

lane  
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# torch

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Photo by Dennis Tachibana

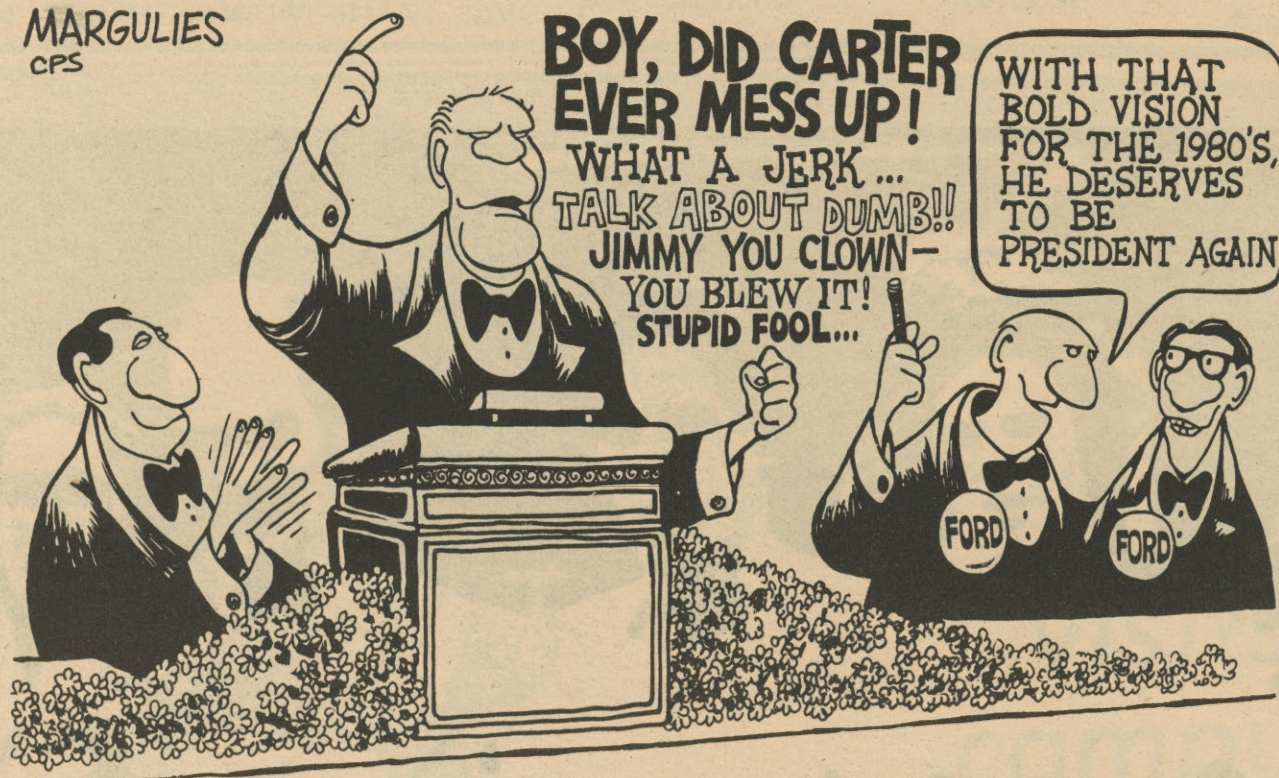
Nov-15-1979



# free for all

## editorials»opinions»letters

MARGULIES  
CPS



## Editor answers 'ethics' charges

Well over a dozen people -- foreign and American, students and staff members -- have criticized The TORCH for last week's feature story revealing some of the personal views of one Iranian student.

My decision to run the article, written by News Editor Lucy White, has been called "irresponsible journalism" (see Irene Parent's letter), "validation of Fascist views" (according to one American student), and "too controversial for a student newspaper" (as one classified staff member put it).

I believe that the readers of The TORCH have the right to understand my attitude about the purpose of a newspaper -- whether college or community.

Readers should also be aware that while The TORCH is a student-run publication, it operates under the same Oregon Code of Ethics for Journalism as the Eugene Register-Guard, The Oregonian, or any other newspaper.

Journalism is often accused of being "event-oriented" -- of reporting only what happens and not the reasons behind the events. But news is a report of "situations" -- not just events. Take the following example:

In 1967, the Kerner Commission discussed "event reporting" in regards to the Detroit and Newark race riots. In its report, the commission found that the mass media had accurately reported the "event," but failed to communicate "a sense of degradation, misery, and hopelessness of living in the ghetto" to their predominantly white audience. They failed to report or explore the "situation."

According to "Introduction to Mass Media" by Agee, Ault and Emery, "It was generally admitted that the media had not properly prepared the American people for an understanding of social unrest."

In the article "America through an Iranian's eyes," the TORCH tried to explore the problems of prejudices among different nationalities. We tried to make it very clear the "Eli" (the pseudonym used in the story) was not being presented as a "typical" Iranian, nor that her views were "typical."

In the way the story was written, we pointed out -- and emphasized -- her stereotypical and prejudicial judgments and her contradictions.

While she is not representative of the international students I have talked with since the article was printed, she is still entitled to her opinions, and she still has the right to express them -- even if I disagree.

And that right has no time limit. Complaints of "poor timing" have no basis. When are stereotypes, prejudices or criticisms ever well timed?

As TORCH editor, I will continue to seek out more opinions. And I, through The TORCH, will permit students to vent their frustrations and fears, even if the words seem less than judicious and may not soothe those who fear differing opinions.

I would rather have pressures released through printed discussions than permit them to remain silent, repressed, simmering until they boil.

*Sarah Jenkins*

TORCH Editor

## Fourteen years work wiped out

For the past 14 years I have attempted to build bridges of friendship between the countries represented by the international students on our campus. In one ill-timed and ridiculous article you have wiped out much of the good will we have been able to build.

To print such an inflammatory article at the present time is truly irresponsible journalism. To take one person's stereotyped opinion of other cultures (of which she obviously knows little) and print it as indicative of how international students view America and each other is most unfair to a group who adds so much to our school and community. Since we all live on the same planet we should encourage positive cultural sharing so that we might all live together peacefully.

I would hope that those in charge of making decisions on what is to appear in The TORCH would manifest more mature judgment in the future than they did in printing this article.

Irene L. Parent

International Student Advisor

## Appeals made to stop rape

I am appealing to the men of this community. I am tired of RAPE. It is such a vicious and contemptuous act. RAPE, to me, stands alone as the ultimate in sadism.

I never have to fear being RAPED. Sure, there are times I am afraid of being attacked by a man; but, I stand a better chance walking on a street alone at night without being molested than any woman does on the same street, day or night.

Women have to plan every move they make, watch for signs around them, constantly be alert, travel in groups at night. Women are not even safe in the confines of their own home. (53% of reported forcible RAPE in Oregon takes place in a private dwelling.) And why? Because men, as a culture, hurt women. But, imagine for a moment that the table was turned.

Have you seen the movie "Alien"? Then, imagine that creature they

concocted lives on earth. In fact, women are that creature; except that most of the time women look like women and carry out their everyday business as they see fit. There are unpredictable instances, however, in which a woman will turn into that sleazy creature, attack a man, and then slink off to return to her former self. The assaults are always unprovoked, but, none-the-less, very real and they occur every day -- often while the man is at home, asleep.

Now, we men know it is women exclusively that attack us, but it seems that not all women carry "the rage." Yet, we can seldom tell who does and who does not, so we must be cautious of all women.

To make things worse, imagine there is a subtle cultural acceptance of women letting out "the rage" on men. And "the rage" is heinous. When the "thing" attacks, it knows no mercy. Its forte is torture and it delivers it well. And when it is through, it is water in the wind whether or not the man is still alive.

We men, as a culture, have this ill-conceived notion that we possess power and privilege over women. One of its more brutal manifestations is RAPE. Broadly speaking, RAPE is a male privilege, power trip.

The time is overdue for we men, as a culture, to relinquish our dominating attitudes. Power and privilege should be distributed equally between the two

sexes. Men do not live in fear; women shouldn't have to either. Again, I appeal to the men of this community. Let's STOP POWER TRIPPING! Let's STOP RAPE NOW!

Jim Dandy

## Symposium on rape successful

We want to thank you for the article that you wrote on such short notice to publicize the presentation we gave on October 24 called "Freedom From Fear - A Symposium Against Rape." We were very happy to be able to pass this information on to the students, staff and faculty of Lane Community College.

The Associated Students of Lane Community College and the Voice of Limited Abilities made the symposium possible by offering to be co-sponsors of the event. We would also like to thank the Women's Awareness Center, the counseling department, student health and everyone who so generously donated their time, energy and support to our efforts.

The symposium was a success for us and for all who attended.

Again, thank you for your support.

Adelka Shawn  
Symposium Coordinator

## the torch

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"Forums" are intended to be essays contributed by TORCH readers. They should 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 or length.

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

All correspondence must be typed and signed by the writer. Mail or bring all correspondence to: The TORCH, Room 205, Center Building, 4000 E. 30th Ave., Eugene, Oregon 97405. Phone 747-4501, ext. 2654.



# 'Non-candidate' voices his views

BY Howard Berkes  
for The TORCH

In a speech before more than 2,000 students at the U of O's McArthur Court, former President Gerald Ford admonished young people for not being more involved in government.

"You've got to do better," Ford said. "You can't just sit on the sidelines."

That came as Ford described -- in general terms only -- ways in which the federal government is increasing its power over state and local governments. The former president told the students, "People in Eugene know more about Eugene's problems than the bureaucrats in Washington."

He urged the crowd to get involved "in the great election coming up in 1980."

His speech was followed by a much more lively open question and answer session and press conference during which Ford's status as a "non-candidate" for the presidency was discussed.

"I'm not a candidate. I have no plans to be a candidate..." he told the audience. But he left the door open, saying if unforeseen circumstances did develop, "I would be a candidate."

Ford was also asked about his views on SALT II, Zimbabwe-Rhodesia, the US economy, the draft and the crisis in Iran.

## The Draft

Ford said "...in peacetime, a selective service program or draft is unjust, inequitable and inoperable." He called for a greater commitment from the military to make the all-volunteer army concept work.

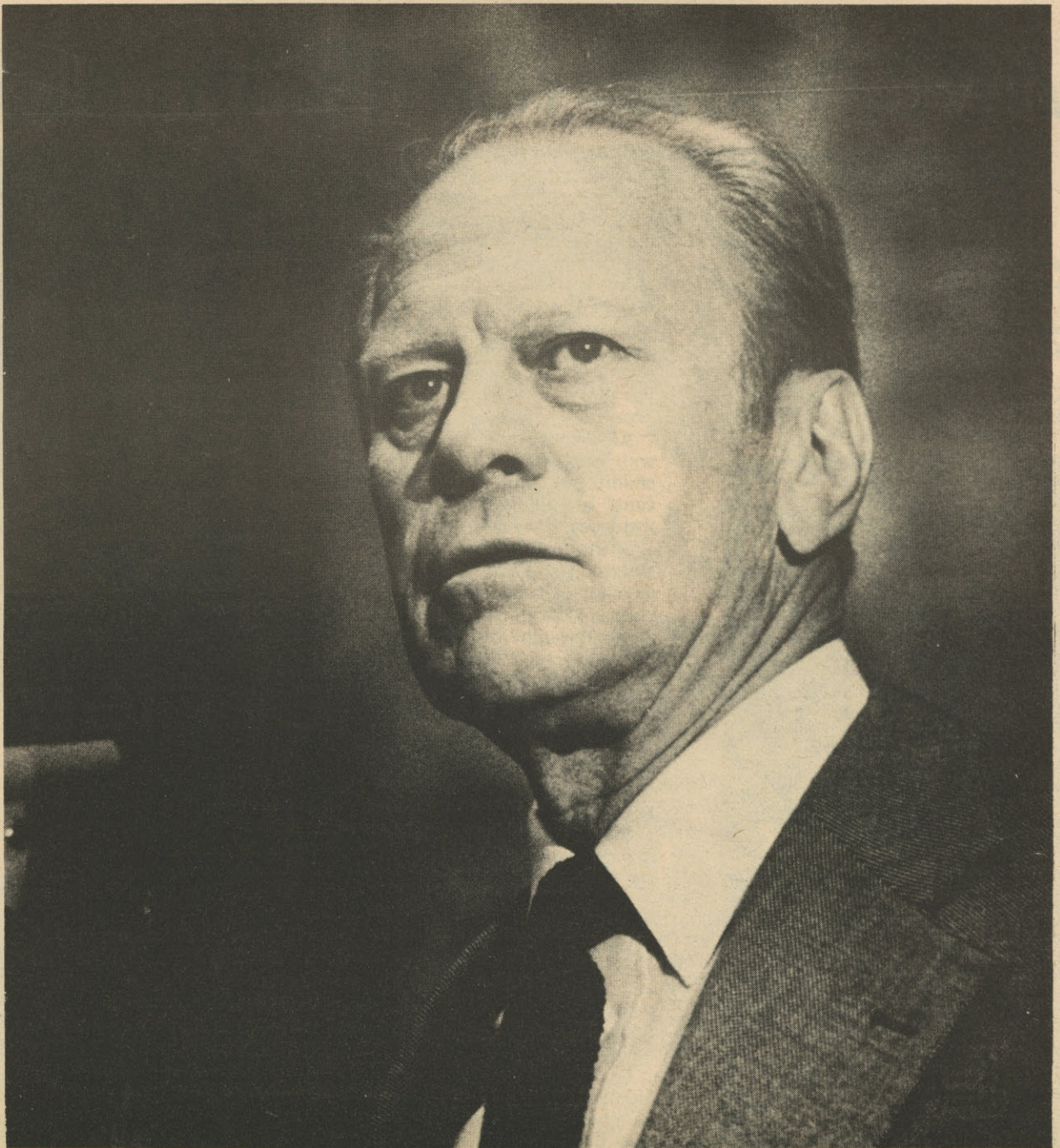
## The Iranian Crisis

Ford said he supported the actions of President Carter. "I do not believe that any individual, sitting on the sidelines, not having all the facts, ought to give curbside advice on what our government ought to do."

The former president's reception at Mac Court was mostly warm, with occasional outbursts of applause, and two standing ovations.

A few American demonstrators, carrying signs indicating support for Iranian student protests in the United States, quietly picketed in front of the building. One sign read "Ford loves the Shah."

Two Iranian student groups that had said they would demonstrate during Ford's visit were not present at the speech or press conference which followed.



Former President Gerald Ford tackled SALT II, the Iranian crisis, the draft, and his own "non-candidacy" when he spoke to students at the U of O's McArthur Court Wednesday. The Eugene lecture was his only stop in Oregon. Photo by Dennis Tachibana.

# Article provokes international ire

by Lucy White  
of The TORCH

Last week "Eli", a 19-year-old Iranian student, gave her personal, impromptu impressions of America, Americans, other foreign students, and her opinions of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's regime in Iran. The TORCH had asked her to be candid.

The article, "America through an Iranian's eyes," reported Eli's anger over being "mixed up" with Arabs; her opinion that many Saudi Arabians are "extremely wealthy"; her resentful generalization that all Arab governments send tuition money to Arab students in the U.S., while this is not the case with the Iranian government and its students. She also said she thinks both Arabs and Americans are overly concerned with money and material possessions, and that Americans tend to be self-centered.

Two Iranians and a Palestinian, angered by last week's story, told The TORCH they feel that article did not adequately stress that the opinions offered were Eli's own personal views, and they disagree with Eli's comments. They feel that she was unfair in her assessments.

Their reactions to Eli's comments are printed below, as well as their comments about this country, their fellow American and international students, and their opinions concerning the present hostage situation in Iran.

Shahram Tavazoie, 19, and Said, 17, (who has declined to give his last name as he fears for his safety in view of the present hostilities between some Americans and Iranians) are both Iranian. A 21-year-old Palestinian has assumed a pseudonym of "Yaman," because he is afraid

that the printing of his real name would mean that "agents within the U.S. might relay my comments back to Israel, and I will then be imprisoned."

One of the criticisms these students had concerning last week's story was that Eli had not given her real name. Yet, two of the three students declined to give their full or real names. When questioned about this, Said responded, "I think they would understand (my not using my last name)." He admits that one reason Eli had NOT used her name was that "She also could be in danger...mostly from Americans." On the other hand, he feels she *should* use her real name "so if someone doesn't believe her or has more questions (to ask her) they will know who she is."

## On Other Foreign Students, and Eli's Use of Stereotypes:

Tavazoie says, "We all come from the same part of the world. We all have (the) same kind of country, same kind of traditions, customs, religion. The only difference (between Iran and the Arab states) is in the language. There are always bad and good people in each country."

Said adds that Arabs are his religious brothers.

And Yamen, himself an Arab, says the historical rift between Iran and the Arab states was created by the Shah. "He encouraged disagreement." But Yamen stresses that there is a distinction between the governments of the various nations. "The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) especially, helped the Iranians during the revolution. We are like brothers. And if Iranian people get hurt in the U.S., we'll stand behind them, as the Iranians helped the Palestinians (fight against Israel)."

## Initial Impressions of America, Americans

Tavazoie says, "I personally found Americans helpful

and friendly especially compared to European people ... (Americans are) more open."

Said then adds, "When I first came here, I couldn't speak English, and they (Americans) really have tried to help me... more than I thought they would." He also has found much more freedom here, both of speech and of actions, and greater opportunities.

Yaman praises the freedom here also: "You can say whatever you want. For example, you can criticize Carter... freedom of speech is a major reason that I came (here)."

## On Money, School Tuition

Yaman, commenting on Eli's remarks, explains that "Sometimes they (Americans and other foreign students, especially teenagers) make their judgements quickly. They don't think about it. For example, they think that all Arabians are rich, they have oil, they have Trans Ams, they have everything. You know, when they look at me, that's the first thing that they think of!"

All three students condemn Eli for generalizing. "Only six or seven of the 21 Arab countries have the oil," Yaman asserts. "The rest are extremely poor, are starving." Said counters, "What's wrong with being wealthy?"

Yaman explains that he works two jobs, doesn't have a car (Trans Am or otherwise) and, "Sometimes I don't have money to go to school."

Although Yaman acknowledges that some Arab countries, such as Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, do send tuition money to their students attending school in the U.S., he is careful to stress his opinion that the majority of the Arab countries do not do so.

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more »

An LCC staff member and her family try their hands at being national TV experts -- on sex education.

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What is SALT II and what does it mean to Americans? The treaty and the arguments -- both for and against -- are simplified and explained on...

Pages 6 & 7

»

Whether "beginner's luck" or well-developed talent, the LCC women's cross country team captured the national crown in its first try.

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# ABC 'tests' family on sex education

Feature by Charlotte Hall  
of The TORCH

Answer True or False:

"If you found your son or daughter and a neighbor (child) playing doctor you should send the other child home."

Mark Campillo answered "True". He was wrong. And on Jan. 24 from 3 to 4:30 the nation will find out why.

Joan Campillo, LCC's Work Study Co-ordinator, along with her husband, Bob and their two children, Mark (17)

and Michelle (15), were one of only two families nationally selected to appear on ABC's Parent-Teenager Communication Test. The 90-minute special will be hosted by actor Hal Linden.

The Campillo parents, chosen because of their frankness, were requested to divulge information about many personal attitudes they encountered while teaching their children about sex education. Their responses were compared to the answers derived by a panel of experts.

ABC deliberately chose two families with opposite attitudes about raising children so that the viewing audience could identify with one, or in some instances, both families.

"(The other family) taught their children sex education by sending them to religious seminars and sex education classes," while the Campillos "did it more through the family," explains Mark. He claims that even after hearing the methods used by the other family he would still raise his children in the tradition of his parents.

"I think if I was starting out all over again I would take the best of the two. We could have used some guidance," Bob admits reluctantly, "instead of blundering through it." But Bob says, glancing at his two children, "We had the perfect ingredients."

Sex is seldom discussed in most families, Bob claims, because it is usually considered "taboo."

The purpose of the program, Joan adds confidently, is to show parents and teenagers who can't communicate together the methods that other families have used successfully.

Dr. Evelyn Gendel, director of the Human Sexuality Program at the University of California School of Medicine, was the expert. So was Dr. Micheal Gerrara, a member of the Sex Education and Information Council of the United States. They conducted extensive stud-



Photo by Pamela Vladyka

ies relating to sex education as it relates to the family, and they also appear on the program.

The 25 true and false questions are based on Gendel and Gerrara's research and represent, at least in their opinion, the do's and don'ts of teaching children about sex. The test focuses on how the parents deal with their children and is given in three distinct parts covering childhood development, adolescence, and self confidence.

The answers that the experts have come up with are not absolute, concedes Mark, referring to his own answer concerning the children playing "doctor." "It just depends on your own feelings," he says, thinking of what he would do if he were a parent.

Mark answered the question "true" because he felt he would feel responsible for his own child, not the neighbor boy or girl. "You can get in a lot of trouble trying to teach the neighbor kid sex education," he explained.

But the experts supported the opposite view. They said "by sending the child home, you confuse both of them by thinking they've done something really wrong," quotes Joan. "the adult is thinking 'sex' when the little guy doesn't even know what sex is."

Admittedly, Bob had several reservations about starring in a nationally televised program that exposes the personal lives of each member of his family and subjects them all to the public scrutiny of an entire nation.

"My reaction to the whole thing was

that I did not want to present my family as a family of freaks in any way," he explains defensively. Nor did Bob want his family to be stereotyped as the "all-American family" who has all the answers for everybody.

But the Campillos decided to go -- despite the risks.

Bob and Joan decided that the program is being used as "a stimulant of some sort. Maybe even a shaking."

The glamour of being a national television star made a lasting impression on all the members of the Campillo family. After all, 15 hours of working side by side with a big name actor like Hal Linden isn't a common occurrence for most American families.

"It was kind of comical really," says Bob with a big grin on his face. For example, when Joan responded to a particular question the director insisted that she retake the scene because she "left off the best part."

"See here," the director would say pointing to his note pad he used during the morning taping. "I have it written down right here."

"He was molding (our answers) so that the impression that we get here at home would be the impression that we wanted to relate," explains Mark. The he adds, "our answers would be spontaneous. We didn't have scripts (like Hal Linden and the panel of experts).

The Campillo family won't know the end result of all their efforts until Jan. 24, along with the rest of America, when ABC airs the program on nation-wide television.

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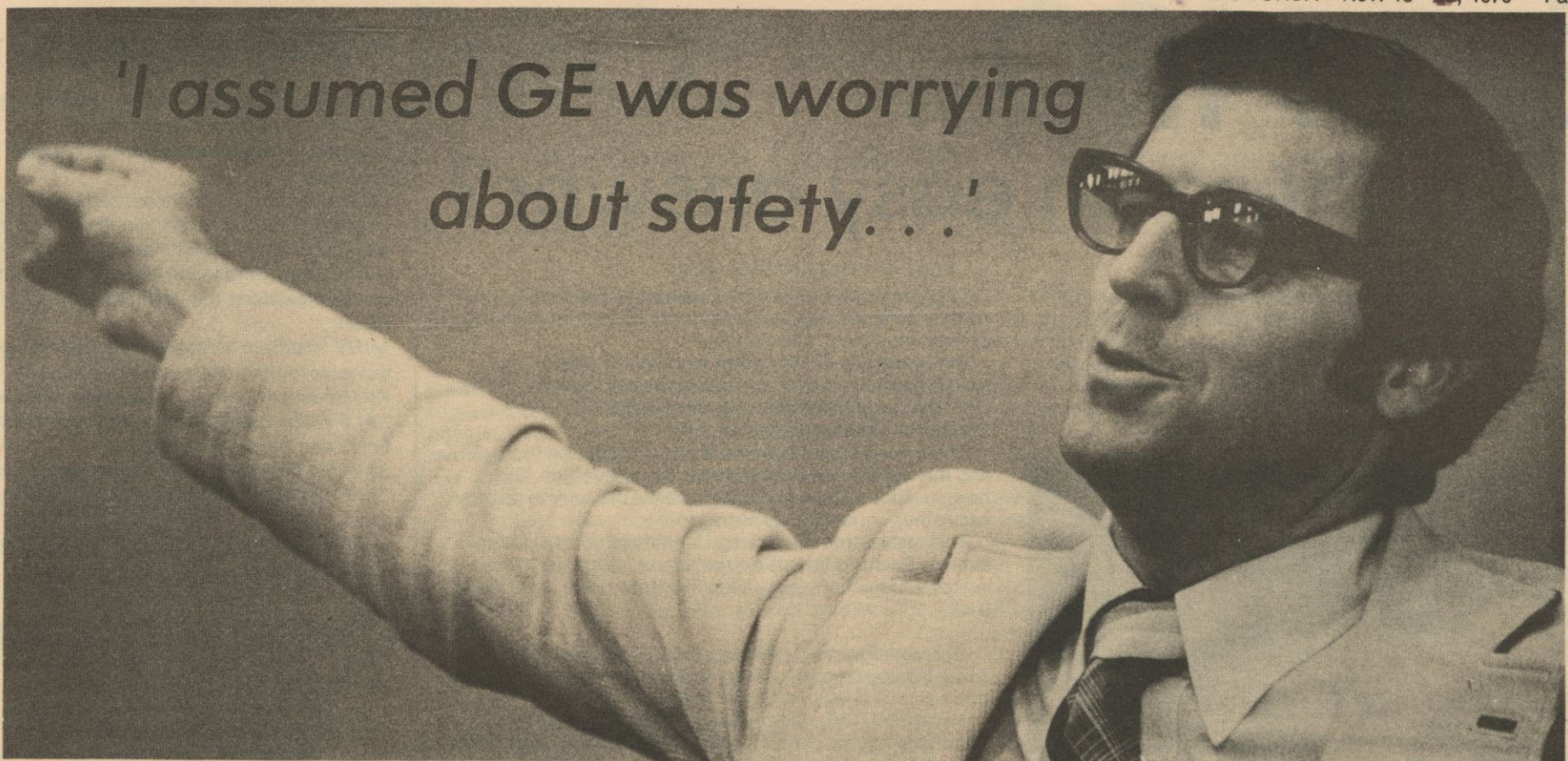


Photo by Dennis Tachibana

'I assumed GE was worrying  
about safety...'

By Charlotte Hall  
of The TORCH

"General Electric has been telling (us) nuclear power is safe, clean, and cheap. I know very well that is false.

"They have been misleading the public," accuses Greg Minor, a member of a consulting firm for MHB Technical Associates, and a former nuclear engineer for General Electric for 16 years. Minor says he himself left the industry because of GE's "lack of candor."

Minor spoke on nuclear power Nov. 7, during Concern for Nuclear Power Week, sponsored by the Associated Students of LCC, the student union.

Minor explained his view of the nuclear power world as being compartmentalized -- each person just worrying about his own small section. "I assumed GE was worrying about safety just as I was," he explains. "But they weren't doing a damn thing -- it was somebody else's problem."

industries are not getting to "the heart of the safety problems." Minor outlined specific problems and offered some suggestions:

- *Warning the public in the event of a meltdown:*

Minor claims there is no adequate warning system to alert the public during a meltdown. Citing the incident at Three Mile Island, he says public warnings broadcast from cars' loudspeakers were ineffective as a means of communicating possible danger to the public. He commented that the warnings sounded similar to political campaign speeches. He suggests additional warnings like an automatic phone ringing system, a city-wide siren system, and broadcasting continuous alarms.

- *Centralized nuclear power plants*

He says that since nuclear plants are concentrated geographically, there is a "maximum risk" to the people if a melt down or leak occurs.

- *Hospital evacuation*

If a melt down occurred near a hospital and an evacuation process was begun, it would be medically impossible to move those people.

- *Health hazards*

Minor says the medical risks from nuclear power plants are too great. Some of the by-products, or gases, that are emitted during a core accident can cause severe illnesses that can be fatal.

Minor feels that nuclear power plants cannot be eliminated all at once. "We're stuck with it," he admits, "but we can adapt." He points out that people usually think of conservation as giving something up. "But we will get more efficient and think of conservation as an energy source," he says. Minor hopes the nation will reach a plateau and build fewer nuclear power plants.

Minor says a power plant's life span is approximately 40 years. He thinks the

nation can wean itself from nuclear power in that time frame.

He gave credit to the grassroots protest movement for helping to decrease the number of power plants now being built. "The industry is very worried about public opinion," he declared, adding that for this reason "the movement" has been relatively successful.

Minor supports the idea of converting nuclear power plants to coal-burning plants. But he also notes that the transition would be expensive. For example, to convert Three Mile Island to coal would cost \$2.5 billion.

Another suggestion he made was that nuclear power plants now in operation should decrease their voltage to 500 megawatts instead of using 1,100 or 1,200 megawatts.

The ASLCC sponsored the Concern for Nuclear Power Week, holding films, lectures, debates, and providing valuable information for students.

Pepi Stolt, director of student services, expressed her surprise at the student response of the event. "It was a great success," she says proudly. "Many more people participated than I hoped."

## Board says renegotiate, revise and renovate

By Sarah Jenkins  
of The TORCH

In one of the shortest meetings this year, the LCC Board of Education discussed and made decisions on issues ranging from a possible classified union settlement to a "major revision" of the television broadcast program.

"Because of the absence of the board's hired negotiator (Lonnie Mills) we have not been able to negotiate until yesterday," one LCCEF union member told the board in a prepared statement. She questioned the "seriousness" of the board's Oct. 27 directive to its negotiating team to "get this settled as soon as possible."

Ed Cooper, board vice-chairman, replied, "We have no reason to believe our negotiator isn't taking our directive seriously."

After the two-hour public sessions, the board convened an "executive (closed) session" to talk over collective bargaining strategy with the college's negotiating team.

Earlier in the meeting, the board approved what has been called a "major revision" of the television and radio broadcast program. "With the revised curriculum," explained Gerald Rasmussen, dean of instruction, "we will provide a broader training. It is our belief that broadcast has commonalities, whether it's radio or TV."

According to Rasmussen, the revisions will add two credit hours to the

overall requirements for the newly-named "Broadcasting/Visual Design and Production" program. However he assured the board members that this credit increase will not add to the current instructor class load.

In a unanimous vote on the one money issue on the agenda, the board approved spending \$21,970 for Compugraphic brand typesetting equipment for the TORCH "and other publication-producing offices at the college."

According to Pete Peterson, TORCH editorial advisor, this equipment will be "state-of-the-art" and will allow journalism students an opportunity to learn "electronic skills" needed in today's journalism and typesetting job market. Peterson clarified after the meeting that the college will pay "about \$17,000" toward the purchase, while the balance will be paid by TORCH advertising revenue earnings, and from the sale of some existing typesetting equipment.

In other action, the board:

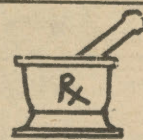
- Adopted a resolution supporting the International Year of the Child.
- Approved the academic calendar for 1980-81.
- Postponed until Nov. 28 appointments to the KLCC Advisory Commission.
- Authorized the administration to "enter into an agreement with Linn-Benton Community College (in Corvallis) for reciprocal tuition in certain courses."
- Approved a new physical education class, Sports Officiating, which will carry two transfer credit hours.

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# SALT II:

## Is there an easy answer?

Unlike most Americans, George Alvergue seems to understand both the SALT II treaty and the Russians.

Alvergue just returned from a presidential briefing on the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty. He is still opposed to the treaty, but he admits his views have "softened" since hearing President Jimmy Carter and Secretary of Defense Harold Brown explain their views.



Photo by Dennis Tachibana

**'I find it very hard to trust the Russians'**

The LCC social science instructor was one of 300 people invited to the briefing. Alvergue, a staunch Republican, jokingly calls it "one of Carter's dog and pony shows -- a way to generate a little grass-roots support for his treaty."

Alvergue still believes there are "too many questions left unanswered" by SALT II. But he appears to be one of the few people around to see the Russian point of view.

"Over 20 million people died in the USSR in World War II," Alvergue points out. "If you wonder why they are worried about the Germans and why they want strong buffer states surrounding them, think about that."

He believes that Russia's vulnerable geographic position adds to its "paranoia." "The U.S. developed quite easily unimpeded," Alvergue asserts. "We are protected by two oceans." But because of the proximity of the European nations and China, Russia didn't have that luxury, he says.

This geographic uneasiness was complicated by communism, Alvergue believes, with its built-in objective of "communizing" the world.

But, Alvergue quickly adds, since World War II, as Russia has gained the recognition as a world power, "The USSR has aggressed only against its allies -- Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Poland."

There has been a "balance of terror" between the U.S. and the USSR since the late 1950s, says Alvergue. But now, he adds, "Both (nations) have the capacity to destroy each other -- many times over."

This means that the strategy for either country is fairly similar: Each side wants a "first-strike" capability that will do enough damage to keep the other side from striking back.

But, Alvergue says, that capability is only one part of a three-sided plan each country wants to use to keep the other side in check. Not only must a country have "first-strike," but that country must let the other side know they have it. And, he emphasizes, "They must have the will to use it."

The bluffs of the Cold War in the '60s just won't work anymore, Alvergue believes.

That's the reason the SALT II. "The idea is a gradual reduction of tension," he says. "It's not to put the United States in a position to be second-rate, but to reduce the amount of 'over-kill.'"

If the treaty would do that, Alvergue would back it. But he has "serious reservations" about trusting the Russians. Currently most of the "verification" methods used by both the U.S. and the USSR to check up on the other are classified and not open to public scrutiny. For the most part, the people are being asked to take the treaty's word that "national technical means" of checking on the USSR's military progress will be adequate.

Senator John Glenn, D-Ohio, is a former astronaut and one of the senate's foremost experts on monitoring Soviet defense systems. Glenn, who serves on the senate Foreign Relations Committee which just sent SALT II to the senate floor by a nine to six vote, is against the treaty because he believes the U.S. cannot monitor Soviet compliance.

Alvergue agrees with Glenn's objections, explaining, "(The treaty) has to be based on trust if we can't verify the development of new USSR missile systems. And," he declares, "I find it very hard to trust the Russians."

Although it didn't completely change his mind, Alvergue's presidential briefing did make him aware of some of the strengths of the treaty.

"What really freaked me out," he exclaims, "is the Soviets will be limited to 10 (nuclear) warheads in a single missile. Right now they can put 50 in one." Of course, the U.S. will have the same limit under the treaty.

Another strength, according to Alvergue, is the "technological growth limitations" the treaty will put on the USSR. "It's acknowledged that the Soviets have always had the numbers," he claims, "but we have had the technology. If we don't have this (treaty), the USSR is at a point of a technological break-through. And it might happen very, very fast."

Again, Alvergue believes that under SALT II the U.S. will be able to keep that "break-through" in check if there are adequate -- and reliable -- monitoring systems.

He also acknowledges that there could be some real dangers if the treaty is rejected by the full senate. During the briefing, Carter told the audience that the difficulties of SALT II rejection were three-fold: All negotiations with the USSR would probably cease, the U.S. would lose any chance of monitoring Soviet military build-up, and it would damage America's "leadership role" in the rest of the world.

Regarding Carter's third point, Alvergue explains out that many other countries now have nuclear weapons or the technology to build them. Without SALT II, he adds, they could be tempted into a build-up of their own. "If this thing isn't passed," Alvergue explains, "the Third World nations may figure they have to protect themselves -- and then there would really be proliferation."

Before the briefing Alvergue had little more than a general working knowledge of SALT II. This gave him the perfect opportunity to become more familiar with the specifics.

But, with amazement, he cites a CBS-New York Times poll released last week which shows that over 60 percent of the American people don't even know which countries are involved in the SALT talks. And, Alvergue adds dramatically, "It's imperative they know. No issue could affect their lives more."

## A guide to governmental acro

**ASBM:** Air-to-surface ballistic missile. Any missile capable of a mounted either on or in an aircraft.

**Backfire:** A medium-range Soviet bomber. Not considered a "heavy" by the treaty.

**Cruise Missiles:** Unmanned, self-propelled guided missiles carry **Heavy Bombers:** Those equipped for a range over 600 kilometers. (and the B-1; the USSR's are the Tupolev-95 and the Myasishchev)

**ICBM:** Inter-continental ballistic missile. Missiles which are capable of striking at a distance between the northeastern border of the continental U.S. and the USSR).

**MIRV:** Multiple independently-targeted re-entry vehicles. When fired, they can carry more than one nuclear warhead.

**RV:** Re-entry vehicle. Euphemistic term for nuclear warheads.

**SALT I:** The first "Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty," signed by the U.S. (under Ford) and the USSR in 1972.

**SALT II:** The second Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty," signed by the U.S. (under Carter) and the USSR on June 18, 1979. The treaty has yet to be approved by the U.S. Senate and is not in effect until 1985.

**SLBM:** Submarine-launched ballistic missile. Missiles fired from submarines. Nuclear-powered.

## The treaty's major po

The Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty -- Salt II -- is "legally binding," says Cyrus Vance, the U.S. secretary of state. The treaty is long and complicated, consisting of 19 separate sections and running to 100 pages.

But the main points that both critics and supporters discuss are limitations on the numbers and kinds of weapons both sides can have. "Verification" questions.

The major points, simply put, are:

### 'Offensive arms' limited to 2,250 for each

When the treaty goes into effect, the total number of ICBMs, ASBMs and heavy bombers must be limited to 2,400 for both the U.S. and the USSR.

Then, on Jan. 1, '81, the total number of these "strategic offensive arms" will be reduced to 2,250 per country.

Elsewhere in the treaty are specific time-limits on "dismantling or destroying" any arms in excess of these limits.

*The U.S. currently has 2,283 offensive arms which will fall into the treaty limits. The USSR has 2,504.*

- Out of that total number, 1,320 can be armed with MIRVs.

There are now 1,049 MIRVed weapons on the U.S. side; the USSR has 1,320. Within the 1,320 limit of MIRVed weapons, there cannot be more than 1,200 ICBMs, SLBMs and ASBMs equipped with MIRVs.

*The American ICBMs, SLBMs and ASBMs equipped with MIRVs total 1,046; all 752 of the USSR's MIRVed weapons fall into this sub-limit.*

- The individual limit on MIRVed ICBMs is 820.

*The U.S. currently has 550 MIRVed ICBMs; the USSR has 608.*

### 'Reasonable' limits on nuclear warheads per

Another section of almost equal importance limits the number of nuclear warheads (euphemistically called re-entry vehicles in the treaty) that each ballistic missile can carry.

Supporters of the treaty say this is particularly important because the USSR now have the capability of launching up to 50 nuclear warheads on a single missile.

The treaty would limit the number of warheads to 10 on ICBMs, SLBMs, and 10 on ASBMs. President Carter has called this "reasonable in terms of current technology."

### No satellite bombs overhead

One widespread fear in both the U.S. and Russia has been that the USSR would use its knowledge of space to orbit a nuclear warhead.

This section specifically prohibits developing, testing or firing satellites designed to put nuclear weapons -- or weapons of any kind -- into orbit around the Earth.

### Each side watches the other

Both the USSR and the U.S. agree to use any "national technical means" of monitoring which is "consistent with international law."

Actual means of "verification" used by either side is not spelled out in the treaty.

But, in addition, both sides agree to not deliberately develop, move or operate offensive arms.

### 'Backfire' not a strategic offensive arm, say the Soviets

Although it's not an official section of the treaty, the document contains a statement from USSR President Leonid Brezhnev concerning the Backfire bomber.

The statement says that the Backfire, also called the TU-22M, is a medium-range bomber. The Soviets say that they will not give it "the capability of operating at intercontinental distance."

Because it cannot strike the United States, the Backfire is not considered a "strategic offensive arms" weapon, and is not included in the treaty for SALT II.

However, Brezhnev does state that Soviet Backfire production will be limited to 30 per year.



l acronyms and euphemisms

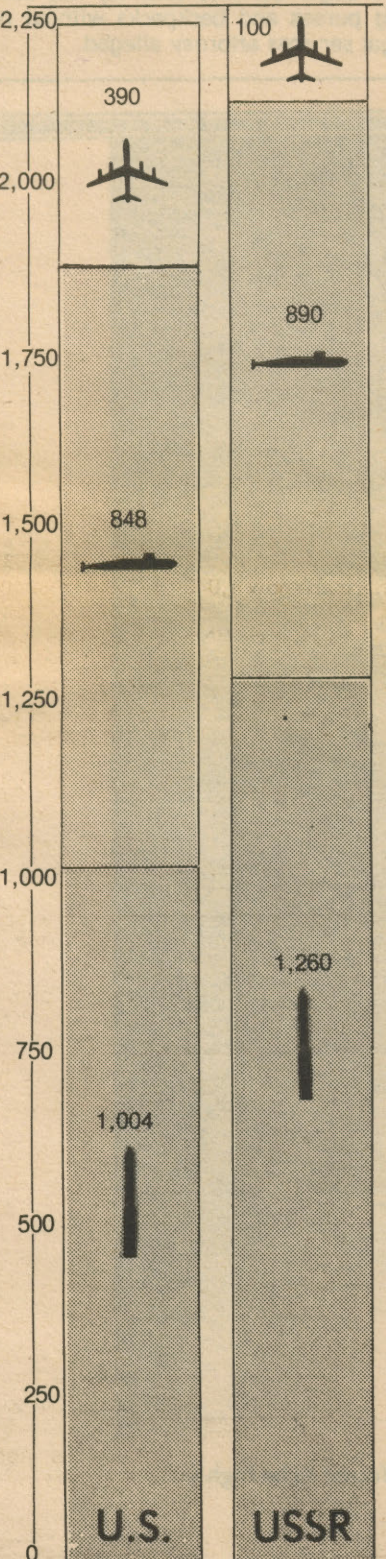
capable of a range over 600 kilometers (372 miles) which is  
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The SALT II treaty sets a ceiling of 2,250 on the total number of strategic launchers each side will be permitted through 1985. Within that total, the U.S. is expected to maintain a rough balance among ICBMs (at the bottom of the graph), SLBMs (in the center), and ASBMs (at the top). The USSR, in contrast, is expected to continue its traditional emphasis on ICBMs.

PRO: CON:

Arguements for SALT II Arguements against SALT II

By Cyrus Vance

United States Secretary of State

From a statement before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations on July 10, 1979, during hearings on SALT II.

SALT II is not a substitute for a strong defense. It complements and reinforces our defense efforts. Together, SALT II and our defense modernization programs will give us the security we need as we meet other critical challenges to America's future. Approval of the treaty will help us meet several essential objectives of our foreign policy.

- It will help us defend our interests and promote our values in the world from a position of strength.
- It will help us fashion a balanced relationship with the Soviet Union in which we build on areas of mutual interest...
- It will reinforce the confidence of our allies and help strengthen the alliances through which our own security is enhanced.

We do not suggest that SALT II will be itself carry us to a new world of prosperity and peace. Nor do we suggest that if SALT is not approved, we could not survive. We could.

The issue is whether we would be in a better or worse position, whether our national security and foreign policy would be enhanced and strengthened or hurt and weakened by the approval of this treaty.

I see no reasonable basis for believing that if SALT II is not ratified, the Soviet Union will be induced to moderate its defense spending or become more cooperative in the Third World. In the absence of SALT, however, we face unlimited nuclear competition and a serious increase in U.S. - Soviet tensions. In such an atmosphere, each crisis and confrontation could become far more dangerous.

Approval of SALT II will reflect what I believe to be the basis posture of the American people -- not a pointless belligerence, but a sensible determination to defend our nation and our interests, to advance our ideals, and to preserve the peace and safety of the entire human race.

By Harold Brown

United States Secretary of Defense

From a statement before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations on July 9, 1979, during hearings on SALT II.

Let me say at the beginning that I reject the notion that unilateral restraint in weapons programs is the way to enhance our security. My experience with the Soviets has shown that this is not so. When we build weapons, they build; when we stop, they nevertheless continue to build -- unless they have agreed otherwise with respect to particular weapons systems.

I also state to you my strongly held views that the United States must not permit the Soviet Union to attain nuclear superiority. No agreement should be approved that would make more likely such an outcome. (SALT II) makes such an outcome less likely by limiting the size of Soviet forces and thereby limiting what we must do to maintain the balance.

My judgement is that this treaty will make people of the United States more secure militarily than we would be without it.

SALT II is a clear and valuable, though limited, step toward curtailing the numbers and types of weapons that can be added by either side, and even toward reducing -- by some measures -- the number of weapons systems that the Soviet Union already has on hand.

Our military security can be enhanced either by increasing our own defense programs, or by limiting the forces of the Soviet Union. Arms control, carried out with balance and care, can add to our military security just as can added defense programs. SALT II takes that approach toward making this country safer.

We have essential equivalence (with the USSR) today, and we must keep it. While no one can predict with confidence the outcome of a nuclear exchange, the Soviets would not gain, in any rational sense, from such a conflict -- nor would we.

Concern has been expressed that SALT II ratification will encourage complacency and cause the U.S. to fail to do what is necessary to retain equivalence in strategic forces. In fact, the SALT II debate is likely to have the opposite effect. An understanding of the strategic situation will promote awareness of what we need to assure our security.

By Paul H. Nitze

Former U.S. Deputy Secretary of Defense

From a statement before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations on July 12, 1979, during hearings on SALT II

For some time the SALT II proponents have been explaining the agreements in a manner intended to praise them. In so doing, they have given what I believe to be a one-sided and misleading picture.

Supporters of the agreements stress equality in the main provisions of the treaty. Despite superficial appearances of equality, the agreements are unequal both in their legal and practical effects.

The supporters assert that the agreements put a cap on the so-called arms race and initiate a process of reductions in offensive strategic nuclear armaments. On the contrary, the limits in the agreements are so designed and are so high that they put no effective limit on Soviet capabilities.

Further, there is a broader political question of how best to deal with the Soviet Union. Is unequal and one-sided accommodation by us the best way to assure the cooperation of the Soviet leadership toward peace? History gives no support to that hope.

The first step out of danger is to recognize danger. We have to come to terms with our plight before we can correct it.

Some start with the assumption that a nuclear war is "unthinkable"; that, regardless of strategy and of probable balance, there could be no meaningful winner or loser in a nuclear war.

Others believe that a nuclear war is thinkable, that the United States can best avoid a nuclear war, while preserving its independence and honor.

The nuclear balance is only one element in the overall power balance. But the United States must be continually aware that in the Soviet view, it is the fulcrum upon which all other levers of influence -- military, economic, or political -- rest.

By Thomas H. Moorer

Former chairman [1970-74] of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

From a statement before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations on July 17, 1979, during hearings on SALT II

I unequivocally oppose SALT II as now presented. I would like to highlight several concerns I have.

First, the Backfire bomber. I fail to see why the U.S. can afford to exclude this weapon system from the SALT II treaty while at the same time count all of the U.S.'s strategic bombers, including those in storage.

I consider it most ill-advised for the supporters of the treaty to simply pass over the Backfire bomber issue by informing us that they are in possession of a statement by Mr. (Leonid) Brezhnev which assures the U.S. that the Soviet Union will not use the Backfire as a strategic bomber. Clearly Mr. Brezhnev will not be in power forever and the question then arises as to what action his successors might take on the matter.

To add to this problem, I think that the American people should be aware that the U.S. has no air defense worthy of the name. While the Soviet Union has thousands of surface-to-air missiles and interceptors designed to defend against bomber attack, the United States has all but eliminated such capabilities.

For all practical purposes, once an enemy penetrates the system, it can cruise over the interior of the United States essentially unopposed.

Another problem is verification. I hope it is clear to the American people that when the Soviets are assessing U.S. defense policy, they can obtain through purchase of publications all the information they need for less than \$5. The U.S., on the other hand, must invest hundreds of millions of dollars to acquire the same kind of information about Soviet weapons.

Also, the Soviets have never been willing to discuss on-site inspection, and I for one am not willing in any sense to base the security of the United States on simple trust.

There are, of course, those who will say that all the European leaders fully support SALT II and conclude, this being the case, SALT II must be good.

The facts are that the European nations are frightened. They are no longer certain that they can count on the United States to play the role it has played in the past and they do not want to see any action taken which would encourage the Soviets to be even more aggressive.

Compiled and written by Sarah Jenkins



# oregon lines

Compiled by Howard Berkes  
for The TORCH

(BEND) Students at Central Oregon Community College may soon be able to earn bachelor's Degrees without leaving Bend. Discussions are now taking place between COCC and Oregon State University officials. They're considering the creation of a "satellite campus" at COCC that would offer OSU degrees, according to the COCC Broadside, the campus newspaper.

(OREGON CITY) In order to serve those not otherwise able to enroll in college-level classes, Clackamas Community College has begun a Saturday College. The campus newspaper, The Print, reported a recent survey in which 93 percent of the students enrolled in Saturday classes said they are either unable, or find it inconvenient to take classes at other times.

(ALBANY) Health care and counseling at Linn-Benton Community College are cited as victims of an Oregon Supreme Court decision. The court ruled this summer that some counties had overassessed the value of Pacific Power & Light Co. land. Because PP&L is due refunds, money for the refunds from Linn and Benton Counties is coming out of the funds originally anticipated for the college. That is costing LBCC its only nurse, who provided both emergency care and health counseling. The college plans to provide emergency care through its security department, but no plans have been announced to continue counseling, reports the LBCC *Commuter*.

A proposal to combine dance, music and theatre into a School of Music and Performing Arts at the University of Oregon is receiving mixed reaction. U of O President William Boyd has called for evaluation of the merger "for its potential to

both attract and better serve students." But about 60 students and faculty at a recent forum voiced little support for the proposal. Instead, they questioned the revival of this old idea, and some called for improved coordination of activities and classes among the current departments instead of a merger according to Inside Oregon, the faculty-staff newsletter.

(ASHLAND) Southern Oregon State College President Natale Sicuro would like to see out-of-state fees relaxed so that more students from other states would be encouraged to enroll at SOSC. Sicuro told the Associated Press that enrollment at Eastern Oregon State College in La Grand increased 20 percent when the State Board of Higher Education allowed a complete waiver of out-of-state tuition.

(PORTLAND) The beating of a Portland State University student in PSU-operated housing has brought criticism of PSU's security procedures. Housing officials, responding with security improvements, prompting some students to complain that the housing is turning "into a jail," according to the PSU Vanguard.

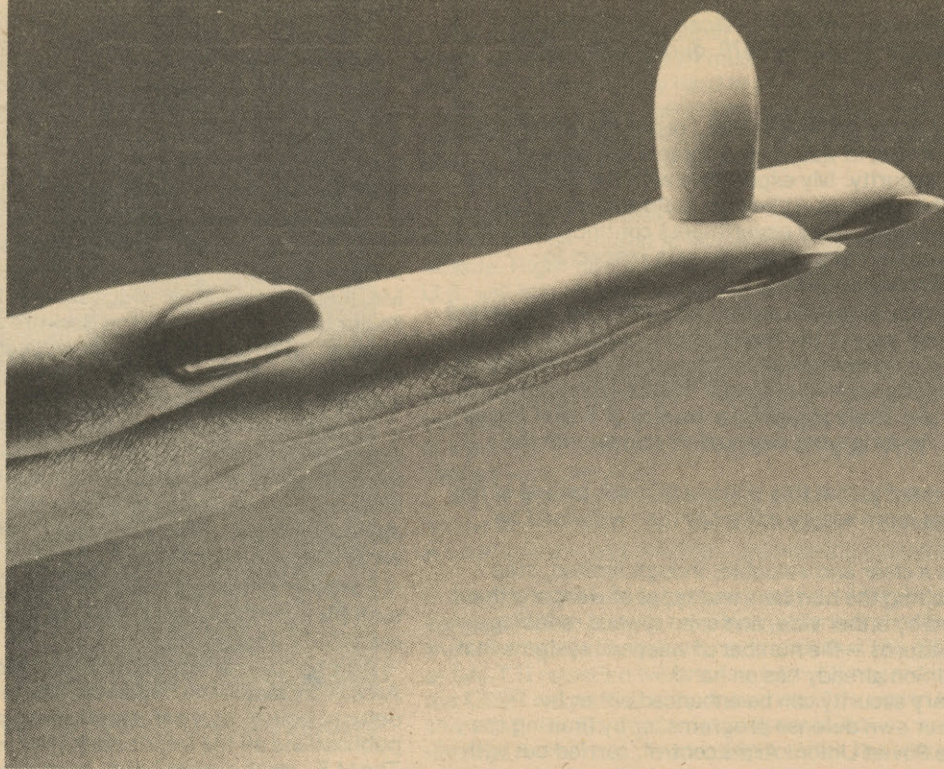
Part-time faculty members at Portland State University have reached a tentative agreement with the PSU Administration. The part-timers are represented by the Oregon Federation of Teachers.

"They're the only group of part-time teachers in any four-year institution to be represented by a bargaining agent in the country," OFT Field Services Representative Bill Frife told the TORCH this week.

(PORTLAND) The PSU Vanguard reports that security guards at Portland State's bookstore have stopped what the PSU Legal Services attorney has called illegal searches: The guards were searching purses and backpacks without reasonable cause of students' permission, the legal services attorney alleged.

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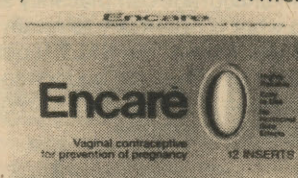
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# Titan women take national team crown

Coach Mike Manley probably wouldn't call it "beginner's luck."

But last weekend his Titan women's cross country team competed for the first time in the NJCAA meet and ran away with the national team title.

It's a sure bet that a lot of schools around the country are down-playing the strength of LCC's young team and calling the easy win just that -- beginner's luck. With 32 points, the Titans defeated the challenge of Phoenix, Ariz., one of the favorites in the meet. When the team scores were tallied, Phoenix had 50 points.

While the team championship was easily captured, the individual honors escaped the Titans. Maria Tilman of Phoenix won the women's individual title with a time of 18:08.1, while Mt. Hood Community College's Connie Case finished second with 18:11.2.

Trudi Kessler led the Titans with a seventh-place time of 18:23.7 on the 5,000 meter course in Wichita, Kan. Teammate Sandy Dickerson was Lane's next finisher, taking ninth place, followed by scorers Nadine Lindsay (16th), Katie Swenson (18th) and Anne O'Leary (22nd). Non-scorers for the Titans were Debbie Knapp (27th) and Cheryl Glasser (32nd).

This was Lane's premier appearance at the nationals -- the women's cross country program at LCC began only three years ago.

Manley was not with his team in Wichita to share the victory. He stayed home so that funds could be used to send all seven runners to the meet.

The top 10 teams were:

1) LCC, 32. 2) Phoenix, Ariz., 50. 3) Golden Valley, Minn., 92. 4) Dodge City, Kan., 140. 5) Erie, Kan., 164. 6) Santa Fe, N.M., 175. 7) Schoolcraft, Kan., 190. 8) Barton County, Kan., 196. 9) Rochester, N.Y., 213. 10) Oakland, Calif., 235.



Lane's top two finishers in the national meet were Sandy Dickerson and Trudi Kessler.

Photo by Dennis Tachibana

## Illness blocks hopes for runner's national title

Illness continued to block any hopes the Titan men's cross country team might have had for a national title.

In the NJCAA meet last weekend at Wichita, Kan., the team managed only a seventh place finish.

One of Lane's top runners, Clancy Devery, had stayed home suffering from recurring tendonitis. Another regular, Jeff Hildebrandt, ran despite a throat infection and ended up in 93rd place. Bob Shisler came down with a severe case of the flu and finished 130th.

LCC's leaders were Steve Warrey, who ran a 25:26.3 for 23rd place, followed by Fred Sproul in 24th place with a time of 25:28.8.

Other scorers for the Titans were Brian Muessle (61st), Kelly Hanson (73rd) and Jamin Aasum (75th).

In the 10,000 meter race, foreign students captured the top four places. Mexican Pedro Flores, running for New Mexico, was first with 24:20.9. New Mexico captured the team title as well, with 105 points.

The top 10 teams were:

1) New Mexico, 105 points. 2) Southwestern Michigan, 131. 3) Golden Valley, Minn., 145. 4) Southern Idaho, 177. 5) Glendale, Ariz., 187. 6) Brevard,

N.C., 189. 7) LCC, 193. 8) Jackson, Mich., 199. 9) Barton County, Kan., 256. 10) Butler County, Kan., 269.

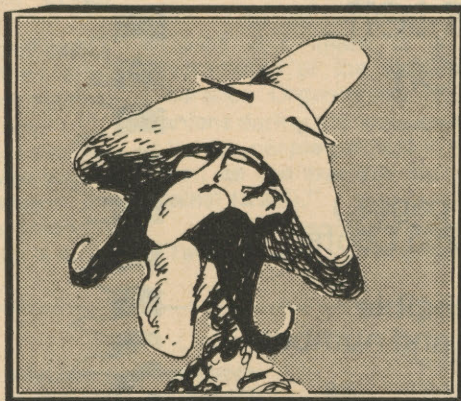
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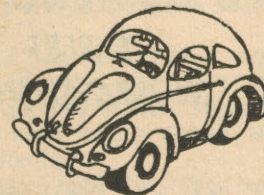


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## Sextet schedules chamber concert

The Silverwood Chamber players, a six-piece chamber ensemble, will perform Friday, Nov. 16 in Room 198 of U of O's School of Music, adjacent to Beall Hall.

Three of the ensemble's members are part of the faculty at LCC. Barbara Myrick (piano), Larry Brezicka (oboe), and Michael Anderson (clarinet) all teach music here. Completing the sextet are Pam Birrell (flute), Debbie Cunningham (horn) and Charles Cunningham (bassoon).

This concert marks the beginning of the players' second season. Last year they "played about 35 concerts," says horn player Debbie Cunningham. "We've played locally in schools (and in) nursing homes. Last summer we played at Lane Regional Art Council's Art in the Park." According to Cunningham, they play at Fifth Street Public Market about once a month.

The group formed after playing together in the U of O Symphony Orchestra. All members are graduates of U of O, although not all majored in music. Currently, Cunningham says, the ensemble's repertoire includes about 35 pieces.

Included in tomorrow's performance will be works by Danzi, Poulenc, Fine and Bacewicz.

The concert is free and open to the public.



Kitty Parks and Jane Van Boskirk star in "The Great Nebula In Orion" through Nov. 24.

Photo by E. Samson Nisser

## 'Nebula' premiers for ORT

Review by Carla Schwartz  
of The TORCH

Seldom is a 40-minute play as moving and touching as "The Great Nebula in Orion," the current Midnight Mafia at Oregon Repertory Theatre (ORT).

Louise, played by Kitty Parks, is a sophisticated and successful fashion designer living alone in New York City. While shopping at a department store, she runs into Carrie (Jane Van Boskirk), an old school friend she has not seen in six years. Carrie is now a Boston socialite, tied down with a husband, children and a bridge club. The action takes place in Louise's posh apartment where Carrie has apparently been invited back for a drink.

As one drink becomes several, Louise and Carrie both let down their defenses.

Although each has the conviction that she has made the right choices in life, neither is truly happy. Louise is still suffering the repercussions of an ill-fated lesbian relationship. Carrie is still haunted by memories of a three-day love affair long ago.

Langford Wilson's remarkably insightful script re-asks a question women have been pondering since the term "liberation" came to refer to gender. Is it better to adapt to the traditional role of wife/mother or opt for the career goal? If one path is chosen, must life be lived wondering where the other might have led?

Parks and Van Boskirk attack their roles with refreshing sensitivity. Through many catty asides to the audience it becomes increasingly ap-

parent that the bitterness in their voices is only a reflection of the uncertainty they feel within themselves.

Director Will Emery makes the actions as important as the words. Both actresses move about the stage like lost butterflies -- graceful yet leery of the other.

"Nebula" is a play for everyone who has ever felt like the "only one." It is the perfect vehicle for re-affirming and re-evaluating goals and ideals.

Tickets are available through the ORT box office in the Atrium Building for \$2.50. The play will be presented Nov. 16 and 17 and Nov. 23 and 24. Additional performances will be held at 8 p.m. on Nov. 21 and 24.

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## Prestige colleges regain popularity

(CPS) -- Students who score high on standardized tests -- even those who live in the western United States -- are once again choosing to attend the old-line prestigious colleges in the northeastern U.S. instead of colleges closer to home.

Lewis Solomon, who co-authored the study which discovered the trend for the Los Angeles-based Higher Education Research Institute, boiled it down to: "What we are seeing is more people in the West looking east, and fewer people in the East looking west."

Solomon isn't sure why high-scoring western students have been migrating to eastern colleges like Bryn Mawr, Yale, Dartmouth, Columbia, and Princeton in greater numbers. His study, which he co-authored with Alexander W. Astin, does conclusively show that some of the West's most prestigious schools -- Stanford, Reed, and Pomona -- are no longer mentioned among the ten choices of those who score highest on standardized tests.

Solomon adds that traditional mid-western leaders like the University of Chicago, Carleton, Rice and Oberlin have also fallen from the list of colleges enrolling the highest ratios of high-scoring students.

When raw numbers of high-scoring students are compared, Solomon says "larger institutions such as Stanford and Duke rank much higher."

As expected, the Solomon-Astin study has excited a lot of controversy, especially amid western and midwestern administrators. They point out that test scores are not the only criteria weighed in a college's decision to admit or reject an applicant.

Stanford Dean of Admissions Fred Hargadon charges the "survey makes test scores more important than they really are. In fact, a forthcoming survey of several major private institutions indicates there are very few schools where test scores are the most important factor in admissions."

## BECOME ENERGY RICH!

THE TORCH WILL PAY \$50 FOR THE BEST  
HUMOR AND BEST SERIOUS OPINION  
PIECE ON ENERGY!

Opinion pieces must be:

- Less than 1,000 words (Less than 5 typed pages.)
- Typed and turned in to The TORCH office, 205 Center
  - Contest limited to LCC students
  - TORCH staff members are not eligible
- Back page of entry must carry author's name and number

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# AROUND TOWN

## THEATRE

**Oregon Repertory Theatre**  
The Atrium Eugene  
Nov. 15-19 "What the Butler Saw"  
Nov. 16, 17 Midnight Mafia  
"The Great Nebula In Orion"

**Very Little Theatre**  
2350 Hilyard, Eugene 344-7751  
Nov. 15-17 "Dr. Cook's Garden"

**LCC Performing Arts Department**  
Nov. 15-17 "Don't Drink the Water"

**Eugene Ballet**  
146 E. 12th, Eugene  
Nov. 17, 18 "Cinderella" at Sheldon High School

## CONCERTS

**U of O Music School**  
Nov. 15 David Grosvenor, tuba  
Nov. 16 Jazz Lab Band 1/Silverwood Chamber Players  
Nov. 18 Trio Concertante  
Nov. 19 Vocal Jazz Ensemble  
Nov. 20 University Brass Choir, Chorale  
Nov. 21 Contemporary Chorus

**Community Center for the Performing Arts**  
291 W. 8th, Eugene 687-2746  
Nov. 15 The Persuasions  
Nov. 16 Square Dance w/ Percy Hilo  
Nov. 17 TDA "No Nukes Ball"  
Nov. 18 Bou Saada Middle Eastern Dance Troupe

## EXHIBITS

**Maude Kerns Art Gallery**  
1910 East 15th Ave., Eugene 345-1571  
Nov. 15-23 Paintings by Susan Comerford and Photographs by Faith Dubin

**Open Gallery**  
445 High Street, Eugene  
Nov. 15-30 "Six" exhibit by six local artists  
Nov. 15 Ethnographic Film Festival, part 5

**U of O Art Museum**  
683-4269  
Nov. 15-25 Jerome Liebling, photography  
Nov. 15-18 "The Old West"

**Visions & Perceptions**  
1524 Willamette, Suite 101, Eugene 683-4604  
Nov. 15 - Dec. 8 "The Southwest"

## CLUBS

**Barney Cable's**  
375 E. 7th Ave., Eugene 342-8333  
Nov. 15 Larry Natwick Trio w/ Mike Vonige  
Nov. 17 Lon Guitarsky Group

**The Black Forest**  
2657 Willamette, Eugene 344-0816  
Nov. 16, 17 The Whiskey Creek String Band  
Nov. 19 Blues Jam

**Duffy's**  
801 E. 13th, Eugene 344-3615  
Nov. 16, 17 Hot Whacks w/ John Powell

**Eugene Hotel**  
222 E. Broadway, Eugene 344-1461  
Nov. 15 The Tom Grant Trio  
Nov. 16, 17 Little Charlie and the Night Cats  
Nov. 18-20 Peter Boe & Friends featuring Sonny King  
Nov. 21 Larry Natwick Quartet

**The Loft**  
1350 Alder, Eugene 686-2931  
Nov. 15 Showcase: Murray Orrick, Cecelia Ostrow, Bryan Poland  
Nov. 16 David & Jane Meyer  
Nov. 17 Habeck-Butz-Rades Trio  
Nov. 18 Auditions/ Open Stage  
Nov. 19 New Writers Series  
Nov. 20 Open Stage  
Nov. 21 Alan Herskowitz Trio

**Seafood Grotto**  
165 W. 11th, Eugene 683-1800  
Nov. 15, 18, 21 Gypsy  
Nov. 16, 17 Dave Mitchell & Jerry Gleason

**Tavern on the Green**  
1375 Irving Rd., Eugene 689-9595  
Nov. 15-17 The Will Barnes Band  
Nov. 20, 21 The RMS Band

**Taylor's**  
894 E. 13th, Eugene 687-0600  
Nov. 15, 21 The Nads

**Tino's**  
40th & Main Springfield 746-6669  
Nov. 16-17 Happy Days

**The Treehouse**  
2796 Franklin Blvd., Eugene 485-3444  
Nov. 12, 21 Jeff Levy, pianist  
Nov. 16, 17 Buddy Ungson, guitarist  
Nov. 18, 19, 20 Gail & Pam, chamber music  
Nov. 21 Mike Arnold, guitarist



John Duncan and Martha Gamble grapple on the floor while Mark Layman approaches Jeanna Garcia and Mark Larson.  
Photo by Deborah Keogh

## 'Water' lukewarm

Review by Carla Schwartz  
of The TORCH

"Don't Drink the Water," the Woody Allen comedy selected to open the LCC theatre season, provides lighthearted but lukewarm comedy.

The play's major fault lies in the script, as no single character can manage to escape the stereotypes Allen has created.

A typical American couple (Mark Layman and Martha Gamble) is vacationing behind the iron curtain. He is a "typical" New Jersey caterer turned tourist -- complete with camera and loud Hawaiian print shirt. His wife is a "typical" housewife who does a lot of cleaning and cooking in between nagging and making phone calls. They seek sanctuary in a "typical" American embassy after being accused of alleged spying and illegal picture-taking.

It is in the embassy where they meet the typically incompetent Axel Magee (Daniel Weltha) the ambassador's son who has recently been recalled from an entire continent, but who typically falls in love with their daughter Susan.

The stereotypes go on and on. We meet the highly organized aide to the Ambassador, the temperamental chef and the solemn sultan -- each very predictable and none very surprising.

The actors somehow manage to tie the show together despite the obvious drawbacks presented in the script. Daniel Weltha is a real charmer as Axel Magee -- his boyish grin reminiscent of Ryan O'Neal's. Unfortunately, Weltha's character is so one-dimensional he never gets the chance to let his true colors shine. Martha Gamble as Marion adds life to her scenes with Walter. Her performance is delightful. Karl Groves as Krojack wins my vote for the Fidel Castro look-alike contest, as well as four stars for his performance as the villain. Paul Sorenson is wonderful as the stuffy aide, Kilroy.

one  
world,  
under  
God



"Ye dwell in one world,  
and have been created  
through the operation of  
one Will. Blessed is he  
who mingleth with all men  
in a spirit of utmost  
kindness and love."  
Bahá'u'lláh

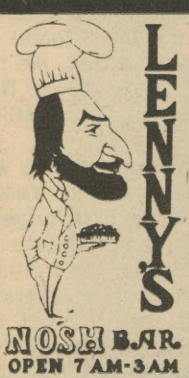
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FRIDAY - NOVEMBER 16  
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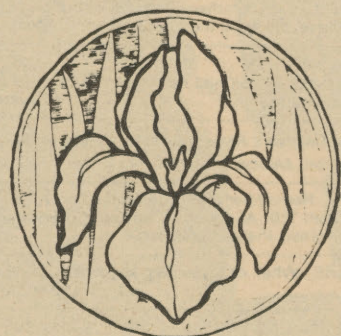
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## International ire

*Initial Impressions of America  
and Americans*

Tavazoie says, "I personally found Americans helpful and friendly especially compared to European people ... (Americans are) more open."

Said then adds, "When I first came here, I couldn't speak English, and they (Americans) really have tried to help me...more than I thought they would."

He has also found much more freedom here, both of speech and of actions, and greater opportunities.

Yaman praises the freedom here also: "You can say whatever you want. For example, you can criticize Carter...freedom of speech is the major reason that I came (here)."

*On the Hostage Situation in Iran:  
None Will Be Killed*

When asked if he thinks that Khomeini would order or would allow the American hostages in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran to be killed, Yaman replies, "I don't think so. It's just a kind of pressure. He believes that Iranians want to prove to Americans that they *could* do something terrible 'but they won't do it, because it would be ridiculous to kill those people!'"

*On the PLO: Its Image and  
Its Attempts to Negotiate  
for the Hostages*

"Always Americans say that PLO are a bunch of terrorists who want to kill and bomb," explains Yaman. "But they (PLO) want to prove to U.S. that PLO is NOT (a) terrorist movement! They are people who defend their human rights. They are a peaceful people! Therefore, we try with our good relations with the Iranian government to try to release the hostages."

But Yaman points out that the PLO can't force the Iranian government to do anything. "They have the freedom to do whatever they want."

When asked if he denies that the PLO has taken part in terrorist activities and violence in the past, he replies, "Maybe in your opinion it's terrorist activities. But in my opinion we defended our rights."

He says that Americans aren't knowledgeable about the situation. "They don't know the American government has...screwed the Iranians and the Palestinians, too, (by supporting Israel). They're doing bad things overseas. The CIA is playing bad games (in Iran), in Nicaragua, in Africa. Americans don't read about it. They're not willing to know what's going on there."

But Yaman is not direct when asked if he, personally, is in favor of Khomeini and the takeover of the embassy. "Well, sometimes I agree with what Khomeini does, sometimes I don't..." Concerning this particular situation, "I can't give you my answer. It's too complicated. Maybe Iranian students can give you (an opinion)..."

Tavazoie is emphatic: "I am completely satisfied with the situation, the government, and with Khomeini."

*On the Hostages: Are They Spies?*

All three students believe that many of the Americans being held hostage are spies -- and are not just "doing their jobs," as Eli had put it.

"That's why they are captured," Tavazoie claims. "Not only as hostage for sending Shah home!"

When asked how they know that some hostages are, indeed, spies, Said declares: "When the Iranians took over the embassy they found evidence in their files."

Yaman and Said agreed that the ones who are not spies should be sent back to the U.S.

When Tavazoie was asked why he uses the word "enemy" to describe America, he claimed, "From the time the Shah's father, Reza Shah, first took over (approximately 50 years ago) the U.S. was supporting them. And we know what kind of government and dynasty the Shah and his father had -- killing people, destroying the country, thinking about their own profit, taking people's rights away! The main blame is the U.S.'s. The Shah and his father were just U.S. puppets!"

And Yaman, himself an Arab, says the historical rift between Iran and the Arab states was created by the Shah. "He encouraged disagreement." But Yaman stresses that there is a distinction between the governments of the various nations. "The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) especially, helped the Iranians during the revolution. We are like brothers."

Yaman, despite his often vindictive views of U.S. political actions and views, is the only one of the three intent on becoming an American citizen. He has already established his residency. But, even so, he emphasizes, "I am still a Palestinian first!"

When Yaman was asked why he was so interested in living here, Yaman replied, "My purpose is, first, to get a degree. And I am trying hard to let Americans know the facts, the truth, of what's going on (in Israel.) American people are kind. If they know I am positive, they can change the situation (i.e. by putting pressure on the U.S. government to stop supporting the Israelis and start supporting the Palestinians)."



# 'No-Puff' the dragon visits campus

There will be a dragon on campus Nov. 15. Sponsored by the American Cancer Society (ACS) and serving as mascot for the Great American Smokeout Day, the dragon will graphically illustrate this year's slogan, "Help Stamp Out Dragon Breath."

A volunteer from ACS dressed as a dragon will circulate pledge sheets in the cafeteria between 12:15 and 12:45. If you sign the sheet, stating that you will give up smoking for the day, you will receive a Great American Smokeout button.

The purpose of the smokeout, according to Loran Peterson, ACS area director in Eugene, is not only to persuade people to quit smoking for the day or even permanently, but also to

"make people realize that 'hey, I'm smoking a pack or a pack and a half a day!'"

"People won't quit until they're ready to," Peterson continues. "They have to want to. When I quit smoking two years ago it was disappointingly easy, but I had prepared (with a commercial stop-smoking device) and was ready to quit."

Volunteers from the ACS will distribute information about cancer and ways to help people who are ready to stop smoking. They will work out the LCC Health Services Apple Booth, which will be located in the central area of the cafeteria.

## classifieds

### for sale

Girls Schwinn 3-speed BIKE. Good condition. 937-2104. LCC student so keep trying. Reasonable price.

Gibson L6-S, solid body, excellent condition. Has 2 super humbuckers and 6 position var-tone. Hard-shell case included. \$425, offers considered. 686-0441.

Four Appliance Dia-Mag, 13 x 5 1/2 with B-60 13 Road Hugger tires. \$250. Jody, 485-4832.

2 United Airline Half Fare Coupons. \$50 each - after 5 485-1110.

2 Bedroom 10x47 Mobile Home. Must sell, \$2,500 or best offer. Mike (eves.) 935-7163.

One Half-Fare Airline Coupon. \$30. Call 485-2722.

CEDAR KINDLING  
\$20 - \$25 pickup load. If delivered in city, no extra charge. Phone 683-5445 after 7 p.m.

'78 "Paul". Solid walnut body, great shape \$400. Yamaha 112, 50W guitar amp. \$200. 741-2986.

KIMBALL "Carnival" organ. Excellent condition. Good beginners organ. Mike or Mark 689-7430. \$300.

1965 Studebaker \$400; Rugs \$8, \$2; china tea cups. Cindy 687-9423.

### cars/cycles

'66 Honda 450, \$75. '63 Buick Skylark \$200. Marantz, Toshiba, Bose stereo \$400. Call after 5 p.m. 484-2682.

1967 MGB - GT. Excellent mechanical shape. \$1600. Firm. 693 W. 10 in Eugene.

1972 Datsun Pickup. 1600cc engine \$800 or best offer. 693 W. 10 in Eugene.

### meetings

Voice of Limited Abilities Association (VOICE) meets Thursdays, 2:30-3:30 in Center 220. Everybody is welcome.

GET INVOLVED! Want to help change things? For more information, call Debbie at ex. 2343.

### housing

SUBLET: 3 bedroom duplex, fireplace, carpet, near campus. \$265. No pets, quiet neighborhood. Call 485-0767.

ROOM-MATE WANTED: Male/Female. Close to Skinners Butte. Call Michael 343-7431 (home) or at Lane 747-4501, ext. 2215.

### wanted

VOLUNTEER NEEDED to assist disabled student. Weightlifting class Tues. and Thur. 11:30 - 1. See BJO/Counseling

Need Someone to Type RESUME for nurse as soon as possible. Call 343-7241. Moira

### messages

LOST: Silver bracelet style watch left in womens restroom in the cafeteria. Call after 2 p.m. 726-5584

NEED A RIDE? Check the Survival Center ride board on the second floor of the Center Building. Someone is going your way.

DENISE M: Wheels VS Legs. The former hasn't a chance. Driver

COUNTRY/MISS: Hello, how are you? I love you, you're cute, see ya! Love, TRONIC

Boy meets Girl, girl ingests exobiotic spore. A familiar pattern. See "Attack from a Superior Consciousness."

CHUCK: Well excuse us!!! V.B.'s Fearsome Five and Rena too.

The secret of the Great Pyramid is that there are no secrets. The Sphinx

KERRY C: Hope your head heals soon. You've met your match. "Housewife"

PLEASE FRANKO, you can't leave! You haven't even met my brother. Besides who else but you would let me drink their last beer! Love, Cindy

MADAM X: You had better seek God more or we split forever. Your admirer

True Believers Arise! Invest in a piece of the rock. and roll. Marcie and Joshua

GIRL: Remember me? Wednesday Oct. 7, you were in room 110. At about 1 I walked by, we smiled at each other. Please find me. T.L.

HARE: What can you say about the caterpillar? Bear, Turtle and Snake.

CHARLIE'S BOB: You're getting a beer gut! Will horizontal exercises help? Forward Female

ECOLOGICAL CONSCIOUSNESS: Ask yourself if Faculty & Students are energy conscious while you gaze out over the parking lots at LCC!

Free student Classified Ads, The TORCH Office, 205 Center