Vol. 15 No. 12 Jan. 12-Jan. 1978

4000 East 30th Ave. Eugene, Or 97401

LCCEA/Board reach contract agreement

Lane Community College

by Sally Oljar

After ten months of negotiation the LCC Education Association (LCCEA) and the LCC Board of Education ratified a new two year faculty agreement last night.

The 1977-1979 agreement received unanimous approval from the Board at its Jan. 11 meeting. The LCCEA voted 151-3 in favor on Wednesday afternoon.

"The only remaining difficulty is the method of payment for retroactive pay," said LCCEA President Joe Kremers. The 1975-1977 contract expired on June 30 of last year. Kremers hopes the College will extend the March 1 deadline for retroactive payment to "avoid lumping sums together." Such a move would be for tax and retirement benefit purposes.

A ten hour mediation session on Monday, Jan. 9 ironed out the remaining issues in dispute. Both parties signed a tentative agreement (subject to Board and LCCEA membership approval) early Tuesday morning.

The results of that session, ratified by both parties on Wednesday are that during the first year the contract will delay improvement of the dental insurance program until March 1, 1978. Beginning July 1, 1978 a 7 percent increase will be added to each step of the salary schedule.

In the second year the contract will: • Grant step-level pay increases to those faculty members who are eligible. • Maintain the existing level of insurance benefits. • Add \$1,000 to the Professional Development Leave program.

This allows instructors to take up to 12 weeks leave with three-quarters pay to improve their professional competence. This addition increases the total fund for such leaves to \$16,000.

• Allows instructors the option of receiving salaries over a 10 or 12 month period.

According to LCCEA bargaining team member Penny Schlueter "We agreed to discontinue any representation or public support of three grievances now pending against the college." She added that the grievances in question were filed by three former faculty members.

Concessions were made on the part of the LCCEA regarding the delay of implementation of the dental insurance program until March 1, 1978, Schlueter said. The LCCEA was pleased that the College agreed to the 10 or 12 month pay schedule option, she added, but the group was dissatisfied with the general tone of the fact-finder's report.

According to Schlueter the dissatisfaction stems from the fact-finder's inability to "seriously" consider all of the faculty's original proposals.

In other business. Dean of Business Operations Tony Birch reported improvements made in the Christensen's Resort boathouse at Siltcoos Lake. The building, which was donated to the College, had undergone extensive interior remodeling for use by LCC science classes.



'Inspector Hound' opens Feb. 3

LCC's production of "The Real Inspector Hound" opens in the Performing Arts Theatre on Friday, Feb. 3 and continuing on Feb., 4, 5, 10 and 11. All are evening performances beginning at 8 p.m., except for Sunday, Feb. 5, when the curtain goes up at 5 p.m.

Tickets are on sale in the Performing Arts Department for three dollars. A special "Student Rush" policy permits LCC students with current college identification to purchase tickets at half-price one hour before curtain time.

Exclusive interview with 'Animal House' star

Harley hits Hollywood in overdrive



question given my by Maggie Kelsall of Beaverton, Oregon. Try as I might, the thought of talking to a machine gave me visions of my being carried away to a padded cell.

Yet, I talked to a toilet last year about water conservation and they still let me attend school. So proper appointments were made, I was to interview a star.

For those people who have forgotten, "Animal House" is a film about a rather renegade fraternity house in the early 60's. The TORCH related the trials and tribulations of one student earlier this year who worked as an extra. An interesting side note to that story is that the student is now in California pursuing a career in motion pictures.

Before meeting the two-wheeled wonder it was necessary to speak with Keith Young, the bike's manager. Young cleared up some technical errors that had appeared in the Register Guard while the movie was being filmed—mainly that the motorcycle is a 1968 Harley Davidson XLCH with a 900cc engine and a standing weight of 480 pounds.

Of course, the moment had to arrive sooner or later. The short interview session with the bike can only be referred to as an experience.

Being careful not to talk of the long hours that were involved and the absence of speaking lines, I inquired of the bike about its future career in movies.

The Harley Davidson replied with a roar "It's unlikely that I'll do any more acting." He cited the case of a distant relative, a motorcycle used by actor Steve McQueen in the movie, "The Great Escape," who became impossible to park next to because of necessary "breathing room"; he was a star.

Skill played an important part in the bike's movie role. The stuntman, Gary Mclarty, who rode the bike up the stairs in the movie, has had 14 years experience as a stuntman in over 150 different films.

"He didn't even know how much I



"The real cycle you're working on is a cycle called yourself. The machine that appears to be 'out there' and the person that appears to be 'in here' are not two separate things. They grow toward QualiTo get the part, the bike was "dressed" down with a number of stock parts and with the front sprocket changed so the bike could be ridden up the stairs of the Sigma Nu fraternity house.

Young managed to be in the right place at the right time and was able to get the small, yet important role for his motorcycle. Along with a new chain and brakes installed on the bike, Young also received \$300 for use of the machine. weighed," was all the mechanical movie mogul could utter.

While standing in awe at seeing my first real life movie personality ... er ... movie star, I had to wonder if what he said was true. Or perhaps there are new roads to conquer, new horizons on that expressway of life.

When asked if this was so, all the bike could do was sigh contentedly and add, "I'd really like to settle down, get married and raise a couple of mini bikes."

That wish may come true. Young is planning to sell the bike once the movie comes out, as a souvenir of the film.

Maybe some buyer with a sense of the romantic will give this retired star the life he so richly deserves.

photo by Keith Young

ty or fall away from Quality together."

cycle used in 'Animal House'?"

Maintenance''

From "Zen and the Art of Motorcycle

"Why don't you interview the motor-

It had been one of those weeks where

nothing made sense, especially this

memoranda memoranda memoranda Nuclear power too big a risk, says LCC doctor

To the Editor:

In the December 1 issue of the TORCH, I read an article by Paul Yarnold asserting that nuclear energy is safe, that it will rejuvenate our nation and the economy of the working people. Articles as poorly researched as his do the LCC community a disservice and I would like to provide some rebuttal and a new perspective.

He claims that the corporation monopolies that control most of the capital investments in our country will benefit from shutting down reactors and that the anti-nuclear movement is supporting their profits and exploiting workers. There is much confusion concerning the safety and benefits of reactors.

It should be clear to everyone since the Proposition 9 ballot that major utilities represent the greatest collection of wealth in our country. Over twelve million dollars were spent on publicity in Oregon. Most of this money came from outside the state. The utilities, Exxon, Standard Oil, Westinghouse, General Electric, and Con Edison represent the largest lobby force in our country. They have been granted huge subsidies to produce nuclear energy with tax shelters, yet will collect our payments as rates increase.

Nuclear energy requires many steps: mining, refining, enrichment, transportation, reactor fission, waste production. storage and again transportation. Include in this the soaring cost and limited supply of uranium and we find that the net profit of uranium fission per kilowatt is close to the net profit from coal. Once reactors are built, they require few workers. Jobs are not increased. Hazards such as cancer are now well documented and will be more striking as time goes on, regarding uranium workers. Some companies like Kerr McGee have shown an outright disregard for workers' health rights. Despite the fact that nuclear reactors have never worked to full capacity, projections up to 1990 show that even at full capacity, they could not provide more than 20% of our energy needs, yet they would increase our taxes and provide tremendous profits for the richest private utilities in the world.

In my mind someone who claims to have the citizen's fiscal interest at heart should take a better look at who owns the utilities, what their profits were for the past year, who has received subsidies to build reactors, and how much federal monies have been made available for them. Despite the fact that studies as early as 1957 showed that solar energy could be cheap, safe, and provide more jobs for people, over 95% of all funds for ERDA-the federal Energy Research and Development Association-have been spent on nuclear energy. The people who made these decisions often were exdirectors and officers of these corporations placed there by both Republican and Democrat administrations.

If the working class is to collect its due, it must control the decisions regarding the quality of life, the ownership of the utilities as a working space, and demand the right to good health under the law. While nuclear reactors will eventually be decommissioned at our expense because of their fiscal impractibility—no reactor has ever been built and insured on private investment alone; they all have required tax money subsidies while they retained private control of materials and profits—the health hazards will be with us much longer than the empty cooling towers. by the Environmental Protection Agency. There have been over a thousand documented leaks and work stoppages in the operation and transportation of radioactive substances, in the past fifteen years. These leaks are of undetermined size and their impact cannot be fully assessed. But all leaks will reach the food cycle.

Once in the food cycle they will reach our bloodstream or our children's bloodstream. This is an inevitable fact. In some places, cannisters that shouldn't have broken down in fifty thousand years are already leaking thousands of liquid radioactive wastes into the water table. The amount of particulate ingestion that can cause cancer is miniscule. EPA standards are based on individual doses because until the advent of radioactive waste being spilled into the general atmosphere and ground, this was the unit of consideration for health standards. Every scientist knows, however, that epidemics and health hazards have their impact measured not in terms of individual dosage but in terms of total dosage per total population. This will give a risk factor that will rise or fall with the percentage. Each of us is more or less susceptible to some disease. Radioactivity causes cancer and birth defects, but these will not show in the population for twenty to forty years. No matter what the dose per person, even "safe" doses according to EPA standards will cause some disease. The larger the exposure, the larger the incidence of illness. A small exposure to a

nents give arguments to the reactor and its possible leaking or explosiion, which is a definite possibility. But the greatest and most predictable problem of reactors will be in refinement, transportation and storage leaks. We cannot see cancer and birth defects as a crisis because they claim people without much fanfare. All radiation is considered a risk. The physician that advises a chest x-ray weighs it against the exposure. Pregnant women will be advised against even this small amount. The benefits must be weighed against the risks. When we know the incidence of lung cancer and the amount of exposure and the number of x-rays taken, we can decide if they are useful, and they almost always are. But radiation from reactors, from one leak alone, can surpass all the radiation from years of chest x-rays.

In fact, if reactors function with 99.999% efficiency, which is beyond any utility expectation, there would still be enough radiation produced in leaks without any on-line disasters that could cause almost 200,000 cancer deaths in the next 30 years.

The best way to consider the argument about explosions is to look at it from the utility point of view. When a pipe breaks in the cooling unit, the fission proceeds unchecked until a critical level is reached when a massive explosion can occur. In 1975, the Rasmussen report, a federally sponsored investigation into the hazards of such explosions, listed the effects as causing over a billion dollars in property what is a fraction of even the predictale damage according to official reports which would tend to consider the bottom minimum in damages.

Yet these same utilities that can't pay insurance receive subsidies for development, tax shelters and rate hikes in the form of our tax money and now want to retain control over nuclear fuel to be sold at higher rates in the future. One interesting statement that Dixie Lee Ray, governor of Washington state, floated to papers this year was the possibility of a breach in a pipe large enough to cause a possible core melt which could lead to an explosion was 1/300 per reactor per year. Now Ms. Ray is a pro-nuclear proponent who was on the Atomic Energy Commission which supervised the commissioning of reactors based on their safety for many years. By 1985 there will be 100 on-line reactors in the U.S. Simple mathematics show that this means that as many as one in three reactors could have a critical shut-down over a thirty year period. No wonder there isn't any sensible insurance company that is willing to insure nuclear reactors. Why should we?

Even with today's projections, conservation, geothermal and solar development could account for more energy than all reactors by 1990. There would be many more jobs, local control, and healthy workers and no threat to the environment. There would, however, be less profits for the huge corporations and less control over federal tax money and our future by a small number of people.



by Paul Yarnold

Dr. Krulewitch is in direct opposition to the humanist tradition cultivated in this country during the Revolutionary War of 1776 by the likes of Ben Franklin. Americans have supported a commitment to progress - a push for increasing technology and advancement - which has distinguished our country from all others.

He assails this tradition by: Rejecting any further development of nuclear fusion energy. He supports the suppression of Third World economic development (which is desperately begging for nuclear technology, and willing to pay for it), by flaunting an unrealistic appraisal of solar energy, and by failing to apply the scientific principle of "limited risk" to anything outside of the medical field.

• Krulewitch first insults the mentality of voters in general. He claims that utility companies can do just what they want, as long as they invest

large population can be as deadly as a large exposure to a small population. Any agency or scientist that says that radiation is harmless on the basis of the individual exposure is deliberately misleading the public because all professionals know that true epidemiological rates are based on total population exposure. money in the election process, and that taxpayers are robots with no ability to make up their own minds.

He opposes nuclear facilities because the facilities would provide fewer jobs than other electricity-producing plants, ignoring the crucial relationship between energy availability and industry's potential for hiring the labor force.

While making wild predictions for the future (based on data that are not included in his letter), Krulewitch assumes a fixed rate of change which assumes no new technological advances in the next fifteen years. For instance, his figures assume that breeder reactors will be prevented and that fusion energy will not be developed.

• In discussing health nazards, Krulewitch acknowledges that limited risks are justified within the field of medicine. The health care industry is responsible for the highest doses of radiation that most people receive. Yet he fails to apply this limited risk

damages and personal liability, wasting thousands of farm acres for generations as useless radioactive waste, causing five thousand immediate deaths and up to 20,000 deaths in thirty years due to cancer and leukemia. The incidence of increased birth defects would be too high to predict acccurately. There must be a good reason why insurance companies consider reactors such a bad risk that our tax money must be used to provide for approach to other projects under development by the scientific community, such as nuclear physics.

• He also ignores President Carter's return to coal production which is inevitable if nuclear technology and implementation are blocked.

Here we have some figures to think about: The federal government spends one billion dollars annually to care for disabled coalminers. There is little doubt that the cancer rate will increase sharply if we return to a heavier reliance on coal production.

• The most doubtful of Krulewitch's "alternatives" is the solar energy hoax which he has obviously bought lock, stock, and barrel. He produces no figures to back up the feasability of solar alternatives, yet he expects us to rely on this dream to save our necks. Dr. Eric Lerner of the Fusion Energy Research Foundation answers these naivities very succintly:

"Take as an example a solar energy continued on page 3

Nuclear energy is a tremendous swindle that will cause a grave danger to our health. If this is the risk that people want to take to provide profits for private utilities, we need to move swiftly to establish a value on human life, to decide who should have control of those decisions, and to rethink our priorities in the field of energy production.

Nuclear proponents point to the on-line record where no serious breach in containment has ever occurred in thousands of hours of operation. They claim that leaks that do occur regularly are not a hazard to the daily dose of radiation that each American is exposed to, a level set

In some plants workers have been brought back in after alarms have gone off and there have been no dangerous leaks identified, yet these workers have a higher rate of cancer than men in other professions. Yet industry claims no workers have been exposed to serious radiation levels. Nobel Prize winner Linus Pauling predicts that American stratospheric bombings in the 1950's alone will account for at least 50,000 cancer deaths in the United States by 1990. The point is that radiation is always lethal to some degree. Perhaps energy projections should include the cost of caring for all the diseased and sick that will result from radiation. The point is that nuclear propo-

Harry Krulewitch, M.D.

TORCH

Editor: Sally Oljar Associate Editor/Production Manager: Paul Yarmold Features: Michael Riley Culture: Jan Brown Sports: John Healy

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

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-linc.

"Forums" are intended to be essays contributed by TORCH readers. They must be limited to 750 words. Photography: Keith Young, Jeff Patterson, Ramona Fuller Advertising Manager: Mike Arnold Ad Sales: John Stewart, Ron Alderson, Bruce Knutson Copysetting: Nikki Brazy Circulation: Engene Mack

Production: Judy Sonstein. Sue Posseen, Marta Hogard, Judy Jordan

"Letters to the Editor" are intended as shortcommentaries 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.

express only his/her ophion. All correspondence must be typed and signed by the writer. Mall or bring all correspondence to: The TORCH, room 226, Center Building, 4000 East 30th Ave., Engene, Oregon, 97405. Phone 747-4501, ext. 234.

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TORCH memoranda memoranda memoranda

In protest of photos

To the Editor:

It is distrubing to see that the artistic enterprises here at Lane seem to still be focused in on a singular view of women in our socieity. We refer to the displays recently on view in the Center Building. One dealt with the essay approach of a woman "out of love" who finds her only answer in self-destruction. The second deals with a ""creative vaseline" process and uses a woman's body as one of its subjects. If other, more aware art is happening which presents a more realistic view of women, it would be an appreciated change for our eyes.

Gayle L. Bryan Susan Anow Anne Stewart Judy T. Nelson Dorothy J. Scheil Laura Houston Teresa Lofgren Vivian Julie Hart Robert C. Hoff Joan Campillo Frances Howard Julie Aspinnall Lamberts

Lee Pettigrew Shelley Jones Connié Clark Phoe Spencer izetta Hunter Mary Ellen Waunwright Gaile Fitzgerald Nathalia J. Smith Margie Holland

In defense of photos

Editor's Note: Photography instructor Eggert Madsen replies to the group of women protesting photosplay in the halls of the Center Building.

To the Editor:

If the twenty-two people who signed the above letter are interested in seeing "more aware" and "more realistic" views of women, perhaps the rest of the student body would like to see their interpretation. I propose a photo-graphic contest with "Women" as the theme. Ten finalists will be displayed in the Center Building. Details on the contest can be worked out between the Women's Awareness Center representative and the LCC photographic staff. I would like to add a personal note: I believe the photo story mentioned showed the woman in a very sympathetic light. Her choice of suicide as a way of dealing with her loss of love is a classic theme in literature, and therefore a reasonable theme for my student's photo story. The vaseline print was one of several done by women in my class and therefore an expression of that woman's creativity.

In closing I would like to say the letter above is an example of narrow-minded feminist inquisition; sorry for being redundant.

> Eggert Madsen **Photo Instructor**

To the Editor:

In today's modern world of electronic brains and bureaucratic bullshit it is rather difficult for one man to express an opinion, or much less, to communicate with a know-it-all computer. I would like to take this opportunity, however, as a financially-faced drop out of LCC to express the opinion that VA educational benefits are screwed.

Al Smart **Former Student**

Quarters vs Terms

To the Editor:

Not long ago we were introduced to the new math. You remember, 2 + n = 4. And succeedingly we progress through the math sequence on our way to a degree. Little was known, that after we thought we had completed our math requirements that we would be bombarded by a deluge or math figures and jargon known only to professors and instructors.

What I am referring to is the marvelous introductory lectures given the first class of each term. As the professors proceed down the page of the traditional syllabus, we find that the TERM is in fact a QUARTER. That was the easy part. You figure out the rest. The first half of the quarter must be something less than 1/8, and the second half something more than 1/8. So, when we get half way through the term we must be at 1/8. But that does not make sense, because two halves make one, and 1/8 and 1/8 only equals 1/4.

So, when we get to 4, and you think you are finished with the term, you still have 3/4 of the term left to complete.

Even if there are four seasons in the year that does not justify calling a TERM a QUARTER. So I resolve that we call all QUARTERS, TERMS, and leave the fractions to the Math Department.

> Stephen DeLay **A Concerned Student**

continued from page 2

Nuclear power is worth the risk

collector capable of supplying New York City with the 10,000 megawatts of electrical demand it now requires. Using the most efficient designs (which focus sunlight from thousands of huge mirrors on a boiler to generate electricity), maximum₄conversion efficiencies of 30 percent could be achieved, or 60 watts of produced power for every square meter of mirror. For 10,000 megawatts, 160 square kilometers of mirrors would be required. Including access roads and other space, a total of about 320 square kilometers or 130 square miles (more than one-third of the total area of New York City) would have to be used for this glass pyramid! Approximately 4 million tons of glass, steel, and concrete would be consumed in its construction and more than one million man-years of labor would be required. The minimum capital requirements would be \$100 billion dollars. (By comparison, nuclear energy for all of-New York's electricity supply would cost less than \$10 billion.)

• In supporting the efforts of nuclear scientists, one acknowledges that the economic potential exists to feed the world's starving -- who are left to suffer and die -- because we will not make the adjustments that would give them a chance to survive. Krulewitch seems preoccupied with his hard-earned tax dollars. The disservice he performs by his isolationist global outlook is compounded by the questionable statistics he throws around.

• His stand on the effects of radioactivity is a familiar scare tactic, but it holds little water when we deal with the scientific facts.

Background radiation for the average US citizen amounts to some 250 millirems per year, according to Dr. P. Beckman, Professor of Electrical Engineering at the University of Colorado. Half this radiation is due to natural sources; most of the rest can be

attributed to medical equipment. Nuclear plants would add 0.003 millirems to this total - an amount Beckman calls "piddling," like "a fly sneezing in the wind.'

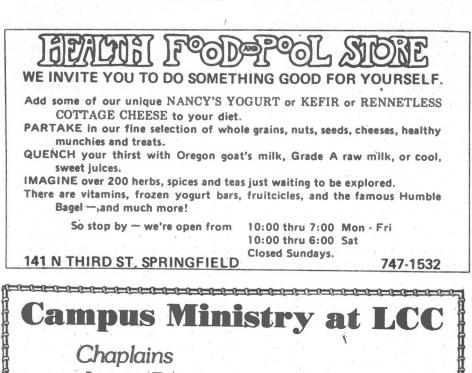
• Utility companies control nuclear energy in this country - but they have no wish to develop it to its full potential; an unlimited energy source such as fusion would put their escalating profits on a diminishing scale.

Is there a better way to control new technology than to own it outright? Come on, Dr. Krulewitch. How many new ideas do the automotive corporations purchase - and file away - solely to prevent their competition from implementing them? Others have expressed this analysis better that I could, so I will quote Eric Lerner further:

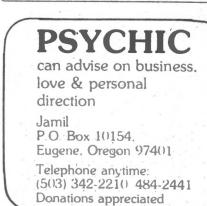
What or who, then, is behind the hullabuloo about 'cheap solar energy?'

It is the same interests as those that oppose nuclear energy - those banks and their foundations who fear cheap energy and high wages and who push by any means possible for expensive energy, like solar, and for slave wages. It is the same interests who are willing to gut the U.S. and world economy to finance their debt payments. No scientist, trade unionist or businessman should be suckered by the solar energy schemes of these banks.

We of course must colonize space. We will colonize Mars and beyond, not with tiny self contained villages but with vast new cities and whole new nations. And we will not use solar power to do it. We will not gather up, at a respectful distance, tiny bits of fusion energy from the sun, like superstitious cavemen too fearful to go near a fire. We will bring the power of the sun fusion power - to earth, tamed and concentrated in thermonuclear fusionreactors. We will then use that fusion power to expand into the universe."









James Dieringer and Norm Metzler

Contact through Student Activities, Center Building or LCC Restaurant near the elevator

"WE'RE HERE FOR YOU."

Travolta Shines in Disco Dancing

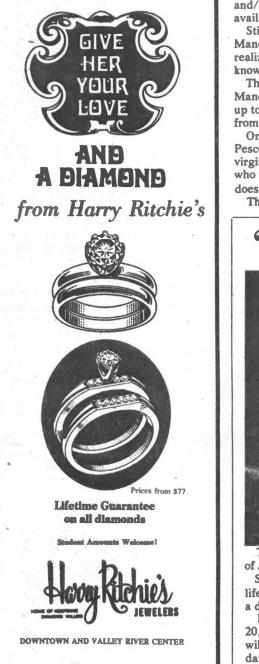
Film Review by Jan Brown

Right

John Travolta's body is beautiful. It deserves the near nude shots it gets in Saturday Night Fever.

And Travolta has the intelligence and ability to maneuver the magnificent body he was given. His energy abounds on the dance floor as Tony Manero, a charismatic, unwordly, undereducated, ladies' manchild of Brooklyn's disco orientated youth.

A story about disparagement, Saturday Night Fever is currently showing at



Cinema World. It captures the tragedy of the masses of American youth who are intellectually stifled, trapped inside their own subculture. They emulate many of

the negative aspects of adult society. During the week Manero is a good Italian boy who works in a paint store and eats pork chops and spaghetti at home, while listening to his parents praise his older brother, a Catholic priest.

On the weekend nights, however, Manero haunts 2001, a hustle hang-out. The disco joint is a meat market-body exchange where Brooklyn disco freaks vent their sexual frustrations by dancing and/or picking up and poking the first available partners.

Still, it is the only solace or challenge in Manero's life. It is here that Manero realizes his abilities. He can dance, he knows it, and everyone there knows it.

The girls and boys alike worship Manero in this element. The girls snivel up to him asking, "Can I wipe the sweat from your forehead, Tony?"

One girl, Annette, played by Donna Pescow, is particularly touching as the virgin who wants to be Tony's girl, and who will do anything to be near him. She doesn't remain a virgin long, though.

The youths take their drugs, and copu-

late in the back seat of a car, taking turns waiting for the back seat, and usually waiting for the same girl.

Yet the youths seem to feel inwardly bad about their bestial indulgences. They express their ignorance, naivete. They long for another way to appreciate themselves. And this is the tragedy; the lack of awareness of anything else they might make of their lives.

Travolta puts in an impeccable performance in Fever, his first film.

On the other hand, Karen Lynn Gorney, as Manero's 20 year old dance partner, leaves a lot to be desired. For one thing Gorney is 32, and looks it. And her performance is thin, a mere silhouette of Stephanie, the girl who cracks the door to a broader spectrum of living in Tony Manero's otherwise limited existence. But Gorney's rendition is the only major weakness in the film.

The music performed by the Bee Gee's is their best yet. Already number one on the AM charts is "How Deep Is Your Love." But it is "Staying Alive" that tells it all, summing up the plight of Tony Manero and friends in its thematic lyrics. "Ain't going no where

won't somebody help me, Just stayin' alive."



The Maude I Kerns Art Center, 1910 East 15th in Eugene, will present "The Belle of Amherst" beginning January 13, 1978.

Starring Priscilla Lauris, "The Belle of Amherst" is a one-person play based on the life of the 19th century American poetess Emily Dickinson. The show just completed a dinner theatre engagement at Eugene's Valley River Inn in November.

Performance dates at the Maude I. Kerns Art Center are January 13, 14, 15, 19, 20, 21, 22, 26, 27, 28, 29 in the 100-seat display gallery. Admission is \$4 and tickets will go on sale to the general public January 2 at the Backstage, a downtown Eugene dancewear and theatrical supply store.

Jan. 12, 19 **Three winter** theatre and music attractions

"The Real Inspector Hound" will open February 3 at the Preforming Arts Theatre. The play opens the LCC winter theatre season under Stan Elberson's direction.

Preformance times are Feb. 3, 4, 10, 11 at8p.m. and Feb. 5 at 5 p.m. All tickets are \$3

Oregon Repertory Theatre presents the Welsh poet Dylan Thomas' only play, "Under the Milk Wood," to begin their 1978 season of five productions. "Under Milk Wood" opens January 19 and plays evenings and matinees through February 5.

Evening performances at 8:00 p.m. of "Under Milk Wood" are: January 19, 20, 21, 22, 26, 27, 28, 29; February 2, 3, 4, and 5. Matinee performances at 2:00 p.m. are: January 21, 25 and 28; February 1 and 4. The ticket price for Thursday and Sunday night shows is \$3.00; Friday and Saturday nights, \$4,00. Matinees are \$2.50 For information and reservations, call the ORT box ofice at 485-1946.

Other productions scheduled in the Oregon Repertory Theatre Winter/Spr-ing season are: "That Championship Season," opening February 16; "Beauty and the Beast," opening March 16; "Remembrances in the Louisville Harem," opening April 13, and "Count Dracula," opening May 11.

The Pleasure Jazz Sextet is coming to the Eugene Hotel for 5 nights in the Lounge Wednesday through Sunday, January 11 through 15.

Pleasure, Fantasy Recording artists, from Portland, Oregon, have recorded three albums for Fantasy. Their latest release "Joyous" has unofficially sold over 200,000 copies and their fourth album for Fantasy will be released this month.

The sextet, with Michael and Donald Hepburn on keyboards, Nathaniel Phillips on bass, Bruce Carter on drums and Bruce Smith on congas, is a great vehicle that displays the strong musicianship that has moved members of Pleasure into the studio backing up other artists like flutist/reedman Ronnie Laws.

Music starts at 9:30 nightly with a \$1.50 cover Wednesday and Sunday and \$2.00 on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. For further information contact Jeffrey

Ross at 344-1461, ext. 207.

HIS COULD BE YOUR DAY

It's the day the Air Force RO. J counselors will visit Lane Community College to talk about AFROTC programs.

It's the day you can hear more about a two, three or four-year scholarship that pays all tuition, books and lab fees, plus \$100 each month. It's the day you can learn about working your way to a commission in the Air Force . . . and all that goes with it.

It's the day the AFROTC counselor will tell you about a great way to serve your country and yourself, and about how you can continue work toward an advanced degree after entering active duty as an Air Force officer.

So, when the counselor arrives, ask questions . . . about pay . . . promotions . . . opportunities . responsibilities. There's no obligation, and you might be getting closer to a scholarship that will help you reach your goals, no matter how high you've got them set.



Jan. 17 (1-3) Business Dept. Jan. 23 (1-3) Science Dept.

or call: Capt. Don Travis 686-3107

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Assembling An Art Show; Time, Energy and Funding



Story and photos by Tim Leonard

I happened to stop by the LCC Art Gallery last Thursday around 9:30 p.m. and found the walls bare, stacks of prints in and out of shipping containers and five people in different positions discussing the partitioned wall which lay in fragments at their feet.

They were preparing the exhibition of sculpture, drawings and original prints for the opening on the following day.

Howard Hoy, LCC sculpture instructor, asked if I would help lift the display wall when adjustments had been made. Sure, I said, realizing that any assistance would be better than none. We gathered at strategic points and gently raised the material into an upright position. Then the fun began.

Like elements of a painting which apply themselves separately to form a complete work, we branched off into various areas.

Aholah Arzah, a student at Portland State University and Susan Nelson, a teaching assistant in the LCC Art Department, went about bringing their various works out into the open, discussing wall locations and starting to hang them.

Greg Smith, an LCC art student, brought out his paint and gave the partition a fresh coat of beige. Ray Nelson, a pottery student on an independent study, gave his assistance cutting boards, nailing studs, assembling the pieces and cleaning the display case, among other things.

Hoy had unpacked the crates and we set about making the measurements to allow for the height and viewing of visitors.

The prints, which represent first edition award originals by Northwest artists, were selected from over 300 entires in recent competition. The Oregon Arts Commission worked with the Oregon Arts Foundation and the Washington Arts Commission in selecting the prints.

One Eugene artist, Lorraine R. Krof is featured with a piece entitled "Down Commonwealth" which depicts a neighborhood with clouds flowing over, giving depth and perspective.

Another print entitled "Tribunal" by Porter is actually an embossed etching. In it we see three large, dark figures which could represent the tribunal. They stand facing the accused, cast in a lighter tone with one member holding a dual face

forward. The accused shows two faces, one peering from behind the old which has been pulled off. Under the main characters are the court jesters, one carries a platter with faces lying flat and looking at the accused. Another jester appears in the background holding another face up to the figure in white.

As we worked our way around the wall Hoy kept a sharp eye out for size, color, and space considerations giving a wellbalanced look to the final placements. Aholah and Susan worked together placing Susan's cast sculptures along one wall complementing the pen and ink drawings of Arzah.

Nelson talked about her dream mask series. "What makes it a series is that the idea, imagery and materials are related and tied together. The idea of the masks originated in the human potential movement and they serve a purpose which is not necessarily negative.

She continued, "In early society masks had a place in the social structure and I think artists reveal themselves in their work. I think my work is really personal and containing elements of my personal



"What you expect,

that you shall find"

Aristotle



reality." When asked about people's reaction to seeing her art Susan answered distinctly, "People should bring what they want or don't want when they view art.

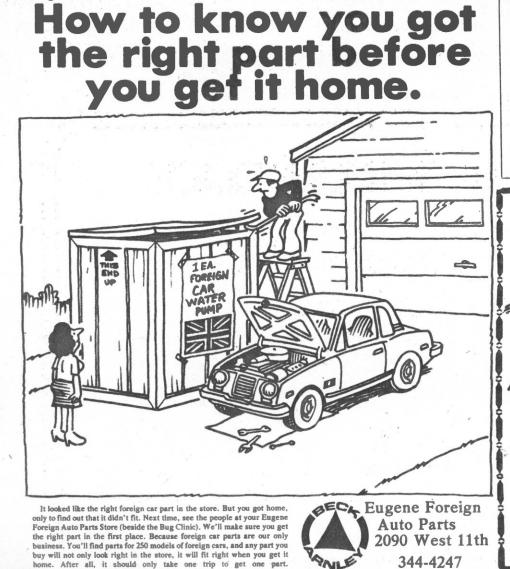
Smith, finishing up with the painting, brought out a ladder and adjusted the tungsten halogen lights, bringing them into position to provide optimum efficien-

With the lighting taken care of, Nelson and friends poured the sand around the bases of her sculpture statues, spirit heads and long slender bodies; assisted Aholah in the relocation of her bronze and cast metals; and surveyed the scene making any necessary changes.

Then, with the four hour transformation complete and the opening less than a day away, we gathered our coats and left the gallerv hehind

Oh, yes, before me forgets, the exhibit will be available .or viewing until the 26th and is open, com 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. Monday thr ugh Thursday and from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Friday. You ought to see it.





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Men's basketball team **Titans outmuscle foes** In-depth look at the

by John Healy

Line 'em up on a football field, and you've got a small college dream team. Five players over 6-5. Six players tipping the scales at 200 pounds. All as strong as oxen.

And intelligent, willing to sacrifice individual stardom for team success. The type of athletes football coaches look for when putting together an offensive line.

Fortunately for Dale Bates, LCC men's basketball coach, Bill Schaefers, Keith Baltzer, Dennis Immonen, Kurt Reuter, Tom Bird, and Jeff Rodenburg decided to play basketball here instead of using their combined bulk on a football field.

Bates' burly front line has carried the Titans to a dazzling 14-2 record this season, and as of last Saturday night, they were sitting atop the Oregon Community College Assn. (OCCAA) standings with a 4-0 record.

Quite an accomplishment when you consider that the Titans finished last season with a 14-15 record and a share of fourth in the OCCAA.

"The inside game is our strength," explains Bates, speaking of his immense front line that seems to thunder and crash over opponents like the storm waves that frequently wreak havoc upon the Oregon Coast.

"We're not really that quick this year, so we've had to rely on a pattern offense and working the ball inside."

Bates attributes much of his team's success to experience -- six sophomores are on this year's roster, five at forward or center.

The Titans' all-sophomore starting front line features 6-5, 205 pound Baltzer at center. Baltzer, the team's leading rebounder, is currently averaging 13.6 points and 8.0 rebounds a game and is described by Bates as a "real cog on our team -- he's much stronger inside this year, and his defense has improved."

Flanking Baltzer at the forward positions are Bill Schaefers, a 6-6, 200 pound transfer from Mt. Hood CC, and "quick" forward Steve Halverson, at 6-4 and 185 pounds the team's smallest, but quickest forward.

"Steve is one of our best free throw shooters, and his ballhandling and offensive skills have improved," says Bates.

Halverson is hitting 13.9 points and pulling down 5.1 rebounds a game, but has had problems shooting from the field, averaging only 41 per cent.

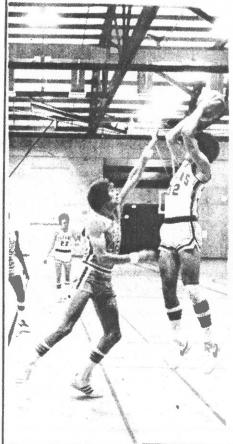
Hampered by an ankle injury, Schaefers has been inconsistent at times, according to Bates, but his outside shooting and rebounding ability have proved valuable to the Titans. Schaefers is currently scoring 11 points a game and hanling down 6.7 rebounds.

Lane's top three rebounders and scorers all play on the team's front line, so one tends to forget about the Titans' backcourt after watching the big men ripping down missed shots and forcing their way inside for easy lay-ins. Bates hasn't forgotten about his starting guards, Pat Fendall and son Rodger Bates.

"I think they are two of the best guards in the league," he declares, "and I'm sure they are the two top freshmen guards."

Bates and Fendall direct the Titans fastbreak when the opportunity arises, generally after one of their larger teammates latches onto a defensive rebound.

"We don't have much speed," empha-



Forward Bill Schaefers shoots against Blue Mountain.... photo by Jeff Patterson

sizes coach Bates, "but our board play is much. better this year and we have a bunch of good ballhandlers and passers who finish the break well."

Bates, a 6-3 freshman from North Eugene's state champion AAA club, is one of the team's best all-around players, "capable of playing several positions."

He leads the team in assists (4) and steals (2), in addition to scoring 10.6 points a game, and uses his height well on the boards.

Injured early last season and then redshirted, Fendall (6-0) shoots well (7.6 points a contest) and is a good ballhandler and defensive player.

"They both play good pressure defense," says Bates of his two starting guards, both averaging over two steals a game.

Providing support at guard is 6-0 continued to page 7

In-depth look at the women's basketball team: short but quick

by John Healy

Only three of the players on the LCC women's basketball team measure more than 5-5.

DeAnn Baltzer stands 5-11, while teammates Cindy Corkum and Lori Quick go 5-8 and 5-6 respectively.

Tall. Very tall.

Especially when one considers their teammates, who seem to skitter and crash and bounce about the basketball



.....and Coach Sue Thompson directs the women's team. photo by Tim Leonard

court like swarms of angry gnats, forever dwarfed by competitors that seem to tower over them like forests of giant redwoods.

Benita Benigni stands 5-2, as does Kathie Pearson and Joy Rhoads. Lis Melevin and Kelly Smith are 5-3, and Gail Rogers is 5-4 and Tammy Walket scales 5-5.

Coach Sue Thompson believes her team is "one of the smallest" in the Northwest Conference Women's Sports Assn. (NCWSA), the four team league of which the Titans are a member.

On the other hand, Thompson would stack her mighty mites against just about any other team when it comes to quickness, outside shooting, and determination.

The women's team looked to be loaded with height in pre-season scrimmages, with two outstanding 6-1 high school players trying out for the team with 5-11 Baltzer, sister of Keith Baltzer, starting center on the men's team.

Both 6-1 players didn't make the team, Baltzer moved into the starting center slot, and 5-3 Smith and 5-6 Quick were tabbed as the starting forwards.

Quick has been sharing one forward

nating at the two starting guard positions.

Thompson has her players run a pick and roll or "continuous motion" offense, similar to the Oregon men's team. The Titans utilize a lot of screens, particularly on the outside, where Thompson has a trio of deadly shooters in Smith, Melevin, and Rogers.

"We have a lot of good outside shooters who can hit from anywhere in the 10-15 foot range," says the women's coach.

The Titans' reliance on their outside shooting has come as a result of the zone defenses that have faced LCC in every game this season.

"Other teams are playing a zone against us because of our lack of height," analyzes Thompson, "so most of our scoring has come from the outside."

"We've been outrebounded in all of our games this year, so we have to work for good positioning and high percentage shots."

It is on defense that LCC's lack of height is more than compensated for by the Titans' strength -- their quickness.

"We prefer a man to man defense because of our quickness," says the Titans' coach, "and due to our height problems, which prevent us from always using a zone."

Her players run a 1-2-2 zone press after an LCC basket, and then all back into a 2-2 zone with the closest player to the ball picking up that opposing player.

"The press is very good for us. We have been able to score after forcing turnovers, and it forces opponents off balance."

Lane plays in the NCWSA with Mt. Hood, Clackamas, and Clark, last season's league champion. The Titans won ten consecutive games enroute to a 15-2 regular season record last year and a second place finish in the league. They then finished fifth at the regional tournament in Kallspell, Montana, ending the season with an overall record of 16-4.

The women's team was defeated in their first three games this season, losing to Linfield 62-36, Linn-Benton 61-44, and Lower Columbia 79-68, but rebounded Saturday night with a 58-43 win over the Oregon junior varsity.

Look for more than a few teams to be thrown off balance this year by Thompson's swarm of mini-Titans.

No redwood in its right mind would argue with a 5-2 buzzsaw that is intent on stealing the ball.

You might get toppled in the process.

Profiles of each of the team's players are as follows:

DeAnn Baltzer, 5-11 freshman, Pleasant Hill, Center

"Real green," strongpoint is defense, needs work on her shooting. Has had trouble adjusting to more physical college game, has gotten into foul trouble in nearly every game. Strong inside player, jumps and rebounds well, particularly on defensive board. "We're working on her jump shot -- we have adjusted our offense to her against taller teams," says Thompson. Averaging 7.0 points, 7.2

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ACROSS THE FREEWAY FROM THE COLLEGE MUST BE 21 spot lately with Rogers, and Rhodes, Melevin, and Corkum have been alter-



rebounds per game. Kelly Smith, 5-3 freehman, Springfield, forward

Makes up for her lack of height with quickness, excellent ball handling, and solid outside shooting. "Natural ballplayer," takes good shot selection, provides good floor leadership, makes few if any turnovers. Penetrates to the basket as well as anyone on the team, top free-throw shooter (68 per cent). Averaging 10.2 points per game.

Lori Quick, 5-6 freshman, Springfield, forward

Great team player, provides strong help under boards; tough, aggressive defensive player, likes to shoot short jumper from the baseline. Has had trouble with fouling. Most valuable basketball player at Springfield H.S. Averaging 3.2 points per game.

continued to page 7

- usu -Men's basketball team solidifies league lead



Titan basketball center Keith Baltzer scored 27 points and pulled down 25 rebounds in two games last week and was named OCCAA player of the week as he led Lane to an 87-73 victory over Chemekata Community College and a 90-66 win over Blue Mountain Community College.

The victories increased Lane's league record to 4-0 and their season record to 14-2. Lane is now alone at the top of the league as previously unbeaten Chemekata fell victim to the Titan's tenacious defence and fiery inside play.

"We played solid defence the whole game," commented coach Darrell Bates. We moved the ball around and had a fine running game."

The Titans took the lead from the very start of the game and never gave it up. They led at halftime by eight points, 40-32. The second half was a repeat of the first as the Titans outscored Chemekata by six, finalizing the score at 87-73,

"The key to the game was our holding their big men's scoring down," added Bates. "We held their center Keith Williams to 23 points and forward Ron

Allen to 10 points. The week before they combined for 71 points.'

In the team scoring department, Baltzer was high point man with 17. Roger Bates and Steve Halverson both scored in double figures with 16 points each.

Against Blue Mountain Baltzer also led the team in scoring with 20 points and he led the Titans in rebounding with 15.

"This was Baltzer's finest game as a Titan" said Bates.

Baltzer scored 12 of his points in the first half as Lane went into the locker room with a 49-26 lead.

'We played good defence and with intensity in the first 20 minutes," explained Bates.

In the second half the bench took over and forward Bill Schaeffers came through with 10 points and 5 rebounds to help Lane to its 90-66 finish.

The Titans will be going for win number six against Southwest Oregon tomorrow night at home at 8 p.m.



by John Healy

nore Mike Kay muscles inside for

Gale Rogers, 5-4 sophomore, North

Team co-captain, good leadership,

Titans best outside "longball shooter,"

hits from 15-18 feet with regularity, top

free-throw shooter in 1976-77. Averaging

Lisa Melevin, 5-3 freshman, South

MVP in state playoff game; called by

Thompson "one of our best defensive

players," forces turnovers, good outside

shooter, drives well on pass from

teammates, second best on team in field

goal percentage. Played three sports in

high school, all-state pitcher in softball

at South Eugene. Averaging 8.2 points

Cindy Corkum, 5-8 sophomore, Spring-

Eugene Register-Guard's "Most Valu-

able Girl Basketball Player'' (Lane

County), played in state tournament

three years. Best ballhandler on team,

uses height extremely well when driving

to the hoop. Quick, can drive left or right,

plays point when Titans run a full-court

press on defense. Good on short range

jumpers, hits offensive boards well, team

co-captain. Averaging 4.2 points, 5.0

Joy Rhoads, 5-2 sophomore, Newport,

Thompson calls her the team "spark-plug," has "improved immensely" since

last season. Biggest plus is her attitude,

says her coach. Quick, determined

ballplayer, provides experience and

knowledge, beginning to shoot more.

Second on the team in assists. Started

first two games -- recovering from two

sprained ankles. Averaging 5.5 points per

Tammy Walker, 5-5 freshman, Pleasant

Good all-around player, uses height well when rebounding, working on

photo by Tim Leonard

continued from page 6

Sopho

Profiles

Eugene, forward

5.0 points per game.

Eugene, guard

per game.

field, guard

rebounds per game.

guard

game.

Hill, forward

two.

The women's basketball team turned a pair of early leads into two home-court victories last week to end a three game losing streak. Forward Kelly Smith's outside shooting and DeAnn Baltzer's inside play helped lift the Titans to victory over the Oregon JV's 58-43 Saturday night.

Tuesday night, 5-8 guard Cindy Corkum

The Titans surged to an early 6-0 lead

Oregon stayed within six points of LCC throughout much of Saturday's contest until the Titans ripped off a 10-0 spurt midway through the second half to take a 50-34 lead.

- continued from page 6

sophomore Jerry Applebee, second on the team in assists.

At the center and forward spots are three freshmen -- Tom Bird, 6-5, 190 pounds from Ashland; Kurt Reuter, 6-5, 205 pounds, from Springfield; and Jeff Rodenburg, 6-3, 200 pounds from Coquille -- to provide depth to the Titans' inside game, plus two sophomores out of North Eugene -- Mike Kay, 6-5 and 205 pounds, and Dennis Immonen, 6-3 and 200 pounds.

According to Dale Bates, it's this depth that has provided the key to the Titans' success thus far.

"We play all ten kids," he explains, "and they all contribute."

Amazingly, everyone except Halvorsen school.

The constant shuttling of players

OIT had whittled LCC's lead down to four (29-25) early in the second half by going to a half-court and then full-court press. Corkum and Baltzer each hit two buckets from the floor to turn back the Hustlin' Owls bid as the Titans built an insurmountable 42-26 lead. Lane faces the OCE JV's Friday night

and Central Oregon next Wednesday in a pair of home games scheduled to begin at 6 p.m.

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Center DeAnn Baltzer hits a short jump

Wrestlers downed in first meet by John Healy

Forced to forfeit two matches because of injuries and a lack of wrestlers, Lane's wrestling team fell to Umpqua 33-13 Saturday in an away meet.

Three Titans won their matches against Umpgua. Joe McFadden (142) won 10-2, Dennis Randazzo (126) scored a 7-3 victory, and Lou Christian (177) won by default when his opponent was injured.

The Titans forfeited at 150 and 158 pounds, while Lane grapplers Jim Randazzo(118), Doug Marbes (134), James Stejskal (167), Rick Klohn (190), and Vance Lewis (Hwy) all lost their matches.

The wrestlers take on Linfield Friday evening at 6 p.m. in LCC's auxiliary gym.

LCC's first meet of the season on Jan. 6 with Chemeketa was canceled when Creed learned that Chemeketa had dropped wrestling this year because of lack of interest.

Tommorrow's meet against Linfield was scheduled at the last minute when Southwestern Oregon canceled its scheduled match with the Titans because of a low turnout at pre-season wrestling



scored 13 points and grabbed 13 rebounds as LCC overpowered Oregon Institute of Technology (OIT) 46-32 to push their pre-season record to 2-3.

over Oregon less than a minute after the opening tipoff, and against OIT they moved to a quick 8-0 margin on two baseline jumpers by Corkum and baskets by Smith and Baltzer.

Men's b-ball

(Alaska) hails from an Oregon high

shooting touch. Averaging 2.7 points and 5.2 rebounds per game. Kathie Pearson, 5-2 sophomore, Klamath Union, forward

Transfer from Southern Oregon; didn't play basketball last year. Leads team in assists, rarely gets into foul trouble. Averaging 1.2 points and 2.0 rebounds per game.

Benita Benigni, 5-2 sophomore, Joliet West, guard or forward

Transfer from College of St. Francis, Joliet, Illinois. MVP and leading scorer in high school. Lettered in six sports in high school. Started first game this season; quick, "fearless" driver, passes well to open teammate. Adjusting to Titans' team offense, having problems shooting from the field, but very accurate on free-throws. Averaging 5.0 points per game.

allows the Titans to remain relatively fresh throughout the game. Fresh players mean intensity and few mental errors. That combination has given LCC's defensive efforts notoriety within the league -- Lane has led the OCCAA in defense for the last three years, and Bates is aiming for a fourth crown. They play a man to man defense, but often switch to full court pressure to rattle

an opponent.

you.

"Our kids work hard and take pride in their defense," says Bates, who often inserts ballplayers into the starting lineup because of their defensive efforts. Imagine having to play a team built like the Pittsburgh Steelers who play defense like Oregon's "Kamikaze" Ducks.

It's enough to send shudders through

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Hepatitis: danger in A or B

"I've been exposed to hepatitis. Can you give me a shot?" In the Student Health Services, this request is not uncommon.

Hepatitis is a fairly common disease in Lane County and in Oregon. Nationally, only V.D., mumps, and measles rank above hepatitis in numbers of cases reported annually.

Whether you need to "take a shot" for it is determined by what kind of hepatitis you contacted and how you contacted it.

There are two kinds of viral hepatitis -- Type A, previously known as infectious hepatitis, and Type B, previously known as serum hepatits. Viral hepatitis is a broad term that includes these two distinct kinds of hepatitis.

Symptoms of viral hepatitis are both generalized and intestinal and usually include a sick feeling, fever, muscle

aches, fatugue, headache, nausea with or without vomiting, abdominal pain, dark urine, and sometimes jaundice (yellow skin and eyeballs).

Hepatitis is a virus that affects the liver. The disease is contagious. Hepatitis A is most often spread by close personal contacts, and indirectly through virus contaminated food and water. Good handwashing with soap and water before eating and after going to the toilet is the best way to stop the spread of the disease. Ill individuals should be advised not to prepare food for others during the time the disease can be transmitted. Household cleanliness, use of separate toothbrushes, washcloths and towels, care in disposal of vomit or fecal materials prevent the spread of hepatitis.

Immune serum globulin (gamma globulin) gives protection against the clinical manifestations of Hepatitis A

when administered within two weeks after exposure. It does not completely prevent hepatitis, but it makes the disease less severe. It is administered intra-muscularly in a dose which varies according to body weight.

The Hepatitis B virus can enter the body orally or through the skin. Contaminated blood is most often involved. Persons with a history of Hepatitis B should not donate blood. Again, good personal hygiene and thorough hand-washing, especially after handling blood-contaminated items, is the best way to control the disease.

The treatment is rest, a low fat diet, seeking and eliminating the source of infection, and instruction in good hygiene to control the spread of the disease. Gamma Globulin shots are administered to people who have had close contact with the infected individuals as a prevention measure.

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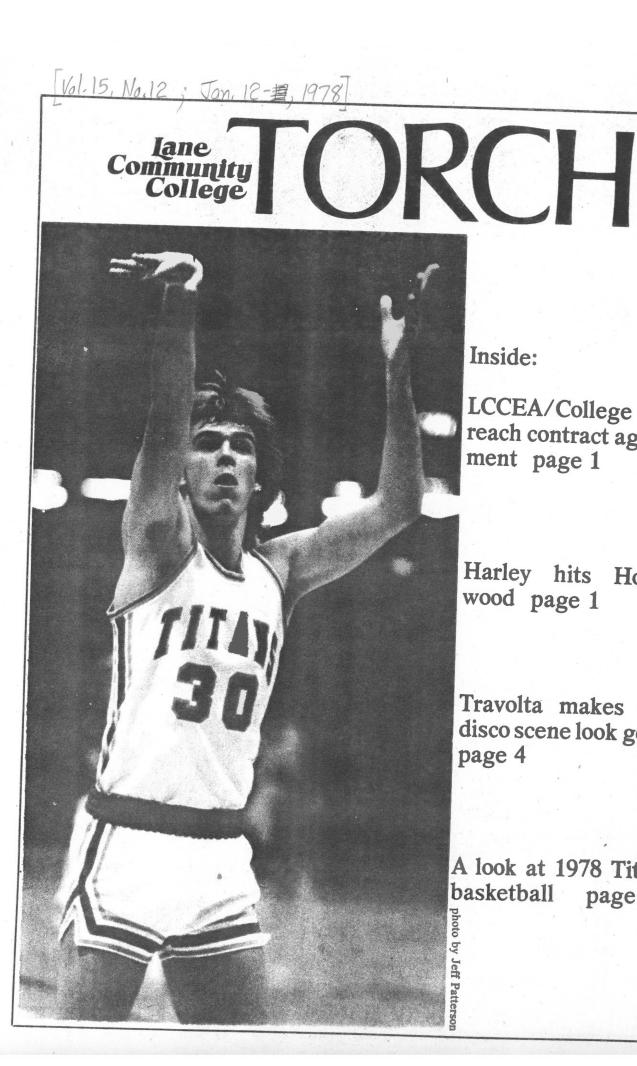
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