

# Wholistic treatment eases dis-ease

By CAROLYN BEAVER  
Of the Emerald

Polarity treatments, blood work, Bach flower treatments...hair analysis?

No, it's not sorcery, but rather, "wholistic" treatment. All these things and more are provided by the people at Natural Therapeutic Services, 1598 Pearl St., in Eugene.

The services of a chiropractor, a psychologist, a polarity specialist and a massage technician are available. While each service can be used individually, a complete program is usually suggested.

"We like to do a thorough evaluative program where a person can come in for a consultation, and then we set up a specific program for them," says Massage Technician Dari Thomas.

Thomas says they use a profile sheet. "From that we discover individual dynamic patterns. We look at that person's disfunctions and try to replace those disfunctions with life energy."

"If someone is angry all the time and not dealing with it, emotionally, he is dying. We want to stop this process before it reaches the point of disease on the spiritual, physical or mental level," says Thomas.

She stresses "dis-ease." Many times people are "out of touch with the energy that works through them," Thomas says. It causes a "lack of ease" within the body that might start mentally and manifest itself physically, she says.

The methods the group uses to "cure dis-ease" are many and varied. The "hair analysis," says Thomas, "is the most accurate test for finding out what vitamin deficiencies someone might have."

The service sells "Dr. Christopher's herbs," natural supplements and remedies. "The one for constipation is excellent," says Thomas.

Bach flower treatments from England, are "the essence of wildflowers and plants in spring water" and are used to cure "psychological disorders."

"You look through a little book to find the problem. It then tells which one of Bach's remedies to take," Thomas says.

Thomas says their psychological counseling is unique. Karl Dennison, the psychologist working with them uses a therapy called "psytheosynthesis." Thomas believes it will "wipe typical psychological counseling right off its throne." The therapy tries to deal with a person's spiritual (religious) and mental belief systems.

The various remedies and treatments should interact, Thomas says. "Say a man comes in with a pain in the neck and headaches, sometimes migraine, sometimes not. We do a brief consultation to establish an individual therapy program for him. In consultation we might decide he should see the chiropractor and the massage therapist the first week. The second week we might suggest the chiropractor and polarity therapist. At the same time we'd set up a nutritional program. If he were

also having mental problems, we'd suggest he see Dr. Dennison. From there who knows?

Thomas says the alternative care programs in Eugene are expanding all the time. "We're not in competition with drug or medical forms of healing. We're giving an alternative to better health."

The traditional medical profession, says Thomas, is "death-oriented in that doctors are earning a living only when people are sick or when they're dying."

"In China, a doctor earns his income, to my understanding, on the basis of a person staying well. If someone gets sick and his health degenerates, that physician's fee is not only suspended, he has to pay all the costs of bringing that individual back to health," says Thomas.

More and more, she says, government will be paying for our illness. She foresees national health insurance as a reality very soon and says, "If the government has to put out money, they're going to be darned interested in our staying well."

## Study indicates forests may look 'sheepish'

By KATY SLADE  
Of the Emerald

Bands of sheep foraging in clear-cut areas may become a common sight in the high country of the Willamette National Forest, if results of a pilot study indicating no adverse impact remain accurate.

The study, scheduled to run through 1978 and possibly to 1980, observes the impact of grazing a band of 1,500 sheep on clear-cut units in the Christie Creek area of the forest.

The forest service originated the study after various environmental groups and hunters' groups protested the plan to graze sheep on federal lands, according to Rick Forsman, a range and wildlife biologist for the forest service.

"We decided to sit down and study it, to determine what the im-

pacts could be. We proposed the study and they accepted that," Forsman said. "Now I'm going around to those same groups with a one-year report on the study."

Timber harvesters also opposed the idea, fearing the sheep might eat newly planted trees in the clear-cut units, said Forsman.

Since "the sheep would definitely eat the trees before they'd lie down and starve," Forsman said, they are only allowed to forage lightly in one area before being moved along to greener pastures by a herder, who is with the sheep "at all times."

As added protection to the young trees, sheep are not grazed on the lands until a year has passed after planting.

Environmental and game-hunting interests were more con-

cerned with the impact on the deer population, according to Forsman.

The study concentrates on two areas of possible impact — the likelihood of parasite interchange between deer and sheep (who have 20 parasites in common) and the possibility of "social avoidance" of sheep by deer (who are notorious in animal circles for their hoity-toity ways).

Forsman said the sheep are

being grazed at elevations above 3,000 feet, in an effort to keep them out of popular hunting areas.

"There was also some concern that once sheep had grazed in an area, no deer would return to that area to graze," Forsman said, referring to the social avoidance theory.

"We ran a spotlight count to determine the number of deer seen in units without sheep, when the sheep were there, and again after

the sheep had gone," he continued, "and there did not seem to be a problem."

"On the matter of parasite exchange, there is an economic factor for the sheep farmer. He can stand some exchange because the sheep are given a drug to take care of it," explained Forsman.

"On the other end of it is the exchange to deer — the impact on the deer population — that's what we're really concerned about," Forsman said.

## Unification proposal draws no comment

Local heads of federal natural resource agencies have declined to comment on Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus' proposal to unite the agencies into a single Cabinet-level department.

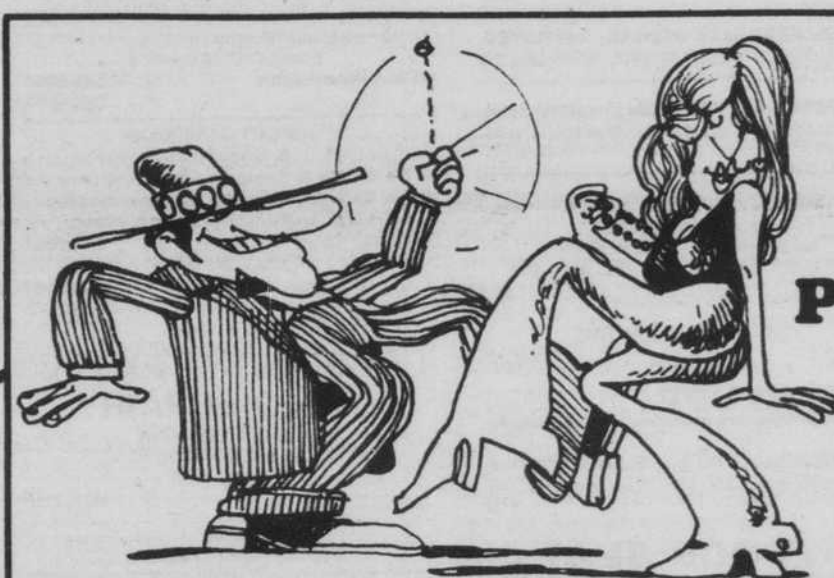
The prevailing local attitudes are that Andrus' idea is "strictly a political decision — it's been talked about before. We'll just wait and see what happens."

Andrus said he does not want to engage in "jurisdictional turf battles" in a letter sent earlier this week to Pres. Carter's reorganization team.

However, the letter did indicate that he favors making the Interior department the new resources superagency.

The present splintering of water and land responsibilities among the Departments of Interior and Agriculture, the Army Corps of Engineers and other agencies has caused inefficiency, duplication and neglect, Andrus said.

"There is no single comprehensive policy to protect the environment and natural resources for future generations," Andrus said, "and no single federal agency that can efficiently develop and execute such a policy under present organizational arrangements."

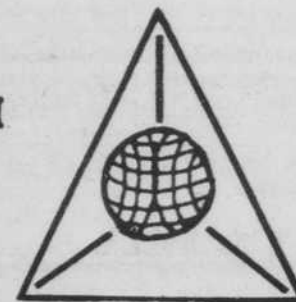


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