



City Council approves proposal for bicycle route to University

A new era for the bicycle has opened in Eugene. The Eugene City Council passed a proposal for the designation of a bicycle route leading into the University.

Ernie Drapella, assistant director of parks and recreation, said that Monday, March 22, the "City Council authorized the proposal made by the bicycle committee to establish roadways from the corner of 35th and East Amazon to University and 18th as an experimental bicycle path."

The route will be identified by signs which will be posted sometime during the spring, dependant upon when the bids return to the Building department.

"The intent of the experimental route," said Drapella, "is to check the impact and logistics of a bicycle route. The council suggested we examine this route as a part of a total system so that it does not become an isolated pathway resulting in data which would not be valid."

Along with this good news for the cyclists is the establishment of an informal organization in the Outdoor Program office called Bicycle Workshop.

The first meeting of the Workshop will be tonight at 6:00 p.m. in the Outdoor Program office. However, Muir adds, "I want it to be an open ended sort of thing where people won't have to show up at any special time."

Court injunctions rendered useless as enforcement tool

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CPS)—New York State's Supreme Court has reversed the convictions of 45 State University at Buffalo faculty members arrested last spring for violation of a court injunction in effect on campus—and in the process rendered the injunctive device useless as an enforcement tool for campus administrators.

The case of *State University of New York v. Robert K. Denton et al.*, A.D. 2nd, (New York, 4th Dept., 1970) states that to be held in contempt, it is necessary for the university to prove (in most cases) beyond reasonable doubt and under full due process that a) the defendant had knowledge of the court order, b) the defendant was one, or was acting in concert with one of the named individuals on the injunction, c) the defendant did indeed do something unlawful (e.g. trespassed), and d) that the defendant did that unlawful act in such a way as to violate the terms of the injunction. Universities have repeatedly used the court injunction as a means to quell campus unrest in its early stages and as a broad fishnet for the prosecution of named—and unnamed—individuals on contempt charges.

The 45 SUNY-Buffalo professors were charged with criminal and civil contempt plus criminal trespass after a March 1970 sit-in at the campus administration building, protesting the presence of 400 riot police who roamed the campus for three weeks during the first of two student-faculty strikes there last year. Though none were named on the injunction the university had obtained early in the strike, school officials attempted to prosecute the faculty members for its violation.

In writing the reversal decision, Judge Frank Del Vecchio states that "knowledge of a non-party alone is not sufficient without proof of agency or collusion with the named defendants to impose

liability for a violation." The decision further states that even if the faculty members had knowledge of the injunction's provisions "they could not be held in contempt for their independent action in disobeying the injunction."

In addition, the decision stipulates that charges of contempt must be tried with the same due process as other criminal charges. This means that an individual arrested under an injunction must be granted a full hearing with proof of guilt beyond a reasonable doubt, no self-incrimination, proper advisement of charges with reasonable opportunity to defend and the right to call and cross-examine witnesses.

For university administrators, the Supreme Court's decision spells the end of their previously broad uses of court injunctions in campus law enforcement.

There is no indication whether the decision will be appealed.

Presidential Assistant Gerald Bogen, who read a statement from University President Robert Clark endorsing the bill, told the House Judiciary Committee the power to obtain injunctive relief ought to be an institution's "ready reserve."

Bogen said that without the injunction, "our only other course of action is to call in the police."

"An injunction gives us the opportunity to serve notice; it is an in-between step. But we have not been able to get one before."

Bogen said he felt the ability to gain injunctions was "for the student's interest as well as the University's."

He said an injunction could defuse and eliminate violence, while no student need bear the stigma of arrest and court.

"We are looking for a mid-course which will not necessitate calling in police in all situations."

Faculty Senate proposal allows ASUO to change office standards

By PEARL BAKKEN
Of the Emerald

Faculty Senate gave support Wednesday to a proposal which would allow the ASUO to set academic requirements for student office holders.

The motion is an attempt to clear up the current contradiction between standards for student office holders as stated in the ASUO By-laws and faculty legislation.

The proposal, which will face the general faculty at their meeting next Wednesday, requires that the ASUO give 60 day notice to the University President before any changes in standards can go into effect.

Walter Schafer, head of the senate committee studying the motion, said the "proposal is based on the assumption that the ASUO will behave responsibly in setting ASUO eligibility qualifications."

ASUO Senator Rob Taylor objected to the proposal's 60 day notice requirement because he said the ASUO had planned to make changes in standards before the spring term elections

scheduled for the first part of May.

However, faculty members supported the notice measure to insure that time is provided for review of changes in the standards. They said the notice provision also insures that standards are general policy and not made on the spot to meet the needs of certain candidates.

House committee tables shield law measure

The House State & Federal Affairs Committee voted Tuesday to put a bill to give newsmen a legal shield against being required to reveal confidential sources of information into legislative limbo.

The "shield" bill was requested by the Oregon Newspaper Publishers Assn.

The ONPA asserted that disclosure of confidential news source would cause that source to "dry up" and limit the availability of news.

Rep. Jack Anunsen, R-Salem,

Some senate members said they thought the faculty should set some minimum requirements for student office holders. Others said they weren't needed because the faculty can still review ASUO standards. Several professors emphasized that it is important to give student government a

Continued on Page 6

tried to keep the bill alive by suggesting amendments to strengthen the claim of privilege against revealing confidential sources. The amendments were voted down.

Anunsen said Wednesday he will continue to work for amendments to the bill in hopes of reviving it later.

Those who voted the bill into limbo said it was too difficult to write a shield law which satisfied the claims of freedom of the press and legal due process.

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