Lane Community College

Eugene, Oregon

April 7, 1989

Vol. 24 No. 21

## **Special Issue Inside** Running the race against AIDS

An in-depth look at the AIDS virus and how we can work together to change its course.

## Board elections held

## Riggs wins seat

by Michael Omogrosso

"Either you get involved with the change (that is happening around us), or you are left wondering 'Why is this happening to me?' 's says newly-elected LCC Board of Education member Pat Riggs.

Riggs, a former LCC student, defeated two other candidates in the March 28 election. She is replacing Charlene Curry for the Springfield Zone Three seat. Curry did not seek re-election.

Employed at the Southern Willamette Private Industry Council, Riggs administers tests to the unemployed and determines if they're ready to re-enter the work force or need retraining. She also determines eligibility for retraining.

She's a union activist who is also a single mother of two. She says she found herself required to join the union when she started work 10 years ago in employment training for Lane County. "As long as I had to join," she says, "I decided to be part of the pro-

Involvement is central to Riggs' philosophy.

She first became a union shop steward, joined the executive board of her union's local chapter, and was then elected its president. Riggs is now the vice president for the statewide organization of county chapters of the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees.

Positive changes are taking place at LCC in an increasingly positive atmosphere -- and she wants to be involved in helping the college stay on that course.

She sees the college trying to afford everyone the opportunity to be involved in some very tough decisions that must be made for the college's future. "We still have to make cuts," she says. But, by involving those people the cuts



Pat Riggs

will affect, campus morale will suffer minimally.

Riggs hopes the next college president will have good communication skills. "I want somebody with enough charisma," she says, "that when she or he walks into the legislature, all heads will

She wants the new president to be as enthusiastic as Interim Pres. Jack Carter, and praises the job Carter has done to promote a positive outlook for Lane's future.

An involved citizen already, Riggs says she wanted to be on the board because she knew that as a citizen and a board member she would be listened to that much more.

Not only is education increasingly recognized as necessary to get better, higher paying jobs, but more people view it as an essential element in reducing and preventing social problems, says Riggs.

"In-and-out convicts are the ones who are undereducated,' she says. They often come from unstable homes. Happy, healthy, and well educated parents are better equipped to earn an adequate income and provide a stable and nurturing home life which should reduce delinquency.

Riggs says as an LCC board member she intends to be accessible to the students and to the community. She may be reached with concerns, ideas, or problems at 746-5905.

## A taste of spring



Blue skies, sunshine, and flowers helped lure Tracy Dorris to study on the benches around the Center Building this past

week. Many students and even some classes moved outside to take advantage of the first warm weather this spring.

# Student Resource Center builds new reception desk

by Diana Feldman TORCH Staff Writer

What's 27 feet long, green and brown, has 20 different faces, and resides in the Center Building?

Answer: The new Student Resource Center (SRC) reception desk.

The SRC -- the information dispensing arm of the ASLCC, located near the library entrance on the second floor of the Center Building -- is hosting an Open House on Wednesday, April 12, from 1 to 4 p.m. to celebrate the arrival and installation of the



The new desk at the Student Resource Center looks professional and has helped spruce up the lobby of the Center Building.

U-shaped unit. And everyone is welcome.

For the last five years the office used an odd assortment of desks and tables to mark off its space from the rest of the second floor concourse. But now, says SRC Director Lynn Johanna-Larsen, the SRC is "more visible," and more professional in appearance.

"None of this would have happened without the combined efforts of Campus Services, the college administration, and Student Services working with student government," Johanna-Larsen says. The open house is SRC's way of thanking the people who fostered the project.

The new desk cost \$3,000 for materials, but there was no charge for the labor, although Johanna-Larsen estimates a likely labor total near \$5,000 had the unit been constructed by an outside agency. College carpenters, electricians, and finishers designed and built the project, making it similar in design to the divider installed two years ago for the Financial Services.

To assure wheelchair accessability, ASLCC Sen. Chuck Doerr, who uses a wheelchair, gave advice and checked accessability in the plans and assembly of the unit.

As a subdivision of the ASLCC, the SRC is a "central source of campus information for both students and the public," says Johanna-Larsen. "It provides a training area for business, office experience, and people skills." An added benefit is political and social science credits and experience. She says many students go on to participate in student government after working at the SRC.

## EDITORIALS, FORUMS & LETTERS



## Process poor

To the Editor:

ASLCC is the victim of hypocrisy once again. We all read of (ASLCC President) John Millet's huffing and puffing about affirmative action and how it is vital that we have a senate that represents the student population.

My question is: If a democratic and representative student government are the goals of John Millet's government, how come he has not publicly opened ASLCC Senate positions to all of the students on this campus?

There has not been any advertising of open seats or any evidence of students choosing their representatives. What there has been in the last two terms is four senate seats filled by people who have been "classmates" of Mr. Millet. All of these friends have been invited to the senate by Mr. Millet without any open selection process that involved the rest of the college.

I have no problem with any

senators on the senate, but I do have a problem with the selection process that Mr. Millet uses to fill our senate. The problem is that he is leaving himself open to the accusation that he is not building a senate to represent students, but to represent his interests.

Robelyn Laverty LCC student

## Religion doubted

To the Editor:

On March 31, 1689, after a year-long trial, Polish Kazimierz nobleman Lyszczynski was executed in Warsaw for having written an atheist treatise, "De nonexistencia Dei" (The Inexistence of God).

Doubting his courage would allow him to die at the stake in a style befitting nobility, Lyszczynski pleaded with the Polish King Jan Sobiecki that he be quartered with a

His hand holding the condemned treatise was dipped in tar and set on fire, then severed; he was granted his request and was quartered; his body was burned, the ashes placed in a cannon and scattered with an explosive charge. At the time Poland was one of the most liberal and cultured states of Christendom.

This trial, reported in the then-nascent press of London and Paris, helped forge the social consciousness of journalism.

The irrationality and intolerance of theist religions continues. On Good Friday, March 24, 1989, two Christian groups of pilgrims, one Catholic, the other Protestant, commemorating the "Way of the Cross' on Jerusalem's Via Dolorosa, whose paths crossed, engaged in a brawl over "right of way" necessitating intervention of Israeli police. Each group evidently was incapable of assessing the moment as propitious for recitation of a few extra prayers -which "mumbo-jumbo" would have allowed the processions to proceed peaceably.

It is increasingly important for the protection of democracy and freedom that newspaper editors reassess the integrity of their commitment and meet their responsibilities without succumbing to community religious pressures.

Bert P. Tryba Eugene

## Cheaters offend

To the Editor:

Recently, during finals, I observed two students cheating on their exams.

This particular exam was what I, an average student, considered to be a piece of cake because the instructor announced what exactly would be on the exam.

My first thought was, "Oh, well, they're just cheating themselves out of their education." But the more I thought about it I've decided that "the degrees the rest of us earn will mean less." I was particularly disturbed by the cheating of see Letters, page 10

## Mail-in ballots unfair

Editor's note: The TORCH will no longer run editorials with a byline. Editorial topics are now chosen and voted on by the student Editorial Board of the paper and express the opinion of the

Lane County's March elections were tabulated last week and the results announced on Tuesday, March 28. Unfortunately, these elections were a mockery of the democratic process.

Using mail-in ballots, voters were forced to pay to vote, were given no voter's pamphlet, and were unable to vote "no" for candidates running unopposed.

Even though these ballots go directly to our homes, many people still do not punch out the holes and send them back. Perhaps it is because the return mail envelopes are not returned postage paid -- some people do not feel they should have to pay to vote, and justifiably so. It is an unfair form of taxation.

The lack of a voter's pamphlet was quite disturbing. How can voters make an educated decision if they are not given the opportunity to read information about the candidates and hear arguments for or against the different issues being voted on (besides through the news media)?

Elections such as these encourage an "armchair attitude" in voters, who have become much to casual about the selection of our representatives.

What is most disturbing in elections, mail-in or ballot box, is that voters have no choice when voting on candidates who are running unopposed. In the Soviet Union voters are offered the option of voting against candidates who do not have an opponent. Why are we not offered this opportunity, so that if a candidate receives more "no" votes than "yeas," he/she does not automatically win election to office.

If we don't have this option, why are unopposed candidates' names put on the ballot at all? Is it just a formality?

Statistics do show that mail-in elections draw a larger percentage of votes during smaller elections than do elections that require voters to go to the polls.

But if this is the case, why doesn't the Elections Office publish a voter's pamphlet and pay the return postage on the ballot envelope? Don't voters pay enough taxes to cover the price of a 25-cent stamp?

The idea of elections is to get people to make an informed decision and act on it. So why not improve the system and make it truly a reflection of what, and whom, the voters want?

## Rights being removed

Forum by Velma Hartwig

A couple hundred years ago, the people of this nation were subjected to a tyrannical government riddled with pompous, incompetent, crooked bureaucrats who were given almost total control over their "subjects." Some very wise men wrote a document to inform the rotten creeps we wouldn't put up with their injustices any more. The bureaucrats called on their troops to "take care of the rebels." They underestimated the rage of the people. We got out our pitchforks and rifles and ran the skunks out. The wise men then wrote a document to protect the people of this new nation from being subjected to the same ills by some future government. The framers of the document felt English laws dealing with children were oppressive, unfair and unjust -- so they deliberately left them out. When they were finished, they had a pretty good piece of work. They sent the document to the 13 colonies for ratification. Imagine their surprise when the leaders of the colonies said, "No way! We've been subjected to searches of our homes and persons because someone suspected we did something wrong, thrown in jail without charges and refused a fair trial. We had our property confiscated, our weapons taken away and didn't have the right to speak

our minds. We ain't gonna sign!" Our forefathers, wise men they were, amended the document with the Bill of Rights to address their concerns. The Constitution was ratified and since that time, we have enjoyed the protection of the Constitution of the United States -- guaranteeing freedom, justice, protection and safety -- until now. We Oregonians are having our rights taken away -- one by

Witness the Children's Agenda. It has been touted as the answer to child abuse -when in truth it is a ploy for the state to gain control of our children. Sponsors of the Children's Agenda said, "The traditional family and its values are part of the problem, not the solution. We must intervene with all children. Roots are a silly American dream." Children's Services (CSD) has been given almost unlimited power, generous funding and no accountability. Current Oregon legislation -- if passed -- will force parents to submit to state-sponsored "counseling" and interference, will force priests, ministers, doctors, lawyers and psychoanalysts to reveal confidential information to CSD, and will give the state control of your children. (Contact: F.A.I.R., 22498 Highway 20, Eddyville, Ore. 97343.)

see Forums, page 10

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"Forums" are essays contributed by TORCH readers and are aimed at broad issues facing members of the community. They should be limited to 750 words. Deadline: Mon-

"Letters to the Editor" are intended as short commentaries on stories appearing in the TORCH or current issues that may concern the local community. Letters should be limited to 250 words. Deadline: Monday, noon.

The editor reserves the right to edit "Forums" and "Letters to Editor" for spelling, grammar, libel, invasion of privacy, length and appropriate language

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, OR, 97405. Phone 747-4501 ext. 2655.

# Minimum wage increase may hurt employment

Commentary by John T. Orrigo TORCH Staff Writer

The crusade to raise the minimum wage began as a noble quest. Its goal: To help the working poor, those struggling to support a family on a wage that had not increased in eight years. Few of life's ironies are as easily understood as the fact that raising the minimum wage can hurt low-income workers.

Some things grow better with age, but the minimum wage is not one of them. For seven years it has languished at \$3.35 an hour, and the purchasing power it provides, ravaged by inflation, has dropped steadily: In 1975 dollars, it is worth only \$1.55.

The bills introduced in both the House and the Senate originally called for the minimum wage rate to increase to \$4.65 over three years, and then be set equal to at least half of the average national hourly wage rate in subsequent years.

Pres. Bush -- who has proposed a three-stage increase in the minimum wage to \$4.25 an hour, with an eventual top rate of 90 cents an hour for new workers in their first six months of employment -- has said that he would veto any bill more generous. Workers hired to fill jobs that had been vacated by recent layoffs could not be paid the training wage, a provision designed to prevent abuse of the system.

Bush has insisted that his offer is his last, and he says he has the strength to sustain a veto of any minimum wage legislation he considers unacceptable. But the House sponsors refuse to accommodate the president, so the showdown now shifts to the Senate, where floor debate is scheduled early next month on a proposal to raise the hourly minimum wage. Recently the House tried to compromise and said it would only ask for a raise from \$3.35 to \$4.55 by October 1991 and added a provision allowing new entrants in the job market to be paid a sub-minimum wage for two months, but Bush refuses to

Debate has centered on Republicans who believe that too big an increase in the minimum wage would fuel inflation and force employers with marginal profits to slash hundreds of thousands of jobs. But Democrats dispute these arguments, claiming that by failing to increase the minimum wage for eight years Congress has forced the working poor to get by on a wage that has lost nearly 40 percent of its buying power.

But deciding to avoid any delay, Oregon Sen. Peg Jolin approved an increase in the minimum wage for Oregon. "Anyone currently living on minimum wage is living below the federal poverty level. We want to encourage self-

sufficiency, not dependency on welfare. The best way to do this is to pay a living wage to people who work. This will save millions of dollars on welfare, and it will enable many to be the productive people they want to be," Jolin said.

The bill, SB 335, increases the Oregon minimum wage in steps, beginning with a hike to \$3.85 in July 1989, followed by increases to \$4.25 in 1990 and \$4.75 in 1991. Beginning Jan. 1, 1992, the minimum will be adjusted annually to be not less than 50 percent of the average weekly wage. The Oregon State Senate bill would not have the training wage provision. State law takes precedence over federal law.

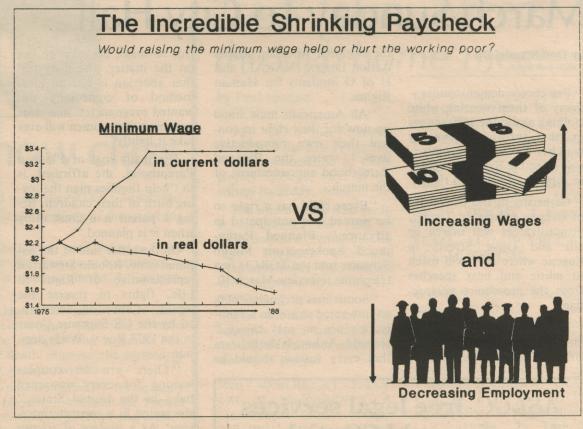
Jolin continues, "People cannot afford to live on minimum wage. A full-time job at the current minimum wage of \$3.35 per hour provides \$583 a month; the federal poverty level for a family of three is \$807.50. This doesn't take into account that most minimum wage workers are allowed to work only part-time."

Over the past few years 16 states and territories have increased their minimum wage, not waiting for Congress to act. California's minimum wage is currently \$4.25 per hour.

Business groups contend that the increased labor costs from any hike jeopardize hundreds of thousands of jobs.

There are not as many lowwage jobs now as there used to be. In today's postindustrial economy, the majority of positions require more education and skill than ever before.

A hike in the minimum wage would eliminate opportunities for people with less education or who are just entering the job market. Increasing the minimum wage hurts those workers who can least afford it. In addition to hurting some of the people who need help most, the minimum wage helps some



An increase in the minimum wage could mean a decrease in available jobs as employers try to stretch payroll dollars and meet manpower needs.

who especially don't need it. Many minimum wage earners are middle and upper class teenagers, and some are spouses of bread winners.

The proposed hike would mean a higher rate of employment, lower real output, and higher prices, other things held equal. The increase in unemployment would be among lower wage workers, the group that the minimum wage law is supposed to help. The hike also would be troublesome, coming at a time in the economic expansion when other factors such as the depreciation of the dollar are accelerating at the rate of inflation.

Increasing the minimum wage is a misguided social policy, even if it seems the fair thing to do.

When the musty rhetoric clears Capitol Hill, it becomes obvious that a federal minimum wage increase is a mistake.

Whoever wins, the poor

# ASLCC

## CAMPUS CALENDAR

Monday, April 10

\*ASLCC Meeting 4:00 pm in the board room, 2nd floor Admin. Building.

Wednesday, April 12

\*Eagle Park Slim to play in the cafeteria 11:30 to 1:30 for "Month o' de' Blues" celebration.

Thursday, April 13

\*International Coffee Hour, 1:30 to 3:00 pm in the Multi-Cultural Center, 409 Center.

Uncle Sam wants your dollars!

Last week to take advantage of free tax help. Mondays and Wednesdays, 2nd floor Center.

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a tanning bed, and on site bus stop.

## ASLCC ELECTIONS

## Friday, April 6

Election Committee Meeting 2:30 pm in the Student Government Offices, 479 Center. All students are encouraged to attend.

Applications for students wishing to run for offices are available in the ASLCC office, 479 Center. For further information, contact Jeannee Beauchaine, ASLCC secretary, at 747-4501, ext. 2330.

ASLCC would like to emphasize the importance of your vote and participation in the upcoming election. Be informed—attend the ASLCC meetings each week!

## Pro-choice takes to streets: March Sunday to City Hall

by Don Standeford

Pro-choice demonstrators -many of them wearing white clothing as did the suffragettes in the turn-of-the-century marches for women's rights -will assemble Sunday, April 9 in support of abortion rights.

Gathering at the University of Oregon campus at 3 p.m., demonstrators will march to 8th and Olive Streets in Eugene where they will listen to music and hear speeches from the pro-choice perspec-

The event is sponsored by the American Civil Liberties Union, Planned Parenthood, the National Abortion Rights Action League (NARAL) and U of O Students for Human Rights.

"All Americans must stand up now for their right to control their own reproductive lives," states the Planned Parenthood announcement of the march.

"Every child has a right to be wanted and anticipated in advance," Planned Parenthood Spokesperson Margo Schaefer told the TORCH in a telephone interview March 30.

"Sometimes pregnancy puts an unwanted strain on a family; it's not an easy choice," she said. Although she believes that every woman should be

take it lightly.

On the other side of the national issue, Robbin Stewart, a representative of Right to Life, fights to reverse the legality of abortion, determined by the US Supreme Court in the 1973 Roe v. Wade deci-

"There are 40 couples waiting for every unwanted baby in the United States," she stated in a separate interview. As a student of science and nursing at Lane Community College, Stewart is intent on halting abortion in the United States through legislation and demonstration. She says the Right to Life organization will continue fight behind the scenes.

The Eugene rally is part of a nationwide celebration, with marches being held across the country and in Washington, D.C.

## THE TORCH applications available

for ASSISTANT PRODUCTION MANAGER Center 205

free to make her own choice on the matter, she does feel that abortion is not an ideal method of controlling unwanted pregnancies, and does not think that women will ever

The main goal of Planned Parenthood, she affirmed, is to "help families plan the loving birth of their children. Being a parent is a great thing when it is planned.'

## Fast Lane

column by John F. Piper

I was on drugs the night I thought I discovered a secret, nuclear missile installation in my hometown neighborhood.

That was several years ago, and because of the circumstances I usually laugh the whole thing off as the product of a deranged imagination.

It's something I can't afford to wonder about. I don't want to think that my government would install the Bomb next door and not tell me about it.

Because the fact is that I love the United States of America. I've lived here all my life, but I've heard and read and travelled enough to know that I wouldn't want to live

We have the steadiest food supply and cleanest water of any nation in history. We have freedoms unrivaled by those of any other state that's ever been.

But I also know that the advantages we enjoy are only impressive relative to what has gone before.

There are powerful branches of our government that hide their activities from we who support them. We have no real or immediate access to information about the operations of the FBI, CIA, Secret Service, Military In-

Of course, these organizations do not yet openly abridge the constitutional rights of substantial numbers of U.S. citizens. I assume that if they were doing that, we'd find

I have to assume that, because if they are violating the rights of U.S. citizens and we don't know about it, we're doomed beyond hope of reprieve.

But it's a well-documented fact that the covert branches of our government have little respect for the rights of foreigners.

They justify that by telling us that they are acting in the interest of our security.

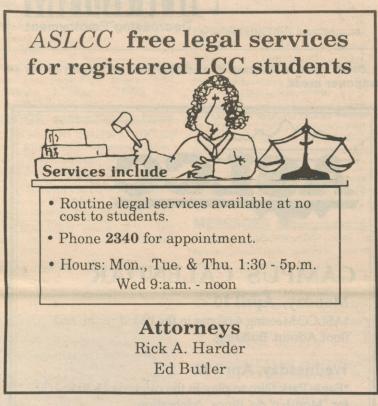
If they're telling true, if that's what they actually believe they are doing, then we are enjoying the luxuries available in this country only by depriving others of vital necessities.

If they're lying, if they are not acting for the safety of U.S. privilege, then we may be in very real danger -- for the only other possible motive they could have is the acquisition of power, by any means, over as many people as

It was late at night, long ago, and I was under the influence, so today I'm usually able to laugh the whole thing

Usually.

But some nights I wake up in a cold sweat, wondering.







photos by Mike Saker

# unning the race against AIDS

# ection fuels AIDS

by Paul Morgan

In 1977, a mysterious disease transmitted via sex and blood exchange swept through Central Africa. It killed 53 percent of the people it infected.

The Embola virus, as it is now known, claimed 153 lives, including 39 nurses and two doctors. The World Health Organization, with the help of some American doctors, thought it had the social repercussions of Forest, is that AIDS was outbreak in control within

But a similar virus was beginning to spread rapidly around the world. The disease later became known as acquired immune deficiency syndrome, or AIDS.

Randy Shilts relates this story in his book And The Band Played On, a historical look at the political and

AIDS.

Shilts theorizes that the AIDS virus was carried to the U.S. during the bicentennial celebration in New York City, July 4, 1976. Thousands of sailors from all over the world came to New York to join the festivities and began the spread of the virus.

Another theory, in the book Now What? by Waves deliberately planned. "Despite repeated denials by the Defense Department officials, allegations persist that AIDS is a genetically altered virus which has been deliberately released to wipe out homosexuals and/or non-whites in the U.S. and reduce populations in third world countries.

"The 'discovery' of the

AIDS virus (HTLV3)," writes Forest, "was announced by Dr. Robert Gallo at the National Cancer Institute, which is on the grounds of Fort Detrick, Maryland, a primary U.S. Army biological warfare research facility. Actually, the AIDS virus looks more like a cross between a bovine leukemia virus and a sheep see Epidemic, page 6

# Communication: the key to safe sex

he days of one-night stands rief encounters are numbered. Sex is now a matter of life or death and our society needs to be educated about the facts so they can enjoy happy, satisfying, and responsible

It is becoming harder and harder not to find yourself in one of the high risk categories. Heterosexuals often believe that because of their sexual preference they are safe from AIDS. They are wrong.

Since the AIDS virus was first discovered the number of heterosexual cases has continued to grow. Sandra Ing, director of LCC Student Health Services says, "With such a long lag time (nine years) we don't even know how many cases of heterosexual AIDS we have." It seems likely that incidents of heterosexual AIDS will increase drastically over the next 10

How do we help prevent the spread of AIDS?

Communication is the



key. No matter how well educated you are about sexually transmitted diseases, that information will do you no good if you cannot communicate with your partner about what risks each of you may be

The safe sex guidelines (page 7) pertain to everyone, but particularly to people who are in any of the high risk groups. People should be able to talk about their sexual histories with their partners; then the couple can make an conscious decision about what risks they are willing to take together. If you



make a decision to be with someone whose history is unknown, you are placing yourself at risk and should follow all of the safe sex practices.

People still do not feel comfortable talking about sex and their bodies. But AIDS is slowly changing

Learning to communicate about your body starts in early childhood. Historically it has been the parents' responsibility to talk to their children about sex when they "come of age." Parents have to explain about menstruation,

erections, masturbation, "how babies are made," and hopefully about the importance of birth control. Many parents find this difficult and don't always tell their children as much as they should.

Now parents have a lot more responsibility; they have to explain about a multitude of STD's and the life threatening dangers some of them entail.

Some schools now offer sex education and Ing says that Oregon schools are going to implement an AIDS curriculum for grades K-12. But children need more than classes about

sexuality and AIDS. What they learn from their parents will have much more impact than what they learn at school.

Parents need to be open with their children about sex, so that their children will be able to communicate comfortably about it when they become sexually active.

For adults the reality is much different. "We have come full circle. Old fashioned monogamy is becoming more in fashion," comments Ing. Going to bed with someone is a life and death matter, and people who work with AIDS patients wonder what it will take to get people to modify their behavior. The more sexual partners you have the more you put yourself at risk. It is causing people to choose more carefully the kind of people they want as sexual partners. The "It won't happen to me," attitude does not work with AIDS. You have to assertive and make sure you're safe by communicating with your partners and being responsible about your sex life: its the only way to safe by Alice C. Wheeler

## Epidemic from page 5

visna (brain rot) virus, cultured in a human cell culture, than any virus in the HTLV group."

Forrest asserts that if the AIDS virus were a natural virus, it would have developed much earlier and "decimated mankind at that time," and that that would open the door for new life forms, "assuming that that is not already the case."

But evolution has not stopped, and it is entirely possible that viruses could be naturally genetically altered, or even passed to humans by monkeys. And if the virus is (as AIDS was) allowed to spread, then it may become stronger and harder to over-

The late seventies and early eighties were a time of homosexual rights action. Gay people were coming "out of the closet" in great numbers and immigrating to join the major homosexual populations in San Francisco and New York City.

Parades, marches and demonstrations were organized to raise awareness about homosexuality. The gay communities were uniting against the prejudices

facing them.

With the homosexual revolution in full swing, along with it came a new sexual freedom which was followed by increasing cases of venereal disease.

According to Shilts, "Gay men made up 80 percent of the 70,000 annual patient visits to New York City's VD clinic."

Although the AIDS virus, then a strange new disease, was sweeping through the homosexual community, many gay men either chose to ignore the warnings or never got the word because there was little or no funding for clinics to put out AIDS literature.

Because the disease was growing so rapidly in the gay community it stereotyped as a homosexual disease, which added to the prejudice already oppressing gay people. That made it even harder for the physicians and scientists interested in the disease to get funding for research.

But these researchers were rare. The medical community was reluctant to study a new disease which, at the outset, infected relatively few

on something that might not the disease. even be there.

through blood transfusion Dec. 10, 1982. Shilts reports that, although some members of the Federal Drug Administration were uncononly the report on this case, but an update on five new of AIDS cases hemophiliacs.

According to Shilts, in the third week of September, The CDC estimated that the cost to treat these patients would be about \$1 billion. Although money was becoming available for research, there was still no adequate help for AIDS patients.

On April 21, 1985, the AIDS caseload surpassed 10,000.

Despite the growing numbers, the issue had not been given the kind of publicity that was needed to educate the masses, writes Shilts. But then AIDS sprung

people. Governments were into the limelight when Rock not willing to fund research Hudson was diagnosed with

Americans began to take But the Center for Disease notice that AIDS could af-Control (CDC) reported the fect their lives. After many first known AIDS case deaths and many more diagnoses of the disease, it took the death of one famous man to open more eyes to the epidemic.

By 1989 the AIDS vinced that AIDS even ex- deathtoll surpassed the isted, the CDC released not number of lives lost in the War -- over Vietnam 800,000. Within five years most people will probably know a close friend who has AIDS.

Due to the escalating 1984, the AIDS caseload numbers of people contracreached 6,000 in the U.S. ting the virus, and the number of undiagnosed cases, education about the disease and about safe sex is needed to ensure that it does not spread further and kill many more.

> During the last decade great strides have been made to educate the masses about AIDS but a languid bureaucracy had allowed the disease to reach extreme epidemic proportions.

> Prejudice, lack knowledge, and disbelief had silenced early warnings about

AIDS and delayed studies of the disease. Only now, when the AIDS virus is killing thousands of people every year, are the federal and state governments turning their attention to the problem, which has roots deep in the American society.

Many claim that the government in general and the Reagan Administration particular homophobic. Society's continued discomfort about sexuality and sex education allowed the AIDS virus to run wild through the U.S.

"People are really uncomfortable about talking about sex," says Sally Sheklow, executive director of the Willamette AIDS Council "But you can't talk about sexually transmitted disease without talking about sex."

It's not enough to sit back and study AIDS in hopes of finding a vaccine, or even test people to find those who are already infected and don't know it. There must be proper, expedient government and private funding for education to ensure that people can know what the risks are of of getting AIDS, and how to prevent it.

#### HIGH RISK GROUPS

- IV drug users who share needles
- People (heterosexual/homosexual) who have sex with multiple partners
- · Homosexual males
- People who had blood transfusions before 1975
- Infants of infected mothers
- People who have been sexual partners with any of the above group

#### SAFE SEX PRACTICES

- Dry kissing
- Masturbation on healthy skin
- · Oral sex on a man with a condom
- Touching
- Massage
- Fantasy
- · Urinating on unbroken skin
- Activities that do not involve the exchange of body fluids

#### POSSIBLY SAFE SEX PRACTICES

- Vaginal intercourse with a condom
- Wet (french) kissing
- Anal intercourse with a condom
- Oral-genital contact (cunnilingus) using a thin piece of latex placed between the vulva and the tounge
- Hand/finger to genital contact, vaginal or anal penetration with finger(s) using a disposable latex glove or finger cots

## **UNSAFE SEX PRACTICES**

- · Oral sex on a man without a condom
- Masturbation on broken/open skin
- · Oral sex on a woman without protection

#### DANGEROUS SEX PRACTICES

- Vaginal intercourse without a condom
- Anal intercourse without a condom
- Urinating into mouth, vagina, or rectum
- Fisting (hand in rectum or vagina)
- · Rimming (anal-oral contact)

# Free local testing

s AIDS spreads it is vital that there are clinics available to people who want to receive free, anonymous or confidential AIDS testing and counseling.

Two places in Eugene provide free AIDS tests: White Bird Medical Clinic, and the Lane County Public Health Division (LCPHD).

LCPHD provides free, confidential AIDS testing. Although files with patients' names are kept, numbers are used to label blood samples going to Portland for testing.

Testing is available by appointment every Tuesday and test counseling is mandatory. Results take two weeks and must be collected in person, not over the phone or through the mail.

LCPHD is located at 135 E. 6th Street in Eugene. For

an appointment call 687-4041.

White Bird Medical Clinic offers free, anonymous testing every Tuesday with drop-in hours between 9 and 11 a.m..

AIDS counselor Jim Shoemaker says White Bird doesn't ask for names or addresses. Each patient is given a number and all information is listed under that number.

He says that people who come in for testing must return two weeks later to get the results, and counseling is required for both visits.

Shoemaker says that blood samples are also sent to the state lab in Portland. Patients who test positive are asked to give another blood sample for a second series of tests. He says that the test is over 99.8 percent positive in cases of people

whose blood is HIV. False positive test results have occurred, but Shoemake says they are extremely rare.

Patients are offered counseling, information, referrals to local programs, and doctors.

Shoemaker comments that his is a difficult job with a lot of emotional wear and tear, but he hopes he is making a difference. "If one person has changed their behavior because of what I've said then it's well worth it."

White Bird is located at 509 E. 13th in Eugene, phone 484-4800.

People in high risk groups should consider getting a test; they are free, private, easy, and could save someone's life.

Most physicians and clinics can also arrange for AIDS testing, but these services are not free and may not be confidential.

by Alice C. Wheeler

# Symptoms

ymptoms of AIDS may take an average of five years to show up in victims, says Sally Sheklow, the executive director of the Willamette AIDS Council.

"The average is five years after infection, but that average could mean anything from one second to 10 years," she said.

The disease can develop very slowly, making it hard to detect at the early stages.

"The medical explanation of the AIDS virus, the way I understand it," said Sheklow, "is when the helper cells (white blood cells that fight disease) get infected with the virus their genetic information is scrambled. So instead of putting antibodies out to fight the disease, the helper cells put out more of the virus."

The AIDS virus may manifest itself in one symptom, many symptoms, or none at all, depending on the type of virus: but there are certain warning signs.

Keep one thing in mind as you read this, you could have any of these symptoms and still not have AIDS.

One of the earliest signs of AIDS virus infection, says Sheklow, is "intense flu symptoms just after infection.

"But," she adds, "it is important to differentiate," because one could have the flu and not have AIDS.

Physical fatigue for no apparent reason is another early warning sign of AIDS. "People who experience it say that it drains their strength," says Sheklow. "It comes and goes during the course of the disease."

Unexplained weight loss of more than 10 pounds, or persistent diarrhea may also be symptoms of AIDS, says the Willamette AIDS Council.

Of the early symptoms, says Sheklow, "the most common is fatigue. Maybe because that's the easiest to talk about."

As the disease develops a person may experience fever or night sweats which occur for many weeks.

"People say it's like being drenched," says Sheklow. "It's like you just stepped out of the shower



... really dripping sweat."

A persistant and heavy cough may also be a symptom, and a sign of Pneumocystis carinii, a rare lung disease which is the major killer of people with AIDS, says Sheklow.

The cough is not from smoking and lasts longer than a cold or flu cough.

Swollen lymph glands or lumps either in the neck, armpits, or groin are a major symptom of AIDS. "Some people say the lumps never go down," she says.

"Sometimes people have that and no other symptoms," she adds. "It's just like having marbles under the skin . . . that hard."

The first sign of Kaposi's Sarcoma, a cancer of the internal organs brought on by AIDS, are purple, brown or marroon marks on top or beneath the skin that weren't there before. They

can also be found inside the mouth, nose, anus, or underneath the eyelids.

"Sometimes these crack open and ooze," says Sheklow.

Another symptom might be thrush, a white, thick coating on the tongue that can't be scraped off.

The Willamette AIDS
Council suggests that if you have any of these signs, check with a doctor.

by Paul Morgan

## **Statistics**

#### THE NATION

The total number of AIDS cases in the U.S. reported to the Center for Disease Control as of February, 1989, was 88,096. Of these, 86,656 were adults and adolescents, 1440 were children under 13. Of these reported AIDS cases 79,133 were men, 7,523 women.

The total age breakdown is as follows:	The tota	al age	breakd	own is	as fo	llows:
--	----------	--------	--------	--------	-------	--------

The total age oreakdown is as follows.	
Under 5 1,196	5
5-12 244	4
13-19 352	2
20-29 18,209	9
30-39 40,694	
40-49 18,444	4
49 and over 8,957	7
Ethnic breakdown of people with AIDS:	
White 50,462	2
Black 23,518	3
Hispanic 13,300	)
Asian, Pacific Islander 517	7
Native American 100	)
Unknown 199	)
Breakdown into transmission groups:	
Homosexual/bisexual males 53,317	7
IV drug users 17,392	2
(13,469 male, 3,923 female)	)
Homosexual male IV drug users 6225	5
Hemophiliacs 845	5
(822 male, 23 female)	)
Heterosexuals 3804	1
(1601 male, 2203 female)	)
Blood transfusion 2170	
(1368 male, 802 female)	)
Undetermined 2903	3
(2331 male, 572 female)	)
Transmission breakdown of children under 13 with	1

mo.	
Hemophiliacs	84
Infected by mother	1126
Transfusion	177
11 J	

The United States Surgeon General, C. Everett Koop, estimates that by the end of 1991 270,000 AIDS cases will have occurred with 179,000 deaths.

## THE STATE

As of March 21, 1989, 510 AIDS cases had been reported, with 307 deaths. As of February, three AIDS cases in children and adolescents under 19 had been reported, two infants infected by their mothers and one hemophiliac. All three have died.

Of the 510 Oregon cases, 13 were women.

The Oregon AIDS Hotline estimates that 15-17,000 people in Oregon would test HIV positive at this time.

## THE WORLD

The total number of AIDS cases reported to the World Health Organization as of February 28 was 141,894, although it is estimated to be two to three times higher. The geographical breakdown of these cases is as follows:

Africa	21,189
Americas (N., S., and C.)	99,752
Eastern Mediterranean	218
Europe	19,289
Southeast Asia	28
Western Pacific	1438
In 1988, the number of AIDS cases per	100,000
people:	
Africa	1.2
Americas	2.9
Eastern Mediterranean	0.0
Europe	0.9
Southeast Asia	0.0
Western Pacific	0.0
by Jessica Schabtach	

# Working with AIDS

ednesday, April 5, Ronnie Coleman, retired nurse, attended the funeral services of a former patient.

How do you treat a patient who has a disease which has no vaccine? What do you say when foreseen complications arise that are likely to take his or her life within a few years?

Caring for a person who has a terminal disease is undoubtedly hard, but Coleman, and Sally Sheklow, the executive director of the Willamette AIDS Council, agree that helping people deal with AIDS is very rewarding.

"I really loved my job," recalls Coleman, who was the IV Coordinator for Sacred Heart Home Health Services until June 5, 1988. "I loved taking care of AIDS patients because they were special . . . They need some happiness in their lives."

Coleman treated AIDS patients in their homes for about three years. During this time she learned to help the patients deal with the slow degeneration of the immune system and the body under the presence of AIDS. In turn she lived through the experience with the patients as friends.

"I never knew a patient who gave up hope, even to the end," she says. "You just tell them what's happening and they decide how to react.

"The hardest part is when they're really getting sick," says Coleman. "When they say, 'Ronnie, why aren't I feeling better . . . I don't want to die." When you see a person many times a week you develop a closer relationship with the patient and the family; sometimes it's devastating to see them die."

Coleman says that it was awkward when she first started the job and began to meet the patients, trying to gain their trust. She conducted interviews with the patients after they were discharged from the hospitals to their homes.

"It was hard to develop a rapport with the patient during the interview and let them realize that I'm there to help," recalls Coleman.

Coleman stresses the importance of a good support system for a patient with AIDS. She helped the families and friends of patients learn more about the medical aspect of treating AIDS.

"I liked teaching some of the families to flush IV lines, give morphine for pain, and other things," she says. "It gives me shivers up my spine to see these families learn and do things because they love the person."

"It was even harder when the patient didn't have a good support system or lived alone."

Coleman says that since

there were no medicinal treatments that could effectively stop progression of the disease she would have the patients try healing modalities such as meditation tapes. The tapes

could help patients use positive visualization to combat the fatigue and mental breakdown that comes and goes during the course of the disease.

"Even if it deters the disease for a while it's worth it," explains Coleman. "It takes a while to help some patients, though, because some are not open to (the meditation)."

The morality of AIDS has also become a concern, because many people have a problem dealing with the subject of sexually transmitted diseases or sexual preferences.

"Some people never knew their child was gay until he/she was diagnosed," says Coleman. "Sometimes it's difficult for them."

Sheklow described a different scenario.

"Suppose a married man goes out and has an affair and contracts AIDS. Does he tell his wife he is HIV positive?" she asks.

Sheklow fields many calls at the Council from people asking questions about AIDS.

"The kinds of calls we get are difficult because of the moral issues," she says. "So many things come into play . . . but the decision is life or death."

Sheklow says that sometimes she becomes disillusioned about her job, but through helping people she helps herself.

"Sometimes the numbers are depressing, but it feels gratifying to know I'm helping someone." by Paul Morgan

# Local programs unite to help victims

#### WILLAMETTE AIDS COUNCIL

The Willamette AIDS Council provides informational outreach programs to the community, with emphasis on education and prevention. The Youth Program is currently in a developmental stage but will begin providing outreach programs at the end of June, including a Parent/Teen AIDS Education Program aimed at improving communication between parents and children. The program also has a youth

library of AIDS-related

material. The Willamette AIDS Council is located at 329 W. 13th Ave. Suite D, Eugene, 345-7089. The Youth Program is Suite E, 342-2782.

## SHANTI IN OREGON

Shanti in Oregon provides emotional and practical support services and counseling for AIDS patients and their friends and families. All services are provided free of charge and wherever they are needed, whether in the home, the hospital, or another care facility. Volunteers also assist with practical needs

such as transportation, shopping, cooking, and housework. Shanti is located at 752 Jefferson St., 342-5088.

### **TESTING**

White Bird Medical Clinic and the Lane County Public Health Division both provide free, private AIDS testing and counseling.

Testing is also available through the Eugene Clinic and through private practice physicians.

by Jessica Schabtach

# Sports Rag



# Carlesimo, crew show class

by Paul Morgan

TORCH Sports Edito

For years college basketball fans have seen the national championship trophy hauled away by coaches and programs that thrive on big names, big money, and lots of publicity.

But this year there was a shift in the atmosphere at the Final Four in Seattle where a fresh wind blew to the fans tired of seeing the Georgetown's and Indiana's push their way to the top with "high visibility" athletic pro-

A former cellar dweller from the Big East Conference, Seton Hall, with a charismatic, positive coach, P.J. Carlesimo, rose to contend with big name Michigan for the title.

In the world of big time college athletics, where coaches are hired and fired at the wave of of a booster's hand, it is refreshing to see a coach pull his program from the depths of one of the toughest conferences in the nation to contend for the national title.

Just a few years ago, Carlesimo's program was toiling at the bottom of the Big East with an undernourished budget and an arena that was too small to foster a high profile program. Carilissimo was under fire from boosters and students who wanted to see him

But the Seton Hall athletic director didn't budge. He knew that all Carlesimo needed was the right materials to build a winner.

Last year Carlesimo and the Pirates moved to a bigger, better stadium, and the team East, Seton Hall won its last seven games of

the season and made the NCAA tournament.

That was just the begining of the underdog

This year, the Pirates were picked to finish seventh in the Big East, but constructed a season that put them in the NCAA tournament again.

As Seton Hall won game after game through the tournament, Carlesimo stressed that each game was just that: a game. This was no life-or-death situation, he seemed to say, we're just here to have fun.

Carlesimo's positive outlook -- for he rarely criticized his players -- brought the Pirates together as a team. "We got here as a team," they said. "We finish as a team."

Michigan point guard Rumeal Robinson sank two free throws with three seconds left in the title game to beat Seton Hall 80-79 in overtime. When the Pirates' final desperation shot bounced long there were no Seton Hall players sprawled on the floor in anguish, as many runners-up have done.

Rather, they were gathered together in a group hug; as a team. As the Pirates discorperated the circle, they went to congratulate the Michigan players for an outstan-

It was a classy ending to a wonderful game. Carlesimo and his team showed sportsmanship rarely seen in college athletics, where winning is everything.

Remember it: the 1989 NCAA National started rolling. To the suprise of many in the Championship, where one team won, but neither lost.

## Track teams sweep through home meet

by Paul Morgan TORCH Sports Edite

The LCC track teams dominated the first Northwest Athletic Association of Community Colleges meet of the season Saturday, April 1.

The men's team, who greatly outmatched the field of Linn-Benton Community College, Umpqua CC, and Treasure Valley CC, crushed their opponents by scoring 119

Six Members of the women's team qualified for the conference meet enroute to scoring 78 points.

Men - 400m RELAY - 1. LCC 44.1, 2. Umpqua 45.5, 3. Linn-Benton 45.45. 1600m RELAY - 1. LCC number one, 3:37.69. 1500m - 1. Dave Swift, LCC, 4:13.6. 110m HIGH HURDLES - 1. Devin White, LCC, 16.18. 400m - 1. Eric Spears, Umpqua, 50.56. INTERMEDIATE HURDLES - 1. Marcus Anderson, LBCC, 1:00.02. 800m - 1. Dave Swift, LCC, 2:03.40. 100m - 1. Tom DeLong, Treasure Valley, 11.45, 2. Devin White, LCC, 11.47. 200m - Eric Spears, Umpqua, 23.75, 2. Tom DeLong, Treasure Valley, 5000m - 1. Scott Billsborough, LCC, 16:30.24. TRIPLE JUMP - 1. Eric Spears, LCC, 42'8-3/4". HIGH JUMP - 1. Shane Hargatt, Umpqua, 6'3", 2.

Kelly Wechter, LBCC, 6'1". POLE VAULT - 1. Dave Christopher, LCC, 15'0". HAMMER - 1. Steve Oxenford, LCC, 131'2". SHOT PUT - 1. Steve Oxenford, LCC, 47'0". JAVELIN - 1. Dave Christopher, LCC, 206'4". DISCUS - 1. Eugene Edberg, LCC, 134'3". TEAM - LCC-119, LBCC-37, UCC-34, TVCC-12.

WOMEN - 5000m - Lisa Moe, LCC, 20:39.95. 400m RELAY - 1. LCC 50.7, 2. Umpqua 53.77, 3. Treasure Valley 57.60. 400m - 1. Sandy Church, LCC, 1:02.19, 2. Verona Richards, LCC, 1:02.54. 100 HIGH HURDLES - 1. Alicia Holte, LCC, 19.09, 2. Tamara Anderson, LCC, 19.24. 100m - 1. Denise Allen, Umpqua, 13.99, 2. Amy Brune, LCC, 14.02. 1600m RELAY - LCC number one, 4:33.37. LONG JUMP - 1. Verona Richards, LCC, 16'8" JAVELIN - Angie Vachter, LCC, 129'3". DISCUS - 1. Tanya Thompson, LCC, 110'7". SHOT PUT - 1. Lynn Hunter, Umpqua, 36'9-1/2" 2. Garina Ooyevaar, LCC, 36'6". HIGH JUMP - 1. Verona Richards, LCC, 5'4". TRIPLE JUMP - 1. Kristy Frady, Umpqua, 35'3", 2. Alicia Holte, LCC, 33'8-1/4". TEAM - 1. LCC-78, 2. Umpqua-30, 3. Treasure Valley-15, 4. LBCC-1.

## Baseball beats Clark in makeup game, 4-3

by Paul Morgan

The Titan Baseball team opened up the 1989 Northwest Athletic Association of Community Colleges season with a 4-3 victory over Clark Community College Thursday, April 6.

**New Donors:** 

LCC starter Randy Pratt pitched seven innings and struck out four, gave up three walks and six hits in his first game since March 21.

Right fielder Lewis Wright lead off the game with a home run for the Titans and ended up hitting 2 for 4.

Until Robots replace humans...

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#### MESSAGES =

FRIENDLY, AGGRESSIVE young cat needs home with outdoor space. Spayed. Call Debbie, 345-7635.

FREE LUNCH THURSDAYS 12:00-1:00 p.m. Health 105. Sponsored by the Baptist Student Union. NEED HOUSING? Come by and pick up an apartment guide at Student Resource Center, ext. 2342.

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BIBLE STUDY Thursdays 1:15 - 2:00 p.m. Health 105. Sponsored by the Baptist Student Union.

#### EDUCATION-

NEED VOLUNTEERS to lead Cub Scouts, 5 hours per month. Great fun. Call Mark at 345-0926.

## Letters<sub>from page 2</sub>

the teacher's aide.

In discussing the situation with another student, I was told of a similar situation. These students would leave the room and get answers from someone just outside the room. My friend was a little more disturbed than I because her class was graded on a curve.

I would like to ask those students out there, "Do you have any pride in your grades? And if you did cheat, does your conscience bother you at all?"

I have a very clear consciousness that I won't be asked to leave the class or be permanently expelled from college.

Unsigned

## Forum from page 2

Control of your school will be taken away from the citizens. The goal is to give the state control of every aspect of school -- including private and church schools. The state will dictate all curriculum including "common knowledge" -- sex-education, their version of proper behavior and "counseling" (treatment). Three-year-olds

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#### EVENTS =

SNFU, SNAKEPIT, DOGWATER rock the WOW Hall May 2nd.

#### WANTED =

HELP! I NEED a date!! I'm 19 and work at Albertsons. Call now, ask for Daren 689-5138

would be forced to attend preschool and "programs" would be mandated for children as young as 6 months. (Contact: Alternate Agenda Committee: 813 E. 18th St. McMinnville, Ore. 97128.)

A fair trial in Juvenile Court will not exist. Most rights guaranteed under the Constitution already "do not apply." In circuit court, current legislation would allow state workers and others with vested interest in the outcome of the case to either testify for or videotape tesitmony of a child (after careful coaching) instead of having the child testify himself. Sentencing laws are being revised to allow double-jeopardy in childabuse cases. Justification for this, according to D.A.s and CSD workers is, "Just because a person is found not guilty doesn't mean he is innocent." (Contact: Oregon Family PAC, 753 Park Ave., Lebanon, Ore. 97355.)

LCDC members are appointed by the governor, have a large staff paid with our money and answer to no-one. Pressured by special-interest groups -- many of whom are backed by big money interests -- they are sponsoring legislation and enacting zoning laws so restrictive, small land owners are being destroyed. Big corporations and foreign investors will be able to snap up all rural property at bargain-basement

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FOR MORE INFO.

#### LOST & FOUND =

FOUND: Black leather wallet, large sum of money enclosed. Call and describe, ask for Daren, 689-5138.

MISSING: PINK HALF-TOP & black pants with pink stripe. Call 937-2420.

CASSETTE TAPES FOUND Monday night in the front parking lot. Call 689-6177 and ask for Keith.

BLUE AND GREEN velcro wallet lost in front of the library Monday, April 3rd. Call Craig at 688-5457.

#### PSA's

VIDEO - 4 DISABLED WOMEN and Careers. April 4 - 5; morning/afternoon showings. Call ext. 2662 for

W I T CLUB MEETS 1st & 3rd Mondays 2:30 - 4 p.m. Northeast corner of the cafeteria. See you there !!!

prices because one of the goals of LCDC is to keep rural landowners from living on their land. City dwellers have been given the false impression they are "preserving our natural resources" when in truth, LCDC is confiscating our land. If allowed to continue, even urban landowners will be subjected to the same unreasonable restrictions. This is a dangerous situation! (Contact; Oregonians in Action, P.O. Box 5425, Portland, Ore. 97228.)

"Public input" has become a joke. No? The loggers who went to Salem to protest about restrictions on timber sales are being threatened with reprisals because some of them got one hour's pay. And who was sitting in the State Capitol, slopping up money from the taxpayers' trough, urging legislators to pass bills to take our rights away? Our so-called "public servants" -- that's who! But guess what? If you took time off work, paid your own transportation and bought your own lunch, you were lucky if you got to testify because most of the "public testimony" time went to the bureaucrats. How's them apples?

We can either sit back and let our rights be eaten up by the piranhas or we can do something about it. Call (1-800-327-7389) or write (State Capitol, Salem, Ore. 97310) your legislators and tell themyou will not tolerate government control of your family, confiscation of your property, having your rights stripped away or a bunch of bureaucrats running your school. Some of our legislators DO listen. Let them know how you feel. If your legislator doesn't vote right, kick his fanny out! It's time to GIVE OREGON BACK TO **OREGONIANS!** 



## Birthright of Eugene

Free Pregnancy Testing

"We Care"

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Phone 687-8651

## ARTS & ENTERTAINMENT\_\_\_



Renaissance Room early birds Bonnie Hamilton and Hazel Green are waited on by Don Freeman in LCC's budget priced, high quality restaurant, the Renaissance Room.

## ure for lunch hour blues

review by Andy Dunn TORCH Entertainment Editor

Like many of my friends, I have spent a great deal of time in the LCC cafeteria bemoaning what I feel to be overpriced, barely adequate food washed down with invariably acidic coffee.

I have also complained, to anyone who would listen, about the lack of culinary alternatives to this cafeteria purgatory in the isolated surroundings of the LCC cam-

But I was wrong about one thing at least. There is a lunchtime alternative to the cafeteria that features some of the best food in Eugene at definitely the best prices -- the Renaissance Room.

The Renaissance Room

Across from the smoking section of the main cafeteria, behind an oppressive looking closed wooden door awaits a small, candlelit, tastefully decorated restaurant. It is open to the public offering gourmet cuisine at prices only slightly above that of the cafeteria.

For under \$5 you can receive one of the five full course entrees or sumptious daily specials attentively prepared and served by students in the Culinary Arts

Entrees include Snapper New Orleans -- sauteed snapper covered with a spinach sour cream sauce and glazed with swiss cheese, or Grilled Beef Sate, with peanut sauce-spicy beef kabobs marinated in red vinegar and lime.

Also featured are Chicken Breast, dijonais and vegetarian Mexican Chimichangas. All entrees come with appetizers, "mocktail" (fruit juice made to appear as a cocktail), vegetable, and choice of desserts.

Upcoming specials include Mexican Buffet on April 11 and a dinner special on May 4 at 6 p.m.

Renaissance Room hours are normally 11:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m., Tuesday through Thursday. Due to limited seating and a dedicated group of appreciative regular patrons, reservations are usually necessary, although walk-ins are accepted when space is available. Reservations are made by calling extension 2697.

• The Deli - Celebrating its

first anniversery this spring and also run by the Culinary Arts Program, the Deli is located next to the Rennaissance Room. It features fresh sandwiches, pastries, and desserts as well as four different types of fresh coffee.

• Free Lunches - The LCC Campus Ministry, in conjunction with the Episcopal Church, offers free lunches on Wednesdays from 12 - 1 p.m. in Room 125 of the Center, Building and, in conjunction with the Baptist Student

Union, from 12-1 p.m. on Thursdays in Room 105 of the Health Building.

• International Coffee Hour - Free coffee and hors d'oeuvres from 1 - 3 p.m. in the Multicultural Center, Room 409 of the Center Building.

· Coffee Tips - The best coffee in LCC is at the Deli or the Rennaissance Room which both feature Cappuchinos, Expressos, Cafe Latte, and Cafe Mocha.

But the best deal is every Wednesday when the Student Resource Center offers free coffee all day long on the second floor of the Center Building.

Finally, I find the campus coffee machines surprisingly fresh and second in quality only to the Deli/Renaissance Room coffee. These machines (I've seen their insides) actually grind coffee beans for each cup. The result is quite pleasing and a bargain at 35 cents.

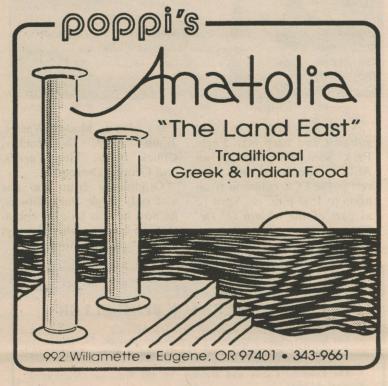
LCC ART DEPARTMENT GALLERY - Works by nationally renowned Boston artist John Grillo continue on display until April 14 on the first floor of the Math & Arts Building.

Art Scene

U OF O'S EMU ART GALLERY - Traditional Indian crafts are combined with modern paintings and drawings in the exhibition Celebrating Our Cultural Heritage continuing until April 14 in the Erb Memorial Union.

LANE COUNTY HISTORICAL MUSEUM - More than 100 historic and contemporary quilts will be on display as well as daily speakers in the exhibition The Unbroken Thread, April 8 - 14. The museum is located at 740 West 13th, Eugene.

KERNS ART CENTER - Icons and Idols are on display until May 14. The gallery is located at 1910 East 15th.





If You're Injured on the job you should know this:

# It's the

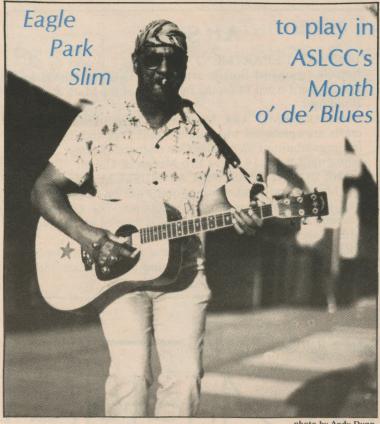
If you have been injured on the job you may be entitled to WORKERS COMPENSATION BENEFITS. Even if you were working part time or under a work-study program, you could still qualify for benefits. Your medical bills are paid 100% in full for treatment you recieve for the injury. Also, if your doctor takes you off work you can qualify for the time loss benefits. The benefits are 66.6% of your wages. THESE BENEFITS ARE TAX FREE.

If you want more information on this or if you need other legal advice contact the office of:

> Robert Guarrasi, Lawyer 540 Oak \* Suite F \* Eugene 683-6000

No Fee For Consultations -- Evening & Weekend Appointments

## ARTS & ENTERTAINMENT\_



Veteran blues master guitarist and harp man Eagle Park Slim will play in an ASLCC sponsored free concert in the LCC cafeteria from noon to 1:30 p.m. on April 12 as part of the Month O' De' Blues series.

He has played with musi-

cians such as Muddy Waters, Jimmy Reed, Joe Cocker, Chuck Berry, Tina Turner, and George Thorogood.

Originating from the one and only Eagle Park Illinois, he now has his base of operations in Eugene, where he says he has "found a home."

### APRIL **CAMPUS PAPERBACK BESTSELLERS**

- 1. The Bonfire of the Vanities, by Tom Wolfe (Bantam, \$4.95).
- 2. Trump: The Art of the Deal, by Donald J. Trump with Tony Scwartz (Warner, \$5.95).
- 3. The Essential Calvin and Hobbes, by Bill Waterson (Andrews & McMeel, \$12.95).
- 4. The Accidental Tourist,, by Anne Tyler (Berkley, \$4.95).
- Chaos, by James Gleick (Penguin, \$8.95).
- The Tommyknockers, by Stephen King (Signet/NAL, \$5.95). Beloved, by Toni Morrison (Plume/NAL, \$4.95).
- The Shell Seekers, by Rosamunde Pilcher (Dell, \$4.95).
- Codependent no More, by Melody Beattie (Hazelden/Harper & Row,
- 10. Tales Too Ticklish to Tell, by Berke Breathes (Little, Brown, \$7.95).

## NEW AND RECOMMENDED.

Battle Cry of Freedom, by James M. McPherson (Ballantine, \$14.95). Chronicle and analysis of the Civil War era.

The Metaconcert, by Julian May (Del Rey, \$4.95). Book Two of Intervention. Skillfully weaves archeology, mythology, and imagination. The Sixties, by Todd Gitlin (Bantam, \$12.95). Compelling account of a supercharged decade. Resurrects a generation in all it glory and tragedy.

Compiled by The Chronicle of Higher Education.



## Goings on around town

#### **PERFORMANCE EVENTS**

Confessions of a Nightingale - Ray Strickly as Tenessee Williams in the Hult Center's Great American Author Series. 7:30 p.m. April 7 at the Hult. Tickets cost \$10 or \$15.

Hannah Senesh - Lori Wilner in the true story of a Jewish heroine in 1930's Europe, 7:30 p.m. April 9 at the Hult. Tickets cost \$9.50, \$8.50 for students.

Free noon concert of Stop the World I Want to Get Off - The cast of the upcoming LCC theatre production will perform in the Hult Center Lobby at 12:15 p.m. April 13. Free.

Eugene Symphony Orchestra - Pieces by Brahms, Ravel, and Stephen Paulas of the Atlanta Symphony Orchestra will be performed with guest artist Miriam Fried on violin at 8 p.m. April 13 at the Hult. Tickets are \$7 - \$17. Also, a special Saturday encore will be presented at 2 p.m., April 8 at the Hult. Tickets cost \$5, \$4 for students. This ends the 1988 - 1989 season for the symphony

### PARTICIPATORY EVENTS

Folk Music Dance - The Eugene Folklore Society sponsors this dance with music provided by Barry Schultz and friends, and calling by Warren Argo. Dance begins at 8 p.m., April 8 at Kelly Middle School, 850 Howard. Soft shoes needed for dancing. Cost is \$3.50 for EFS members, \$4 general.

Run-Rally Against Racism - Run starts at 10 a.m. at Skinner's Butte Park. For info call 687-1407. Rally is at Saturday Market at 2:30 p.m. Free.

Willamalane Historic Walk and Native American Heritage Presentation - This is one of the bi-monthly programs offered at Springfield's 250 acre Dorris Ranch, 1003 South 2nd Street. Cost is \$2 for adults, \$1 for seniors, and 50 cents for children.

WISTEC Fly and Glide - Staff will help children make regular and oversized paper airplanes on April 8 from 1 - 3 p.m., followed by a "fly-off." WISTEC is located 2300 Centennial Blvd. and admission is \$2.75 for adults, \$2.25 for students/seniors, and \$1.75

Arboretum Appreciation Day Open House - The Mount Pisgah Arboretum, 34901 Frank Parrish Road, celebrates Arbor Week and the Arboretum's 16th anniversery with displays, speakers, and guided nature walks from noon to 4 p.m. on April 9. Free.

### **OPPORTUNITIES/AUDITIONS**

Eugene Celebration Poster Competition - A \$1000 prize is offered to the artist who designs the poster to be used as the official poster of the 1989 celebration. Deadline for submission is April 29. Call 687-5215 for info.

Performing artists needed for two Eugene events - The city of Eugene is looking for performers for the Summer Parks Conerts (July 19 - Aug. 23) and the Eugene Celebration (Sept. 29 - Oct. 1). Deadline for submission of audition materials is April 14. Call 687-5303 for info.

## 'New York Stories' bites big apple

by Jessica Schabtach

TORCH News Editor

Some ideas, however excellent, should simply never have been carried out. Such is the case with New York Stories, a disappointing film, that had a great deal of poten-

The film is comprised of three short stories set in Manhattan, each directed by different directors -- Martin Scorsese, Francis Ford Coppola, and Woody Allen.

Three such talanted and different directors working on films about such a diverse place should produce a

fascinating piece, but perhaps they're too different, because the film lacks focus and unity.

Scorsese's "Life Lessons," the first piece, is a tedious account of the life of a successful artist (Nick Nolte) and his young assistant (Rosanna Arquette).

Neither character is particularly interesting, and the passion with which they crash about in their lives -- Nolte attacking his canvas with a ferocious paintbrush, Arquette storming about in tears -- seems petty; the film generally lacks the profudity its title searches for and, instead, relates a rather dull

story about two not-very-nice

people.
"Trite" is the only word to describe Coppola's "Life Without Zoe." Against the backdrop of extremely wealthy upper class New York, Zoe, the daughter of a flautist and a photojournalist, spreads wisdom and smiles like Pollyanna until her parents return and realize how utterly wonderful she is.

The sets and costumes are beautiful, but the story lacks focus and is annoyingly cute.

"Oedipus Wrecks" is the high point of the movie -- it's pure, unadulturated Woody Allen at his most absurd.

Allen plays a lawyer whose elderly mother disappears in a Chinese magic trick -- and doesn't reappear when she's supposed to. Allen's relief at her absence is short-lived, however; after a week she appears hovering in the sky above the Chrysler Building. From that point the lawyer's life becomes an increasingly bizarre nightmare.

Unless you're willing to pay \$5 for two hours of boredom and half an hour of amusement, don't bother seeing New York Stories -- it will only shake your confidence in the talents of these famous direc-

