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## Prostitution

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will give judges the opportunity to step up the penalty for prostitutes and johns. The state will have the option of increasing penalties of up to \$1,000 and/or 100 days in jail for the first offense and up to \$5,000 and/or a year in jail for additional charges.

"Where would these people get \$1,000 or \$5,000?" Taylor asked during a discussion preceding the final vote. "It almost forces them to go back on the streets."

A second part of the final ordinance will allow the city to prosecute prostitution-related cases in the state courts to allow the option of going through drug court, a program that lasts a year, and requires mandatory judge visits and drug treatment.

Before voting on the measure, Councilman Bobby Lee proposed adding \$50,000 to funds designated for drug treatment programs for prostitutes.

"Part of our goal here is not just to change public behavior but to help these people get off drugs," Lee said.

Lee suggested the money might come from a federal grant, but if not, that the city should pull the funds from somewhere else to address the problem. His suggestion generated more discussion than the combined three ordinances.

"This is treatment, it is not prevention," Councilman Scott Meisner said. "Here we are willing to sacrifice the solutions for those that are causing the problem."

Lee continued to stress that the city needs a system that works, and that the current one is broken. He said that by passing an ordinance that offered the option of a drug treatment program, the city has to have the capacity to offer that program, or the problem is

**"I believe that when you change public behavior, you have to take multiple approaches. What we're doing here is passing punitive measures. What we need to do is help these people get out of trouble."**

**Bobby Lee**  
 City Councilman

being perpetuated.

"I believe that when you change public behavior, you have to take multiple approaches," Lee said. "What we're doing here is passing punitive measures. What we need to do is help these people get out of trouble."

The vote for Lee's proposal came down to a tie, and was rejected by Mayor Jim Torrey's deciding vote, although he reiterated that he would actively pursue grants for the drug treatment program.

"My major concern is all folks in the community talk about prevention," Torrey said. "By the time these women are arrested,

it's not about prevention."

Despite the quick voting, feelings of the community and council were mixed after the meeting.

Sue, a former prostitute who attended the meeting, said that the council doesn't even know what's occurring on the streets, yet they're making decisions.

"They need to go out and help the women get off the streets and not send them to jail," she said.

Jean Daugherty, director of women's services for Sponsors Inc. — a non-profit transitional living program for men and women getting out of jail — said that the ordinances won't affect the problem's root.

Despite opposition to his proposal, Lee felt good about the progress.

"I think overall I agree with the steps the council is taking, though I'm disappointed with the lack of intervention funds and that we weren't able to address it today," Lee said.

Taylor, who had questioned several facets of the cruising and exclusionary ordinances and was the lone opposition in those two votes, expressed frustration over the results.

"I'm very disappointed with the way things were resolved," Taylor said, specifically addressing the exclusionary ordinance. "Now we're going to exclude people from this neighborhood. I think people have a right to be everywhere, and obviously they're not going to disappear."

"The problem is that we pass a stupid law and it will never get repealed."

## Measure

continued from page 1

along with community colleges, state colleges and universities and all state and local institutions that provide education for patients or inmates. However, only K-12 public schools and community colleges could be sanctioned for non-compliance. The penalty for non-compliance would be the withholding of state dollars.

Representatives from other groups said they believe that the purpose of the measure is discriminatory.

"The intent of this act is to discriminate against homosexuals and bi-sexuals," said Kathryn Firestone, president of the Oregon Parent Teachers Association. "The initiative says that homosexuality and bisexuality are not necessary in the instruction of public schools, but these are not parts of the curriculum now."

Firestone said she is also concerned with health issues, censorship and the effect it will have on teachers.

"This act brings up questions of what you can teach about AIDS," she said. "Fifty percent of all AIDS cases are under 25 years old — kids need to know that information."

Should the act pass, others believe that First Amendment rights would be in jeopardy.

"This is not only an issue of discrimination on its face, but it also impacts the faculty's right to speak freely in the classroom," said Hosea Ortal, director of affirmative action and diversity at Lane Community College. Although the Stu-

dent Protection Act would mostly target K-12 graders, the impact on the state's community colleges is at this point still uncertain.

"This legislation may or may not affect Lane Community College, but I suspect it would affect courses like Human Sexual Behavior, or Cultural Competency and Community Service," Ortal said.

Concerns of censorship also arise when looking at the act's educational implications, Firestone said.

"Are we not going to allow authors like Plato and Alice Walker because the authors were homosexual?"

If Oregon voters pass the act, teachers may also be put in jeopardy of termination for not cooperating with the regulation, according to Firestone.

"This piece of legislation would put teachers at risk who are sought out by students for counsel," she said. "Teachers would not be allowed to refer students [who are questioning their sexuality] or else they might get fired."

The Oregon PTA has an estimated 27,000 members for 270 schools and communities throughout the state, and is making the defeat of the initiative a top priority. Mabon, who could not be reached for personal comment, responded in his press release to the PTA's stand.

"The leadership of the PTA say they want to protect all children, but they advocate the validation of a very unhealthy lifestyle to these same children, one that continues to be viewed by God as a sexual sin," he said. "It is obvious that the leadership of the PTA has been compromised by pro-homosexual activists."

## Ballot mania

A record 26 ballot measures made it on November's state ballot. Below is a sampling of what Oregon voters will face come decision time.

**Measure 91**, which would make federal taxes fully deductible in Oregon. This is one of several initiatives sponsored by Bill Sizemore and his Oregon Taxpayers United. This measure also impacts students the most, with a potential \$1 billion a year eliminated from revenues that pay for schools, universities, the prison system and human services.

**Measure 92**, which would ban payroll deductions for political purposes without written authorization. Another of Sizemore's initiatives and aimed at labor unions. Similar to 1998's Measure 59, which was defeated.

**Measure 93**, which would require voter approval for most tax and fee increases. Yet another Sizemore initiative.

**Measure 94**, which would repeal the mandatory minimum-sentencing law imposed by 1994's Measure 11.

**Measure 97**, which would ban the use of animal traps and poisons and restrict fur trade.

**Measure 5**, which would require universal background checks of purchasers at gun shows. Under current law, such checks are required only of gun show purchases from licensed dealers.

Source: The Register-Guard and Emerald archives

## Exposures

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years of age, 5'7", medium build with long shaggy blonde hair.

"If there is no threat to the community and we're not looking for additional victims, frequently there is no

further action taken other than filing a basic report," Power said. "Generally, most victims don't want to be contacted unless the suspect has been apprehended and arrested."

However, if a pattern is present, the case is referred to the campus EPD team, Power said.

Her advice to victims of public

indecentcy: Call the non-emergency EPD line at 682-5111, get a good description, and if possible, keep the assailant under observation until officers arrive on the scene. "Generally they're not a dangerous individual," Power said.

Anyone with further information can contact the EPD.