

Looking Glass offers housing, counseling

By TIM SCHELL
Of the Emerald

Young people in today's society sometimes face crises — many of which they cannot find answers to in school or from their families. Often they feel they have nowhere to turn, and many choose another alternative — they run away.

But in Eugene, there is another place for young persons to turn: Looking Glass.

A state licensed child-care facility, Looking Glass offers youth a chance to work out their problems with experienced counselors, without involving the law. They deal with youth between the ages of 12 and 18.

Debra Warnes initiated the idea for the center, located at 550 River Road, when she was a 17-year-old runaway herself.

"There were a lot of runaways from out of state," said Forbes, "mostly kids from rural areas going to the bigger cities." Now, however, the main concern is for family-related problems. "It is a family service center, not a runaway center," Forbes explained.

Looking Glass has a capacity to house 16 people, but it is usually only half full. Forbes said most of their services are of a counseling nature and only a relatively small amount of their clients need housing. Their services include crisis intervention, counseling, community outreach, training, advocacy, shelter evaluation and temporary shelter care.

Forbes said youth come to Looking Glass through three different routes. A youth may be placed at Looking Glass by the Children's Service Division (CSD), the youth may be a runaway looking for help, or the youth may be living on his or her own at a relatively young age and may desire counseling.

Looking Glass has three types of programs available: a residence program where the youth is living at the house, a non-residential counseling service program for youth who go to Looking Glass just for counseling, and an outreach program which involves a member of their staff out in the community counseling youth. A youth must have parental permission to stay at the house.

A runaway youth usually stays at the house about a week before the problem is resolved. A youth who is living at the house while "learning independent living skills" may stay as long as a month or two. A CSD placement waiting for a foster home can stay up to 56 days.

Looking Glass operates on an annual budget of \$100,000. It is funded by the CSD, joint city/county revenue sharing funds, United Way, a federal grant from the Office of Youth Development and by donations. There are eight full time professional counselors working with several volunteers. Forbes indicated that they are always in need of more volunteers.

Forbes, who has been the director since 1972, said there are 200 to 300 similar facilities throughout the nation. The National Network of Runaway and Youth Services represents the regional facilities. Most of the youth counseling centers have been developed since 1970, with a few earlier centers paving the way in the late '60s. The Huckleberry House was the first such facility and began operations in 1966.

When a youth comes to Looking Glass for counseling, an intake interview takes place to see if the problem can be alleviated in one visit and to see if Looking Glass should be involved.



Photo by Kurt Krasner

Temporary housing, counseling and a variety of activities are available to people between the ages of 12 and 18 at Looking Glass.

Falconry legalization rejected

By E.G. WHITE-SWIFT
Of the Emerald

FALCONRY REJECTED: The Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission has decided to keep Oregon a non-falconry state. A small group of falconry enthusiasts had appealed for the sport to be legalized under a set of federal guidelines adopted earlier in the year.

To legalize falconry under the federal guidelines would have permitted falconers to remove certain raptors (hawks, falcons, owls, kites) from the wild and raise them for flying in the ancient hunting sport of falconry. Under federal guidelines, the numbers and species of raptors that could be taken would depend upon the falconer's experience and the whole sport would be subject to close supervision by the Department of Fish and Wildlife.

The only raptors that may legally be held in Oregon now are captive bred and reared birds, birds purchased legally outside

the state, or injured birds held under federal permit for rehabilitation.

Conflicting testimony was delivered both for and against legalization, proponents claiming raptor populations in Oregon were either stable or increasing and opponents to falconry claiming decreasing raptor populations.



The commission elected not to legalize the sport on grounds that insufficient data are available on the true status of raptor populations in the state. The commission also directed Fish and Wildlife employees to place more emphasis in its nongame wildlife program on raptors.

Another consideration was the cost of administering a legalized falconry program which would far exceed the amount allowed to be charged for a falconry license under existing laws. The balance would have been borne from the license, tag and permit fees of other hunters.

HORSES AVAILABLE: The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) still needs caretakers for wild horses gathered on the range of eastern Oregon. The BLM has been reducing wild horse populations to balance wildlife competing for the limited forage and water supply.

About 150 wild horses have been removed from eastern Oregon national resource lands administered by the BLM. About half of the 200 horses planned for

relocation from the rugged Jackies Butte area have been gathered. The area is 60 miles southwest of Jordan Valley in BLM's Vale District. About 50 horses remain to be removed to allow a viable population on the barren brushland.

At Jackies Butte, a large paneled trap, placed in a natural horse runway, traps and holds the horses until they can be trucked to the central holding facility in Burns where qualified caretakers pick them up.

An operation in the Cherry Creek-Muddy Creek area of BLM's Prineville district has gathered 62 horses out of a planned 170 with more than a month remaining for the operation.

In Medford, three wild horses were reclaimed by the BLM from their caretakers when the horses were found suffering from inadequate care. The horses have been placed with the Southern Oregon Humane Society until qualified private caretakers can be found.

Full details on the Adopt-A-Horse program are available from any BLM office. The Eugene office is located at 1255 Pearl Street, 687-6650.

ENERGY FROM WASTE STEAM: The Utility-Industrial Energy Center, owned by the Eugene Water and Electric Board and operated from steam produced by the Weyerhaeuser Company in Springfield, will be formally dedicated Friday, Dec. 3. Governor Straub, who began his Oregon career as an employee of Weyerhaeuser 29 years ago, will deliver the dedicatory address.

The Utility-Industrial Energy Center went "on line" Nov. 12. Fuel for the turbine-generator comes from Weyerhaeuser's "closed cycle" steam system used in the paperboard manufacturing process. It's piped into the EWEB facility, then goes back into the plant system, and back again. What was waste steam is now expected to produce 250,000 kilowatt hours of electricity annually.

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