By Bryan Westby

For the Oregon Daily Emerals

Non-traditional medicine is practiced many ways—acupuncture, herbalism, rolfing and the like. A course in one system of holistic healing, Healing Touch, will be offered in Eugene for the first time this weekend.

Kate Waterbury, a registered nurse, defines Healing Touch as "a contemporary nursing modality adopted from the ancient healing practice of laying on of hands." Designed for a variety of health care professionals, it will take place Friday through Sunday at the Koinonia Center.

Waterbury is a skilled practitioner of Healing Touch and a founding member of the Holistic Nurses of Eugene, which, along with the American Holistic Nurses' Association, will co-sponsor the three-day workshop. She has incorporated Healing Touch techniques in her nursing practice and focuses on developing outlets for the practice.

"It is my intention to integrate nursing knowledge, analytical and intuitive skills, and spiritual guidance to promote the health of the whole person — body, mind and spirit ... healing ourselves,

healing our relationships, healing our planet," Waterbury wrote.

Barbara Dahl, also a registered nurse, will teach the course, which is the first level of a four-part certification program. Dahl had 18 years of nursing experience and has been teaching Healing Touch for five years, both in Seattle and nationally. She plans to teach another Level 1 program at the end of February and a Level 2 in July, both in Portland.

"I found that it was a way of helping people that wasn't included in traditional medicine — something besides reliance on drugs," Dahl said.

Several intervention techniques will be described and demonstrated in the course. Other objectives include describing the concept of human energy fields and discussing applications of Healing Touch therapy in personal and professional practice.

In discussing criticism of alternative medicine.

Dahl emphasized that Healing Touch is not a replacement for traditional medicine. It is instead a supportive conjunction of the traditional.

"We have a tendency in our culture to make things black and white, either/or," Dahl said. "But basically, we should be focusing on what works."

## Businesses file suit on smoking ban

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Claiming the city has overstepped its legal bounds, a group of San Francisco business owners filed suit to challenge an ordinance that bans smoking in virtually every city workplace.

On Tuesday, it became illegal to smoke in any enclosed place of employment in the city. That includes retail stores, lobbies or reception areas, shopping malls, museums, buses, theaters, grocery stores and supermarkets, banks, barber shops, elevators and public restrooms.

In other words, smokers are prohibited from lighting up almost everywhere except their own homes, bars, hotels or outside. Restaurants have until Jan. 1 to comply.

Past ordinances outlawed smoking in public areas and restricted smoking to private offices and designated rooms. "It expands the definition of workplace to include all workplaces — whether or not the public has access," said Tom Rivard, senior environmental health inspector at the Department of Public Health. "I can't think of a building in San Francisco that

won't be covered."

This will affect Candlestick Park, too. Fans will no longer be able to smoke in their seats — the ordinance allows smoking only in the facility's parking lots, ramps, concourses and boxes.

Business owners countered the law by filing a Superior Court suit against the city asking that the ordinance be declared invalid and unenforceable because it is preempted by state and federal laws.

"Time and time again, Californians have had their hands tied by state and local governments," said Tom Ginella, owner of Capp's Corner and New Pisa restaurants. "Business needs to take a stand against unwanted and unwarranted government intervention..."

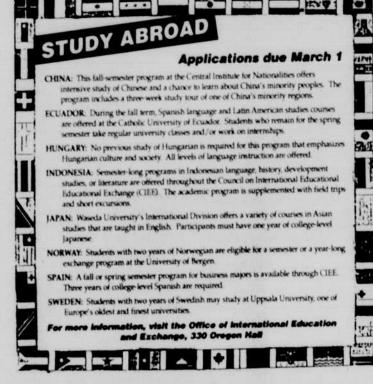
Ginella announced the suit at a news conference. Also present was Steve Parrish, senior vicepresident and general counsel for the New York-based Phillip Morris Inc., a major international tobacco company.

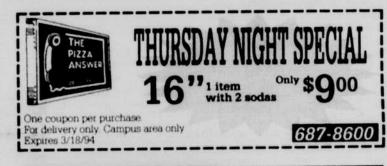
The Board of Supervisors did exempt bars and saloons in restaurants from the ordinance after lobbying by the restaurant and hotel industries. Hotels will be allowed to keep as much as 25 percent of lobby space and 65 percent of their rooms as smoking areas. Restaurants were given an extra year to ban smoking

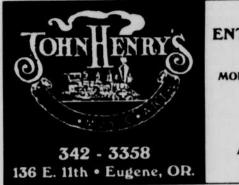
Cities that ban smoking in restaurants include Aspen, Colo., Flagstaff, Ariz., West Lake Halls, Texas and Stockbridge, Mass. AFRO & CAUCASIAN HAIR
major brand professional products

Discount Prices

683-2820 if no answer call 689-4839
555 Blair Blvd. turn right off of West 6th







## LIVE ENTERTAINMENT NIGHTLY

MONDAY MOVIE NIGHT
POOL TABLES
FREE DARTS &
FOOSBALL

ASSORTED EATS
smoking preferred

## BALLOT Continued from Page 1

The 1994 measure, coincidentally named Measure 5, was initiated by Gresham businessman Frank Eisenzimmer, who was also the chief sponsor for 1990's Measure 5. Supporters say this measure will be just as successful at voting booths as the last tax-restricting measure.

"I'm afraid people are going to have to accept that this one is going to pass," said Bill Sizemore, director of the Taxpayer Protection Initiative committee. "We pick initiatives that are obviously something the public wants."

Sizemore said the committee collected about 40,000 more signatures than necessary to put the measure on the ballot.

"They came in so fast we couldn't stop them," he said.

In a recent statewide poll taken by the group, 82 percent of people polled said they would support the measure, Sizemore said.

The measure was drafted in response to the increasing of fees and taxes by state and local governments trying to make up for revenues lost

through 1990's Measure 5, Sizemore said.
"The government spends tax money like it's Monopoly money," Sizemore said. "They can raise taxes as much as they want as long as they can convince us it's needed."

If the measure passes, the government would have to get voter approval to raise fees or pass new taxes — even for such things as increases in hunting and fishing license fees.

Although the measure targets state and local government, public education would be affected, said John Moseley, University vice president for research. Moseley said the measure would contribute to damages already done by 1990's Measure 5. The initiative could hurt education because it reduces funding if voters don't approve fee or tax increases, he said.

"Ultimately it depends on what the people decide," Moseley said.

The measure exempts increases in tuition from voter approval. It's possible the government could raise tuition to make up for money lost in other areas requiring voter approval.

"That's a valid question to raise," Moseley said."Tuition could be used to balance losses in the budget."

The measure could also cut government support of various University programs. The University would have to cut programs, serve fewer students or make up for lost funds by raising tuition, Moseley said.

Randy MacDonald, a Eugene City Council member and University administrator, said the initiative would be tragic for state and local governments.

"This measure would be a disaster," MacDonald said. "It would basically freeze government in its tracks."

Important government services — including police, maintenance, and parks and recreation — would be at risk if the measure passes, he said. The government would have to ask voter approval for every "nit-picking fee" and couldn't concentrate on important issues, MacDonald said.

"This measure is so sweeping it would do damage across the board," he said. "Basically it saddles us with the continual and increased responsibility society puts on us with diminishing revenues."

MacDonald said the City Council will oppose the measure and is working with the Oregon League of Cities to stop the initiative. However, he fears people won't understand the negative effects of the measure and will be attracted to the idea of controlling their taxes.

"If this is what people want, I feel sorry for them,"
MacDonald said. "Our challenge is to educate them
how badly people will fare if the son of Measure

Sizemore said the measure limits the number of elections each year to two. However, government can override the measure by a 75 percent vote in case of emergencies. The government could also combine requests for fee or tax increases in a single measure.

Sizemore said the measure will play a critical role in the upcoming governor's election. Republican candidate Denny Smith has already supported the measure, he said.

"We believe people should support this measure because it gives taxpayers the right to say how much of their hard-earned money they can take away," Sizemore said.



