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Legislature declines to override vetoed bill

By Shawn Wirtz
Of the Emerald

After a Democratic caucus Thursday, state legislators declined to override former Gov. Victor Atiyeh's veto of a bill that would have divested public employee pension funds invested in South Africa.

Instead, the bill's sponsor, Rep. Margaret Carter of Portland, will introduce a stronger divestiture bill in late February, she said.

As a result of compromises made to get the legislation past opponents, "the bill was so softened it really didn't place any real demands or risks on any company," Carter said.

The new bill will require divestiture even from companies that abide by the Sullivan Principles, a set of guidelines "originally designed to help (blacks) in the marketplace," Carter said.

"The Sullivan Principles have not been working. They really have no teeth," Carter explained. In the face of this failure, the American Friends Committee on South Africa has asked state legislators to disregard the Sullivan Principles as a qualification for exemption from divestiture, she said.

Carter will invite supporters of divestiture to a statewide meeting Feb. 2 or Feb. 14 to draft the new bill, she said. The group will be reviewing a similar bill passed in California and "coming up together with

what is good in our bill and what is good in their bill," she said.

The decision momentarily pitted Carter against another strong supporter of divestiture, Rep. Dave Dix of Eugene, who wanted an override vote.

"My main argument was we should try and get it now because anything can happen in the legislative process," Dix said. "The argument was on procedure and not the bill itself."

Both legislators agree a new divestiture bill can pass the Legislature. "Some of the people who took opposition to the bill took it because they felt as if Congress should take a stand before states did," Carter said.

In October of this year, Congress overrode a presidential veto to impose sanctions on South Africa.

"The few Republican members I've talked to have said that with the few things that have happened in the last two years, they may change their vote," Dix said.

"Having the kind of momentum that came from the college campuses...served notice to legislators that there is support around the state for it," Carter said.

While divestiture may be "more of a social statement" than a solution, the South African government's intense lobbying efforts against divestiture proves it has some impact, Dix said.

Goldschmidt won't negotiate on state corrections funding

By Shawn Wirtz
Of the Emerald

Gov. Neil Goldschmidt will tolerate few compromises in his \$54 million corrections proposal, he told a gathering of the Oregon Newspaper Publishers Association Thursday.

"On this subject there isn't much room for negotiation," Goldschmidt said. Goldschmidt is less concerned about insufficient indigent defense funds and prisoners' civil rights being violated because of jail overcrowding and more concerned about criminals being released before serving their full sentences, he said.

The criminal justice system as it now works is "telling folks essentially you can call and we can come, but nobody will do anything about it," Goldschmidt said. "For telling on the person who did it you're probably going to be harassed; that's the next step" if the system isn't changed, he said.

The corrections proposal is one of a number of legislative actions that Goldschmidt wants taken as part of his "60-day plan." Goldschmidt also would like to see a referendum on the Hanford nuclear waste dump site issue on the May ballot, he told reporters prior to his remarks to the ONPA.

"We want to provide our voters with an opportunity to speak to the subject," Goldschmidt said. "It's a fairness issue."

Goldschmidt has also asked the Legislature to come up with a short-term plan for halting school closures and admitted his budget proposal to continue the support level at about 29 percent of schools' operating costs is inadequate to solve the problem.

"In some respects, it's out of our control," Goldschmidt said. While he supports the concept of mainstreaming children who need special education into the school system, "the bills are astronomical, and it's coming straight through basic (school support)," he said.

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DIC may cease operation soon if additional funding is not found

By Sarah Kitchen
Of the Emerald

An emergency request of \$2,500 by the Drug Information Center to the Incidental Fee Committee was not approved, and as a result the DIC will have to close its doors unless more funds can be found.

"As of this point, we cannot operate after the end of February," said Jed Raye, the DIC administrative assistant and a senior psychology major.

"We may come back with, say, a different name or a different program, but unless we can find some miracle funding from somewhere, the DIC as we know it is finished," he added.

Last year the IFC voted not to approve funding of the DIC's 1986-87 budget because the group said the DIC did not meet all the eligibility requirements for an IFC-funded group.

While some changes had been made since last year, the ASUO Executive and the IFC said the majority of the problems they believed

were the most important had not been changed.

Sarah Lachkar, ASUO assistant finance coordinator, said the IFC-funding inconsistencies include the fact that the DIC is still affiliated with the University's health department. Incidental Fees cannot be used to subsidize academic departments.

"Because of that reason, and because we think they are solely an educational department affiliated with the University of Oregon, we still see a problem with them getting the additional funding they are asking for," Lachkar said.

Another reason the DIC is not eligible to receive IFC funds is because its director is chosen each year by University Provost Richard Hill and does not go through evaluations as outlined in the ASUO's green tape notebook.

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Lori McTavish prepares her homework using the Visualtek machine in the University library. Photo by John Giustina

Visually impaired students must cope with the demands of the sighted world

By Frale de Guzman
Of the Emerald

At the age of nine, a can of Drano exploded in John Bundy's face, severely damaging both eyes. During the next 21 years, doctors performed 70 operations in an attempt to save the vision that remained in his left eye.

But in October 1980, after his 15th corneal transplant, an infection robbed Bundy of his sight.

Eight months later, after recovering from the infection, Bundy took part in a summer program to qualify for fall enrollment at the University. Although happy to "get started with his life again," Bundy worried about his ability to cope with class demands.

"I didn't know whether I would be able to handle the work or not," said Bundy, who is now a graduate assistant in clinical psychology.

But like the 15 other visually impaired students currently enrolled at the University, Bundy has learned to adapt to the demands of a sighted world.

"It seems like you're always running into new problems that you have to deal with," Bundy

said. "A lot of things that seem very simple and are very simple for other people aren't very easy for people who are visually impaired."

To keep up with class demands, visually impaired students learn to use the special resources available to them at the University. These include a study room in the library complete with recorded and Braille dictionaries, a Visualtek with magnified letters, a Braille that turns regular type into Braille type, a tape recorder and microphone, and a talking book disc-player.

Visually impaired students soon realize that they must set aside large blocks of time to listen to recorded texts of class materials or to listen to "readers," students who read the books to them if a text recording cannot be found.

Listening to a recorded text is a time-consuming process, Bundy said.

"It takes much longer to listen to a tape than to sit down and read a book," he said. "I can't skim a tape like you can skim through a book if you're looking for a specific thing. I have to listen

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