

# Commuter

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Linn-Benton Community College • Albany, Oregon 97321

100 attend forum at LBCC

## Educators, citizens debate vocational education

By Betty Smith  
Staff Writer

The guest list at the regional forum on vocational education held in the Commons last Thursday night looked like a Who's Who in Oregon public education. Over 100 people, including representatives from education, business, industry and the general public, gathered to review and discuss the 13 policy recommendations proposed by the Oregon State Board Task Force on Vocational Education.

Dr. Tom Gonzales, president of LBCC, was the host for the evening. He introduced Dr. Frank Dost of the Oregon State Board of Education and Herb Hammond, a task force and LBCC board member, who delivered speeches about the proposed policy.

People were being "turned on" to the problems of vocational education and its role in Oregon's economy, Dost said. The task force proposals

prepare students for sound educational and career plans shall be provided.

- Successful participation in vocational and employment training by minorities, women, disadvantaged and handicapped individuals must be assured.

- Employment programs offered by the public schools, other employment training programs, community organizations, apprenticeship programs, private vocational schools, business, industry, labor and economic development groups must be coordinated.

- Basic education and practical occupational skills must be provided as the basis for the technical preparation needed for new and emerging occupations.

- A balanced funding base for vocational education, using federal, state and local tax funds and private funds from business and industry should be provided.

Bob Williams, superintendent of Albany public schools, said he was concerned that some of the proposals might separate people into class levels, and "we can't stand more division," he said.

Shirley Woods, assistant superintendent of Corvallis schools, said she did not want to see Corvallis have one vocational high, and one college prep school. A utilization of both curriculums could be done by using one campus for cost effectiveness by sharing rooms, but not

splitting the schools themselves, she suggested.

Don Carroll, supervisor of vocational education at Lebanon, said "Education must continue to meet the needs of the kids who can't stay motivated in the school system, and vocational education is one way of reaching these students."

Cost effectiveness and quality control of any future vocational programs was a concern to many people at the forum.

Kevin Kiker, owner of Western Tool

Supply, asked where the extra money for a balanced funding of vocational educational would come from. "We are cutting back school programs now, because of the poor economy," he noted.

Comments, or questions about vocational education and its role in the economic development of Oregon can be addressed to Monty Multanen, assistant superintendent, Division of Vocational Education, Oregon Department of Education, at toll free 1-800-452-7813.

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*'We need to have a sound basis of education, no matter what area of work the future holds for students'*

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would help to put the problems into perspective. "Having a sound vocational program is an integral part of education," he said.

In January, 1982, the State Board of Education appointed 17 people from varied areas of education, business, and labor to study the problems of vocational education and its economic role in Oregon, according to Hammond.

The task force compiled 13 policy recommendations for the State Board of Education to adopt.

Wayne Johnson, forum coordinator, said the task force would collect all the surveys and review the groups recommendations about the proposals. A target date of this June is set for the Board of Education to approve or change any of the policy statements made by the force.

The forum broke into smaller groups to survey and discuss reactions to the 13 policy statements. Some the policies state that:

- All students must be prepared for employment, further education or advanced employment training upon leaving high school.

- Every Oregon citizen must have access to vocational education at a community college or area education district.

- Career education programs to

- Job placement and follow-up assistance will be offered to all vocational students.

Each group reported back with summary ideas and feelings.

Verne Duncan, state superintendent of public instruction said, "Life is a continuation of learning—it does not stop. We live in a changing society and people must be ready to retrain and relearn."

Continued development of strong basic skills for Kindergarten through high school was emphasized by most groups in their summary. Lorna McLeod, principal at the Corvallis Farm Home Junior and Senior High Schools said, "We need to have a sound basis of education, no matter what area of work the future holds for the students."

The groups recognize that computer literacy, good communication skills, and functional living skills—such as balancing a checkbook, or how to parent, should be encouraged by education.

Giving students the opportunity to explore new career fields, and a greater emphasis on the training of counselors to be better informed about the jobs business and industry required were also main agreements of the groups.

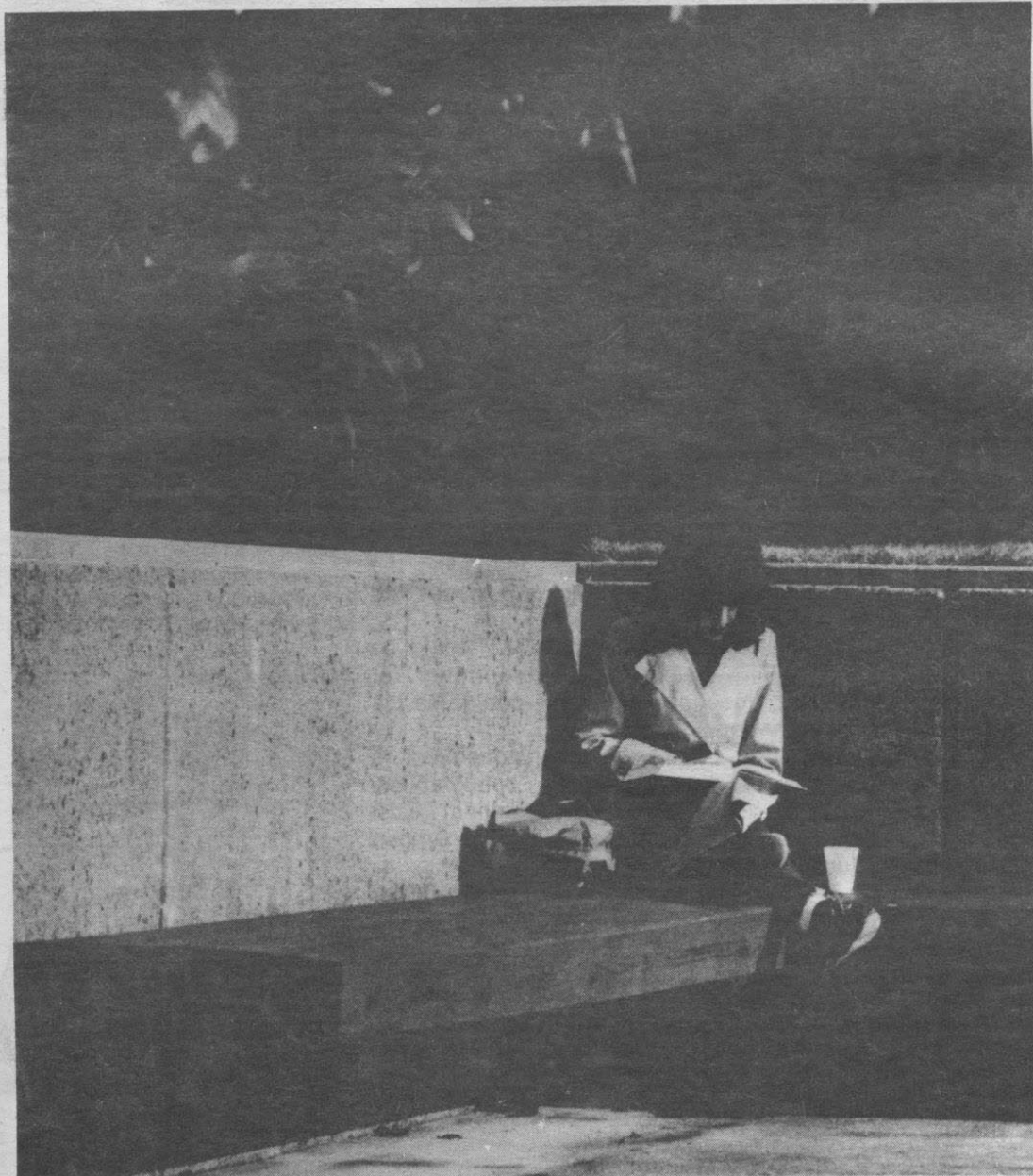


Photo by Steve Wilson

### Mixed Blessing?

Students who managed to emerge from the brickwork Tuesday were greeted by a rare glimpse of their shadows. The welcomed sunshine may not bring all good news, however. Today (Feb. 2) is Groundhog Day, and if the fabled furry critter sees his shadow, he'll duck back inside to await six more weeks of winter.



# Editorial

## Input to shape vocational ed

The overwhelming sentiment expressed at the Vocational Education Forum held at LBCC last Thursday night was that area residents wanted basic educational skills strengthened from kindergarten through high school—many people did not feel they are presently adequate. And they did not want their children channeled into specialized vocational programs until high school or later.

People asked for vocational exploration as early as middle school and emphasized the need for computer literacy beginning at early ages. However, most group summaries said that specialized vocational programs are best left to the community college.

Hopefully, the other 15 regional forums have expressed or will express the same sentiments. It is the intent of the forums that the Oregon State Board of Education take direction from the summaries and surveys collected at the forums when they adjust and adopt statewide vocational policies this Spring.

The section which stresses that minorities, women, handicapped and disadvantaged children participate in vocational programs in elementary school was not specifically addressed. However, no group should be singled out because of class, race or sex bias. All children should have a sound basic education from kindergarten through high school and not be subject to channeling. Minorities, women, disadvantaged and handicapped should not be excluded from that group.

Funding for vocational programs was not adequately addressed either. Two schools of thought prevailed.

One said that public education should supply state of the art equipment to train students for specific business and industry jobs. In order to supply this expensive equipment, it was assumed that something would have to be sacrificed, though examples were not aired.

Many suggested that local business and industry donate equipment. LBCC tried this system and is opting for a special levy to fund needed equipment while still hoping for donations.

One participant in my group pointed out that generally businesses don't give up equipment unless that business doesn't need it anymore. That donation is probably out of date. Then schools find themselves in the situation LBCC is in now where students are not trained on current equipment.

The second and best solution would be for students to receive a basic vocational education in the field of their choice in high school or community college. Then the business which hires them should train employees on their equipment.

This system would take a heavy financial burden from the shoulders of public education and wouldn't make the educational system dependant and beholden to business and industry for donations.

One good suggestion to encourage donations would be variations of the Apple Bill—that is, tax credits in return for donations of computers. Vocational programs could use the same incentives for other equipment.

The Vocational Education forum was a means of collecting public input about proposed policies affecting public education. Further input will be accepted by Monty Mutanen, Assistant Superintendent, Division of Vocational Education, Oregon Department of Education, 1-800-452-7813.

Linda Hahn, Editor

The Commuter is the weekly student-managed newspaper for Linn-Benton Community College, financed through student fees and advertising. Opinions expressed in the Commuter do not necessarily reflect those of the LBCC administration, faculty or Associated Students of LBCC. Editorials reflect the opinion of the editor; columns and letters reflect the opinions of those who sign them. Correspondence should be addressed to the Commuter, 6500 SW Pacific Blvd., Albany, Oregon 97321. Phone (503) 928-2361, ext. 373 or 130. The newsroom is located in College Center Room 210.

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"Hey there, can't you code it—unh—program it right? Nothing ever happens in this life of mine. I'm hauling out the data on the xerox line."

—from 'Xerox Line' by Stan Rogers

## LBCC workshop aims to help area unemployed

Coping with being out of work and preparing for a new job will be the subject of a free one-day conference sponsored by Linn-Benton Community College for unemployed workers in Linn and Benton counties.

"Moving Ahead: Options for Unemployed Workers" will be held 8:30 a.m.-4 p.m. Saturday, Feb. 19 on the LBCC campus. The workshop, open to any out-of-work person in the two-county district, will offer information about career opportunities, job training and retraining, coping with unemployment and how to plan for the future.

Special "mini-workshops" will cover topics such as getting help with medical and legal problems, enjoying life in spite of stress, developing a winning attitude, making free time count, techniques for job interviewing and writing effective resumes.

The "Moving Ahead" workshop came about because "college officials recognize the seriousness of the unemployment problem in Linn and Benton counties and want to do something to help," said Carol Baker, Coordinator of LBCC's College/Community Relations office.

"Sponsoring a project of this size requires lots of resource people, and the response so far has been tremen-

dous. In addition to our own staff, we've had volunteers from community and church groups; civic, business and industry sectors, and government agencies. LBCC may have been the catalyst for the workshop, but its truly going to be a community effort," Baker said.

"Moving Ahead" is modeled after a similar program offered at Mt. Hood Community College last October. The Mt. Hood workshop was patterned after a series of workshops offered at Henry Ford Community College in Dearborn, Michigan, Baker said.

LBCC still needs volunteers to help with traffic control, boxing lunches, handing out materials or giving directions. Anyone wanting to help can volunteer by calling Blaine Nisson, LBCC Student Activities Coordinator, 928-2361, ext. 150.

Baker said that Oregon's other community colleges will be offering similar programs during Community College week in March. "In some ways, these programs are gifts that the community colleges can offer to truly be part of the solution to Oregon's economic crunch. Mt. Hood's success is making it easier for us to do a similar program in Linn and Benton counties. We hope our experience will help other community

colleges plan their workshops," Baker added.

Because of space limitations for the Feb. 19 workshop, registrations will be limited to the first 600 people to register. To find out more about "Moving Ahead" or to register, call your local LBCC Community Education Center: Albany - 967-6108; Corvallis (Benton Center) - 757-8944; Lebanon - 451-1014; and Sweet Home - 367-6901.

## Letter

### Quit using fees to support religion

To the Editor:

Please quit using our student fees for such religious activities as an entire Commuter issue on Jesus, (not to mention the X-mas party).

Those of us who aren't X-ian don't get subsidized! I haven't seen a school funded Feast of Eldis (Islamic) or Tet (SE Asian Buddhist).

Nadja Adolf  
Corvallis

Modern Life...



College Press Service



## Etcetera

### Tickets for 'Little Foxes' now on sale

Tickets are now on sale for "Little Foxes," LBCC's winter main stage production.

Set in a small Southern town in the spring of 1900, Lillian Hellman's classic play vividly portrays the corrupting influence of greed. As Regina Giddens and her brothers Ben and Oscar Hubbard bargain for money, power and social position, all scruples are cast aside.

The play was recently produced at the Ashland Shakespearean Festival and was revived on Broadway with Elizabeth Taylor in the leading role.

Directed by Stephen Rossberg, "Little Foxes" will be on stage in LBCC's Tadena Hall Theatre, at 8:15 p.m. on Feb. 11, 12, 18 and 19, with a matinee performance at 2:30 p.m. on Feb. 13. Members of the cast are Leslie Brown, Karen Novak, Lindy Gordon and Ray Wells, all of Albany; Charlotte Headrick, David Hendrick, Dane Jaconette and Nathan Meyers, all of Corvallis; Michael Long of Salem; and Robert Meyers of Sweet Home.

Admission is \$3 for adults and \$2 for senior citizens and LBCC students. Tickets may be purchased at French's Jewelers in Albany, The Inkwell in Corvallis, LBCC's College Center Office and, if available, at the door.

In conjunction with National Vocational Education week, LBCC Secretarial Skills Department is holding an open house, 4-7 p.m. on Thursday, Feb. 3.

The open house will feature word processing demonstrations by current LBCC students, a hands-on opportunity for visitors, displays and information about the department's programs.

Community members potential employers or prospective students are invited to view the different kinds of equipment and the various programs offered by LBCC's Secretarial Skills Department.

The department is located on the second floor of LBCC's Business building.

### Rape center sponsors training session

The Center Against Rape and Domestic Violence is having a training session for new volunteers beginning Feb. 26.

Students and community volunteers will participate in every area of CARDV activities from hotline and shelter coverage to fundraising and decision-making.

Interested persons can call 754-0110 to set up an interview or get further information.

### Poetry students place in contest

Eleven poets from the Corvallis Care Center won first and third prizes in the group division of a recent national poetry contest.

"Images of Relaxing Oasis" placed first and "They are a Shining Star in Our Life" won third prize in the contest sponsored by Beverly Enterprises of Pasadena, California, owners of the Care Center.

The winners are all members of the "Music and Poetry" class taught at the center through LBCC's Benton Center.

Terri Bartell-Leo, class instructor, says that all the poetry written in the class is inspired by music. "The students listen to different types of music and the poetry comes from the images the music evokes."

Class members involved in writing the first place poem were Celia Coon, Curly Griffin, Killian Schmidt, Etta Nottage, Madeline Elstab, Nyna Slack, Jennie Wunderlick, Pearl Collier, Blanche Allen, Sam Garner and Helen Howell. Bartell-Leo said class members pay tuition for "Music and Poetry" and this is a very exciting thing for them, they are "very proud to be college students." Bartell-Leo has taught the class for one and one-half years and has a bachelor's degree from Oregon State University in music psychology.

The prize winning poems, as well as individual poems submitted by class members, have been published in a book, "A Bend in The Road," by Beverly Enterprises. Anyone interested in obtaining a copy can contact the Corvallis Care Center.

### LBCC gallery shows new art work

The first Northwest exhibit by California artist Sidney Bernard Francis will be on display in LBCC's Humanities Gallery through Feb. 11.

Using objects such as old dolls, oriental rugs and antique pewter pitchers, Francis' works convey a Victorian quality while combining the magic realism of a more contemporary school. The works in this exhibit include oils and original, hand-drawn mylar lithographs.

With the development of the artist's material called mylar and the invention of special continuous-tone printing plates, Francis says the art world has taken both a practical and conceptual leap.

In pioneering this art of achieving a painting on the press, Francis said he "literally crawled inside a printing press to explore all possibilities and capabilities of the machine."

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## New Reps

### New ASLBCC council members take office



Mitch Cramer

The Associated Students of LBCC Council of Representatives voted in two new council members last week.

Replacing Dwaine Stanton as community education representative is Michael Wille of Corvallis. Wille is a first year data processing student. In his application for office Wille stated that he would uphold the good relationship between the students and the faculty.

Mitch Cramer, a first year welding student who lives in Albany, replaced Randy Nelson who vacated his post as industrial arts representative earlier this term.

The council members are originally elected in the fall term. However when seats are vacated, the new representatives are chosen by application to the ASLBCC Council of Representatives. After all applications are received, and applicants screened, the council votes in the new members.

The council meets every Tuesday at 3 p.m.



Michael Wille

## Birth control 'snitch rule' affects teens

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CPS)—The new "snitch rule" that will require family planning advisors to tell parents when teenagers get birth control drugs or devices apparently won't have much of an impact on college students, observers said.

The rule applies to "unemancipated minors" under 18. The legal definition of "emancipated" may "vary from state to state," said Russell Mack, a spokesman for the U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services (HHS).

"It may be that you're married or living away from home, or that you're financially independent," he pointed out. "It's however the state in any given area defines it."

"In most of those cases, I think most of the women on campuses would be excluded from the rule," he speculated.

"It depends if it's a rural or an urban area," added Mimi Barker, media relations coordinator for Planned Parenthood's New York headquarters.

"But generally the biggest, most

tragic impact of this rule will be on the younger teenager who's not in college," she said.

Barker said states generally define "emancipated minors" as someone under 18 who "is married, economically independent or lives away from home. I think a great many 17-year-old college students might fit in there somewhere."

Planned Parenthood has sued to stop the rule, which outgoing HHS Secretary Richard Schweiker an-

nounced the day before resigning from his position.

At his resignation press conference, Schweiker said Margeret Heckler, nominated to succeed him, may "want to reconsider" implementing the rule.

The rule stipulates that birth control advisors at any of the 4,000 clinics that take Public Health Service Act funds must tell parents when they prescribe birth control measures to the "unemancipated minors."

LBCC PRESENTS

LILLIAN HELLMAN'S  
**THE LITTLE FOXES**

Feb. 11, 12 at 8:15pm, Feb. 13 at 2:30pm,  
Feb. 18, 19 at 8:15pm. The Theatre in  
Tadena Hall. Tickets available at French's Jewelers,  
Mainly Miniatures & LBCC College Center

*Storyteller*

CYNTHIA ORR  
will present "The Wisdom of the Idiots"  
at a  
Chautauqua in the Alsea-Calapooia Room  
11:30 to 1:00, February 2  
(bring your lunch and watch the show while you eat)

"The Wisdom of the Idiots" is an outrageous and delightful collection of stories to tweak your imagination and make you laugh. The program includes Zen and Sufi tales, "fables you shouldn't pay any attention to" and gentle tales of whimsy. By the end of the program your attitude about pumpkins, and storytelling in general, will never be the same.

Then...  
From 1:00 to 2:00, February 2  
Cynthia Orr will conduct a creative writing workshop  
in the Willamette Room. Also at no charge.

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# Background Report:

# WAH

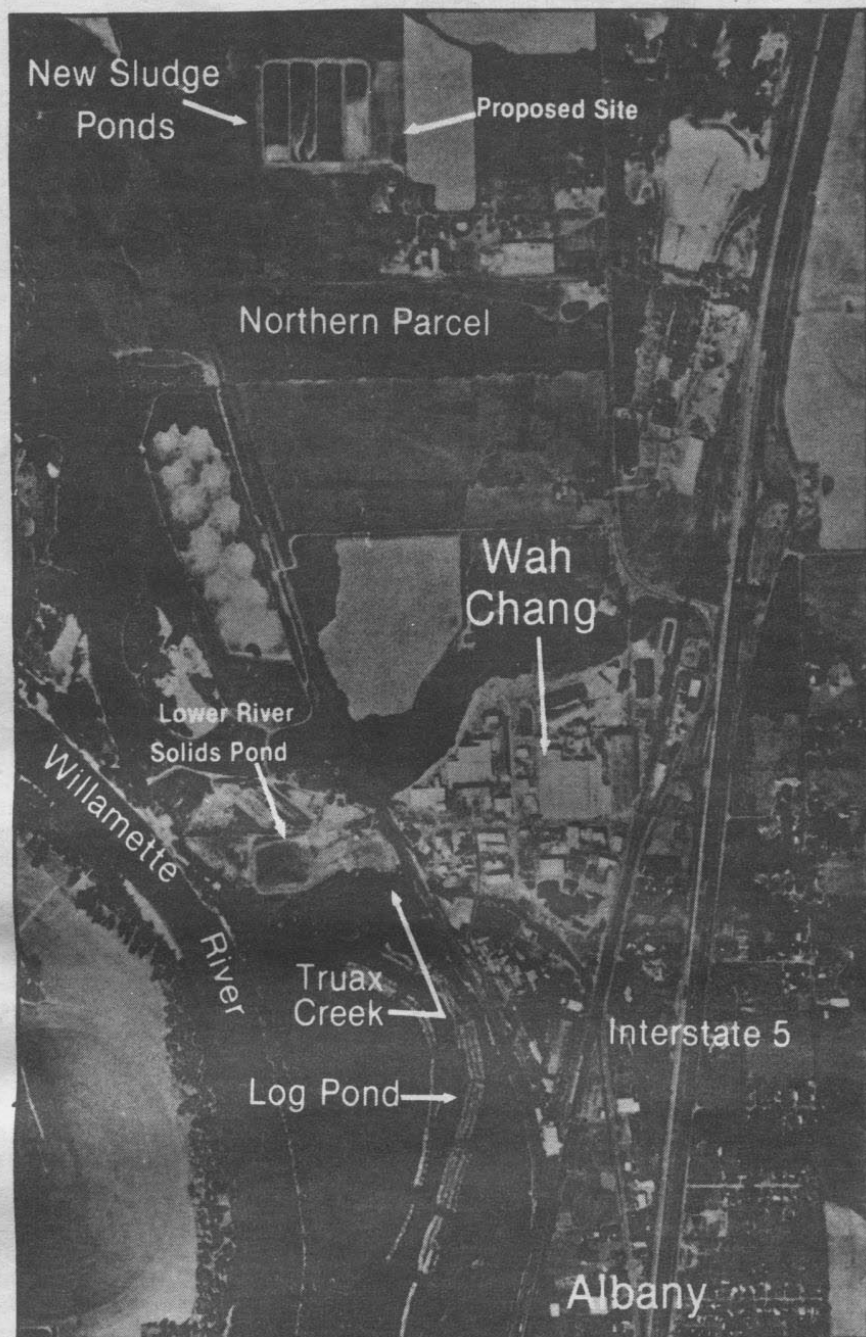


Photo courtesy of Teledyne Wah Chang Albany

## Millersburg

The aerial photograph above shows Wah Chang's Millersburg plant site just north of Albany. Wah Chang's proposal is to permanently entomb the sludges in the Lower River Solids Pond (LRSP) next to the Willamette River. The siting council has ordered the sludges moved to Wah Chang's northern parcel where four sludge ponds already exist. Three small ponds—Arrowhead Lake, Ponds 1b and 2—cannot be seen on the photo.

Shown below is Wah Chang's zirconium process which has been used since 1979. The company also produces hafnium, columbium and titanium. The process for each metal is similar to the zirconium process. The sludge comes from the waste stream after various chemicals have been recovered. The waste from the chlorinator is shipped to Hanford, Washington.

## Here's a look at the company's request for a radioactive waste disposal site since the 1975 law banning nuclear waste

*(Editor's Note—Steve Lewis has been covering Wah Chang's request for a radioactive waste disposal site since September, 1982. He has attended several site hearings, examined most of the documents related to the application and toured the facility last December.)*

By Steve Lewis  
Staff Writer

The sludge at Teledyne Wah Chang's Millersburg plant just north of Albany, has been a source of controversy in Linn County, the state Legislature, and in state government since it was discovered to be radioactive six years ago.

Currently, the company has applied for a site certificate that would allow it to permanently entomb the sludge. The central issue addressed by the Energy Facility Siting Council in December was whether Wah Chang's application met state standards. They say it did.

But to gain a full understanding of the issues, a look at the company and what it makes, how the law came about, and at the hearings process itself is necessary.

### The Company

Wah Chang Corporation was founded in New York in 1916 by the late K.C. Li, a mining engineer. The company was incorporated in New York as an international trading company dealing with tungsten and antimony ore from the Li family mine in China.

After World War II, Albany was selected as the site of the regional laboratory of the U.S. Bureau of Mines. The Bureau of Mines established a pilot plant to perfect the zirconium process in Albany, then in 1950 a small-scale production plant was built in Albany to produce zirconium for the Navy's first nuclear-powered submarine, the USS Nautilus.

A two-year contract to operate the Bureau of Mines plant was awarded to Wah Chang in 1956. While operating that plant the company built its own plant to produce zirconium in commercial quantities.

In 1967, Teledyne, Inc. bought Wah Chang and expanded its operations. Teledyne is a highly diversified conglomerate—its revenues in 1981 were in excess of \$4 billion according to Business Week magazine.

According to company officials, the plant now occupies 130 buildings on 110 acres and employs 1,300 people.

### Zirconium

The principle product at Wah Chang is the metal zirconium. During the processing of the zircon sand, the company extracts three other rare metals—columbium, hafnium and titanium. None of these metals are radioactive, but trace amounts of uranium and its decay products are found in the zircon sand, this makes the mill wastes slightly radioactive.

Zirconium has good heat transfer characteristics and high resistance to corrosion. It is used in the nuclear, aerospace and chemical process industries.

The processing of zirconium involves a four-phase process: first the zircon sand from Australia is treated to remove the silicon; then the hafnium is separated leaving a zirconium oxide; then the oxide is reduced by the chlorination and the chemical reduction of zirconium tetrachloride by the more reactive magnesium. The zirconium is then refined and forged into mill products.

The problem now faced by Wah Chang is how to dispose of the sludge generated between 1967 and 1979 which con-

tains minute quantities of naturally occurring native uranium, radium and thorium in the sand. Sludge resulted from the application of lime to control the ammonia recovery system at the plant. After sludges have settled in a clarifier, the top layer of water is piped into Truax Creek, and the sludge was pumped to tanks.

### The Law

In 1975 the Oregon Legislature passed a law banning disposal of all radioactive wastes in Oregon. This was prompted by a proposal to dispose of radioactive waste at Arlington, Oregon.

The sludge had been accumulating since Teledyne started in 1967 and built two ponds, until they changed their process in 1979 to concentrate the radioactive chlorine residue, which is now shipped to Hanford, Wash.

The discovery that the sludge was slightly radioactive was made in February 1977 by Gary Boothe, a former Oregon Health Division inspector who noticed a change in Wah Chang's zirconium processing.

In the next few months of 1977 the Health Division expressed concern that the solid wastes Wah Chang was shipping to the Coffin Butte landfill north of Corvallis and the Roche Road landfill east of Corvallis may also be radioactive.

Subsequent testing of the wells in the vicinity of the landfills by the Oregon Health Division showed "high levels" of radioactivity.

In 1977 the Health Division also investigated the health effects of 12,000 tons of sludge that was spread on a northern parcel of 60 acres of agricultural land owned by Wah Chang and 24 acres in northern Linn County owned by a Wah Chang employee. The sludge was used as a soil supplement during the summers of 1975 and '76.

The application of the sludge was allowed by the Oregon Department of Agriculture and Linn County and later by the Department of Environmental Quality after an analysis by OSU showed the lime solids (Gypsum) in the sludge would help the field by loosening the heavy clay soil. This was used to grow wheat.

After the sludge was discovered to be radioactive, the Oregon Health Division and found to be within the drier standards for radioactivity. No bio-accumulation of radioactivity was found in the wheat, according to the officials.

In 1978, the Attorney General, in an opinion requested by the siting council, recognized the fact that all materials to some degree radioactive, and concluded that the law was not practical and that the Oregon legislature did not intend to ban all waste materials no matter how little radioactive they contain. He concluded that it was the job of the Energy Facility Siting Council to define what materials were "radioactive" under the law.

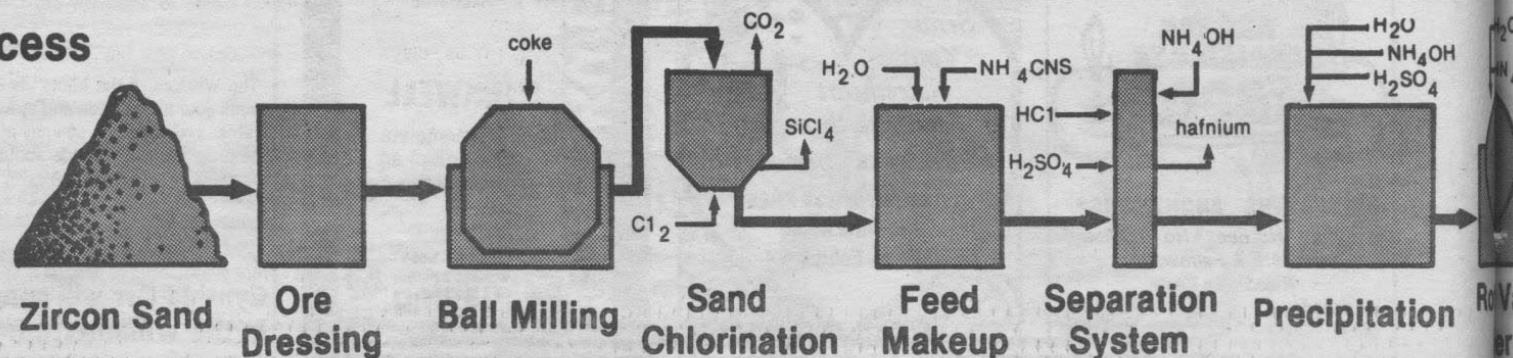
In 1978 the siting council adopted those rules of the law then the sludge at Wah Chang was not radioactive and therefore banned.

During 1978 Wah Chang was granted four materials licenses by the Oregon Health Division.

The licenses were for research materials, diagnostic laboratory materials and X-ray machines for testing and for the generation and handling of naturally occurring radioactive materials in the zirconium process. The license was recently renewed, it will expire in March, according to Wah Chang officials.

## The Zirconium Process

Drawing by Steve Lewis





# CHANG

## Wah Chang, the radioactive sludge, in Oregon, and the licensing hearings

In 1979 the license had several conditions. One required Wah Chang to set up a health monitoring program for its workers that would document the effect of radiation.

Another condition was to measure and limit the amount of radioactivity being discharged during regular operations into Truax Creek or solid waste landfills.

Another condition, the one that state officials said was their most immediate concern, was a requirement that Wah Chang immediately remove a large pile of residue from the chlorinator.

The pile was located next to the sludge ponds and contained a large quantity of radioactive radium chloride, a highly water soluble form of radium.

In May 1978 the company shipped 6,500 tons of the residue to the low-level radioactive waste disposal site at Hanford, Wash. at a cost company officials estimated at \$500,000.

After all of the chlorinator residue had been shipped to Hanford, the State of Washington said it would not accept any more waste unless it exceeded a minimum concentration of radioactivity. The sludge at the Wah Chang site did not meet that test.

During this time Wah Chang had been changing its zirconium process to filter out and concentrate the radioactivity in its new sludge.

Starting in 1979 Wah Chang has been extracting most of the radioactive radium from its newly generated sludge and has packaged it in boxes which are later shipped to Hanford. The rest of the sludge is then slurried to four new settling ponds on the northern parcel. The new sludge is not considered "radioactive" under Oregon Law.

In 1979 the Oregon Legislature granted Wah Chang a two-year suspension of the siting council's order to move the old sludge out of the state. At the same time the legislature hired Science Applications, Inc., of Berkeley, Calif. to study the problem of radioactive wastes in Oregon. The study also looked at radioactive fly-ash from the coal plant at Boardman, and uranium mill tailings in southern Oregon.

Science Applications concluded that the sludge posed "no significant health hazard" and recommended three options: remove the sludge pond from next to the river; strengthen the dikes and leave it where it is; or use the remaining sludge as a soil additive.

The cost of the study was paid for by the companies under study. Wah Chang paid around \$100,000.

In 1981 a bill was introduced in the Oregon Legislature that would specifically exempt Wah Chang's sludge from the 1975 ban. It would allow Wah Chang to store the sludge in Oregon if it meets the state standards and is issued a site certificate.

The Legislature left the formulation of the specific standards up to the siting council. In December 1981, after members toured the Wah Chang site, the siting council adopted siting standards for the disposal of radioactive wastes. They had Wah Chang's site specifically in mind.

On January 18, 1982, Tom Nelson, director of environmental quality at Wah Chang, wrote a letter to the siting council stating that Wah Chang intended to file an application for a site certificate. In February the siting council ordered Wah Chang to file an application by May 31; on June 15, 1982 Wah Chang filed its application.

During the hearings, Lloyd Marbet, the main opponent to Wah Chang's plan, objected, contending that Nelson's letter did not satisfy the legal requirement for a "letter of intent" and that it did not give the public adequate opportunity for comment. His objections were over-ruled.

### The Hearings

The filing of the application began the formal hearings process.

Oregon statutes require the siting council to go through a "contested case hearing" process for site certificate applications.

A contested case hearing is a quasi-judicial process used to test the site certificate application against the state's siting standards and to provide the public with an opportunity to participate.

In a contested case hearing each party is allowed to call witnesses, the testimony is taken under oath and it is subject to cross-examination. After the final decision by the siting council each party has the right to appeal an adverse decision to the Oregon Supreme Court within 60 days.

In April 1982 the siting council named two hearings officers to preside over the hearings and develop evidence. They are: Donald Godard, administrator for siting and regulation with the Oregon Department of Energy and secretary to the siting council; and Frank Ostrander, legal counsel for the siting council and assistant attorney general.

After the hearings had closed in November, the siting council met for two days in December and adopted a final order on Dec. 15.

The siting council is made up of seven members who are appointed by the governor and serve four-year terms. The siting council has the mandate to all energy facilities in the state.

For the purposes of this hearing the sludge ponds were considered as an "energy facility" rather than a "nuclear facility." The distinction was made in an Attorney General's opinion and has a result the siting council had only six months instead of 24 months from the date the application was filed, until a decision was due. The siting standards are identical though in both facilities.

The two presiding officers held four pre-hearings conferences, eight evidentiary hearings and one "limited appearance" hearing. The limited appearance hearing was held in Millersburg to get the public's views on the plan, it was not used as evidence however.

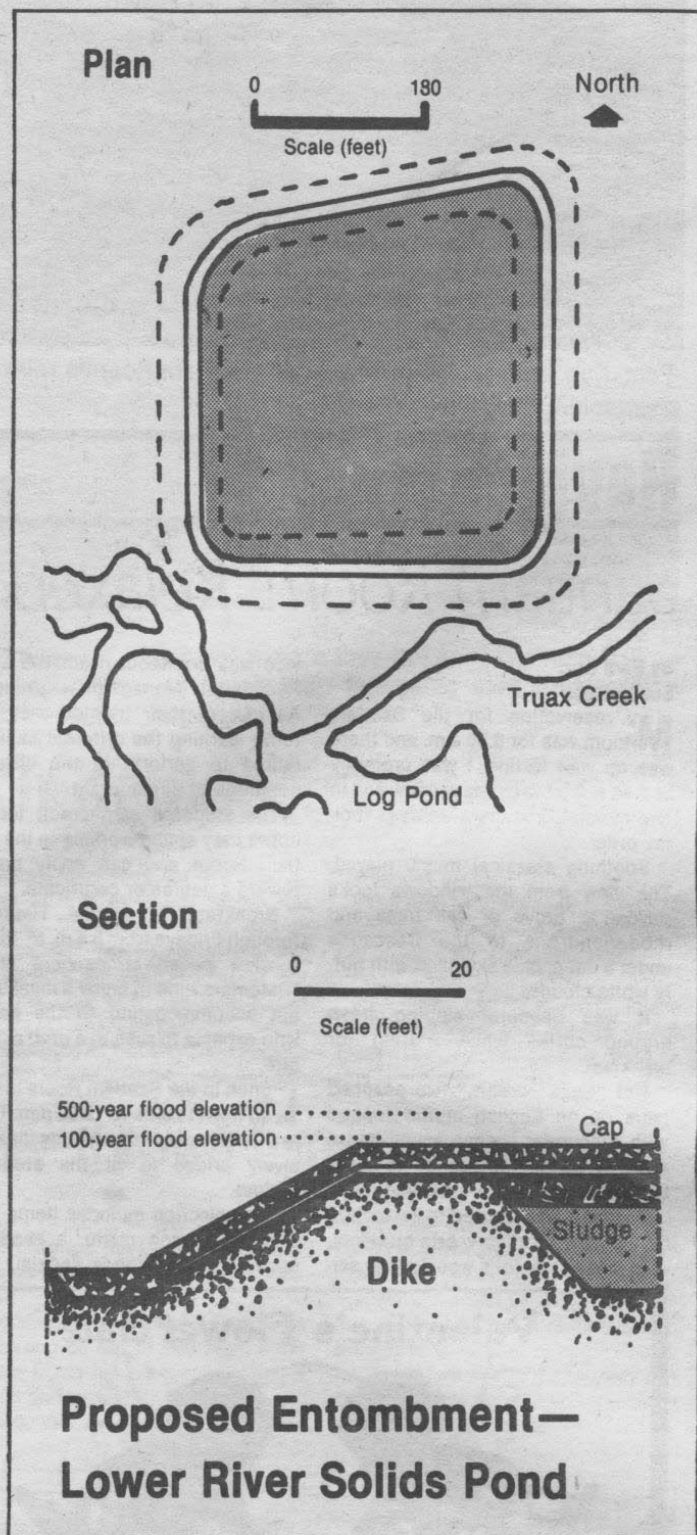
From the beginning the opposition to the plan has contended that the Attorney General's opinion calling the site an energy facility was wrong and that the hearings were rushed as a result because it allowed only six months to consider the application and perform all the tests at the site.

The hearings officers contended that they must operate within the legal framework defined by the Attorney General.

Seven parties were admitted in the case: the applicant—Teledyne Wah Chang Albany; Lloyd Marbet, representing himself and Forelaws on Board, a public interest group from Boring, Ore.; Jim Johnson, president of the Oregon chapter of Friends of the Earth from Portland; Jan Flaharty, a law student representing the Survival Center at the University of Oregon in Eugene; the Oregon Health Division; the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality; and the Oregon Department of Water Resources.

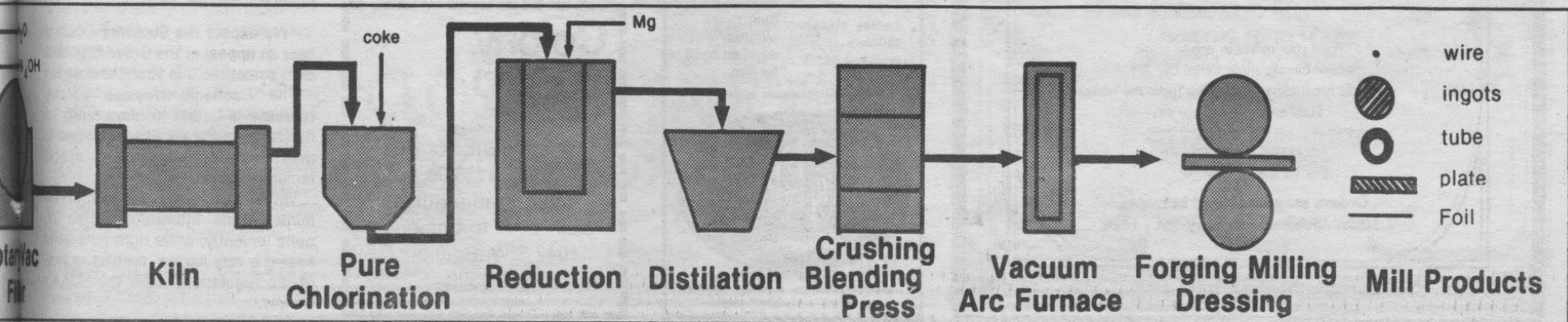
The three public interest groups became "intervenor" in the case by petitioning the siting council to represent the public interest. Later the hearings officers granted Marbet's petition for "indigent status," which means that some of his costs of preparing for the hearings will be paid for by the state if he is unable to do so.

(continued on page 8)



Drawings by Steve Lewis

Under Wah Chang's proposal (shown above), the Lower River Solids Pond dikes would be recontoured to increase their stability. They will also place a clay and rip-rap cap over the sludge. The sludge is expected to dry to a firm consistency by 1986 and if construction is approved, company officials expect to be finished by 1987. The section diagram shows the level a 500-year flood will reach, according to the Corp of Engineers.







Pam Kuri and Les Wulf enjoy the Santiam Room's relaxed atmosphere overlooking the Willamette Valley.

Photo by Steve Wilson

## Review

### Santiam Room: Relaxed, good food

By Pam Kuri  
Staff Writer

My reservation for the Santiam Room was for 8:30 a.m. and there was no wait in line. I was promptly seated at a table by the window and in five minutes a student-waitress took my order.

Soothing classical music played. The view from the windows looks beyond a grove of oak trees and rhododendrons to the Cascades under a deep, blue sky filled with fluffy white clouds.

It was peaceful sipping fresh ground coffee while waiting for breakfast.

Hot "Eggs Rarebit," two poached eggs on an English muffin topped with a cheddar cheese sauce and a strip of bacon, arrived 15 minutes later with sourdough toast and jelly.

The meal was cooked to perfection by the LBCC Culinary Arts students, who rotate their jobs weekly. The ser-

vice was courteous from the LBCC Restaurant Management students. As part of their training they take turns learning the different skills required to perform in the different positions of a restaurant.

The students earn credit for the hours they spend working in the Santiam Room and can apply credits toward a degree or certificate.

Breakfast is served Tuesdays through Fridays from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. A slow paced atmosphere allows customers time to enjoy a meal but is not accommodating to the person who expects to rush in a grab a quick bite.

Lunch in the Santiam Room is served from 11 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. There is a variety of lunch choices inexpensively priced to fit the students' budget.

The selection includes items from a regular lunch menu, a sandwich special, natural foods special, daily

and weekly special. Also featured are soups, desserts and a variety of appetizers.

I started my lunch with the nacho appetizer while anticipating a Chicken Parmesan for the main course. Before the entree, came a crisp tossed green salad topped with creamy blue cheese dressing. Then, the tender breast of chicken smothered in rich tomato sauce covered with parmesan and melted cheddar cheese was placed in front of my tempted taste buds.

Lunch is busier than breakfast, however, the satisfying meals at giveaway prices leave being rushed just a minor complaint. Even at lunchtime the Santiam Room offers students and staff a nice break from the over population and noise in the Commons cafeteria.

In addition, the Santiam Room view is equal to any restaurant in the two-county area and food portions are definitely generous for the price.

Reservations can be called in from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. and are made on a first-come-first-serve basis. Tables are held for five minutes after the time requested and walk-up customers are still accepted and added to the list.

## College women's rights suffer a beating in court

DENVER, CO (CPS)—Well-dressed members of Denver's conservative circle spent a nippy January night recently milling around the exclusive Denver Athletic Club, embracing, sipping cocktails, sampling stuffed mushrooms and chatting about socialists in the government, liberals running education, and communists controlling the media.

They'd gathered ostensibly to honor tiny Hillsdale College, a private Michigan school that has become something of a conservative crusade against the federal government's presence in higher education.

In December, Hillsdale won its seven-year battle to evade federal requirements to provide it doesn't discriminate against women.

And, knowingly or not, the Denver crowd may have been dancing on the grave of the rule that prohibits colleges from discriminating on the basis of gender: Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972.

It's certainly taken a beating lately. "Hillsdale is just one in a series of cases detrimental to the enforcement of Title IX which the Education Dept. has allowed to pass without so much as an appeal," complained Margaret Kohn of the National Women's Law Center in Washington, D.C.

The current state of Title IX, added Ruth Berkey, director of the National Collegiate Athletic Association's women's sports division, "isn't very encouraging."

Women's groups now believe the only measure left to help them get the government to enforce anti-sex bias rules is a U.S. Supreme Court decision. One is coming in a fight with Grove City College in Pennsylvania.

"What we need is a Supreme Court ruling," said Bernice Sandler, director of the Association of American Colleges' Project on the Status and Education of women. "Until that happens, Title IX is going to get a kind of fractional coverage."

At stake, according to Title IX proponents, is equal opportunity for women in "virtually every area of higher education, including areas no one ever thought it would cover," said Tom Jones, a staff attorney with the National Organization on Legal Problems in Education (NOLPE).

Jones said that since Title IX became law, colleges have been forced to eliminate biases against women in their sports programs, application and enrollment procedures, financial aid programs, and even from hiring and firing procedures.

For instance, "in three years during the 1960s, Virginia state colleges rejected 21,000 admissions applications from women, and not one man was rejected," Sandler said. "At least Title IX has helped to stop things as blatant and damaging as that."

But to Title IX opponents, the stakes are a college administration's freedom from government interference.

Hillsdale, among others, was angered by the government's attempts to enforce the law, which says schools that don't sign "assurances of compliance" with Title IX stand to lose all their federal funding.

"We were one of the first colleges to say no," said Hillsdale spokesman Joe Gillette, "not because we support sex discrimination, but because we felt the government had no right to ask us to sign the assurance of compliance when we haven't accepted a penny of federal money in our 138-year history."

But the government originally argued that Hillsdale does use federal money every time one of its students borrows or gets a grant from a federal student aid program.

Hillsdale, in turn, said the government should apply the rule only to the program that accepts the money—the student aid office, and not the whole college. And in December, a federal circuit court agreed.

The court essentially said only the programs that specifically get federal funding have to sign assurances of compliance with Title IX.

Though it's only one decision, in combination with some earlier cases, its potent conservative symbolism, and the Reagan administration's refusal to appeal, the Hillsdale decision is considered a bad omen by those who want to use Title IX to open doors previously locked to campus women.

Kohn of the National Women's Law Center also disapproves of the administration's refusal to appeal a 1982 court decision that the University of Richmond's athletic department was exempt from Title IX because it didn't directly receive any federal money.

U.S. Department of Education spokesman Duncan Helmrich explained the government won't appeal because "we agreed with Hillsdale in part, and with the court's final decision, in part."

Education Secretary Terrel Bell announced after the Hillsdale ruling that, from now on, the administration would apply Title IX only to specific programs that get federal money.

Helmrich, however, believes Title IX may have gained new power from another recent court ruling that Title IX applies equally to all of Grove City College's programs, not just the ones directly funded by Washington.

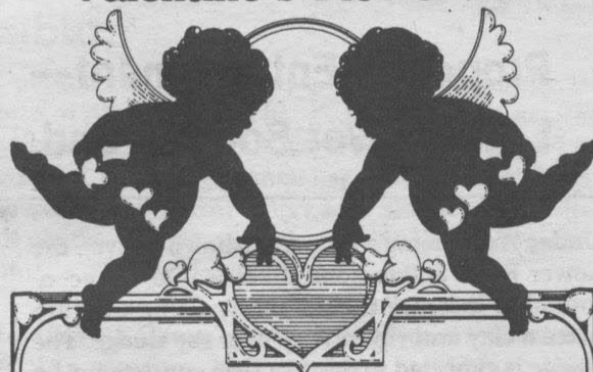
"What we need is a Supreme Court ruling on whether or not federal funding of any kind makes the entire institution or only the specific program funded subject to Title IX compliance," Sandler said.

"We expect the Supreme Court to hear an appeal of the Grove City decision sometime this year," she added.

The "fractional coverage" Sandler foresees is bound to leave some officials up in the air when it comes to investing in, say, more sports facilities for women.

"In the past, some (presidential) administrations interpreted (Title IX) quite leniently, while right now we're seeing a very narrow, restrictive view of the regulation," said the NCAA's Berkey.

### Valentine's Flower Sale



For Valentines Day  
send a flower to your  
favorite person on campus  
FLOWERS WILL BE DELIVERED MONDAY, FEB. 14th

Place your orders in person at the  
Student Organizations Office CC 213.  
We will hand deliver Carnations (pink/red/white)  
\$1.00 each or \$4.50 for six.

VALENTINE CARDS PROVIDED

Orders may be placed between  
8:30am - 5:00pm February 1st - 11th

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wedding band  
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FOR HIM  
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Lady's record 7-0

## Hoopsters still untouched

The undefeated Lady Roadrunners increased the number in their win column to seven, by beating Lane and Mt. Hood in league basketball action last week.

Coach Dave Dangler stressed getting off to a good start the first five minutes of the game, which is exactly what the Roadrunners did in their home court last Wednesday against Lane. The Roadrunners came out, fired-up and quickly jumped to a 10-0 lead, and left the Titans in the smoke until the final buzzer.

Forward Donna Gentzler pumped in 17 of her season high 23 points in the first half, to lead the offensive attack. "I couldn't believe it, the shots just kept dropping," commented the 5'9" freshman who shot 69 percent from the field.

With the Roadrunners ahead 41-25 at the half, they came out and balanced the scoring during the second stanza and outscored the Titans, claiming the 78-56 victory.

Theresa Bailey racked up 14 points and six rebounds, Teri Reniker scored 10 points and eight rebounds along with Barbara Dempsey who also scored 10 points. Dara Pitt accumulated eight points, four rebounds and five assists while Jani Fulleton brought in seven points, five rebounds and three assists. Mary Novak crashed the boards for eight rebounds plus four points and Gret-

chen Lesh who played her first game in a month due to an injury, hit both of her free-throws and had one assist in limited playing time. Sandy Ragan snagged six rebounds and had two assists.

Against Mt. Hood, Linn-Benton played what Dangler considered their worst half this year, but still managed to have a two point lead at the half. "There was no intensity; it was sloppy," said Dangler of the team's overall performance Friday.

One shiny spot in the game was Reniker's spark in her post play which allowed her 18 points, 11 rebounds and two assists. Bailey found the offensive intensity in the second half boosting her total to 22 points and 10 rebounds.

Linn-Benton outscored the Saints by only two in the first half, but were behind by as much as six in the second. The Roadrunners managed to get back in the game with six minutes left, and went on to pull away outscoring them 21-9 for a 62-49 win.

Novak had six points, three rebounds; Gentzler had five points and four rebounds; Fulleton and Dempsey had four points each and Pitt had three points with five assists.

Linn-Benton faces the second place league team this Friday night at the Activities Center. Tip off time with the Chemeketa Chiefs is 6:00 p.m.

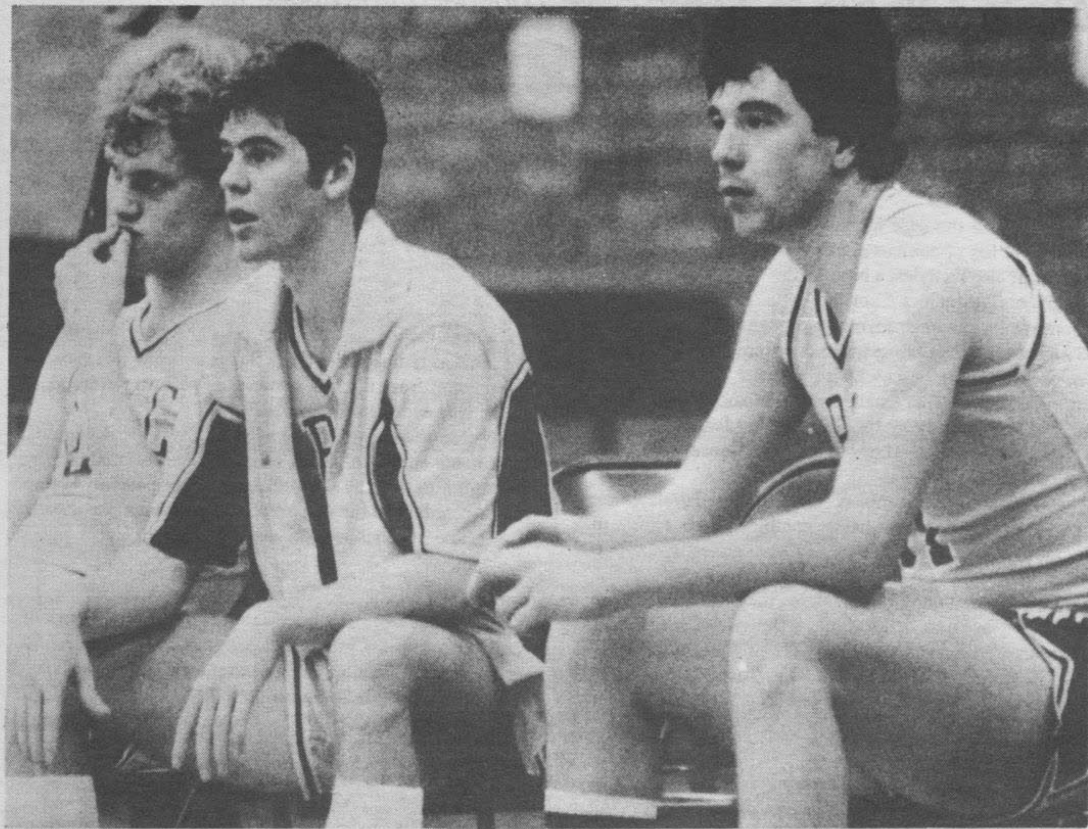


Photo by Stan Talbott

The look of disgust and concern are seen on the faces (from left) of Matt Eggers, Paul Tanselli, and Charlie Schantz toward the end

of last week's loss to Lane. The men will try to break their two-game skid Friday night against Chemeketa.

## Grappling coach demonstrates talent

By Stan Talbott  
Staff Writer

Roadrunner Wrestling Coach Bill Buckley literally led his squad onto the mat in a meet held Saturday at Pacific University.

Because it was an open meet, Buckley was able to compete for the first time this year.

The match was held at Pacific University in Forest Grove. Eleven teams competed with LB finishing eighth.

Buckley, who was wrestling unattached, showed his team how it is done. He upended Rick Holub for the championship at 190 pounds, 13-2. "Holub finished sixth in the nation while competing for Southern Oregon last year," Buckley said.

Roadrunner Pat Spence, 158 pounds, also turned in another fine performance by finishing third.

Spence's only loss for the tourney came at the hands of former LB wrestler Jim Hagan. "Even though Spence lost, his Hagan match was the best of the season for him. Pat was the only one that Hagan didn't pin," Buckley said.

According to Buckley, Phil Paradis and Jim Wilson also turned in fine per-

formances for LB.

"Our next match is against SWOCC tonight and we should have almost a full lineup," Buckley announced.

The match begins at 7 p.m. in the Activities Center and Buckley is not likely to be competing—only because this is not an open meet.

## Free-throw champs crowned

Dave Reddington and Joyce Klein were crowned the Champions of the 1983 Intramural Free Throw Tournament.

Reddington was awarded a plaque for hitting 80 out of 100 shot. Klein brought home her plaque following a 67-100 performance.

Mark Van Eaton took second hit-

ting 77-100. Former Roadrunner Reggie Blue, hit 74 shots to finish a close third.

A backgammon tourney is next in line for this terms intramurals. The tourney is scheduled to begin Feb. 9. Anyone interested in the tourney can sign up on the bulletin board located in the Activities Center.

### OCCAA BASKETBALL STANDINGS

#### WOMEN

	W	L	GB
LBCC	7	0	—
Chemeketa	5	1	1½
Mt. Hood	4	3	3
Lane	3	3	3½
BMCC	2	4	4½
SWOCC	1	5	5½
Umpqua	0	6	6½

#### MEN

	W	L	GB
Mt. Hood	6	1	—
Chemeketa	4	2	1½
Lane	4	2	1½
LBCC	4	3	2
BMCC	3	3	2½
SWOCC	1	5	4½
Umpqua	0	6	5½

## Percent of student drinkers, abusers leveling off

(CPS)—The number of students who drink alcohol—now estimated at 82 percent of the approximately 12 million college students in the nation—may have leveled off for the first time in two decades, two university researchers reported.

Moreover, alcohol abuse and the side-effects of heavy drinking have also steadied for the first time in years, according to the preliminary results of a study of over 5,000 college students in all 50 states last semester.

The number of students who drink has been rising steadily since the early 1950s, numerous studies and surveys over the years have found.

But now, the first nationwide survey of college drinkers indicates the 20-year rise in the number of student drinkers may have reached its apex.

"There have been a number of regional surveys done over the years,

but because they were all done by different researchers in different parts of the country, they lacked continuity," explained David Hanson, associate professor of sociology at the State University of New York College at Potsdam, who co-authored the study along with Indiana University health and safety Professor Ruth Engs.

Based on research Eng had done in the mid-seventies, the two researchers said their new study points to a significant leveling-off in drinking and alcohol abuse by students.

Engs and Hanson noted only a marginal increase in the level of student drinking, far below the rate of earlier years.

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# Wah Chang Report

continued from page five

Ultimately, Wah Chang, as the applicant in the case, will reimburse the state for all the money expended by the state except Marbet's cost, no matter what the final outcome. No figures are available, according to company officials, but the cost is expected to be nearly \$500,000.

## The Findings

The record in the case includes testimony and evidence from a long list of sources starting with Wah Chang's application. It also includes: a report from the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers; testimony from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; an engineering study by the firm of Dames and Moore for Wah Chang; testimony from the Health Division, the Water Resources Board and the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, the Fish and Wildlife Division; a land-use study by the City Planner for Millersburg; and testimony from an official of the Land Conservation and Development Commission.

The two main opponents of Wah Chang—Forelaws on Board, and Friends of the Earth, combined their efforts in the case and together called six witnesses to testify.

They were OSU professors Mitchell Lyle and Jack Dymond who testified on measurements they had made of the radioactivity in Truax Creek; Charles Buckwater, a first-year law student who testified on the CH2M-Hill ground water study; Howard Ramsdell, a doctoral candidate at OSU who testified on the chemical toxicity of the sludge; and Roger Redfern, a consulting geologist who also testified on the ground water study.

At the end of the hearings the record included 61 exhibits, 13 volumes of testimony, and a file of orders, memos and motions. The record is available for public inspection at the Department of Energy, Labor and Industries Building, in Salem.

The hearings officers found that the radioactivity was not a major health hazard. The radioactivity takes three forms: radium-226 in the water, radon gas in the air, and gamma radiation.

Samples of the water in the sludge found levels of radioactive radium-226 of up to 13 picocuries per liter which is below the state's standard of 30 picocuries per liter.

A picocurie is the amount of radioactivity contained in one-billionth of a gram of radium. Radium-226 is a naturally occurring radioactive isotope with a half-life of 1,602 years, which means that half of the remaining radium will radioactively decay every 1,602 years. Radium-226 is considered relatively dangerous by health officials because it tends to accumulate in the bones and leads to cancer.

The gamma radiation from the sludges was estimated at 90-370 millirem per year at the site (a rem is a measure that takes into account the biological effects of the radioactivity). The level is equivalent to three times the natural level of background radiation in the Willamette Valley, but is not much different than the level found in Denver or in areas with naturally occurring uranium deposits.

The proposed rock and earth cap over the pond would reduce the gamma radiation at the site to around the background level according to the hearings officers.

The hearings officers also concluded that enough radioactive radon gas would accumulate in a house—if it were built over the dried sludge—to exceed the state standard of 3 picocurie per liter of air. This conclusion was based on tests of the sludge and on theoretical calculations by Battelle Northwest, Inc. Radon is a gaseous form of radium, it is radioactive.

The calculation is used to determine if it is legally classified as radioactive. If the sludge is below this standard it is exempt from the law under the "pathway exemption" which was added to the law in 1981.

But the law does not specifically say how the calculation is to be made and Wah Chang officials have maintained from the beginning that the sludge does meet the pathway exemption. According to their application, they have participated in the site certification process in order to avoid public criticism.

In addition to the radioactive elements, the hearings officers also found "gross" contamination of the groundwater. The contamination found in the vicinity of the ponds has leached into the groundwater. It is composed of high levels of salts, with only moderate amounts of organic chemicals, and traces of heavy metals such as lead and mercury.

The contamination in the ground water is flowing in a plume that extends westward from the sludge ponds to the Willamette River.

The level of chemical contamination is not considered to be unsafe by state standards and is diluted first when it enters the groundwater and again when it reaches the river.

An official from the Oregon Health Division testified that the risk from the radioactivity under the worse possible conditions is equivalent to smoking one pack of cigarettes per year. Cigarettes not only contain tar and nicotine, but also minute traces of radioactive radium, according to state health officials.

From the testimony of the Corp of Engineers, the hearings officers concluded that there was a good chance that the ponds would be washed away this winter if the area had a major flood. Therefore, they ordered the work of entombment completed as soon as possible. Under the fastest timetable they will not be finished until 1987.

They also ordered the sludge moved to the northern parcel because of the possibility that the river could return to its old channel.

## Sludge storage okayed

By Steve Lewis  
Staff Writer

The Energy Facility Siting Council approved Wah Chang's proposal to permanently store 100,000 cubic yards of low-level radioactive sludge at the company's Millersburg plant site on Dec. 15, 1983, but with the condition that the sludge be moved out of the flood plain and to the northern parcel, if possible.

The final order will go into effect on Feb. 15, if no appeals are filed. An appeal will suspend the order until the appeal is settled. An appeal seems likely at this time since both Wah Chang and Forelaws on Board have vowed to appeal.

The final order, issued Dec. 15, requires Wah Chang to:

- Consolidate the sludges held in the Lower River Solids Pond, Schmidt Lake, Arrowhead Lake, Ponds 1b and 2, into one diked pond.

- Move the sludges to a new diked pond to be built on Wah Chang's northern parcel of land if the pond in that location will not contaminate the groundwater to a greater degree than at the existing ponds.

- If the sludges are moved, the new diked pond must be lined, capped, and built to withstand a 500-year flood (the greatest flood that is likely to occur in any 500-year period).

- If the northern site is deemed to be unsuitable by the siting council after the groundwater conditions are studied, then the sludges are to be put in the existing Lower River Solids Pond. The dikes must then be recontoured, and a cap must be placed over the sludge with class III rip-rap (25- to 800-pound rock.) The pond will be as it is now, unlined.

- In addition, the company must also either rip-rap the bank of the Willamette River or sink the "toe" of the dike deeper into the ground, if the river starts to move back into its old channel. These measures would prevent the river from cutting into the pond.

- In either case, the company must post a \$2 million bond to ensure that the work is done, and a \$250,000 bond to ensure post-closure monitoring of the site is done.

- Also in both cases Wah Chang must place a restriction on the deed to the site prohibiting the construction of houses over the sludge pond after closure, and also on 60 acres of farm land around the northern parcel that has had sludge tilled into the soil. The restriction is to prevent the possibility of accumulation of radon gas in housing.

Wah Chang's original proposal was to consolidate the sludge from only two ponds, the Lower River Solids Pond and a pond called Schmidt Lake—into the larger of the two ponds, Lower River Solids Pond. After the sludge dries—in three or four years—the dikes would be recontoured to improve their stability, and the pond would then be covered with around 3 feet of clay and small rock.

The Lower River Solids Pond is a four-acre pond located in the old channel of the Willamette River.

The ponds contain roughly 100,000 cubic yards of sludges generated at the plant between 1967 and 1979. No new sludge has been added to the ponds since 1979 when the process was changed to remove radioactivity from the newly produced sludge. The new "sanitized" sludge is now placed in four ponds located in the Northern parcel.

## Classifieds

### FOR SALE

AKC GERMAN Sheperd pups, exc. bloodlines, cash or terms. Will consider trade for items or labor, 745-5759.

WEDDING INVITATIONS at 10% off book prices. We come to you evening appointments our speciality. Highland Printing, 753-5578.

5-PIECE bedroom set plus double mattress. Fruitwood finish, exc. condition, \$600. See Max Lieberman or call 928-2361, ext. 212.

WHEELCHAIR, adjustable and almost new. Cost \$400, sell for \$200. 928-1922.

LEICA CAMERA, older model, everything works. Asking \$150 or best offer. Ken Lance, 967-7808.

1969 CHEVY Suburban, all power, towing, camping, large family transportation. Runs good, looks better, only \$1200 to a good home. Call 258-7674.

AIR CONDITIONING unit for '73 Toyota for trade. 928-0591.

1974 VEGA Hatchback. AT, AC—\$350 or best offer. Good transportation. Call Don at 928-0400 after 1 p.m.

SUEDE LEATHER coat, brand new, waistline length, \$20. 928-0591.

TEN BULB wrought-iron chandelier, \$75. Sewing machine in maple cabinet, \$80. Plant, very large Creeping Charlie, \$35, beautiful. Call Glenda, LBCC ext. 212.

1974 MERCEDES Benz 240D—exc. condition, 27-34 mpg, 143 thousand miles, \$9000 firm. Call LBCC ext. 212.

10 GALLON aquarium with gravel and filter, \$10. Call Jon, 967-1093.

1974 DODGE Colt, \$800 or offer. 1978 Honda CB400, comes with fairing and helmet, \$650. Call 754-6334, ask for Sandy.

### MISC

DIVORCE PROJECT at OSU—if interested in sharing your experience, call Family Studies Dept., 745-4765, or 753-0105.

WHAT IS Overeaters Anonymous? It is a fellowship of men and women with a common problem—compulsive overeating. They join together to share their experience, strength and hope in order to solve their problems. Meeting: Willamette Rm., Wed. at 1 p.m. Call Sheri, 753-4816.

COME TO the Open House at the Career Information Center on Feb. 8-9, 9 a.m.-4 p.m.

EARN 6 credits in England this summer thru LBCC's Heritage of England travel course. Learn more by attending the information meetin to be held on Wed. eve., Feb. 9, at 7 p.m. in ST119.

SCIENCE FICTION books are out on display in the library this week. Heinlein, Asimov, Zelazny, Le Guin, Clark, Ellison... We have a wide range of authors—and there are historical, foreign and fandom books as well as short stories, handbooks and encyclopedias of Sci-Fi.

CRISIS SERVICE—Worried? Depressed? Desperate? For anyone under emotional stress—757-2299, day or night.

### HELP WANTED

BASS PLAYER wanted, Heavy Metal music. Must own good equip, be very experienced and serious. Only serious musicians apply. 928-7559, leave name and number.

STUDENT EMPL CENTER/13 time—Graphic artist, Alb., Singer, Corv., Assistant track coach, Halsey, Salesperson, Alb., Housekeeper, Alb., Child Care, Alb., Nurse aide, Corv., Live-in companion, Leb., Boat builder, Corv., Carpenter, Leb. Full time—Cab driver, Alb.

### LOST

WANTED FEMALE roommate to share 2 bdrm. apt. in Corvallis near Payless Center. No deposit required, only \$142.50 plus 1/2 utilities. Cheap carpooling available to LBCC, call 757-1169.

ANYONE interested in learning plans for Instructional Computing System, afternoon get-together, speaker Leon Bruer, Feb. 8, Calapooia Rm. (Bring your lunch).

### PERSONALS

LRA, how was your weekend? See ya around or at T.C. JDI.

CEAUDEUX—I go to church because it's so pretty—Ciao Manhattan.

BRIAN MAG—since you didn't get our last message, we just wanted you to know we still love ya. Sal & Nanc.

#152—the popcorn party is peachy, but what about the Koolaid? WHITMORE TWINS

"cregger"—thank you for your time I appreciate it this suppressed anger could explode otherwise meditation helps "confident."

FREE pregnancy tests and counseling, confidentiality promised. Birthright 920-0567.

CIAO MANHATTAN—but alas, if thou wilt only spare more time to share... such wonderful company are you. Ceaudeux.

TO the guy with the blue and black checked coat—we think you've got class.

IN honor of Miss Julie Blue-eyes herself, Wed. Feb. 2 is declared National Julie Day. Celebrate it in good health.

TAMMY—just want to say I love those brown eyes and that cute smile. Love TE

I, Robert Maguire, hereby resign from the Safety Committee. 1/27/83.

HAPPY BIRTHDAY Debbie Cowan. Hope you have a great day. From your loved ones.

## Calendar

### Wed. Feb. 2

Chautauqua: Cynthia Orr—Storyteller, 11:30-1 p.m., Alsea/Calapooia.

Christians on Campus Club, noon-1 p.m., Willamette.

Movie: "Brubaker," noon, Fireside.

Cynthia Orr Presentation, 1-2:30 p.m., Willamette.

Movie: "Becoming Americans," 1:30-10 p.m., Alsea/Calapooia.

Men's Wrestling: LBCC vs SWOCC, 7 p.m., gym.

Movie: "Cannonball Run," 7 p.m., Fireside.

### Thurs. Feb. 3

Volunteer Income Tax Assistance, 10-2 p.m., Commons Alcove.

DPMA Club Meeting, 11-12:30 p.m., Willamette.

Movie: "Cannonball Run," noon, Fireside.

MESA Meeting, 3-5 p.m., Calapooia.

Men's Wrestling: OSU JVs, 6 p.m., OSU.

Board Work Session, 6 p.m.-8:30 p.m., Alsea.

Movie: "Brubaker," 7 p.m., Fireside.

Men's Barbershop Chorus Class, 7:30-10 p.m., HSS 213.

### Fri. Feb. 4

Women's Basketball: Chemeketa, 6 p.m., gym.

Men's Wrestling: Warner Pacific, 7 p.m., Warner Pacific.

Men's Basketball: Chemeketa, 8 p.m., Gym.

### Sat. Feb. 5

Men's Basketball: Pacific University, 8 p.m., Gym.

### Mon. Feb. 7

Portland State University, 10-2 p.m., CC Lobby.

Movie "Firefox," noon, Fireside Room.

Movie "Tron," 7 p.m., Fireside Room.

### Tues. Feb. 8

Movie "Tron," noon, Fireside Room.

LDSSA Club Meeting, noon-1:30 p.m., Willamette.

ASLBCC Council of Rep. 3-5 p.m., Willamette.

Men's wrestling, 7 p.m., Willamette U.

Movie, "Firefox," 7 p.m., Fireside Room.

Women's Basketball, 7:30 p.m., Clark College.