

## LEAFLET

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is to please file a formal grievance," she said.

Ken Lehrman, director of the Office of Affirmative Action and Equal Opportunity, said the University cannot disclose any information on sexual harassment charges brought through the office because it would violate confidentiality.

Lehrman's office can't even disclose that there is a case, he said.

The two people passing out leaflets also distributed a pamphlet published through the Office of the Dean of Students. They told students that the pamphlet was missing the 180-day statute of limitations on sexual harassment charges and that they should be

aware of their rights concerning that statute.

Lehrman said if a person did not file with the Office of Affirmative Action within 180 days of the incident, it's very difficult to make a charge that will be investigated.

A representative of the Office of the Dean of Students said omitting the statute was a mistake. The statute will be included during the pamphlet's next printing.

Concerning the sexual harassment issue at the University, Lehrman said about five formal cases are investigated each year.

A person with a charge of sexual harassment can either file a grievance, where no action will be taken; file a formal grievance, where the University investigates the charge and it becomes a permanent part of the

employee's record; or the person cannot report, he said.

Sexual harassment has been an issue at the University in the past.

According to an article that appeared in the Aug. 5 edition of *USA Today*, several female students complained in 1992 when male students pulled nude pictures off of Internet and sent them to the women.

When the University adjusted the terminals to prohibit transmissions, the men displayed the pictures on the walls of the computer room.

"It was very humiliating. Female students were afraid to work at night or alone," an associate professor said in the article.

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## PRISON

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gregate.

"This was pretty poor living conditions," said prison spokeswoman Lori Fitzpatrick, peering up at the five tiers of cells, where rays of sunlight reflected off of the building's dusty windows.

"The inmates used to break those windows in the summer because it was so unbearably hot. Then they'd freeze in the winter until the windows were fixed," she said.

The state installed fencing along the tier railings when it took over the prison from the federal government. Before that, inmates occasionally dispatched one of their own over the sides, Fitzpatrick said with a shudder.

A cutting torch spit blue sparks a few cells away as a worker cut up steel bars. Outside, crews prepared to start knocking down the walls with a wrecking ball. Prison superintendent Eldon Vail said it could take weeks to complete the destruction.

Not even the man who wrote *The McNeil Century*, the grim history of the grimy cellhouse, was stirred by its demise.

"I feel no sadness at all," historian and author Paul W. Keve said Monday by telephone from his Richmond, Va., home.

Earlier cellhouses were torn down decades ago, said Keve, whose book traced the history of

the prison, opened by the federal government in 1875.

The old building "is definitely from a different philosophy of corrections," added Sandy Carter, an associate superintendent at McNeil.

Nowadays, she said, prisons are going to the "direct supervision model" in which the staff lives with the inmates and controls them through constant observation and communication. The approach relies more on "interpersonal skills" than stone walls and steel bars, she said.

But if those walls and bars could talk!

Keve said the infamous Charlie Manson, later convicted of the Tate-LaBianca murders in California, spent a few years at McNeil for auto theft in the mid-1960s, where he "stood in no high regard to anyone and was irritating to many, though he did well enough performing at inmate talent shows."

Alvin Karpis, a 1930s-era gangster who rode with Ma Barker and was personally arrested by J. Edgar Hoover, spent the last seven of his 33 years in prison at McNeil. He was released in 1969 and died in Spain a decade later, Keve said.

The "undisputed boss of Los Angeles gangdom," Mickey Cohen, spent four years at McNeil for tax evasion and was released in 1955, Keve said.

"The building is an antique, and there aren't many like it around anymore," Vail said.

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