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**COPY**  
 Continued from Page 1

Now they are limited to 250 words in the wake of a federal court ruling in a lawsuit brought against a New York Kinko's store by Basic Books publishing company.

If a copier wants to use more than 250 words, permission must be obtained from the copyright holder. Local copiers say this creates a costly, time-consuming hassle.

"It used to be a 24-hour process" to get permission and make up a packet, Gibson said. But with the time it takes to get permission from each author whose work is in a packet, "Now it's four weeks."

As a result, professors find it more difficult to get class materials printed, and students find that user fees charged by publishers add 10 percent to 15 percent to the cost of a packet, said Wayne Merritt, director of the University's printing services.

Student Paul Bonine said he noticed prices were a little high when he bought a Kinko's packet for a linguistics class that cost "\$2.90 for this little packet, which is kind of stupid."

Bonine also bought a geology class packet consisting of three

handwritten pages for 89 cents.

"The professor was really mad" about the cost, he said. "They think they're being ripped off."

Gibson said he has heard students say that things are different from last year, but Merritt, who worked at Campus Copy during the hectic first week of this term, said he heard only one complaint.

"I've heard no great outcry," Merritt said.

"I think they're so relieved at getting through the line," he joked.

What boosts the cost of packets so much, Gibson said, is the work it takes to track down copyright holders and get their OK to copy the work. Campus Kinko's employs a full-time worker just to get permission, and once granted, it often comes at a cost.

"It's much more labor-intensive," he said, and publishers "who have not been charging royalties in the past are now charging."

In July, in response to the Kinko's lawsuit, the University's printing services created a copyright clearance department to handle copyright issues for the 800 or 900 classes that use packets, Merritt said.

So far this term, the department has cleared 59 percent of the approximately 480 packets it produced and has paid about \$10,000 in publishers' fees.

A \$9.95 per-packet royalty fee was the highest that publishers have levied, but Merritt said, such a hefty fee is rare. Usually, he said, they don't run more than a dollar or two, and most publishers don't charge at all.

Kinko's now pays royalties on about 90 percent of its materials, compared with 40 percent during its pre-lawsuit days, Gibson said.

"We are scrutinizing every article that comes in," he said. As a result, campus Kinko's has

reduced its staff from 42 employees to 20 to help compensate for the extra cost of copyright clearance.

"It has changed for everybody, but we're the ones that are the focal point," he said.

Merritt said he expects publishers will eventually agree to charge a flat fee for each work to keep their own costs down.

Since the spring decision, many publishers have been forced to hire more staff members to deal with the flood of requests for permission that they have been receiving from schools around the country.

Nearly 500 shops a day could call from the Kinko's chain alone, Gibson said.

"They're being driven mad by the number of people trying to get copyright clearance," Merritt said.

But in the meantime, the long process of getting approval frustrates many people, including professors who must wait longer for packets and, in some cases, are not able to assign all the readings they would like.

University Professor Arthur Hanhardt said getting copyright clearance is inconvenient, particularly for classes that require "up-to-the-minute kinds of resources" such as the political science courses Hanhardt teaches. It can "make it very difficult," he said.

Hanhardt predicted that the crackdown on copyrights may lead professors to rely more heavily on books for instruction, or they may put more books on reserve in the library for students to check out.

Another way to avoid the copyright hassle, he said, is to rely on the writings of friends in the same academic field. But even that sometimes poses a problem, he said, if, for example, the author does not own the copyright to his or her work.

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**SINACORE**  
 Continued from Page 1

the commission and that they did not know he was gay until after Aug. 17, because they never asked him.

"They allowed it to become a gay rights issue to take the heat off themselves," he said.

Sinacore said Springfield citizens should be concerned that some City Council members are pushing a Christian agenda, though not all Springfield residents are Christians.

In another Aug. 6 E-mail message, council member Walters wrote, "It's going to take more involvement than singing against the 'spirits of darkness' if Christians are going to claim or maintain Springfield as their own town."

"What happened to the separation of church and state?" Sinacore asked.

Sinacore said the Human Rights Commission would not have tried to make gay and lesbian rights an issue.

"They (commission members) are political realists," he said. "Gay rights is a hot button, and it's a button they

won't try to push right now."

Sinacore said the three councilors used the divisive gay and lesbian rights issue to garner support for themselves.

"The sad part is that the city of Springfield is now focusing on gay rights when they should be focusing on what these (council members) are doing," he said.

"These gentlemen still have their hidden agenda, only they won't be using E-mail to talk about it," he said. "And they're more dangerous now than they were two months ago because two months ago there was a record."

Sinacore said his experience with the commission influenced his decision to leave Eugene. In three weeks, he will join the affirmative action office at George Mason University in Fairfax, Va.

"In the past year or 15 months, I have come to care a great deal about the University of Oregon," he said. "There are many wonderful people in this area, and then there are some who aren't."

**COKE**  
 Continued from Page 1

Carr said the switch should be complete by the end of the week.

"We asked Coke if they

would accept a changeover prior to start of the school year, and they said no," Carr said. "I know it's a major inconvenience, but Coke was unwilling to let us go through the transition sooner."

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