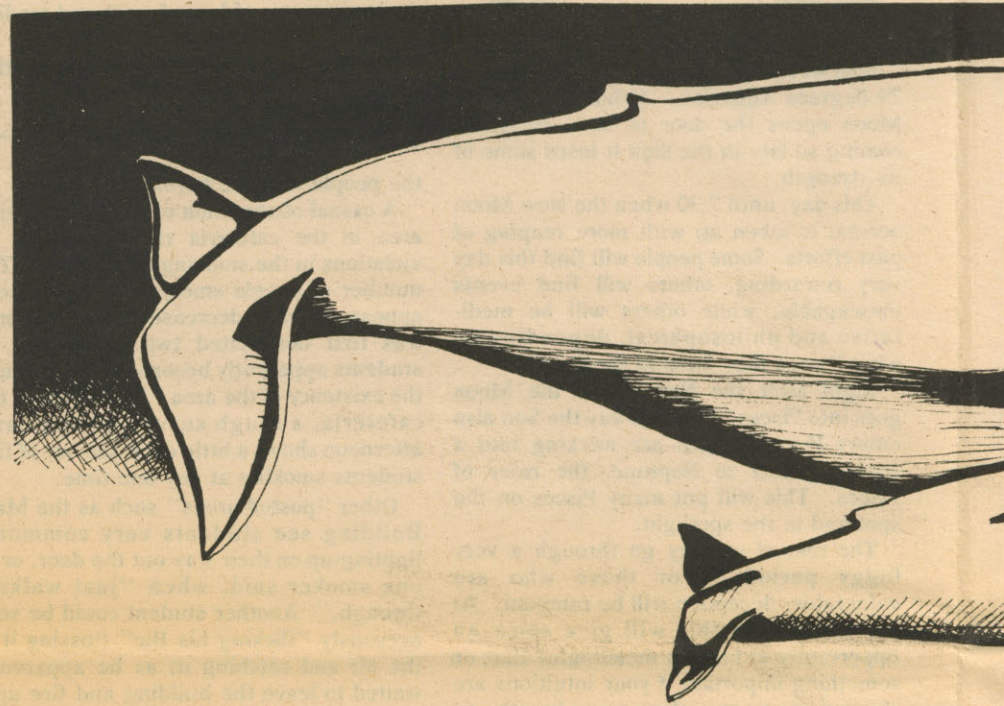
The bill says that any citizen 18 years old or older "may initiate a legal proceeding in the Circuit Court of the county he resides in or of Marion County," if that person notes that a governmental boycott.

Gannon feels that the bill will be more effective than a citizen boycott and he pointed out evidence that showed the measures taken by the national government have been ineffective. For Japan, which kills about 35 per cent of the whales slaughtered in the world, he said, a boycott would be effective because Japan exports several billion dollars worth of products to the U.S. and that the whaling industry

grosses only \$150 million a year. on the other hand he said Russia, who takes 35 per cent of the whales killed, will be little affected by the boycott.

Representative Nancy Fadley, chairperson of the Energy and Environmental Committee, said the bill will meet, pretty tremendous opposition from all the schools, police departments, and many other branches of the government operating on tight budgets. Fadley also feels that the bill will not stop whaling. Gannon stated that he knew of no other states that were pushing this kind of legislation but he added that he had heard that people in California were thinking about such a bill.

Gannon also feels that the bill will meet stiff opposition, but he thinks that it will eventually pass.



Whalers sailed for centuries

by John Brooks

Man's first encounter with whales came on rare occasions when the carcasses of these huge mammals were washed ashore. Due to the size and the large yield of meat found on the body there can be little doubt that a beached whale was looked upon as a gift from the gods by primitive man.

The first actual hunting of whales did not occur until boats came into use. Boats were first used to drive the smaller whale herds ashore. This practice, though primitive by modern whaling standards is still used by the Eskimos and by the inhabitants of the Faeroe Islands, located between Scotland and Iceland.

In the 12th and 13th centuries whaling was a well established trade for the French and Spanish. Even today many of the small towns circling the Bay of Biscay bear whale symbols in their coats of arms and there is evidence that watch towers were situated on high spots along the bay.

Eskimos have been hunting whales prior to their discovery by white men till today. Their boats consisted of walrus hides stretched over driftwood frames. Harpoons and lances, similar to those used by European whalers, are the tools used in Eskimo whale hunts.

Migrating whales along the North America coast were hunted by Indians of Vancouver and Queen Charlotte's Islands. Using materials available to them for boats and weapons, these Indians used methods similar to the Eskimos.

American colonists highly prized stranded whales. In 1644 the townspeople of Southampton New York were divided into four groups of 11 to watch for beached whales. A few years later expeditions of several boats were sent out for whaling along the coast. These expeditions were usually gone one or two weeks and within 20 years they were using the methods used

in Europe - the harpoon attached to a line and the lance to dispatch the whale.

In 1690 the people of Nantucket Island learned the methods of whaling and the Canadians were known to be very busy catching whales. In 1700 whales were so plentiful within sight of land that many watchtowers were setup along the coast like ships' masts.

Up to 1712 all coastal hunting was for Right whales; these were called the "right" whales because they floated after dying. In that year the first sperm whale by Nantucket whalers was captured by accident.

This event gave new life to the business because the sperm whale yielded much more oil than the right whale. Vessels of about 50 feet in length were fitted out to catch whales out in the "deep", as it was then called to distinguish it from shore whaling. By 1715 six ships were engaged in this fishery, fitting out for voyages of six weeks during which time they would hunt for one Sperm whale and then return to shore with the blubber stored in casks for boiling down. Although these expeditions were very profitable, the shore fishery was continued for many years.

As business increased so too did the size of the ships. Whales became scarcer near shore and the larger ships had to go further north and south to find their prey. By the 1770's American sperm whalers sailed the Atlantic from the shores of Africa to South America and as far north as Newfoundland. In 1774 there were an estimated 360 American vessels of various kinds hunting whales, employing over 5,000 men.

Many ports between Long Island and Boston engaged in the industry including such famous ports as Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard, Cape Cod, Salem, New Bedford, Sag Harbour, Providence, New Haven, and

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torch
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Greenpeacers will risk lives to save whales

by Michael Riley

What sort of person would lay over a baby Harp Seal shielding the animal from the club of a Norwegian commercial seal hunter? What kind of people would stand before a Russian whaling ship and be fired upon with a 250 pound exploding harpoon?

The answer to these questions are the members of Greenpeace. An environmental group formed in 1971 to protest above-ground nuclear testing in the United States and France, Greenpeace now concentrates on the prevention of whale and seal hunts by confronting the hunters face to face. The organization boasts 28 chapters in eight different countries with its headquarters in Vancouver, British Columbia.

Cindy Baker, executive director of Greenpeace Oregon, states that "We are a confrontation group, a fairly activist environmental group." She feels the

public is receptive to people who take an active, nonviolent stand against exploitation of the environment. Baker also admits that the organization uses the media to get its message across as much as possible since "We're a good story. . . if you see two people get a harpoon shot over their heads while protecting a pod of whales. . . now that's a story."

Japan and Russia account for 85 percent of all whales killed through commercial whaling industries. Greenpeace cites in one of its handouts that the Japan Whaling Association has a New York based public relations firm working for them to counter the growing American support for a consumer boycott against whaling nations. Part of the campaign involved a letter justifying their killing the whales for the meat necessary to feed a protein poor nation. It was published in a July 1974 issue of the New York Times.

The letter, written by Eli Gabel of the Japan Whaling Information Center in New York, claims that the whale meat is necessary to feed the protein poor country. An editorial located on the same page as the letter cites the percentage of whale-meat consumed for protein as being less than two percent of Japan's total protein intake. The Greenpeace handout adds to this saying that whale meat is a "negligible market commodity" and "institutional feedings comprise the principle outlet for whale meat, a situation where the consumer has no choice in its selection."

Greenpeace takes a neutral stand toward the issue of boycotting goods manufactured by whaling nations according to Baker. But she says that many of the volunteers working for the organization have helped in petition drives for the boycott of such goods and emphasized the environmental groups confrontation policy.

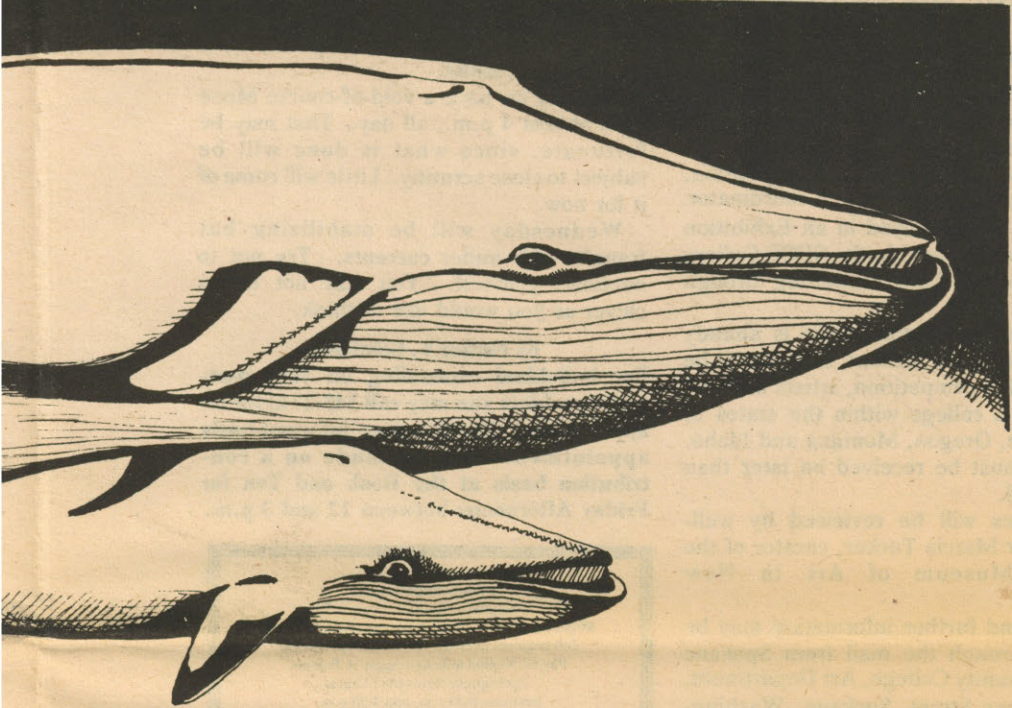
This month, the organization is gearing up for the "anti seal hunting" campaign that will take place in March. The campaign involves volunteers who will leave the Greenpeace headquarters in Vancouver and confront seal hunters on the ice floes off the eastern Canadian border. In that area the seals have a nursery where the seal pups are raised. The pups have a white coat of fur used for commercial

purposes. Again, these volunteers will use non-violent means to confront the seal hunters in an attempt to limit seal kills.

The hunters use a club, knocking the baby seal unconscious and then, after the pup's throat is slit, the pelt is removed from the body. Baker cites a total of 170,000 seals as the number that will be killed this year. She adds that there was no aerial census taken of the Harp Seal population off the coast of Newfoundland this year and the Department of Fisheries in Canada will have no way of determining the effect the slaughter has on the seal population this year.

For the whale campaign this summer, Greenpeace is looking at the possibility of buying a surplus sub-chaser located in Hawaii. Previous experiences with chartering boats over the past years has run into such an expense that the organization decided to start buying its equipment. Fund raising for the whale campaign does not start until after the seal campaign. Baker did acknowledge that Greenpeace offices in San Francisco and Hawaii are trying to raise money to purchase the boat now.

Persons interested in the environment or the saving of endangered species are invited to contact the Greenpeace Oregon office, located at 811 NW 23rd Ave., Portland.



graphic by Jan Brown

Japanese Consul comments on whaling

by Michael Riley

In the July 15, 1974 issue of the new York Times an editorial appeared stating that whale meat comprises only 2 per cent of the total protein intake of Japan.

With conflicting information supplied by the conservation groups mentioned elsewhere on these pages, the TORCH contacted the Japanese Consul Generals Office in Portland in an attempt to find an official figure concerning the amount of whale meat consumed by the Japanese.

Sadao Higuchi, consul for the Consul Generals Office, stated that the office had

whaling statistics for the calendar year of 1973. Higuchi says that "total output was 122,000 tons of whale meat provided for the domestic market in Japan." He continued, "Whale meat accounted for 6 per cent of Japan's total animal meat consumption excluding fish or about 2.5 per cent of all its animal protein, including fish."

Higuchi also said that Japan is catching whales in accordance with international agreements and "naturally the total amount the Japanese are catching is decreasing."

Centuries supplying man

many more. In 1787 four British whalers rounded Cape Horn and fished along the Chilean coast. In four years Nantucket and

New Bedford whalers took part in the Chilean whaling grounds. In spite of wars and damage inflicted by privateers the industry carried on, and after the war of 1812 it rapidly expanded. By the 1820's American whalemens were exploring the remotest corners of the oceans in search of their prey.

The American whaling industry reached its peak about 1876 with over 700 ships in the Pacific alone, producing 428,000 barrels of oil a year, 100,000 more barrels than was produced by modern whaling in 1909-1910. It was customary for a whaling voyage to last as long as four or five years, the ship sending her oil home by cargo vessels from far-distant ports before she herself returned, full again with oil.

But there were setbacks. In 1849 and for several years afterward many ships sat idle in San Francisco when their crews deserted them to join the gold rush. The greatest setback to whaling was the Civil War. Confederate cruisers captured or destroyed most of the northern whaling fleet.

After the Civil War, whaling began to revive, but its prosperity was threatened by the discovery of petroleum, driving the price of whale oil down. Then in 1871 a large North Pacific fleet of American whalers met disaster when it was surrounded by ice and 34 of the 41 ships were crushed.

The more whales were hunted the further they retreated north and west. Sailing ships were often delayed for long periods in getting through the ice to the open water beyond for hunting. In order to save time, and give greater ease of maneuverability, auxiliary steam engines

of about 50 to 150 horsepower were installed with great success the first time in 1859.

In the second half of the nineteenth century as whales became scarcer, whalers took to hunting seals and smaller whales. But the northern whaling industry steadily dwindled with number of whales declining and the price of whale products decreasing until it finally ended with the outbreak of the first world war.

Modern whaling from the safety of the deck of a comparatively larger boat than the frail 30 feet long whale boats used by sailing ships, was started in about 1864. In that year Captain Svend Foyn used a small steamer that travelled at seven knots and outfitted it with a cannon which fired a harpoon tipped with a cast iron shell full of gun-powder.

This method spread until many nations were using it and today the Japanese and Russians have large fleets of these "catchers" as they are known. After a catcher has killed a whale, the whale is given to a "bouy boat" that holds it and other whales until a "corvette" takes the whales to the large "factory ship" or to a factory ashore where the whale is cut up and its oil boiled out.

Whales seen off the Oregon coast

by Michael Riley

For prospective whale watchers and fanciers, this March is consider a good time to witness Grey whale migration toward the north. The best time is to watch the whales in the morning out on the coastal headlands where the "blows" are easier to see.

The Grey whale is the most commonly sighted whale off the Oregon coast according to Dr. Bruce Mate, marine mammalogist at the Oregon State University Marine Science Center in Newport.

Another mammal, Mate says, that is sighted by people on shore is the Harbor Porpoise. He also states that the Sperm whale is the most commonly hunted off the coast. The International Whaling Commission (IWC) is allowing a quota of 4,320 male Sperm whales, 2,880 female Sperm whales, 1,000 Bryde whales and 541 Minke whales to be hunted this year. These quotas, Mate says, are for the North Pacific

from the equator to the north pole.

The quotas do not include shore based operations like the bases in Japan or hunts for subsistence in the eskimo regions of the north. Mate adds that the center is trying to get groups together to make whale counts. At the present time there is no funding for such counts and it presently has to be done on volunteer time.

Mate says that he's concerned with the whale's survival and he'd like to see any nation that whales be a member of the IWC so the "takes" could be recorded. He adds, that the IWC participation is voluntary, there is no real enforcement authority. He also feels that there has been an improvement in whale population over the last three years.

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HANDMADE BASICS

LSD, Nixon, Thompson, highlight Thompson appearance

by Paul Yarnold

Dr. Hunter S. Thompson, alias "Prince of Gonzo Journalism," swaggered to the podium, and in the best of "gonzo" terms addressed a group of "brain damaged" Eugenians.

"Make yourself at home," retorted the impatient crowd affectionately, and thus the stage was set for a group exercise in recreational anarchism.

Primed with ever present Wild Turkey bourbon and a self-proclaimed "ninety-six hour" dexadrine binge, Thompson was in fine form to field questions which he solicited from a polite but anxious mob. A full house was on hand for the event, which was sponsored by the U of O's Cultural Forum group, in the EMU building on campus.

"I don't give speeches -- unless you fuck around with me," Thompson snarled with a grin. Then question followed question in one of the largest press conferences ever witnessed by this reporter. The audience responded spontaneously, and with gusto. Thompson, in response to his irregular format, pondered how strange it was to be getting paid about \$1,000 an hour to "flaunt felony statutes."

Thompson is best known for his unorthodox coverage of the 1972 presidential campaign; and for his anesthetized search for the American Dream, amid the decadence of Las Vegas. Both peices were commissioned and published by "Rolling Stone" magazine; later they were published as paperbacks titled "Fear and Loathing in Las Vegas" and "Fear and Loathing on the Campaign Trail 1972".

Monday's program was also highlighted at 9 p.m. by a bomb scare, which did little to disrupt the proceedings. Hunter took the telephone threat in a calm, stoned perspective, and sarcastically advised the audience to "run like bastards." Then he lifted about a third of the audience off their chairs with a well timed "ka-boommm" into the mike. No bomb exploded, nor was one found.

Amid the "potpourri" of questions, here are some of the issues he discussed, and the answers that he gave.

•On his operating a tape recorder . . . "For protection," presumably in regard to possible slander suits.

•On his support of Carter . . . "I knew he was gonna win." "Carter is an ego-maniac (who) does not want to go down looking . . . like Nixon. Can you imagine kids fifty years from now, talking about pulling a "Nixon?"

•On Nixon . . . "(He) is a filthy, rotten, theiving swine . . . genuine human scum and filth."

•On his next assignment . . . Thompson will be covering the Mardi Gras festivities in New Orleans for Esquire magazine. The fringe benefits provided by the magazine include a \$185 suite in the French Quarter.

15 - week lecture series set to begin

The Libertarian Reference Center will be presenting a 15 week series of lectures by psychologist Nathaniel Branden on the principles of "Objectivism" beginning Feb. 23.

Branden, a former associate of novelist and philosopher Ayn Rand, was the head of the Nathaniel Branden Institute. The lectures are based on Rand's work and taken from Institute workshops.

"Objectivism" is the philosophy of rational self-interest, first presented in Rand's novel, "Atlas Shrugged." Its principles are elaborated in the lecture series. The first presentation will discuss the role of philosophy and objectivism versus subjectivism.

The lectures begin at 8 p.m. and a one dollar donation is requested. The Libertarian Reference Center is located at 383 East 11.

•On the spotlights . . . "Maybe we should shoot 'em out."

•On his possible lack of moral compunction as a journalist . . . "I think I have a firm, strong ethical base. That's what counts!"

•On the future of the United States . . . "We're learning that you can't build an economy based on cheap labor and natural resources anymore."

•On how often he does LSD these days . . . "Acid rattles all the tubes pretty heavily . . . I do it five or six times a year to clear the system out."

•On Rolling Stone Editor Jan Wenner . . . "He's suing me. He's stuck with it (Stone) for life."

•On his alleged comic strip appearances in "Doonesbury," by Gary Trudeau . . .

Entries for art competition are now being accepted

Spokane Falls Community College (SF-CC) is presently accepting drawings from college artists in the northwest region for entry in its annual drawing competition, according to Bill Kent, exhibit coordinator. Entries will be displayed in an Exhibition of Drawings to be held in the SFCC Gallery beginning March 3 and continuing through March 31.

Kent, who noted that there is already indication of a good turnout, said that to be eligible for the competition, artists must be enrolled in a college within the states of Washington, Oregon, Montana and Idaho. Entries must be received no later than February 28.

All entries will be reviewed by well-known juror Marcia Tucker, curator of the Whitney Museum of Art in New York City.

Entries and further information may be obtained through the mail from Spokane Falls Community College, Art Department, N2000 Greene Street, Spokane, Washington, 99207; or by calling (509) 456-6100.

"Every day you've gotta look at yourself . . . it gets weird . . . sooner or later he'll be in my yard."

•On his over-indulgent companion in Las Vegas . . . "Oscar got shot by a doper person . . . He was always looking for the next gig."

•On interviews . . . (laughs) "They're an invasion of my privacy."

•His favorite political characterization . . . Humphrey. "Anyone who looks like a rat in heat . . . should retire."

Thompson ended the "jam session" as uncerimoniously as he had arrived, but stayed to sign abundant autographs from the stage.

Horoscope continued from p. 3

from making a mistake. Listen to and trust whatever intuition you have.

Monday will focus on friendship and domestic uncertainty. This day may have long lasting results.

Tuesday we have a void-of-course Moon until almost 4 p.m., all day. That may be fortunate, since what is done will be subject to close scrutiny. Little will come of it for now.

Wednesday will be stabilizing but fraught with under currents. Try not to outsmart yourself. You may not be as clever as you would like to think.

by Esther V. Leinbach

For individual counseling on your particular problem you may call 343-2713 for an appointment. Shorter more informal-basis appointments may be made on a contribution basis at the Book and Tea for Friday Afternoons between 12 and 3 p.m.

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CALENDAR OF EVENTS

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February 17
Comedy concert
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WOW Hall, 8th and Lincoln, Eugene
8 p.m.
Admission is \$1.50
For more information call 687-2746

February 18
Concert
University of Oregon Chamber Choir
Beall Concert Hall, U of O campus
8 p.m.
No admission charge
For more information call 686-3887

February 18
Concert/Dance
Diamond Jackson
Forum Room, Eugene Hotel
9 p.m.-1 a.m.
Admission is \$2 for singles, \$3 for couples
For more information call 344-1461

February 20
Concert
University of Oregon Percussion Ensemble
Beall Concert Hall, U of O campus
8 p.m.
No admission charge
For more information call 686-3887

February 20
Concert Mithrandir
WOW Hall, 8th and Lincoln, Eugene
8 p.m.
Admission is \$2
For more information call 687-2746

February 21
Concert
University of Oregon Symphony Orchestra
Beall Concert Hall, U of O campus
8 p.m.
No admission charge
For more information call 686-3887

February 22
Concert
National Old-Time Fiddle Champions
Dick Barrett and Benny Thomasson
WOW Hall, 8th and Lincoln, Eugene
Two complete shows at 7:30 and 10 p.m.
Tickets are \$3 in advance, \$3.50 day of show and are available at Meier & Frank, Everybody's Records, and the Sun Shop
For more information call 687-2746

Cinema

February 17 and 18
Film
"The Life and Times of Judge Roy Bean"
Starring Paul Newman
Forum 309, LCC campus
17th--Noon and 2:15 p.m.
18th--1:15 and 3:30 p.m.
Admission is 75 cents general, 50 cents with ASLCC student body card

February 18 and 20
Film
"Insurgent Mexico" and "No Time for Tears"
177 Lawrence Hall, U of O Campus
Two complete showings at 7 and 9:30 p.m.
Admission is \$1
For more information call 343-6215

February 16-22
Film
"Le Chat"
Waco Cinema, 1840 E 13th Avenue, Eugene
For more information call 344-3861

Drama

February 18 and 19
Drama--"Sing to Me Through Open Windows" and Spectrum of One"
NewMime Circus
Maude Kerns Art Center, 1910 E 15th Avenue, Eugene
Actors Warmup at 8 p.m.
Curtain at 8:30 p.m.
Admission is \$3 general, \$2 for senior citizens
For more information call 345-1126

February 20
Drama--"Pongo Play" and pantomime review
NewMime Circus
Maude Kerns Art Center, 1910 E 15th Avenue, Eugene
Curtain at 2 p.m.
Admission is \$1.50
For more information call 345-1126

Lectures

February 19
Seminar
"Phenomenon of Man"
Eugene Church of Religious Science
4th and Jefferson, Eugene
1-5 p.m.
Admission by prior registration only
For more information call 345-0682

February 22
College Visitation
Lewis and Clark College, Portland
Food Service area, LCC Center Building
11 a.m.-1 p.m.

Advance

February 26
Seminar
"Birth Control"
Sponsored by SEARCH and Lane County Pharmaceutical Association
Room 180, Prince Lucien Campbell Hall, U of O campus
9 a.m.-5 p.m.
No admission charge
For more information call 686-4377 or 689-7923

March 4
Concert
Jethro Tull
Mac Court, U of O Campus
8 p.m.
Admission is \$5 for U of O students, \$6 general and \$6.50 day of show and can be purchased at the EMU Main Desk on the U of O campus, Everybody's Records and the Sun Shop
For more information call 686-4373

Miscellaneous

February 22
LCC Downtown Center ribbon-cutting ceremony
1059 Willamette St., Eugene Mall
11 a.m.

Now prepare for league title run

Men conquer Crusaders, drop Southwest

by Jack Scott

Believe it or not, the men's basketball team still has a shot at the OCCAA post-season playoffs. With a little luck, that is.

Before last night, the Titans had a 7-5 league mark and were nestled in third place, just one-half game ahead of 6-5 Umpqua. However, last night they had to travel to Bend for a contest with league leading Central Oregon, and it would've

taken more than just a little luck to get past the tough Bobcats on their own court. Results of that game were not available at presstime.

Coach Dale Bates didn't think his charges would have much of a chance of knocking off Central Oregon when discussing the playoff picture Tuesday. That's not because Bates is any sort of pessimist or quitter. No, he's a straightforward, honest man who realizes

his club's limitations, so he wasn't counting the Bobcat tilt as one of the two "must" wins needed to make the league playoffs.

Instead, he feels his team must win two of three league games left with Umpqua, Linn-Benton and Clackamas to finish with a 9-7 mark and be ensured of a playoff spot. Only one win might not do it, he theorizes, because Umpqua, Chemeketa and Clackamas are all just a step behind and if all

three turned hot, they could possibly force the locals out. What he would really like to see, he said with a smirk, would be his team winning the rest of their games so he wouldn't have to worry anymore.

A person couldn't blame him for any optimism he might show, however, after the Titans' impressive showings in their last two wins here over Judson Baptist, 99-56, last Wednesday and Southwest Oregon, 58-50, Friday. In those games, his club played much improved defense and cut down on their ballhandling errors.

But before they start thinking about the playoffs, they must first get by Umpqua in Roseburg Saturday, Linn-Benton here Wednesday and Clackamas here Feb. 26. All games start at 7:30 p.m.

College to host mat tournament

by George Kengle

This college will host the OCCAA wrestling championships Saturday from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. in the main gym.

First round action starts at 10 a.m., quarterfinals and semifinals begin at 1 p.m. and the consolation championships start at 6:30 p.m. The championship finals begin at 7:30 p.m.

Competing in this annual tournament are some of the finest community college wrestlers in the state. Participating will be teams from Clackamas, Umpqua, Lane Central Oregon, Southwest Oregon, Blue Mountain and Chemeketa.

Clackamas, which was undefeated in league competition, traditionally fields a strong team. This year's squad is loaded with prep all-stars and state champions.

"Clackamas is such a strong team, I don't see any of the rest of us as having much of a chance against them," says Titan coach Bob Creed. "There will be some fierce individual battles, but the close team competition will be between Lane and Umpqua for second place."

The Titans go into the tournament with a 4-2 win-loss record and with half the team on the bench do to injuries and illness.

"We started the season with one of our best teams ever but we lost the equivalent of an entire team to injuries," says Creed.

Lost to injuries were four former state champions in Bob Cooley, 158; Court Gardner, 126, Dan Kramer, 142, and Steve Boosinger, 190.

Many of the Titan key grapplers are recovering from minor injuries and illness, including George Rayburn, Rick Kohn, Dennis Berry, Mike Bramlett and Dennis Mowry. Says Creed, "If we can get all these guys healthy, and if we wrestle well, we'll have a good chance at second place."

The Titans wrestled a non-league match with the Oregon JV's Saturday to warm up for the tournament.

The final team score was 25-14. How-

Sports

ever, the match was much closer than the score indicates. The Titans were fatigued from the five matches they had wrestled

the seven days preceding that Dukling dual.

The fatigue felt by the Titans was evident in their performance. Dennis Randazzo at 126, Thad Brill at 134, Tim McCauley at 142 and John Dunn, heavyweight, all lost matches in the last 30 seconds of the third round.

Dennis Berry defaulted with a shoulder injury in the third round. Mel Johnson won his match, 8-5. Rick Kohn also won, 7-2.

"We were just too burned out to perform up to our capabilities," commented Creed.

McKay provides net leadership



Co-captain Loree McKay has sparked the 11-1 women's basketball team with her inspirational play and mature leadership. [Photo by Sheryl Jurgena]

by Sheryl Jurgena

To see Loree McKay perform on the basketball court, a person becomes aware of her fine leadership abilities being put to use as co-captain of the women's basketball team.

A sophomore here, she graduated from North Eugene High School two years ago, competing three years on the volleyball, basketball and tennis squads there. Last year she played for the Lane varsity tennis team, making some consider her a "natural born athlete." McKay favors the closeness of team sports over individual sports because in her opinion, individual sports are harder to excel in.

Her position as forward on the 12-1 women's team contributes to her leading the team in assists with an average of three per game. In eleven games, she has scored a total of 57 points and gained a total of 58 rebounds.

Besides basketball, she also loves

baseball. She retains a job keeping statistics for the minor league Eugene Emeralds, at one time working for radio announcer Mike Stone.

As co-captain of the team, her duties on the court require her to meet with the referees to make any clarifications on their calls. Off the court, she is the communications link between team and coach Sue Thompson.

"Loree is extremely mature and it comes through in her sports. If there is any conflicts between the team and I, Loree acts as spokesman and confronts me with the problem," explained Thompson, who seemed very impressed with McKay.

Loree plans to incorporate her sports background into her present major, broadcast journalism, for a career perhaps in sportscasting.

This spring she will visit Arizona State University as a possible choice of the next college she will attend.

Clark puts halt on female unbeaten hopes

by Jack Scott

The women's basketball team saw their hopes for an undefeated season go up in smoke with a loss to Clark, 71-48, in Vancouver, Washington, Friday.

Lane, now 11-1, was whistled for 35 infractions in the loss to the still undefeated Penguins, but coach Sue Thompson didn't complain of a "homer." Instead, she allowed that Clark "is a fine team" with good height and discipline. She also mentioned that the hosts had one

fine athlete at center in Linda Smedley, who killed the locals with 23 points and 20 rebounds. Teammate Janelle Kathan added 18 counters. Janel Huser, who got in early foul trouble trying to stop Smedley, topped the Titans with 14 points with guard Teri Booth contributing 12.

They get another chance to blemish Clark's mark here Feb. 25 at 5 p.m. In the meantime, they play Clackamas in Oregon City tonight at 6:30 p.m. and Mt. Hood in Gresham Tuesday at 6 p.m. Lane has

previously disposed of both clubs here.

As expected, they rebounded from that first loss by dumping the Oregon JV's, 50-37, there Tuesday. Earlier, these clubs went into overtime before the Titans pulled through, 66-60, here Jan. 28.

"We came back good after that loss to Clark," commented Thompson. She explained that her players stuck with their pattern offense and used full court pressure in posting a 28-11 intermission advantage.

Keglers eye 'Spectacular' tryouts

by Jack Scott

Freshmen Tom McDonald and Rich Charboneau paced the men's bowling club to a first place finish in the American College Unions International Region 14 tournament on the Oregon campus Friday and Saturday. The women's club captured fifth place honors.

McDonald, with 1840 pin total for nine games, and Charboneau, with a 1744, placed one-two in the All-Events category, determined by total pins. McDonald thus qualified for a non-related expense paid trip to Reno, Nevada, April 5-7 to compete in the National Bowling Congress tournament, with Charboneau serving as his alternate.

So not only did that potent pair reap the most important individual honors, but also propelled the men to their surprising team

title. "They cleaned up at the tournament," beamed coach Lou Bellissimo, "But I don't know how they did it." His amazement was prompted by the loss of three of his top male keglers for personal reasons earlier this term, which he thought would deplete his team of any title chances.

His men's contingent had already qualified for the National Bowling Council-sponsored "Spectacular" tryouts by virtue of their league championship. The ACUI tourney win was thus just a piece of cake.

The "Spectacular" tryouts are slated April 1 and 2, but Bellissimo has not received notification whether his club will compete in the Boise, Idaho or Sacramento, California tourney sites. The "Spectacular" is scheduled in San Antonio, Texas May 1 and 2.

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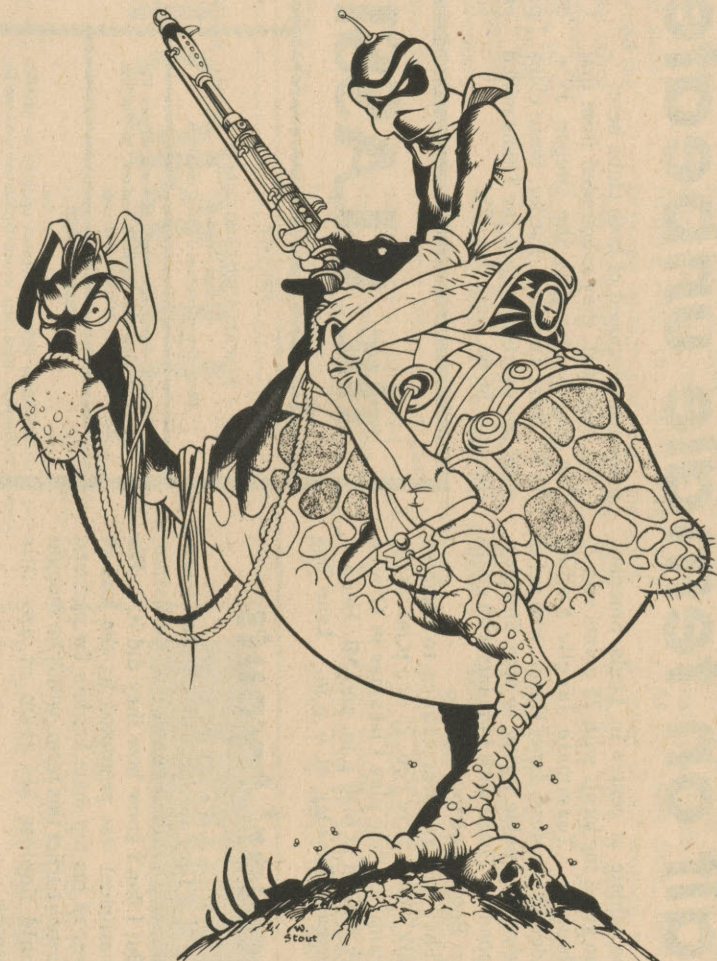
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Feb 17 '77

Lane
Community
College

TORCH

Vol. 14 No. 18 February 17, 1977

4000 East 30th Ave., Eugene, Oregon 97405



photo by Steve Thompson

Even the flowers are fooled by the warm weather. LCC's honeysuckles have brought the bees out a month early.

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