

GI's may get billed

by Michael Riley

Students receiving GI Bill benefits could owe the federal government money if they drop courses or receive "non-punitive grades under certain circumstances" according to a recent Congressional amendment to the veterans benefits bill.

The amendment requires the Veterans Administration (VA) to retroactively cancel benefit payments for a course dropped without a grade. It also cancels payments to completed courses that receive an assigned grade usually ignored by the school for graduation requirements. These grades are considered non-punitive grades.

However, the VA has stated that these new regulations do not apply when the situation is caused by circumstances beyond the student's control. In such cases, the student will be paid up to the date he or she withdrew from the class providing the student can provide documentation concerning the circumstances behind the withdrawal or non-punitive grade assignment.

According to a memorandum mailed to LCC veterans by the Veterans Office on campus, these circumstances include "serious illness of the veteran or her/his immediate family, death in the immediate family, financial difficulties or family obligations that require a change in terms, hours or place of employment which precludes pursuit of course." The memorandum also includes discontinuance of a course by the school as another circumstance beyond the students control.

Dave Roof, veterans counselor, feels that the new amendment is "vague" concerning the filing process of the documentation. "If the veteran receives what they (the VA) class a non-punitive grade (Y, W, Incomplete, NP, or U) . . . under the new regulation the VA will reduce his benefits from the first day of the term."

Roof adds that the filing process to reobtain full benefits may take over 30 days and that veterans with question concerning the new regulation should contact the veterans office.

Financial aid won't be cut

by Kathleen Monje

Reports last week that President Carter would propose drastic cuts in student financial aid are largely unfounded, according to a spokesman for Oregon's District Four Congressman, Jim Weaver.

A national association of universities and colleges sent a telegram to Gerald Bogen, U of O vice president for student affairs, saying that Carter would recommend \$700 million in cuts to the College Work Study Program, and the Basic and Supplementary Educational Opportunity Grants. The telegram also said that Carter would eliminate entirely the \$332 million National Direct Student Loan Program which provides low interest loans for college students.

But Gil Johnson, Weaver's aide in Eugene, said (after checking with Weaver's office in Washington) that the educational association had "sounded the alarm" without complete information.

In fact, Johnson said, Carter has amended former President Ford's budget, where the cuts were originally made.

His amendments will restore to their former level most of the financial aid programs, a reinstatement of slightly more than \$470 million. Carter has also added \$300 million to the Basic Educational Opportunity Grant budget, making it \$1.9 billion as opposed to Ford's \$1.3 billion. Johnson said Weaver's Washington office expects Congress to increase these figures by six to eight percent, to cover rising inflation.

However, Carter is in agreement with Ford on the student loan program, which he also recommends eliminating. But Johnson said Congress will not allow the loan program to be cut, because middle income students, who do not qualify for grants, would be hardest hit. "It's almost a sure thing that Congress will restore that money," Johnson said.

"The President always likes to come in with a smaller budget than Congress passes," said Johnson, as a speculation on Carter's reasons for dropping the loan funds. "This is safe (for the President) to cut, because Congress won't allow it."



graphic by Jan Brown

Board acts on KLCC

by Kathleen Monje

A four to three vote by LCC's Board of Education last night removed radio station KLCC-FM from the supervision of the Mass Communication Department.

In approving a motion made by Board member Catherine Lauris, which she prefaced with, "Nobody is going to like this--nobody," the Board agreed to keep the station "public educational radio," but placed it under the control of Dean Of Instruction Gerald Rasmussen. The station manager will report directly to Rasmussen, who will be responsible to the Board.

A seven member advisory board (one appointee by each Board of Education member) will review programs, policy and new ideas; however, this advisory board will not make policy or budget decisions.

Lauris' accepted motion also called for increased local monetary support from listeners and the use of the station as a training ground for radio student apprenticeships.

A bi-annual review of the station and these changes was included in the Board's action last night; the new format will be instituted at the start of the new fiscal year July 1.

NASA struggles for funds, classes, and facilities

by John Healy

LCC's Native American Student Association (NASA) is struggling on three fronts to achieve it's main goal of helping fellow Native American students with their problems.

The three-pronged dilemma, according to NASA, is a lack of funding, permanent facilities, and Native American-oriented courses.

The cause of the dilemma, charged Jack Shadwick, NASA advisor, is LCC's Administration.

"The Administration is not willing to make a commitment to us saying that they will make an effort to help us solve our problems," said Shadwick, and he claims this apathetic Administration attitude causes a great deal of the problems faced by Native American students attending this school.

•NO FACILITIES

NASA has been unable to obtain a facility of it's own since it began at LCC in the early 1970's. However, the group had received funding on an annual basis from the student government (ASLCC)

last year, when a Board of Education ruling (aimed at the ASLCC) also resulted in a cut-off of NASA's funds, and the funding for other campus organizations.

"We're here to assist Native American students who find it hard to cope with the system here at LCC," stated Lloyd Rodriguez, NASA president. "But we can't do a very good job if they (Native Americans) don't have a permanently staffed and funded facility to take their problems to," he added. The Women's Center is an example of a staffed facility paid for by college funds.

NASA presently holds its weekly meetings on an informal basis every Tuesday from 10-12 p.m. in Forum 301. The meetings are held in conjunction with a class Shadwick teaches, titled "Orientation to College." The class' aim is to ease the pressures and problems experienced by Native American students (Shadwick's section is open only to Native American students). Since the class is Open Entry/Open Exit, Indian students are free to drop in and talk with Shadwick and NASA

Although he feels this is a step in the right direction, Shadwick wants NASA to have it's own permanent room. "What we need is a facility able to hold between 15 and 25 people; about the size of a medium classroom," said Shadwick.

Added Rodriguez, "The space could be turned into a combination meeting place, headquarters, and cultural center, where Native Americans could go to get help on academic problems, plus information on grants, Native American events, job openings, and loans."

Both claimed that the NASA has made repeated requests to the Administration for a facility, but have been told there isn't an available room on campus for their proposed center.

(Native Americans are the largest minority at LCC, with 127 students enrolled in credit classes).

NASA's attempts in the past to find a facility of its own on campus have also met with failure. In August of 1975, it was briefly given a converted Center Building storeroom to share with a number of other student organizations,

according to Jay Jones, Student Activities director. They were forced to leave, however, when the storeroom was turned into the present Women's Awareness Center.

Shadwick believes it's all a matter of percentages. "Women make up almost half of the student body here at LCC, whereas we represent only one percent. It's rather obvious which group is going to be able to get the Administration to respond to its demands."

Jack Carter, Dean of Students, agrees that NASA does face a number of problems. But he sees no solution for the group: "We're caught in a bind on this issue, because we can't identify what to eliminate to accommodate their (NASA's) needs."

•COLLEGE SAYS NO ROOM

Paul Colvin, Institutional Research director, defended the Administration's actions, but did offer the club a ray of hope. "There is absolutely no space available at the present time on the LCC campus," said Colvin, "but there are tentative plans to either remodel the continued on p. 2

Women face segregated job market

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

Second of a series

If you were to choose any woman at random from a crowd of workers on a street in any city in the U.S., the odds are 95-1 she would be a clerical worker or have a job in domestic service, health, education or one of the other marginal, low-wage industries.

The accusation that the huge influx of women into the market is responsible for the high unemployment of men is nonsense. Women do not take men's jobs. Women only get women's jobs. The U.S. labor market is rigidly segregated by sex as well as by race. Occupational segregation by sex is as pervasive now as it was at the turn of the century. In 1900, as in 1976, well over half of all working women held jobs where at least 70 per cent of the workers were women.

In this context, it becomes evident that the campaign for "equal pay for equal work" is of limited value. Under monopoly capitalism, Black, brown and white people do not do the same work. Neither do men and women. This is why a Black college-educated woman is just as likely to be stuck in a low-paying job as a white male who is functionally illiterate!

Wage discrimination, poverty, unemployment, the near-irrelevance of education in getting a good job and the routine of dehumanizing and insecure jobs are all interwoven into the fabric of sexist segregation of the job market. And the sexist segregation of the job market flows from the dynamics of monopoly capitalism and male supremacy.

ALL THE LIVELONG DAY

Until recently, every morning, rain or shine, groups of Black women with brown paper bags of cheap suitcases stood on street corners in New York City waiting for some bourgeois white woman to come along and offer them a job cleaning house for the day. Gerda Lerner, in her book "Black Women in White America," cites the 1940 records: "If they are lucky, they get 30 cents an hour scrubbing, cleaning, laundering, washing windows, waxing floors and woodwork all day...."

"Once hired on the 'slave market,' the women often found after a day's backbreaking toil that they worked longer than was arranged, got less than was promised, were forced to accept clothing instead of cash and were exploited beyond human endurance. Only the urgent need for money made them submit to this daily routine." In 1940, there were 2 million domestic workers. Today,

because other jobs are available, there are 1.6 million. Two-thirds of them are Black. They no longer submit themselves to this type of "auction block," but many are still ruthlessly exploited by employment agencies and informal networks.

Women are the majority of workers in most food processing industries. Barbara Garson, in her book "All the Livelong Day," reports on her conversations with women who worked in the Bumble Bee tuna fish cannery in Oregon: one worker, whose job was to pull the veins of dark meat (cat food) from the skinned white loins of tuna, said:

"The loins come past me on a moving belt. I put the clean loins on the second belt and the cat food on the third belt and I save my bones. (The supervisor later checks output by counting bones.)"

"Do you talk a lot to the other women?" Garson asked.

"Not really," she answered.

"What do you do all day?"

"I daydream."

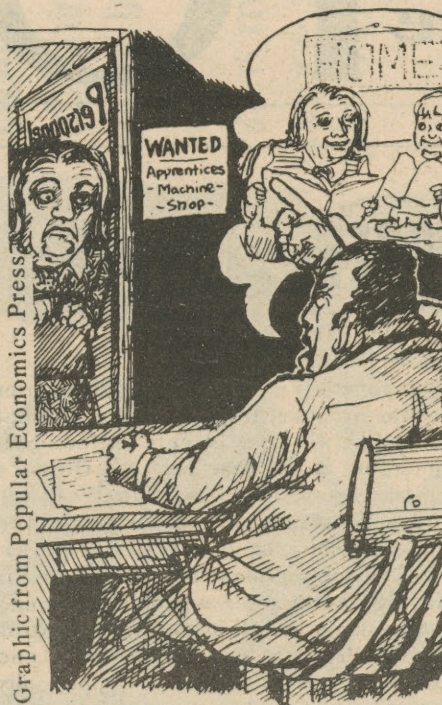
Another worker explained how the cannery maintains discipline: "When I first came if you asked a question, said a single thing, the answer was always, 'Cannery workers are a dime a dozen.'"

The "line-ladies," or supervisors, get \$3.24 an hour--that's 26 cents more than the fish cleaners. They are the highest paid women on the floor, but they still get less than any man in the plant. The men mostly work in the packing and shipping. In 1974, some 75 per cent of all "graders and sorters"--operatives in food and other U.S. industries--were women.

Garson also reports on her own work as a typist in a large insurance company, where "hundreds of women sat typing up and breaking down sextuplicate insurance forms. My job was in endorsements. 'First, third and fourth copies staple together/Place the pink sheet in back of the yellow/If the endorsement shows a new mortgage/Stamp the fifth copy certificate needed.'

"Other sections like coding, checks, filing and endorsement typing did similar subdivided parts of paper work. The women in the other sections sat at steel desks like mine, each working separately on a stack of forms or cards. Every section had a supervisor who counted and checked the work. She recorded the number of pieces we completed and the number of errors we made on our individual production sheets. These production sheets were the basis for our periodic merit raises. Though few of the women stayed that long. Aside from counting and checking, the supervisors also tried to curtail talking and eating at the desks."

This insurance company, a low-paying firm in the middle of New York City, hires many Black and Puerto Rican women. The supervisors are white. There is high turnover. Take home pay averages about \$100 per



Graphic from Popular Economics Press

week and there are no fringe benefits. In other offices, supervisors are often men. Jean Tepperman, in her study of office work, "Neither Servants Nor Machines," notes that in many enterprises, if a worker is a man, you automatically assume he's part of management.

The labor market determines who gets what jobs and how. In the U.S., the labor market is divided into submarkets--each with their own rules and practices for hiring, promotion, firing and developing productive capacities.

For example, most large corporate employers in the monopolized sectors of the economy have "internal labor markets." Job vacancies are filled by procedures that give opportunity only to the firm's existing workforce. Outsiders--invariably women and nationally oppressed people--don't have a chance.

Statistics published by the census bureau underestimate the degree of job segregation by lumping many categories together. For example, they report that in 1974, some 78 per cent of all clerical workers were women. When that figure is broken down, the segregation is even more acute. Women are 96 per cent of the typists and most of the men classified as clerical workers are insurance adjusters, mail carriers, shipping and receiving clerks, stock clerks and messengers.

Women comprise the overwhelming majority in the lowest paid occupations and the minority in the highest paid ones.

Even among occupations employing the highest numbers of men, there are few women. The highest paid worker in the typical women's occupation earns much less than her counterpart in the typical men's occupation--even though she has more education.

Series to be continued next week

NASA continued from p. 1

second floor of the Center Building, or add concrete slabs to the south side of that building." He feels NASA might have a chance for a facility then, but added that both ideas won't get off the ground without approval from the Board of Education.

"The Administration has a certain set of priorities already established, and to change those priorities involves a long, difficult process," continued Carter. "An individual, such as myself, can't change these priorities alone."

•NO FUNDING EITHER?

On the subject of funds, Shadwick feels that the Administration has enough money in its general fund to allot NASA a small amount each year. "We could get by on a minimum of \$50 to \$100, which would be enough to support our basic needs," said Shadwick.

In the past, NASA, along with other student organizations, received a \$50 allotment yearly from the ASLCC, which in turn received its funding from a portion of the Student Body Fee charged each student. According to Jones, student activities director, this money was to be used by the organization to promote fund raising events. "They could also petition the Student Senate with specific monetary requests," added Jones.

But a ruling by the Board of Education discontinued student body fees this year, and put an end to the NASA's funds. There is no other money replacing it.

•CLASSES DON'T GIVE 'TRUE' PICTURE

A special concern of Shadwick's is the almost complete lack of courses offered on Native American history and culture at LCC.

Although there is an adult education night class on "American Indians of the Northwest Coast," and two English classes which touch on Native American folklore, Shadwick says that these don't give a "true" picture of Native American culture.

Shadwick developed an "Indian Studies" course in the latter part of 1973, designed to cover the origins of Native American people, and the political/social situations they have faced. But the course never got further than the Social Science Department, as it was shelved in mid 1975 due to lack of an instructor to teach the course.

Associate Dean Joyce Hopps, head of Division A (which Social Sciences is administered), agrees that the Indian Studies course was a good idea but explained that it was shelved because the original instructor found he didn't have enough time to teach the class.

"Maybe another instructor could be found who would be willing to teach the course, although it would be up to the Social Science Department to get the ball rolling," said Hopps.

Hopps also said that she feels there is enough interest among LCC's student population to support a Native American oriented class. Since Shadwick's course, though, no one has approached her with any ideas.

University grows legal marijuana at government request

There are five and half acres of potent marijuana being grown, manicured and dried in Mississippi and the whole thing is perfectly legal.

The Mississippi Program, as it is called, is operated and supervised by the government and is officially under the pharmacognosy department, whatever that may be. The boss of the program is one Dr. Coy Waller, who, incidentally, developed the sequential birth-control pill.

The U.S. government has been raising the weed within walking distance of the University of Mississippi since World War II, supposedly for the fiber. But the main reason for the locale was because the state is very thin and possesses a large variety of extremely rich soil.

The Mississippi Program reportedly has a budget somewhere between \$250,000 and \$300,000 a year and the project has been around since 1971. That could prove to be a very expensive high.

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Letters to the Editor

I wish to thank you and your staff for the wonderful coverage you gave our recent production of "Cabaret." The two-page picture-story on February 10 was especially effective (and aren't Eggert's photos terrific!) the TORCH is looking and reading very well indeed this year, for which I compliment you all.

Sincerely,
Ed Ragozzino, Head Performing Arts

Horoscope



FEBRUARY 24 to MARCH 3

One set of problems may be giving up to another set. Above all, **Thursday** should be one of the better days of considerable promise and relief from previous pressure, as the week starts today.

On Friday the Moon enters Gemini. The aspects are easy. People are talkative and friendly. The difficulty is that there will be no place to touch down--every thing will seem to be floating or flying. This may be very frustrating to most people. There will be little you can feel that you have a firm grip on.

There is also little stability on **Saturday**. **Sunday** The Moon is void, which you may enjoy, but don't expect to accomplish anything substantial--not until after 4 p.m. does the Moon enter Cancer, giving us a new slate of activity.

Monday should be a very active and emotional day, and one of the most productive days of the month. New projects may get underway at this time.

Tuesday the possibilities are somewhat narrowed, but still active and productive. **Wednesday** as the Moon enters Leo, things become revved-up again--optimism and driving energy may keep you busy and active, even with no sense of direction at times.

Accidents may occur under this kind of stimulus. But it is also a good time to develop relationships, if you can maintain a sense of responsibility. We are still in a productive time and what you do will take root and have to be dealt with later--things will not just blow over for better or worse. You will have to continue to act on things which occur during this period.

continued on p. 6

LCC's Faculty Council

'back on the track'

by Bruce Sitton

LCC's Faculty Council, whose stature was in jeopardy after the cancellation of last month's meeting, is back on track and will meet today (Thursday) at 3 p.m., according to James Bacon, faculty chairman.

According to Bacon, the cancellation of the meeting of Jan. 27 came about because the council's steering committee felt the council had no agenda items of importance to discuss, so there wasn't any need for a meeting. The Faculty Council is composed of representatives from each college department.

Bacon explained that "The council is having serious attendance problems and its members need hope that what they're working for will be recognized by the LCC Administration." The council has no authority, but channels faculty opinion to the college administration.

In recent weeks members of the faculty union--the LCCEA--expressed concern at their meetings about the future of the Faculty Council's continued function at the school. The union is a bargaining agent for the faculty, and is separate from the council, yet union members spent 20 minutes discussing the role of faculty representation at its Jan. 31 meeting.

Commenting on the problem last week, LCCEA President Pat John said the union and council are separate and "... I don't feel that LCCEA should have any role in the Faculty Council's future." But she did express concern over the lack of attendance and representation.

Bacon listed the following agenda items for today's meeting:

- Remedial Education: What additional options are available at LCC for students who come to complete their high school training?
- KLCC: Should the future of KLCC be tied to FTE/Dollar Costs? Should the college surrender its license if this ratio isn't met?
- Faculty In-Service Training
- FTE and Faculty Employment
- Video Tape Instruction

Educators honored

Ten instructors are the 1977 recipients of the Outstanding Vocational Educators Awards. They were honored at a dinner last week and presented with the awards. They are: Nell Francis, Norma Stevens, Jon Erickson, Sheila Gardipee, James Bacon, Ron Edelman, James Evans, Jim Huntington, Daryl A. Jossart, and Darwin McCarroll.

Women's Awareness Center plans two big events for next week

by Janeese Jackson

Rape Prevention Week and International Women's Day are just two of the big events being planned by the Women's Awareness Center, located on the second floor of the Center Building.

In an interview last Wednesday, Anne Stewart, Women's Program coordinator, and Charleen Maclean, an aid for the Women's Awareness Center, discussed plans for these upcoming events.

• Rape Prevention Week starts next Monday, Feb. 28 and continues through Friday. The week's activities are "designed to increase awareness of, and expose the myths surrounding rape," according to Stewart.

There will be an information table in the cafeteria with someone available to answer questions about rape. Marsha Morgan of the Lane Interagency Rape Team will also give a talk on Monday, Feb. 28 at 1 p.m. in 521 Center Building.

• Next on the Women's Center calendar will be preparation for International Women's Day on March 8. "This day is recognized and celebrated in every country except the United States," said Stewart.

Both Stewart and Maclean expressed hopes that the Women's Center could facilitate observance of this day to honor women. Art shows and a sing-in are planned so far.

• An ongoing issue being dealt with by the Women's Center is child care. There will be a survey taken at spring registration to determine the need for extended child care facilities at LCC.

At the present time a child care co-operative exists, organized by volunteers, but the response from student-parents has been small. Stewart stated that lack of awareness of the project was the reason for so little support.

The Early Childhood Education Dept. also operates a day care center in the Health and P.E. building but the space is limited to children three to six years of age and the waiting list is extensive. For those taking night classes there will be child care available Spring Term.

Other on-going projects at the women's Awareness Center are: Obtaining new books for its lending library; a support group for women dealing with alcoholism; a Friday lunch group for women returning to school after a break in their educational career; an extensive resource file and a referral service to direct women or men to a class or information source that will most fit their needs.

"The success of the Women's Awareness Center depends on getting the word out," said Stewart, "we spend most of our energy doing that." Maclean added, "a

lot gets done, but not nearly as much as we want." Both Stewart and Maclean are enthusiastic about the Center's success. "Two years ago there would've been nothing to say," said Stewart, "but now there is so much going on."

The staff at the center are striving to increase the number of Women's Studies courses offered at LCC and trying to stay in contact with students and departments, as well as attempting to expand outside the college. When asked what she felt was one of the most important functions of the Center, Stewart replied, "to give personal support and encouragement on a daily basis".

Funding disclosures not required from

Communist candidate

In a landmark decision, one of the toughest state fair political practices laws was relaxed Feb. 2 to allow minimum disclosures by Communist candidates running for public office.

The California law, said to be one of the nation's most stringent political reform packages, requires all candidates and campaign committees to complete periodical reports revealing the sources, dates, and amounts of campaign contributions.

But, because of potential FBI harassment, employer reprisals, citizen violence and a chilling effect on fund raising, candidates running on Communist tickets in California no longer have to report the identities, occupations, or addresses of contributors donating between \$50 and \$1,000.

Communist candidates for public office will have to report complete information on contributors of over \$1,000. And for those in the \$50 to \$1,000 category, only the dates and amounts of the contribution will have to be disclosed.

The recent California Fair Political Practices Commission ruling is thought to be the first of its type, the Los Angeles Times said.

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Students use modern tests to analyze the Mohawk River

Story and Photos by Bonny Williams

The testing methods that nine LCC students are using in their study of the Mohawk River's pollution problem are the "real thing."

Mill Creek, as well as two other tributaries of the Mohawk River, is undergoing chemical, biological, and physical tests in an effort to determine which changes in the river occur seasonally and which ones are brought on by pollution. The nine students are working under the direction of Jim Shreve, Environmental Technician student, and with the advice of three of LCC's science instructors--Jay Marston, Richard Null, and Tom Wayne.

In about two years, a major clear-cutting project will be underway in the Mohawk River area and Wayne foresees that data compiled by the group will be useful in trying to determine just what effect logging has had on the river's ecosystem.

The project began six years ago in an ecology class taught by Marston and Wayne. Last year, according to Marston, the study moved outside of the classroom so students would have the time to take tests on the river using national standards rather than short-cut methods.

Student director Shreve explained that "uniform methods for testing water quality were developed back in the early 1900's to standardize all lab procedures used for these tests." Shreve stressed that it was important to have nationally-used testing methods so results could be compared nation-wide.

A guide-line book called "Standard Methods of Water and Waste Water Quality," compiled by three organizations (the American Public Health Association, the American Water Works Association and the Water Pollution Control Federation), describes nationally accepted ways to test a water body's acidity level or rate of flow, for example.

The Mohawk River has long had pollution problems. According to instructor Wayne, nearby communities, dairies, farmlands, and clear-cutting projects have all contributed to the river's pollution problems.

Wayne explained that when domestic sewage wastes or animal wastes enter a river, bacteria in the river immediately begin to break down the oxidizable material in the wastes. The bacteria consume oxygen in this process, and this results in lower levels of oxygen in the water. "At the same time," Wayne continued, "there are usually nutrients that come in with the sewage or waste

material, such as nitrates or phosphates." Additional nutrients are released as the bacteria oxidize the wastes.

All those nutrients act as a fertilizer to algae already present in the water, and this can result in the prolific growth of algae, Wayne explained. "If this growth is carried to the extreme, in, say streams where you have excessive amount of organic pollution coming in, the algae growth will become so abundant that it will choke off the stream and the algae will crowd out itself," Wayne stated.

Wayne pointed out that this was an extreme form of the problem, but stated that "anytime organic matter comes into a stream, the bacteria will use it and there will be a slight reduction in the amount of oxygen available to the animals. There will always be nutrients with this organic matter that will allow some increase in the growth of the algae."

Wayne explained that this increased algae growth may include some types of algae that would not normally grow in the water, and that this change in the nature of the stream could result in different kinds of animals living in it.

Instructor Marston explained how clear-cutting can cause water pollution. When the "buffer zone" of surrounding trees is removed from a river's edge, more sunlight gets through to heat up the water. "As the temperature goes up, the water can hold less oxygen, so the amount of dissolved oxygen in the water will drop," said Marston.

He continued, "This will affect the number of consumers in the stream that depend upon that oxygen." Marston went on to explain how sedimentation running into a river causes problems, stating that this run-off occurs because of plants being removed from the soil near the river. "Sedimentation from run-off does two things," Marston said, "One, it increases the turbidity of the water (that's the cloudiness due to suspended solid material in the water), two, the nutrient load increases (because those nutrients in the soil are being leached out into the water.)"

Marston explained that this increase in turbidity and nutrient load causes several problems. "Sedimentation interferes with breathing patterns of fish and invertebrates," (he stated that their gills become clogged up with the sedimentation particles), "and the invertebrates substrate (the rock they are attached to) becomes covered and they are not able to use it as well as before." "Spawning salmon and steelhead," he said, "can only tolerate a certain



amount of turbidity and that amount is not very much." The lower oxygen levels and turbidity cause problems for the fishes' migration habits and the hatching of their eggs.

Marston cited the increased water temperature and sunlight penetration inherent in clear-cutting as likely to lead to increased algae production. He stated that this increased growth would result in more oxygen being used up as the algae decayed; the water's bacteria fed upon it.

STUDENTS SAMPLE RIVER ON WEEKLY BASIS

Every week, the students travel the 20 miles or so towards Marcola to reach the Mohawk where they perform tests which include measuring the amount of dissolved oxygen in the water, checking its turbidity level, and determining what its acidity level is.

They also take water samples and test them back at LCC's science labs. The students run these tests to determine what kinds of bacteria and chemicals are in the water.

According to Shreve, the students involved decided what aspect of the study they wished to pursue. For instance, Eric Hoxsie, an LCC student, chose to study the insect samples obtained from the Mohawk.

Hoxsie explained that the students used a net called a server sampler to collect insects. Students go into the river at a shallow spot and obtain all of the insects from a square foot area. To do this, he said, they flush the surface soil of the riverbed into the one foot square net. They collect any insects found in that water, and also scrape insects off any rocks that might be present in that square foot area.

Hoxsie explained that the presence of certain insects indicates the condition of the water they're in. For example, he cited the mayfly, stonefly, and caddis fly as all being quite intolerant to water pollution, while snails and mosquitoes are fairly tolerant to it. This is because of the insects' type of respiratory system, he explained. Some insects are able to come

to the surface of the water for oxygen, (like mosquito larvae, for instance), while other insects, like the mayfly, have to get all of their oxygen from the water.

Since polluted water has less oxygen than clear water, Hoxsie continued, underwater insects have difficulty surviving in polluted water. Hoxsie explained that the students keep a record of how many insects and what kinds of insects they find at each of their study-sites since this helps them determine the water's condition.

Jim Shreve stated that the students who collect samples from the river are not the same ones who run the tests on the samples. Because of this, Shreve commented, "Everybody has to know a little bit about what the others are doing to get a good study. . . Everybody learns a little bit about every aspect of the study."

Shreve explained that one of the biggest benefits of the project is that students are getting experience with national testing standards and are able to learn from their mistakes without feeling the pressure they might on a pollution studies job outside of school.

PROJECT MAY DIFFERENTIATE SEASONAL AND HUMAN CAUSED POLLUTION

Shreve said that because the students involved were all very enthusiastic about what they were doing, there were not problems in co-operation or assumption of responsibility.

Shreve explained that it would take a few years of data analysis to determine which changes in the river are caused by pollution and which ones occur naturally through seasonal change. Therefore, Shreve continued, the students' main jobs now are to obtain data on the Mohawk so they can analyze it in the future.

Tom Wayne sees the Mohawk River pollution study as greatly benefiting both the students and the environment.

Wayne anticipates that this project, and perhaps similar projects, will continue as long as students are interested and involved.



Fossil hunting a search for past life on earth

A small group of men and women clad in heavy boots and worn jeans are spread across a steep, weed and rock strewn hillside with a busy freeway at its base. They are crouched on their knees, swinging small picks.

One of women breaks a flat rock from the hill and turns it on edge where there can be seen thin layers of varying shades of grey. She taps the edge of the rock with the pick until the rock splits along one of the layers to expose the impression of a leaf.

This is a group of General Biology students engaged in an outing designed to help them with their study of "history of life on earth," according to the instructor of the class, Vic Favier.

They gather fossils. Mostly these are impressions of plants or animals that were buried usually in mud or sand millions of years ago. The leaf, and many like it, was found one mile south of LCC and Favier estimated it to be 35 million years old.

Favier said the students study the different periods of geological time and the different groups of animals and plants that existed during those periods. "In order to get a first hand look" at these organisms and to know how a paleontologist finds out about life of the past, Favier takes his students fossil hunting.

"We talk about some of the methods paleontologists use to tell how old rock formations are," he says, so they study how various types of rocks are formed.

Favier climbed up and down the hillside, seeing what the students had discovered and helping them to roughly identify the fossils. As he stumbled diagonally up the hill to a small cluster of students near the top, another student ran up to him excitedly with a fossil. "Vic, what is this?"



that are about 50 million years old south of Coos Bay, and small nautilus-like shells, called ammonites, which belong to the only major group the class has found that is now extinct.

In the local area the class has found many clams, snails, tusk shells, crabs, and plants, because Eugene used to be under water--near the edge of an ancient sea that filled the Willamette Valley, Favier explained. In fact when the LCC Plant Services Building was being built, near the Performing Arts Building, Favier's fossil

Story by John Brooks

Photos by Barbra Edwards



Favier peered at the oddly shaped leaf that showed very little resemblance to any of the leaves found by the other students, having several distinct points along its edge. Vic raised his glasses and peered at it closely.

"It could be a different species or it could be one of the kinds we've been finding with the edges curled under. Hopefully we can find out what it is when we get back to class and can compare it with pictures in the book. We'll have to find more to be certain about the leaf shape.

"A problem we have is that our best reference book is not for this bed but is for the South Goshen Beds that has been covered over by I-5. There may be a million years difference between the two beds."

In the three years the class has existed, Favier said the students have found, among many things, fossilized sharks teeth

class dug around in the hole that was excavated, finding clams and snail shells.

After class members gather the fossils, their job has only just begun. The specimens must be numbered and the exact locations carefully recorded. They must spend perhaps hours poring through books to identify what they have found. "A fossil is practically useless without a label. If carefully labeled, it can be of scientific value. If it isn't labeled it is nothing more than a curio," says Favier.

"One of the reasons we take field trips is to increase student interest. I hope the interest will last, perhaps carry over after the class as a hobby for some of the students."

After several hours on the hillside Favier could see that many of the students were getting tired so he announced it was time to return. The students gathered their finds in cardboard boxes and packs, dusted off their pants, and started their slow, tired stumble down the hill to the bus and the present.



Agents, writers discuss state of the art

by Sally Oljar

"Everybody has a shot at success" -- Gordon Lish, fiction editor, Esquire Magazine.

A shot at success requires a stiff upper lip and a stout heart -- and a great deal of patience, courage, determination, inspiration, and enthusiasm. But it's no guarantee -- there is no guarantee in writing, filmmaking, poetry or publishing.

But it can be done. Beneath what seemed to be impossible odds for would-be writers, poets, or filmmakers, the nine established members of arts and letters who came to LCC last week for a three day symposium conveyed some optimism. After all, they made it, and it wasn't easy. It has never been easy, and there's no established road to success.

"Get an agent."

New York literary agent Rhoda Weyr said "get an agent" and poet William Gass agreed. Lish and screen writer Paul Schrader said to make the right connections. In Schrader's business that means moving to Los Angeles and hanging around for five or six years trying to establish "A chain of contact." But remember, there are maybe 20,000 people hustling for 40 or 50 slots. Poet Richard Hugo "always had friends to help me get published." Filmmaker Victoria Hochberg started to be a mime and got side-tracked into editing documentaries. Essayist Richard Kostelanetz has been more successful without an agent. Poet Gwendolyn Brooks started when she was eleven and has never done anything else. Len Fulton is a small publisher, an editor, and has written a novel.

The studios don't take unsolicited manuscripts and neither do the magazines. Schrader says to move and get "to know the business, start meeting people and giving them your work."

"There's room for excellence."

But it's expensive to make a movie, so the studios don't like to take chances on unknown screenwriters. Hochberg calls it "the tyranny of the dollar." "A film is as good as it grosses" think the Hollywood folks -- but Hochberg and Schrader know that the "big money" films make the "better" films possible. "There's room for excellence," Schrader says. Hochberg says to look for other outlets other than the commercial system.

Esquire, The New Yorker, Harpers, and Atlantic don't take unsolicited fiction manuscripts, Gordon Lish says. Esquire posts a notice to let the "easily dis-

couraged" writer know that. But the not so easily discouraged writers have a chance, because the amount of manuscripts the magazine receives is substantially reduced. "Slush pile" is the name for the 15,000 unsolicited manuscripts that Esquire and the other "heavies" never read.

All the symposium members agreed that there is an enormous amount of creative work around today, and alot of it is junk. Especially the poetry. Poet William Gass says much of the poetry in this country is "not written to be read, but to establish the person as a poet." Kostelanetz said that poetry isn't published because "it's necessarily good, but because it makes money. Half the poetry books published are done by pull."

"Tremendously social art"

What is "pull"? Some poets, like Hugo, have friends who help them get started. Kostelanetz likens it to a circle that grows larger as friends tell friends about

someone's work, and those friends tell others, who tell others ... Hochberg says film is a "tremendously social art." Weyr says that the literary agent has to have great conviction in a client's work to push it heavily at a publisher. Gass sums it up by saying, "Publishing isn't necessarily an advantage ... it can bury work."

People want to express themselves, and in this technological age the means of personal expression is greater, Schrader says. But it leads to mediocrity, in Lish's opinion. He finds inferior products coming from first rate writers -- too much of the "good enough" and not enough excellence. Schrader doesn't know if mediocrity pushes excellence from the marketplace, but he does know that "if talented people are smart enough they can work their way into the process."

There may be an over abundance of words in the print media, but Hochberg calls words a "Tyranny" in film -- so many words that the message of the film is blocked. "Even if a film has no sound it has rhythm. You can feel it."

"The code of movies is not words," says Schrader, "words themselves are often unimportant. A script doesn't have to be well written in the literary sense. It's more a creation of images."

The images that written language creates should be what is real to the writer: "If you allude to a star, say what the star means to you," says Gwendolyn Brooks. Avoid too many words, she warns, and the reader will love your poem. "Every word should be doing a job," she said.

Len Fulton calls the job of writing "taking raw material and putting it through creative intelligence."

All three days of the symposium were will attended by students, faculty and citizens. It was also presented at the U of O, Linn-Benton Community College, and Chemeketa Community College.

Theatre company prepares for tour

The Eugene Theatre Company is preparing to hit the road for a 1977 summer tour, this time with a wider selection of action-packed plays than ever before. The Eugene-based company, who produced the touring shows "Forty-Nine," "Of Thee I Sing," and "The Threepenny Opera," has received grants from the Oregon Arts Commission and the Oregon Community Foundation to develop a full-scale summer tour to both large and small communities in Oregon.

According to Randi Douglas, artistic director to ETC's Oregon Touring Project, "We have assembled both fine actors and great material, which should appeal to audiences on every level -- Dylan Thomas' "Under Milk Wood" for lovers of great poetry and small town life; William Hanley's "Slow Dance on the Killing Ground" for people fascinated with psychological thrillers; "Androcles and the Lion" for kids of all ages; and William Inge's "Bus Stop," for warm-hearted laughs about love-longing in the old days."

Tour coordinator Jane VanBoskirk, who directed last year's touring "Forty-Nine, is enthusiastic about the quality and the energy of the company. "We started the touring tradition because we are primarily Oregon artists and we want to share our work in communities that we care about, and our experience last summer was so extraordinary that we can't wait to try it again, this time able to bring more shows and stay a little longer. All we need now is help in locating sponsors and places to perform."

Horoscope

continued from p. 3

Gemini, Cancer and Leo will be spotlighted as the Moon transit. The cardinal signs, Aries, Cancer, Libra, Capricorn, will feel restraints while the Air and Fire signs, Gemini, Sagittarius, Leo and Aquarius, will find little to keep a sense of perspective. Taurus, Virgo, Scorpio and Pisces tend to gain more feelings of both freedom and restraint.

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.

Calendar of events

IN CONCERT

February 24
Concert
LCC Jazz Ensemble, LCC Swing Choir
8 p.m.
Performing Arts Theatre, LCC campus
No admission charge
For more information call 747-4501

February 25
Concert
University of Oregon Concert Band
8 p.m.
Beall Concert Hall, U of O campus
No admission charge
For more information call 686-3887

February 28
Concert
Eugene Symphony Orchestra rehearsal
7:30 p.m.
Beall Concert Hall, U of O campus
Admission is \$1 for students and senior citizens ONLY
For more information call 686-3887

March 1,2
Concert
Eugene Symphony Orchestra
8 p.m.
Beall Concert Hall, U of O campus
Admission is \$4.50, \$4, and \$2.50
Tickets may be reserved in advance by calling 697-0020
For more information call 686-3887

CINEMA

February 25, 26
Film showing
"Marat Sade"
Two complete showings at 7 and 9:30 p.m.
Room 177, Lawrence Hall, U of O campus
Admission is \$1

MISCELLANEOUS

February 25
Multi-Cultural Entertainment Night
Dinner, dance, poetry and music
Sponsored by the Native-American, Asian-American, and Black Student Unions and MEChA, University of Oregon
6:30-10 p.m.
EMU Ballroom, U of O campus
Admission will be \$2
For more information call 686-3723, 686-4342, 686-3508 or 686-4379

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

March 2
People's Law School
Topic: "Landlord/Tenant relations"
7-9 p.m.
Central Presbyterian Church, 15 and Ferry, Eugene
No admission charge
For more information call 688-6369

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Grapplers third in OCCAA tourney

by George Kengle

The Titan grapplers grabbed third place in the Clackamas-dominated OCCAA tournament here Saturday.

The Titans ended up with 38 points and six medals. Dennis Randazzo at 126 and Mike Bramlett at 134 took seconds, Dennis Mowry at 190, George Rayburn at 167 and heavyweight John Dunn took thirds with Dennis Berry taking fourth place honors.

As was expected, Clackamas totally dominated the tournament. Out of 10 weight classes, they had nine wrestlers in

the championship round.

Clackamas just overpowered everyone. They boast some of the best wrestlers in the state and, true to form, after the second round, they had it in the bag.

Although the Titans didn't come up with any champions, they performed well as a team. Out of nine wrestlers competing, six placed in the finals.

Team scores were not close, but there

were some fierce individual battles.

Dennis Randazzo met Del Banston, one of the Clackamas giants, in the first round. Both wrestlers fought hard for a take-down during the first round, but neither succeeded. Randazzo started the second round on the bottom, escaped and took Banston down. Banston reversed and controlled Randazzo until the end of the round.

The score was 3-2 going in the third round. Banston was down, then escaped to tie the score with 1:35 left in the round. Randazzo took Banston down to take the lead with one minute left; again Banston escaped to come within one point. Banston fought desperately in the last 30 seconds to get the takedown, but Randazzo held him off to win 5-4.

At the end of the consolation rounds, the Titans had lost two wrestlers through

Men seek win to ensure spot in net playoffs

by Jack Scott

The men's basketball team will have a spot locked up in the league playoffs if they were able to defeat Linn-Benton here last night or can get by Clackamas here Saturday at 7:30 p.m.

Results of the Linn-Benton game were not available at presstime. Before last night's game, the Titans were tied with Chemeketa and Umpqua for third place, all with 8-6 marks.

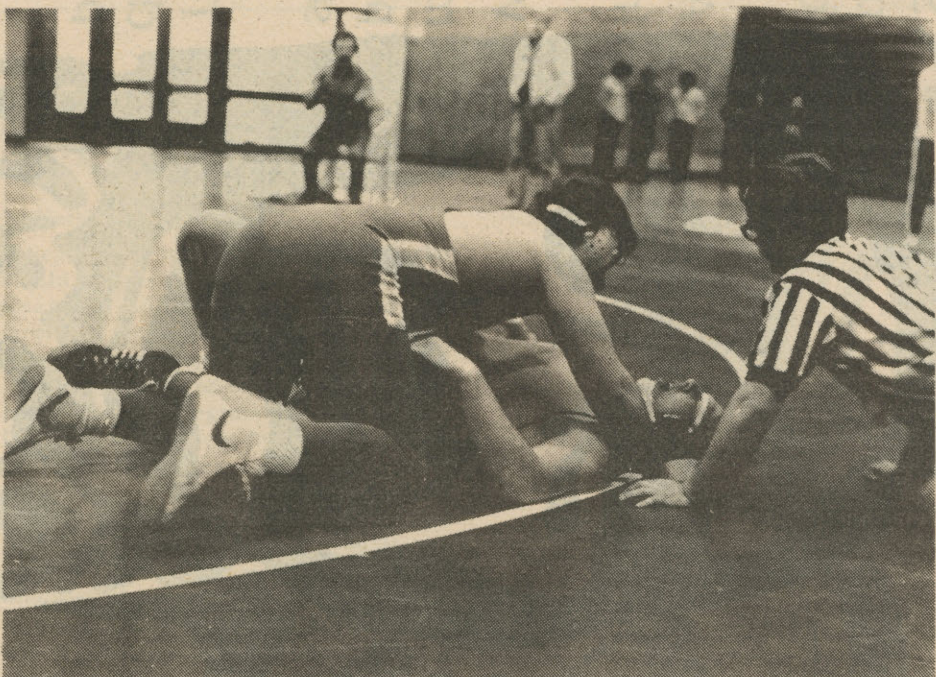
Central Oregon clinched the league title last Wednesday when they defeated the locals, 64-56, in Bend and are guaranteed the No. 1 spot in the Region 18 tourney in Twin Falls, Idaho, March 4 and 5. Linn-Benton sits in second at 9-5.

Since the OCCAA determines its' No. 2 representative for the Region 18 tourney by means of a four team playoff of the second through fifth place league finishers, the Roadrunners and three teams tied for third would currently qualify for the elimination play. The league playoffs are slated at Linn-Benton in Albany Monday with the second place team facing the fifth place club at 7 p.m. and third and fourth place squads playing at 9 p.m.

Thus, even though a record of 8-8 still might get the Titans into the playoffs, one win would ensure them of a spot and sweep of the Roadrunners and Cougars could possibly net them second place and the most desirable seed of the tourney. And a sweep could be possible, considering the games are here and that the Titans have been playing their best ball of the season recently.

Look at the loss to Central Oregon, considered the strongest team in the league. Lane gave them their toughest home court challenge of the year, managing to stay even until the last three minutes of play and holding them 20 points under their league leading 84 points a game average.

Or consider how the managed to trip Umpqua 74-65, in Roseburg Saturday in a game coach Dale Bates termed a "must win" to stay in playoff contention. Although on the road and trailing most of the game, Lane was able to ignite its' offense late in the game to pull ahead and then turned on the defense to hold the hosts scoreless in the last three and a half minutes to pull out the win.



Lane heavyweight John Dunn is trapped during qualifying action at the OCCAA tournament here Saturday. Lane took third. [Photo by John Albanese]

Women hope to snap Chicklette win string

by Sheryl Jurgena

Women's basketball coach Sue Thompson and her cage squad will shoot for revenge when they host Clark tomorrow at 5 p.m.

Her club was undefeated until their loss to the Chicklettes, 71-48, in Vancouver, Washington Feb. 11. A win over Clark tomorrow will tie both teams for first place at 5-1. Lane has already qualified for the Northwest "A" regional tournament in Flathead, Montana March 10-12.

Thompson is not concerned with the loss to Clark although she foresees a difficult game tomorrow. Both clubs boast strong defense using full court pressure to force turnovers. "We have a new approach in attacking their zone and a change in offense neutralizing Clark's height advantage," said Thompson.

Clark's star center, Linda Smedley, scored 23 points and grabbed 20 rebounds and, along with frontline mate Janelle Kathan, who added 18 counters in the last game, pose a possible threat to Lane.

Thompson also stated that "even though we have a home court advantage, the team isn't over confident." She expects a large crowd for the game and will be thankful for all the support her club can get.

They claimed win No. 12 in Oregon City last Thursday, overtaking Clackamas by a 57-41 score. "They played an excellent heads up game," commented Thompson, beaming how they tossed out a total of 18

assists compared to only two for Clackamas. Loree McKay was high scorer with 11 points, followed by Janel Huser with totals of 10 points and nine rebounds. "They were taller team but our agility and smarts made up for the height difference," added Thompson.

They claimed Win No. 13 over Mt. Hood, 53-40, in Gresham Tuesday.

Lane held a one point advantage by 23-22 count as the clock ran out in the first half. Thompson admitted her club missed good shots but referred to the second half as a "new ball game." Using a full court press, they forced Mt. Hood into 30 turnovers. Mt. Hood's Diane Harmon led her team with 12 points and added 13 rebounds. Huser fought back with 15 rebounds for Lane. Teri Booth hit for 16 points as Lane's high scorer, followed by McKay with 11 points.

Sports

elimination. If a wrestler loses two matches, he is automatically eliminated.

Mel Johnson won his first match, 15-9 in the first round of competition, but lost his second. He came back strong in the consolation round, but lost and was eliminated. Jeff Crone lost his first match which eliminated him because of the lack of wrestlers at that weight.

"I think we did quite well considering the season and injuries we had. I'm sure that if we would have had all the wrestlers we started the season with, we would have at least taken second and had some individual champions," said Lane coach Bob Creed.

Last year, the Titans placed second with three tournament champions, one second place and one third place.

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

PT PERM: Need a strong person to work as a room service person in the Cottage Grove Area. Prefer someone over 21 years of age.

PT PERM: Looking for persons that have accounting background to work in the tax field.

PT PERM: Need a person to work one afternoon a week as a housekeeper and babysitter. \$3.00 an hour.

PERSONAL

Needed: HISTORY INSTRUCTOR to make history bearable, if not interesting. Only M.L. Jaegers need apply.

Wanted: GERTRUDE'S CAFE is looking for new members. Women interested in working in a collective feminist restaurant call Lory at 343-3703 or come to an open meeting Feb. 24, 5:30 p.m. at Mother Kali's Books (541 Blair). Supper provided.

RAPE TEAM WORKSHOP, open to the public and free, Thursday, Feb. 24, 7:30 - 9:30 p.m. at Lincoln Community School, 650 W. 12th.

Pregnant? Need Help? Call Birthright. 687-8651

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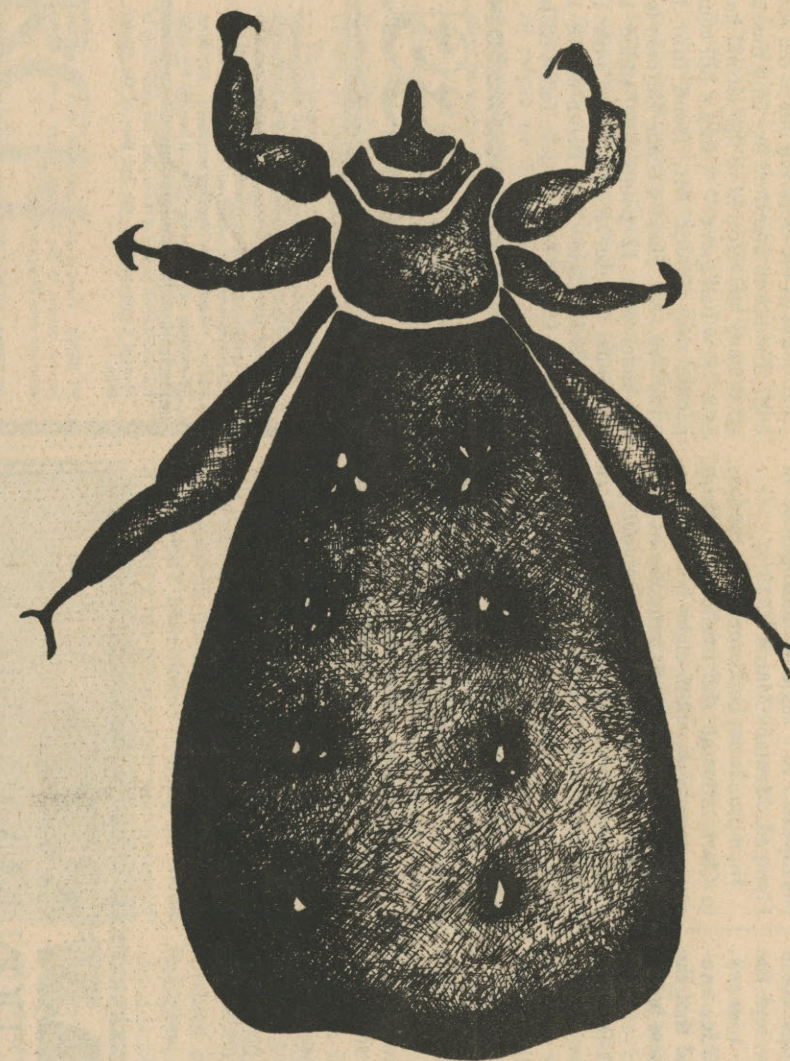
Ticks, the Big Itch, and Rackets -- mild weather creates problems

Some problems we are encountering due to the unusual mild weather here in Lane County are worth noting:

Ticks abound in the woods and are difficult to dislodge from you or your animal. One can spread the tick with grease or mineral oil for a short while to cut off its air, or hold a lighted match close enough to make it back out because it is uncomfortable. Turn carefully, counter clock-wise to extract the tick with tweezers. Be very careful not to break the head from the body or squeeze it. If this does not dislodge the tick, a visit to your physician for removal is indicated. Control of ticks is to rodent-proof homes in wooded areas. Insecticides around wood piles may be of value. Insect repellants or protective clothing to prevent ticks may be helpful. Beware of ticks--they can cause relapsing fever. The majority of reported cases originated in the wooded mountainous area of Central and Eastern Oregon. Recently there have been some cases from Sun River in Deschutes County.

The Big Itch, Western County's contribution to perennial skin problems, also known as poison oak. There is no cure. "Leaves of three, leave them be" is the preventive advice. If you know you have contacted the plant, thoroughly wash all affected areas with warm water and soap, then sponge with alcohol. Then, using rubber gloves, put clothing in oil solvent and soapy water (don't forget to wash off shoes and shoelaces, too). If you break out in itching, redness, and watery blisters, wet dressings of boric acid or magnesium sulfate bring some relief. Calamine lotion also helps.

If you know you will be near poison plants, have your pharmacist make a 10 per cent sodium perborate ointment and apply on the exposed skin. After



Graphic by Jan Brown

contact time is passed, wash off the ointment and clean all clothing.

A Dangerous Racket--The Journal of the Medical Association warns that rising numbers of tennis players are being struck in the eye by tennis balls. They warn that though in many cases it results in just a black eye, that the

impact can tear or detach the retina, a delicate membrane inside the eye. These injuries are apt to occur when one rushes the net. Eye protectors (like the kind hand ball players wear) can be worn to prevent this. If you do get hit, be sure to see an eye doctor immediately.

Lane
Community
College

TORCH

Vol. 14 No. 19 February 24, 1977

4000 East 30th Ave., Eugene, Oregon 97405

Native Americans
speak out
Story on p. 1



Inside:

Student loans
probably won't
be cut

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Another change
in VA regulations

Page 1

Writers and film-
makers discuss
publishing and
selling literature

Page 6

Titans may have
chance at OCCA
playoffs

Page 7

Students using
modern methods
to test Mohawk

Page 4

A multi-cultural historical symposium is being held on the U of O campus this week. Native American culture is part of the presentation.