

Crafts classes to open soon at art center

By DIANE BARBER
Of the Emerald

Maude Kerns Art Center will hold registration for its winter term classes today through Sunday from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. More than 60 arts and crafts classes are offered. They are open to all ages and talents.

Among new classes offered this term is a class in color photography, taught by George Beltran, for beginning and advanced students. Ceramic sculpture, to be taught by Michael Morris, will stress non-utilitarian forms and ideas in clay-casting, handbuilding, throwing, and combinations of techniques.

Other new classes this term include David Rolin's cast jewelry class and Jacci Weller's off-loom weaving class.

Crochet, taught by Celeste LeBlanc will cover basic techniques and construction of crochet clothing, and may include crochet soft sculpture, wall hangings, containers and non-hook methods with a wide range of materials.

Advanced painting in several media will be offered along with a class in portrait painting and drawing, to be taught by Gary Buckendorf. Katherine Hacker will teach Tibetan carpet weaving. The carpet's uses, designs, patterns and symbolism will be demonstrated. The instructor lived for three years in Nepal, studying under a Tibetan weaver.

In addition to these courses, the art center will offer painting, drawing, printmaking, stained glass, weaving, jewelry and children's classes.

The art center director, Callum MacColl, will offer a gallery forum each Wednesday night in the main gallery to discuss art and artists of the past and present.

Classes begin Jan. 10 and continue for 10 weeks ending March 18 and are limited to 15 students.

For further information, contact the art center at 1910 E. 15th (corner of 15th and Villard), telephone, 345-1126.

After voters show support

State expected to bolster LCDC

Editor's note: Todd Johnstone's report on what the 1977 legislature is expected to do with the Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC) is the second in a series of articles which will examine prominent issues before the upcoming legislative session.

By TODD JOHNSTONE
Of the Emerald

The Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC) — riding on the support of voters who fought off efforts to repeal its founding legislation during the November general election — is expected to emerge from the 1977 legislature with a streamlined form and an increased budget.

But there's also the slim chance it could be amended into ineffectiveness, if certain proposals pass.

Gov. Bob Straub's office has proposed an increase in the LCDC budget from \$7.4 million to \$11.1 million. Straub press aide Ken Fobes noted that the budget increase was "substantial," but explained that "pass-through funds" — funds used by counties and cities for local planning efforts — will be increased from \$3.7 million to \$7.1 million returning most of the increase to local levels.

State Rep. Nancie Fadeley, D-Eugene, says the proposed LCDC budget is adequate and she expects it to be approved by the legislature.

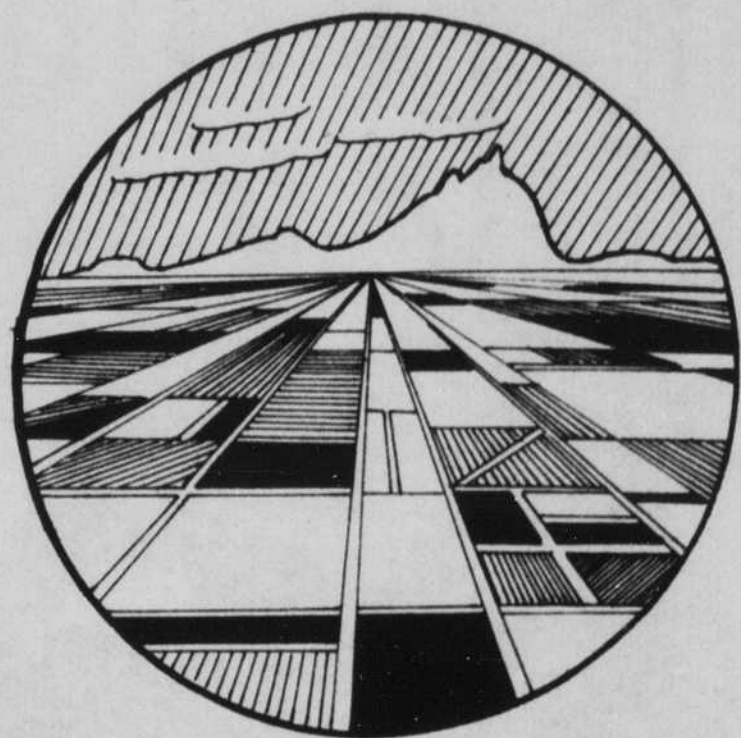
"I'm encouraged," Fadeley said, "because the budget passed last session when LCDC was viewed as a political liability. The support shown for land use planning during the election has aroused a more favorable attitude toward LCDC among legislators."

She also noted that a large portion of the LCDC budget will be channeled into local governments and feels this will improve the chances for budget passage. She says legislators have received pleas by local governments for financial assistance in land use planning.

Henry Richmond, director of the conservation group 1,000 Friends of Oregon, said last month the most important thing facing LCDC is the passage of an adequate budget. He said the LCDC budget proposal by Straub was adequate but he would not speculate about the prospect of legislative approval of the budget.

Richmond resigned last month from a task force studying Oregon's land use planning laws because of what he said were attempts to weaken LCDC "in areas which are essential to the program's success."

A wide variety of groups have proposed numerous amendments to SB 100, the legislation which created the LCDC. Most of the amendments are regarded as attempts to streamline and improve the LCDC. But some conservationists, Richmond among them, have labeled certain amendments proposed by Associated Oregon Industries and the League of Oregon Cities as attempts to undermine the effectiveness of the LCDC.



The controversial amendments deal with the ability of the LCDC to establish statewide planning goals and guidelines, its authority to enforce goals and the citizen appeal process which enables citizens to appeal local planning decisions.

Fadeley does not expect passage of amendments which will substantially alter LCDC. She says the authority of the LCDC to enforce goals and the citizen appeal process won't be "tinkered with."

A League of Oregon Cities spokesman, when asked about the prospect of passage of the league's proposed amendments said "I have no idea. Some will pass easily and some will not." He said the proposed amendments are based on the experience of cities in attempting to comply with LCDC and that the amendments address areas in which cities have had problems.

Compensation for landowners affected by LCDC decisions will also be a "visual" issue during the legislature according to Fadeley. "I expect to hear big noises about it, but nothing will come of it," she said. Fadeley says public opinion will discourage the use of tax dollars for compensatory purposes.

Free Universities: no exams, no grades

(CPS) — With courses like "Raising Catfish in a Barrel" and "Be Good to Your Back," the nation's 200 free universities provide classes that most colleges wouldn't dream of offering.

Every year hundreds of thousands of people enroll at free universities, which offer classes without the burden of grades or credit. These alternative schools specialize in unorthodox subjects

that traditional universities ignore.

What we're doing is getting back to the oldest, most basic type of education, where instructors are people who want to teach and students are people who want to learn," explained a spokeswoman for the Experimental College in Seattle, Wash. "We're trying to get away from the preoccupation with teaching certificates and degrees and move towards learning

for enjoyment."

Free university courses are usually taught in the homes of teachers who are paid little or nothing for their work. The instructors generally aren't required to have a teaching certificate or even a college degree.

Students are attracted by "the informality, the shortness of the classes and because the price is right," said Sandy Bremer of the

Open University in Washington, D.C.

Staff workers at free universities report that the classes usually cost between \$5 and \$15, although some are priced at \$100 and a few cost nothing.

Most free university students are young (between ages 25 and 40), single, professional people with college degrees, according to Bremer. The majority have some background in academic classes so they come to a free university looking for something different. Seminars on yoga and sexuality are particularly popular with this group, she noted.

Other free university staffers report that classes on astrology, meditation, personal problems, women's studies, health and arts and crafts are well attended. Instructors are generally free to select any subject for classes — from traditional literature to witchcraft, flute making or gardening.

"Free universities have moved from a campus phenomenon to a community-oriented adult education program," explained Bill Draves, coordinator of the Free University Network. He added that although free universities are commonly considered dying remnants of the '60s, the free university movement is actually much stronger now than ever.

The first free university opened its doors in 1964 in Berkeley, and the movement spread rapidly during the late '60s. "All these schools were located on campus, but since 1971, we've been moving off campus. In fact, full time students don't always have a lot of time for these courses ... so we've seen an explosion in adult learning," Draves commented.

Thursday, January 6, 1977

Fluoridation battle continues

By TOM JACKSON
Of the Emerald

The Citizen's Council Against Fluoridation (CCAF) has taken a new tack in its efforts to stop the fluoridation of Eugene's water.

An attempt to sue the Eugene Water and Electric Board (EWEB) failed recently when a demurrer was granted to EWEB stating the group had no right to sue EWEB.

Another alternative open to the group was to sue the city of Eugene, but Christine Beltran, a representative of the group, says this would be too costly. Representatives of the organization attended the Eugene City Council committee-of-the-whole meeting Wednesday to request that the city call a special election for the fluoride issue.

Beltran, in a letter to City Manager Charles Henry, said the group "is asking for a fair

election. Fluoridation is an issue which demands a special election where both sides can be presented to the people, and where all citizens served by EWEB be allowed their constitutional right to vote on a matter that affects them personally."

Beltran contends that voters in the Santa Clara, River Road, Oakway and Glenwood areas should have been allowed a voice in the election because these areas receive EWEB water — water which EWEB has already begun to fluoridate.

The council, however, voted tentatively to deny the request for a special election. Councilman Raymond Bradley of Ward 1 moved to deny the request for a "procedural reason." Bradley said he made the motion so that further public testimony could be presented at the council's regular meeting. He stressed the fact that the

action was tentative.

The main problem with the fluoride issue is that EWEB supplies water to outlying communities, but is owned by the citizens of Eugene. Measures affecting EWEB are city measures, and citizens living outside the city limits have no legal right to vote on Eugene city measures.

Councilman Eric Haws of Ward 6 said he believed the issue should be brought to a vote by initiative petition. The opponents of fluoridation would have to gather 6,228 signatures to have the issue brought before the people by this method. Haws also pointed out that a special election would cost the city some \$6,000.

The city council will be considering the request for a special election again in the regular meeting Monday 7:30 p.m. in the City Hall council chambers on 777 Pearl St.

