

Line Up

Students with 45 credits or more will get priority at fall registration

Getting Clean

A look at substance abuse and local recovery programs

Wild Horses

American mustangs gain respect as more people adopt horses

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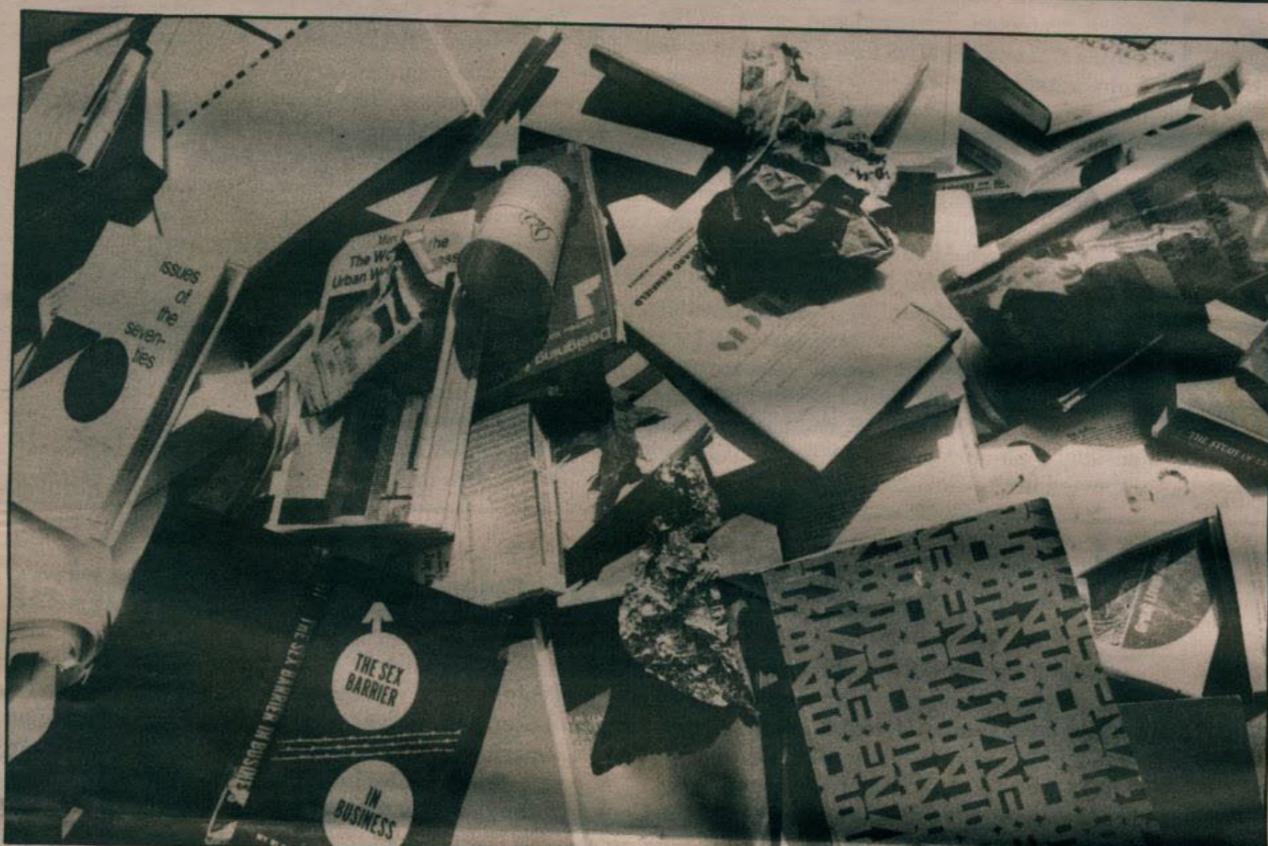


Photo by Christof Walsdorf

Wasted words

Books left over from the last week's Spring Daze sale by the LBCC library lie trashed in a campus dumpster outside the College Center. The staff at the LB library said they asked the Facilities Division to remove the books after they were offered for sale at a price of \$1 for a bag full. The books are not able to be recycled, according to the staff at the Facilities Division and the Corvallis Disposal Company. Donna Meyers, librarian at OSU said that the books that they no longer need are donated to a firm in San Francisco. The firm, named the Foundation for Books to China, reimburses OSU for the costs of shipping the books to the Bay Area. Lane Community College also has a program to send their retired books to Lithuania to be used in the teaching of English classes.

They're outa here!

More than 500 grads to grab sheepskins

By Marc Helms
Of The Commuter

Graduation day is approaching for more than 500 Linn-Benton students and preparations are underway to make the day a memorable one, according to Diane Watson, director of Admissions and Records.

Commencement ceremonies are set for Thursday, June 11, at 7 p.m. in the Activities Center. There are 565 students eligible to participate in the college's 24th commencement, but thus far only about 250 have signed up to do so, Watson said.

Those eligible include eight students who have completed the Adult High School Diploma program, 123 who will receive certificates of completion in various vocational programs, and 434 who will be awarded Associates Degrees in Arts (A.A.), Sciences (A.S.) and Applied Science (A.A.S.).

Watson said that although the graduation programs are already printed, there is still time for students who will earn their degrees this spring to sign up and participate in the ceremony.

"It's a wonderful exciting time for students to be rewarded for their hard work at Linn-Benton Community College," Watson said. She added that it is a special time for friends and family of the students to get together and show their support for the students' efforts.

A reception for students and guests, sponsored by the ASLBCC, will be held in the courtyard following the ceremony.

The Eugene Highlanders, a bagpipe band, will lead the commencement procession, as they have in years past. Watson said the bagpipes have become a tradition and lend an air of excitement to the ceremony.

Joseph Novak, chairman of the Board of Education, will deliver comments from the board, and ASLBCC representative Holly Thornhill will deliver the student address. Two distinguished staff awards and two honorary degrees will be presented, but the names of the recipients are kept confidential until the ceremony, Watson said.

Acting as marshalls, who lead the graduates to the ceremony, are Student Programs Director Charlene Fella and electronics instructor Dale Troutman.

Watson said the graduation takes place as the college enters its 25th year of operation, but because it is only the 24th commencement exercise no special anniversary celebration is planned.

Parched state faces long, hot summer

Low winter snow pack and lack of spring rain threaten state's agricultural and recreation industries, as well as pose serious fire danger

By Paul Goulett
Of The Commuter

Oregon's driest May on record offers no relief from six consecutive years of drought.

The state's agriculture, drinking water, summer recreation, wildlife and forests are all threatened by abnormally hot, dry weather. State fire agencies and the Bureau of Land Management are also concerned about the increasing threat of major forest fires.

Throughout the state's mountain ranges, elevations from 4,000 feet to 8,000 feet, the normal spring snow pack which usually lasts until mid-to-late May, is down to scant patches in most areas and in higher elevations the snowfall has been way down the entire spring.

Above 4,000 feet, a mild winter deposited only 35 to 70 percent of normal snow pack on the Cascades. Combined with a warm spring, ski season ended early at all of Oregon's ski resorts.

Even old-faithful, Mount Bachelor, closed last Thursday about a month early.

The hot, dry weather may also lead to tough restrictions for campers and hikers who venture into the forested areas

that are prone to forest fires.

If the drought continues through the summer and fires tie up state resources, camp fires may be restricted throughout national forests and wilderness areas, explained Tom Carlson, a recreation forester with the forest service office in Sweet Home.

"Normally industrial precautions are implemented first, followed by camp fires and in extreme cases entry might also be prohibited," said Carlson.

Precipitation levels in the Willamette Valley and northwestern Oregon are approximately 80 percent of normal, said Barry North, an engineer with the Water Resources Department in Salem. Fish throughout the Northwest have been heavily impacted by the drought conditions. Less water at higher temperatures has reduced the quality of fish habitat.

Lookout Point, Green Peter and Detroit Lakes have all recently released water at the request of Fish and Game biologists, attempting to keep water in the Willamette River below 62 degrees for juvenile steelhead migrating to the ocean, explained Dave Anderson, a Fish and Game biologist with the Corvallis office.

While the severity of the drought in Western Oregon is plaguing wildlife, recreation and resource management, conditions east of the Cascades are much worse. "Drought conditions are less severe for wildlife in Western Oregon than Eastern Oregon," said Dean Wheeler, an assistant

(Turn to 'Drought conditions' on page 13)

opinion

It's 8:05, the staff wants to go home ... So where's the Editorial?

It's 5 p.m. Tuesday afternoon.
Story deadlines passed four hours ago.
I take a drag on my last Camel and enter the Commuter office.
I'm not sure what my editorial will be about until I flip on the Macintosh.
This is my pre-game editorial ritual. Every Tuesday at 5 p.m. I tune into the editorial channel. I never know what mystery, drama, comedy or talk show will be beaming through my airwaves. I don't even know if I'm getting clear reception. At times I'm not sure how to adjust the picture or the proper positioning of the antennae.
But the show must go on—and by 8 p.m. it must be in the books.
Writing editorials is like having a term paper due each Tuesday night. No matter how much research, time and thought you give to that paper you're never quite pleased with the result. And you're never quite sure about your grade. Unless the occasional campus "professor" critiques you.
Last September I was convinced there would be enough material, happenings and news on campus to ensure that my editorial focus would be campus related each week.

editorial

By mid-October I knew I was wrong.
By December I was looking for Jay Leno to guest host one editorial.
It's now the first week of June—our final issue. After tonight I'm going down to Palm Springs and play golf with Carson—or maybe do my laundry.
There are quadrants and corners of the community and campus that the Commuter staff, and I, failed to bisect or dissect. To backtrack and harpoon those would take too much time. Besides it's now 7 p.m. and I'm still not sure what to write about.
But I do have a theory about Corvallis: If you put a dragnet or giant "Big Brother" around the city which protected, nurtured and censored the residents from any negative news, feedback or friction from outside sources, Corvallis residents what have no idea what problems, atrocities and horrors plague their state, nation and world.
Life is pretty much the same in Corvallis than it was in 1952, 1972 and 1992. Corvallis simply does not experience the troubles that afflict New York, Portland or even Albany. There is division, dissent and decay in Corvallis, but in tiny isolated pockets.
The quality of life for Corvallians is comfortable, quiet even complacent. And I can prove it. I thumbed through Sunday's Oregonian in search of bad news—a rather easy task. I then weighed the bad and the ugly of the state, country and world in Sunday's paper versus the local bad and ugly reported in the Gazette Times'.

Here's what I came up with:
• Oregonian: In Portland three shot, one dead in shooting spree. G-T: A rowdy crowd of drunken students cause a disturbance at OSU; 12 police cars are called to the scene.
• Oregonian: Hong Kong has 248,000 people per square mile. G-T: Corvallis has less than 850 residents per square mile.
• Oregonian: 125,000 AT&T workers prepare to strike Monday. G-T: Since 1986, 4,760 more jobs have opened up in Benton County.
• Oregonian: Oregon's second largest single population of black men live in Salem—behind bars. G-T: Corvallis, has a African-American population less than Simi Valley's 2 percent, the site of the Rodney King Trial.
• Oregonian: The Bush Administration moves closer to granting L.A. \$2 billion in a riot and fire aid funding. G-T: Front page. A Philomath man sets his roof on fire after burning some trash too close to his house.
I'm not much on statistics, graphs and data to prove a point, I prefer to observe attitudes, behavior and tap into conversations. Yet, the stats, attitudes and persona of Corvallis prove it is a different world when it comes to the malaise outside the city limits.
It's 7:58 p.m.
I'm early this week.
See you later.



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commuter staff

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Blood test 'results' already legendary

An elderly man, he spoke firmly and precisely. "I'm calling to give you a story about a very shocking and dangerous situation that is being covered up by school officials in Hoffman Estates."
And what is this dangerous situation?
"A volunteer blood drive was held at the Conant High School. It was for senior students only. Blood was given by 317 seniors. The blood has since been tested, and 61 tested positive for the HIV virus."
If true, that is indeed shocking. Are you on the school faculty?
"No. But the information was given to me by a friend who is very active at the school, and she has been for many years."
And what is your friend's name?



mike royko

"I can't give you her name because she doesn't want to become directly involved. But as I said, she is very active at the school and had access to this information. Obviously, the school doesn't want this information to get around, but I'm sure if you did some digging you could confirm it."
I told him that I doubted very much that I could confirm it.
"You don't think that if you investigated, you could get them to admit it?"
That wasn't it, I said. I doubted that it could be confirmed because I was certain it was just a lot of baloney.
Indignantly, he said: "I am not lying to you." And I told him that I was sure he wasn't lying.
Then I asked him if he had ever heard of urban folklore: Amazing and shocking stories that people believe and pass around as fact.
"Yes," he said. "You've written about that. But this isn't the case. My friend is not the sort of person who would do something like that. And if you looked into this..."
I assured him that I would. And that if he would watch this space, he would see the results.
All it took was one phone call to William Perry, the principal of Conant High School.
"No, it's not true," he said. "I heard the same thing. One of my assistants told me that he heard it from one of the students."
"That rumor is almost generic. Every school that has a blood drive seems to have that rumor. It's not just limited to this area. You can go to other suburban areas, north or west, and you'll hear similar rumors after every blood drive."

"Our assistant superintendent has a daughter in high school in Crystal Lake and after a blood drive there, there was a rumor that a lot of kids tested positive."
"I don't know how they start or why they start, but they do. The thing that really concerns me is how harmful they can be. It's really a disservice."
How and why do they start? That's easy. After a while, talking about the weather or the latest sports scores gets boring. So someone hears a "what if" or a "maybe" idea and they turn it into an "absolutely" or "positively" fact.
In this case, the caller had exact numbers, as relayed by his knowledgeable friend. Out of 317 students, 61 had tested positive.
As it turns out, blood was donated by 125 students and 37 faculty members.
"And, no," the principal says, "no one had the HIV virus."
Most of the urban folklore stories are harmless, even fun. My favorite, which a North Shore socialite once passed on to me as gospel, is about the poached salmon dinner. After the guests have eaten, the host's cat is found dead outside the house. The cook admits the cat had nibbled at the fish. The guests are rushed to the hospital to have their stomachs pumped. Later, a neighbor comes by and expresses his remorse for having hit the cat with his car. That one has been around in one form or another (tuna salad, egg salad, sardines, etc.) for decades.
And the wonderful choking doberman. A man comes home and finds his dog gasping. He takes the pet to the animal hospital. The vet finds human fingers lodged in the mutt's throat. The cops search the home and find a bleeding burglar unconscious in the basement. The leading authority on these yarns is Prof. Jan Harold Brunvand of the University of Utah.
We asked him about the suburban blood drive story. It's not unique to Chicago, he said. It's popping up all over the country: Texas, Ohio, California.
"I thought it had run its course, but it must be spreading from place to place," he said.
But unlike the salmon, the doberman, and the hundreds of other fold tales, it isn't harmless or funny. The reality of AIDS is enough to worry about, without goofy stories being peddled as fact.
So as I promised the old gent who called me, his story has been checked out.
Now maybe he can show this to his friend—the lady who is "very active in the school and had access to" the information. And he might tell her:
"Myrtle, if you want to be the life of the party, why don't you just take up telling dirty jokes?"
Mike Royko is a syndicated columnist who writes for the Chicago Tribune.

forum

Moving GED. and JOBS programs may not be in students' best interest

To the Editor:

As I read the two articles in last week's Commuter concerning the G.E.D. program and Jobs program being moved next fall into the workforce Education Bldg., I got the impression that someone hadn't really thought the move through.

Why anyone would think that segregating G.E.D. students or JOBS Program students in a separate building one hundred yards or more from the main campus, with no cafeteria or central core meeting room, is going to make them "feel part of the campus community and more like regular students" as spoken to by Mary Spilde, ain't somehow with it.

True, many of them have had bad experiences in educational institutions but saying "this is a very positive experience for them and we want them to connect that with furthering their education" and segregating them off by themselves where they will not mix with other students, in my estimation, is hardly the way to do it.

I find it hard to imagine these students coming across the main campus to use the library, bookstore or cafeteria. We want them to mix with other students as a means of encouraging them to further their education by taking additional courses at LBCC, yet we put them in a separate building away from the regular students.

I would hope the powers that make these momen-

tous decisions will take time to review their decisions and find some other use for this building.

Leonard M. Roche
Volunteer Tutor
G.E.D. Program

Communication between individuals is secret to peace in the world.

To the Editor:

America takes pride as the most powerful military force in the world. Greater pride can be made by being a leader of peace. This requires transforming war to peace as a dominant theme in our culture.

The culture determines the individual and the individual in turn determines the culture. This is sort of a bio-feedback loop. The challenge is to change ourselves in order to change the culture.

Immersed in a culture, individuals don't often see solutions to conflicts. Looking for solutions requires both detachment and observation on a profound level of insight.

This requires an absolute trust in humanity. A belief that people can change for the better. With persistent patience and showing respect toward others, people will change. Regardless of countless betrayals, the trust must be unshakable.

In order to trust, individuals must communicate.

First start with ourselves, then the immediate people in our lives. This will have effects that reach far unseen.

Glen Kirkindall
Albany

letters

Short-sighted savings brought by Measure 5 will hurt not only Johnny, but all of us

Failure to deal with troublesome kids early in the public education system will cost us more than money in the future

By Barry Scheel
For The Commuter

My son just turned 6 and is in kindergarden. He has a classmate (I'll call Johnny), who is attractive, funny, engaging and sharp as a tack.

But Johnny is a troubled little boy; can't get along, is disruptive, gets in fights on the bus, hits the teachers and touches other children inappropriately.

commentary

The teachers and administrators at this school are wonderful and do the best they can for this child. A special counselor is brought in once or twice a week to help Johnny and another child adjust and help them learn to deal with rampant emotions and inadequate training in how to behave. To try to foster respect for self and others.

But Measure 5 will affect Johnny, and by so doing will affect others—both his own age and otherwise. While K-12 is supposed to be relatively unaffected by this measure, the services that provide counseling to Johnny and to his mother will wither away.

The school does not want to kick Johnny off the bus because the mother may not bring him to school at all, or may not be able to. School, really is a safe place for this child, a place where he can grow and gain some self-esteem.

Increasing user fees, though, may make it impossible for them to afford the bus.

Johnny will not socialize, there will be no intervention, by the school or by an underfunded CSD, and we'll lose him. His behavior will become more of a problem. And as a society we will either be mad at Johnny, or we will be turned away from him, by those people with low incomes who are shoved into the remote corners of our city, in the "projects,"

studiously forgotten along with those with emotional difficulties, those who have trouble "fitting in."

But we mustn't be mad at Johnny, it's not his fault: he's only 6-years old; he's a victim. And we mustn't be mad at his mom because she's a victim, too—of abusive relationships; of a system that provides her only dis-incentive to try to improve her lot; of a society that won't provide the counseling she needs to overcome emotional difficulties. A system that won't pay to educate her about abusive relationships with men . . . or with little boys.

We'll pay, though; oh, how we'll pay. When he steals our property or hits our kids. When at 16 or 18 he rapes or abuses our daughters, or commits murder or some other crime of anger because he wasn't taught to properly deal with his emotions.

Or when he is institutionalized in a system that will turn a disturbed teenager into a hardened, vindictive convict.

Or when the potential of this very bright child goes unrealized and science or social science, art or music, or society in general loses what might have been a very important individual contribution.

We'll pay for prisons and for law enforcement, and for living expenses, and even for counseling and education—when it's too late.

Most saddening is that Measure 5 is but a symptom of a greater ill. These problems were not adequately faced before Measure 5; now they may simply not be addressed at all.

And so we'll turn our heads and worry about property and property taxes, and about business, and about accumulation, because those people don't have anything to do with us.

And Johnny will be lost.

And we'll be the losers.

(Barry Scheel is a sophomore at LBCC majoring in political science)

Taxpayers underwrite marketing of the military

Matthew J. Rasmussen
Formerly Of The Commuter

When a child does something wrong the standard procedure most adults follow is to point out the error, provide an acceptable solution, and offer encouragement. This usually involves telling the child that it is OK to make a mistake, as long as you learn from it.

blast from the past

When an adult does something wrong the standard procedure changes a bit. After the error is pointed, either the boss or the law is called in. The only encouragement you are likely to hear will come from your lawyer: "plead guilty and apologize, maybe you'll get probation." As an adult you are expected to learn from other people's mistakes.

When a nation makes a mistake—such as arming third-world despots with weapons, credit and intelligence information—it goes to war to defend its right to be wrong. Once it has killed the sufficient number of combatants, civilians and civil rights it deems necessary to vindicate its policy, it will call off the war.

Before hostilities cease, however, arms brokers and State Department officials will be already hard at work lining up deals to sell even more weapons to other countries in the area. Those who fail to learn from past mistakes are destined to become future victims. You can bet that the Pentagon will be keeping those Saudi road maps close at hand.

In the old days American arms manufacturers—with Pentagon approval—had to sell their own products to foreign interests. The business arrangement forced manufacturers wishing to display their wares at huge Outdoor Expo's of Death to rent the big-ticket items back from the military and pay for transportation to the show. You wouldn't expect these guys to keep an Apache helicopter or a C-130 gunship in the employee parking lot.

This arrangement worked fine until some former Soviet general opened Alexi's Previously Owned Arms Emporium. With the profit margin shot to hell, America's merchants of death cried up the chain of command in Washington. Their sobs were answered with new Department of Defense and Bush administration policies regarding weapon sales.

Tax dollars now pay for transportation to and from weapon shows, crew salaries, and maintenance or replacement costs. Weapon contractors foot the bill for food and lodging.

We shelled out nearly \$900,000 to send 19 planes and 150 military personnel to the 1991 Paris Air Show. In March another \$1 million was spent to send 14 military aircraft and helicopters to a military marketing exposition in Singapore. On the return trip a Marine Corps AV-8B Harrier jump-jet crashed in the Pacific, adding another \$30.2 million to our underwriting of the trade show circuit. Other stops on the Death Ballet included shows in Canada, Dubai, Paraguay and Chile.

Last year U.S. weapons producers exported a record \$23 billion in arms—a 64 percent jump from the previous year, and this year the numbers are expected to rise yet again.

One way to curb the consumption of arms worldwide would be to pattern foreign aid after the gun buy-back programs of major U.S. cities—trading food and agricultural credits for tanks and fighter aircraft. No aid, no trade and no favored status for arms manufacturers.

Some will say that we need our companies to sell abroad to keep the price down for our own military consumption. Pure pigeon poop! In our self-appointed role as the world's policeman we are paying 100 times the research and development costs of these weapons. And as we continue to sell them abroad, we are fanning the flames of instability. Something like putting out the fire with gasoline.

The Commuter wishes to thank all students who contributed to its Forum Pages this year, and invite those returning to campus in the fall to continue to express themselves on local, national or personal issues in The Commuter.

Perot sets his 'sales' for White House

By S.E. Strahan
Of The Commuter

"I am angry and I am not going to take it any longer."

Does this catch phrase seem to epitomize the general hopes and dreams of nearly every American? If so, it bespeaks of a man who plans, if he is voted into office, to shake up Washington D.C. But is it possible to turn the White House upside down? It would take more than an angry president to smooth out the ruts that politicians have been digging in the governmental roads for the past three decades.

commentary

It sounds like a sales pitch. H. Ross Perot is a salesperson after all with an image that any used car salesman would die for. His selling ability is evident in the way he built his computer business, Electronic Data Systems Corp., from the ground up.

Starting out as a grunt enables him to come off as an 'average Joe', an every day American blue collar worker. What more could a voter want from a candidate than the "next door neighbor" mystique?

And everyone loves a man who takes on the giants and starts his business with a few measly dollars and a lot of elbow grease. He took on the corporate world and turned his business into a \$2.5 billion company. He found his slice of the 'American Dream Pie' and can now be called a self-made man. The presidency would only be the 'a la mode'.

He seems to have what it takes to be a president.

- A sweet supporting wife for a first lady, a prerequisites to any political seat from days of old.

- You know he will not come up short for campaign funds.

- A good old southern boy, you can tell this by the old soapbox that he has re-incarnated.

- Political contacts, any one who has such a large business knows how to contribute funds to politicians, i.e.; insider information, influence and friends in high places.

- And last, but not least, he knows how to talk a

lot and say little.

Yep, he has what it takes to be the president. I wonder if he knows how to throw horseshoes?

But I doubt the length he can toss a piece of steel will help him much when it comes time to voice his opinions and show his make-up, the substance of the man. The opinions Perot has already voiced should be enough to alter most peoples earlier decisions about him.

Perhaps it's the fact that he will not hire any adulterers. But could he stick to this, that excludes half of the male race?

Maybe the voters would like to know that Perot is 'Pro-Choice'. That means that he approves of abortions for women. This includes teens, though he feels that parents should have a say in that arena. Did you know that he thinks they should be federally funded as well.

Then there is his recent opinion towards homosexuals that has raised quite a stir. Perot would exclude them from "...key cabinet positions." His reasons were that they may be "distracting". If homosexuals are distracting, what qualified woman would not be a distraction as well to the majority of white male politicians? Throw in African-Americans, Hispanics, Hebrews and non-Texans and Perot faces a battery of distractions.

As we take a trip back in time, before he hit the campaign trail, Perot's road to political acceptance has just as many "potholes" as Clinton or Brown. He belonged to a club that excluded Jewish members. The club allowed blacks, but had no black members. When Barbara Walters asked why he had left, "it was not right." Perot responded. She then commented on the fact that this should have come out before he joined.

When you add these facts up, it should make your decision this November a little harder. At least I hope so—hasty decisions bring about bad times. So before you punch a hole in that ballot, discover exactly where you place your vote—it may end up in the wrong arena.

Pacolips Now II: Queen of the jungle

Suddenly the spinning stopped and Tequila was laughing.

"Relax nothing's wrong. It's just a little trick I like to play on first timers. Besides I really like the tracers I get spinning like that."

cooking
with paco

"LET ME OUT NOW."

As we left the chopper the natives leveled their blow guns at us, (causing me to have a flash back to an earlier portion of this saga). The first dart hit Tequila, so did the second and third but he seemed to enjoy the affects of the drugged darts, the natives clubbed him a couple of times and he was out cold.

"Buck Spam, I presume."

"Quite so, quite so, and who are you?"

"Paco Doc Dharma. I've come to find Luther."

"Indeed, indeed. Doc Dharma, I see. If it be Luther you seek then follow me and these three."

And so we went deep into the trees. Two of the natives strung Tequila up on a long pole like a slain pig and hefted him along. The third took us into the forest.

We arrived at the camp three days later. There was a strange and eerie feeling to the forest here. My watch had stopped and the constant buzz of the jungle was like a mantra droning in my head. I noticed the path leading to the compound was lined with the crucified bodies of the Commuter staff.

They were all there. David, Sean, Tater, Mark and Cory. Oh well, Frye thought he was being crucified all year anyway.

Further along up the path I saw it looming in the wash of green. The largest Dairy Queen in the world.

"That's where Luther lives now" said Spam, pointing to the Mecca of fast foods.

The edifice was built of the jungle, for the jungle and with the jungle. There were towering spires reaching toward god and stained glass windows with the images of fries and shakes. As I stood admiring the ultimate creativity of human

achievement I felt the sharp sting of darts and in seconds the ground came up catching my limp body with a thud.

I awoke in a dim room and could instantly feel the presence of another person, I knew that it was Luther. He had changed. The man I was looking at now was not the same one in the pictures around the Polluter office. This man was a sociopath but a brilliant one never the less.

"It is always important to have clean grease."

"And the fries must be fresh."

"One day I was working at the station in Corvallis, Oregon. When I came in to work there was a pile of old fries in the garbage. It was then that I realized the perfection of the whole thing." He was gone. Completely mad.

"That's when I started writing the new training manual." He said, "you see unless we start working on the new manual the whole of mankind is doomed to canabalize itself. It is for you to deliver my manual to the world, that's why you have been sent."

He wanted to die. Everyone wanted him to die. The jungle wanted him dead. The military wanted him dead. Dairy Queen wanted him dead but most of all he wanted to die.

He stood and began walking toward me with his manual, stopping to check the temperature of the fryer. And than he slipped in some grease and fell, hitting his head on the fryer.

"The grease, the grease." And that was all. Luther was dead. But I had his manual and understood what he was about. They were going to make me an editor for this assignment, shit I wasn't even on the staff.

I walked to the door and looked out on a new dawn. The dreams of Luther in my hand. I was not sure what to do next. Torch the Dairy Queen. Stay and continue the work Luther had started, or just go home wherever that was now.

I don't know, I just don't know.

Food for thought sports fans. Happy Cooking!

Summertime Blues

"Sometimes I wonder what I'm a'gonna do,
But there ain't no cure for the Summertime
Blues."
—Eddie Cochran

OK—it's the last column of the year. So you're expecting either some sort of huge, Oliver Stone-esque blowout, or a mushy reminiscence where I flash back on the good times and look forward to next year and say goodbye with bleary eyes to everyone who's moving on.

what's up
chuck?

Yeah, right. I'm a columnist, Jim, not your valedictorian. And there are those who doubt the first half. What I figure I'll do is talk about summer—why everyone looks forward to it, and the unfortunate pitfalls.

"Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?" Hot and sticky and full of bugs. Quite a lady you've hitched up with, Mr. Shakespeare. I hate the heat, I'm not too keen on bugs. But in the valley, I'm lucky on both counts.

I lived in New York for a summer, where the humidity is so unpleasant that with a temperature of 70 degrees it feels like you're hauling sacks of hot mud around on your back, and your irritability levels get so high that you'd as easily kill that loudmouth in the car ahead of you as swat a mosquito.

Speaking of bugs, I lived in Florida for a while also. There are two kinds of insects in Florida. Those that fly through the screen, and those that open the door. We split rent on our place with a palm roach whom we only knew as Nick. Have you ever heard of palm roaches? They can range in size from the width of a human hand to like three-feet long. Entomologists think palm roaches are the missing link between normal cockroaches and lawyers. But Nick was cool; he didn't drink my Coke, and he ate most of the garbage. I've had worse roommates.

But I digress. Summer. All college students look forward to summer, at least all of them I know. The summer, they say, is when they will cut back and relax, foregoing any and all responsibilities, especially those involving school. They swear this to me all term. But, come summer, the 95 percent of us whose families can't afford to pay people to do all the dirty work are desperately filling out financial aid paperwork, writing essays of self-serving crap to other schools that we'd like to impress, taking summer courses to get ahead on stuff we messed up before, or looking for work.

Ah, yes, the job. How else would us po' folk afford to keep buying CDs, renting movies, getting deliveries from Woodstocks, and paying for amenities like tuition, rent and utilities? Last year, I had a choice. I could start looking for a job during dead and finals week, when there were some jobs available, or I could write my papers and take my finals. Like a fool, I did school work and spent eight months unemployed and skillfully sponging off my parents.

This year, Guido (whom you met in my last column) inspired me to look for jobs early, since I have no classes that require finals. Unfortunately, I'm still doing paperwork on my internship that I should have finished the first couple of weeks. So I figure I'll be out just in time to get a job making fries and scrubbing grease buckets at Burger Thing.

In closing, class of '92, I look ahead and see a shining future—a future reaching out to us with open arms. I see a future where we make a difference. I see a future of excellence. I see a future with me going through a dumpster looking for some dinner.

So if you know somebody looking for a hard worker, with experience in computers, language, journalism, writing, solid office skills and an ability to work with others, call me! You can contact me at 757-0209, and I'd love to hear from you please! maquicklearnerandIca . . .

New editor exchanges blue collar for white

He might be the perfect symbol or simile for Linn County and Linn Benton Community College.

On a greater scale, he symbolizes the condition of our state—or even our nation

On a local scale, he personifies the blue collar worker; a mill worker for 15 years, locked into a ritual of hard edges—hard work, hard hours, hard drinking and hardly a future.

On a social scale, his last decade runs parallel to the growth, prosperity and downfall of his former livelihood—the timber industry.

Last fall, Jack Josewski started changing the scales that were weighing heavily against him.

At 37, Jack could see the writing on the walls—the woods he worked could simply no longer support him. A change was inevitable. Last fall he enrolled at LBCC. Jack's walls are now filled with writing.

Beginning next fall, Jack Josewski steps up to the scales and weighs in as the next Editor-in-Chief of The Commuter.

This past year has been quite a metamorphose filled with growth, challenge and change for Jack. It's also been equally rewarding for myself to observe, contribute and acknowledge the rise and success of one student—one unique student.

Jack's journey from timber worker to Commuter Editor has led him through the arid deserts of Arizona, the squalid fish hatcheries of Alaska, the mighty oaks of the Northwest and the bar stools of any tavern that was open. But as far as Jack is concerned, those endeavors are closed chapters in a book that took him 20 years to finally turn the page.

Today I will hand over the keys to Jack's next chapter—the keys to the Commuter office along with a trophy of a horse's ass, the dartboard of doom and a can of sardines.

Today I also hand in my last Commuter Conversation—a bittersweet end to another beginning—Jack's.

DSR: You finally decided that the pen is mightier than the sword.

JJ: I was a mill worker for 15 years and I finally decided that I wanted to do something with my life that was a little more fulfilling than working in the mills. So I decided to go back to school.

DSR: You've gone through many changes this past year. What challenge looms largest in your new position?

JJ: I feel it will be a definite challenge along with the opportunities for growth that will be facing me everywhere. Positive growth is the main challenge, not only for myself but for the other members of the Commuter staff and the journalism department.

DSR: You might have the tough-

commuter conversation

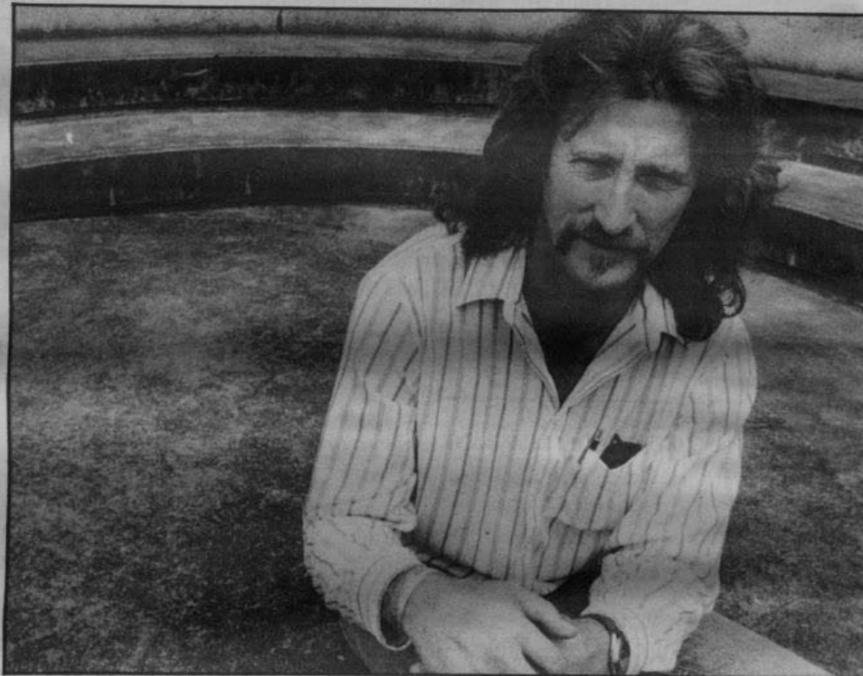


Photo by Christof Walsdorf

The new editor of the Commuter Jack Josewski will begin during the fall term.

"I want to provide a forum for students who are in the creative writing programs so they can display their poetry, stories and fiction on the pages of The Commuter."

Jack Josewski

est job of any student on campus. At the helm of the Commuter you're facing some rough seas.

JJ: It's the kind of challenge that I can really sink my teeth into and I'm looking forward to it. The skills and leadership that come with dealing with the Commuter staff is another big challenge. That in itself, is quite a task. I want to provide an environment for creativity. If my leadership cultivates that creativity then the challenge is met.

DSR: A lot of your articles and features this past year have focused on people that are recovering or going through change.

JJ: There are changes in everyone's life that we make, go through, that should be brought to the public's attention and as a journalist, it's my duty to bring those issues to the fore-

front so that the general population will be able to get a focus on the social problems we have and deal with them by understanding them better.

DSR: Do those articles parallel your own life?

JJ: I've had my share of experiences in dealing with drugs and alcohol. I'm still recovering from the two. It's a tough thing to do to come back from a drug addiction. I'm all for presenting anything, personal or professional, that can assist anyone in making the same recovery from drugs, alcoholism and addictions. If I can do anything to prevent anyone from going down that same path I was on—I'll do it.

DSR: Is change in the forecast for next year's paper?

JJ: I want to provide a forum for

students who are in the creative writing programs so they can display their poetry, stories and fiction on the pages of the Commuter. I remember the how exciting it was for me to see for the first time—in print—something I had written. That's a feeling I'd like to spread around a bit. I also would like to provide more space for the photography students who want to show us their efforts.

DSR: As a relative newcomer to the journalism scene, you can empathize with the power and performance of the printed word. How did you react to seeing your first byline and story?

JJ: It felt great—the feeling of accomplishment and pride. The first article I wrote and then read in the Commuter.....something dawned on me—I awoke. It made me realize something I never thought I was capable of, that I could write, that I was a writer and that I could be a writer.

DSR: Had someone told you two years ago, while you were working the mills, that in the fall of '92 you'd be running a college newspaper, would you have believed them?

JJ: I had no idea two months ago let alone two years ago. Everything unfolds one day at a time and I'm shocked at some of the things that have unfolded for me in the past year.

DSR: Has the school helped in your unfolding process?

JJ: The people at LB have gone out of their way to make my schooling, my retraining a success here. I've developed a real sense of accomplishment and fulfillment here. I really enjoy college, especially the Commuter staff.

DSR: How will you deal with controversies that gnaw at college papers like touchy subject matter, tasteless cartoons and spitfire columns.

JJ: Most of the controversies we've had (The Commuter) need to be dealt with on an individual basis. I realize there is always going to be people who disagree with what's in the paper. I try to keep my mind open to change and new ways of thinking. I guess I can only pay attention to the actions and reactions surrounding the paper and then deal with it when it happens.

DSR: Will the political slant or editorial platform of the Commuter change next year?

JJ: I'm looking into developing more of an editorial staff rather than an individual editor's column and approach. With five or six editors involved in the process, we'll get a wider view of issues, controversies and opinions.

DSR: The Commuter took a different course this year than previous newspapers. Is the paper's stern facing the right tack?

JJ: The paper is headed in the right direction. We've had many excellent two-page spreads on vineyards, foreign students, sports and helicopter pilots. We've done an incredible job of getting the student body informed and interested in stories happening outside of campus.

DSR: There was concern throughout the year that we were giving too much space and attention to national news. Is national news a priority?

JJ: An even spread of issues is what I'm hoping for, but campus news will always get first priority, then community. Most Commuter readers can get their national news from the large papers. Community and college news will be our focus.

DSR: On a scale of one to ten, how would you rate this year's paper?

JJ: I'd give it a nine. Compared to other college papers of the same size that I've read, we're better than most all of them. We won a few awards. For our circulation, we are one of the best college newspapers in the state. Most of the feedback I've received concerning the paper has been good.

DSR: Corvallis and Albany supply the bulk of LB's students. As a Lebanon resident, are you concerned that you might be out of touch with these two communities?

JJ: I get to Corvallis quite often and I'm in Albany everyday. Most of the staff is from the two towns so I don't think we'll have any problem keeping our fingers on the pulses of the two communities.

DSR: There seems to be a missing link in college life at LBCC. It could be lack of school pride or the transitory nature of the school that leads many students to say they attend Linn-Benton with an air of shame or embarrassment. Are you proud of this school?

JJ: There's a lot of good people here who are devoted to educating and meeting the needs of students. I know many staff members who've gone out of their way to help me.

I don't know about OSU, but that's enough to build my pride in LBCC. My pride is in self-achievement and the school's commitment to my accomplishments.

Library automation expected to make books easier to find

Although Student Activities recently earmarked \$70,000 for the system, another \$32,000-50,000 is needed

By Mark Mahler
Of The Commuter

Finding a book in the Corvallis-Albany area will become much easier for LBCC students in the fall of 1993.

That is when Jorry Rolfe, LBCC's technical services librarian, anticipates the initiation of the library automation system.

This system will link LBCC's future book database

with computer databases that exist at OSU, Corvallis and Albany public libraries.

The Student Activities and Programs (SAP) Committee has set aside \$70,000 for the program, but the library will have to contribute \$32,000 to \$50,000 to complete the system.

Rolfe commented that Hewlett-Packard may donate some computer hardware, and Ann Smart, dean of student services and extended learning, is seeking financial support from the state lottery.

Once implemented, the system will put more information at students' fingertips, explained Rolfe. It will include listings of print and non-print library material not only at LBCC, but also at area libraries.

It will make card catalogs and filing things of the past.

Material in the system will require bar codes for ease of identification, filing and check-out purposes.

Six to eight computer terminals are scheduled for placement in the library, with one being set up for disabled students.

Rolfe, who said she does not foresee any displacement of library workers because of the new system, believes that it will take a lot of work and patience to keep the system error-free once in place.

Lane Community College is automating its library this summer, making LBCC one of the last libraries in the area to automate.

campus briefs

Western Baptist rep here

A representative from Western Baptist College will be in the Commons lobby on Wednesday, June 3, 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. to talk with students interested in their college program.

Final choir concert

The final concert of the year will be the "Spring Fling" featuring LBCC Concert Choir and Chamber Choir. It will be presented Thursday, June 4, at 8 p.m. in the Takena Hall Mainstage. The Concert Choir will perform a great variety of styles including works by Joseph Haydn, Stephen Wolff and Robert DeCormier. Styles include classical, folksongs and black spirituals. A special feature will be Rachel Stavros on piano accompanying the choir in the ragtime piece "A Handful of Kegs." Chamber Choir will perform a wide spectrum of music including madrigals as well as modern gospel jazz, "A Quiet Place" by Take Six.

Humane Society helpers

The Linn Humane Society needs volunteers to help in many areas at the shelter, located at 33071 Hwy 34 SE. People interested in helping the Humane Society will be trained to assist with adoptions, receiving, cleaning, animal care, special events, and education. The society is also seeking people interested in becoming board members. For information, contact Jonni Hudgens at 967-8643. Orientation and training sessions are being scheduled. The Linn Humane Society is open Tuesday through Saturday, 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. Their telephone number is 928-2789.

Carl Reeder wins award

Jon Carnahan recently awarded Carl Reeder a President's Award for Excellence pin for his work on the Title III Vocational Literacy project. For over two years, Reeder has been the backbone of this project. He began by surveying the faculty and students to identify the vocational literacy skills most in need of strengthening among our students. Drawing on the expertise and support of colleagues, he developed instructional modules in basic applied math, handling of hazardous materials, and handling of heavy materials. These modules were pilot tested in his Mechanical Processes classes.

Library Saturday hours

The Library will be open on Saturday, June 6, 10 a.m. - 3 p.m. for students preparing for Final Exams!

Science Building Displays

Stop by the display case on the first floor of Science Technology Building and view two interesting displays. One is on the Nobel Prize, which includes an explanation of how the prize is chosen and who some of the past recipients were. This display was prepared by Cindy Trukozitz with the help of Steve Rasmussen who loaned materials from his personal library. The second display is entitled, "Yesterday's Remedies, Cure or Kill." This is a selection of old tonics that Jean Razor collected from an old drug store that went out of business. This display was designed by Shiela Boyd.

LB team works to encourage diversity

By S.E. Strahan
Of The Commuter

"We are a college community enriched by the diversity of our students and staff. Each individual and group has the potential to contribute in our learning environment. Each has dignity. To diminish the dignity of one is to diminish the dignity of us all."

To promote diversity and discourage bigotry, Chemeketa College has placed this statement on its campus billboards to demonstrate to visitors and students there that the campus does not prescribe to political beliefs fostered by less tolerant groups and individuals.

CAPS (College Action Plan for Success), at LBCC has a similar objective and plan, which they say is all the more needed since the recent suffering

in L.A. and subsequent finger-pointing. The CAPS team has outlined the following goals:

- Build a bridge with the Vocational/Technical Program people.
- Clarify the procedure for developing a statement about diversity like Chemeketa's creed that will involve staff and students.
- Encourage community/industrial visits by staff to build awareness of workplace environments and worker-industry needs as they relate to school programs and offerings.

Sue Johnston, CAPS member, is encouraging students, faculty and community to involve themselves in the reconstructive racial and social process which she said our country must undergo. Johnston feels LBCC is a perfect place for the healing process to begin. For more information contact Johnston (ext 342).

WANTED!



Writers

Photographers



Macintosh Operators
Advertising Sales Reps

The Commuter is seeking talented
staff members for 1992-93

Writers/Photographers

A variety of positions are available, including sports and news writers, photographers and production specialists. Although they are not paid positions, transfer credit is available for all active staff members.

Computer Typesetter/Designer

This is a part-time position that pays approx. \$5.60/hr for up to 12 hrs/wk on Mondays and Tuesdays. Involves work with desktop publishing programs to typeset and format pages for The Commuter. Experience with Macintosh and Pagemaker preferred.

Assistants in the Advertising, Photo, & Editorial Departments

These are work study positions paying \$4.75 an hour to start. Individuals assist the editors or advertising manager in their respective departments. Applicants to advertising position should have Macintosh experience or be willing to learn. Applicants to photography position should have darkroom experience. Applicants to editorial positions should have a experience in writing, design or production, but we will train.

Applications for all positions are available in The Commuter Office, CC210, or from advisor Rich Bergeman, F-108. For additional information call ext. 130, 373, 218.

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Wanted: 77 People

We will pay you to eat anything you want and lose up to 29 pounds in the next 30 days...

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- No Drugs- 100% Natural
- Doctor Recommended
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" We will help you look and feel great! "

Call 967-7287
Ask for Rebecca

campus news

Sophomores to get registration priority this fall

By Daniel Patillo
Of The Commuter

For the first time ever, LBCC sophomores may be given priority during the upcoming fall term registration period under a plan promoted by Diane Watson, director of Admissions and Records.

Sophomores are defined as students with 45 credits or more at LBCC, and permits them to register earlier than other students so they can be more assured of getting classes they need for graduation.

Under the current system, in which freshmen and sophomores register together alphabetically, many second-year students discover that the classes they need are full by the time they register.

The second step of the proposal is for students with 45 credit hours who will be allowed to register anytime after their scheduled registration appointment, rather than having to wait for a designated "open" day late in the registration period. This will help sophomores who miss their appointed

registration time.

The proposal will also help students in the Night Owl program by allowing them to pick up appointment cards through the Albany Center, according to Watson. She added that winter term the students may register at night through the Albany Center.

The proposal also gives registration priority to transfer students as soon as they complete 24 LBCC credits. Watson said, however, that it will take time to record and process the students' transcripts.

Watson said a draft of the proposal has passed the Academic Affairs Council and now goes to the President's Council for final approval.

She pointed out that many students hurt themselves by failing to pick up their registration appointment cards, emphasizing that early registration is important because classes fill-up early.

This fall, appointment cards will be available Aug. 10-13. Sophomores with 45 or more credits begin registering Aug. 24-25, and other full-time students can register Aug. 26-27.

Business students receive awards at annual banquet

By Joyce Gariepy
Of The Commuter

The Business Division's annual Awards Banquet honored students in several categories last month.

The categories and the winner(s) of each are as follows:

Outstanding First Year Business Technology Student, Susan Hall and Cheryl Hills; Outstanding Legal Secretarial Student, Kaysone Syravong; Outstanding Microcomputer Specialist Student, Terry Frey; Outstanding Administrative Medical Assistant Student; Laury Bartlett, Outstanding Administrative Medical Assistant Student, Julia Chan and Mei Chan; Fastest Typist, Donna Beamer (84wpm); Transfer Accounting, Robert Breed II and Shirley Mathis; Accounting Technology, Karen Fisher, Sharon Richardson and Patricia Summerton; Business Computer Systems, Debra Breshears; Computer Science, Joby Lafky; Business Administration, Patricia Carter and Gayleen Orozco; Business Management/Marketing, Eleanora Horning; Economics, Stephen Burchett; Supervision, Tori Franklin; Outstanding Alumni for Business, Laurie Trombley; and Outstanding Alumni For Business Management, Sharon Martin.

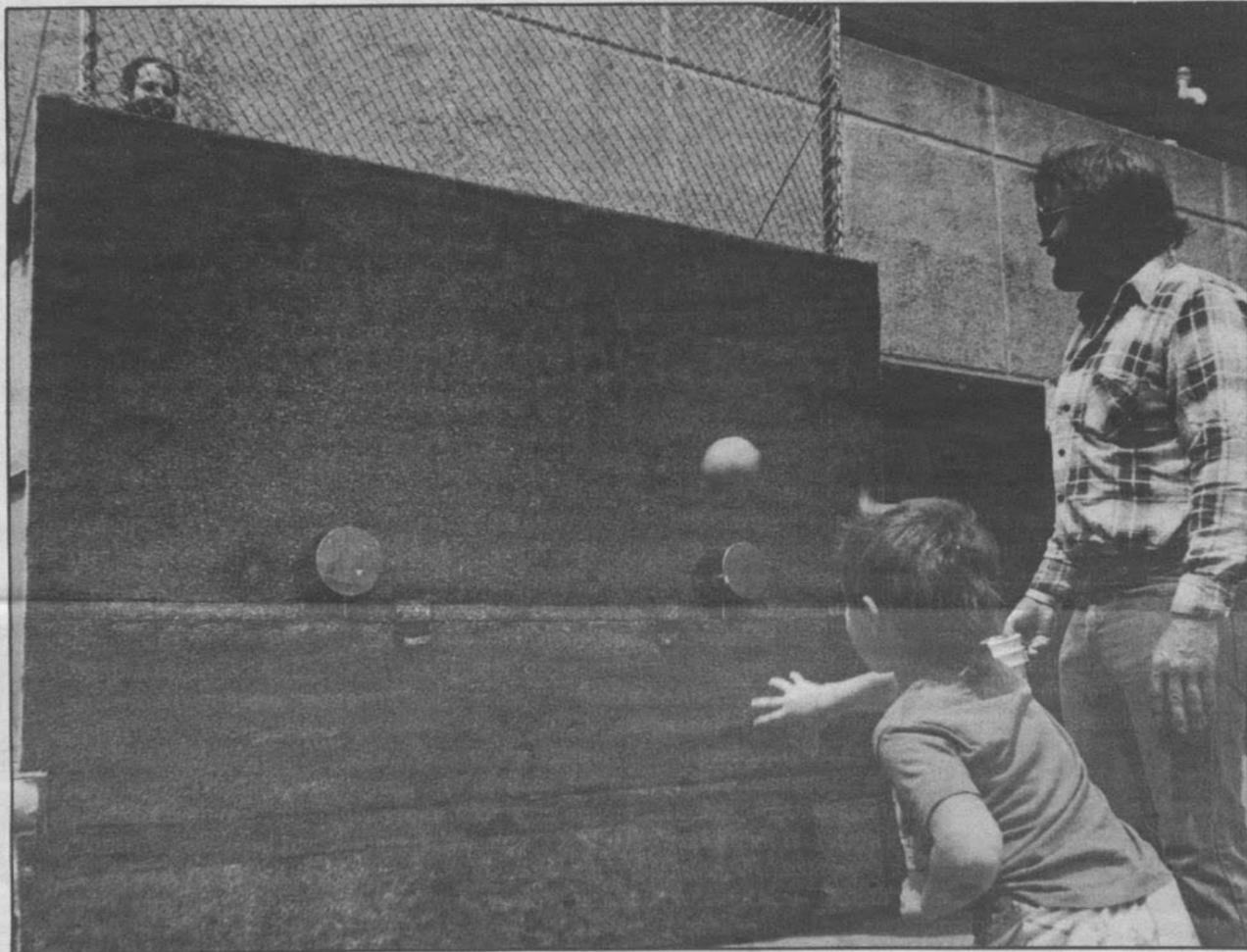


Photo by Christof Walsdorf

A Dunkin' Comin'

One of the children from the Family Resource Center takes a crack at dunking Peter Roth, president of the Diesel Club, during last week's Spring Daze events in the courtyard.

After demanding the vote, few students cast ballots Wednesday

By David Rickard
Of The Commuter

As ASLBCC student elections go, this year's elections will go down in the "record" books.

After a record high turnout of 398 voters in late April for the official student council election, last Wednesday's "second" election drew just 98 students to the polls—a record low since Student Programs began keeping election results.

Last week's abbreviated election came as a result of students turning down a proposal to restructure the selection process for the ASLBCC Council of

Representatives on the April ballot. That proposal called for eight representatives to be appointed by elected representatives and division deans rather than voted in by students. Three council positions were decided in April's election, leaving eight to be chosen by students in Wednesday's vote. But only five students applied for the positions leaving the ASLBCC the task of appointing those spots by the end of the term.

Wednesday's election ushered in five new council members:

Gerald Pygott and John Booker, representing

Business/Health Occupations; Jeff Bullock, representing Science and Industry; Alice Foster and Johnathan Strode, representing Liberal Arts/Human Performance.

One council seat for Science/Industry and two positions for Student Services/Extended Learning were not applied for and the ASLBCC is seeking qualified applicants for those three council spots.

Having to compete directly with the Spring Days Festival, plus providing just one day of elections, compared to April's two-day election, apparently contributed to the dismal voter turnout.

Livestock, agriculture students honored at 4th annual banquet

The Linn-Benton Community College E.B.O.P. (Equine, Bovine, Ovine, and Porcine) Club met for their fourth annual awards banquet May 14.

Lynn Lundquist, president of The Oregon Cattlemen's Association, was the banquet's keynote speaker. He told the students that to be successful in life they should set goals, but be flexible; and to put forth the energy neces-

sary to do their best.

"Though the awards presentation seemed like a roast, all enjoyed the good natured ribs as they received their recognition and awards," said Mary Grimes, EBOP spokesperson.

The 1992 Livestock Judging Team members were awarded the following awards: Coach's Award and buckle to Tracey Coffman; buckles to Brad Gohr,

Dawn Johnson, Jason Wille, Linda Mastin, Jeff Crozier, Kristy Scarborough and Eric Martin.

The evening produced some new awards from the Animal Science Department. Outstanding Ag Science Student awards went to sophomore Eric Martin and freshman Stephanie Schofield. Outstanding Horse Management Student and Outstanding

E.B.O.P. Member were awarded to sophomore Fran Muckey; and Outstanding Horse Management freshman was awarded to Vixen Radford.

Instructors were also recognized. Bruce Moos and Rick Klampe received jackets from the 1991 Livestock Judging Team, and instructor Jim Lucas received a gold and silver belt buckle from the equine students.

Climbing out of hell

A recovering addict chronicles his agonizing battle with cocaine

By Jack Josewski
Of The Commuter

The man staring back from the mirror no longer looked like himself. His eyes were rimmed by heavy black circles and they had a wild look.

He seemed not to notice the change as he lifted a hypodermic needle and slid it into his neck, probing for the jugular vein that carries blood to the brain.

At last he located his target and injected a heavy dose of cocaine. He felt the rush of the drug immediately, but started to prepare the next dose in the spoon lying next to the sink anyway. Sometimes he would spend 15 to 20 minutes probing to find a vein in his arm. His arms were a bloody mess of scabs running from his elbows to his wrists.

He stood naked in the bathroom, his clothes removed because of the hot flashes that would make him break into sudden sweats every few minutes. The blood from his collapsed and bleeding veins ran down his forearms and crusted on the infected skin.

By now he could feel and see the "coke-bugs" crawling across his skin, so he stood beneath the running water to shoot the dope or crouched in the corner of the tub and waited for the sensation to pass.

He thought he could feel eyes staring at him. He glanced up at the ventilation fan in the ceiling, which he had already filled with toilet tissue to stop the peering eyes. The electrical sockets and all the cracks around the door were stuffed with tissue as well.

In his vacant apartment beyond the door, he heard voices calling to him. He had been hearing them for more than two days now, audio hallucinations he knew could not be real. They were accompanied by sirens in the distance and the jingle of handcuffs. Voices of people who were out to get him.

But the voices were real this time. The local police had learned of his plight through a friend. Accompanied by paramedics, they broke into his apartment.

The man tried desperately to inject a final syringe of cocaine into his bloody arm, even as the police were pounding on the bathroom door, yelling at him to open up.

Finally, he opened the door and faced two police officers who were pointing their pistols at him as the paramedics watched. He stepped from the bathroom completely naked, the sweat glistening on his skin, and raised his arms above his head. The blood ran down from the dozens of punctures in them.

"What's the problem officer?" he asked. "Can I help you?" Then he collapsed to the floor.

This is the story of how this man, who asked that his real name not be used, developed a life threatening addiction to cocaine, and how that addiction grew until it took over his life.

He grew up in Eugene and Corvallis and tried his first drink and drug—pot—at about the age of 10. He came from a fairly normal family, although his father drank heavily at times. He was 13 when his father died and his involvement with drugs and alcohol boomed. The friends he hung around with were all using drugs, and he went along.

By the time he was 15-16 years old he ran with a crowd of kids that "partied down" after the weekend football or basketball games. He tried his first hard drugs around this time. He dropped out of high school his junior year and rented an apartment, selling pot and mushrooms to pay for his own drug use. At age 17 he tried intravenous drugs for the first time, and started to shoot cocaine once or twice a month by the time he was 18.

He eventually moved to California and took a job pumping gas. He worked hard and even returned to school to get his G.E.D. Still, his drug use continued—daily pot and alcohol consumption and frequent IV drugs. Instead of using cocaine a couple of times a month, however, he now went on IV "benders," when he would stay high for days at a time.

But the cocaine highs became shorter and shorter. While a single injection used to keep him high for 8-10 hours, it now lasted only 30-40 minutes.

It became harder and harder to put the needle away.

By now, he had begun to steal money from his job to support his drug habit, and his benders interfered with his work. He was fired, moved in with his mother, and quit taking the hard drugs for about a year. Although he kept smoking pot and drinking, he still managed to get back on his feet and rent an apartment with his girlfriend. What money he managed to scrape up however, he spent on cocaine, pot and alcohol. Once he went to see his mother to borrow money for the rent and when she refused he stole her silverware and sold them. He spent the stolen "rent money" on drugs.

He found another job pumping gas and immediately started to lift \$40-70 per day from the till. Because he was in charge of the station, others were always blamed for the shortages, and he was able to keep it up for months. Finally, he went on another IV binge and lost his job. This time, he told his boss about his problem and they sent him to an in-patient drug treatment center.

The man tried desperately to inject a final syringe of cocaine into his bloody arm, even as the police were pounding on the bathroom door, yelling at him to open up.

Upon leaving the rehabilitation center, he stayed clean from both drugs and alcohol for three and a half years. He joined several 12-step programs and credits this with staying clean during this time.

In 1986, because of a back injury, he started to take prescription drugs. It wasn't long before he was shooting cocaine daily. During the ensuing depression he attempted suicide by taking an overdose of prescription narcotics and slitting his wrists. As a result, he was placed in a locked psychiatric ward.

When he was released he moved to another town in California and started over clean. This time he managed to stay sober for three years and two months. He had a good job at a muffler shop. He applied for several credit cards, which he received. He had a nice car and a decent apartment, complete with an expensive stereo. He was making \$30,000 a year and had a \$20,000 ceiling on his credit cards.

Then a stroke of what appeared to be good fortune turned his life dark once again. He was awarded \$5,000 in a settlement for his earlier back injury, but the windfall led him back to cocaine. This time he quit his job immediately, and within two weeks the \$5,000 was gone and he had a \$300-a-day habit. His descent into hell was more rapid than ever before. He started to spend more and more time in the bathroom shooting cocaine, 12-24 hours at a stretch.

The credit cards went next. He bought merchandise on credit and sold it for cash to buy drugs. He sold his car and all of his hard-earned possessions for drug money. He wrote bad checks and opened his home for drug dealers to come and trade for cocaine. They were welcome to anything he owned.

Within a few short months he owned nothing but a couple of pairs of jeans and was spending almost all of his time locked inside his bathroom injecting cocaine. His life had become a living hell.

The police who removed him from his bloodied bathroom that day in 1990 probably saved his life.

He was taken to a hospital until he was strong enough to go to jail. His brother and a family friend took him from the jail directly to the airport, where they placed him on a flight to Oregon. He was met by officials from a drug and alcohol rehabilitation center.

He has been clean and sober for two years now. I asked him after our interview what if anything he had to say about it all.

"I think what I was looking for, all those years of using, was just a sense of trying to fit in and belong," he reflected. "To be another human being among people that I always saw as different from me. I always felt like an alien. I think the biggest high I get today is just knowing that I'm an OK human being and knowing I'm being responsible for my life and my own happiness."

Linn County treatment program helps addicts face their problems

By Gale Blasquez
Of The Commuter

Amid the books, files and family pictures crowding Betty Griffiths' desk is a torn piece of yellow notebook paper with a scribbled message:

"The best way to escape from your problem is to solve it."

The scrawling on the scrap of paper embraces the treatment philosophy at the Linn County Alcohol and Drug Treatment Program, which Griffiths has managed for the past eight years. It's a program that provides comprehensive outpatient treatment to about 1,100 clients a year.

Linn County's program has been in operation since 1964, and Griffiths says there have been two significant changes over the last five years: more women are undergoing treatment, and a higher

proportion of clients are enrolling voluntarily.

"It used to be that 60 or 70 percent of the clients came voluntarily. Now it's about 90 percent," Griffiths said. She added that nearly all the women who enter the program have been victims of some kind of abuse in their lifetime.

The client profiles of those who seek treatment varies—men, women, teens and children. And the help they receive also varies, combining individual and group treatment. The frequency can range from weekly to daily meetings.

Treatment also involves the client's family in group sessions. Griffiths said that extended services are limited for children of clients, but for some, "extended family treatment includes a program that offers 'play therapy' for young children of addicts and alcohol-

ics." The program provides a safe, healthy atmosphere where small children can play and interact with other youngsters, she said.

Other clients are in the school-based assistance programs. Of the 16 Linn County alcohol and drug counselors, a few work hand-in-hand with Albany, Lebanon and Sweet Home schools to provide drug and alcohol education and prevention services, as well as to identify at-risk students.

Beyond the voluntary clients in the outpatient program there are also court-mandated clients who have been charged with drug- and alcohol-related crimes.

"It's about a 50-50 split between DUII (driving under the influence of intoxicants) and other drug- and alcohol-related crimes," said Griffiths.

Other county agencies, like Children Services, also refer court-mandated clients charged with abuse.

Lastly, the program provides intensive residential treatment to men and women in the county jail, which is partially funded by a Federal Inmate Recovery Program Grant.

One of the greatest misconceptions about county programs is that they are free of charge, observed Griffiths.

Clients do pay a sliding-scale fee based on their gross household income and number of dependents. Although payment is ultimately based on their ability to pay, it's "important that clients make a commitment to treatment and the financial responsibility that goes with it," she said.

The average cost of treatment sessions per client is about \$70. On the

Milestones battles 'bio-psycho-social' disease

By Tricia Lafrance
Of The Commuter

It's a life-threatening disease that kills more people annually than any other cause besides heart disease and cancer. It affects about 10 million Americans and accounts for billions of dollars in consequences. It accounts for 50 percent of hospital admissions.

The disease is alcoholism.

Most experts agree that to effectively treat the disease, individuals must first acknowledge that they have the disease. It's only then that treatment can be effective.

Don Langenberg, director of Milestones Family Recovery in Corvallis, calls alcoholism a "bio-psycho-social disease" because its roots are biological and its effects are psychological and social.

People come to Milestones because they've hurt themselves and others and want help, because a parent, spouse or employer requests it, or because the court orders them to receive treatment.

Although Langenberg welcomes court-mandated clients, "they have to at least mouth the words 'I want to be here,' he said.

A private treatment program, Milestones has been helping adolescents and adults overcome chemical dependency for the past five years at a residential treatment facility at 306 S.W. Eighth St. and an out-patient program on 518 S.W. Third St. A program for adolescents, also under the direction of Langenberg, was recently opened in Albany. Called the YES House (Youth Entering Sobriety), it receives public funds, so it is available to all youth ages 13-18 years, regardless of ability to pay. It is required by the state to give priority to Human Resources clients.

The first step in each of the three treatment programs is withdrawal from dependence on drugs. All the talk in the world won't help until a person stops drinking, said Langenberg. Those who have the strength to stop long enough so counseling can help them are placed in an out-patient program. Residential care is for those who can't stop on their own and need a safe environment to stay off alcohol, so they can benefit from counseling. A third level of treatment—hospital care—is for those who require 24-hour medical care because of convulsions, delusions, hallucinations or cirrhosis.

Getting friends and family involved helps the patient through the treatment process, which at Milestones, includes having the patient write out his drug use pattern, describing what happens to them when they are on drugs. This process allows them to take ownership of their problems and to accept the feelings that go along with it, said Langenberg. When clients write out what they've done to take care of the problem, they usually become aware that their life's unmanageable, which allows them to start surrendering and taking the steps to get into



Photo by Christof Walsdorf

Don Langenberg is the director of the Milestones drug and alcohol treatment center in Corvallis. Milestones offers both in-patient and out-patient treatment for clients to learn to live after addiction.

recovery, added Langenberg. Throughout their treatment, clients must write out goals and review them daily.

Langenberg stresses nutrition, aerobic exercise, structure and challenge in his program. A hypoglycemic diet, which includes three meals and three snacks low in sugar and high in complex carbohydrates—and no caffeine—tends to take care of the biological craving for alcohol, he said.

Langenberg's staff includes counselors, a psychiatrist, a consulting physician, a cook, an exercise trainer and clerical personnel who, he said, are self motivated and work together well as a team. Currently, 21 people are receiving care at the center.

"We see a lot of quick gains in the first 28 days. And we see more gains over the first year," said Langenberg. "But other gains take a whole lot longer period of time." Once the biochemistry is changed, it takes the brain a long time to function at a level where people can perform to their fullest potential. It's not unusual for it to take 11 years, he said.

A typical stay in the residential treatment program is 28 days, with 11 months of after-care. The out-patient program runs for 12 weeks, with clients

attending three sessions weekly. It includes nine months of after-care. Adolescents typically stay at the YES House for three to six months, where in addition to counseling they receive drug use education and a standard curriculum.

Both of the Milestones programs and the YES House received letters of approval from the State Drug and Alcohol office, which licenses treatment programs and reviews them every two years.

"Research shows that it's not important that someone goes to AA after they leave a treatment program, but it is important that they affiliate with a group that supports abstinence," said Langenberg, who says he's had people in after-care for five years and not charged them anything.

"If what you learn in your treatment program is something that works and is a winning way for you—stay with winners," said Langenberg. "I want to see success. And success breeds success."

"I'm always intrigued when I see people who've been at the very bottom of their life, turn around, and I see their picture in the newspaper receiving local, state or national awards—smiling and with their families. When I met them, they didn't think they could do anything. Their whole life has turned around. It's the greatest thing in the world."

problems

average, clients pay \$15 per session.

Therefore, the program budget is supplemented by a combination of other funds—federal monies that trickle down to the state and county, tax dollars earmarked for community corrections, and beer and wine taxes.

But funding the drug and alcohol treatment program is only one hurdle for Linn County to overcome. Getting clients committed to treatment is hard. Treatment itself is hard. But after-treatment is the hardest, said Griffiths.

"It's so important that they continue going to meetings for at least a year," Griffiths said. "The vast majority of people don't realize what a long process it took to get them here and how important it is to deal with the problems that started them on the road in the first place."

Where to turn for help

By Gale Blasquez
Of The Commuter

What can you do if you or someone in your family has a problem with alcohol or drugs?

First you call, 967-3819 and ask for an appointment.

Soon after, you'll go to the 1914 Armory Building at Fourth and Lyons streets in downtown Albany. When you enter, follow the ramp up the stairs to Room 238. The glass doors will lead to waiting room filled with pamphlets with titles like: "Are You at Risk?"; "AIDS and Drugs"; "Opiates, Inhalants, Sedatives, Alcohol and Pregnancy"; "Hallucinogens, PCPs, Hypnotics and Depressants." There are magazines, toys for kids and a poster that says, "Have you bugged your parents today?"

When the receptionist calls your name, you will be introduced to a counselor, who will interview you for about 20-30 minutes to discover exactly what kind of treatment you need.

Next, one of two things will usually happen. You will immediately be assigned to a treatment group or, if

necessary, will be assigned to "detox."

Whether you begin group sessions immediately—or are taken to Harmony House in Salem for a five-to-seven day, non-medical detoxification—you're given a counselor who does a thorough assessment of your drug or alcohol addiction.

At this point, referrals are sometimes made. For example, a residential treatment program may be better suited to some clients, particularly young people, who may need to be removed from their environments and outside pressures for 30-90 days. Some residential treatment programs are private. Others are state funded and clients need a county referral to be admitted.

If it is determined that Linn County's outpatient program best suits your needs, you and your family begin group sessions. Here a myriad of issues are talked about, such as the illness of alcoholism and drug addiction, abuse, feelings, grief, pain and coping.

The length of treatment time varies from client to client, and additional twice-a-week meetings with a local self-help program—Alcohol Anonymous or Narcotics Anonymous—is recommended to strengthen your commitment to break your dependency.

arts & entertainment

Arts students put passion into their studies

By Daniel Patillo
Of The Commuter

"Art for arts sake" is slowly fading from the Linn-Benton campus with art, sculpture and ceramics usually the first classes to go come budget time. For two LB students, art is the stake that ties them to their passion.

The pursuits of LB students Kjerstin Groberg and Kelle Rust view art in different forms—Groberg is a performance artist in the theater while Rust is a visual artist in ceramic and sculpture. Although they walk in two different worlds of art, both are pursuing the life of the artist with equal passion.

Groberg extensive travels around the the world are now on hiatus. Her travels are on Hwy 34 now, to and from campus. There was a time when traveling around the world and the United States was her main pursuit. And like Dorothy, Groberg found out there is no place like home, which has been Corvallis for the last year.

At 15 she moved to Colorado Springs to live with her sister, then she moved to Canada with her father because of trouble with her parent's separation. Later she moved in with her mother in Idaho. She

'I'm interested in so many things. I want to do so much.'

•Kjerstin Groberg

has moved on to the limelight and center stage in LB's performing arts department.

Groberg said that she into theater at age of 16 because she had an lot of independence and her parents trusted her. She started out as a ballet dancer at 8, and then progressed on to the high school dance team, which solidified her commitment to the stage.

She's been a integral part of the campus plays and productions this past year. Roles in "The Wheel" and "Godspell" plus an active member of the LB Chamber Choir provides Groberg the arenas to explore her acting and singing.

Because of her constant traveling, she longed for a simpler life. "I'm interested in so many things. I want do so much," she said. Groberg is considering another move—to L.A. She's been through the small town scene and a city sounds inviting. Kelle Rust's interests in ceramics developed when she was young, and one day she "picked up a hunk of clay and went for it."

"It's my life—drawing and sculpture," she said. Her disappointment with the demise of LB's ceramic division last year moved Rust into another realm—the graphic design studio. She recalled how she would go into the old ceramic studio and sit at the potter's wheel, turning it around and around, shaping the life of the clay into a vessel of art.

Rust not only studies art, but she also has a job at the Benton Center. There is not much to the ceramic program there, she said, but "you got to take what you can get these days" She has kind words for ceramic instructor Jay Widmen and how he helped her to develop her goals of becoming an artist.

One major problem Rust must contend with is dyslexia. The problems surrounding her learning process, have not been easy to overcome. She often wanted to be alone with her troubles and that is what she did—she closed herself off from the real world. Art was her way back out.

She kept working on her drawing and sculpture and the world of art opened up to her. "It felt this good" and she wanted to attend LBCC to attain her G.E.D. The staff at the Benton Center really helped her growth. When she was in high school she used to get C's, D's, and F's on her report card. Now since she got her G.E.D at the Benton Center, she is getting A's and B's in her college courses.

"I learned how to learn and I over came," she said. The world of art brought two young artists closer to a world of creativity and passion, closer to themselves.



Kelle Rust

Local festivals feature everything from frogs to cowboys

By Sharon Nigh Adams
Of The Commuter

From strawberries and mint to pioneers and loggers, this summer's slate of community festivals offers mid-valley residents a wide variety of fun close to home.

The 83rd annual Strawberry Festival in Lebanon, featuring the world's largest strawberry shortcake, begins Friday, with the grand parade starting at 11 a.m. Saturday.

The carnival will be located on Berlin Road, one mile south of the Grant Street bridge. Performing at River Park during the festival weekend will be "Crossroads," a Christian rock band. Arts, crafts and flowers are also featured during the festival, and the Lebanon Square Circlers will hold their annual Strawberry Square Dance at the Lebanon Armory.

Next up is the Brownsville Pioneer Picnic—the oldest celebration in Oregon. The 106th edition begins June 19 and runs through June 21. The theme is "Pioneer Adventures," and events include sheep dog trials, horseshoe tournament and a tug-of-war championship. The Northwest Civil War Council will be encamped at Pioneer Park and will march in the grand parade on Saturday. The Linn County

Museum, located at 101 Park Ave., and the Moyer House will be open to the public.

The Albany Timber Carnival runs July 3-5 at Timber-Linn Park, featuring a logging competition and Fourth of July fireworks. The grand parade, carnival and skydivers also offer entertainment.

In Benton County, the Philomath Frolic and Rodeo takes place July 10-12, featuring one of the biggest professional rodeos in this area. Other events include a parade, logging show and carnival, all with the theme "Under Western Skies."

Sweet Home is the setting for the Sportsman's Holiday July 10-19. Many events take place during the celebration: an all-day rodeo July 10 at Calapooia Rodeo Grounds; a grand parade on July 11 at 11 a.m.; the "Portland Water Spectacular" ski team on Foster Lake at 9 a.m. July 18; boat races; a gospel jamboree; and a kite festival.

The Jefferson Mint Festival and Frog Jump gets hopping July 17-19. "Family CoMintment" is the theme for this year. The Championship Frog Jumping Contest takes place on Talbot Road between the Jefferson Middle School and Jefferson High School. Other events scheduled during the festival include a twilight run, twilight parade, softball tournament,

swim meet, sports card show, baking contest, petting zoo, mutt show and dances.

The Benton County Fair takes place July 28-Aug. 1 and well-known entertainers are featured at this fair. Singers scheduled include Tammy Wynette, The Bellamy Brothers, Tanya Tucker, Quarterflash and Johnny Limbo and The Lugnuts. A professional rodeo is also on the agenda.

The Detroit Lake Water Festival begins Aug. 14 and lasts through Aug. 16, featuring land and water parades, jet ski demonstrations, jet ski time trials and a carnival.

The Marys Peak Trek, scheduled Aug. 22-23, is the Shrine Clubs annual fund-raiser to help support the Shriners Hospital for Crippled and Burned Children. A junior rodeo takes the place of the actual trek up Marys Peak, and is held at the Philomath Rodeo grounds. Competitors range in age from 8 to 18 years old. Admission is free to the rodeo. The Shrine Clubs sell raffle tickets to raise money, and the prizes include trips to Mexico, Hawaii and Las Vegas. Other prizes offered are video cassette recorders and television sets.

The Linn County Fair, one of the latest county fairs in the state, is scheduled for September.

classifieds

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MISCELLANEOUS

Scholarship Announcement: 92-93 Arabian Horse Scholarship. Eligible students: knowledge and experience with horses. Application deadline: 6/30/92. Additional information and applications available in the Financial Aid Office.

Scholarship Announcement: 92-93 American Association of University Women. 1-\$600 award. Eligible students: re-entry women enrolled in a minimum of 6 credits. Deadline: 5/30/92. Applications available in the Women's Center and Financial Aid Office.

Classified Ad Policy

Deadline: Ads accepted by 5 p.m. Friday will appear in the following Wednesday issue. Ads will appear only once per submission. If you wish a particular ad to appear in successive issues, you must resubmit it.

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arts & entertainment

"The Politically Correct Dick and Jane"

By Chuck D. and Ice Cube

X Press \$14.65

Release Date: June 13, 1992

Bigot Pop takes Dick and Jane and Spot to the country club. Dick wants to bring his best friend, Julio. Bigot Pop laughs and says, "Dick, we cannot bring Julio to the country club. Julio is a Bad Element." Bad, Julio, bad.

Dick asks Bigot Pop, "Bigot Pop, what is a Bad Element?"

Bigot Pop laughs and says, "A Bad Element is someone who doesn't look like you and me."

Dick asks Bigot Pop, "None of us look alike, so are we all bad elements?"

Bigot Pop laughs and says, "No, Dick, only certain people. They're so bad, we can't allow them in our country clubs, we can't give them jobs where they earn more than minimum wage and we certainly can't talk with them. That is why Julio can't come to the country club."

"But why can we bring Spot to the country club?" asks Dick.

"Because Spot is white," says Bigot Pop.

Dick, Jane and Spot tell Julio. Julio is mad. That night, they set fire to the country club. The rich, closed-minded white pigs go up in flames. Burn, pigs, burn.

"The Little 1991 Sonata That Couldn't"
Part of The Consumer Reports Series For Children

Bensoliel Press \$7.91

Release Date: July 1992.

Billy was taking his 1991 Hyundai Sonata to the coast and realized that his little machine was having some trouble accelerating up hills that the Toyotas and Geos and even the Pacers were coasting over with ease.

Billy watched the speedometer fall—30, 25 and finally 20. Even the Suzuki Sidekicks and Samurais were zipping past him, along with the Jimmys and one overloaded 1973 Volkswagen Beetle.

The Sonata gave up on the final hill going into Newport and started its descent backwards into the 1985 Mercedes-Benz 190E (not a great car itself); it couldn't make it, it knew it and it gave up.

"Come on," Billy cried, pushing the gas pedal through the vinyl floor mat. The engine replied, "No way, sucker."

Car and owner took the fall past the 190E and into a forest at precisely 54 mph; Billy had to crane his neck back to avoid hitting trees and forest life. He finally maneuvered onto the beach where a friendly Consumer Reports Technician awaited, sharply dressed in his long, white lab coat and clipboard. A white-faced Billy got out and greeted the man.

"I'm sorry, sir, I almost hit you," Billy apologized.

"That's all right," the friendly Consumer Reports Technician replied calmly. "I saw you up on the road in your car and I knew that you weren't going to make it and would probably land here. That last hill is quite steep."

"Huh?" asked Billy. "How did you know I couldn't clear that hill?"

The friendly Consumer Reports Technician laughed heartily.

"It's your car," he said matter-of-factly. "I tested one of those babies myself. I have to say that the Hyundai Sonata has a comfortable rear seat but unless you're riding with anyone over 6'0" tall, the car is relatively a waste of money and metal. What kind of engine do you have in there?"

"I don't know," Billy replied.

"A 2.4-liter Four engine, which isn't that great of an engine to begin with," said the friendly Consumer Reports Technician. "Anyway, this particular one is probably the worst. Is it difficult to start when it's cold?"

"Yes. Sometimes I have to really gun it to get it to catch."

The Technician laughed again. "Yes, Billy, I knew it. I could tell when I watched you on the hill that you were having trouble getting it up the hill because the transmission of this particular model stalls whenever you turn gears. And when I saw you coasting backwards downhill, the only thing I was worried about was that you would take out the Mercedes behind you. Bumper damage to the Sonata is rather extensive; it's like running glass into a brick wall."

"So what are you saying, sir?" Billy asked.

"I'm saying trade that baby in, Billy," the Technician said smartly. "What you're driving now is the equivalent to a '90s Pacer or Continental. You'd be much better off with a Dodge Daytona, even with its uncomfortable rear seat and easily bottoming suspension. It's 2.5-liter Four starts well but surges during warm up and is rather difficult to drive smoothly; its five-speed manual transmission is balky, but it's no Chevy Cavalier."

He laughed loudly at this.

"Sorry, it's a Technician joke we have down at the office," the friendly knowledgeable Consumer Reports Technician said humorously.

A very beautiful, intelligent and buxom woman walking up the beach saw the Technician and instantly realized she was in love with his mind and his attractive personality.

"I love you," she called to him.

He turned and was instantly in love.

"What a Merkur," he whispered to himself as she ran to him, removing her top. He greeted her warm flesh with his rippling arms and tan, sculpted chest and held her tightly, her hands seductively....(sorry, the "Friendly Consumer Reports Technician" is a very lonely man and is often given to moments of embellishment. The Editors)

Other long-awaited children's titles available this summer are: "The Lady Chatterley Pop-Up Book For Children"; "Your Friendly ASLBCC and Why They Don't Like You"; "How the Grinch Burned Los Angeles"; and "Not Much Magic Left: The Earvin Johnson Story."

Happy reading! See you next year! Loves and kisses, Cory J. Frye I, Esq.

amuseings
satire by cory frye

MUSIC

JUNE 4

The LBCC Concert and Chamber Choirs present the Spring Fling concert at 8 p.m. on the Mainstage in Takena Hall. There is a \$2 general admission charge.

JUNE 6

The LBCC Community Chorale presents "Musicales a La Concert" at 3 p.m. with selections from "The Little Mermaid," "Miss Saigon," "Chess," "Beauty and the Beast," "West Side Story" and "Les Miserables" at the Mainstage in Takena Hall at LBCC. There is a \$4 general admission charge.

coming
soon

JUNE 5

The Benton County Historical Museum in Philomath presents its annual early summer invitational exhibit with the theme "The Family," which continues through August 1. The Museum is located at 1101 Main Street and is open from 10 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Tuesday through Saturday.

Artists are advised that the Corvallis Arts Center/Linn Beton Council For The Arts is accepting proposals for its main theatre galler for the 1993-94 calendar. Deadline for submissions is June 15. Interested artists should write for an application form and guidelines to the Center at 700 SW Madison, Corvallis, OR. 97333 or contact Saralyn Hide at 754-1551.

The National League of American Pen Women presents their 1992 Poetry Contest with a "Poet's Choice" theme. The categories are Free Verse, Structured (Sonnets, Sestinas, Villanelles) and Haiku. Poems must be original, unpublished and not entered in another contest. Deadline is September 1. For more information on guidelines, call 244-4548.

JUNE 6

The Willamette Literary Guild's first Prose Writing Workshop will be from 9 a.m.-4 p.m. at the Corvallis-Benton County Library Meeting Room. The cost per workshop is \$10 for members and \$12 for non-members. For more information call Charles Goodrich at 753-5281, Linda Smith at 753-3335 or Charmaine Black-Olive at 757-2910.

FILM/THEATER

JUNE 4-6, 11-13

The New Rose Theatre opens its politically outrageous summer season with Eric Bogosian's one-man show, "Sex, Drugs and Rock and Roll." Showtimes are at 8 p.m. The June 4 preview performance tickets are \$8 and \$10 for all others. Call the box office at 222-2487 for more information.

JUNE 5-6

The International Film Series presents Akira Kurasawa's famed 1986 Japanese film, "Ran." The tale is loosely based on Shakespeare's "King Lear" and a Japanese legend about a 16th century feudal lord and his three sons. The film will be shown at Wilkinson Auditorium at 7 and 10 p.m. There is a \$2.75 admission charge.

Five of the wackiest nuns to ever take the stage are starring in the musical comedy "Nunsense," playing at the Albany Civic Theater, 111 First Ave., Albany. The curtain rises at 8:15 p.m. at the Regina Frager Theater. Tickets are \$7 general, \$6 for seniors and students. Tickets can be pur-

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THE GAMES BEGIN JUNE 5

Much-maligned mustangs finally earn admiration

After years of persecution, wild horses become popular among owners with patience

By Linda Wallace
Of the Commuter

You may be seeing more of them this summer.

On display at local and state fairs, or perhaps winning endurance races around the country. Wild horses seem to have a new image.

Once persecuted and often misunderstood, the American mustang may finally be getting the respect and admiration they have long deserved.

Now being recognized as excellent saddle horses and endurance competitors, their versatility has extended into the show ring. But, since the days when they were called "broomtails," the road to respectability has been a long and difficult one.

Instinctively intelligent and hardy by necessity, these horses were used by white settlers, Native Americans and even U.S. soldiers in the taming of the West. All parties knew they had a dependable asset, but they seldom acknowledged that fact. Only the Native Americans seemed actively interested in improving the breed.

The original ancestors of the horse, Eohippus, disappeared from North America at about 8,000 B.C. The American mustang, who descended from stray Spanish horses brought from Mexico by Spanish conquistadors, were quickly recovered by Native Americans in the early 1600s.

In 1805 the Lewis and Clark expedition marvelled at the great numbers of Appaloosas, bred by the Nez Perce Indians, which were found in the Northwest.

According to author Margaret Leighton, a mustang horse named Comanche was the lone survivor of Custer's last stand.

As the West became more settled, wild horse numbers grew due to domestic horses combining with the herds. By 1900, estimates of wild horse populations were over two million.

World War I prompted the U.S. Army to initiate the U.S. Remount Service which released stallions of "better breeding" (Thoroughbred, Standardbred and Morgan) into the herds to create the "ideal breed." Between 1914 and 1918 over one million of these horses were shipped to Allied fronts in Europe.

Because the Army took only the best horses—almost one-half of the herds—



Photo by Linda Wallace

Wild horses like these being rounded up near Burns in eastern Oregon have made dramatic comebacks in the years since the "Wild Horse Annie" bill was passed by the Legislature in 1959. It prohibits the use of any motorized vehicle in the rounding-up of the wild horses.

many of the remaining horses were smaller or weaker, hence the nicknames "broomtail" and "hammerhead."

After WWI, mustangers came onto the scene with vigor. Their business was to round-up as many mustangs as they could and sell them to slaughterhouses for dog food. Mechanized vehicles—trucks and helicopters—expedited the process. Ranchers backed this business, as the fewer mustangs there were, the more grazing land was left for their cattle.

Velma Johnson, later re-named "Wild Horse Annie" was behind a cattle truck crammed with bleeding horses on their way to the rendering plant, and was abhorred by the carnage she saw. This was the start of a long and laborious campaign by Johnson and thousands of school children to prevent inhumane treatment of these wild horses.

In 1959 the "Wild Horse Annie Act" was passed. This prohibited the use of motorized vehicles in the gathering of wild horses. It also prohibited the polluting of their watering holes.

Despite this effort, by 1971 the mustang population had dwindled to 15,000. "Wild Horse Annie" and friends continued to descend upon Washington D.C. and became instrumental in the passage of the "Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act" that same year. The act made the U.S. government responsible for protecting, managing and controlling all wild horses and burros on public lands.

Congress declared that these ani-

mals were "living symbols of the historic and pioneer spirit of the West... and enriched the lives of the American people."

This historic bill saved the wild horses from extinction and also gave the Bureau of Land Management (under the Department of the Interior) the huge task of establishing and maintaining the numbers of wild horses to accommodate the amount of grazing land for both ranchers and the horses. The Forest Service is responsible for gathering about 5 percent of the wild horses and burros.

The answer for removal of excess horses was the wild horse adoption program, beginning in 1973. The adoption process includes an application, a screening interview and a \$125 fee. Further, the title of ownership is not issued for one year. At that time proof must be provided by a veterinarian or "qualified person" that the animal has been properly cared for. Persons adopting four or more horses are required to face inspections during that first year.

Many amendments and additions to the 1971 bill have been passed since then, including the 1976 amendment which allows the BLM and Forest Service to use helicopters and trucks to aid in their round-ups.

In 1982 the BLM director and Forest Service chief placed a moratorium on the provision of the 1971 bill which allowed for the "humane destruction of unadopted excess animals." In 1988 and 1989, these excess animals were

placed on private sanctuaries, and funded for the first three years by the federal government. However, recent information received through the BLM states that two sanctuaries—in South Dakota and Oklahoma—will be closing and the horses will be returned to other herd management areas.

According to the 1990 "Eighth Report to Congress" (the 1992 report is not yet out), there were a total of 41,774 wild horses and 4,775 wild burros roaming the open ranges of 10 Western states, with Nevada having by far the largest numbers with 30,798.

Current Oregon figures, from Ron Harding of the Burns District of the BLM, are 2,246. There are 19 herds in Oregon and each has its own plan of action. Since herd populations grow by 20 percent each year, round-ups usually occur every three to four years per herd.

In February 1992 the Wild Horse Corrals in the Burns District had 300 horses from three herd areas. To date only about 50 of these animals had not been adopted.

Harding, the first wild horse management specialist in the U.S., says the adoption rate has tripled since last year. He attributes this success to greater public awareness (training videos and books) and the attractive price of these horses as compared to the rising cost of domestic horses. He also stated that most people were pleasantly surprised by the beauty and size of the animals.

Asked about training, the mustang veteran remarked that he would rather train the wild horses than domestic ones. Ironically, he said the mustang learns to trust and respect discipline more readily than its domestic counterpart. Harding does, however, recommend professional training for those persons without experience.

So agrees Jim Lucas, horse management instructor at LBCC, who says "adopting a wild horse is not like going to the humane society and adopting a kitten." He adds that patience is mandatory in working with these animals.

Once the training is complete, mustang owners attest to the wonderful disposition, strong constitution and great intelligence of this animal.

The American Mustang and Burro Association was formed in 1962, and there are chapters in many states. For information on mustang groups or the Adopt-A-Horse Program, you may contact the Burns District of the BLM at (503) 573-5241.

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The staff of the 1991-92 Commuter would like to thank you for taking the time to read the paper we dedicated ourselves to. Many thanks to those who supported our efforts as well as those who criticized. We all can learn from both sides...

David Mark Christof Nathan C.J. Sheryl Joel Sean S.E. Tarri Denise Cory
Gale Holli Jack Becky Joyce Paul Marc Mark James Dan David Sharon
John Jodi Suzanne John Susan Rich Paco Chuck Kathy Melody Deborah
Patricia Jeff Phyllis Pedro

Drought conditions most severe in southern and central regions

supervisor for wildlife with the Fish and Game office in Corvallis.

The northeastern zone of Oregon is 20 to 30 percent under normal rainfall levels, **from pg. 1** said Craig Ely, a

Fish and Game biologist from La Grande. "Snow packs that only reached 70 to 80 percent of normal levels, have been gone for over a month," added Ely.

Ely believes "streams will probably experience all-time lows in late August and September." Some water holes that wildlife rely on throughout summer have already dried up and others may not last through the summer, explained Ely.

Wildlife impacted by drought

For Fish and Game officials this will create more work because of the complaints from residents who want big game animals redistributed, explained Ely. "Normally, the unwanted animals are harassed off the land owners property, but in some extreme situations they may have emergency hunts," said Ely.

"By the end of a hot, dry summer the body condition of animals is often poor, which means survival rates may be low if next winter has harsh weather," explained Ely.

Drought stressed forests throughout Oregon have become more susceptible to insect attacks by bark beetles, tussock moths and spruce budworms. Resulting defoliation and dry, dead forests "are turning the landscape grey," said Mark Jacques, a unit forester in Northeastern Oregon.

Recent water released by the Westland Irrigation District from McKay Reservoir near Pendleton saved thousands of young salmon and freed more than two dozen spring chinook.

The district agreed to release more than 1,400 acre feet of water, resulting in a flow of 100 cubic feet per second for 11 consecutive days, after negotiations

two weeks ago with the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation.

When there isn't enough water in the river, smolts must be trapped at diversion dams and hauled by truck to the Columbia River.

By allowing them to swim the Umatilla River; "a lot more smolts should survive the journey," said Gary Jamel, manager of the Tribes Fisheries program.

Farmers look for answers

The livelihood of wheat farmers in Umatilla County is threatened by the unusually warm, dry weather.

For the third consecutive year growers throughout northeastern Oregon are experiencing crop damage as a result of mild winters and both late spring and early summer drought. However, during the last two years late April or mid-May rains made a significant difference.

This year there appears to be no relief in sight. "We are losing bushels every day," said Bob Newton, a Helix area wheat grower.

Some fields have isolated brown spots that are dead, and "in some occasions it's whole fields," said Lelan O'Harrara, a wheat grower near Weston.

The drought has been most notable in the central and southern zones of Oregon. Precipitation levels are only at 30 to 40 percent of normal in central Oregon, said Norm Behrens, a Fish and Game biologist with the Bend office. "There was no snow pack on the desert east of Bend this year "and most of the snow pack in the Cascades has been gone for over two months," said Behrens.

"Drought conditions have greater impact on fish the farther south you go," said John Haxton, a biologist with the Salem office of the Department of Fish and Game. Fishing has been impacted by less snow resulting in lower creek and stream flow at higher temperatures, explained Behrens.

According to Behrens, "guzzlers", water storage tanks for wildlife, have been filled to assist all types of wildlife through the hot, dry seasons. Some forests on the eastern slopes of the Cascades are dying as a result of stress and insect attacks related to the continued drought.

Regions dying for rainfall

For the seventh consecutive year southeastern Oregon is experiencing drought, having received only 45 to 55 percent of normal precipitation levels, said Jerry Farstvedt, a biologist with the Fish and Game office in Hines.

The livelihood of farmers in the Klamath Basin is threatened because many of them won't get enough irrigation water to finish their crops.

Water flowing into the Upper Klamath Lake has fallen to 15 percent of normal, the lowest level ever recorded, said Jim Bryant, a water rights specialist for the Klamath Project. Resulting crop losses could exceed \$30 million.

Further east, agriculture is threatened because the Warm Springs and Beulah reservoirs will be at "minimum pool" by June 15. This means farmers won't be able to draw any more water out of them, explained Bryant.

Aside from agriculture, fish and forests have been the most heavily impacted by the drought. Chickahominy Lake, a former hot spot for trout, has been empty for two years,

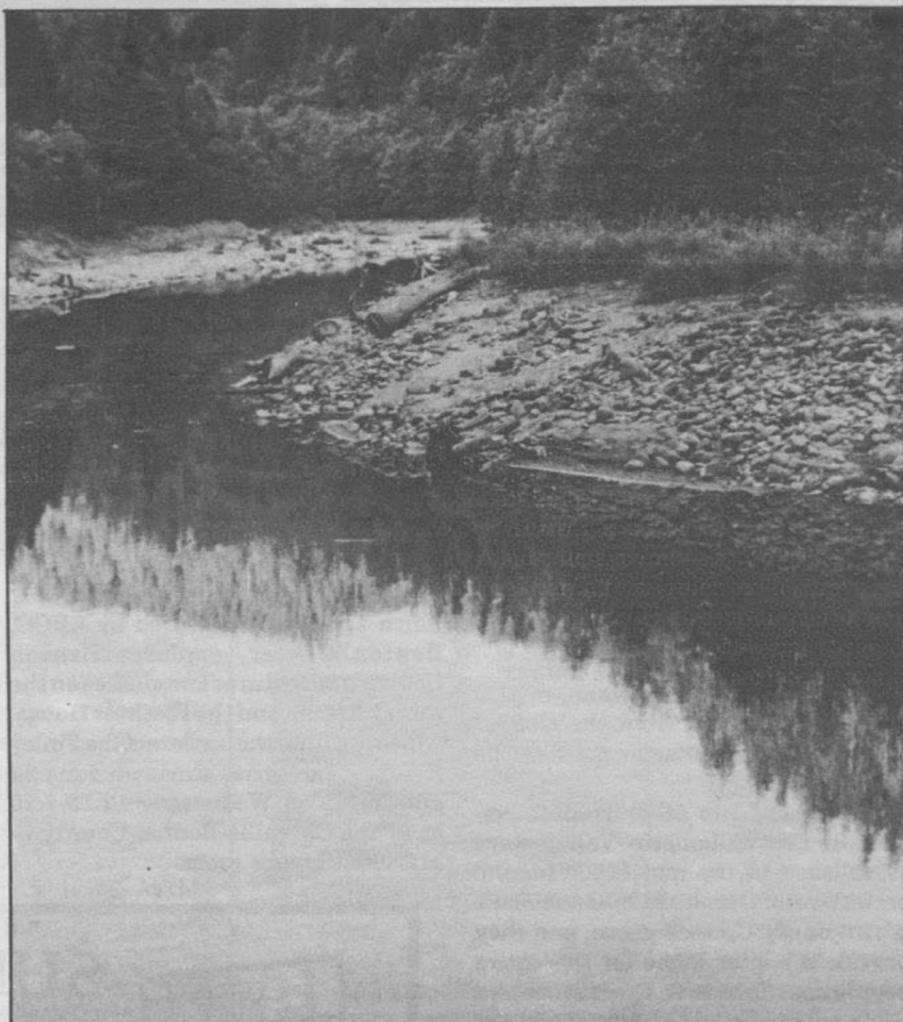


Photo by Jack Josewski

This recent photograph of Green Peter Reservoir near Sweet Home shows that the water level is well below capacity after releasing water to aid the steelhead trout in the river below.

said Farstvedt.

Very low creek and stream flow levels at higher temperatures have affected fish habitat, reducing fish populations, said Jim Cambell, a range conservationist from Hines.

Fire dangers increase

State fire agencies throughout the state are expecting some of the worst fires on record, said Cambell. Low creek flow will impede the firefighting capability of state fire agencies by preventing them from getting water out of creeks, said Cambell.

According to Cambell, fire agencies from Hines are responsible for protecting a quarter-million acres with only two wells. In some instances, they must ask local farmers with wells for water. Dry and dead forests create a significant fire hazard during late summer lightning storms, said Farstvedt.

During abnormally hot, dry summers wildlife suffers because food is less abundant. Lower quality food can result in low fat reserves and poor body condition, said Farstvedt. If a harsh winter follows this summer, wildlife mortality rates may be high and birth rates next year could be low, explained Farstvedt.

Southwestern Oregon is 50 to 60 percent under average rainfall levels, said Al Polenz, a Fish and Game biologist with the Roseburg office. Both fish and wildlife have been threatened as a result of the drought.

"The Rogue River has already lost fish, which is normally unheard of," said Polenz.

Fish and Game officials face a dilemma that will force them to sacrifice either some spring or fall chinook because there isn't enough water to successfully supply both runs, explained Polenz.

The woes of warmer water

Water temperatures just below Soda Springs, which is located at the top of the North Umpqua water system, have already been measured at 56 degrees, only one degree lower than the highest

ever recorded, said Polenz.

"We will probably see some record high water temperatures," added Polenz.

One of the benefits of dry, warm weather for hunters, is an increase in the number of upland game birds, which include quail, pheasants and wild turkeys.

Bacteria invades well water

Drinking water in several southern Oregon towns is becoming a rare commodity. City officials in Ashland fear they may not have enough water to get through summer and fall because their only source of water is Emigrant Lake.

In Medford, a recent outbreak of bacteria has forced people to start buying drinking water, driving the price of a gallon over \$1.50.

Between Ashland and Medford, Talent has recently been reported as possibly having the worst drinking water in the state, said Dave Leland, the Drinking Water section manager of the Oregon Health Division. The 3,300 Talent residents have been advised to boil their drinking water due to a possible outbreak of the parasite cryptosporidium, which causes diarrhea. Although the drought isn't as visible along the coastal regions of Oregon, fishermen, commercial or sport, won't hesitate to tell you about the new regulations that are the most restrictive in state history.

For those afflicted with allergies, the arid climes during May and June can make their life more miserable because there are no storms, which normally knock down pollen counts in the air.

As farmers, fishermen, hunters, land managers and residents search for solutions and alternatives in adapting to a harsher, drier climate, the state's water resource level is nearing a critical state. With long-range weather forecasts predicting continued above average temperatures and below normal rainfall, the state's common ecological denominator—water—carries a heavy burden.

Water Saving Tips

1. Install low-flow toilet adjusters.
2. Place a brick in water storage section of toilet for water displacement.
3. Don't flush every time you use the bathroom.
4. Fix all leaky faucets, shower heads and other plumbing.
5. Take shorter showers.
6. Don't leave the water running while you shave or brush your teeth.
7. When waiting for warm water for dishwashing, collect the cold and use it for watering your plants.
8. Don't wash your car every week.
9. Don't leave the hose running while you wash your car.

Gardening Tips

1. Choose low-water plants.
2. Group plants with similar water needs.
3. Use low-flow irrigation.
4. Fix broken sprinklers.
5. Reduce lawn size.
6. If you do water your lawn, water during the later evening hours to reduce evaporation.

Finley refuge offers wildlife viewing

Dusky Canadian geese spend the summer in Alaska and the winter in the Willamette valley

By Tricia Lafrance
Of the Commuter

This spring, as people drive down the dusty road to William F. Finley Wildlife Refuge 10 miles south of Corvallis, the air is quiet except for the occasional woodpecker's hammering, bullfrog's croaking or songbird's warbling.

But by September, when 60,000 dusky geese return from the Copper River Delta in Alaska, the noise can be overwhelming.

Finley and two other wildlife refuges in the Willamette Valley were established in the mid-1960s for the protection of the medium-sized, dark brown dusky Canada goose, and they provide a winter home for the entire population. Intensive agriculture and new housing developments wiped out traditional wintering habitats of the geese. While at the same time an earthquake in Alaska coupled with high hunting in the valley led to a drastic decline of the dusksies.

"Almost everything we do habitat wise—we're setting the table for when the geese arrive here in the fall," said David Johnson, refuge manager. He and his staff manage grass for the geese to graze and plant corn for geese to eat when it's cold and they need extra energy.

Biologists at Finley, after scanning collars placed on various geese, determined that dusky geese make the flight from Alaska to Oregon in four to five days. In addition to geese, ducks visit the refuge during migration, and beavers, river otters, deer and 222 bird species make Finley their home.

Cabell Marsh, east of the refuge office, provides the best place for viewing migratory shorebirds and finches, quail, warblers and lazuli bunting. For a look at a pileated woodpecker or a hooded merganser, or for a pleasant one-mile hike through white oaks, ash swale and Douglas-fir, try Woodpecker Loop. This and several other trails open to the public for hiking border the Coast Range and the Willamette Valley and contain a diversity of vegetation that many wildlife species depend on for food and shelter.

"Finley Refuge has within its boundaries the largest area in the Willamette Valley that's never been plowed," said Johnson. "And on that area, of several hundred acres, we're finding plant species that occur there that don't occur anywhere else in the valley now." Also a species of butterfly, the Fenders Blue, that was thought to be extinct for thirty years has been spotted by a team of biologists from OSU.

Finley is one of 450 national wildlife refuges, managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife service, which altogether comprise 90 million acres of land and water in the United States. The refuges provide habitats for 60 endangered species and hundreds of other species of birds, animals and plants. Six refuges on the coast plus the three in the Willamette Valley, Basket Slough,

Ankeny and Finley, comprise the refuge system in western Oregon.

Named after William L. Finley, an early naturalist, the 5,325 acre Finley Refuge, off highway 99, is open to visitors sunrise to sunset, seven days a week, during all seasons. A photography contest for local photographers taking slides of flora, fauna, scenic or people in the refuge continues until July 15. For more information, call 757-7236.

This summer, the free brown bag lunch series, co-sponsored by LBCC, Benton Center, explores Benton County and features two classes on the Finley Refuge and the Fiechter House, which is within the borders of the Finley Refuge. The series starts on June 24 and meets on Wednesday 12:15-1:15 at at the Corvallis-Benton County library conference room.

The Fiechter House, once home to John and Cynthia Fiechter and eleven children, is one of the few examples of 1850-1860 Greek Revival architecture still standing in Oregon. A western explorer and agriculturalist, John Fiechter was one of the first to take advantage of the Oregon Donation Land Claim Act.

The white wooden house, built in 1855 from Douglas-fir, was the first lumber house built in this area. The original portion consists of two rooms. Small stairs lead to upstairs bedrooms where a view of the Willamette Valley and the Coastal Range Mountains is visible through hand-poured windows.

The well-preserved pioneer home is listed on the National Historic Register and is open to the public. The Benton County Historic Society researched the history of the Fiechter

family and their home, and they welcome volunteers to help paint the house and trim the original orchards of peach and pear trees and two varieties of grapes.

Annually, the historic society and Finley Refuge hold three events which give a flavor and atmosphere of the 1850s in Oregon. A horse drawn carriage meets guests at the entrance to Finley Refuge, which drives them to the Fiechter House where they can press apples for cider, listen to music, play games, watch basket weaving and go on wagon rides. The dates for this years Fiechter Open House: Sunday, June 21, 1-5 p.m.—Brides and Weddings; Sunday, July 19, 1-5 p.m.—Home Entertainment; Sunday, August 16, 1-5 p.m.—Harvest Festival.

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Public relations is not Blazers forté

By Mark Peterson
Of The Commuter

For my last column of my Linn-Benton years, I decided to discuss something more pressing than the past columns. So, despite all the talk about the Portland Trailblazers in recent weeks, please bear with me. This won't be the same old praising the Blazers that has graced the pages of every paper in Oregon.

on the mark

On Saturday morning, tickets went on sale at Memorial Coliseum for games 3 and 4 of the Portland-Chicago NBA Finals. Two boys waited in line since Friday night in order to get tickets—one sporting crutches.

When they got to the front of the line, Coliseum officials would not sell them tickets because they were under 18 years of age. The boys had the money laying on the counter to buy the tickets, but they couldn't.

The next lady in line took the kids' money and tried to buy tickets for them. However, the person at the ticket window said that she could not purchase the tickets for those kids.

Great public relations move. I contacted Ticketmaster to get to the bottom of the situation, because it bothered me that these kids were denied tickets. The operator that I talked to said that he knew of no policy that stated any minimum age for purchasing tickets through them.

This then caused me to think this was the problem of Memorial Coliseum. I saw an ad on television for Sesame Street Live tickets which could be purchased at the Coliseum or at Ticketmaster outlets. This made me wonder if the Coliseum would allow kids to purchase tickets to see Bert, Ernie, Big Bird and company or if someone had to be eighteen.

So, I called the Coliseum. Rules for tickets and which ticket outlets they are to be sold at, for the Memorial Coliseum box office are decided on by the group who rents the Coliseum, according to a Coliseum supervisor. She said that groups use Ticketmaster, Fasttix or other outlets.

This means that these kids were denied tickets because of rules set down by someone from the Portland Trailblazers.

This isn't the first time the Blazers had problems with bad public relations. In May 1991, the Blazers went after the owner of Rip City Diner saying that the Blazers had a copyright on "Rip City." The Blazers backed off and the owner could keep the name.

If someone should copyright "Rip City," it should be Blazer announcer Bill Schonley, who coined the phrase years ago.

So, in honor of Mr. Schonley: "Rip City" © ®.

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Mountain bike race to Hoodoo summit poses rigorous journey

By Becky Engel
Of The Commuter

For serious mountain bikers, leisurely riders or families looking for a fun outing, the upcoming Black Forest Mountain Bike Race and Rally should please bicyclists of all varieties.

Created in 1991 as a bike rally to raise money for the Santiam Pass Ski Patrol, the Black Forest Mountain Bike Race and Rally has incorporated a competitive race for serious mountain bikers in this year's event.

The Santiam Pass Ski Patrol receives the proceeds from the race and rally to purchase much-needed equipment that aids in their attempts to save lives and assist injured skiers that use the mountain.

The race, scheduled to begin at 10 a.m., Saturday, August 22, will begin at the base of Hoodoo in the Santiam Pass and will be broken up into three categories. The beginners will have a five-mile ride; the intermediate run will consist of a ten-mile ride; and the advanced riders trek an eleven-mile course that includes a climb to the summit of Hoodoo Mountain. The trails will be mostly single-track with a 1,000 foot vertical climb during the first two miles.

The rally follows the race and will begin at noon. At this point, riders will have the freedom to go wherever they want, without the pressure of competition.

Following the rally, the Hoodoo staff will hold a barbecue. There will also be hot pay-showers available to all the riders.

Additional information concerning registration and entry forms can be obtained by contacting area bike shops or calling the Santiam Ski Patrol.

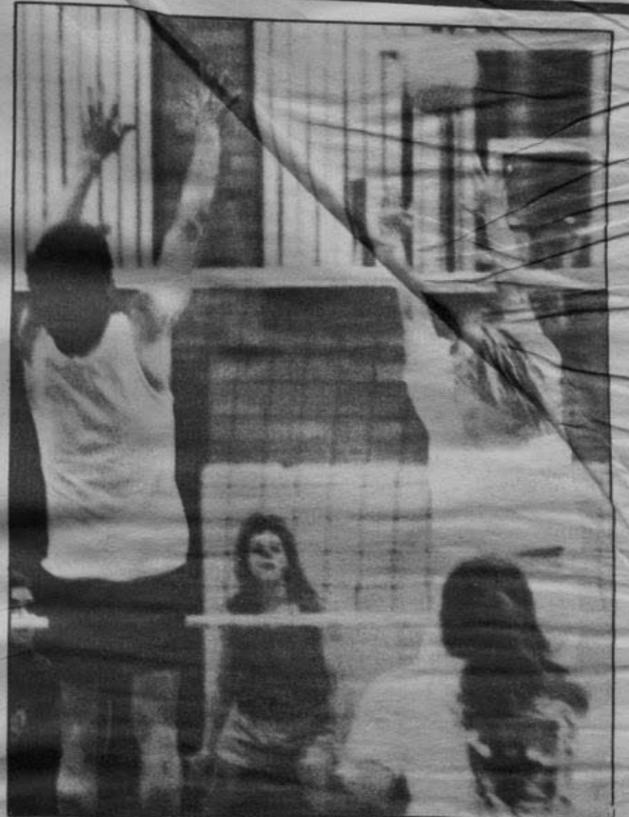


Photo by Andrea Heywood

Volleyball players scramble for the ball in Kevin Robbins advanced volleyball class on Tuesday at the LB gym. Robbins will also be the coach for the girl's volleyball team this fall when the season begins.

Golf goes on 'upswing' over past five years

By Holli Clucas
Of The Commuter

With a cool breeze brushing through your hair on a crisp spring afternoon you step up to the tee with a three-wood on the first hole of the course. You take a practice swing and then, like a rocket, the small white ball screams through the air, landing on the green four feet away from the hole.

Golf. Today more and more people are spending their weekends swinging their clubs with friends and family. The game has become increasingly popular over the past five years.

Why? "Golf has been on an upswing for several years because it's a great game," according to Butch Kimpton, LBCC's golf instructor for the past 21 years. One of its advantages, said Kimpton, is that the individual's game improves with time.

Golf is a lifetime sport, so when people reach their 50s and 60s they can still play the game as well, if not better, than many who are in their 20s or 30s.

"I feel the real challenge in a skill sport is golf," says Kimpton. "I admire the beginners the most. It's a cruel game."

Kimpton explained that golfers use the par as a "yardstick." Par is an indicator of what a professional would score on that hole. "It's like comparing ourselves to Michael Jordan of basketball," Kimpton added.

Doug Daily, an employee at the Golf Club of Oregon in Albany, and Doug Burham, the assistant pro at Trysting Tree in Corvallis, have said that the last couple of years have really been booming at their courses.

"I think TV did it," Daily said. "All that money and stuff."

Even though golf may not seem very appealing to viewers at home, the money in the sport makes it more glamorous.

Golf's popularity has not only increased in the United States lately, but also in Finland, Austria, Norway and Japan.

Japan boasts the most expensive club in the world—Koganei in Tokyo. A membership to the exclusive club will cost \$2.5 million a year, and tee times have to be arranged at least three months in advance. But the balls are free and you get a lunch out of the deal.

Even at these prices the Japanese golfers are willing to spare the expense

for a day of challenge and leisure on the course.

Prices in the Willamette Valley are a bit more realistic at \$10 to \$13 for nine holes and \$18 to \$20 for 18 holes. Most will have rental clubs for around \$5, so you don't have to spend hundreds of dollars on a set of clubs only to find out you don't even like the game.

Learning how to play golf is easy. Instruction is available at many courses, and LBCC offers classes through its Physical Education Department.

Randy Falk, a physical education instructor and basketball coach at LBCC, has been improving his game by taking golf classes from Kimpton; he's completed both the beginner and intermediate classes.

It's a "fantastic class," Falk said, adding that anybody with an interest in golf should enroll. He said Kimpton is a master teacher who can transform your game.

"He understands golf fundamentals and is able to take each individual and teach these fundamentals and recognize their weaknesses and strengths," said Falk. "Every individual is unique and it's the uniqueness he's able to address."

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