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For those of you who were primed to see the meteors flash across the sky at 3 a.m. tonight — good luck. The U.S. Weather Bureau says most of the sky will be covered by high clouds obscuring your view of the meteors. So for tonight's entertainment, maybe the late, late show would be a better bet.

## New subcommittee investigates tuition cost

By MARY BETH BOWEN  
Of the Emerald

SALEM—Legislative issues are sometimes so hard to get a handle on that legislators gloss over them session after session, because it's easier to maintain the status quo.

Tuition is one of those issues. But last week the chair of the House Education Committee, Rep. Jim Chrest, D-Portland, took an unprecedented step by creating a subcommittee to investigate tuition policy. The subcommittee held its first meeting Tuesday night. Judging from the questions that were raised, the structure of higher education might be in for a few changes.

Among other things, the subcommittee considered a bill that would freeze state system tuition until the end of the 77-79 biennium. From then on, tuition increases wouldn't be allowed to exceed the rate of the previous years Portland Consumer Price Index.

Supporting the bill was Kirby Garrett of the Oregon Student Lobby, who said that limiting tuition increases would assure continued access to higher education.

Garrett had testified earlier that tuition has increased 80 per cent, while instruction costs have risen only 62 per cent and the consumer price index has risen 50 per cent.

Garrett notes that the price index has risen at a lower rate than instruction costs, but contends that was because of the increase in new programs to accommodate increasing enrollments.

"Now we're entering a period where programs are stabilizing," said Garrett. "I don't foresee a tremendous need for the instruction costs to increase above the inflation rate."

On other topics T.K. Olson, director of the Oregon Educational Coordinating Commission (OECC), voiced a need for a tuition policy that will make students aware of what percentage share

they're paying for their instructional costs.

"When the instructional costs go up or down, their tuition should do the same," said Olson. "They're the consumers. If you keep passing on the increasing costs disproportionately to the students, they have a right to scream."

Olson also questioned why the state system charges non-residents the same fee resident graduates pay, instead of charging them more.

At the undergraduate level residents pay 25 per cent of their instruction costs while non-residents pay the full costs.

Olson also pointed out that Oregon's resident undergraduate fee and resident/non-resident graduate fee is higher than the national average.

He added that 48 other states charged higher fees for non-resident graduate students than for their own resident graduates.

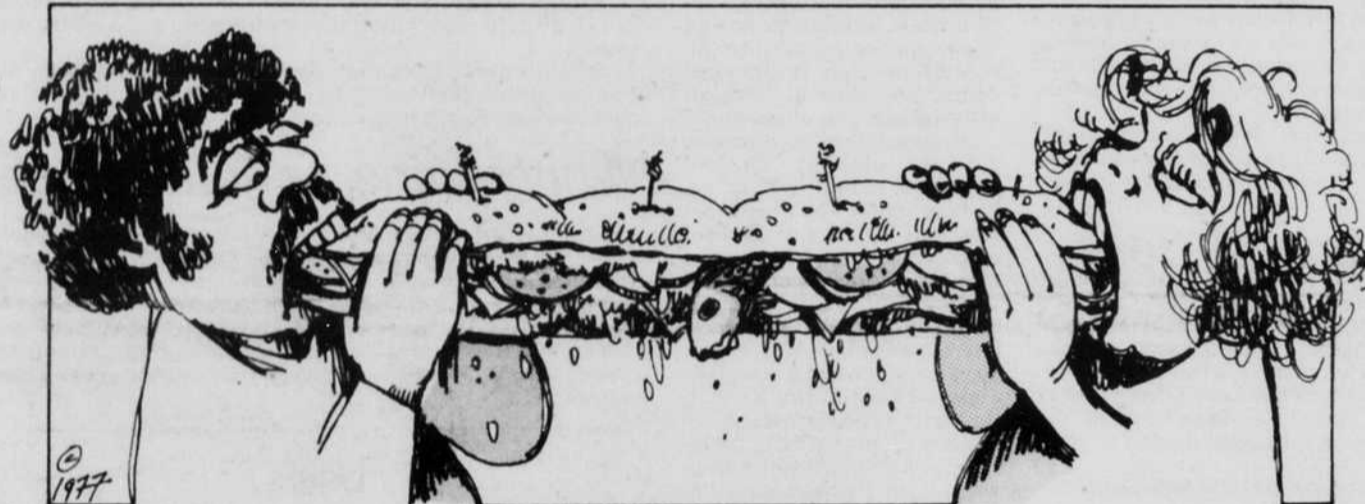
But Dr. Roy Lieuallen, Chancellor of the State System of Higher Education argued that the low tuition fee for non-residents is necessary to replace the exodus of Oregon students who go to graduate schools outside of Oregon.

"The trend is for students to seek graduate institutions other than the one in which their undergraduate work was taken," said Lieuallen. "The argument goes that the good minds tend to transfer out of Oregon for their advanced graduate work. It's the view of the Board and myself that Oregon should encourage able students from other states to come to Oregon to replace what some people refer to as the 'brain drain.'"

Lieuallen added that the out-of-state students make valuable contributions because they tend to stay in Oregon after their graduate work and many take jobs as graduate teaching assistants.

But Olson disagreed that a low non-resident tuition was necessary to offset the "brain drain."

"There's little evidence that you need that to attract good students," said Olson.



### Food Day

Drawing by Steve Sandstrom

To give you something to sink your teeth into on Food Day, the Emerald examines various aspects of our body's fuel on Pages 8 and 9.

## Gas stations, ten persons charged with price-fixing

By BECKY YOUNG  
Of the Emerald

In the first major case brought under that state's 1975 antitrust law, Atty. Gen. Jim Redden has filed civil and criminal price-fixing charges against gas station owners in Eugene and Springfield.

The charges, announced Tuesday, came after a three-month long grand jury investigation.

Four service station firms and ten individuals were involved in the alleged conspiracy to "fix,

stabilize and maintain" Eugene-Springfield gas prices.

Redden said the investigation signals a "stepped-up level of enforcement against price-fixing" in the state.

Mark Nelson, executive assistant to Redden, said most states don't have anti-trust laws other than the Sherman Anti-Trust Act passed in the United States in 1890.

He said Oregon's law will allow the state to fight price-fixing and monopolies at the local level.

"Federal authorities are going to watch the major oil companies. They aren't going to investigate gas stations in Eugene and Springfield," he remarked.

"But both in their own way are ripping people off," he said.

"James Anderson, 1340 Paige Ave., Eugene, and Ronald Frisendahl, 475 Riverview Blvd., Springfield, have been indicted on criminal charges. Nelson said they were alleged to have been the ringleaders of the conspiracy.

They could face up to a year in jail or a \$1,000 fine if convicted.

Named as defendants in the civil case were Alan Maxwell, 2195 Wood Acres Drive, Eugene; Jerry Bash, 1266 I St., Springfield; John Thornton, 910 Larch Ave., Eugene; Kenneth Kleman, 4750 Franklin Blvd., Eugene; Ellis Emory, 2510 Chaucer Court, Eugene; Gary Eschler, 320 N. 22nd St., Springfield; Roger Jones, address unknown; Charles Pilkenton, 5550 W. Amazon

Drive, Eugene; and Anderson and Frisendahl.

The four corporations named are Sunny Service Station, Inc.; Nichols Cash System, Inc.; Frisendahl Bros., Inc., and Mr. Clean Car Wash, Inc.

The defendants are charged with:

- Holding discussions after the adjournment of meetings of the Lane County Chapter of the Oregon Gasoline Dealers Association to reach agreements on prices to be charged for gasoline.

- Discussing and agreeing on a price differential to be maintained between branded and unbranded dealers and communicating the agreed upon pricing policy to other dealers.

- Communicating pricing information to firms and individuals by personal visit and telephone, for the purpose of encouraging and speeding price increases by defendants, co-conspirators and dealers not party to the conspiracy.

- Communicating threats and money offers to dealers not part of the conspiracy.

- Agreeing on, planning and carrying out a uniform price increase about Oct. 29, 1976.

The complaint alleged that the conspiracy had been going on for four years.

## Lembcke labels Reinmuth's letter 'bogus'

By BILL LUTZ  
Of the Emerald

A letter sent to Graduate Teaching Fellows (GTFs) from the Dean of the Business School, James Reinmuth, concerning the effects of GTF unionization was met with strong reaction from the Graduate Teaching Fellows Federation (GTFF).

Jerry Lembcke, secretary of the GTFF called Novick's letter "bogus."

"Reinmuth has failed to address the real issues — wages 40 per cent behind living expenses, no health benefits, lack of needed child care, inequitable working

conditions and no democratic participation in developing curriculum," Lembcke said.

"It's important to emphasize the positive issues in this campaign, rather than drawing spurious conclusions about what the effects of GTF unionization have or will be," he added.

One of those positive issues says Lembcke is participation of GTFs in choosing course content, texts, and subject matter.

"The University is losing a valuable resource by cutting GTFs out of decision-making. That's one of the main issues besides work conditions. People who teach and work here should have

the right to help shape educational policy and programs," he said.

Reinmuth says he was only expressing his concerns, but explicitly added:

"Primarily I think GTFs are basically students, not employees."

Lembcke pointed out this has historically been the administration's position.

Reinmuth's letter charges that collective bargaining would "result in an inflexibility injurious to the graduate student..."

Novick's letter also states a union contract would identify faculty as the employer and GTFs as the employee, creating "an adver-

sarial relationship."

Lembcke charges "Novick is ignoring the Employment Relations Board ruling that GTF's are employees not students" and points out that it is the University administration that is the employer.

"We are necessary instructional staff hired by the University and we are paid a wage for our services," Lembcke said.

Other charges Novick makes include: GTF unionization at Wisconsin and Michigan caused a 15-20 per cent drop in assistantships, and unionization would remove any hope that stipends (wages) could be tax-exempt.