

TRIAL

Continued from Page 1A

the defendants closed the shades, locked the doors and exposed their genitals. Two of the men grabbed her arm and forced her to touch Shelley's penis, she said.

The woman also said Perkins followed her into the bathroom where he pulled down his pants and tried to touch her breasts. All three men continually made sexual gestures, she said.

The woman said she slapped a suspect's hand and repeatedly asked the men to leave.

After the alleged assault, she gave the men a map to her boyfriend's house and her phone number so they would leave.

"I just made it clear they needed to leave and that there was not waiting for them," she said.

She said she was afraid the men would rape her. At one point in her testimony, after hours of grueling questioning, she broke into tears and asked attorneys why she was on trial.

Mary Hudzikiewicz, a University administrator, testified she visited the roommates following the incident. The women were very upset and traumatized, she said.

Defense attorneys are questioning inconsistencies in the women's testimonies.

The other roommate testified she had been touched on the breast by Shelley, but earlier had told a grand jury she had not been sexually touched.

The defense is expected to wrap up its argument today. A verdict could be issued as early as Friday.

PROGRAM

Continued from Page 1A

age group of the class. They talk about everything from their native culture and geography to political climate and current events in their countries. ICSP students also speak to clubs, retirement homes, local businesses and community organizations.

ICSP is active in all Oregon higher education public universities and is the largest international speaker's organization in the country, Briggs said.

In the 1992-93 school year, students in ICSP completed close to 4,000 hours of cultural service.

This year, 38 students from 31 different countries are taking part in the program here. The total number of students involved at Oregon public universities is about 130.

"I get 10 to 20 letters a year from schools wanting to start a similar program," Briggs said. "ICSP is internationally known."

Briggs said a former ICSP student wrote a three-piece series for the *Hong Kong Times* about the program. The time she spent in classes speaking to students about her country changed her life by turning her to teaching, Briggs said.

One measure of the program's value can be seen in the interest and enthusiasm of Rich Dean's fourth and fifth grade class at Harris Elementary School.

S. Phindile Khumalo, a University student, appeared at the school's International Day as part of her ICSP cultural service.

With the help of family photos, toys, clothes and artwork, she talked about life in her native country of South Africa. She told the class about the differences between South African and American schools and about the customs and dress of South African people.

"Children in South Africa don't get to wear baggy jeans and T-shirts to school like you," Khumalo said. "They have to wear uniforms. I like the way you dress because it's informal and relaxed."

Then she had the students stand up beside their seats.

"The children stand when the teacher enters the room. They say 'Hello' to the teacher all together and are not allowed to sit down until the teacher gives them permission," said Khumalo. "If a teacher wants to punish a student, they might make him stand up through the whole period."

Students in the class groaned at the thought. Khumalo made sure they knew that one system was not better than the other.

Andrea Calahan, a community education coordinator for 4-J schools who helped organize the International Day at Harris, said ICSP students are invaluable.

"We don't have wide racial diversity in Eugene," Calahan said. "It's important for the children to learn about other cultures and

bridge cultural gaps."

Calahan said the program has been a great help to her and that feedback from the teachers has always been positive.

Briggs believes the program is effective in a few basic ways. First, it helps the University recruit international students from a wide range of backgrounds.

"One of the University's top goals is to internationalize," Briggs said. "This program is the strongest step toward that goal."

Second, as the University seeks to become more international, the community will also gain the benefits of more diverse cultural influences. A growing number of Oregon citizens will learn about life in Mali, Guatemala, India, Israel and many other countries.

Third, it helps international students afford school in the United States. Briggs said that there is very little financial support available for international students.

"This program gives them a chance," Briggs said.

But, as Nitza Schwabsky, an international student from Israel points out, there is much more to gain from ICSP than just lowered tuition. She said that, even though it is not the main focus of the program, she is learning a lot about other cultures too.

"I am also learning more about my own country," she said. "When you speak in front of a class you need to be prepared. I have become more aware of the conflicts in Israel."

HOUSE

Continued from Page 1A

vice arm of the University, and St. Vincent de Paul, a nonprofit charitable organization that builds low-income housing.

A local construction company, Goldenridge Construction, is building the house and 38 other companies are donating materials to the project.

The house utilizes stressed-skin insulating core panels, which were refined by researchers from the University's Energy Studies in Buildings Laboratory, a research branch of the Center for Housing Innovation.

ESBL was founded in 1977 when laboratory director and architecture professor G.Z. Brown came to the University. Brown believes ESBL's main goals are to understand how buildings use energy, to develop new materials

and building techniques and to develop new building design tools, such as computer programs for calculating energy efficiency.

The laboratory spent three years working on the foam core panels to be used in the walls, floor and roof of the house in Springfield.

"The panels are basically two layers of wood with EPS (expanded polystyrene) in the middle," said Rudy Berg, a research assistant with ESBL and project manager for the house. "EPS is like Styrofoam. The whole sandwich acts in unison structurally."

According to a Center for Housing Innovation pamphlet, the panels will allow the house to meet the Bonneville Power Authority's long-term energy efficiency goals but for \$2,000 less than possible using standard materials. To meet BPA standards, a house must use 40 per-

cent less energy than a comparable structure that meets Oregon building codes.

Environmental concerns and the cost of construction gave rise to the need for such a house, Berg said.

"It's more important to have better insulated houses than it used to be, and that has to do with rising energy prices and global pollution," he said.

"The prices of wood-based products also rose dramatically and now are at a record high. These two things converge and make you want to consider different ways of building."

Berg said the system of building using stressed-skin insulating core panels is fairly well-established in the United States, though not in the Northwest. The oldest building constructed in this style was built in the 1940s and is still standing, he

said.

University researchers from ESBL have adopted this system of building, with several changes.

"Our innovation has to do with changing the composition of the panels, changing the way the panels are fastened together and also coming up with ideas about the design of the house," Berg said.

The fact that a plastic foam is used in the construction of the house will not appeal to some people, Berg said.

"But, in practical terms, if a house that involves a certain amount of high-tech materials in the 50 years of its life saves a great deal of money, then that effect is quite good environmentally," he said.

Berg said no CFCs were involved in manufacturing the plastic foam. The energy-efficient house is also safe in a fire.

"The panels have to meet the same requirements of any material that goes into a house," Berg said.

The make-up of the panels allows for an extremely strong structure to be built using less wood than conventional buildings. The house should be able to withstand an earthquake, Berg said.

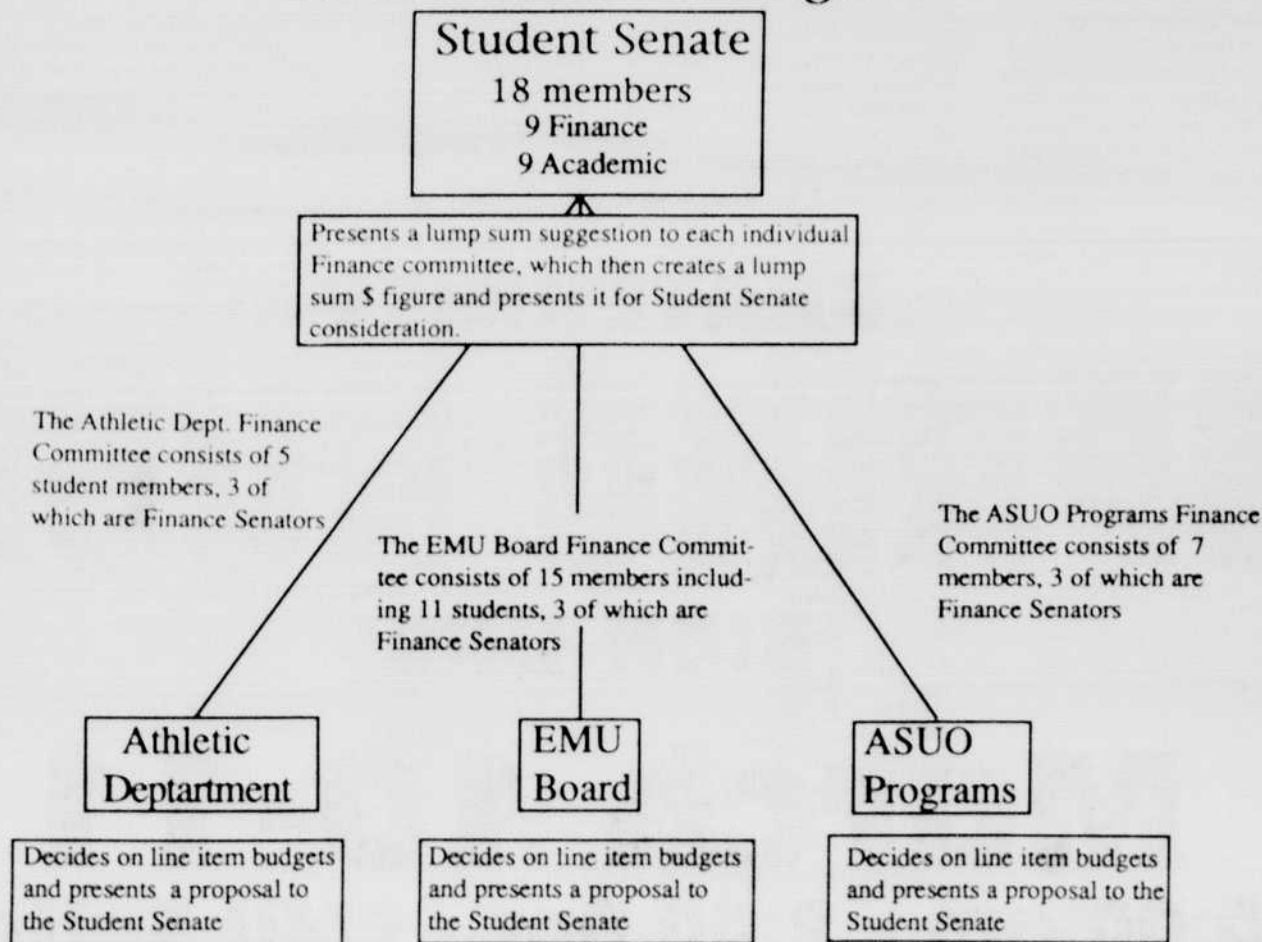
Engineers from Oregon State University will conduct tests on the strength of the house.

"The engineers will push on the house in different ways to see how it reflects," Berg said. "I don't know of other people who have actually done this kind of testing."

The only problem with the house is that it might last forever.

"One of the problems with plastic foam environmentally is that it makes a kind of pernicious trash," Berg said. "It's more permanent than you would like. That's a problem for trash. But in a house, that problem turns into a virtue. You'd like your home to be permanent."

Special Elections Proposed Student Government Changes



WUNDERLAND GAMES ROOM WITH MACHINES

5th STREET PUBLIC MARKET DOWNTOWN EUGENE

5¢ VIDEO GAMES

683-8464

VIDEO ADVENTURE

VALLEY RIVER PLAZA NEAR THE CINEMAS 1001 Valley River Plaza Eugene, OR 97401
