

**C.J. Pepper's
"Healthy Fast Food"™**



FREE FAT-FREE SHAKE

(small)

with purchase of any side order and beverage

Limit 1 per party

1275 Alder (13th & Alder)

Offer valid thru June 30, 1995

**The hottest pizza on campus
at the coolest prices**

**SUPER
STUDENT SPECIAL**
Cheese or Pepperoni

MEDIUM \$4.95 | LARGE \$6.95

STUDENT I.D. REQUIRED
Offer good Sunday through Thursday.
(after 4pm only)
Minimum \$7.00 for delivery.
(add 25¢ per box)



**TRACK TOWN
PIZZA**
484-2799

Two convenient locations to serve you
CAMPUS 1809 Franklin Blvd.
WEST 2511 W. 11th & Wilson



**Unlimited LTD
bus service**

is an optional student fee. That means refunds are available.

Keep in mind, however, that your student ID now enables you to ride the bus any time, anywhere, all term!

Also remember that by supporting unlimited bus service you're helping alleviate traffic congestion, reduce air-pollution, ease the campus parking problem, and provide transportation for thousands of students.

But if you still want a refund, come to the EMU Main Desk during normal business hours June 19 - 23, or the LTD Customer Service Center during normal business hours June 19 - 28.



For more information call:
687-5555 (Voice) or
687-4265 (TTY)

Way2Go!

© Summer 1995 LTD

**Court OKs random drug tests
for athletes in public schools**



WASHINGTON (AP) — Public schools can require drug tests for athletes, whether or not they are suspected users, the Supreme Court said Monday, ruling that privacy rights sometimes must yield to the fight against drugs.

"School sports are not for the bashful," the court said in ruling 6-3 that random drug tests do not violate student athletes' right to privacy. The justices said the Constitution allows an Oregon school district to bar a teen-ager from his school football team for refusing to take a drug test.

"Deterring drug use by our nation's schoolchildren is at least as important as enhancing efficient enforcement of the nation's laws against the importation of drugs," Justice Antonin Scalia wrote for the court.

"It seems to us self-evident that a drug problem largely fueled by the 'role model' effect of athletes' drug use ... is effectively addressed by making sure that athletes do not use drugs," Scalia added.

Justice Sandra Day O'Connor wrote in dissent that the ruling means millions of student ath-

letes, "an overwhelming majority of whom have given school officials no reason whatsoever to suspect they use drugs at school, are open to an intrusive bodily search."

Instead, she wrote, drug testing should be limited to cases in which teachers suspect a particular student has been using drugs.

President Clinton applauded the drug-testing ruling, saying it "sends exactly the right message to parents and students: Drug use will not be tolerated in our schools. The decision reinforces the point that young people should not use drugs."

But Steven Shapiro of the American Civil Liberties Union said the ruling tells young Americans "they are second-class citizens who are not entitled to protections of the Bill of Rights."

National School Boards Association attorney Gwendolyn Gregory said public schools have rarely tested student athletes for drugs because most assumed it was not allowed, but more may begin doing so now. The association supported the school district's appeal.

Scalia said students have a lowered expectation of privacy

because of public schools' role as guardian and tutor. Athletes give up even more privacy by submitting to physical exams and putting up with "communal undress" in school locker rooms, he added.

University of Michigan law professor Yale Kamisar termed the decision a departure from the court's previous rulings allowing suspicionless drug testing.

Those cases — involving railroad employees involved in train accidents and federal customs officers who carry weapons or are involved in drug interdiction — focused on safety or the sensitivity of some jobs, he said.

Monday's ruling threw out a federal appeals court decision that said the Vernonia School District's drug-testing policy violated students' right to privacy. The justices returned the case to the lower court to reconsider a ruling that the policy also violated the Oregon Constitution.

The case began when seventh-grader James Acton was barred from his junior high football team in 1991 for refusing to undergo a drug urinalysis.

Trade war could spark world recession



WASHINGTON (AP) — If Japan and the United States launch an all-out trade war — no longer considered unthinkable — some believe the battle between the world's two largest economies could trigger a worldwide recession.

Economists concede that would be the doomsday scenario. But even the most optimistic say such a fight would reduce economic growth and have worldwide repercussions, although most believe that Japan, already at risk of dipping into recession, would suffer more than the United States.

"Both countries are playing with fire," said Robert Hormats, a vice president at Goldman Sachs in New York. "You can't have a trade dispute of this magnitude between the two biggest financial powers in the world without an impact on other areas."

Of course, last-ditch talks that began Monday between U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor and Japanese Trade Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto could yet produce an agreement before U.S. sanctions on Japanese luxury cars take effect at 12:01 a.m. Thursday.

But if those discussions don't succeed — and prospects are cloudy at best — then analysts said U.S. policymakers should start making contingency plans to deal with the fallout from what

threatens to become the biggest trade dispute since the 1930s.

The first shoe to drop could well be counter-retaliation by Japan, where officials met last week to discuss imposing their own punitive tariffs. High on the hit list are two of America's biggest sellers in the Japanese market — food and aircraft.

If Japan does retaliate, that would fit the classic definition of a trade war in which sanctions by one country are met by counter-retaliation by the other nation.

The Japanese, however, might choose to retaliate in another way. Some believe that Japan's recent rejection of President Clinton's call for a tougher economic embargo against Iran was just such a retaliation. And they suspect that Japan's hard-line stance in a fight with Federal Express over expanded landing rights could be another spill-over from the bitter auto dispute.

There also has been a rumor roiling U.S. financial markets that the Japanese might stop buying U.S. Treasury bonds. That would put upward pressure on American interest rates as the government was forced to pay more to sell its debt.

Even if Japan doesn't seek retribution in bond markets, economists warn that markets are likely to remain jittery if the U.S. sanctions go into effect, fearing further hostilities.

FUTON SALE
Full-size, Frame and Futon

Starting at \$ **159**

**ROCK SOFT
FUTON**

1231 ALDER ST.
EUGENE, OREGON
686-5069

**ROCK SOFT
FUTON**