

Not like 'average Anglo'

Hassles hound HEP student

By MARTHA BLISS
Of the Emerald

The High School Equivalency Program (HEP) received word last month that the U.S. Department of Labor will continue its funding next year, but no one knows what will happen the year after that. Enrique Gallegos, University HEP director, is worried the program will soon be cut off from federal funds because of "a lack of ability to recognize the need" for it among migrant populations.

HEP is a special federal program designed to help members of migrant families obtain high school diplomas through intensive training. It is housed throughout the nation on 16 college campuses and has been at the University for eight years. During recent years, the Department of Labor has considered transferring HEP to the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW), where it would rely on funds appropriated for state-level migrant programs through the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA).

Gallegos is in favor of transferring HEP to HEW, but considers the idea of CETA funding "unrealistic." He explains that the state-level migrant programs' funding also has been reduced and could not possibly support HEP.

"The migrant programs aim primarily at supplying such things as clothing, housing and

day care centers. In comparison to these services usually rendered by migrant programs, HEP is a luxury." In this way, Gallegos says, the migrant programs could never add HEP to its list of services.

In addition to such federal threats of discontinuation, Gallegos says he feels some pressure from the University also. The main criticism he receives about HEP, both from University students and staff, is: "High school students don't belong at the University."

Gallegos counters this attack, calling it a "fallacy" and explaining all HEP students range from 17 to 24 years old—no younger than other students on campus.

Another problem HEP faces, according to Gallegos, is the attitude most University people have concerning HEP students. Although he admits the HEP students are not always "angels," he feels that most University students "fail to identify problems created by HEP students as typical." He further admits HEP students can be rowdy at times, but says their rowdiness is no different from that which goes on during rush week in fraternities and sororities.

Sgt. Larry Spencer, a University policeman, also says HEP students pose "no more of a security problem than any other closely associated group." Unlike Gallegos, however, he says he does not see any major clashes between HEP students and the University student, but rather bet-

ween HEP students and other temporary visitors on campus.

As an example, he cites an incident occurring last month when a group of youth from the Job Corps in Roseburg came up to Eugene on weekend passes. Spencer reports that the "combination" of the two distinct groups resulted in excessive drinking, fighting and a stabbing.

University housing director, H.P. Barnhart, however, claims the stabbing did not involve HEP students, although he agrees that "some of them do drink a good bit—but so do the freshmen."

Gallegos stresses the fact that HEP strictly enforces student conduct codes. He says he treats each HEP student individually when conduct problems arise and hates to see University students link the entire HEP population with bad conduct.

"If any HEP student causes trouble," Gallegos explains, "he is on the bus home the next day."

Gallegos considers the main criterion for maintaining HEP at the University to be its success rate in offering members of migrant families the education entitled to them. Unlike the "average Anglo," Gallegos reports that the average member of a migrant family has had only five years of education, principally because the family is an unstable unit forced to follow the sun for its preservation.

Gallegos says 30 to 40 per cent of the students completing HEP go on to college.

Food workers secure contract

By WALLY BENSON
Of the Emerald

The University's student food service workers finally have a contract.

After negotiating since February, representatives of the University and the student's union, local 1893 of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME) reached agreement on the contract, effective June 10, 1976.

The lengthy negotiations included both parties filing suits claiming unfair labor practices, help from a mediator and a request for fact-finding. The main discrepancy in the negotiations concerned wages. AFSCME, behind chief negotiator Jack Con-

diffe, sought a 15.5 per cent increase, including a six per cent cost of living raise on Jan. 1, 1977. The state, however, offered 4.5 per cent increase over two years.

The new contract raises base pay from \$2.22 per hour to \$2.35, an increase of slightly less than six per cent. The union fared somewhat better in pay for workers with 200 and 500 hours accumulated time, with increases of seven per cent for each group. Workers with 1,000 hours, received a seven and one-half per cent pay increase.

In earlier mediation, Condliffe and Al McKenzie, assistant vice-chancellor of the State System of Higher Education and chief negotiator for the University, agreed to a general grievance pro-

cedure, a safety grievance procedure, training requirements and uniform change time.

The main change in the general grievance procedure is that employees no longer have to prove personal injury before filing a grievance. Condliffe said at the time that the language of the safety clause was changed to make it clearer to employees that they can file a grievance over safety problems. Condliffe accepted McKenzie's proposals for the training and uniform time change clauses, which are much the same as the present stipulations.

A new addition to the contract is a "wage re-opener," which Condliffe says will allow the parties to renegotiate for wages only March 1, 1977. Condliffe says the union will present its proposal Feb. 1, with the negotiations to follow March 1.

As to the contract itself, Condliffe says, "some of the written language is pretty good, but the wages are terrible. We were at a situation where we were pushed into the summer."

"Everybody's happy," McKenzie said of the contract. Explaining how the wages were closer to the University's offer than the union's, he says, "We were told to come up with our best offer, and we did. They (the union's bargaining team) weren't exactly pleased to start out with, but the employees they represent apparently felt it was reasonable."

The contract runs through April 15, 1978.

EMU charter faces slight revamp

University Pres. Boyd approved a set of proposals last week which clarify and modify the existing EMU charter.

The proposals were then sent back to the EMU Board, which plans to use them as the basis for a new EMU Board Charter and new by-laws. The board expects the charter to be completed before the beginning of next spring term, according to University vice-president Gerald Bogen.

Bogen began a series of meetings in March with the ASUO, EMU Board, EMU staff, groups of students and outside consultants after students voiced discontent with the governance of the EMU.

"It turned out there were very few disagreements (in the meetings)," Bogen says. "The current charter is vague. We have mostly clarified ambiguities and assigned responsibilities."

Main points in the approved proposals include: a desire for increased student involvement with the governance of EMU facilities; an additional faculty member on the board, to be appointed by the University president; and a number of recommendations to increase efficiency and coordination between members of the EMU Board by clarifying the roles and responsibilities of its members.

Oregon Daily Emerald

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