

# THE COMMUTER

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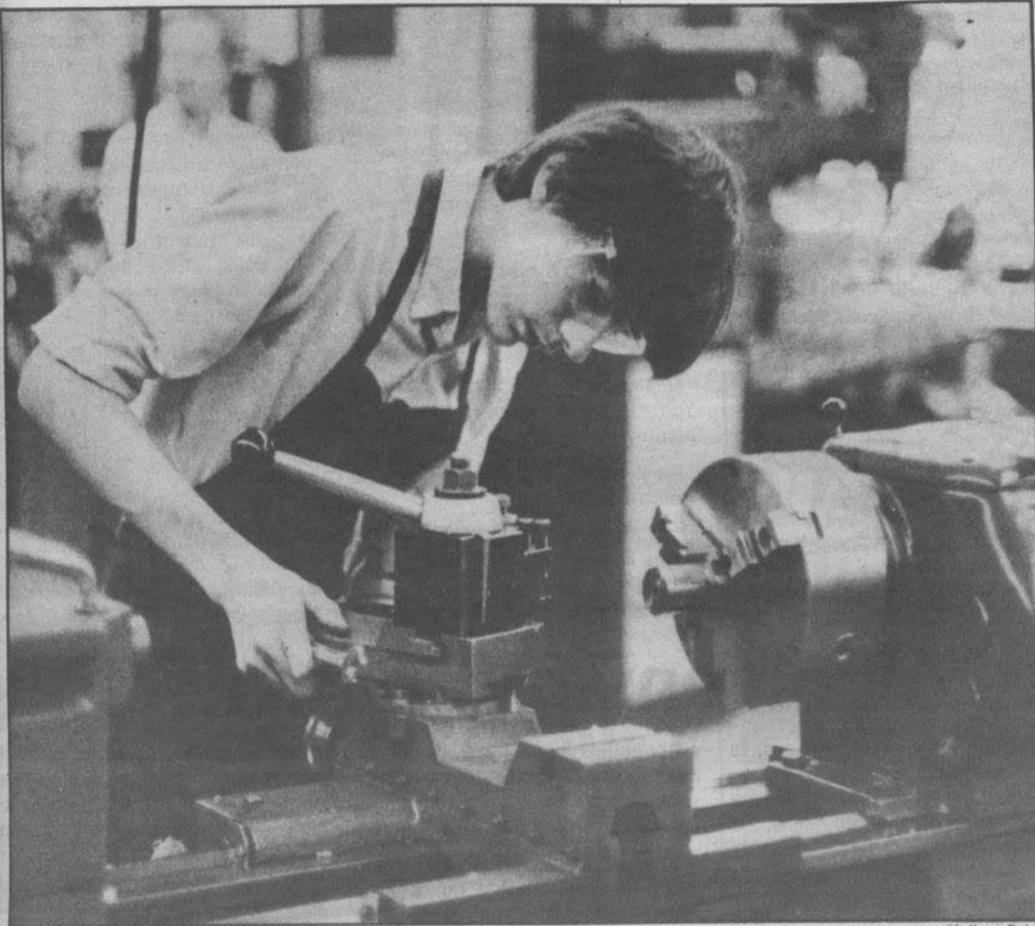


Photo by Melissa Dair

## Skills contest draws 850

More than 850 students from 17 high schools in Linn, Benton and Lincoln counties gathered at Linn-Benton Community College on Saturday, Feb. 23, for the 109th annual Regional High School Skills Contest.

The students competed in more than 50 different vocational and academic contest areas, including welding, math, auto mechanics, business, art, clothing and textiles, cabinet-making, news writing, science and photography.

Melissa Dair of Alsea High School won first place in the photojournalism contest with a photograph of a machine tool contestant (above). Dave Smith, a junior at South Albany, won first place in the general woodworking category with a small sailboat (right). The boat was on display Saturday in Takema Hall.

The annual event is jointly sponsored by LBCC and the Linn-Benton Educational Service District and about 40 area businesses. Around 150 LBCC staff members and volunteers from local businesses and schools participated Saturday in administering and judging the skills contest.

For the fifth year in a row Lebanon Union High School won an overall participation trophy. The participation awards are divided into three categories, based on school enrollment. Lebanon was the Division I winner, with West Albany second and South Albany third.

In Division II, Philomath High School placed first, followed by Taft, second, and Waldport, third. Division III overall winner was Alsea High School, with Monroe placing second, and Harrisburg, third.

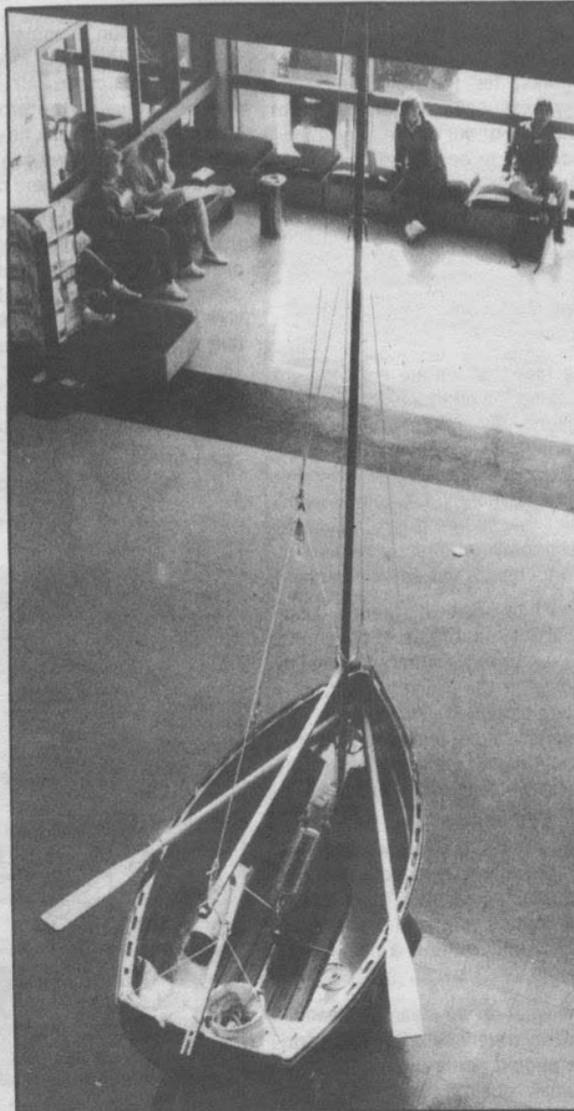


Photo by G. A. Petroccione

## Levy increases sought to boost revenues

By Jon Taylor  
Staff Writer

LBCC plans to put a levy request before the voter March 26 that will ask for \$1,725,193 to help fund a one percent increase in the overall budget—the first real increase since 1982, according to Pete Boyse, assistant to the president.

Taxes fund only a part of the 1985-86 proposed budget of \$14,233,759, with state and federal money combining with tuition to make up the remainder, Boyse explained.

Boyse said the levy has stayed near \$1.2 million since 1982. One of two levies in 1981 failed, putting the levy that year under \$1 million.

The current tax levy of \$1,215,511 expires in June, and LBCC must seek a new levy to replace it and balance the budget. Combined with the existing tax base of \$4,371,096, passage of the new levy would result in a 13.8 percent increase in property taxes.

The increase this year is needed to offset sources of past income which have dwindled in response to recent economic conditions in the region.

"Our funding formula has essentially three legs. The state provides money, some comes from student tuition, and property taxes makes up the third leg. A fourth leg called 'Miscellaneous' includes federal grants, donations, past-due taxes paid unexpectedly and so forth. But this fourth leg is less than 10 percent of the total," Boyse said.

Boyse is serving the election process as a liaison between the college and various citizen groups who are promoting passage of the election.

Boyse is optimistic that the levy will pass on its first offering, although he expects a certain amount of opposition.

"Some people will be negative no matter what you put before them."

"All we're asking with this budget is a one percent increase in the total budget, which is far below the inflation rate," Boyse said.

The election will be held during spring break. Boyse sees this as less than ideal.

"It would be better if the election were held during the school term, but the college doesn't set the election dates, the state does," Boyse noted.

He added that the state picks the same approximate dates for elections each year, with elections held on a Tuesday in March, May, June, August, September and November of each year.

"Of all the available choices, this one was the best," Boyse said. Although there are problems with any date selected.

Recent mill closures in the area present a problem this year.

Boyse cites the closures as a reason to vote for the levy.

"Now, more than ever, people need the services that the community college provides. The newly unemployed will need to be retrained or have their skills upgraded, and the community college is in the best position to offer retraining to those who need it."

The levy is needed to fund existing programs, many of which are already aimed at the job searcher and career changer.

"We're trying to provide economical training, easy access to the public and a variety of programs to make the employee more marketable."

"My guess is that many of the displaced mill workers have spent their entire working lives in mills. Some of them have not the skills to fall back on, and some don't even have a high school diploma."

The community college offers a diploma program, as well as classes in resume writing, interviewing and job search techniques which would all be of interest to the displaced mill worker, Boyse said.

Boyse is also urging all eligible students to vote for the levy. The block of votes he wants to hear from is the absentee voters.

"People who will be out of the area on election day can pick up a ballot from either Linn or Benton Courthouses."

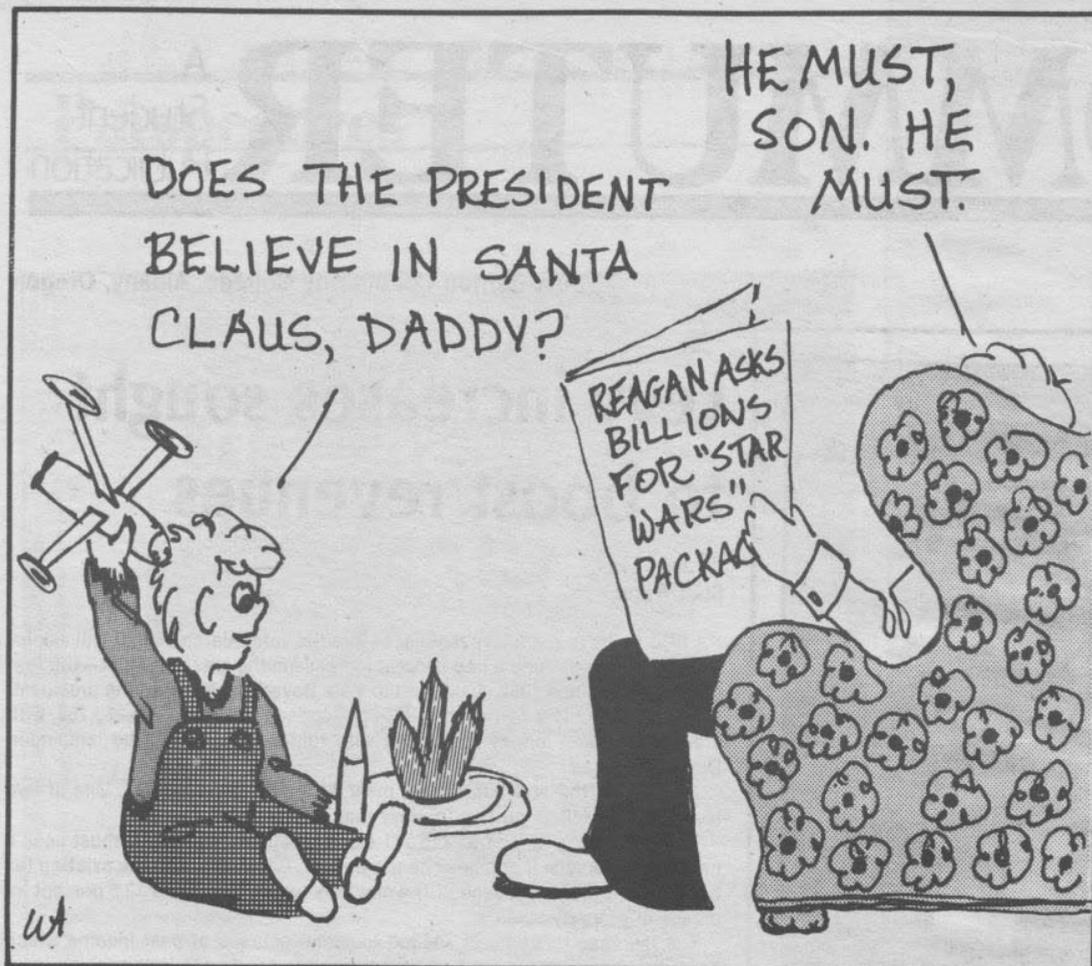
A written request for an absentee ballot must include the voter's name, address and signature.

## Inside

Reagan's budget threatens student financial aid at LBCC, page 4.

Soup kitchen feeds local needy, pages 6-7.

Street Beat asks students about WR121 grading system, page 5.



## Letters

### Theater fan seeks for larger audience

To the Editor:

"A View From The Bridge" is running in the Tadena Theatre on campus. It is a wonderful play written by Arthur Miller. The cast and crew have put in many hours of hard work on this production. It is sad, however, to look out into the audience and see only a handful of individuals.

The students on campus need to support the endeavors of this group and all others who try to give "gifts" of love.

Please, take time to see this play. You will not leave the theater disappointed.

The next performance will be March 1 and 2 at 8:15.

Joyce Quinnett  
Albany  
Journalism Major

### Reader makes list for end of term

To the Editor:

The end of winter term, 1985, is upon us. I'm not ready, as far as Math I goes. I also haven't finished my alphabet letters. I haven't heard of anymore controversy concerning the federal aid to students being threatened. I could probably list 27 roadblocks a lot of us have to overcome, in the process of striving to attend classes and, achieve our goals now, our student loans, work-study, etc. Being threatened is another stumbling block. Here's my alphabet list, so far, then back to math lab.

- A-Get at the books
- B-Bone for tests
- C-Cram for exams
- D-Don't give up
- E-For excell-you can!
- F-Failure to even try
- G-Get going or give up
- H-For heavy books
- I-For instructors-they try

Mary Millis  
Albany, Or

# McGovern, Watt square off on environmental issues

The following are excerpts from a debate between George McGovern, former U.S. Senator from South Dakota and the Democratic Presidential nominee in 1972, and James Watt, former U.S. Secretary of the Interior during Reagan's first term. As part of the second annual Tom Lawson McCall Politics and Law Forum Debate sponsored by the Department of Political Science, Pacific University, Forest Grove, Oregon, the two speakers were addressing the topic of "Economic and Environmental Progress: Is There a Free Lunch After All?" The debate took place Thursday, Feb. 21.

#### James Watt

The first environmental debate commenced in 1823. It was a debate about how the hundreds of millions of acres acquired in the Louisiana Purchase would be used. John Quincy Adams wanted to preserve those lands. He was the aristocrat, the elitist from Boston, Mass.

He said we cannot trust "the ordinary people" because they might destroy the "wild values" of those great lands. He had his wealth, he had his position in society, he was the president.

His opponent was Andrew Jackson. Jackson said let the ordinary people have access to the lands. Let them build their homes. Let them homestead the lands. Let them have the farms. Let the people own the property.

In the election of 1828, Andrew

Jackson beat John Quincy Adams and America won because we gave the heartlands to the people. We let people have access to the land.

But the battle has gone on year, after year, after year. It ebbs and flows in cycles of 50-100 years. It is always a battle between those who have the privileged position economically and socially, who do not want change to come about, versus those who want to have access, those who want to improve their position in life. The battle is the privileged versus the ordinary people; progress versus the elites; the haves versus the have-nots.

A recent innovation has come into the political field. Those that believe in a centralized government, those that don't trust ordinary people to own their properties, have recognized that if they can build the institutions of government to control the power, they then can control your individual social and economic activity.

One of the basic philosophies espoused by those who want to centralize power is to spread fear and to preach scarcities. Because if they can establish that there is scarcity, then you have to have institutions with power to regulate society. And they will use the environmental laws to do it.

I am a philosophical defendant of Andrew Jackson. I believe in ordinary people. I believe the greatest resource in the world and America are people. People make the difference. Let the people own the land. Let the people manage. Some lands we need to set

aside, but let the people have access for various purposes.

Those who wanted to centralize power—the liberals in the media, the liberals in the special interests groups, those who oppose disseminating the power to the ordinary people—they built my reputation. And I believe from what I have read in the press I would have hated Jim Watt. But it wasn't true...

They never told you what I did for the parks, for the wilderness, for energy, because their agenda was not to take care of our environment, their agenda was to centralize power into institutions of government, to control your social and economic activities. And that is what the real battle is about.

#### George McGovern

The fact that we are here tonight discussing the relationship of the environment to our economy is a testimony first of all to the growing concern in the minds of the American people. Secondly, it is a testimony to the fact that the long term health of our economy is directly related to what we do with our environment.

I want to make one central point here above all others. You cannot have a strong, vibrant American economy in the long run without a healthy, protected environment. It's just not possible. In a broader sense our happiness and quality of life depends on a carefully nurtured environment.

The choice is not whether we chose between economic health and environmental health. There will be no economic health and no adequate quality of life without a healthy environment.

Now what do we mean by clean air and clean water? What general principals should guide us in setting air and water quality standards? Quite simply, the standard should be at a level that will assure that the air and

water pollution will not endanger our health and will not result in any long-term economic and ecological damage.

Now we know that we are a long way from achieving that, but over the last decade up until four years ago we were making great progress on that front.

The question is sometimes asked, "Will it cost too much to achieve that standard of clean air and clean water?" Actually, the proper test of that question is to ask how much it is going to cost us if we can't meet that standard of clean air and clean water.

The answer is that his country has the capability of paying the cost of protecting its air and water. What we don't have is the wherewithal to survive if we don't do something to protect our air and our water.

There is no way for future generations to pay for our failure if we don't hand on to them an opportunity for clean air and water.

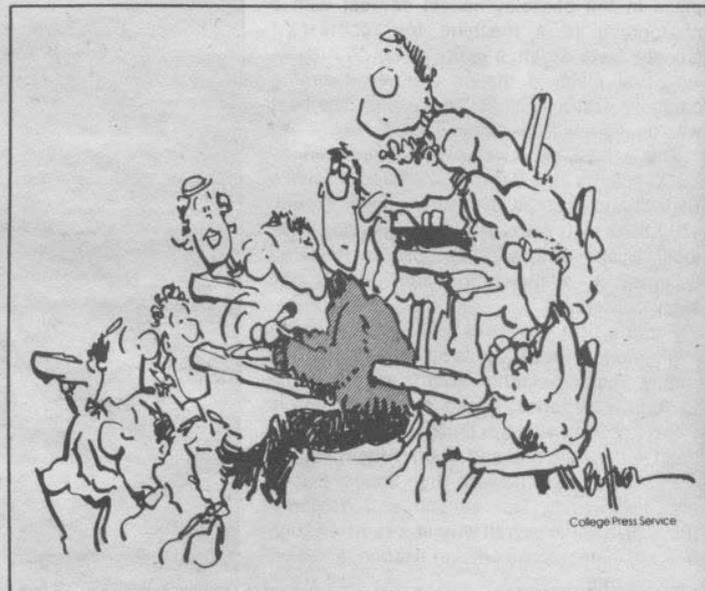
It is far better for the economy, let

aside the question of quality of life, and cheaper, to maintain a clean environment than to permit a dirty and degraded one. In the short run some very modest benefits to the economy might result from relaxed air and water quality standards, but it would be dangerous and enormously expensive in the long run if we do that. We would be borrowing capital from future generations and counting it now on the profit side of the ledger instead of looking at what it's doing to the long term capital position of the country.

There is simply no way that future generations could replace the capital that we borrow from them, because we can't restore a polluted ocean or a polluted lake.

The ultimate test of our social conscience is our willingness to sacrifice something today for a future generation whose words of thanks will not be heard.

Scott Heynderickx  
Special Projects Editor



"I realize he hasn't started yet, I just wanted to get a head start today."

## THE COMMUTER

A Student Publication

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

## Early Oregonians attracted to KKK

By Anna Klinkebiel  
Staff Writer

"The Klu Klux Klan of the 1920s was not primarily concerned with the role of the black people, but they were threatened by immigrants, mostly Catholics and Jews, and in Oregon, particularly Catholics," said David Horowitz, associate professor of history at Portland State, at a lecture Friday night focusing on the attitudes of Oregonians in the 1920s.

According to Horowitz the Klan's views of black people were traditional of American people, but were concerned more with the excess of urban living; the new morality of these immigrant cultures. Horowitz said the Klan saw themselves as "knights of virtue," protecting traditional American values.

"We are not against the way the Catholics worship, but we are against the way the Catholic machine controls our nation. The Roman Catholic Church is injecting religion in American politics." This statement was read from some minutes of a Klu Klux Klan meeting that is in possession of the Oregon Historic Society.

In 1922, Hiram Westly Evans, a dentist from Dallas, Texas, made the Klan into a mass movement across the United States, with a conservative estimate of at least two million members, said Horowitz. "Evans was a politically oriented person who saw tremendous political potential in this movement, which at that point was halfway between a fraternal organization and a confederation of local vigilante units concerned with race relations," said Horowitz. "Evans dreamed of making the Klan into a kind of national patriotic lobby."

The KKK did play a major role in the enactment of immigration restriction laws that were passed by Congress in the 1920s. There were other allies the Klan had such as the American Federation of Labor and other groups who

for various reasons felt that the immigration of Catholics and Jews from southern, central and eastern Europe had reached a saturation point and that the country and the culture were no longer able to assimilate such people, said Horowitz. "The Klan had some clout in this area and on the local level, played a part in forcing the prohibition of the censorship of movies, deporting of illegal aliens that had been convicted of drug charges, bootlegging, and other liquor related crimes," Horowitz said.

Native born, white Protestant men, were the qualifications for membership to the Klu Klux Klan, according to Horowitz. "The Klan appealed to middle class and the working class of townsmen and urban dwellers on the defensive," suggested Horowitz. He also suggests that people looking for status joined the Klan. It was advantageous for them to do so. Oregon had one of the largest KKK's in the American country, with totals to 50,000 if you take all the people that passed in and out of the Klan across the state. There were 9,000 to 15,000 in Portland alone, said Horowitz.

The three basic areas the Klan of Oregon concerned themselves with were the opposition of control of public affairs by foreigners, opposition of land ownership by foreigners and the support of the public school system. They were also concerned with the threat of the loss of traditional moral values, according to Horowitz.

Horowitz said he thought the Klan attempted to respond to the ethnic network of their groups by forming their own group. The purpose of the Klan wasn't to make Oregon American, but to keep it American.

"The Klan was stupid and vindictive and their attitudes towards Catholics, Chinese-Americans, and other minority groups, were tasteless, but the Klan members were not violent night riding vigilantes out to establish some right wing fascist dictatorship in American life," said Horowitz.



Photo by Diane Morell

David Horowitz, Portland State history professor, cited speakeasies and liberated women as concerns of the KKK in 1920 Oregon.

## Risk-taking healthy for older returning students

By Marie Parcell  
Staff Writer

"It's never too late—to take risks," was the theme of a lunch hour discussion Monday, Feb. 18, at OSU Memorial Union building. The talk was the first in a series of five in honor of older-than-average student week at OSU.

Dr. Sally Hacker, professor of sociology and research and Will Keim, graduate student and minister of the Christian Church, spoke on the joys and problems of risk taking. Both Keim and Hacker have experienced returning to school as older-than-average students.

Hacker pointed out that risk taking has a negative connotation. It's the idea of risking or losing something. However, feeling, learning, caring, adventure and discovery are all risk taking activities.

She identified some obstacles put in the way of those who challenge authority and ask questions. In addition to the risk of public ridicule, and of being accused of hurting someone's feelings, parents of children, Hacker said, find they are taking risks for someone other than themselves, because the community may come down on the children. There is a strong societal message given mothers that following their own paths may be damaging to their children, said Hacker, but she said that although encouraging one's children to take risks may make their lives more difficult in some ways, it encourages their autonomy.

Hacker pointed out one obstacle encountered by older students is a lack of validation from teachers who may feel threatened by the wealth of life experience and knowledge that older students bring to class with them. She jokingly suggested that rather than feel victimized, older students might consider presenting the administration with a bill for their much needed input. Older students claimed Hacker, have the knowledge necessary to keep scholastic institutions alive and have an obligation to speak up to challenge theories, especially those that apply only to small groups.

Keim stressed that a person "...needs always to be a freshman. If you have the freshman mentality," said Keim, "you are not afraid to take risks, you are always growing."

According to Nancy Vanderpool, assistant dean of students at OSU, the week's program, sponsored by the office of student services was planned by herself and Graduate Advisory Mary Coleman with input from Nancy Hugo and other members of the Older-Than-Average-Student Organization. The purpose of the program, said Vanderpool, was to present programs that would be helpful to older students, and to make the campus aware of the older students and their needs.

Vanderpool said 25 percent of the students at OSU are over 25, and she thinks the percentage is higher at LBCC.

The OTAS learned from a recent survey that older students would like administration offices to have more flexible hours to accommodate students who work and take evening classes. Students who have attended both OSU and community colleges said that the community colleges have more flexible office hours.

Other subjects covered during the week were "It's never too late—to learn how to manage and invest your money," "It's never too late—to learn how to manage your time and deal with stress," "It's never too late—to stay healthy and become fit" and "It's never too late—to learn from other's experiences."



Photo by Scott Heynderickx

### Speaking up

Student leaders from LBCC get cozy in Sen. May Yih's Salem office as they make their rounds at the Legislature Thursday, Feb. 21. Sen. Yih, D-Albany, was one of five local legislators the students met with during a visit sponsored by the Oregon Community College Association (OCCA). The student representatives voiced their concerns about community college funding problems, the sales tax issue and the importance of accommodating recently unemployed mill workers in the Linn-Benton district. Sen. Yih, shown at right, said she favors putting the sales tax, which may ease community college funding problems, before the voters, but complained that it was a "regressive" tax. Visiting Sen. Yih are, from left, students Kevin Day, Michelle Morris, Student Programs Director Blaine Nisson, Brian Follet, OCCA intern John Sagoe, Brad Borlin, Colleen Bell, Mason LeMay, Lily Winans, and Mike Caldwell. The students also met with OCCA Executive Director Roger Bassett to discuss his organization's lobbying efforts on behalf of the state's 13 community colleges.



Photo by Gary Stewart

### Munch, munch

LBCC staffers Barb McKillip, Bob Talbott, Jane Donovan and Dave Benson (left to right) sample goodies at last Thursday's ceremony marking the division name change of the Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences Division.

## Student council hosts dinner for area leaders

LBCC's student representatives sponsored a legislative dinner Tuesday night which included several state legislators, county officials and LBCC board members.

According to Humanities Representative Lily Winan, the purpose of the dinner was to bring together student leaders and college, county and legislative leaders to discuss the concerns and needs of LBCC and community colleges in general. This was the first time a dinner of this type has been hosted by the ASLBCC Council of Representatives. About 50 people attended the dinner.

Winan, LBCC President Thomas Gonzales, LBCC Board of Education member Herb Hammond and Health Occupations and Physical Education Representative Mike Caldwell addressed the group following the prime rib dinner.

Winan stressed the need of providing affordable education to single parents, recently unemployed mill workers and the handicapped.

Caldwell pointed out the uniqueness of the community college and the variety of students that attend them.

The need for community college fiscal stability and increased coordination with government agencies and primary and secondary schools was addressed by Gonzales.

Hammond outlined the history and development of LBCC in providing a quality education for people who might otherwise have been unable to get schooling.

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# Ceiling on student aid worries LB, Oregon higher ed leaders

By Scott Heynderickx  
Special Projects Editor

The Reagan administration's proposed cutbacks in student aid monies has Oregon and national higher education leaders worried. But Sally Wojahn, LBCC's financial aid director, said the reductions probably wouldn't have much effect on LBCC students—with some exceptions.

The proposed \$4,000 ceiling on all aid, said Wojahn, would have its strongest effect on single students with families to support, a group which makes up a "significant number" of the students LBCC currently assists.

Wojahn said the proposals would also severely limit the ability of family people who have lost jobs to obtain the retraining they need to find new jobs to support themselves.

She said the proposals don't take into account the different types of students that colleges serve.

"Today's students are not all 18 to 21 year olds being supported by Mom and Dad. These proposals show a great lack of awareness and sensitivity on Reagan's part."

Reagan earlier this month asked Congress to limit to \$4,000 a year the maximum federal help any student can draw; to eliminate grants, work study jobs and other aid for students from families with incomes above \$25,000; and to deny guaranteed student loans to students from families with adjusted gross incomes above \$32,000. These proposals are for fiscal year 1986-87 and will be addressed by Congress this spring.

One aspect of the proposals Wojahn believes could have an effect upon younger students is its re-defining of student's dependency upon parents. All students under 22 would be considered dependent and have their aid eligibility based on their parent's income and assets.

Students 22 and over would still have to show proof of self-support.

The \$4,000 aid ceiling could also effect enrollment at LBCC and other community colleges, said Wojahn. More students will turn to community colleges for their first two years, rather than attending the more expensive four year and private colleges.

Education Secretary William J. Bennet, defending the proposals last week, said the cuts would force some families which are already doing everything they can "to tighten the belt even further."

"In other circumstances, it may require less sacrifice," he said. "It may require from some students divestiture of certain sorts—stereo divestiture, automobile divestiture, three-weeks-at-the-beach divestiture."

Education leaders in Oregon have said recently that the proposed cuts could mean students may have to give up more than just stereos, cars and vacations.

The Oregon State Scholarship Commission in Eugene estimates about 50,000 students received federal aid totaling \$138.2 million in 1983-84. The commission figures about 10,000 of the 32,700 Oregon students receiving Guaranteed Student Loans would be ineligible under Reagan's proposals and about 11,000 of the 35,400 students receiving Pell grants and other campus-based grants would be affected by the proposed cuts.

Myrnie Daut, research assistant for the Oregon Student Lobby in Salem, said the proposals would mean that thousands of students would be unable to get aid.

"These proposals represent a change of philosophy at the federal level," said Daut. "Basically what they are saying is that there is not a right to a higher education in the United States. It is a privilege. If you want to go to college in this country you cannot expect to get a loan to do so. We're quite distressed over these proposals."

## Grants, loans among budget targets

(CPS)—Public administration major Vicky Heard says she wouldn't be at private Atlanta University without the \$5,825 in federal aid she's received each of the last two years.

And thanks to President Reagan's new proposal to limit students' yearly aid awards to \$4,000, Heard—along with an estimated 630,000 other students who receive more than \$4,000 a year in federal aid—may be in serious financial trouble next year.

The proposed \$4,000 per year cap is but one of the key components Reagan unveiled in his education budget proposal last week.

He also wants to limit Pell grants, National Direct Student Loans and Work-Study funds to students from families with annual incomes of less than \$25,000 and limit Guaranteed Student Loans to students from families making less than \$32,500.

Some believe the proposals could affect over 2 million students.

For the most part, higher education officials are confident Congress—as it has for the last four years—will reject most of Reagan's proposed cuts.

The newly-proposed \$4,000 cap on federal aid, however, could gain support, aid experts fear.

"That's the one we're most vulnerable on because the argument for it sounds attractive on the surface," says Charles Saunders of the American Council on Education (ACE).

"What the administration seems to be saying is that you can't go to a college unless you go to a public institution," ACE's Saunders says.

"And by implication, they're saying they don't care if the students attending private schools are all wealthy," he adds.

Moreover, Saunders says, heavy reliance on federal aid is more often the result of limited personal resources than high tuition.

About half of the students received more than \$4,000 in federal aid come from families with annual incomes of less than \$12,000, he says.

At Reed College in Portland, Ore., for example, most of the 77 students receiving \$4,000-plus in federal aid are in low income brackets, says financial aid director Richard Dent.

"That's precisely why they are receiving so much aid," he says.

Reed's tuition is high—\$8,290—but Dent argues that federal aid should provide both access to higher education and choice.

"If a student is bright and capable, he or she should

have the right to go to Harvard or the local community college," Dent says.

"To do otherwise is to perpetuate an elitist society where only the rich have a choice of where to attend college."

The cuts would hurt students at private college more than at public schools, according to Julianne Still Thrift, research director for the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities.

Three of every 10 students at private schools would have their aid cut compared to about one out of every four at public schools, she says.

But a disproportionately high percentage of private school students facing aid cuts are in the lower-income brackets.

Of those in families with less than \$6,000 in annual income, 43 percent would lose aid money. In the \$18,000 to \$24,000 income bracket, 28 percent would be affected.

Hardest hit would be graduate students, and students at predominantly-black colleges, where the average family income of students is below the poverty line, aid officials contend.

At Atlanta University, for example, financial aid director James Thompson estimates 60 percent of the students attending the private institution receive more than \$4,000 a year in federal aid.

The average aid package is between \$6,000 and \$7,000, he says.

Reagan administration officials acknowledge their proposed cuts constitute "a major philosophical shift" that would increase the financial burden on students and parents.

But they say most of the steep cuts are targeted at students from upper-income families.

"They have always had extra money at home, and the parents have chosen to buy a car or make another form of investment, as opposed to applying it to their students' education," acting Education Secretary Gary Jones says.

Higher education officials are confident Congress will reject Reagan's income limit proposals, and many schools have not even bothered to compute the effect on their students.

"We may be whistling past the grave, but we have been assured by all our sources in D.C. that the income limitations are so unlikely," says Stan Hudson, assistant director for financial aid at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

But the \$4,000 aid cap may garner wider support, in part because it is viewed as affecting primarily at private, expensive schools.

# Marketing strategies for artists discussed

By Michelle Roller  
Staff Writer

Artists in Oregon aren't a rarity, but artists who are businessmen are, according to Mary Spilde, director of LBCC's Training and Economic Development Center.

A conference called "Entrepreneurship for Artists" on March 15-16 will try to help artists increase their business skills.

"Most artists don't think of themselves as businesspeople and they should," said Spilde, organizer of the event. "The conference was put together to give the artists the knowledge and confidence to market their art."

A survey by the Oregon Arts Council of eight artists in the community determined what the workshop will concentrate on, Spilde said.

The seminar will cover the basics of business, but geared to artists who would like to make a living on their work.

The conference agenda includes sessions on marketing strategies, accounting, legal problems, fund raising, how to build a portfolio plus other topics.

The speakers for the seminar are all successful artists. "We wanted the speakers to be able to communicate to the artists on their level," according to Spilde.

"Entrepreneurship for Artists" is sponsored by the U.S. Small Business Administration and OSU's Division of Continuing Education.

## Author speaks on crisis

The future of American education was the topic of discussion Tuesday Feb. 19 at the LaSells Stewart Center. "The future of education is very much determined by the past," said Diane Ravitch, a noted education historian and author.

Ravitch blamed the "crisis in education" on 100 years of teaching the majority of students vocational courses, while the more complete "academic" education is given to the few intellectually elite.

Ravitch recommended that a complete education include an understanding of the history of the students own society and others, recognition

of good literature, an understanding and ability to use mathematics, comprehension of major scientific principles and knowledge and appreciation of the arts.

There should be an academic curriculum for all students, rather than a vocational emphasis, she said.

Ravitch felt that the student should be both "culturally and scientifically literate." A lack of a sense of purpose among educators has detracted from the quality of education, she said. Ravitch suggested several reasons for this, citing inadequate salaries as one.

## Potential grads need to apply

By Wendy McVey  
Staff Writer

Students planning on graduating this June should apply now.

All that's necessary is to complete an application at the admissions office in Takena Hall. Applications must be received by April 12.

Applications for graduation will automatically entitle students to an audit. This consists of an evaluation of the applicant's transcript and a report of what credits will be accepted toward one's desired degree. It takes an average of two weeks to process an audit. "It's important to get your application in before April 12 so you can take any necessary classes spring term," said Donna James, admissions coordinator. Spring term starts April 1 this year.

An audit will show what has already been completed and what is needed to get your degree. If the April 12 deadline is missed, one can apply late, but it takes longer and the chance to make up credits spring term is slim.

Graduation this year is June 13. The speaker will be Barbara Roberts, the newly elected secretary of state. A student volunteer, who has not been selected, will speak also. If you are interested you may contact Blaine Nisson, advisor to the student council, in CC213. The ceremony is short and includes the Scottish Pipes and Drums. "This leads to a relaxed and enjoyable atmosphere," said Nisson.

## Street Beat

by Diane Morelli  
Managing Editor

Final exams for Writing 121 courses at LBCC are graded under a "holistic" grading system. During two days of testing, the student writes two essays. These essays are submitted to a board of 12-15 faculty members with the student's name on the back of the paper.

Each essay is read and graded by two different faculty members. Four points are possible from each instructor, therefore, each essay could have a total of eight points (both essays a total of 16).

What do the students at LBCC think about holistic grading?



Brent Jensen, electronics engineering major

"It seems efficient to me. Everyone has a different idea of what's correct. Everyone has a style of his own and so it balances out. It's the way it should be and I think it's fair."



Laura Webster, graphic arts major

"I don't think they should do that. I think just the teacher should grade the papers. I'm more nervous knowing my paper is going before a whole board."



Amy Tatala, graphic arts major

"I think it's a good system of grading. It causes the grading to be unbiased by using more than one teacher."



Darryl Kent, physical therapy major

"I didn't like the system because I was not graded well on one of my papers. I think the teacher alone should grade papers. I was getting a B in class and one teacher graded my paper badly and it reduced my grade."



Lisa Cardamon, journalism major

"For some people it might be okay but I don't care for it. I would like to see the teacher who is acquainted with my work do the grading. Your grade can go up or down a point because of the essay."

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# Soup kitchen provides food and comfort

"You're catering to the slugs of society."

"That's what our critics tell us," said Dorothy Hull, coordinator of the soup kitchen in the basement of St. Mary's Catholic Church, 822 Ellsworth S.W., Albany.

"They say, 'These people aren't used to a balanced diet and you're just wasting your time trying to provide nutritious meals.'

"But we get such a good reaction from 99 percent of the people in the community," Hull added, probably because the community senses that "we're actually helping out our neighbors."

The soup kitchen is a broad-based effort with most of the local churches providing volunteers and donations, civic group participation, and donations by area businesses to supplement government surplus foods. For example, the New Life Center of Albany provides vehicles for transporting people to the soup kitchen. In addition, half of the soup kitchen's 15-member board of directors are non-Catholic.

Non-religious organizations also help. Hull listed Ralph's Place, Cork's Old Fashioned Donuts, the Mary Anna Bakery, the Kentucky Fried Chicken restaurant of Albany and Ruth's Delicatessen of Corvallis as regular contributors of food. But most of the food comes from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

"We're inundated with food," she explained, "but we can't give any government surplus food away." Doing so would risk a cutoff of supplies by FEMA.

It's the "strange things" that Hull would like to give away—canned pickles, salad dressing mixes, La Creme. He explained that sometimes they have to spend money just to make use of these and other non-nutritious foods because FEMA requirements that the soup kitchen serve all government surplus foods received.

Hull, who has a background in institutional food preparation, said she got involved in the organization of the soup kitchen because she "never really felt comfortable in a traditional church setting." She prefers to help the poor directly.

"For some people, the soup kitchen makes the difference between paying their rent and not paying, between paying utilities and being cold. It helps them survive."

One older woman told why she and others use the soup kitchen. "The food is real good here. It's like a family here, real warm. Some people come because they're lonely. They don't have a family. But most people probably come for the food."

She says she wouldn't "starve without the soup kitchen," but she wouldn't eat as well either.

A man in his mid-40's was succinct about why people use the kitchen. "Most people would probably tell you it's because they're poor. That's why I'm here. I'm a carpenter. I'm not working steady. There's not many jobs around Albany. I don't get unemployment or food stamps. I don't really want them. I want a job."

The need for food and companionship were echoed by other people whom the volunteers served.

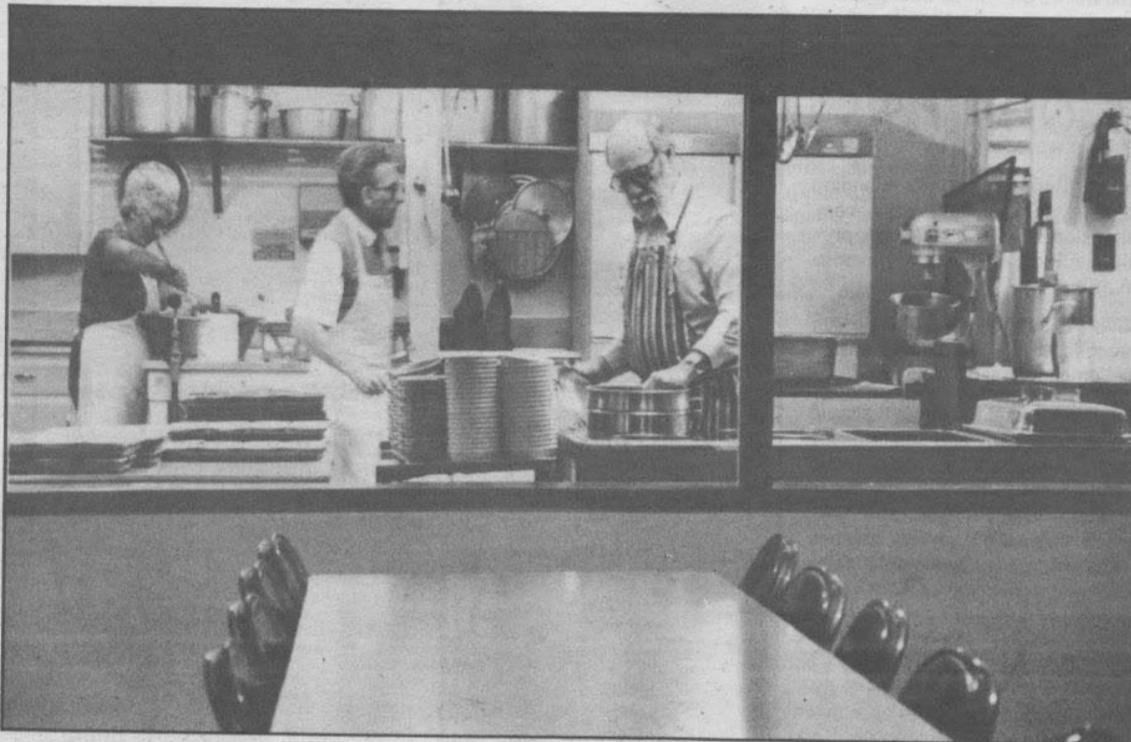
And it's the "need to serve" that motivates many people to volunteer their time and resources to the soup kitchen, said Sheri Stid, secretary of the board of directors of the kitchen and a Saturday volunteer.

According to Hull, it was Sheri and Bob Stid who "nagged" St. Mary's pastor until "he conceded to opening a soup kitchen."

It was a combination of forces that convinced the Stids to push for a soup kitchen. Stid said they were studying social justice issues with St. Mary's youth group in 1982 when they decided to volunteer a few weekends in the soup kitchen at Portland's St. Anthony Catholic Church. Some nuns there urged her to look for a soup kitchen need in Albany, and Stid began "noticing the poor and homeless in this area."

After recognizing the need, people from St. Mary's organized the soup kitchen in six weeks. They served their first meal on Jan. 15, 1983.

"When we first started out, we had to go up the stairs and say to people at the door, 'Please, please come in,'" Hull said.



Volunteers prepare lunch at the St. Mary's Soup Kitchen in Albany; from left to right Grace Baker, Bob Bight and George Simmons. About 150 are served at the soup kitchen each day.

"People would come in with their heads hung low, silent," she explained. "It's a humiliating experience for people to go through. We try to provide a comfortable setting for them to be in."

"That's why we don't allow their pictures to be taken, nor bureaucrats to circulate questionnaires, nor do we pray over them. That's not our function," Hull said.

"We get all ages of people here—the very young, adults, old people. 'You see,' explained Bill Jondrow, a retired man who serves in the soup kitchen every day it's open, "lack of work respects no age. There comes a point in everybody's life when they're helpless. It really helps to have a place to go where somebody cares when that happens."

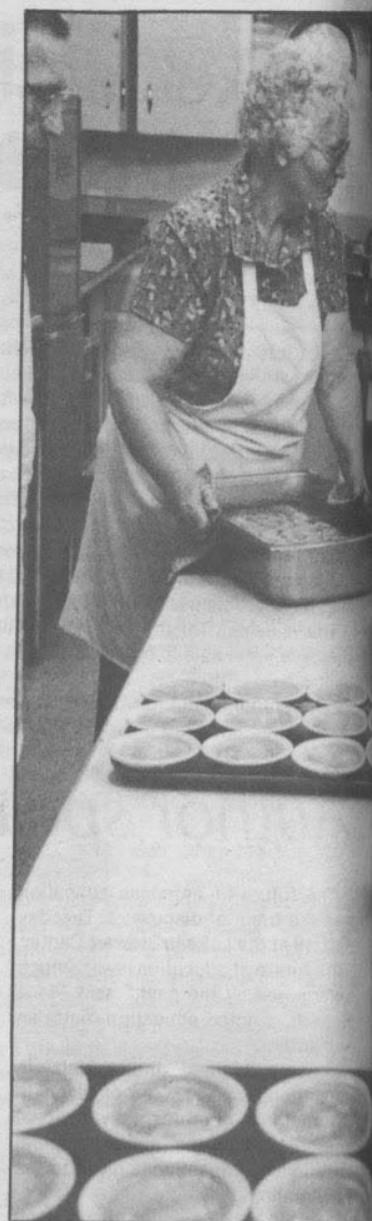
Hull feels that unemployment is a major factor contributing to the increased number of people using the soup kitchen. "People aren't finding jobs."

**St. Mary's Soup Kitchen serves meals from 5 to 6 p.m. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Transportation can be arranged by calling the soup kitchen, 926-8562, between 2 and 4 p.m. on the days meals are served. The kitchen opened last year to provide nutritious meals to the area's needy.**

According to the Oregon State Employment Division, unemployment in Linn County increased from 11.6 percent in November 1984, representing 4,460 people to 13.2 percent in December 1984, representing 5,040 people. An increase was expected by the Employment Division, which attributed it to the traditional winter slowdown in seasonal work.

Jondrow, who has counted the people eating in the soup kitchen since it opened, showed figures indicating a substantial increase in numbers of people utilizing the kitchen. In 1983, volunteers served about 117 people a day. That number had increased to about 155 people a day in 1984. Overall, 17,606 people were served in 1983 and 19,520 were fed in 1984.

His calculations for January 1985 showed a total of 1,674 people served in the 14 days the soup kitchen was open, or about 151 per day.



Stories by Ron McMullin

'You just know'

The tall, dark-haired woman was tense—nervous even.

"I really feel like I'm sticking my nose in," said Bonnie Java, an LBCC student in agriculture, minors in business, and member of St. Mary's Soup Kitchen. "Last night I had thoughts about agreeing to this interview."

She was hesitant because of the stigma applied to people who need help.

"It's hard to get my 12-year-old son to go to the soup kitchen because of the way other kids at her school treat her when they find out," explained Java.

Java believes children are not allowed to discriminate against people in need of assistance—to "blame the victim" or "blame the victim's parents" doesn't like it.

"It needs to change," she said. "I decided to show up (for the interview) because the stigma won't change if someone doesn't speak out."

So Java talked about welfare, St. Mary's Soup Kitchen, poverty, and the frustration of parenting. She began to relax as she talked about the subject.

Java started going to the soup kitchen a year ago after deciding to divorce her husband and the welfare program.

Collecting welfare benefits was a battle, she said. The workers in the welfare office made her feel like a worthless bum. "Receiving welfare was a stinging of aid. It seemed to her they didn't really care. It made her feel guilty about receiving it."

"You just know they're judging you," she said. "You just know they're judging you lacking." Java said with a smile. "I would get very angry, and several times I've been angry."

Maric McGough, who volunteers with husband Lonnie, commented on Jondrow's figures. "Meese said there's no need for soup kitchens," (Edwin Meese III, recently approved by the Senate Judiciary Committee to become U.S. Attorney General, made the remarks in 1984 while serving as an advisor to President Reagan.) "but you can see for yourself. There's a lot of hungry people."

Feeding the hungry is one of the motivations the volunteers listed for serving in the soup kitchen. Other motives included performing one's Christian duty, helping others and fulfilling the "need to serve."

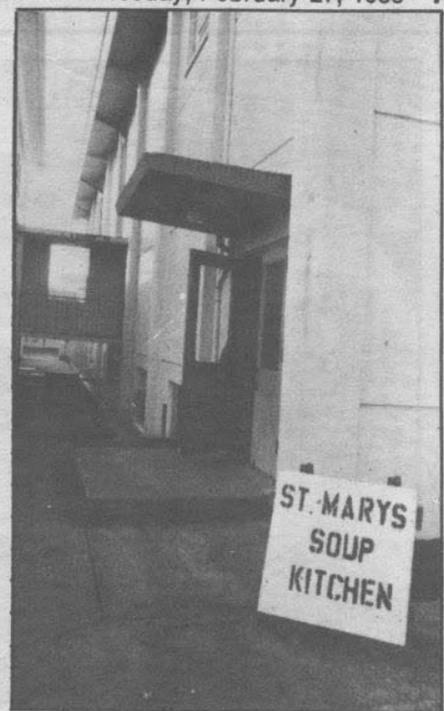
Jondrow observed that "many of our volunteers are ones we used to serve. They want to give back some of what they've received."

This was the case with Kim Armstead when she began serving, but the motivation has changed. She just enjoys the work and the social interaction. She also sees positive effects for her 7-year-old son "T.J." who works there, too.

"It really does 'T.J.' a lot of good helping Bill (Jondrow) and his son cleanup the dining area. It really makes him feel good," she said.

"T.J." added, "I work here every afternoon my mom works because I want to."

McGough echoed the response of many volunteers about the personal satisfaction she derived from working in the soup kitchen. "I feel good about serving. We would work here even if we weren't from St. Mary's. It's hard to explain the feeling you get when you're helping others."



An unobtrusive sign (top right) marks the door to St. Mary's Soup Kitchen. At bottom right, Grace Baker prepares to ladle out soup to the kitchen's patrons. At left, Baker readies bowls of fruit slices. Above, Leila Carrick bundles silverware. The soup kitchen, which celebrated its first anniversary last month, is staffed by several volunteers ranging in age from teens to senior citizens. In addition, many local churches and businesses donate food and services to help keep the kitchen open.



photos by Scott Heyndrickx

## They're judging you; student says attitudes must change

of the office crying." About a year ago I decided 'Never again! I'll live first.'"

Unskilled, responsible for three daughters and supported by her husband, Java found her options limited.

It was such a struggle to break out of the welfare system. I simply couldn't go it alone."

The soup kitchen in the basement of St. Mary's downtown Albany was one of the few options open to her.

"The first time I went to the soup kitchen, I went alone. I left the children with a friend. I didn't like the place. I didn't like getting something from others."

But she soon realized she wasn't alone.

"It also dawned on me that I was filling a purpose and getting help. I was making contributions by helping clean up, by helping the frowny man across the table smile."

And she found she was helping her children. They were seeing different lifestyles among the kitchen's patrons and becoming more perceptible of the people behind the fronts they present.

"One night a man came in wearing a turban, a beard, speaking Hebrew," Java recalled thoughtfully. "He was barefoot and it was the middle of winter. My children just kept staring at him, asking me questions about his appearance. They weren't being judgemental. I explained that sometimes people choose a different lifestyle due to personal beliefs."

The next time he came in, all of his front teeth had been knocked out by someone. He was bleeding, still barefoot. He needed a place to

stay, so I called around to help him out. I think he's staying somewhere in Corvallis now. People seem to be a little more accepting of diverse lifestyles there."

She believes the poor can play a constructive role in society, and has tried to improve the lives of other poor people by becoming an advocate for their rights.

"I used to work with legal services as a volunteer, but I didn't have time to continue. I was too busy changing my own life around to

continue trying to motivate other poor people to action. This is a real problem for the poor who want to be activists. Many poor people who become active or who would become active simply don't have the time and energy to spend trying to motivate others because they're too busy trying to transform their own lives. It's so frustrating."

She also finds materialistic people frustrating. "The hardest thing for me to accept is that my father's stereo costs more than everything I own, yet he can't loan me \$20 when I need it because

he's remodeling the kitchen in his house or something."

So she continues going to the soup kitchen where her frustrations can be temporarily forgotten and her hopes can be regenerated.

"The soup kitchen is not a closed society. They invite people in, and I would like to see more single parents come down. It would give me more people to talk to. Single parents need the support and companionship of others. It can get pretty lonely for us all alone."

## Settlemeier volunteers his time for the needy

Tom Settlemeier's philosophy can't be put on a bumpersticker, but it can be put into practice.

Settlemeier, who works at Willamette Industries' Duraflake Division in Albany, volunteers his Tuesdays to manage and cook at St. Mary's Soup Kitchen. And he sees a larger social justice issue underlying his volunteer work.

"We don't think that what brings people here is just," he said. "Our presence here is a statement, political and otherwise, against injustice. We choose to make our witness a physical one."

Settlemeier considers economic deprivation to be an injustice. "It's perpetrated by injustice that's built into the way our society makes choices," he said. "I'll give you an example of what I mean by unjust choices. Champion International's recent decision to shut down its West Coast plants because they said it's cheaper for them to run their mills in the South, where they can pay their men \$7 to \$8 an hour, was an unjust choice. They say that their responsibility is to make a profit for the corporation and their shareholders. But that responsibility goes beyond that. They're also responsible to the government for taxes, to their workers for a livelihood, and to the community for the resources and the ability to produce their products."

Although Champion is helping finance retraining of its workers and is participating in a search for a buyer for the mill, Settlemeier believes profit-motivated shut downs like this represent an injustice in society's economic system.

"Impoverished people lose because they don't have economic rights," Settlemeier continued. "They're ostracized by society. They have no power. They're segregated from the rest of society and treated differently."

"The soup kitchen helps meet the needs of at least 50 percent of the people who come here each week that might not otherwise make it. Some come out of choice, most do not. Many are isolated by loneliness in addition to poverty, and this place helps provide the social interaction they need. It's their family," Settlemeier explained.

The cornerstone that the soup kitchen rests on, according to Settlemeier, is a belief in the sanctity of life. This belief applies to both the condition of the physical body and "the quality of life that man experiences."

Each person "has the right to live in dignity a life that is meaningful. Each person has self-worth. Poverty destroys the dignity, the meaning, and the self-worth."



Photo by Sue Buhler

**Hands-on**

Pete Boyse, assistant to president Tom Gonzales, spent time Monday job-sharing with Linda Boyce, food service aide. Because Boyse was unfamiliar with the electric meat slicer, Boyce kept a watchful eye to ensure that only the roast beef was sliced.

# Employers legally liable in sexual harassment cases

By Denyse Mulligan  
Staff Writer

"The courts have said very clearly that sexual harassment constitutes discrimination—it is a form of discrimination," said Jeanne Dost, director of women's studies at OSU.

"Sexual harassment; unwanted sexual overtones; propositioning an employee in exchange for a promotion, salary raise or keeping a job; verbal abuse and graffiti which consistently denigrates women. All of these kinds of activities which harm women's productivity on the job are now against the law," Dost said.

Dost was one of the speakers on "Sexual Harassment in the Workplace," a presentation held last Thursday at the Albany Public Library. The program was sponsored by the Corvallis Chapter of the National Organization for Women.

"There is still another reason that reinforces the idea that sexual harassment is against the law," Dost continued. "The courts have said that if a woman is being sexually harassed and notifies her employer, and her employer fails to do anything about it, it is not the fellow employee who is going to be legally liable. It is going to be the employer."

Dost said it has been proven that employers have reduced sexual harassment by fifty percent or more by putting up posters, sending out letters and passing out brochures informing their employees that sexual harassment is against the law and will not be tolerated.

"Sexual harassment lowers the productivity of the entire workplace," said Dost. "Any smart employer is not going to want it to go on."

Karyle Butcher spoke about sexual harassment on the OSU campus. She is a member of the sexual harassment subcommittee and the President's Commission on the Status of Women.

Although there are a number of sexual harassment occurrences on campus, Butcher said "the students are unwilling to file formal complaints because they don't want to rock the boat."

Butcher said the commission's role is to try to create an awareness of the problem on campus and to let women know that there is help available at the university and that they are willing to act on the issue.

She said the OSU Women's Center is planning on holding a week-long program on sexual harassment this spring.

# 'Super advisors,' stiffer prerequisites recommended

By Joyce Quinnett  
Staff Writer

The committee on Assessing, Placement, and Advising (CAPA) is readying their recommendations for submission to the LBCC board of education.

The committee was formed last year to stabilize enrollment and add quality to the standard of placement.

"This is one of the best things the college has done," said Jon Carnahan, the director of admissions, registrar, and chairman of the CAPA committee. Over 400 man hours have been put into this committee since its inception.

According to Carnahan, the subcommittee must review their recommendations and these will be given to the entire faculty for their approval.

After this, the recommendations will be sent to John Keyser, vice president of instruction, for presentation before the LBCC Board of Education.

The four subcommittees of CAPA are advising, reading, writing and math.

The Advising subcommittee is headed by Blair Osterlund, LBCC counselor.

According to the recommendations made by this committee, a new category of advisors is being created. For the lack of a better name, Osterlund says it is being called "super advisors." This level will be created by reassigning faculty members. These people will be another step between the counselors

and the faculty advisors.

The "super advisors" will be similar to the head advisors at OSU, according to Osterlund.

Nationally, the dropout rate for community colleges is 60 percent. The subcommittee on advising feels that many students are dropping out because they are not getting the help they need.

"Good counseling and advising keep more students in school," says Osterlund.

Charlie Mann, LBCC instructor, is head of the reading subcommittee. This committee is recommending that a minimum reading level be established as a prerequisite for all credit classes.

The committee recommended that Osterlund do a study on the relationship between reading levels and successful completion of specific courses. July 1 is the date set for completion of the study and presentation to the board.

The writing subcommittee is chaired by Gretchen Schuette, English department chairman.

The verbal subset of the Comparative Guidance and Placement test (WEET), will be used in the initial assessment of all full-time students if all the recommendations of this committee are accepted.

Part-time students must be assessed after completion of their 25th credit. The committee feels if a student going part-time finishes 25 credits, he or she will more than likely be going for a degree.

A grade of "C" or above will be required to progress to the next higher writing class.

If all recommendations made by the writing subcommittee are adopted, a student with an unacceptable CGP score or unsuccessful completion of course work could be denied registration at LBCC.

The math subcommittee is headed by Mike Morgan, math instructor at LBCC.

A recommendation to look at all courses for math prerequisites is included in this subcommittee's package.

To keep students from "slipping through the cracks" in the present system, the new plan must be mandatory, according to the committee.

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# From teaching to tennis--Love retires from LBCC

By Jonathan Taylor  
Staff Writer

Dr. Carl Love, chairman and founder of LBCC's Metallurgy Department, will be retiring in June after 17 years at LB.

"I'm not really going to retire," he said. "I've been playing tennis for 50 years and stringing rackets as a hobby for almost as long. It's time to get closer to it."

Love plans to find a position managing a tennis resort somewhere in the western or southwestern United States, although he has not "looked seriously" yet.

In 1968, Love came to LBCC after spending three years in Pakistan as an American metals-testing technician on contract with the World Bank, which was building in the area.

"When I got back to the states, I didn't have a job at all, so I took a temporary job at Central Oregon State College and left that to come here."

"I like to move around," Love said. Each job change has served as a stepping stone to the next, and often involved a re-location.

But changing jobs has not meant changing careers until now.

"I've been in metallurgy since day one," Love said. "I've watched it change with the years and with the jobs. No two jobs ever expected from me the same application of the same skills. The field of metallurgy is so broad and diverse that you can work a lifetime in it and never get bored."

When he came to LBCC, he was named chairman of the industrial division. "There were six of us then. As things changed, I took a lateral move to chair the Metallurgy Department, and got to start it almost from scratch."

At that time, the department had seven students and little equipment. "We had pliers and a screwdriver plus a polishing stand with three felt-covered wheels."

Eldon Schaefer, the former president of LBCC, told Love that his budget would increase only with added enrollment.

But high schools, at that time were a poor source for metallurgy students, since the most serious students wished to attend four-year colleges.

"Back then, two-year schools were not considered real colleges."

So Love built the department with adult students pulled from area industries. Most new students were upgrading their skills, a few others were retraining.

"I built a slide show of sorts," Love said. "I took all the pictures, developed them and organized them for presentation. With a little cheapie recorder, I made a presentation tape, hitting the lid of a coffee can with a spoon to mark slide changes."

With a rough brochure, also of Love's making, he visited businesses promoting his program.

"It was all pretty crude, and a bit unprofessional, but it worked."

Looking back on the early development of the department, Love sounded proud of his work on a shoestring budget.

"Anyone can build an inventory if they have enough money. We have a fatigue stand in the lab that we designed and built ourselves for about \$10. In the early days of my stay here, we did a lot with very little."

Love claimed that anyone in his position might have done as much with the tools at hand but his colleague-instructor Seaton McLennan disagreed.

"That's not so. To do what he did, Dr. Love served as 10 people in one," McLennan said. "Not only photographer, writer and public speaker, but plumber, electrician, carpenter and painter."

For his greatest contribution to the school, Love cited the improvement of the rapport between the metallurgy program and local and out-of-state industry. "Our program has been pretty effective at graduating competent students who are ready for what's out there. This has caused industry to see our graduates as actively desirable rather than just acceptable."

While industry does not pay directly for the research services of the metallurgy program, they frequently make sizable donations of materials or equipment. Love called it "two fields of operation in co-operation."

Love's department is currently working on a project from the University of Oregon Oceanography Department.

"They asked us to determine if the wear on a tungsten bearing surface was excessive, considering conditions," Love explained. The problem occurred in a deep-sea instrument designed to measure current velocity. "If the problem is one of design, the instrument manufacturer may be liable for repairs or re-design costs," Love said.

Love is also working with a tennis industry request to measure and assist in developing state-of-the-art tennis strings. Nylon strings are inexpensive, but lack performance characteristics of "gut" strings, made from sheep-industry by-products.

"They want a string that sells for a nylon price but plays like a gut string. We can describe the performance profile of the strings they send us and advise changes based on what we see," Love said.

As he leaves LBCC, Love plans to serve as an advisor to the new department chairman for as long as he is needed.

"I'd like to see the department continue to improve after I'm gone. Anything I can do to help in the transition is little enough toward that end."

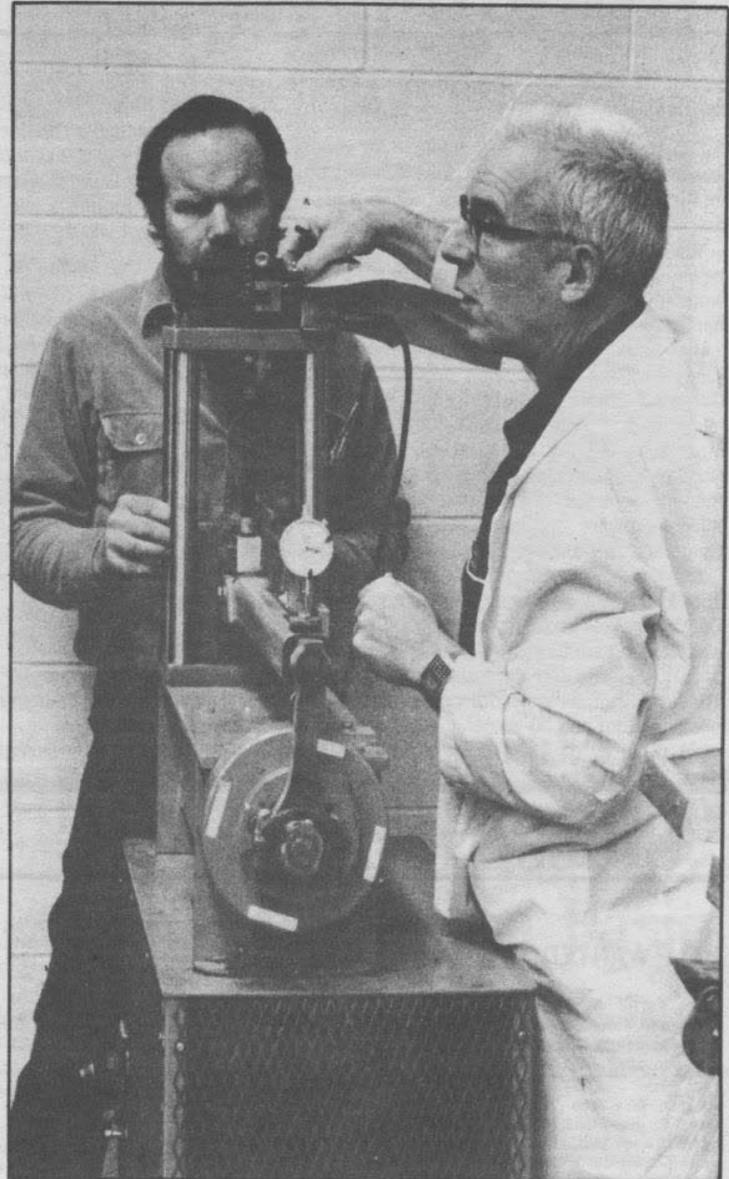


Photo by G. A. Petroccione

Seaton McLennan (left) and Dr. Carl Love demonstrate the fatigue machine designed and built for a few dollars by LBCC metallurgy students and staff. Love feels that building an equipment inventory without money was among his toughest early challenges in the metallurgy department.

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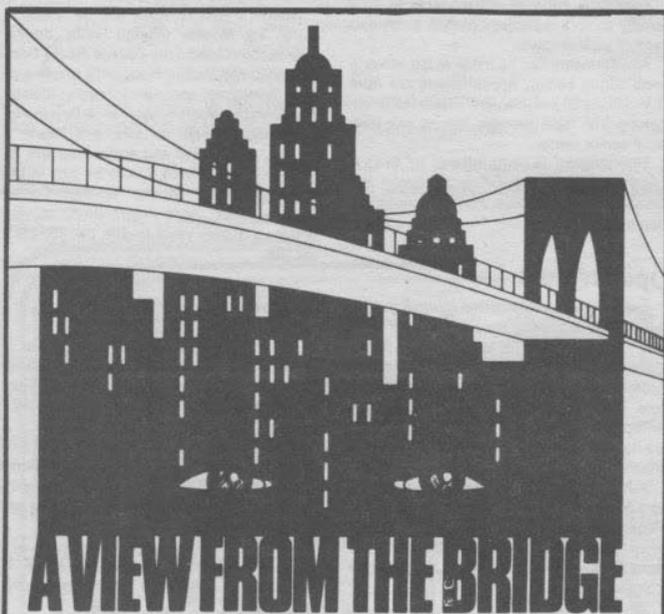
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# Extra Innings

By Robert Hood  
Sports Editor

So, it's excitement you want when you sit down to watch sports on TV. Bobby Knight throwing chairs doesn't interest you? How about Oregon State's exciting basketball team? Anything but Ralph Miller's offense, please.

Well the United States Football League has offered a new menu of sports viewing. You are tired of football after watching it all winter? We'll feast your eyes on these numbers.

Jim Kelly, football's best quarterback, tossed for 574 yards and five touchdowns on Sunday as the Houston Gamblers came back to beat Western Conference favorites Los Angeles 34-33. Kelly's 574 yards was the most tossed by any quarterback of any league. Ricky Sanders grabbed nine of those passes for 108 yards while Richard Johnson grabbed 11 for 174 yards. Altogether three receivers had over 100 yards receiving for the Gamblers. Not exciting enough?

Okay, let's talk about Bobby Hebert's 233 yards passing and four touchdowns in the Invader's 31-10 win over Denver. Or how about Brian Franco's five field goals? This was also a league record as the Bulls, in front of a crowd of 51,045, defeated defending champ Baltimore 22-14. These field goals were not chip shots either. Franco hit one 51-yarder and 50-yarder.

Portland lost but played football as it should be played, with a tough defense. The Breakers didn't allow one touchdown as linebacker Ben Nedham had seven tackles and 6-foot-230-pound Jerald Baylis chased Outlaw quarterback Doug Williams all over. The Breakers may have trouble finding a win for the first few weeks but the excitement will definitely be present.

The league is still debating on the spring and fall seasons. Harry Usher, the league's new commissioner, has said the league will stay in the spring if it doesn't have a TV contract for the fall. ABC's TV contract runs out this year and nobody has shown interest in televising fall games. I hope the league stays in the spring—it may catch on if it doesn't compete with the NFL.

I wish Marcus Dupree hadn't got hurt the first game of the season. I was really looking forward to seeing the exciting back run in Portland. Dupree has a torn collateral ligament in his left knee and could be out the rest of the season. Dupree led all rushers with 69 yards on 17 carries against the Outlaws on Saturday.

Ironically this was the same place Dupree was injured his freshman year with Oklahoma.

Before this USFL season is finished a lot of waves may be made. Remember the USFL is where football is still a game.

# Classifieds

## HELP WANTED

EASY EXTRA INCOME \$500/1,000 stuffing envelopes! Guaranteed! Rush self addressed stamped envelope, McManus Enterprise, P.O. Box 1458, Springfield, OR 97477.

Full-time jobs: Lab Tech. (Alb.), Electronic Tech./Engr. (San Fran.), Apartment Manager (Alb.), Mgmt. Trainee (Alb.), Counselor (West Coast), Nurse (Dallas), Tax preparer (Willamette Valley), Sales (Corv.), Radio salesperson (Leb.), Sales Rep. (Alb., Corv.), Cook (Corv.), Assistant Cook (Wy), Dishwasher (Wy), Head Cook (Wy), Live-In Care Taker (Alb.), Live-In Housekeeper (Alb.), Mechanic (Springfield), Cable Installer (Albany), Mason (Alb.). Part-time, temporary jobs: Graphic Artist (Corv.), Engr. Aid (Alb.), Engr. Tech. (Corv.), Data Entry (Corv.). Part-time jobs: Student Comp. Op. Trainee (Corv.), Student Comp. Op. II (Corv.), Gen. Office (Alb.), Student typist (Corv.), Data Entry (Corv.), Sales/Mgmt. (Alb.), Mktg. trainee (Willamette Valley), Counterperson (Alb.).

Counterperson (Corv.), Companion (Lewisburg), Caretaker/housekeeper (Alb.), Fast Food Worker (Corv.), Live-In Housekeeper (Alb.), Child care (Corv.), Courier (Alb.), Clean-up person (Corv.), Pizza Driver (Alb.), Housekeeper (North Alb.), Day Care Provider (Alb.), Warehouse Worker (Alb.), Auto Body Repairer (Corv.), Mason (Alb.).

## PERSONALS

Unicorn Typing Service. Reasonable rates, fast service, 7:00 a.m.-8:00 p.m., pickup and delivery available. 928-2757.

My thanks to you for that subtle acknowledgment of this Valentine's Day past. Dinner, perhaps? As Bad Finger once sang, "Will you, walk away from a fool and his money?" Howard.

Hablas Espanol? The conversational Spanish Table will meet again this Friday, Mar. 1 at noon in the NE corner of the Commons where the windows meet. All interested students and faculty are welcome. For more information, call Vera Harding, ext. 201.

Overeaters Anonymous meets Thursday noon to 1:00 in CC 135. New members are welcome.

## FOR SALE

THE BOOK BIN, now in 2 locations. Used books bought and sold, excellent stock on hand. 121 W 1st Albany, 926-6869. 351 Jackson, Corvallis, 752-0040

Avocet Used Bookstore, quality S.F., Lit., non-fict., much more! Buy-sell-trade, Mon.-Sat. 10-6. 614 SW 3rd, Corvallis. 753-4119

Welding shop, only one in town. Great potential for welding and repair. Hamby Realty, 277 N. 2nd Street, Jefferson, Oregon. Phone 327-2221

*Look to the Classifieds*

# Etcetera

## Closing weekend

The LBCC mainstage production "A View From The Bridge" closes this weekend. The Arthur Miller drama, directed by Jane Donovan, will perform this Friday and Saturday, March 1 and 2. Tickets are available at Rice's Pharmacy in Corvallis, French's Jewelers in Albany and at the LBCC College Center Office.

Also closing this Saturday is the Albany Civic Theater's comedy-drama "Crimes of the Heart." Tickets for this show are available at French's Jewelers and at the Inkwell in Corvallis.

## Greyhound

As spring break approaches, thousands of college students are anxious to swap books, exams and harsh winter climates for a few weeks of "the good life."

Whether they're off to the beaches for fun in the sun, or home to mom for some tender-loving-care, college students can travel anywhere Greyhound goes in the continental U.S. for a round-trip fare of only \$99.

Terry Underwood, Greyhound's vice president of marketing, said, "Students traditionally leave campus during spring break, and Greyhound is able to provide not just safe, reliable transportation, but a special discount price as well."

Tickets may be purchased at any Greyhound terminal or commission agency through April 15. A valid student ID card must be presented at the time of purchase.

Tickets are valid for a maximum of 15 days of travel through April 30.

For further information, students are advised to call the local Greyhound agent.

## Missing

Safeway officials announced plans to immediately implement a statewide program which will feature photographs of missing children on Safeway milk carton panels.

Consumers will begin seeing photographs of missing children on milk carton panels as soon as February 9, 1985. The missing children photographs will be printed on two Safeway brands of milk:

1) Safeway's Dairyland half gallon milk cartons

2) Safeway's Lucerne 2% milk cartons

The photographs will be on milk cartons in all 96 Safeway locations in Oregon and Southwest Washington. Safeway's effort is in conjunction with Portland's "Project Safe Child," a program coordinated by the Portland Police Department, Portland Public Schools and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children.

## Legal Services

Free legal services are available to Linn county seniors regardless of their income or type of legal problem.

Appointments can be made at the senior's local senior center. Appointments are from 9:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m. Seniors interested in obtaining free legal services should call their local senior center.

This program is being offered by Oregon Legal Services, Albany Office and Senior and Disabled Adult Services. For more information call 926-8678.

## Open tryouts

Oregon's new professional musical theater announces auditions for roles in this summer's production of "Fiddler on the Roof." Eugene Festival of Musical Theater, Inc. is a professional, non-Equity producer offering actors, singers and dancers paid positions and an opportunity to work with Artistic Director Ed Ragozzino in one of the Northwest's finest theater organizations.

Auditions are open on March 18, 19 and 20, at 6:30 p.m. at the Hull Center's Studio One in Eugene, Oregon. No one under 16 will be seen. To audition, prepare one two-minute song from a musical, opera or operatta. Accompaniment will be provided.

## Opera Review

Portland Opera will present "A Masked Ball" on March 2, 6 and 9. LBCC's Opera Guild will be taking one bus to the final performance. Departure time is 5:30 p.m. in Corvallis and 6 p.m. in Albany. The cost for the bus trip is \$12.50.

For more information about bus space, call LBCC Opera Guild coordinator Lee Valentine, 757-7865. Opera tickets are available through Portland Opera, 1530 SW 2nd Street, Portland, OR 97201, 241-1401.

## Seminars

The series of free seminars on "Human Culture: Change and Diversity" continues March 1 with guest speaker John Nance presenting "A Message from the Stone Age." The talk begins at 7 p.m. in the Alsea-Calapooia rooms. For more information, call ext. 504.

## Concert

The OSU-Corvallis Symphony Orchestra will be presenting a Bach and Handel Concert on Sunday, March 10 at 8:00 p.m. in the Austin Auditorium of the LaSells Stewart Center. The concert will feature the University Choir conducted by Constantina Tsolainou. The concert is the finale to the Handel, Scarlatti and Bach Tricentennial Celebration.

All seats for the concert are complimentary, courtesy of the OSU Department of Music. There will be limited seating so tickets are required.

For further information, contact "Stones Pianos and Organs," in Corvallis, phone: 753-5988.

## Trailways

Trailways Lines, Inc. announced that no round trip fares will exceed \$98 for persons presenting a college identification cards at the time of purchase. And students who are traveling from, and returning to Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia or West Virginia will pay no more than \$84 for their round trip tickets on Trailways.

In making the announcement Mr. Robert Buschner, vice president of marketing for Trailways stated, "The new Trailways college discount program is designed to attract students to us during the spring semester when a good portion of student travel takes place."

"The fares are only \$49 one-way or \$42 each when students buy a round trip ticket. We want to offer students a viable alternative to using their own cars for spring break trips and for travel to and from their homes," Buschner said.

According to Buschner the \$84 round trip fare being offered from eleven southern tier states is in effect through June 15, 1985 for both sale and transportation. The \$98 round trip fare being offered from all other Trailways origin points is good for sale through either April 15, 1985 or April 30, 1985 on transportation through either April 30, 1985 or May 15, 1985, depending on the state.

Students are urged to contact their local Trailways terminal or agent for specifics on the new fares.

## History Week

Women's History Week will be observed March 4-8, Monday through Friday, on the Linn-Benton Community College Albany Campus, 6500 SW Pacific Blvd., with a series of free luncheon seminars. Topics include "Comparable Worth," "Women in Developing Countries," book reviews and reader's theater. A reception and social hour will be held on Friday, March 8 from 3-4 p.m. in the Calapooia room of the College Center Building. For more information on the Women's History Week Events, call 928-2361, ext. 395.

A complete schedule follows:

Monday, March 4, Calapooia Room, 12 p.m. to 1 p.m.—Book Review by Barbara McKillip. Discussion of new biographies on Ruth Benedict, Margaret Mead, and Mary Leakey.

Tuesday, March 5, Boardrooms A & B, 12 p.m. to 1 p.m.—Reader's Theatre: an informal reading by staff, students, and community members of poetry, essays, and fiction by and about women.

Wednesday, March 6, Boardrooms A & B, 12 p.m. to 1 p.m.—Reader's Theatre: see above

Thursday, March 7, Calapooia Room, 12 p.m. to 1 p.m.—Women in Developing Countries: talk and presentation by Barbara Isely, director of Women in Development.

Friday, March 8, Calapooia Room, 12 p.m. to 1 p.m.—Discussion on the issue of comparable worth (tentative); 3 p.m. to 4 p.m.—Musical entertainment by local women singers and musicians; 4 p.m. to 5 p.m.—Reception and social hour.

All events are free and open to the public. Brown baggers are welcome.

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Don't just sit on your pot!



Photo by G. A. Petroccione

Natalia Keys returned Saturday to help the Roadrunners clinch a playoff berth in the Northwest Athletic Association of Community Colleges Conference Tournament as Linn-Benton defeated Columbia Basin 54-53. The Roadrunners will face Highline College at 2:30 p.m. on Thursday at Ellensburg, Washington.

The Roadrunners were led by Casey Cosler's 19 points and 17 rebounds on Saturday night. Kim Phillips scored 15 points, mostly from outside shots, as Linn-Benton hit two free throws with 45 seconds left to win the game.

## LB Girl's basketball team wins playoff against Columbia Basin

By Robert Hood  
Sports Editor

The Activities Center became a war zone Saturday night as Linn-Benton defeated Columbia Basin 54-53 in the opening round of the Northwest Athletic Association of Community College playoffs.

The fast-breaking Roadrunners were forced into a street fight by the much bigger Columbia Basin team and the officials, but still managed to beat them at their own game as Casey Cosler sank a pair of free throws with 45 seconds remaining to give LB the win.

With the victory the Roadrunners earn a spot at the conference championships in Ellensburg, Wash. February 28-March 3. The Roadrunners will face Highline, Washington on Thursday.

Saturday night's game started in typical LB fashion as the Roadrunners, sparked by the return of Natalia Keys, started running up and down the floor and opened up a seven point lead, 23-16, with 6:45 to go in the half.

"We should have put them away in the first half," said Roadrunner Head Coach Greg Hawk. "We were running well but they did a good job of turning the momentum around at the

end of the half."

Columbia Basin took advantage of Natalia Keys, trip to the bench with 3:48 left in the half and ran off a 14-4 scoring spurt to go into the half leading 30-27. The Roadrunners lacked outside shooting and quick passing when Keys was gone and thus the offense became stagnant.

"We didn't want Nat to do anything spectacular, we just wanted her outside jumping and her passing," said Hawk.

Linn-Benton didn't find the going any easier in the second half as Columbia Basin rolled off a 10-4 spurt to lead 40-31 with 14:34 remaining in the game. But Keys and guard Bobbi Jo Kral took over and the Roadrunners came storming back.

Keys started the show as she let loose with a bomb from the corner that caught nothing but twine. Kral then dished the ball to Cosler for a nice lay-in and foul for a three point play.

Another Keys lay-in and another nice pass from Kral to Cosler had the Roadrunners down by one at 41-42 with 11:02 remaining in the contest.

After Cosler hit another lay-in to put the Roadrunners up 43-42 Columbia Basin went to the heavy hitters to build another lead. Cheryl Covington, Columbia's designated bulldozer, came in and slowed the game down to a crawl. This was to Columbia's benefit and they fought their way back into the lead at

48-43 with 6:16 remaining.

Again the Roadrunners closed the gap as guard Kim Phillips began to get her outside shooting eye. The freshman canned two jumpers from the top of the key and with 4:51 left the Roadrunners only trailed by one 47-48.

But the see-saw affair wasn't over yet. Columbia Basin's Kristina Benham, an all tournament player last season, came through in the clutch and drilled two big baskets to put the Roadrunners down 51-47 with only 4:24 remaining. But the Roadrunners outscored Columbia 7-2 in the last three minutes as Paula Kaseburg took control of the defense and Cosler took control of the offense.

Kaseburg hit the front end of a one-and-one to put the Roadrunners down 52-53 with 1:40 left. Jill Wendland, Columbia's all-everything guard, felt the pressure of the homecourt crowd and air balled a shot with 1:25 remaining. Cosler tore down the rebound and then was fouled on the other end of the floor and converted both for the victory.

Cosler, despite being continually hacked under the basket, led all scorers with 19 points and 17 rebounds. Kim Phillips shot well from the outside and chipped in 15. Benham added 14 for Columbia as did Janet Cuppage.

ASLBCC presents a Dinner Theater production

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Rice's Pharmacy in Corvallis  
and at the College Center, LBCC



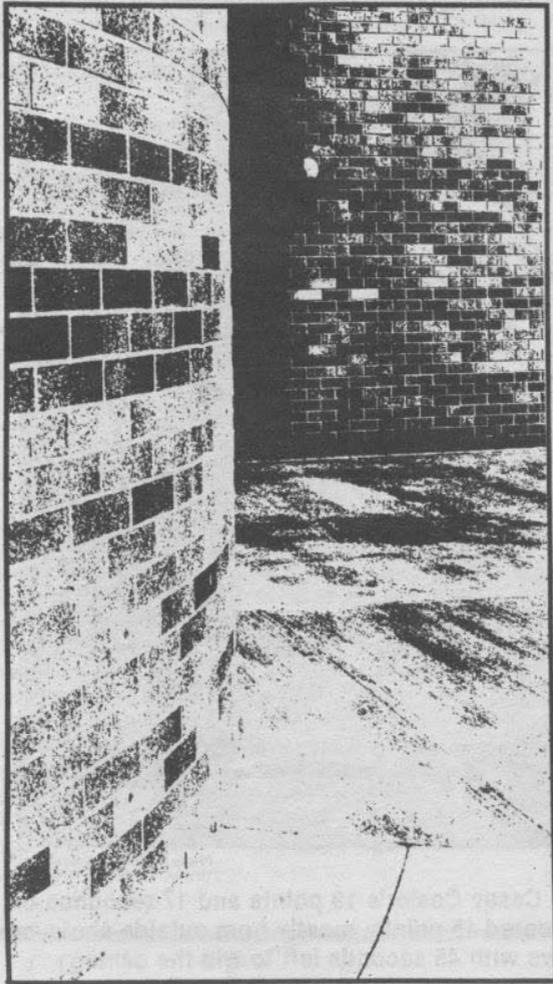
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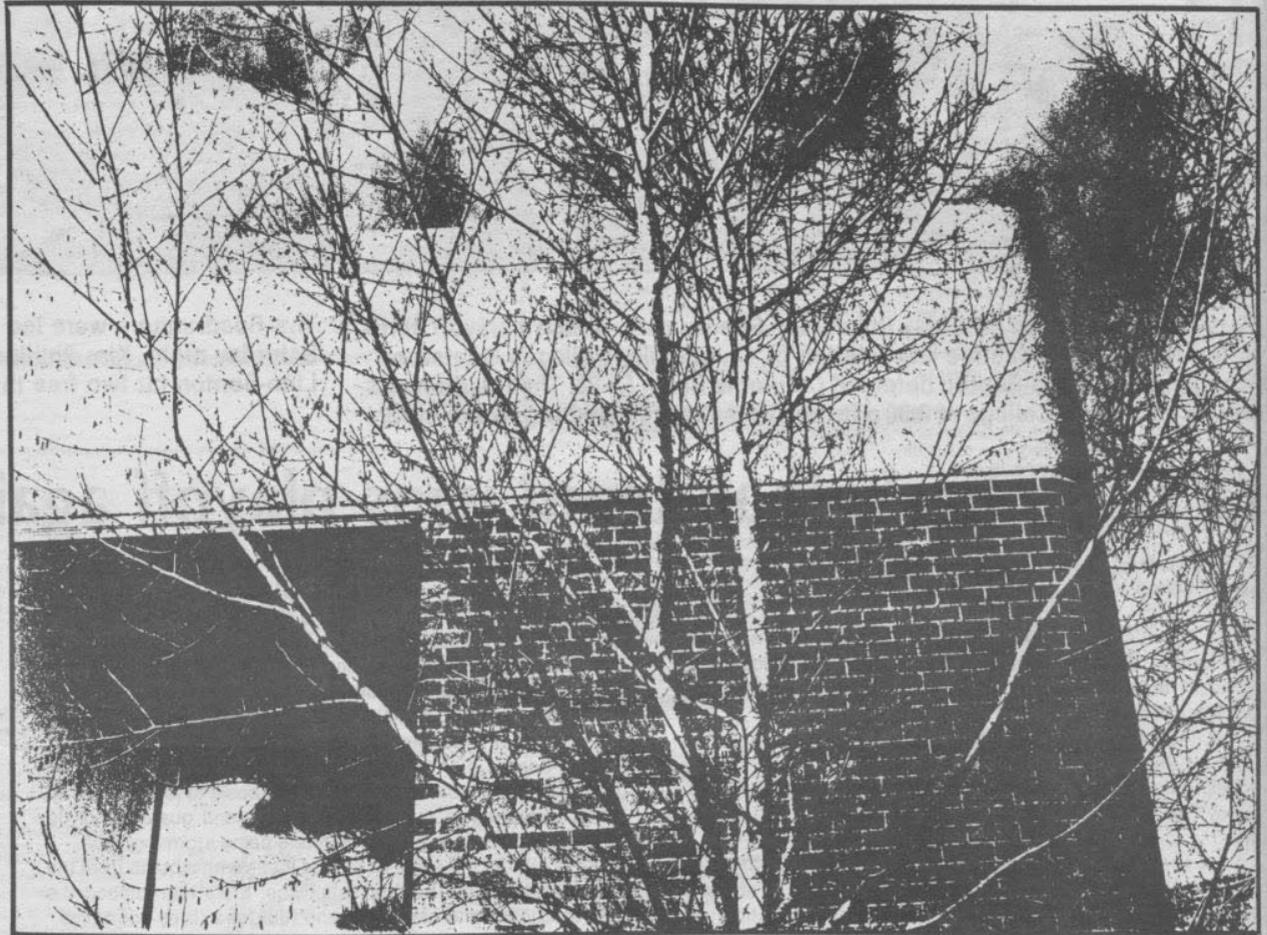
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# Altered Images

*Cliche views can capture the interest of someone who passes them every-day if they're presented in a new light. A photographic technique called posterization was used to dramatize these otherwise ordinary photographs of the LBCC campus. Doann Hamilton, Commuter darkroom technician, used a process camera to alter photographs by photo editor Pat Wappes.*



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## Perspectives

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