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Briefly

Coca-Cola now flows from the soda fountains in EMU food service areas and in the University Housing Department dining halls after the state awarded Coke a three-year service contract for the University.

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Eagle Park Slim has been entertaining students walking down 13th Avenue for years. Slim says he got his start in Illinois, where his mother owned a club. Performers would give him second-hand equipment, which helped Slim progress.

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Community

Proposals to restructure the Eugene Human Rights Program received unanimous approval from the city council at a work session Monday night, pushing the proposals toward a Nov. 5 public hearing.

The proposals call for changing the way in which human rights problems are dealt with. In the past, the Human Rights Program addressed individual groups such as women, the aging and minorities separately.

Under the proposed structure, common problems between groups would be identified and solved.

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Up and Coming



"Hudson Van Curen," an adventure strip drawn by University student Michael Russel, starts its first run in the Emerald today.

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Entertainment

The University Chamber Music Series will open with a bang this year as the Takacs String Quartet bring their international fame and talent to Eugene.

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Come 'n' get it

Tuesday's balmy 71-degree high was perfect for feeding the ducks at the pond off Franklin Boulevard. The Willamette Valley's Indian summer should continue today with slightly cooler temperatures — 60 to 65 — after a slight chance of showers in the morning.

Photo by Andre Ranieri

Sports lottery faces demise

By Ashley Conklin
Emerald Sports Editor

Oregon's Sports Action lottery game faces an uncertain future after the passage of the omnibus crime bill in the House of Representatives last Friday.

An amendment attached to the crime bill will prohibit state officials from operating a lottery game based on the point spreads of National Football League, National Basketball Association and Major League Baseball games.

The Sports Action game was passed by the state Legislature in August 1989 to provide financial support for the athletic programs at the state's public colleges and universities.

Oregon is the only state in the nation with a Sports Action lottery game; it's also the only state where public colleges and universities do not receive funding from the state Legislature for athletics.

The crime bill will now go before a House-Senate conference committee where the bill may be passed, regardless of the fate of the Sports Action amendment.

Either way, Oregon Athletic Director Bill Byrne has some serious concerns about the future of the game.

"I think the future looks pretty bleak right now," Byrne said.

All five Oregon representatives and Republican Sens. Mark Hatfield and Bob Packwood are lobbying for the continuation of the game. Democratic Reps. Peter DeFazio and Les AuCoin have been particularly active in trying to save Sports Action.

The Oregon delegation, particularly DeFazio, is optimistic about Sports Action's future because a similar crime bill has been passed in the Senate without an amendment banning the Sports Action game.

Oregon Lottery Commissioner Jim Davey said that he was surprised not only that the amendment passed with the crime bill, but that the Oregon Lottery Commission didn't have a chance to voice their concerns before the House.

"I guess we were surprised because we never had a chance to testify," Davey said. "Normally, my understanding is, that we would be notified and be aware of this before it's slammed in our face."

Meanwhile, Byrne is not only concerned about the athletic department's financial picture, he also questions whether the House has the right to ban Sports Action.

"I'm disappointed because it's much more an issue of states' rights, and I'm more concerned with that than the killing of Sports Action," he said. "I think it's a serious, serious constitutional issue."

The bill will come before the conference committee sometime in the next two weeks.

Measure 6's safety disputed

By Joe Kidd
Emerald Associate Editor

After 1993 will the hamburger or red snapper fillets you buy at the grocery store be safe to eat if Measure 6 is passed?

That's one of many questions opponents of the measure are posing in their attempt to defeat the recycling initiative on the Nov. 6 ballot.

But supporters of the measure, which would require product packaging to meet specific recycling standards beginning in 1993, say such questions about food safety are merely scare tactics.

Instead, they ask another question: Can the state's landfills continue to handle the amount of trash — much of it product packaging — that Oregonians throw out?

Measure 6 opponents, on the other hand, choose to focus on the initiative's safety aspects.

"Would passage of this measure affect food

safety?" asks a brochure distributed by the Oregon Committee for Recycling, the coalition formed to oppose Measure 6. "Yes," it says. "Most flexible packages, like those which protect meat, poultry and fish would be banned under Measure 6."

Jon Stubenvoll, spokesman for Consumers for Recycling, the measure's primary supporter, calls that claim "distorted and misleading."

To prove his point, Stubenvoll points to an experimental meat tray now used by some Safeway stores that is made of 100 percent recycled paperboard. The package would probably pass the packaging standards the measure would put in place, "even after the plastic shrink-wrap is added," he said.

Measure 6 provides "a host of exemptions to protect safety," Stubenvoll said, including exceptions for federally mandated containers and tamper-resistant packaging, among others.

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Measure 6

Question: By 1993, shall packaging used in Oregon meet certain recycling goals, unless a hardship waiver is obtained?

SUMMARY

- Law would govern packaging of products sold retail or wholesale in state.
- By 1993 such packaging must be: reusable five times for like uses, made of 50 percent recycled materials, recycled at 15 percent rate or made of material recycled at 15 percent rate. Rates for last two goals rise in steps to 60 percent by 2002.
- Allows hardship waivers. Retailers must post data on their packaging standards. Creates civil fines. State, citizens may enforce law. Forms advisory panel.