



Conservationists back wilderness land-use bill

Despite some omissions, the Oregon Endangered Forest Wilderness Act of 1982 is an "excellent effort" toward resolving the concerns of conservationists and the timber industry over wilderness areas, said a spokesman for the Oregon Natural Resources Council.

The Act, House Resolution 7340, would convert into wilderness 1 million acres of the 3 million acres of roadless National Forest land in Oregon. If the additions are approved, 3.5 percent of Oregon would be wilderness.

The bill mandates review of another 112,000 acres of Oregon roadless land for inclusion into the wilderness system.

Despite falling short of ONRC recommendations for 3.4 million acres of new wilderness lands and not including several areas of critical importance to wildlife, the bill deserves public support, said Andy Kerr, ONRC associate director for conservation.

Kerr said the group would ask the House Forest Subcommittee that wilderness acreage be increased to include "several areas which are critical to elk, spotted owl, salmon, steelhead and other wildlife."

Despite being introduced to a lame duck session, public support will "insure passage of this bill," Kerr said.

The timber industry would prefer immediate passage of the conservation bill in an attempt to keep the legislation from the hands of the 1983 House, which will be more heavily weighted with liberal representatives sympathetic to conservationist views, Kerr said.

He added that the ONRC, formerly the Oregon Wilderness Coalition, had planned to file a suit this week to reject the Forest Service's process for designating roadless territory in Oregon. The ONRC could "easily" win such a suit, he said.

Packwood loses GOP job

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senate Republicans defeated White House critic Bob Packwood in his bid for re-election as chairman of their senatorial campaign committee Thursday, electing Richard Lugar, an administration loyalist who nonetheless said he would tell Pres. Ronald Reagan "things he needs to hear."

Lugar beat Oregon's Packwood, a political moderate, 29 to 25 in a secret ballot election which will give the Indiana senator control of a fund-raising and political organization charged with keeping the Senate in Republican hands in 1984. Republicans hold a 54 to 46 majority.

After the vote, the contenders appeared together in a display of party unity and insisted Packwood's harsh criticism of Reagan had little to do with the outcome.

"I do not think my defeat was due to the White House," Packwood said.

Lugar said, "It was not an ideological or personal conflict. It was not the product of a White House purge."

White House spokesman Larry Speakes, asked about the vote during Reagan's South

American trip, also said the White House "had no involvement" in the race. He added that Reagan "looks forward to working with Senator Lugar and cooperating with him in the coming year."

Despite the show of unity, Packwood repeated his belief that the Republican party under Reagan needs to broaden its appeal if it is to get more than a smattering of votes in future elections from blacks, Jews and women.

"We still have wide breaches to repair," he said.

For example, he said there are "seniors in our party who have a feeling that women should not work in the marketplace. With this attitude and with half of them (women) working, it is hard to get their votes."

Lugar was nominated by Paul Laxalt, Reagan's closest personal friend in the Senate, who told other Republicans that Lugar is "tactful and diplomatic and could get along with all elements of the party."

Packwood, who raised \$48 million toward keeping the Senate in Republican control in the 1982 midterm election, said the only voting group from which



Senator Bob Packwood

the GOP attracted a majority of voters in that election were white men who earned more than \$40,000 a year.

"We lost everybody else," Packwood said.

Despite the absence of minority votes, the Senate retained its 54 to 46 Republican majority. Still, many party leaders are fearful that the Democrats might regain control in 1984.

There are 19 GOP senators facing re-election, and many are believed to be politically vulnerable.

Fer cryin' out loud — tears are good for you

By Kim Carlson
Of the Emerald

We all do it. Some of us feel comfortable doing it, others of us feel it is wrong. Females do it five times more often than males. It is most often attributed to frustration, depression and sadness.

What is it? Crying — a commodity that will be in plentiful supply with finals week approaching.

Society, in keeping with its macho "Baretta is betta" attitude, has regarded crying as a weakness and has often closeted weepers, discouraging crying with such phrases as, "Big boys don't cry" or "Now now, don't cry."

However, several studies support the theory that crying releases stress, consequently a person feels relief after shedding tears.

A study performed at the Marquette University College of Nursing determined that people with certain stress-related illnesses, ulcers and colitis (an inflammation of the colon), were more likely to regard crying as a sign of weakness or loss of control than healthy people.

Dr. William Frey, director of the Psychiatry Research Laboratory at the St. Paul-Ramsey Medical Center in Minnesota, is conducting studies on crying and hopes to determine if the higher protein content of emotional tears (as opposed to irrational tears) is a result of the body releasing stress-related chemicals.

"Crying is an exocrine process," Frey says. "That is a process in which a substance comes out of the body. Other exocrine processes like exhaling, urinating, defecating and sweating release toxic substances from the body. There's every reason to think crying does the same, releasing chemicals that the body produces in response to stress."

Charles Darwin, the father of the evolution theory, believed it was the crying process — uncontrollable emotion and the physical release of sobbing — instead of the excretion of emotional tears that relieved suffering. Darwin said emotional tears are "as purposeless as the secretion of tears from a blow outside the eyes."

In 1960, anthropologist Ashley Montagu offered the theory that tears were lubricants for the upper respiratory passages that would otherwise become dried out from sobbing (heavy and uncontrolled breathing).

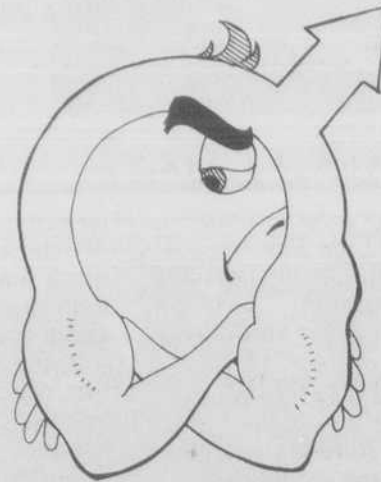
Frey discounts both ideas. Instead, he says, tears shed in response to grief, frustration and other emotional stress are uniquely human characteristics.

He also acknowledges that the breathing rate does not always increase when a person cries, such as when tears well up and flow without any respiratory change when watching sad movies.

People who are sad or depressed may be suffering from a chemical imbalance,



Graphics by Shawn Bird



Frey said, which is relieved at least partially by crying and releasing substances in the tears.

In 1974, three University sociology students, Alice Donaldson, Norma Ledgerwood and Patty Poehlitz, conducted studies on crying tendencies of students ages 17 to 25 as part of a class project.

Many of the results are similar to Frey's findings, although he questions the University study's methodology.

"Unless the students were screened for emotional stability prior to taking part in the study, I can't really evaluate the findings," Frey says.

In Frey's study, 34 percent of potential subjects were separated from the others because a screening process found them to have some degree of abnormal mental health.

Both studies found that women tend to have flowing tears much more often than men, who more often experience only watery eyes.

Frey's study found that women feel a "lump in the throat" much more often

than men. There was no sex difference discovered in the duration of crying episodes, which usually last around six minutes.

One question that both studies at least partially address is what brings us to tears?

According to Frey, interpersonal relations (weddings, arguments) account for almost half of the female crying episodes, while the media (movies, television, books) influenced women to cry 27 percent of the time.

The stimuli for male tears were divided equally between the media and interpersonal relations.

The University study asked students if they sometimes wept while watching television or movies, listening to music or reading a book. Ninety percent of the women and 37 percent of the men said they had wept after watching a film.

The peak time for crying is between 7 and 10 p.m. Frey says this phenomenon is understandable because during that time "people are most likely to be with their significant others and to watch TV or a movie."

A major paradox in the University study is that 90 percent of the male students said they felt that it was acceptable for anyone to cry, yet when asked if they felt it was okay for them to cry, 29 percent said it was not all right.

Frey likens that with an example of racial prejudice.

"Probably 90 percent of the population would say they opposed racism. Yet if one could find the number of people who had actually practiced racial prejudice, there would most likely be some kind of inconsistency," he said.

A notable finding in the Frey study was that voluntary control over emotional crying varies considerably between males and females.

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