

## Non-residents need license

□ Out-of-staters not exempt from Oregon motor vehicle restrictions

By Jennifer Cosgrove  
For the Oregon Daily Emerald

All non-resident University students seeking to drive around campus and various other parts of Eugene should be aware of several consequences involved for not obtaining an Oregon driver's license and auto-registration if planning to drive in Oregon.

Attorneys at the city of Eugene prosecution department said a non-resident student who chooses to drive a vehicle without an Oregon license can be cited for several traffic violations, including false identification, which is a criminal misdemeanor under Oregon's motor vehicle code.

All persons who choose to reside in Oregon, especially for college education purposes, cannot expect

to be exempt from driving restrictions in this state even if they do not seek formal state residency, the Eugene police department said.

According to the Eugene police, college students who do not re-register their vehicle and obtain an Oregon driver's license after 30 days of having a temporary Eugene address while going to school and surrender a prior driver's license will possibly be incurring several violations.

Several types of traffic violations most commonly given to non-resident student drivers include false swearing to receive a license, failure to surrender a prior license, holding multiple licenses, failure to notify state division of change of address, or non-possession of an Oregon driver's license after 30 days, according to the Eugene Municipal Court. Ticket fines for such violations range from \$100 to more than \$300 per offense.

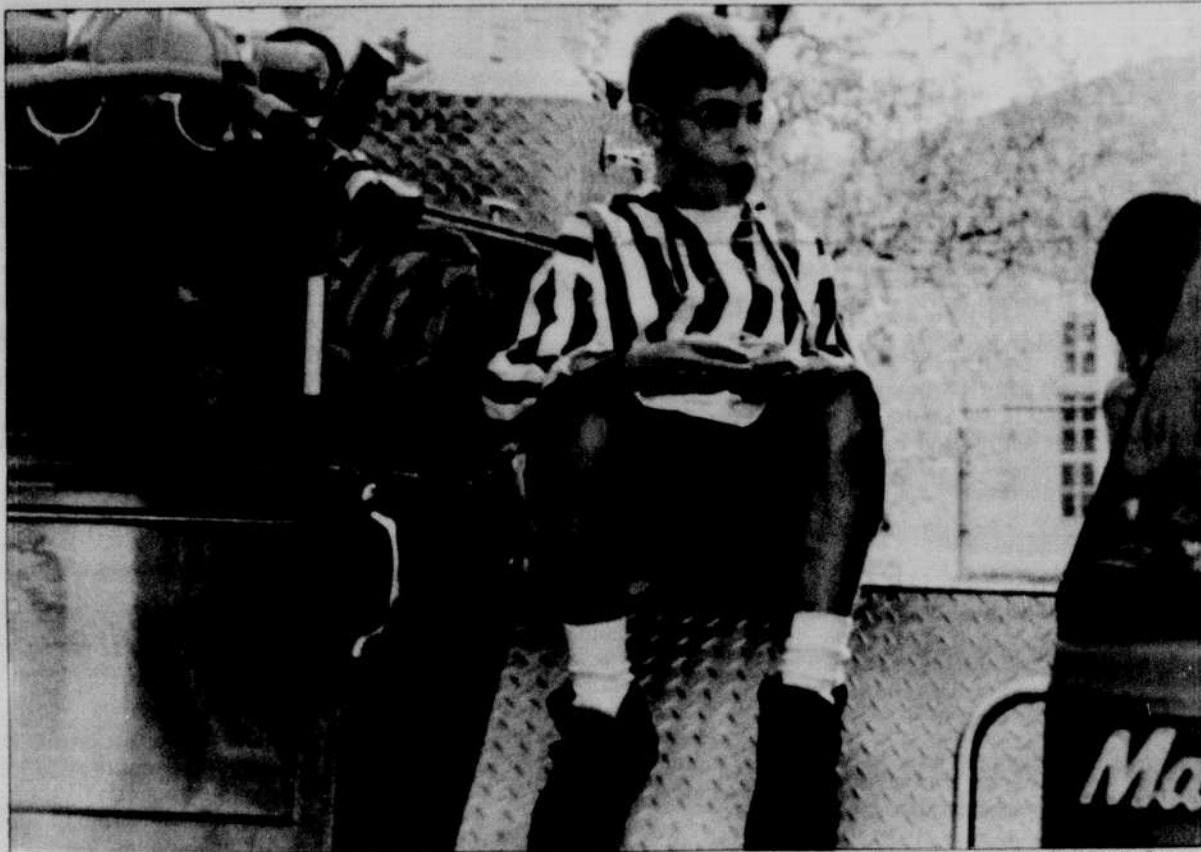
False identification to a police officer who is

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Candace Landau, a sophomore in communications, holds up the Oregon driver's license she was required to get.

## Fiery Inquiry



WILSON CHAN for the Emerald

10-year-old Aarron-Thomas Liebrich explores a fire engine at the Eugene fire department's annual open house last Saturday.

## Volunteers build houses for needy families

□ Habitat for Humanity provides a home for a mother and her children

By Rebecca Merritt  
Oregon Daily Emerald

SPRINGFIELD — Five year-old Vincent Davis couldn't be happier.

On Saturday, Vincent's mother, Teresa Davis, received the keys to their new home — the fourth house to be built for low-income families by Springfield/Eugene Habitat for Humanity.

For Vincent, this means a chance to have his very own room, free from the disruptions of his three-year-old sister Alyssa. The Davis family previously lived in a one-bedroom apartment, which one Habitat for

Humanity volunteer described as a "converted chicken coop."

"I like my room," Vincent Davis said with an unmistakable grin. "Nobody else is coming in there because I'm going to have it locked."

The Davis family thanked the more than 70 volunteers that helped plan and build their 1,070 square-foot home at a house dedication Saturday. The house, located at 5087 G St., neighbors two other Habitat for Humanity homes.

"The spirit of camaraderie was wonderful," Teresa Davis said. "Everyone worked together like a family."

Habitat volunteers worked on the Davis house throughout the summer on Wednesdays and Saturdays and

every day during the past few weeks, said Jim Brown, who supervised most of the construction. Although the house was mainly built by amateurs, the group received advice from construction workers, he said.

"It was very unprofessional," Brown said. "A lot of the volunteer work comes from families who will be getting habitat houses."

Davis was selected for the new house three years ago based on financial and housing needs and her willingness to help build the house, said Grant Mortenson, a member of Habitat's board of directors. She was sponsored by Brown and his wife, Margie, who offered general support to the family.

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## Group investigates care of mentally ill

□ Patient's death brings scrutiny to county mental health department

By Rebecca Merritt  
Oregon Daily Emerald

On Oct. 10, 1990, a University graduate student was found dead in a secluded room at Lane County Psychiatric Hospital.

"She was in a locked room, strapped face down to a bed, in full restraints," according to a report of her death. "The Lane County medical examiner listed the cause of death as bipolar affective disorder."

The three-year anniversary of the death of Jung Sook Jang, a 34-year-old Korean woman who was studying for her doctorate in economics, has brought careful scrutiny of Lane County's mental health department.

Members of Clearinghouse on Human Rights & Psychiatry, a 20-group human-rights coalition based in Eugene, are demanding changes in the treatment of mentally ill patients.

"We don't want this to happen again," said David Oaks, Clearinghouse coordinator.

Last year, Clearinghouse requested a report of the circumstances surrounding Jang's death. A 10-page report was completed during the summer by the Oregon Advocacy Center, a Portland group advocating for rights of individuals with disabilities. Oaks presented the report to county mental health officials and said he is hoping to meet with the department soon to discuss possible changes.

According to the report, Jang was admitted to Lane County Psychiatric Hospital in September 1990 because "she was dancing to God in the lobby of the Hilton Hotel." She was treated with Haldol, a psychiatric drug, and released.

However, she was readmitted two weeks later for wandering the campus in her pajamas, telling friends that she had received messages from God.

This time Jang was prescribed two psychiatric drugs, Haldol and Eskalith, as well as Restoril and Cogentin for depression and tentative schizophrenia. On Oct. 9, Jang was put in a secluded room at the hospital. She demanded to be released and eventually escaped.

The next morning she was captured, put in restraints, strapped down to the bed and injected with Haldol. That afternoon, she was found dead with her head buried in a pillow.

The report says the drugs prescribed for Jang have serious, adverse effects and may not have been necessary. Patients should be able to determine themselves what type of treatment they receive. Also, seclusion and restraint should only be used "as a last resort or upon physician's order."

Oaks said his group is mainly objecting to the forced drug use of mentally ill patients.

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