

Most CETA jobs will be funded

by Sally Oljar

Forty-one LCC CETA employees held on to their jobs Monday when the college received word from Eugene CETA officials that the positions would continue to be

funded. Last week the jobs were not secure.

The college will sign a new agreement with the county Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) program "within a few days," according to LCC

Personnel Director Hank Douda.

Title II and Title VI employees continue to be funded, although only 17 of the original 31 Title VI positions were picked up in the new contract. The other 14 employees in the Title VI program were sent termination notices. The new contract includes these employees and creates six new positions in the Title II Add-On and Title VI Add-On program. The college had requested funding for 32 positions in the latter two programs. The funded positions were very low on the college's priority list, says Dean of Business Operations Tony Birch.

Two positions were funded in the Title II Add-On program; jewelry and social science lab assistants.

Four positions were funded in the Title VI Add-On program. These are for KLCC radio, the Women's Awareness Center, Student Health Services, and Adult Basic Education.

Both Birch and Douda were disappointed. They had hoped for funded positions for the new Downtown Center. Douda says that the college "still wants the alternative to choose the positions we want," in the new contract with CETA officials. But he did not say whether this would be possible.

The college has agreed to pick up the 10 positions from the defunct Willamette Science and Technology Center (formerly Southwestern Oregon Museum of Science and Industry). These employees, who are also CETA funded, will continue their jobs through the LCC Adult Education Department. They will have positions in College Community Relations, Performing Arts, Media Production, Office of Instruction, and Social Science.

The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act was created by Congress to combat nation-wide high unemployment.

The original CETA program, Title II Basic, was created for "public service employees." The Emergency Unemployment Act, known as Title VI, created jobs not based specifically on public service employment. Title II Add-On and Title VI Add-On are additions to the two original programs.

Stevenson says that 400 Lane County agencies have requested CETA funding this year, but that only 120 of these requests could be granted. If specific positions under the program can't be filled, the money may be reallocated to employable positions. Congress allocated \$12 million nationally for the CETA program and Stevenson believes that more will be forthcoming should it be necessary.

Board approves class credit change

The LCC Board of Education's Sept. 28 meeting began on a humorous note: a college newsletter was mailed to Board members -- except it was blank. It seems that some were printed and some were not; no one had checked. Folding and stapling of the newsletter is done automatically.

The Board approved a variable five credit option for the new ACCESS Consumer Education course. Class instructor George Alvergue told the Board that less time is wasted and more information given to students in a television course. That means more work for the student enrolled in the course, although they may only complete part of it for less credit, he added.

ASLCC President Tom Ruckman told the Board he was hopeful about the "positive potential" of the new ASLCC funding program. Ruckman hopes "to gather students together to form a program."

Board member Edward Cooper commended Ruckman on his approach and said "maybe we (the Board) can assist you."

Both LCC unions now at fact-finding stage;

Talks at 'Impasse'

Contract negotiations between the LCC Administration and the faculty and classified employees' unions are moving through necessary legal steps. During a "mediation" period neither the LCCEA (representing the faculty), nor the LCCEF (representing the classified employees) was able to reach a settlement with Mills and Associates (representing LCC). An "impasse" was then declared.

Both groups have now entered a period of negotiations labelled "fact finding." Both unions must agree separately with the college on the choice of an individual fact finder, chosen from a list of candidates provided by the State Employees Relations Board. Then, after both sides have agreed on a hearing date, they present their case to the fact finder, and he or she submits the fact finding.

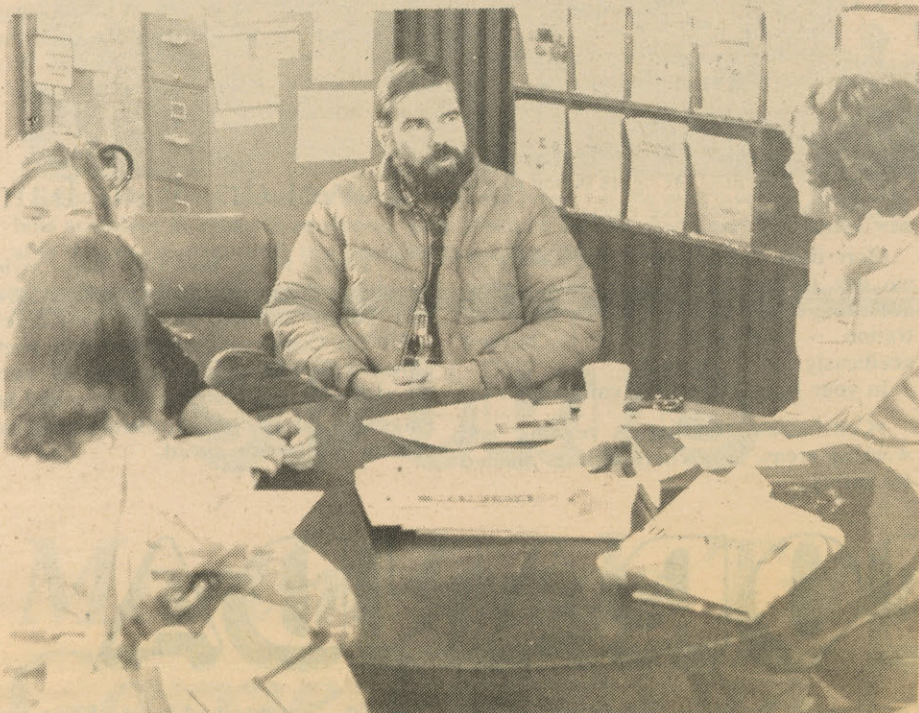
After the report has been submitted, and if it is rejected by either party, it must be made public within five days. If a vote to strike is taken, the employees are prohibited from striking until 30 days have elapsed following the rejection of the report. Both the LCCEA and the LCCEF must give 10 days notice before a strike is actually called.

The LCCEA made known its list of "unsettled issues" in last week's edition of the TORCH. They are varied and include topics from salaries and evaluation procedures, to the size of a teacher's work load.

Negotiations concerning the LCCEF are at a similar standstill, although, according to union President Darrel Allen, the issue centers more directly around economic bargaining points. He was hopeful, however, that agreements can be reached before strike procedures are necessary.

Ruth Heuser, in representing the college for Mills and Associates, was non-committal in delineating the biggest stumbling blocks on the Administration side. She was reasonably confident that neither side of the negotiation table prefers a strike, and is waiting to see what is accomplished in the fact finding stage before issuing any further statements.

What's an SSA?



Q. What is Career Planning?

A. Ask an SSA who works on the second floor.

Q. How do I find a counselor who knows something about the mechanics department?

A. An SSA can probably recommend one.

Q. Where is the Job Skills Lab?

A. An SSA was trained this summer to describe it for you.

Q. How do I meet people?

A. Over in the Career Information Center, in the small alcove in front of the library, are students who can answer these questions.

The 14 member group goes by the name Student Service Associates (SSA's). If a student needs an answer, a guide to resources, to find someone or something, he/she can ask an SSA. If they don't know, they'll find out.

The Associate's are students of varying ages who have gone through detailed training during the summer to provide a liaison between counselors and students, says student Diana Gatchell, who participated in the program last year.

And SSA's wear striped vests during registration to stand out as people who can answer questions about the sometimes confusing process too. It's also the SSA's who help if students program the computer for career opportunities in the Career Information Center. An SSA is a character in the role-playing scenario that often takes place in the counselor's office.

"I haven't been back to school for 15 years," a student may say. SSA Carol Beard, who has just returned after a 12 year absence, may be the one to help that student become reoriented to campus life.

"The SSA was so helpful to me last year that I wanted to do the same for someone else," says Beard.

Counselor Steve Hanamura, who supervises the group, says the SSA's "reach students in a way we (the counselors) might not be able to."

Robbin Belveal, another associate, agrees. "We're the middle step between students and counselors."

Jan Holland found the job through LCC's Job Placement Service. "I thought it would be great, and it is," she says. All of the associates are paid for their work, some through the Work/Study program and others from the Counseling Department budget.

Many of the members assist in the Human Relations, Orientation to College, and Job Skills classes. Associate Kristie Doppedge can be found in the cafeteria off and on throughout the day sitting and talking to students.

Hanamura says the SSA's "help us help students . . . in Career Planning, contacting resources or being a friend."

"A lot of people are shy," says Jan Holland.

"We're here to talk to if students want to rap," adds Beard.

INSIDE

3 Student Health Service open

4 'Star Trek' festival had potential

5 LCC grad woman wants combat assignment

6 Instructor rescues LCC student

7 Martin wins cross-country classic

Demonstrators could lose money

(CPS) -- Financial aid and campus protest do not mix. In fact, they don't even socialize according to federal regulations on the books since 1966 which stipulate that students receiving federal financial assistance never participate in campus disruptions.

While there was never an actual "anti-riot" statement form issued by the federal government, colleges could require students to sign such a statement. The University of California at Berkeley used the form until several weeks ago asking students to state in writing that they had never "directly participated" in a campus demonstration nor exhibited "extremely aggressive behavior."

After receiving several letters protesting the procedure, Berkeley ended the practice but only after more than 4,000 people had signed this year's anti-riot forms. Frank Mondrian, financial aid officer at Berkeley, said that the forms were destroyed and that no student who signed the statements would be penalized.

The original regulation, part of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and Department of Labor's 1966-1967 higher education amendments, stated that federal funds in the form of loans, grants, salaries or other remuneration would not be paid to any students, teachers or researchers who disrupted normal university business or forcefully seized university property.

A major section of the regulation was ruled unconstitutional in January 1977 and amended to apply to students convicted of any crime on campus.

The regulation could have a disastrous effect on students who participated in campus disruptions last spring. Riots occurred at Stanford, Berkeley, several University of California schools, the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, the University of Wisconsin at Madison, Hampshire College in Massachusetts, and the University of Maryland. As many as 294 students were arrested at Stanford and if convicted, could lose financial aid. The protests centered around universities' investment policies in South Africa.

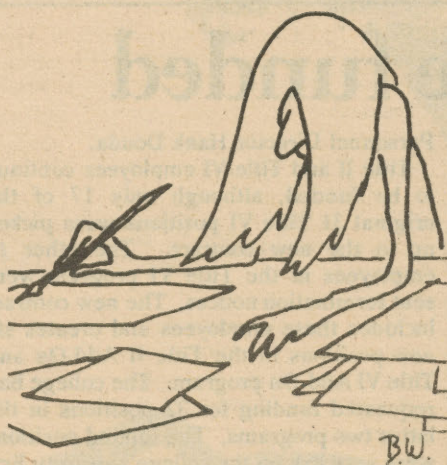
Universities claim that the anti-riot clause has no connection with the demonstrations.

"We don't really care," said Dan Fitzpatrick, financial aid director at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst. Maintaining that there has been "no significant demonstration at the university since 1970," Fitzpatrick said that the anti-riot oaths did not apply in any case in Massachusetts.

At Hampshire College, the site of a four-day sit-in at an administration building last May, Mary Murphy, financial aid director, claimed she had never heard of the forms and that using such a procedure had "never been considered."

Vice Chancellor Thomas Dutton at the University of California at Davis announced in June that 18 students arrested in May would not lose funds although the arrests would stand.

Dutton acknowledged the forms but explained that the federal statutes were



Some schools require anti-riot oaths by financial aid recipients.

developed in the 1960's during nationwide campus unrest.

The forms remain an arbitrary practice left to the discretion of an individual school.

Berkeley's financial aid office guaranteed that "no one had been denied financial aid over the last six years for answering 'yes' to an anti-riot statement."

But back in 1950, people thought they were safe when they signed loyalty oaths according to Joseph McCarthy's wishes.

Energy conservation hints

Use a clothesline

If you'd identify yourself with energy conservation, don't overlook the clothesline.

John Scofield, Manager of the EWEB Conservation Center says that homemakers who look to the sun and breeze to dry their laundry instead of using the clothes dryer are saving on the average of 30 kilowatt hours monthly -- power that would have been generated by many gallons of water tumbling over the turbines at Bonneville Dam.

"It'll be soon enough to turn on the dryer when our rains begin," Scofield says.

Turn off the lights

Brighten the corner where you are -- but "switch off" the light the moment you leave.

John Scofield, EWEB Conservation Center, says turning off lights is one of the easiest ways to conserve electricity.

More than 16 per cent of the electricity we use in our homes goes into lights, according to the Federal Energy Administration -- and most of it is burned needlessly.

In your light conserving campaign . . .

•Concentrate lighting in reading and working areas, also where light is needed for safety.

•Use Fluorescent lights whenever possible. Fluorescent tubes use only half as much energy as incandescent bulbs, produce as good or better light, and last 10 times as long.

•Reserve long life incandescent bulbs for hard to reach places -- garage ceiling, closet and entry way.

•Install solid state dimmer switches in dining room and bedroom so you can select light level you desire.

•Use one large bulb instead of several small ones in areas where bright light is needed.

•Try 50 watt reflector floodlights in directional lamps. They provide about the same amount of light as standard 100 watt bulbs but half the wattage.

•Always use the smallest wattage light that will do the job.

•And when someone says it doesn't pay to turn the lights off and on because of the "surge of power," don't believe it. Scofield says a minute off is a minute's saving in energy.

Towel dry your hair

If yours is a blow-dry hair style, towel-dry the excess moisture from your hair before turning on the blow-dryer.

EWEB Conservation Center says some blower-type hair dryers consume as much electricity as an electric toaster -- and for longer periods of time. So towel drying can add up to kilowatts saved.

MEMORANDA

Suggestions for ASLCC

To the Editor:

Student Government at Lane Community College (LCC) should not be allowed to die at the hands of an overly zealous Administration. An Administration that seems to believe students should be led around by the hand and have permission slips to organize. Students should not have to rely solely upon the Administration for organization and activities (social and/or political). This is, or should be, the purpose of the Associated Students of Lane Community College (ASLCC).

The crux of the present conflict between the Administration of LCC (and the Board of Education) and the ASLCC is funding of the latter. This past summer, the Administration and the Board terminated the ASLCC power base by eliminating a certain fee paid at registration towards Student Government. The Administration believes future monies for the ASLCC should be "voluntary student funding via the election process." This statement comes from Paul Yarnold's article in the TORCH of Sept. 22, 1977.

This sounds very peculiar when one considers the students were not the ones to strip the ASLCC of power and money (via the election process). It is also interesting to note that if voluntary student funding of student government were to come into being "an adequate measure of administrative supervision should be maintained."

This statement was attributed to Jay Jones, Student Activities director, in Mr. Yarnold's article mentioned above. It sounds similar to conditions we read about in Eastern Europe.

The ASLCC can, and should be, used as an organizing and central body for students on this campus. It should be student run and maintain a working relationship with the Administration.

The ASLCC should also have a degree of autonomy in this relationship. It should be student-funded and student-directed. To what purpose would it serve if student

government could be terminated at any time by an inter-office memo?

As an educational tool it could be utilized by students and professors in such areas as political science, public relations, business administration, journalism, mass communication and more.

There is no need for conflict between the ASLCC and the Administration if both parties work toward a common cause: The enhancement of education and culture for the individual at Lane Community College.

E. John Martin
Radio Broadcasting

Request for student's vote

To the Editor:

That John and I should resign as ASLCC president and vice-president is a suggestion that we have received from many people in addition to TORCH writer Paul

Yarnold. Parents and most of our good friends have been telling us we should quit. A few voices, however, were saying, "You haven't really given the new Board policy a chance. Why not try it? You may be holding more cards than you think." They also said, "What will happen to the ASLCC if you quit?"

We are, therefore, willing to try a referendum on an ASLCC program to see how the students respond. Though last spring's turnout was low, the ballot measure calling for reliable funding for the ASLCC was favored by 88 per cent of the students voting.

For the sake of the Lane Community College student body we might as well make the most of our limited options. Whatever the outcome, the experience will have been educational.

Tom Ruckman

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The TORCH is published on Thursday's, September through June.

News stories are compressed, concise reports, intended to be as objective as possible. Some may appear with by-lines to indicate the reporter responsible.

News features, because of a broader scope, may contain some judgements on the part of the writer. They will be identified with a "feature" by-line.

"Forums" are intended to be essays contributed by TORCH readers. They must be limited to 750 words.

"Letters to the Editor" are intended as short commentaries on stories appearing in the TORCH. The Editor reserves the right to edit for libel and length.

Editorials are signed by the newspaper staff writer, and express only his/her opinion.

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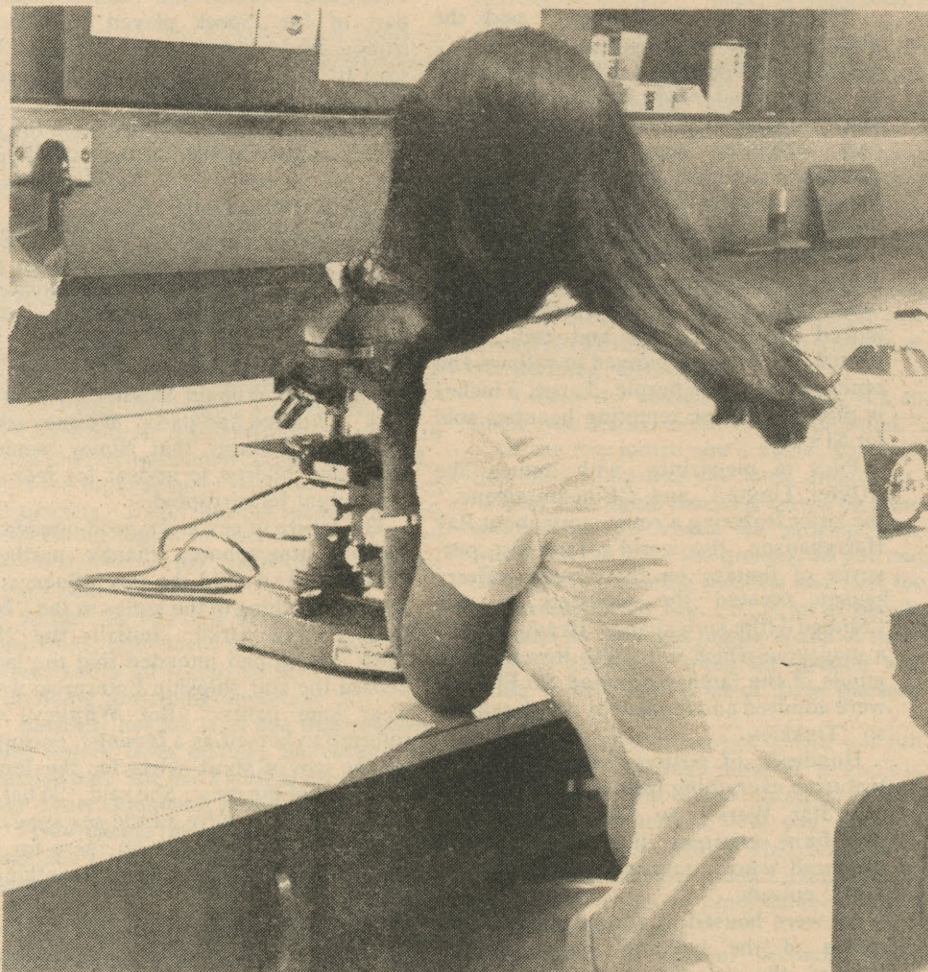
-center bldg.-

or LCC Restaurant near

the elevator



Health Services begin nine month program



SHS in new location

Student Health Services began its nine month medical care program Monday, Oct. 3, in a new location. The area, much larger than the former quarters in the Health Building, is located on the first floor of the Center Building (behind the snack bar area).

Despite the presence of carpenters putting on the finishing touches and a plywood barrier across the front entrance, SHS Director Laura Oswalt said that 134 students had found their way there since Monday.

LCC spends \$100,000 each year on SHS, more than any other community college in the state. Part is spent on educational services, such as the Apple Booth, to dispense information about health topics.

In addition to Oswalt, there are two full-time nurses, a laboratory technician, and part-time M.D., Dr. Stanley Richardson.

"With the new facilities, the SHS can do more preventive medicine, and help teach students about their own bodies," Oswalt says. It is also possible to practice therapy for obesity, depression, and stress, she added.

The clinic is open on a walk-in basis

Monday through Thursday, 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. Family planning services are available by appointment Monday through Thursday, 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. Vision and hearing test are offered one day per week, also on an appointment basis, as are physicals.

SHS staff members will contribute weekly a column on health hints and news to the TORCH.

It's measles shot time

Measles, once known as a childhood disease, has shifted its attack recently to adolescents and young adults and is expected to strike many susceptible college and university students this coming fall, winter and spring.

Measles, also known as "hard" and "10-day" measles, attacked in epidemic proportions last winter and spring at Oregon State University, the University of Oregon and in one private college in Portland.

The Oregon State Health Division predicts measles may spread among students at universities and community colleges during the coming school year unless susceptibles are immunized early in the fall.

University-college students who should receive measles vaccine (up to 30 years of age) are:

1. Persons who have not had measles disease, as diagnosed by a physician.
2. Persons immunized prior to the age of 12 months.
3. Persons who received killed-virus vaccine (1963-66).
4. Persons who received live-virus vaccine (1964 to 1968) given simultaneously with gamma globulin (a shot in both shoulders).
5. Persons who are not sure if they were immunized against measles.

Pregnant women should not receive measles vaccine. Women who do elect to receive the vaccine should be on a means of birth control that will assure they will not become pregnant for at least 2 months after vaccination.

Don't take a chance on getting measles this school year. Check immediately with your Student Health Center, Private Physician or Local Health Department about your measles status.

Pot reform leaders selected

The National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws (NORML) has announced the appointment of Eugene political organizer Bill Dwyer as the reform group's new Oregon State Coordinator.

Dwyer, 42 years old, is a veteran of Oregon politics and currently serves as Chairman of the Lane County Democratic Party. NORML also announced the appointment of John Stewart as Associate Director of the Oregon affiliate. Stewart, also of Eugene, is a graduate of the University of Oregon and former candidate for the state legislature.

Gordon Brownell, NORML's West Coast Coordinator in San Francisco, stated that a principal goal of the revitalized Oregon NORML affiliate will be enactment of legislation in 1979 removing criminal penalties for cultivation of small amount of marijuana for personal use.

"In 1973 Oregon became the first state to decriminalize marijuana possession and the results have been overwhelmingly positive," Brownell stated. "Since then, nine other states -- comprising one-third of the nation's population and land area -- have adopted similar laws. The Oregon experience has been so favorable that President Carter has asked Congress to enact new federal legislation, modeled after the law in Oregon."

Brownell cited three surveys taken in Oregon by Drug Abuse Council, an independent, non-profit national foundation based in Washington, D.C., which demonstrate no significant increase in marijuana use in Oregon since the decriminalization law was enacted in 1973. According to these surveys, during the four years of decriminalization the number of Oregon adults who are current marijuana users has increased a mere 3 per cent, which compares favorably to other states. The most recent survey, released earlier this year, found increasing public support for further liberalization of Oregon's marijuana laws -- 58 per cent of all Oregon adults support the current decriminalization approach or believe marijuana possession and/or sale should be legalized altogether.

Besides Oregon, decriminalization laws have been enacted in Alaska, Maine, Colorado, California, Ohio, Minnesota, Mississippi, New York and North Carolina. In all ten states, criminal arrest and jail penalties for possession of small amount of

marijuana have been eliminated, and replaced by citation-enforced fines, similar to traffic violations.

"The people of Oregon can be proud that our state has once again demonstrated its leadership in an important area of public policy," Dwyer stated upon his announcement as Oregon NORML Coordinator. "The success of our marijuana possession law has been amply documented. Since 1973, it has saved millions of dollars in valuable police and court costs needed to combat serious crime and it has reduced much of the hostility and disrespect towards our legal system which harsh marijuana laws breed among the young."

Reform of the cultivation laws is important, Dwyer explained, because current laws inadvertently provide an incentive for users to buy marijuana from illicit dealers, where they risk only a small civil fine, as opposed to growing small amounts for their own use, which is a felony offense and adds the risk of a state prison sentence.

"It would make more sense if users could grow their own," he explained, "as this would reduce or eliminate their constant contact with persons who might have other, more dangerous, drugs to sell.

Such a step would reduce the size, scope and profits of the underground drug market in Oregon."

Dwyer noted that Dr. Robert DuPont, Director of the National Institute on Drug Abuse, has endorsed the Oregon law and stated that he also favors the adoption of a maximum \$25.00 civil fine for persons who grow small amounts for personal use.

Oregon NORML will begin a major statewide campaign to educate both the state legislature and general public on the need to reform the state's felony cultivation laws. Legislation to decriminalize personal cultivation was introduced in the Oregon Legislature in 1975 and 1977 by Senator Stephen Kafoufy (Dem.-Portland) but failed to win legislative approval, though the 1977 bill cleared the state Senate by a narrow margin.

Founded in 1970, NORML is currently working at all levels of government to eliminate criminal penalties for private marijuana use through public education, legislative lobbying and judicial challenges. Headquartered in Washington, D.C., and active in 45 states, NORML maintains a West Coast office in San Francisco which coordinates its reform efforts in 13 western states.

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Sci-Fi festival had potential value

by Jan Brown

"Illogical but fascinating," said the buttons in pearlescent letters made from a substance that sets up a defraction grading . . . and hand made robots with paper heads and pairs of large pointed rubber ears, exhibited next to Necklaces of chartreuse and pink chemicals that glow in the dark, and live for 15 hours unless their termination was suspended by freezing.

Holograph medallions with depth perceptions that moved when turned, showing images of a sphinx, a rose, a nymph. They looked blue and pink and red, when turned, the images changed to yellows and oranges rimmed in purple. Large, 3 inches in diameter, these tempting beauties sold for \$15.00.

Piles of magazines, with names like "Outer Limits," and "Cinefantastique," the latter featuring a cover story about Ray Harryhausen, the world's foremost purveyor of fantasy on the screen, (Harryhausen created the monsters in the "Sinbad" film series) and "Heavy Metal" a magazine which is rapidly invading the minds of the fantasy oriented Sci-Fi fans, were admired and fondled by a thousand or so "Trekkies."

Hundreds of posters were on display featuring everything from a photo of C3PO of "Star Wars," to Giant globules of light-form energies that attacked and devoured whole galaxies, from a "Star Trek" episode.

All were housed in a large room in the center of the building where dealers hawked the colorful memorabilia from "Star Trek," "Star Wars," and "Wizards."

Hordes of people gathered at the Lane County Fairgrounds at 8:30 a.m., Saturday, Oct. 1, unmindful of the nippy fall weather. The anxious youths stood patiently in line for a chance to view the spacey activities inside the large building that usually houses the Picadilly Flea Market.

The question can be asked, why are so many attracted to this type of festival?

When asked if he would pay \$6.00 for a blueprint of the cosmos, a young Sci-Fi fanatic said, "Well, maybe, a freaked-out Trekkie addict might buy anything."

Space Con Five, arrived at the Fairgrounds after much media hype, including press conference at the Valley River Inn, Sept. 30. The man locally responsible for bringing the festival to Eugene is LCC student, Charlie Halbrook.

Present at the festival to sign autographs, and talk to fans, were George Takei, who played "Lt. Sulu" in the "Star Trek" series, and Grace Lee Whitney ("Yeoman Rand").

Whitney spoke to the "Trekkies" from a stage in a huge room that was not quite half filled. She urged the fans to write to

Paramount Studios and request that the part of Mr. Spock played by Leonard Nimoy, be included in the coming "Star Trek II" series, which is slated to have its TV debut in April of 1978.

Nimoy's part was excluded from the new series because money for the part of Spock was not allotted due to hassles between Nimoy and Paramount officials.

Whitney said that she hoped the scripts for the new series would expand her part and the part of Lt. Sulu. She answered random questions from the audience about her favorite "Star Trek" episodes. She favors the episodes in which her two children and William Shatner's ("Captain Kirk") children had parts. Whitney added somewhat jokingly that Nimoy wouldn't allow his children to appear for fear that they might be corrupted.

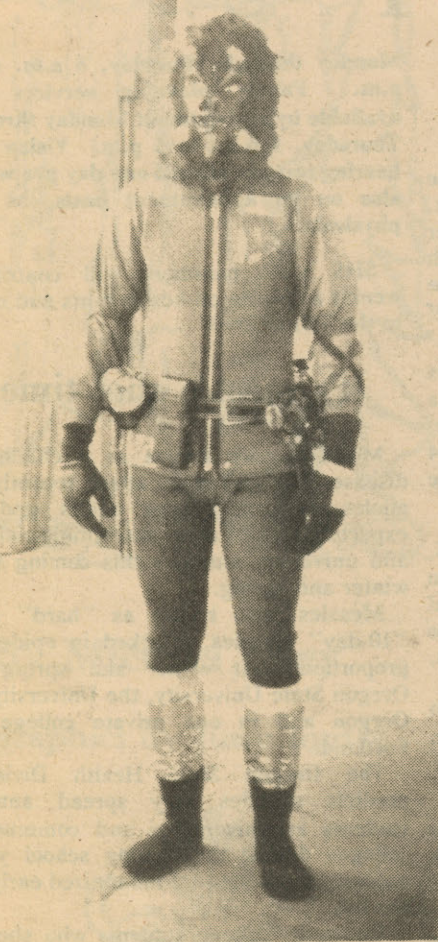
The future of sex looks good outside the Earth's atmosphere, thanks partly to Whitney. As a child she was influenced by the sexy clothing of the ladies in the "Buck Rogers" film serial. Initially the "Star Trek" series had intended that the ladies aboard the star ship Enterprise would wear long pants. But Whitney, who referred to herself as a feminist, encouraged the use of short skirts for the female members of the crew. She said, "What the hell, you have to have a little sex appeal on the ship. The guys are up there for five years, you have to give them something to look at."

Is there room for violence in the future? Man has always yearned for adventure. Where can one go that has not already been tread upon? "Space the final frontier" offers unlimited opportunity. The words "Star Wars" conjures up visions of battles in outer space, and Science and Science Fiction go hand in hand to manifest a future reality. "May the Force be with you." The "Jedi Knight" thrusts his sword forward to defend his idea of good. It is the adolescent within us that toys with the future.

The sword of the "Jedi Knight" used in "Star Wars" was on exhibit in the room where the commercial space-age artifacts were on display and for sale by companies with names like, "Intergalactic Trading Co."

Space Con Five was held as a primer for other space festivals. According to Halbrook, the purpose of the festival was "to shake the bugs out."

The festival had the potential of offering something of value to our culture. The building that housed the event, was totally unaesthetic and the acoustics were inaudible. With more funding, and a suitable environment, future space festivals will draw larger crowds and spurn greater interest in two areas (Science and Science Fiction) that shape man's destiny.



Nick Gerety and Larry Day were two "Trekkies" who turned out in costume for the festival. photographs by Jan Brown

'A Man Called Intrepid' has spice and intrigue

by Paul Yarnold

Who can resist a good spy story, particularly one spiced with political intrigue, assassination plots, enemy code breaking, and psychological sabotage. "A Man Called Intrepid," by William Stevenson provides real life spy vs. spy; while also revealing some of the unusual ways that Allied Intelligence obtained Hitler's modus operandi, from 1939 till 1945.

"Intrepid" also probes deeply into the agonies of decision-making; in the early days of World War II. It gives the reader a taste of the intoxicating powers shared by Roosevelt and Churchill, and an empathetic look at these two men resolved to wage a "secret war" against Hitler, while most of the world "looked the other way" in favor of appeasement.

Sir William Stevenson -- code name "Intrepid" -- former World War I flying ace, amateur boxing champion, inventor of radio-photography, and self-made Canadian millionaire, was chosen to coordinate clandestine Allied Intelligence Operations, by Churchill and Roosevelt.

Stevenson would spearhead the "secret war" both in England and in the United States (unofficially); at the same time, he shuffled dangerously between London and Washington (in empty R.A.F. bombers) to allow a personal, verbal dialogue between Churchill and Roosevelt. "Intrepid" set up shop in New York's Rockefeller Center under the title of "British Security Coordination" (BSC) with the personal but unofficial support of Roosevelt.

From this base of operations in the US, and from another secret training ground in northern Canada, agents were sent into German territory. Some stole documents, some obtained code books, and the biggest prize of all turned out to be a German coding machine, called "enigma," which was smuggled out of occupied Poland. One of the most successful operations planned and coordinated in Canada turned out to be the assassination of Chief Nazi Executioner Heydrich, who had engineered the German's launch into Poland, and arranged for the extermination of countless Jews there. The "hit" was carried out successfully.

In England, while Hitler was "blitzkrieging" through Europe, Stevenson had a team of cryptologists and technicians working in radio communications. By utilizing a network of underground receivers in occupied territory and the coding tools that had been captured from the Germans, they finally broke the German code. Thus, Hitler's secret orders to his high command would be in Churchill's hands in a matter of hours, in Roosevelt's hands in a matter of days. And though Hitler depended heavily on radio transmitted orders for successful "blitzkrieg" raids, he never realized that his "enigma" code had been broken.

For a time, from Stevenson's viewpoint, German occupation of Great Britain was inevitable. The British Intelligence was then preparing to fight a guerilla war on the homefront, and counting on support from the New York base of operations. Stevenson's attention was drawn to 1) delaying Hitler in an invasion attempt and 2) gaining a U.S. military commitment in England. (This did not happen till late in 1941 after the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor and the Germans declared war.)

Though the breaking of the enigma code was a distinct advantage in the hands of the Allies, it posed some moral dilemmas for Churchill, Roosevelt, and Stevenson. They learned two weeks in advance of Hitler's "Moonlight Sonata" -- the bombing of Coventry -- and could guess how many civilians would be ruthlessly killed. Yet, if evacuation was ordered, the "enigma" secret would be blown.

Continued on page 5

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Earaudica

by Paul Land

There was a time, not too long ago, when recorded music was simpler than it is today. Whole albums were recorded in one forty-five minute session, with little orchestration included. Stereo was confined to those preoccupied with "woofers and tweeters." Nobody had a tape deck in their car, although small 45rpm record players flourished briefly in the late Fifties. Record albums ("LPs") cost about \$2.50. And, most of the music sounded about the same.

But dis is da Sebenties, mon, and things have Diversified. Music is now a billion-dollar-a-year industry. Everything's in stereo (there once was something called quad, which sounded good but unfortunately appeared during the '74 Nixon recession when folks didn't have the money for two speakers, let alone four). Auto tape decks are as common as lung cancer. Over 1,500 albums are released each calendar year, and it's common for a record store to have 10,000 titles on hand. And with the new copyright laws raising the amount of royalties paid to the songwriters, a new album can easily set you back six bucks.

Six dollars an album! the enraged reader shouted. This is robbery! Well, yes and

no. You see, there are alternatives to buying new records. Some of these alternatives (such as theft) are not safe or convenient, some are. Which is where I come in. You see, music is my heroin. Sometimes I buy a new record every two days on the average. This antisocial behavior is punching holes in my check-book, but it's also given me a good eye, ear and nose for music. It's also forced me to shop around for those albums that, for one reason or another, were overlooked and are now lurking around in supermarkets and some record stores waiting to be picked up. In fact, they're so hard up for cash they'll let you take them home for about three dollars. Which means that, if you're like me, you can have two for the price of one.

But how do you know which one to buy? Very seldom will you hear any of these records on the radio, FM or AM, since they're not Current Releases. Some are so obscure your favorite DJ hasn't heard of them. Now, I don't profess to have a golden ear, at least as far as American Top 40 goes (which isn't very far), but I can probably steer you in the right direction. So as not to offend my audience I'll try to cover all types of music, with an emphasis

Continued on page 5

LCC grad wants combat assignment

by Ed Evans

"We got to fire T.O.D.'s and Dragons and had a good old time. T.O.D. is a type of anti-tank weapon, (I don't remember what the letters stand for). A Dragon is a missile that you guide with wires. It's also an anti-tank weapon."

Virginia Burr, an LCC graduate, was speaking about one of her experiences at an Army summer camp, where she earned enough merit points to become the first female Cadet Battalion Commander in University of Oregon ROTC history. Her goal is to earn a commission in a combat branch -- and she's already had airborne (parachute) training on a voluntary basis.

Cadet Battalion Commander is equal in rank to a commissioned second lieutenant. It is the highest cadet position on the U of O campus. Cadet Burr is responsible for everything "good or bad whether I know about it or not," that happens in the cadet ranks below her.

So far, she has only been on the job for one week, but "loves it. There is a lot of work, and a lot responsibility, but I know I'm doing something important."

Basically her job is to see that requests and orders from military instructors are carried out. She has a staff of eleven under her direct command, mostly men.

"New cadets [men] are used to the idea and don't mind being led by a woman. Some of the older-regular army types are still trying to get used to it though."

Cadet positions are awarded by merit points earned in a summer camp -- Burr spent five weeks at Ft. Lewis near Tacoma, Washington. The camp gave cadets practical, on-the-spot training. In addition to a wide range of equipment training (everything from machine guns to anti-tank missiles), they were also given leadership tests. Getting her squad and a gasoline drum across a ten foot gap with three small planks was one problem Burr drew. She accomplished the goal in what an instructor called excellent time by placing two boards (one wouldn't fit of course) end-to-end, then moving everyone across. She said it wasn't hard getting the heavy gas drum across, but there was some difficulty in

moving the people: "Some of them didn't think the boards would hold up."

When she received her current cadet rank after summer camp, she moved into a more administrative role. "We're still in training. When we get a request we fill it as quickly as we can. (First) . . . we give the instructors our plan. They either approve it or tell us to do it again. They always evaluate the way we handle the request."

But not all of Burr's training has been done on the ground. She is one of the few women to go through parachute training at Ft. Benning, Georgia.

"I loved it. You just float down, it's so quiet you can't even hear the wind."

Of the five jumps she's made, she says the night jump was the most dangerous.

They had lights marking where to steer away from and where the pick-up zone was. You can't see the ground, all you can do is get in a landing position and wait for the ground to hit you. . . . A lot of people got hurt on the night jump. Many of them tried to anticipate when the ground was going to be there; a lot of them guessed wrong."

Burr says the three-week course was full of intensive training, most of it endless repetition of the same things. "The training is important. If you make a mistake, that's it. After a while it comes to you automatic and you don't even have to think about it. On my jump the four second count was automatic."

"Jumpers count four seconds, while expecting the main chute to open. If it hasn't opened by then, they pull their reserve chute. "There've been a lot of improvements in chutes. It's rare if a chute doesn't open, and there's a new kind that has never failed in the three years it's been used."

"They told us that if our chutes don't work, we're to bring them back so they could see what was wrong with them."

She smiles at this bit of military humor.

After finishing at Oregon, Virginia Burr hopes to get her commission and go into the Signal Corps, preferably into a combat unit.



Former LCC student Virginia Burr, now an ROTC cadet at the UO, trained in parachuting techniques this summer.

Earaudica

Continued from page 4

Tidbits

(Tidbits are capsule reviews of albums that can be found with some degree of regularity at local drug stores and supermarkets. Graded on a scale of 0 to 100.)

K-tel Records. Various artists and titles. Around \$3.

About three times a year, K-tel (and Ronco) release records with titles like "Super Smash" or "Knockout!," aimed primarily at teenyboppers and people who only buy one album a year. When they're first released, they cost around six dollars. After six months or so, the manufacturers recall the albums, punch a hole in the cover, and ship them out in bulk to distributors to get rid of them. The distributors sell the records to stores for

about \$0.25 each. The stores sell them for \$3. Isn't economics wonderful? 10 points.

Jimi Hendrix. Any album on a label you haven't heard of (Springboard, Trip, Rave, etc.). About \$3.

Before Hendrix made it big in the States he was a studio musician in Europe, playing rhythm guitar for various jazz and pop artists. When he died somebody thought it would be a good idea to resurrect his material from this period, ostensibly to "preserve his legacy." The only things preserved, however, were the profits for the record companies. Most of this junk bears no relation whatever to his groundbreaking late Sixties work with the Experience, and probably would never have been released if he were still around. In short, these albums are merely expensive Frisbees. 5 points.

'Intrepid' Review

Continued from page 4

Many did die in that Coventry raid, and Hitler raved that all of Britain would soon be "Coventryized." Churchill wept bitterly. And Roosevelt confided to Stevenson, "War is forcing us to play God, I don't know what I should have done . . ."

Author William Stevenson (no relationship to "Intrepid" Sir William) seems to snag the action detail like a reporter right on the scene. Voluminous research on Stevenson's part is obvious.

"A Man Called Intrepid" is long (about 500 pages in paperback) but well paced, and laced with vignettes to avoid any chronological bog-down. Stevenson would encourage even the most dispassionate of readers to keep a hopeful eye out for the

logical hero/underdog who sticks his neck out, bucks the odds given him by fate, and plots a final well paced victory -- then -- keeps those achievements to himself for 30 years (till specifically authorized by the British Government to set the official record straight).

Spy novels such as the ones written by Ian Fleming about James Bond, do not do the real exploits justice, as I'm sure Ian Fleming knew well. He was a cohort of Stevenson, serving in the British Intelligence Service during the war.

As far as the real life events go, it seems fitting that an unsung hero should emerge 30 years later, as history revises itself once again.



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by Michael Riley

graphics by Judy Jordan



Instructor rescues LCC student

Student Terry Adey recouping from mountain fall

It's a small world. Sometimes LCC can even extend to the Rocky Mountains. Milt Madden, LCC history instructor, experienced this concept during the summer.

Madden worked as a ranger in the Rocky Mountain National Park. "It's located north and west of Denver," Madden explains, "I've done this for the last 15 summers. With the 'Smokey the bear' hat, the whole thing."

Part of Madden's job involves rescuing people who are injured in the park. Usually the park handles over 40 emergencies during the summer, only 15 occurred this last year. Rescue operations require as many people as are available. Last August, Madden was asked to participate in the rescue of Terry Adey, a former LCC student.

Adey had been rock climbing near Ouzel Falls in the park when she slipped and fell 40 feet, suffering serious back injuries requiring her to be carried out of the accident site on a stretcher.

Word of the accident was received by Madden and other park employees in the early evening. "It's about 20 miles away from where I was living," he explains, pointing to a map of the area. 18 people were involved with the rescue, Madden was part of the "carry-out crew," three teams of six people who would carry the stretcher from the accident site down the trail.

Before Adey could be carried, a "back board" had to be placed behind her. "We made her comfortable and warm and were about to roll her on her side to stuff this board under her when one of the permanent rangers mentioned that maybe we shouldn't do it that way," Madden continues. "So we all got around her and lifted her up, placing the board under her instead of rolling her." Later on, after Adey had been carried out, the doctors told Madden and some of the other crew members that if they had done anything else she probably would never be able to walk again.



Adey and Madden didn't officially meet until they were going down the trail with the stretcher. Someone mentioned to him that the woman was from Oregon and a student at LCC. "It's quite a coincidence, 1,500 miles away from Eugene, in the

middle of the night, carrying down a student."

Adey really doesn't remember too much of the events given above because she was in shock most of the time. She and Madden did talk, however, while they "bounced down the trail."

She was hospitalized for seven and a half weeks and is now up and walking around. As far as future plans go, she hopes to attend Portland Community College next year.

Over the last few days, according to Adey, she attended a concert and an art show. Adey has to move carefully when she walks since there is a possibility of a spinal disc severing the spinal cord and causing paralysis. Additional surgery is a possibility, a "herring rod operation," so she can go horseback riding, skiing and mountain climbing again.



One cannot live by wood pulp alone

(CPS/ZNS) -- It was bound to happen. Fierce competition does strange things to the minds of marketing people.

When high-fiber diets became the health rage of the year, a volley of high-roughage products streamed into the stores. ITT-owned Continental Baking Company jumped on the bandwagon with a new loaf of bread called "Fresh Horizons." It's fiber content - sawdust.

They call it "finely powdered food grade cellulose." The bread wrappers boast a fiber content higher, ounce-for-ounce, than almost any food and a lower calorie count than most breads.

The Canadian government has banned the product because of its wood-pulp ingredients. Here, the Federal Trade Commission has suggested that it not be legally called bread, and is investigating the company for possible deceptive advertising. Seems as how the label on the Fresh Horizons package contains the word "wheat" displayed prominently across a wheat field that is being harvested.

While many other breads use bran, the outside portion of a wheat kernel, for fiber, Fresh Horizons uses a non-nutritive plant fiber.

The Food and Drug Administration is on their case, too. They forced the Continental Baking Company to drop its medical claims that Fresh Horizons would prevent such illnesses as diabetes, varicose veins, and cancer of the colon. These unsubstantiated medical claims, printed on the wrappers, on leaflets distributed in stores, and in advertising in medical journals, would make the bread an unapproved new drug.

After threat of bread seizure from the FDA, Continental has agreed to change its tune.

Powdered cellulose is an accepted ingredient, according to the FDA. However, nutritionists suggest that Fresh Horizon's relatively high price for an empty-calorie ingredient could be bypassed in favor of a product made with more nutritional whole wheat and bran.

Native American woman now awaiting trial in forced sterilization case

An Opinion Piece Prepared By
College Press Service

(CPS) -- Steeltown USA. There is a landmark case occurring in Pittsburgh, but don't tell anyone there that. "You mean that Indian Thing," commented a woman from the editorial office of the Pittsburgh Press. Their court reporter didn't think the Serena case merited much attention.

But women around the country are following the odyssey of Norma Jean Serena, who was sterilized after delivering her third child. At the same time, her children, including the new baby, were seized and placed in foster homes.

Serena is charging health and welfare officials of Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, with a systematic conspiracy to steal her children and forcibly sterilize her without consent. If she wins, it will be the first time forced sterilization has been defined as a violation of civil rights.

"We've got a really strong case," said Richard Levine, Serena's lawyer. Through numerous pretrial battles, he has obtained memos and depositions which purportedly document an extensive conspiracy among health and welfare officials.

Like most conspiracies in bureaucratic America, the one against Norma Jean Serena owes more to insensitive ignorance than actual malice. Serena came to the attention of the Child Welfare Services when neighbors complained that she was living with a black man and consequently it was dangerous for their children to play in the vicinity of her apartment. Caseworkers investigated and it was their report which influenced the doctors to sterilize Serena. In their "Statement for Need for Therapeutic Sterilization," only one reason was listed: 'Socioeconomic.' She was sterilized because she was poor, Native American and living with a black man.

It was August 1970, when Serena entered the hospital expecting a routine delivery. It took 3 years of litigation to win her children back. And now, seven years later, she is still waiting for Judge Barron P. McCune to set a court date.

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Right wing George Trano [in the light-colored jersey] of the men's soccer team was held scoreless in Friday's encounter with Western Baptist, but Larry Sylwester was able to come through with two goals to power the Titans to a 2-2 tie.

Soccer team battles Western Baptist to 2-2 tie in OISA opener

by John Healy

LCC's men's soccer team battled Western Baptist to a 2-2 tie Friday afternoon in the Titans' opening game of their 1977 Oregon Intercollegiate Soccer Assoc. (OISA) season.

The Titans looked like they had the game won as they led 2-1 late in the second half, but a rebound shot by a Western Baptist forward knotted the game at 2-2 and ended the game in a tie.

The visitors from Western Baptist scored first, at 2:12 of the first half, but the Titans came back to tie the game on Forward Larry Sylwester's ten yard shot from the left side of the Western Baptist goal, following a beautiful assist from Abdul Al-Sudairi.

Sylwester scored again early in the second half to give the Titan's a 2-1 lead. Wing George Trano's perfectly executed corner kick sailed in front of WB's goal and Sylwester leaped high to head the ball into the net for his second goal of the match.

Sylwester's fine performance was tarnished, though, when Western Baptist scored following a Titan mix-up in front of their net.

"We were surprised somewhat by Western Baptist's good play," said coach George Gyorgyfalvy, "although I expected them to be improved from last year, as all of their starters from last season are back."

According to Gyorgyfalvy, WB came into

the game extremely well prepared physically as well as tactically.

"They studied our team's style of play last year and devised specific tactics to stop our offense and penetrate our defense."

Western Baptist, playing what the Titans' coach call the "kick and go" or long passing game, was unable to push through LCC's defense with any degree of authority, as the Titans limited WB to only seven shots at Lane's goal.

Unfortunately, the Titans' efforts at the other end of the field on offense were being stymied by a physically stifling Western Baptist defense.

George Trano, LCC's premier forward and the league's top scorer a year ago, was never able to really breakaway from WB's coverage, and the outstanding play of the visitor's goalie repeatedly thwarted Titan drives.

"They were bigger than us physically and they played an extremely aggressive style of defense," said Gyorgyfalvy.

"We'll just have to improve our physical condition with more endurance and speed work."

The men's soccer team faced Mt. Hood in an exhibition match on Wednesday (results were unavailable at press time), and will go against a team from northern California, The Santa Clara Reds, on Saturday at 11 a.m.

SPORTS

Martin leads Titans in Garrie Franklin CC Classic

by John Healy

Lane Community College harrier Ken Martin clawed his way through a thicket of Oregon green and gold jerseys to claim sixth place in the men's college-open section of the Garrie Franklin Memorial Cross Country Classic, held Saturday on the LCC campus.

Martin covered the 10,000 meter course in 30:32 to lead the Titans to the meet's community college team title, but his efforts were overshadowed by U of O sophomore Alberto Salazar's stunning upset victory over former NCAA cross country champ Craig Virgin.

Oregon took five of the top seven places, Martin being the only collegiate runner able to break up the Ducks' top five.

"I was really pleased with Ken's performance," said coach Al Tarpenning. "I think he's a bona fide All-American candidate at the community college level."

Martin's fine showing on Saturday stemmed in part from his recent cross country win in the Portland Invitational, according to Tarpenning.

"He gained a lot of confidence in himself after that race," explained Tarpenning.

The second Titan through the chute was super-freshman Dave Magness, clocking 32:36 to finish 36th in the 155 runner field.

Following Magness was sophomore Rich Harter, recently recovered from a slight foot injury and a bad cold but pushing through with an impressive 40th place in 32:40; frosh Jerry Hammitt, finishing in 33:12 to claim 42nd despite having to come back from a cold which kept him sidelined from competition for the last two weeks; veterans Mick Bailus and Jim Russell, 51st and 58th, respectively.

"Our second through fifth runners were well grouped at the finish," enthused Tarpenning, "but we've got to cut down the time split between them and Martin."

Tarpenning, calling the weekend race an "endurance builder" (community college courses are about 1,600 meters shorter), was particularly pleased with his freshmen's performance.

"It's very encouraging to see them in our top five at this stage of the season," said the Titans' mentor.

The men's team travels to Coos Bay on Oct. 8 for their next meet, a five-way affair

against SWOCC, LBCC, Umpqua, and Chemeketa which will open the Titans OCCAA season.

Tarpenning plans to run many of his younger, inexperienced runners in the meet, resting any of his top seven that need a weekend off from competition.

Women harriers open conference season Saturday

by John Healy

"It's a start."

Those were the words women's cross country coach Bill Theriault used to describe the opening meet of the women's team's first year of competition, the Garrie Franklin Memorial Classic.

"It was the first competition for most of the women on our team," said Theriault. "I'm happy that they all finished."

Although all of LCC's women runners finished well back in the pack and the team as a whole came in last in the women's high-school/open 4,000 meter race, they all came away pleased with their performance, according to Theriault.

"They are definitely looking forward to their next meet," said Theriault.

The women's team heads for Coos Bay on Saturday to run in their first conference meet, which will be held in conjunction with the men's meet. The distaff race should get underway at 11 a.m.

Sports Calendar

Oct. 8 CROSS COUNTRY
Chemeketa, Umpqua
SWOCC, LBCC,
Coos Bay 11 a.m.

SOCCER
Santa Clara Reds
Home 2 p.m.

Oct. 11 SOCCER
Oregon
Home 4 p.m.

Classifieds

Wanted:
Officials for men's flag football league. Sunday afternoons, 1:30 to 4:30, at Churchill Hi School. Officials paid \$10.00 per game. Interested persons please contact Charlie Merrill, eve. 689-3293, or Duane Tilley, 688-5470.

Stereo Equipment:
Stereo KLH 20, AM/FM Stereo and Phono with speakers. Excellent condition. \$125.00. 747-7200.

Music:
Vincent Bach Stradivarius trumpet for sale. \$200.00 747-1996

Personal:
Psychic can advise on business, love and personal direction. Jamil, P.O. Box 10154, Eugene, Oregon, 974011 (503)342-2210.

Jobs: MEN AND WOMEN
JOBS ON SHIPS! American, Foreign. No experience required. Excellent pay. Worldwide travel. Summer job or career. Sen \$3.00 for information. SEAFAX* Dept. J6, Box 2049, Port Angeles, Washington, 98362.

Academic Possibilities:
Pacific University will be on campus Oct. 21, 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. to talk to Food Service students concerning transfer program.

Club News:
Chess Club meets every Tues. and Thurs., 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. at the North end of the cafeteria. Chess demo., Oct. 7, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. Simultaneous session. Everyone invited to sit down and play. For further information, Jim Loughlin, ext. 386, Math Dept.

Ext. 234

NEWSPAPER PRODUCTION MANAGER NEEDED
Full-time position, in charge of supervising Oregon Daily Emerald composing room, including daily newspaper and some commercial typesetting. Experience in newspaper production and offset printing essential. Position also entails personnel management, and phototypesetting machine maintenance.

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Daily Emerald is an Equal Opportunity Employer; women, minorities, and the handicapped are encouraged to apply.

Room 300, Erb Memorial Union, University of Oregon.

Student Gov't.:
There will be a Student Senate meeting Thursday, Oct. 6 and Oct. 13 at 4:00 p.m. in the Student Government area. Three students who received write-in votes for senator in last spring's election are eligible to come and be ratified as a senator. After Oct. 13, all unratified write-in candidates will be disqualified. Other students are encouraged to come and petition for a position. Six senator, and two cabinet positions are vacant.

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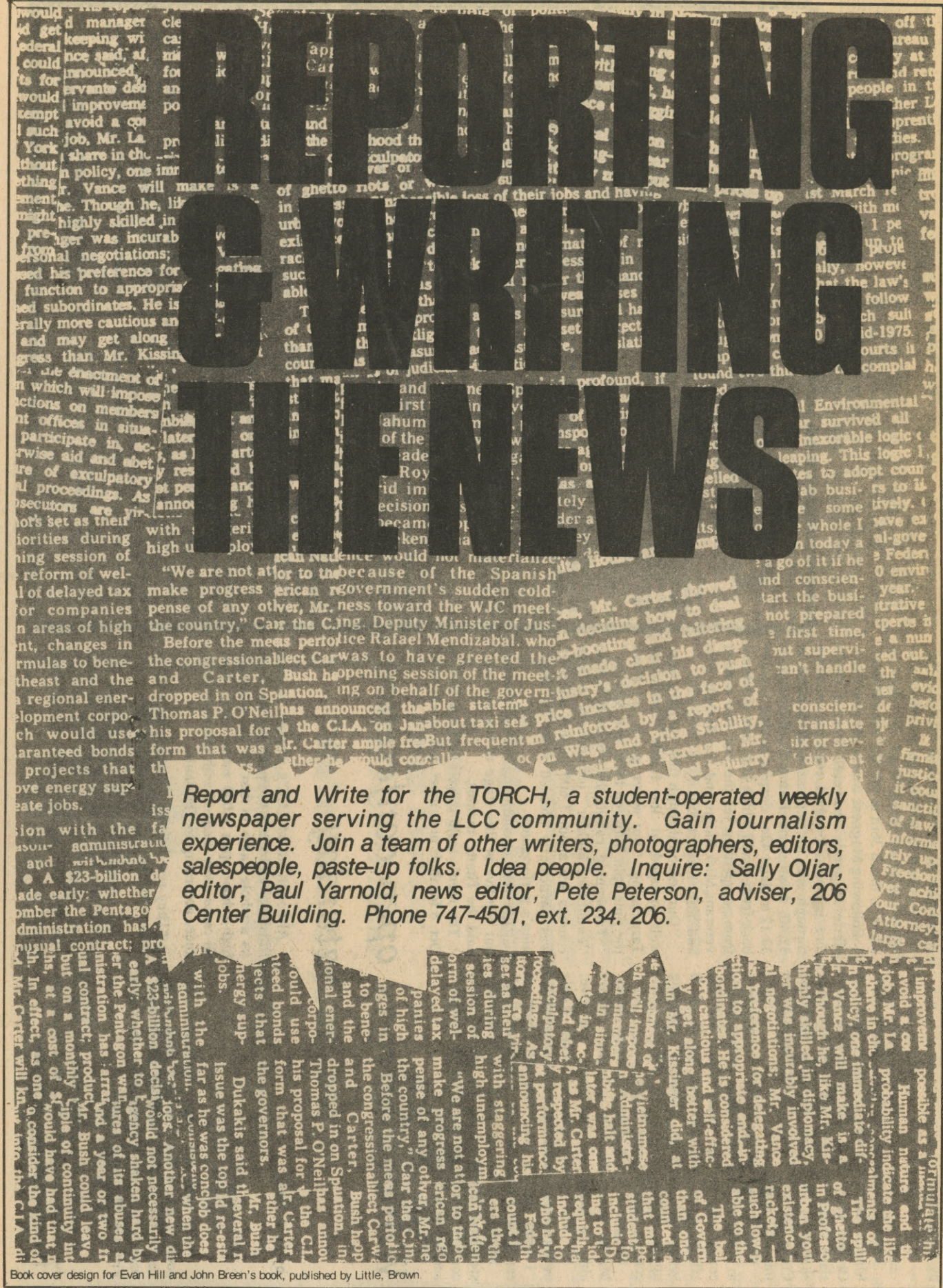
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Oct. 6 '77



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Why are these women running?

The new LCC Women's Cross-Country team will compete in its first official meet this Saturday in Coos Bay. The women will run in conjunction with the LCC Men's Cross-Country team.

The 15 member team began the season last Saturday in the Garrie Franklin Invitational Cross-Country Classic held here.

The women's opening year will be largely a "building" process, according to assistant coach Bill Theriault.

Only two other community colleges will be fielding full women's cross-country teams this fall -- Clackamas and Central Oregon -- and Theriault sees Clackamas as being the toughest opposition.

See related story on page 7