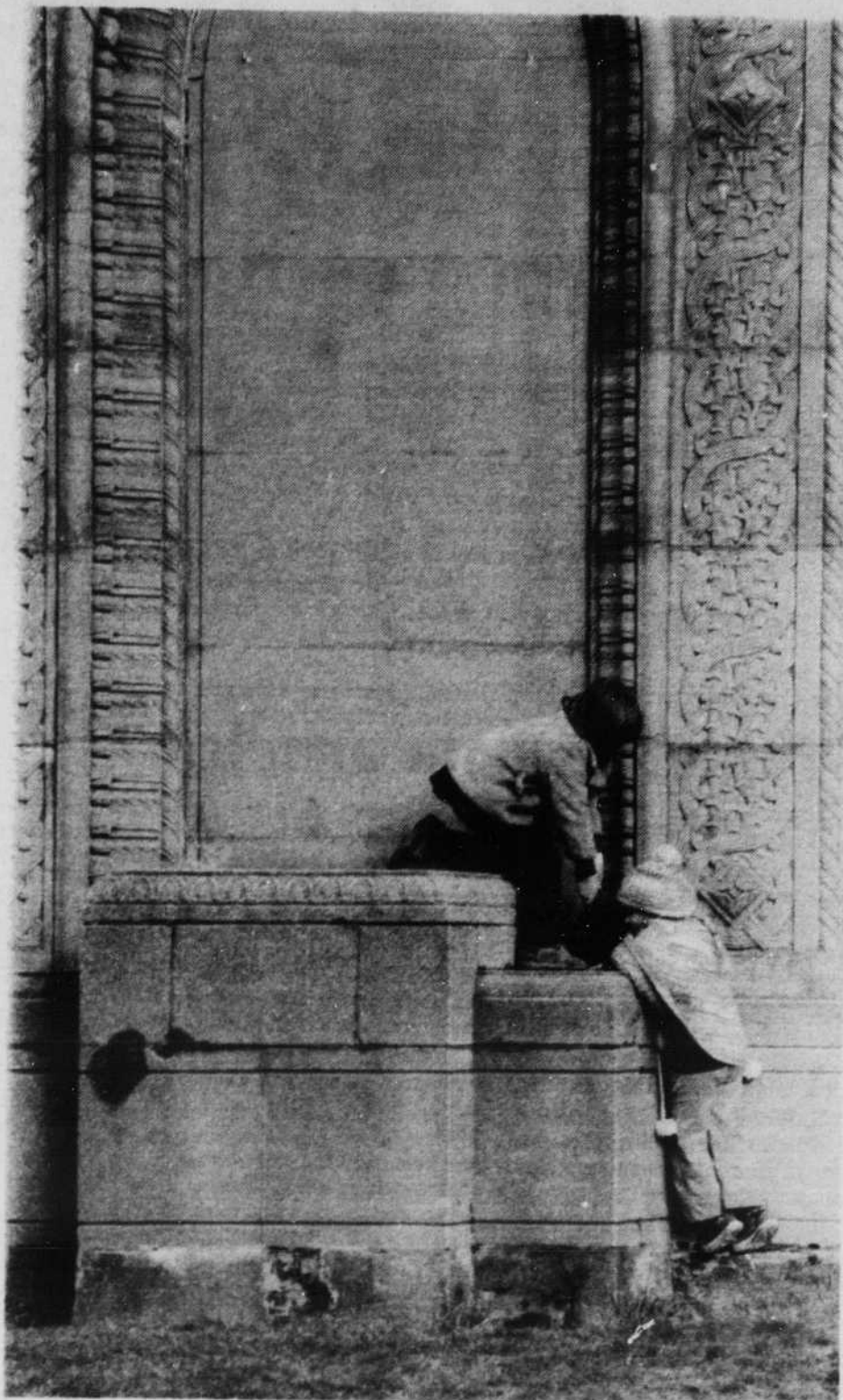




C'mon up — the view's great!

It was a struggle, but a pair of visitors to the University Thursday felt it was worth the climb to get a better view outside the Museum of Art. The young lady on the ground finally had to resort to an extra boost to help her over the top.

Photo by Greg Clark

Campus violations obtain peer scrutiny

(CPS) — When students break school rules, the traditional way of doling out justice is to drag them down to the dean's office, lecture them sternly and promptly suspend them. Case opened, case shut and out the school door they go.

Yet an increasing number of colleges are leaving tradition behind and looking to the US court system as a model for setting up school judiciary systems. Students charged with violating school regulations now often receive written notices of the charges against them, appear in school court to present their defense and have the opportunity to appeal their punishment to a higher court.

Although the juries are usually made up of faculty, administrators and students, some school court systems are manned entirely by students.

The court system at the University of Georgia, for instance, is made up of a main court, which deals with serious violations that might result in suspension, a campus court, which rules on dorm rule infractions and a traffic court.

Student justices hear all the cases and decide on appropriate punishment.

"Cheating, book theft and assault are the three most common cases we handle," says one of the main court justices, "but we also deal with all drug cases and some cases involving serious falsification of university records."

The J-Board at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in New York is also run by students, although punishments are decided jointly by the judiciary board and the administration.

Cases have run the gamut from federal crimes to fraternity frolics. Last semester the J-Board meted out justice to an electronics whiz who decided to bypass Ma Bell bills and drilled a hole in his dorm room wall to wire into a pay telephone, four students who were accused of stealing tubs of ice cream from the Commons by lowering them by ropes out a second-story window, and a freshman frat pledge who had been spotted happily hosing down several students with a fire extinguisher.

"We haven't had much problem with the administration deciding one form of punishment and the students another," commented a student government leader.

"Things run pretty smoothly here."

Less smooth are the judiciary relations between students and administrators at Wayne State University in Michigan where the Board of Regents recently instituted a student code of conduct and a judiciary system. Students should have the right to school hearings in which they can present their side of the story, the regents decided. But their fellow students won't get to hear it; the judiciary board is made up entirely of administrators.

"It's a kangaroo court," says one student. "The university is both the prosecutor and the judicator."

The Michigan American Civil Liberties Union and several student organizations have protested the system, charging that it represents a violation of students' constitutional rights.

"The Fourteenth Amendment gives citizens the right to be tried by their peers. Students are citizens, too," says one Michigan attorney.

So far, the US court system has not ruled on this matter. Students facing suspension must be given the chance to face their accusers and explain their version of the alleged crime, a recent Supreme Court decision, *Goss vs. Lopez*, decreed.

But the right to be tried by one's peers, to have counsel and to cross-examine witnesses are Fourteenth Amendment rights which have not been specifically tied to the college court system.

Other legal problems weigh down the new court system at the University of Wisconsin at Madison where students, along with the Wisconsin American Civil Liberties Union, have attacked the system's infraction of protection against double jeopardy — being tried for the same offense twice.

Under the new school regs, students found guilty of non-academic crimes, like vandalism or assault, face punishment from both the university and the civil court. Critics claim this is a direct violation of a citizen's protection from double jeopardy, contained in the Bill of Rights.

Not so, argues the administration. The law refers to trial by civil courts only, and makes no reference to student courts. No US court rulings have dealt with the issue so far.

Women's commission endorses Lane Rape Team continuation

By TOM ALKIRE
Of the Emerald

The Eugene Women's Commission supported the continuation of the Lane County Rape Team Wednesday afternoon at the commission's first meeting.

Marcia Morgan of the Lane County Interagency Rape Team told the nine-member commission that the efforts of the team had helped double the conviction rate of rapists in the county from 18 in 1974 to 37 in 1975.

The rape team, funded at \$61,000 a year by the federal government and administered by the Oregon Law Enforcement

Law taking a 'walk'?

Stumbling out of Taylor's and crossing 13th Ave. in the middle of the block may be less of a danger after Monday.

A city law prohibiting jaywalking is expected to be formally repealed at Monday's meeting of the Eugene City Council. Councilmen already have voted informally to repeal the law.

According to Councilman Tom Williams, many people, including council members, jaywalk frequently and police do not enforce the statute.

Oregon Daily Emerald

Council (OLEC), will be discontinued the end of February, Morgan said, unless an extension is granted.

The commission adopted a resolution praising the work of the rape team, and urged the OLEC to grant the team a three-month extension and a renewal of the funding so the program will not be discontinued.

In later action, Therese Engelmann, commission vice-president, told the commissioners about a March 6 conference on "Women in the Trades," to be held from 1 to 5 p.m. at Lane Community College (LCC). There will be panel discussions and workshops led by local experts in law, education and labor.

The conference is co-sponsored by the Lane County's Women's Political Caucus and the LCC Women's Awareness Center.

The commission was also told of the tight budget the city has given them. The entire Human Rights Council—which includes the commissions on women, aging, handicapped and minorities—will be limited to a yearly budget of \$5,000.

The commission later appointed two of its members, Rosemary Batori and George Russell, to attend the Human Rights Council meetings. The next Women's commission meeting will be Tuesday, March 2, 7:30 p.m., at Eugene City Hall.

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Time is running out and SEARCH still has openings that need to be filled for Spring Term. If you have interests in music, arts and crafts, and languages, or anything else for that matter, get on down to the SEARCH office and get a class organized. Play it safe and do it soon, the deadline is March first.

SEARCH Suite One EMU 686-4377