

Measure 3

College sighs as tax limitation dies

By Linda Hahn
Staff Writer

At midnight of election eve unofficial results pointed to defeat of Ballot Measure 3, the property tax limitation measure, by a six percent margin. With 62 percent of the ballots counted, 218,789 voted no and 202,227 were in favor.

College representatives expressed elation for the defeat but stressed that the tax structure needed revision.

Student representative Mark Nestlen said: "It's a happy evening for everyone who worked against Ballot Measure 3. It's been a long hard struggle. This has sent a message to Salem that something has to be done with the tax structure."

President Thomas Gonzales was relieved by the defeat and said, "It's an indicator that the state will have

to look at other sources of revenue than the traditional ones."

Similar sentiments were expressed by the winner of the gubernatorial race, incumbent Vic Atiyeh. He said he will send proposals to the Legislature to freeze the tax structure at its present levels.

Atiyeh said he will also take direction from voter turnout on Ballot Measure 6 and propose changes in land use planning laws.

Oregon voters returned a Republican governor to office, bucking national trends to elect Democratic governors. Atiyeh will face a Democratically controlled House and Senate.

The nuclear freeze was on the ballot in nine states, representing 10 percent of the electorate. At midnight, voters in five of the nine were in favor. This was the first time so many citizens were able to vote on a foreign policy issue.

Election Roundup

Ballot Measures

No. 1: Tax Base Amendment	Defeated 320,456-101,239
No. 2: Extend Governor's Veto	Defeated 246,899-161,198
No. 3: Property Tax Limitation	Defeated 228,768-207,671
No. 4: Self-Service Gasoline	Defeated 258,000-180,000
No. 5: Nuclear Freeze Initiative	Passed 267,000-167,000
No. 6: LCDC Repeal	Defeated 242,116-199,204

Governor of Oregon

Victor Atiyeh (Rep)	312,745
Ted Kulongoski (Dem)	176,337

U.S. House of Representatives (5th District)

Denny Smith (Rep)	34,461
Ruth McFarland (Dem)	33,639

Oregon State Senate (19th District)

Mae Yih (Dem)	13,945
Meridith Wiley (Rep)	8,820

Oregon House of Representatives (36th District)

Mike McCracken (Dem)	8,067
Joe Novak (Rep)	7,825

Note: Unofficial results as of 12:15 a.m.

Commuter

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Linn-Benton Community College Albany, Oregon 97321

Enrollment down

By Kevin Shilts
Staff Writer

The 1982 fall term enrollment is down, but state funding levels for the college will remain about the same.

Fourth week preliminary enrollment headcount showed enrollment at 8,881, 1,586 under last fall term's 10,467. But Director of Admissions and Registrar, Jon Carnahan, explained this figure will not substantially effect the amount of state funding.

The reason for this, Carnahan said, is that the major enrollment decline is in the part-time credit and non-credit classes which are not figured into the enrollment funding equation.

The state pays the college on the basis of hours generated yearly in full-time college transfer and vocational credits. This measurement, Carnahan explained, is called FTE or full-time equivalent. In the case of college transfer credits, one FTE equals 45 credit hours per year, while one vocational FTE is generated from 680 clock hours per year.

What it boils down to, Carnahan said, is despite the enrollment drops in part-time and non-credit classes, the FTE which the state pays the college by is still close to last years FTE for fall term, 1,230 to last year's 1,345. So with fall term's 15 percent overall enrollment decrease, there is only a 8.6 decrease in FTE.

One problem with the FTE, Carnahan explains, is that the state will only reimburse the college for 3,774 FTE this year when the college will be providing services for approximately 4,100-4,200 FTE. This gap of roughly 400 FTE, Carnahan said is about the same funding gap as last year.

More specifically, Carnahan pointed out enrollment trends on department levels. Data processing and culinary arts reported the largest enrollment increases, respectively. Electronics and college transfer (math, science, engineering, etc.) also indicated enrollment increases. On the other hand, Carnahan said auto body, construction, welding and community education showed enrollment declines.

Carnahan attributes four factors to the community education and other part-time credit and non-credit enrollment declines: people who are out of work no longer have any reason to upgrade their work skills, LBCC has cut class offerings and staff in this area, LBCC has cut down promotion in this area, and fees have gone up.

Related stories, page 2 and 8

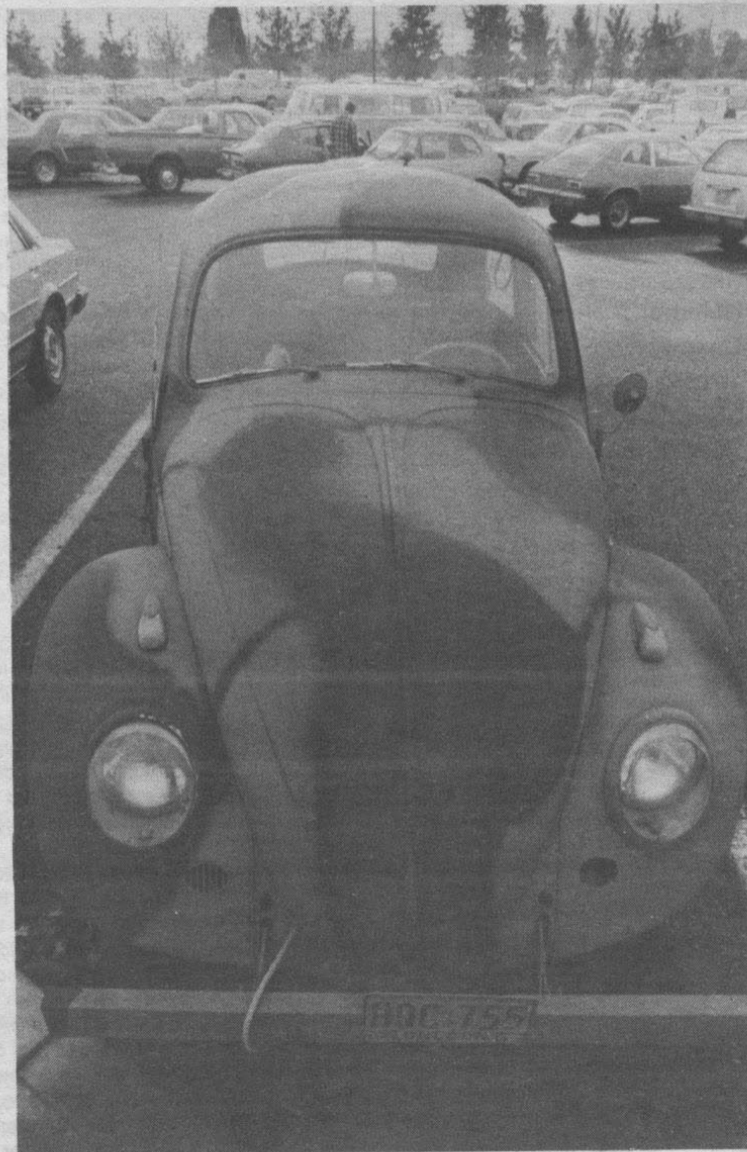


Photo by Steve Wilson

Could this have been a Halloween prank, or was it created by its owner?

22 brains found

(CPS)—Someone left a bag full of 22 human brains in the laundry room of a University of Illinois fraternity house, and no one yet knows exactly whose brains they are.

Sophomore Paul Gerding opened his laundry bag several weeks ago to find the brains where he thought his dirty clothes would be. In something of an instinctive reaction, he pitched the bag into an alley behind the Acacia fraternity house, where he lives, before calling the police.

University police investigator Charles Moore says the "case has been solved" since then, and charges have been filed against a group of students thought to be responsible for snatching the brains from a research lab and putting them in the laundry room. Moore refused to name the group.

Group members did appear before a disciplinary board last week, but no penalty has been imposed, reports John Scouffas, assistant vice chancellor of student affairs.

Scouffas adds that, in his view, the case isn't fully solved yet. The group—another fraternity, some believe—has taken responsibility for the theft and placement of the brains, but Scouffas says the individual "ring leaders are not known."

Acacia member John Holliday says Acacia has "reason to believe it was another fraternity, but it would be unfair to accuse anyone."

Holliday notes the incident occurred during a period when pledges, on their way to a special weekend, often pull pranks on their brothers. Holliday speculates pledges from another house simply chose Acacia this time.

"We're not angry. No harm was done. No one is angry, like, it's a joke."

Indeed Scouffas, Moore and Champaign Det. Gary Wright all chuckled when discussing the case.

Scouffas says the most serious aspect of the case is the theft of the brains. Officials are still unsure from which lab they were stolen. "We think they got them from our medical center."

Then "they probably dropped them in through a window" at Acacia, which Scouffas is confident won't retaliate for the stunt.

Holliday is less confident. Asked if members had plans to try to top the prank, he said they "had thought about it."

Editorial

Draft registration law safeguards U.S. liberties

In the Oct. 6 edition of the Commuter, an article appeared explaining a new piece of legislation, Senate Bill 2248, closing financial aid doors to young men after July 1, 1983 who failed to register for the draft.

The purpose of this editorial is not to argue the pros and cons of the law, but to examine the reason for the law's creation.

Not long ago, citizens were proud and felt obligated to serve their country in the armed services because they were thankful for what the country had given them. But following the Vietnam conflict, arose a generation that not only wasn't faced with the prospect of forced armed services, but also differed philosophically from their ancestors. They felt little sense of pride or duty to their country. Furthermore, they felt armed services were an infringement on their personal rights.

Personal liberties we receive as a citizen of this country are much like a loan—they are expected to be paid back. Just as a loan company cannot survive with their loans defaulting, neither can the United States survive or protect itself without its human collateral's willingness to repay what is given to them.

Indeed, much is given that we simply take for granted—freedom of press, speech and worship, and the right to own property, bear arms and assemble, fair trial and of course, the right to an education. Often that education is financed largely by state and federal financial aid.

Many of these freedoms we take for granted are still being fought for in other parts of the world.

Our post Vietnam conflict generation is very spoiled. We have grown up with a "give me" attitude. We have a warm bed, television, three good meals a day and yet we demand more.

A wise author once said that to whom much is given, much is expected in return.

Much has been given to our generation, yet until now, very little has been asked in return. Now this country and the taxpayers that support it, are asking for a return on their investment by requesting that young people register for service to their country. Former generations registered to insure that we and future generations could enjoy the same and better quality of life as they did. Such is the obligation we have to our future generations.

It is possible to hold onto one possession too tightly and lose everything. To disobey the draft registration law and hold on too tightly to our so called right not to serve in our country's armed services is to remove a brick from the wall of protection that surrounds the liberties we value so highly, and eventually lose all of those liberties.

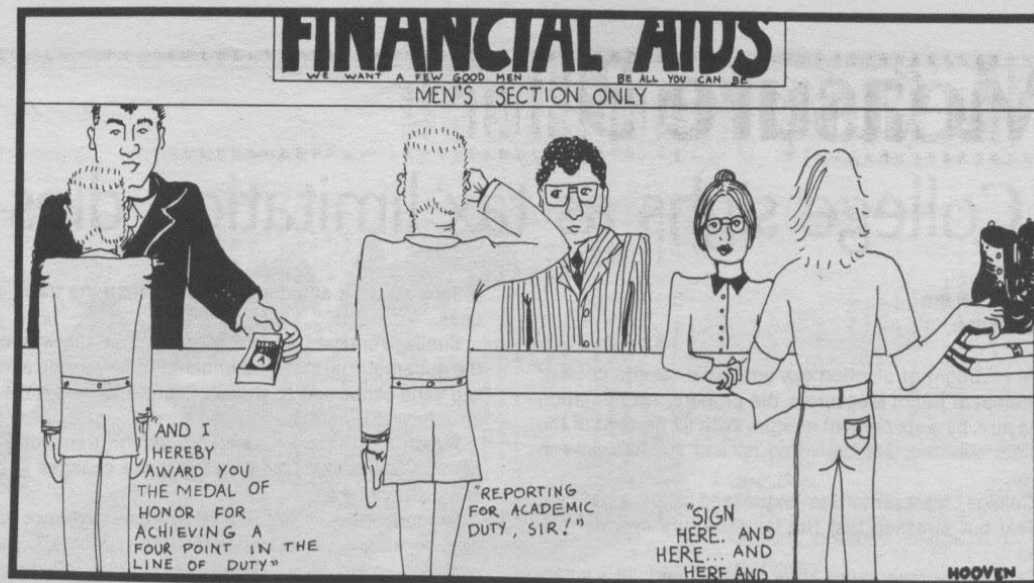
K.S.

Editor's Note: The writer of this editorial is 21 years old and registered for the draft.

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Mexican enrollment drops with peso

(CPS)—Mexican students at U.S. colleges and universities are being "severely affected" by the floundering Mexican economy and devaluation of the peso, and foreign student officers at some colleges fear many of their Mexican students won't even be able to come up with enough money to pay tuition this semester.

"A lot of people haven't been able to come back this year," says Rivas Rual, a Mexican student at the University of Texas-El Paso.

"Many of my friends just can't get the money," Rual continues. "The exchange rate from pesos to dollars used to be about 40 or 45 pesos to the dollar. Right now, on the black market, it's about 120 pesos to the dollar."

Things promise to get even worse. On Sept. 2, Mexican President Lopez-Portillo, in an effort to keep the peso from losing more value, banned exchanging pesos to dollars for purposes of studying in foreign countries.

There were some 6700 Mexican nationals enrolled in the U.S. last year, according to the Institute for International Education. Numbers for the 1982-83 school year are not yet compiled, but presumably all the Mexicans here are affected by the economic upheaval in some way.

While Rual has been able to pay tuition for this fall, he is already concerned about how he will make his remaining money stretch through the coming semester.

"I had some American money already, before the peso got so bad," he says. "But I need money to stay here. Everything has to come from my parents, but I don't want to have to borrow any more from them. I don't think that's fair to my family."

It's mainly students like Raul, who depend on assistance from their families back in Mexico, who are being hurt the worst by Mexico's economic problems. With inflation hovering at 70 percent and unemployment exceeding 40 percent, many families simply couldn't afford to send money into the U.S. even before the ban on dollar exchanges.

"The students who are coming here with support from the Mexican government aren't getting hurt that badly," says Semon Horness, director of the international student office at the University of Arizona. "It's really the middle-class students who are coming here at the sacrifice of their families who are suffering."

A day after Horness made his comment, the Mexican government cancelled all its scholarship programs, according to Paul Huntsberger at the University of New Mexico.

"We've had 30 or 40 students kicked off their scholarships," he mourns.

Huntsberger expects Mexican enrollment at New Mexico to drop by 50 percent. "We get about 25 new students each year. So far, we have 11."

At Arizona, Horness still doesn't know how many students he'll lose to devaluation. He expects he won't have the 209 Mexicans enrolled there last spring.

"It costs \$10,300 to attend the university for 12 months. When you figure in devaluation, that comes out to one million pesos."

"Unfortunately," he adds, "there's not much we can do to help them. Our system does not permit us to do much for foreign students in the way of financial aid."

"I have talked to several students who aren't sure if they'll be able to afford to come this semester," reports Carol Larotta, aid director at San Diego State. "Of course the situation with the peso isn't helping them at all. Many have money but it's tied up in pesos, and they can't afford to convert them right now."

At Texas-El Paso, where many Mexican students commute to school across the border, the situation is especially severe.

"Last fall we had nearly 700 Mexican students," says Nancy Hamilton of the university new service. "A good many students commute, so they pay

the non-resident fee of \$738. Right now, that's a lot of pesos."

To help those students, the university set up a \$10,000 loan fund, and is allowing some to defer paying tuition.

Even those with less immediate money troubles are suffering, according to Enrique Martin-Del-Cambo of the Mexican consulate in Washington D.C. "The emotional situation is difficult for all of them. There are some tensions and negative feelings because of the problems in Mexico."

Foreign student enrollment drops

By Jane Sather
Staff Writer

Seven full-time foreign students are attending LBCC this fall, decreasing from 15 that attended last year.

One reason may be due to the foreign student freeze that took place last year denying admission to all foreign student applicants.

Susan Vogt, secretary to the director of admissions, said part of the problem is that LBCC gives residents first priority which limits the amount of programs available to foreign students. This causes them to look at other schools.

Still another reason might be the tuition hike for foreign students. Tuition cost \$840 last spring which was raised to \$948 this fall.

Foreign students must meet all the admission requirements to enter LBCC. They must have official transcripts from all schools they have attended and must present a financial statement to check if they can meet basic living requirements. These are estimated to total \$7,700 per year.

Foreign students receive no financial aid and receive most of their money from their embassies or parents. Special financial hardship cases are occasionally given work permits.

Foreign students must also take a language proficiency test.

According to Vogt, most of the students who make it through admissions and the first term of school end up finishing their degree.

The predominate majors the foreign students are the engineering and associate arts programs.

The foreign student population should increase because of several openings pending due to the fulfillment of admission requirements. "We should have three or four more foreign students attending LBCC next term," Vogt added.

Letter

Instructor lauds campus newspaper

As the clouds from sludge pond controversy at last dissipate, perhaps we will begin to see more clearly that a dandy campus newspaper has emerged on this academic year's horizon.

Your staff is to be congratulated for fine photography, layout, and news coverage. The piece on the "dinosaur equipment" in our vocational programs (Oct. 13, front page) was especially well done.

For good or ill, your voice is heard. Keep your courage.

Sincerely,
Barbarajene Williams

The Chopping Block



Photo by Kevin Shilts

Dave Negrete of Corvallis browses over the magazine selection in the library.

Director says library remains strong despite budget cuts

By Craig Chapman
Staff Writer

Despite tight budget conditions, Linn-Benton Community College's library is "one of the best among Oregon community colleges," said Learning Resource Center Director Stan Ruckman.

The library's book budget is down \$5,000, from \$15,000 to \$10,000 this year. That budget has been dropping since 1979, Ruckman said, and less money, coupled with rising book costs, means buying fewer books. "We weren't able to buy things we would have," he said.

Even though the library is buying fewer books, the number of book titles added yearly has remained fairly constant, he said. The primary reason for this is gifts from individuals and other libraries.

Ruckman cited as an example a 400-book gift from the state library in Salem. He added that it was particularly nice, because the books were from the 30s, 40s and 50s and now are out of print.

"Most LBCC library books are curricular books bought on instructor request," Ruckman said. He added that no particular program has been hurt badly, because everyone equally shared the burden. Some money also is set aside for general interest reading and other books students want. Suggestions on books to buy are always welcome, he said.

The number of periodical subscriptions also has dropped, despite the \$9,500 budget being the same as last year's. "Periodicals have been hurt worse than others. Their costs are up 23 percent." Ruckman attributed this to higher postal rates and increased printing and paper costs. With fewer titles, Ruckman said, we're continually checking to see if what we get is what the students need.

An important service implemented two years ago is the inter-library loan system. This is a national computer network allowing LBCC's library to borrow books from other libraries and other libraries to obtain book loans from LBCC. The number of books LBCC borrows has remained level, while the number of books loaned has risen, Ruckman said. He added that a system is being considered that would allow state community colleges to share resource materials and, therefore, book costs.

The library's evening hours were cut at the beginning of this school year because of budget concerns. Passage of the September levy has allowed regular evening hours to be returned.

Since Ruckman came to LBCC in July 1972, he said he's seen the library collection grow from 14,000 titles to 40,000. In that 10 years, however, his staff size has stayed the same. "We were either over staffed then or we're working harder now," he said. "We've come a long way from that point."

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JOBS bites enrollment

By Kathy Bumgarner
Staff Writer

Legal Aid Services of Albany will represent or advise low income families who are having difficulties with Adult and Family Services (AFS), JOBS, or other such agencies, said Cynthia Dettman, Legal Aid representative.

In an effort to support those who feel they have been treated unfairly by the JOBS program, Legal Aid would like to hear about problems or complaints from individuals, Dettman said.

There is hope for welfare eligible parents who have been affected by the JOBS program, said Rita Lambert, director of financial aid at LBCC. She has been working closely with students who have faced changes in their lives caused by JOBS.

JOBS is a work-search program mandated by Oregon last year. Its purpose was to get people off welfare and make them self-sufficient by putting them into the work force, Lambert said.

Before the JOBS program was enforced, many welfare recipients chose to seek needed job training on their own by going back to school.

Most welfare parents attending LBCC have been single mothers with little or no previous job skills who want to get off welfare, Lambert said.

They juggled children, house, bills, transportation problems, classes, and homework, then came along JOBS.

All welfare recipients, except parents with children under three years old, were required to report for JOBS orientation and work-search.

A parent attending college was not exempt because of a broadly interpreted federal rule. If a parent was absent from their children for other than brief and infrequent periods totaling over 20 hours a month, they had to participate in JOBS, Dettman said.

"Welfare student enrollment is way down this year," said Lambert. "I have to assume it's because of the JOBS program."

Last year 120 welfare parents attended LBCC. This year there is less than half that amount, Lambert added.

When AFS began recruiting welfare recipients for the JOBS program, some of the parents had to drop out of school. Some were sanctioned but made it through summer term, Lambert said. Sanctioned means the individual is kept in the program, but does not receive personal benefits.

Those who were sanctioned had to accept drastic cuts. They lost their medical care (sanctioned parent only) and their portion of the families welfare grant.

Monthly welfare payments for a parent and one child dropped for approximately \$286 to \$85. For a parent and two children, \$338 to \$139. For a parent and three children, \$409 to \$210.

If sanctioned, a welfare recipient is ineligible for aid for three months, even if they would later change their mind and decide not to attend school, Dettman said.

Now AFS is asking for a waiver to make all family members, even children, ineligible for benefits if a parent is sanctioned, Dettman said.

If you have information or questions you may call, or write, Cynthia Dettman, Oregon Legal Aid Services, 203 W 1st street, Albany, Oregon, 97321-phone, 926-8678.

One can also contact Marcia Ohlemiller or Angela Sherbo, Multnomah County Legal Aid-phone, 224-4086.

Rita Lambert will also speak with welfare students who are concerned with JOBS or other programs affecting their attendance at LBCC.

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Health Dept. approval expected for proposed sludge dump site

By Steve Lewis
Staff Writer

State health officials are expected to recommend approval of Wah Chang's proposed radioactive waste dump at the last hearing before the Energy Facility Siting Council in Salem on Nov. 5.

In response to questions from the hearings officers, David Stewart-Smith, radiation specialist with the Oregon Health Division, has testified "Under the circumstances, the only conclusion the Health Division can come to is that there is enough concern that unrestricted release of this material may result in some adverse public health effect that it should be disposed of appropriately."

But while the facility proposed by Wah Chang is appropriate, Stewart-Smith explained, the Health Division suggested four conditions.

It recommends the clay cap which Wah Chang proposes to place over the sludges to be at least three feet thick.

It also recommends a radiation monitoring program; moving dried sludge from a 1-acre pond on the property called Arrowhead Lake to the proposed facility; and placing zoning restrictions on a 60-acre field which had 12,000 tons of sludge tilled in as a soil supplement.

Wah Chang's plan calls for combining the sludge from two existing ponds, then capping the sludges with a layer of clay and rock.

The ponds are in Millersburg, 400 feet from the Willamette River.

In concluding his testimony, Stewart-Smith said the Health Division finds itself in a dilemma. "There is nothing that is in reality risk-free. We must be sensitive to the needs of all parties involved in a case such as this by assuring the public that there are no unacceptable risks entailed in this disposal. But we must also be sensitive to our responsibility to regulate reasonably. This is a very difficult line to follow."

In earlier testimony, Stewart-Smith said that under normal conditions the health risk posed by the radiation was immeasurably low. Under the worst possible conditions the risk "is of the order of every-day life."

The study was based, in part, on the literature the Health Division has on radium.

According to the study, examples of every-day risks include driving a car and eating foods which contain preservatives.

The sludge, which was produced between 1967 and 1981, is a waste product from Wah Chang's rare metal refining operations. The process converted zircon sand into zirconium, hafnium, and niobium metals.

Zircon sand contains trace amounts of naturally occurring radioactive elements. According to company officials the waste chemicals from the process were slurried to the ponds for de-watering. As the solids settled, water was drawn off and discharged into Truax Creek.

The resulting sludge is now in a very soft gel-like stage and is expected to continue drying until it reaches a hard, gray solid condition.

The concentrations of radioactive elements in the sludge were reported by Wah Chang as: uranium, 430 parts per million; thorium, 160 parts per million; radium-226, 44 picocuries per gram; and radium-228, 18 picocuries per gram. The samples were analyzed on a dry basis.

The sludge samples that were used by Wah Chang were split with the Health Division who found radium-226 levels which averaged closer to 70 picocuries per gram.

Most of the radium in the Health Division samples was found to be in an insoluble and immobile solid form.

The health division's analysis of mobile radium in sludge water found only "an incredibly small amount of radioactivity," said Stewart-Smith. The levels were found to be only 10 picocuries per liter, which is three times lower than the health division standards for water.

Radioactivity is measured in curies. A curie is defined as the radioactivity found in one gram of radium or roughly 37 billion disintegrations per second. A picocurie is one one-trillionth of a curie.

The total amount of radium in the sludge is estimated at between 2 and 3 curies, according to the scientists at Wah Chang, and add that the amount is "quite a bit."

Most scientists warn however, that direct comparisons between quantities of different radioactive isotopes, or between different chemical forms of the same isotope, can be misleading unless the toxicity of the material is taken into consideration.

The toxicity of radium-226 is very high and consequently the standards for radium permit only extremely low concentrations of radium in water, according to Stewart-Smith.

Radium-226 is considered very toxic because it is a water soluble isotope and a "bone-seeker" which means that once ingested the radium will act like calcium and will accumulate in the bones.

If digested in sufficient amounts, the accumulation of radium in the bone tissue will result in higher risks of bone cancer, according to Stewart-Smith.

The opponents to Wah Chang's plan say more study is needed of the environmental hazards and the possible ways the radium may be naturally in the food chain.

Jack Dymond, an Oregon State University oceanography professor, has found levels of radium in a wide section of Truax Creek known as Third Lake.

The radium levels found in the mud samples are about as high as in the sludge ponds themselves. The source of the radium in Truax Creek is believed to be either from discharges resulting from Wah Chang's normal operations or from seepage from the sludge ponds.

The final oral arguments of each party in the Wah Chang case, including the Health Division, is scheduled for Nov. 5.

The two hearings officers in the case will make their recommendation to the full Energy Facility Siting Council by Nov. 22.

The council is expected to render a final decision by Dec. 15.

College Press Service

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"CHEAT IF YOU CAN JUSTIFY IT... THIS IS AN ETHICS CLASS."

Evaluations of faculty are sources of debate

By Randy Becker
Staff Writer

It is now the time of year when students get a chance to grade their instructors.

Each instructor must choose two classes to be given a form of 18 questions and a comment sheet to be used to help identify strengths and weaknesses of the instructors.

The faculty evaluations are an annual source of debate among student and staff. The form contains such questions as, "Was instructor fair in grading?" and, "Would you recommend this instructor to someone who is serious about learning?"

Most of the instructors interviewed felt fairly comfortable with the evalua-

tions, however, many said they could be improved.

Russ Gregory, a reading instructor, said he occasionally received some irrelevant responses like "I don't think Mr. Gregory should have grown a mustache." Gregory said most of his evaluations were favorable. However, whenever a student would grade him severely without commenting on why, he would wonder if it was for personal reasons.

Other instructors said they felt the evaluation system could be more oriented towards constructive criticism for teaching improvement rather than a supervisors' device for evaluation.

Students also said evaluations could be better applied in that some type of feedback on the results could be used in selecting classes or avoiding them. Other students brought up the problem of student ratings causing teachers to compete for most amusing or best comedian rather than improving their ability to educate.

What happens to the results of the evaluations?

Ken Cheney, division director for humanities and social sciences, said it would be illegal under the privacy act to release grade point averages or grade ratings of instructors from the evaluations. However, he had seen teacher ratings by students in other colleges, but was unfamiliar with the system used. Cheney also said the student evaluations were given significant consideration and that no one had been let go on the basis of the evaluations alone, but they were an important factor in hiring and firing.

The student evaluations occur once a year and nearly all instructors and supervisors interviewed urged students to write comments as well as answering the questions.

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CowPalace beauty queens turn heads of judging team



Photo by Steve Wilson

Is this my best side? Clarabell looks on as members of the LBCC Livestock Judging

Team size her up during a practice judging session on a Linn County farm.

Mobile car doctor

Corvallis repairman makes house calls for ailing autos

By Matt Howell
Staff Writer

Most doctors don't make house calls anymore, but "Doctor" Glenn Archambault will twelve hours a day. He doesn't save human lives though...he's in the business of saving automobiles.

CAR HELP, a business run by 29 year old Archambault and his wife, is the one man traveling auto shop of Corvallis. On call from sunrise till eight at night, Archambault will repair cars, trucks, tractors, and heavy equipment.

A mechanic for 12 years before starting CAR HELP, he worked for different businesses including Allis-chalmers and General Motors Tractor Division. Working at General Motors gave Archambault the idea for his unique business.

At GM he'd receive calls from farmers telling him that their big cats or tractors broke down and he would go out and repair them.

CAR HELP gets calls from all sorts; students, business people, farmers and even from people who drive emergency vehicles. Once Archambault receives a call, he finds out where the broken-down vehicle is and leaves as soon as possible.

Archambault doesn't just carry his tools and equipment in an old, beat-up truck, he travels in style. Carrying Archambault and his trade is a sleek 1940 Oldsmobile business coupe. Only one of nine licensed for business in the nation, the car holds all necessities and a library built in behind the back seat.

"The trunk's as long as a Honda Civic," said Archambault. "People can't believe it when I drive up in that beast."

Once at the scene, Archambault goes right to work, and gets the job done.

"There's probably one out of 100 cars that I can't start right at the scene. No towing is needed and the customer goes away satisfied."

One of the reasons that Archambault enjoys his business so much, is because of the satisfaction he gets from meeting his customers.

"I enjoy repairing their cars and the interest I receive from the customer. Most of them have never seen their car being repaired in person. They ask me questions, trying to learn all they can."

In business for three years, Archambault makes his living from CAR HELP. His wife is a veterinarian student at Oregon State University. At their home, a small garage has been built to help in storing tools and equipment.

Archambault's rates are \$15 per hour when going out on a call, and he usually has the parts to do the job quickly and efficiently.

"\$15 is really a cheap price compared to what you have to pay for a tow truck at 25 bucks, and shop charge for another \$25 an hour," Archambault commented. "My customers get their cars repaired right on the spot, and probably save up to \$30 or \$45."

What if in dire need, a customer calls CAR HELP and Archambault isn't home, already out on a previous call? Archambault has an answer for that; an answering service and radio beeper.

When a customer calls, and Archambault isn't home, an answering service comes on the line, giving another number to call in emergencies. Archambault will be able to answer this second call on a beeper he carries with him at all times. He won't be able to send transmissions, but the customer can give his name

and address and Archambault will be there as soon as he can.

One other aspect of CAR HELP is the knowledge and assistance Archambault can provide in helping people buy a used car.

Charging the same \$15 fee, Archambault will go with the prospective buyer and will look over the car the customer wants to buy. If Archambault gives the okay, the car won't turn out to be a lemon.

"I've had people call me four times asking me to see a car. But in the end they are always happy with the car they buy," Archambault said.

Open seven days a week, CAR HELP services are available to all Corvallis residents by dialing 929-3921.

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By Sheila Landry
Staff Writer

The nervous student stands, with hands behind his back before the judge and presents his description, "full chest, narrow behind, long legged, and smooth body."

Does the judge frown? No. He's listening intently to an LBCC student's description of a heifer.

Oral reasons like these play an important role for LBCC's Livestock Judging Team. The ability to present clear, concise evaluations of beef, sheep and swine before a professional judge is one of the most difficult tasks the team faces.

"We drink a lot of Maalox before a competition," said team member Mike Tatum, who said he was very shy before he began livestock judging. "We try to bottle our nerves into energy, to pump us up for judging. Back in the motel after the competition, we tell a lot of jokes and try to relax so we can sleep."

The coaches jokes Tatum says, are another difficulty the team has to deal with.

On the other hand the team credits coaches Bruce Moos and Jim Lucas for their support so far this season.

"You can't find better coaches anywhere," said Glenys Nichol, another team member. "They're never ending encouragement and optimism make you want to win just for them."

Despite the nerve-wracking aspects of livestock judging, the team has had a successful career since it began in 1974. Organized by students Jay Faxon and Ralph Fisher, student body president in 1974, the team was run totally by students the first two years.

Although the team won quite a few awards, they began to improve tremendously when Moos took over coaching in 1976. Lucas joined the team in 1978.

Their skills are showing this year with a first in Chico, California on Oct. 2, and a third in Fresno, California on Oct. 9. The team took another first place in Portland Oct. 15.

However, last weekend at the Grand National Livestock Show at the Cow Palace in San Francisco, the team placed seventh overall, fourth in reasons, and swine, seventh in beef and tenth in sheep.

"We had a little stiff competition," said Nestlen. Eighteen teams competed from throughout the West and Northwest. Individuals who placed were Nestlen, Nichol and Tatum.

Several opportunities are available to any qualified team member who wishes to further their education in agriculture or animal science, according to Moos.

"We've got a reputation for consistently being one of the best teams on the West Coast," Moos said. Every year students receive generous scholarships from California colleges.

Once a student has been involved in livestock judging they begin to see animals in a completely different perspective, according to Moos and Lucas.

Growth rate for size and age, largeness and tallness of body, natural muscling, and capacity for reproduction are important factors in judging beef and sheep. According to Moos, swine judging is quite a bit different. You look for a pig with alot of mass; but a minimum of fat and muscle. You want a large-framed, flexible, roomy animal which indicates good reproductive qualities.

The team must judge between two and four animals from each of the three classes of beef, sheep and swine. They must pit their skills against a professional judge with the hope of scoring fifty points by matching their choices with those of the professional. They have a chance of gaining another fifty by backing up their choices with articulate, efficiently presented oral reasons. Each student has 15 minutes to prepare and memorize their oral reasons before reciting them in front of a professional judge within two minutes.

The students gratitude for Moos and Lucas is evident on a wall plaque made by classmates in Moos' office. "Your constant humor and optimistic outlook on life will always be with us. Through you we gained valuable lessons not only in livestock judging but throughout our lives."

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Governor's intern program provides valuable training

By Pam Kuri
Staff Writer

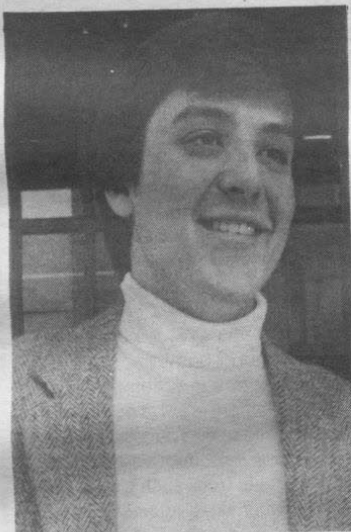
To Scott Truesdell, politics is people. As an intern for Governor Victor Atiyeh, the 20-year-old former LBCC student views government as a way he can do things for others by being involved in the governmental process.

"An internship is valuable training and an opportunity to see first-hand how government operates," Truesdell explained. "It puts the abstract into perspective."

Truesdell is in his second year at the University of Oregon (U of O) as a political science major. Also, for the last month he has been active in the Governor's Internship Program for additional credits applied towards his bachelor's degree.

He receives credit through the Community Service and Public Administration program which is only one of several cooperative education programs that grant credit for work experience.

"The internship experience is



Scott Truesdell

something I can't get from books or classes," Truesdell said.

Any qualified junior or senior enrolled in a college or university, who has a general knowledge of the government process and desires to learn more about the government at the state level can apply for an intern position, according to Truesdell. A specific major or grade point average is not required and the governor's program accepts two to five interns a term.

Truesdell's responsibilities are delegated by Paul Phillips who is in charge of the internship program and is the citizen's representative assistant for the governor.

Truesdell said he was well prepared for his duties and is only given jobs he can handle. He added, "students considering an internship should not fear the responsibility."

Truesdell is involved in the daily activities of the governor's staff, eight hours a day, three days a week. He responds to constituent inquiries on behalf of the governor or certain staff members. He also contacts agencies to get information for constituents and has prepared information for release to the press and general public.

"I'm not just emptying trash cans," Truesdell said. "I'm working as a part of the staff, one floor under Vic at the state capitol."

On certain occasions Truesdell has researched specific issues facing the governor and areas of executive appointments made by the governor and his staff. He has attended cabinet meetings and visited the Oregon State Penitentiary to discuss problems with inmates.

"The job is very challenging," Truesdell announced. Seventy-five percent of his duties are responding to phone memos that state a name, telephone number and brief explanation of the problem. He mediates between those callers and agencies in question.

Handling questions, problems, concerns and suggestions for state agencies is "a lot more than I expected," Truesdell said. "Most people have valid concerns."

For example, one caller had not received her welfare check or food stamps. Another person called to report a public employee who they felt, had treated them unfairly. Consequently, Truesdell had to contact branch managers to get the dilemmas resolved.

Regardless of the situation, Truesdell "must always be polite." This virtue was tested when a voice over the phone instructed him to tell the governor to tell Ronnie Reagan "our marines should be out of Lebanon."

This situation illustrated Truesdell's only disappointment he has experienced in his internship—not being able to satisfy callers who often expect immediate solutions to complex problems.

Responsibilities of the governor

and his staff are never ending. At one time, Truesdell questioned his ability to handle such work because he had difficulty obtaining a high school diploma.

Truesdell said that his overindulgence in hobbies—duck hunting, fishing, scuba diving and flying—diverted his attention from studies. It was his Crescent Valley High school counselor, Garland Sprick, who had faith in his potential and directed him towards college.

"My grade point average was marginal," Truesdell said. "I knew a direct jump to a university would be wrong." Therefore, Truesdell enrolled at LBCC for one year to take general requirement classes.

At LBCC Truesdell had an undeclared major, though he had strongly considered following after his father, who works for the state forestry department.

A forestry major required botany, a class Truesdell disliked. On the other

hand he also took a political science class for personal interest from Doug Clark and loved it.

"Since I decided to pursue politics, my hobbies have come to a screeching halt," Truesdell admitted. He keeps busy working summers as a firefighter for the State Department of Forestry to help fund his education.

Concerned about higher tuition and lower financial aid, Truesdell said, "Schools have valid complaints" regarding recent budget cuts. However, since his internship exposure to budgeting he concludes, "In reality the educational budget has not suffered as much as other agencies."

"The future in higher education should not be elitist; but there are people who need money to live," Truesdell said. It is difficult to budget when there are so many competing interests. "Seeing budgets handled first-hand has changed my attitude

towards how the present state government is dealing with financial stress.

"I am not being brainwashed," Truesdell claimed. "I agree with some of Ted Kulongoski's ideas on plant closures and feel they are innovative for the times." He advocates these ideas and said "the governor and his staff appreciate my opinions." He added that the staff doesn't try to involve him in Atiyeh's re-election campaign and the people are a nice bunch. They acknowledge Truesdell's student status and assist him in the learning process.

Truesdell plans to continue the process by applying for the state legislature internship this winter and spring. If accepted he can earn 25 credits.

He suggested that anyone interested in the governor's program contact Paul Phillips at the state capitol, Room 160, Salem, Oregon or call 378-4582.

Tuition increases as economy dips

By Duane Duran
Staff Writer

The first, full-time LBCC student paid \$60 per term in 1967 while 1982 full time students pay \$204 for fall term. This represents a 240 percent increase since LBCC first opened its doors.

Tuition was raised three times last year from \$168 in fall to \$180 in spring to \$192 for summer.

"There's a possibility that tuition will be increased," said Pete Boyse, assistant to the president.

The possible increase is due to the decline in state reimbursements, according to Bill Maier, director of accounting services. "What our board has done in the past is to keep an even balance of how much the state pays, how much the student pays and how much taxpayers pay," Maier said. He added that tuition increases according to what the board considers the student's fair share.

"The board of directors have continually tried to keep the tuition level below 20 percent of the total school budget. It's usually held at the 18 percent mark," explained Maier. Changes in state funding and tax levies caused

fluctuation in tuition. Also the depressed economy has increased the cost of supplies which has contributed to the tuition hikes, according to Maier.

Increases and fluctuations have been dealt with continually by the financial aid office. "Every time the budget goes up, the need for assistance increases," said Rita Lambert, financial aid director.

"The people hardest hit by tuition increases have historically been veterans and social security recipients because their programs don't compensate for the changes," said Lambert. The Pell Grant is the only financial aid program that fluctuates with the increase of the school's tuition.

Tuition has increased so much that "we're now at the cost that we used to charge out of district students," added Lambert.

Because the Pell Grant fluctuates with congress' national budget, it is the most constant form of financial aid, but this may not always be so. Lambert said that there have been years when tuition has increased and the grants decreased. She added, "Students have no guarantee that if tuition goes up there is going to be additional financial aid to meet that increase."

Costly roof repairs cause concern

By Jamie Adams
Staff Writer

All the liquid sunshine Oregon has been getting lately has been finding its way through LBCC's roof.

The roof needs to be replaced and Ray Jean, director of facilities, estimates that the cost would be a half-million dollars.

Most of the leaks in the 261,000 square foot roof occur at the covings—where the walls of the buildings and the roof meet—in such

places as the College Center. According to Jean, patching will only prolong the inevitable: having to replace the roof.

Jean said the college administration didn't plan to make any major repairs when they developed this year's budget. Although \$50,000 was set aside in a reserve fund, Jean said that is not enough to cover the cost of all the repairs.


He said that he would like to put the cost of all the repairs on a special levy and put it before the voters. According to Jean, \$1.2 million worth of

repairs need to be done to the school.

These repairs are kitchen equipment, upgrading of the rooms, overlay of the parking lot, electronic protection devices and the widening of the north and service entrances. These repairs don't include what the individual instructors might need.

Jean said that the repairs have to be done in time, if the school is to get back on its feet. He added that all the problems are surfacing at once and the school has no way to fix them all.

Jean warned, "The day of reckoning will come."



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Opinion

White's show scarred

Anyone who witnessed the amazing billiards display of Jack White last Thursday in the LBCC Recreation Room enjoyed quite a show.

White performed many exciting trick shots including his famous "Handkerchief Shot" which he has performed on ABC's Wide World of Sports. In this shot, White places the eight ball in the center of one end of the table and surrounds it with five other balls. He then covers the balls with his handkerchief and asks a student which hole he wants the eight ball to be shot.

A student picked the right corner pocket. With one flick of the wrist, White propelled the ball to its destination.

White also entertained students with his snappy remarks that were all done in good fun.

One LB student did not think that White's remarks were funny and proceeded to shoot off remarks of his own to White.

Through his rude actions, this student blemished the 11:30 event for myself as well as many other LB students.

Here, White was trying to perform his act and the student thought that he was part of the show.

The profanities that came from this student's mouth in reaction to White's "entertainment" were disgusting.

The worst part of the exchange was towards the end of the exhibition when White was about to shoot another of his outstanding trick shots. The student just happened to be standing in the way of White. White asked the student politely to move so that he could complete his shot.

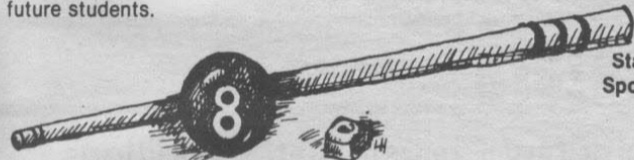
The student would not move, so White gave him a little nudge. The student then grabbed White by the tie and tried to push him around. I saw anger and rage in White's eyes. But being an entertainer and a gentleman, White controlled himself from knocking the student over the head with his \$1,000 cue stick and went on with the show.

White then stood back and lightheartedly and offered anyone in the center five dollars to punch the student. Thirty spectators volunteered. However, White felt sorry for the student and did not use any of the volunteers' services.

It's not everyday that a celebrity like Jack White entertains on campus. When a student has to resort to verbal and even physical abuse for attention then I feel sorry for that student.

If I were Jack White, I would not come back to LBCC no matter how much I were to get paid.

I want to thank this one student who probably has ruined this great event for future students.



Stan Talbott
Sports Editor

Netters end league season with win

By Stan Talbott
Staff Writer

"It was the best victory of the season," exclaimed Coach Kathy Wood on the women's volleyball team's win last Saturday.

Chemeketa was the team that the Lady Roadrunners took care of in the final league game for both squads.

Patty McGill and Theresa Bailey, two names that have been heard all year, led the way. McGill had 13 kills, 9 assists and 4 aces, which contributed immensely. Bailey came up with another fine performance with 9 kills and 9 blocks.

Woods had strong praise for the overall team effort.

"We really played our game. Our aggressive game as well as our mental alertness was the best it has been all season," Woods said.

LB won the contest in four games 15-10, 15-12, 13-15, 15-10. "we didn't let up. Even after that third game. We decided not to go five games this time," Woods said.

Although the Chemeketa match was the last league match, Woods' squad will travel to Gresham Friday to

participate in the Mt. Hood Invitational.

Sixteen teams will be competing from Oregon, Washington, and Idaho.

Woods was optimistic for this tourney and she knows that her team is ready. "We're going into it playing the best we've ever played. We've im-

proved the whole season, and we hope to show our improvement," Woods explained.

Woods pointed out that there will be a lot of tough competition in this tournament. "This is a good end of the season climax and we're going up there to have fun," Woods said.

Tickets for LBCC musical of Tolkien's "Hobbit" on sale

Tickets are available for a musical production of "The Hobbit" opening in LBCC's Takena Theatre, Nov. 19.

Tickets can be purchased at the College Center Office on campus, the Benton and East Linn centers or at French's Jewelers in Albany and Main Miniatures in Corvallis.

Prices are: \$2 for LBCC students and senior citizens, \$3 general admission and \$1 for children under 12.

The play will be presented at 8:15 p.m. Nov. 19-20. Matinees are scheduled for 3 p.m. Nov. 21 and 10 a.m. Nov. 22-24.

"The show is a visually exciting interpretation of J.R.R. Tolkien's 'The Hobbit' and some of the characters are quite scary," Director Jane Donovan said. Donovan suggests children under 8 come with an adult to provide comfort against goblins and trolls.

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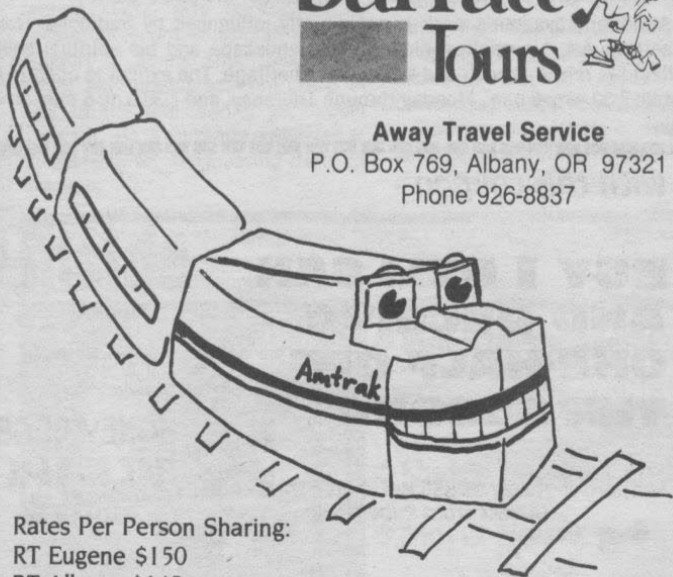
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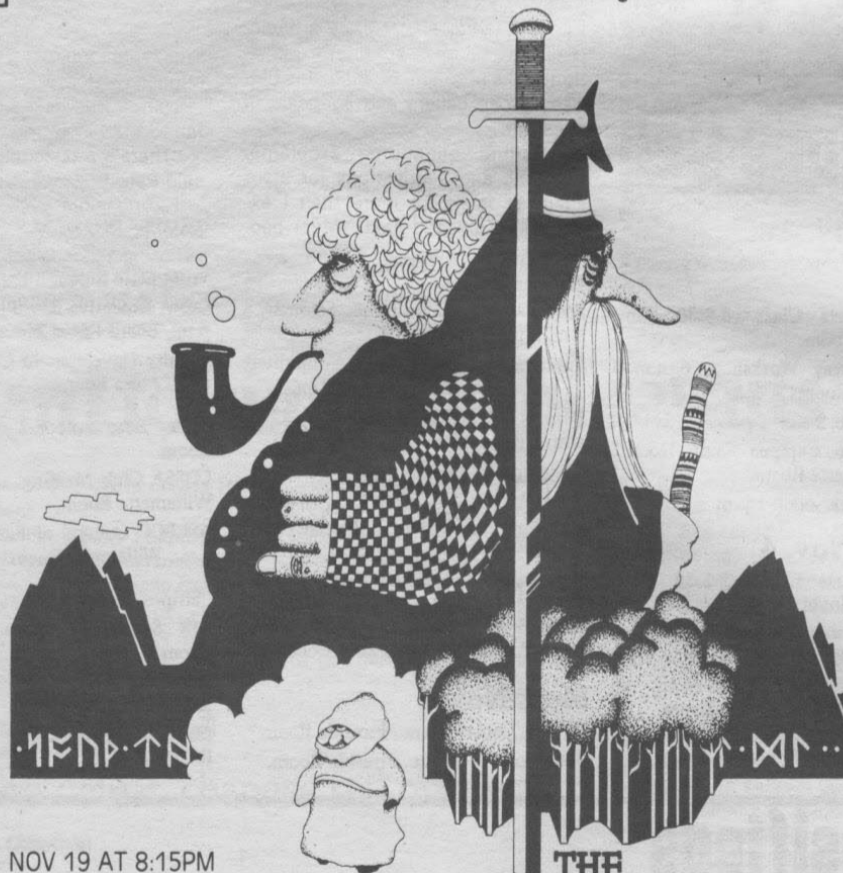
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*The textured sea provides
a second home
for those weathered faces.*

*Every crinkle by the eye
has a tale to tell us,
but still we wonder.*

*What is it
that draws them so?*

Those salty fisherman...

*Even when they know
she's too rough
they look at her longingly
while making repairs
on the last damage she's done.*

*Tying those special knots
only she knows how to undo.*

by Lauren Mack

Photo by Steve Wilson

Campus Calendar

Wed. Nov. 3

Blood Drive Sign-Up, 8 a.m.-5 p.m., CC Lobby.

Culinary Arts Class, 8-8:30 a.m., Willamette Room.

Sanitary Survey Workshop, 8 a.m.-5 p.m., Board Rooms A & B

FSA Bake Sale, 9 a.m.-1 p.m., CC Lobby.

Christians on Campus Club, Noon-1 p.m., Willamette Room.

Faculty Forum, noon-1 p.m.

Thurs. Nov. 4

Culinary Arts Class, 8-8:30 a.m., Willamette Room.

Sanitary Survey Workshop, 8 a.m.-5 p.m., Board Room A & B.

Management Council Meeting, 10 a.m.-noon, Alsea/Calapooia Room.

Marketing Committee, 4-6 p.m., Alsea Room.

Fri. Nov. 5

Culinary Arts Class, 8-8:30 a.m., Willamette Room.

Forest Industries Insurance Seminar, 8 a.m.-5 p.m., Forum 104.

Parent Education Advisory Committee, 11 a.m.-1 p.m., Willamette Room.

Forest Industries Luncheon, 11:30 a.m.-1 p.m., Alsea/Calapooia Room.

Fri.-Sat.

Sports, Women's Volleyball, Mt. Hood Invitational.

Sat. Nov. 6

Men's & women's cross country meet at Or CCAA Region 18 meet in Coos Bay.

Mon. Nov. 8

"Stripes" noon-2 p.m., Fireside Room.

"The Rose" 7-9 p.m., Fireside Room.

Tues. Nov. 9

Culinary Arts Class, 8-8:30 a.m., Willamette Room.

OSEA Executive Board Meeting, noon-1 p.m., Board Room B.

Faculty Development Committee, 9-10 a.m., Alsea Room.

"The Rose" noon-2 p.m., Fireside Room.

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

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

"Stripes" 7-9 p.m., Fireside Room.

AIB Seminar, 7-10 p.m., Calapooia Room.

Small Farm Mgmt. Class, 7-10 p.m., Willamette Room.

LBCC Board Meeting, 3-10 p.m., Board Rooms A & B.

Classifieds

PERSONALS

REDHEAD—I look for your hair and boy do I stare. You sure are attractive and tho I'm so passive, I want to say Hi, but I've been too shy. I'm still gonna try. Blue eyes. P.S.: I see you a lot in Takena.

LIVESTOCK JUDGING team: It was a great year. I really enjoyed traveling with everyone. Mark

TERRI W. and the Good Sam staff: Thank you for your kindness and consideration. 2207-2. Jim

KEN—NEED to know if I'm still the one. Hope last week was forgotten. Love you, Elaine. P.S. See you soon.

69 CAMARO—you're so sneaky... It's one of your best traits! Wonderful! '75 Malibu

"FRUMPEE" I sincerely hope you had a wonderful Halloween! Punk

CUTAWAY KID: I'm sorry I disappointed you last week. Lunatic Chick

LAMBDA: I hope you kept away from the pink elephants and the Great Pumpkin last weekend. I hope you had a happy "BOO" day, though. Lunatic Chick

CAR-MAY, hi little sis. Fun staff maynard! Spook house city! Tee hee! See ya, Big sis

RIKKI RACER, in answer to the quest. It takes about 4 cases. But I'll research it further. Ding

TIM D. You're one of a kind, I think you're tops and I'll always think very highly of you. It's too bad it had to stop, or did it? CM.

MISC.

DID YOU know? Recreation Room and Fireside Room are now open til 9 p.m. Special evening billiards discount—\$1.20 per hour for students—\$1.80 per hour non-students after 5 p.m. Free movies Mon. ? Tues. at noon and 7 p.m. in the Fireside Room, College Center.

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68 CATALINA—excellent condition, 10,000 mi. on overhauled engine. Desperately need money for college. \$1500 or best offer. 929-1180 or 757-1169.

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College enrollment rises nationally, defies trends

(CPS)—Defying predictions, college enrollment will increase as much as two percent this fall, thanks largely to an influx of part-time and older students, the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) says.

The NCES itself has been one of the most consistent predictors of dramatic decreases in college enrollments, pinning its projections to the number of 18-to-24-year-olds in the population—traditionally the prime age bracket for college enrollment.

In 1980, NCES said college enrollment would peak in 1981 at 11.7 million students, and then begin a steady decline through the 1980s.

But 1981 enrollment topped 12.3 million.

This year, NCES projects enrollment will hit 12.5 million. The agency now predicts enrollment will begin a slow descent in 1984, leveling off at around 12 million by 1990.

NCES says the main reason for the increase is a surprising upsurge in the number of older and part-time students entering college.

"The college-age population did peak in 1981, just as we predicted," explains Dr. Vance Grant, director of NCES's annual Back-To-School Forecast. "What we weren't counting on were so many older students coming back to school."

The 18-to-24-year-old group swelled to 29.5 million people last year, but will decline by half-million increments roughly every two years to 25 million by 1990, Grant says.

"Ten years ago nobody would have guessed we'd have as many older students as we do now," he explains. "So while we'll be getting fewer full-time, traditional students, that decrease will be offset by the influx of non-traditional enrollees."

He speculates that two-year colleges will get most of those students. Another recent study predicted a four-percent population boom for two-year schools this fall.

The economy and the need for more people to occupy high technology fields are probably the two main reasons for the increasing numbers of people returning to school, Grant adds.

"I think a lot of it is job-oriented," he says. "Some of it may reflect the affluence in some parts of society where people have more leisure time. And the economy and unemployment in other sectors of society are also factors. When job opportunities are not too good, people look for something that will give them an edge."

Etcetera

Community Chorale slates auditions

Solo auditions for the Community Chorale's Christmas concert will be held at Linn-Benton Community College on Nov. 2 and 9.

An accompanist will be provided, and those auditioning should include a solo from either the "Messiah" or "A Ceremony of Carols."

Auditions will be open to all singers in the area. They will be held 6:30-7:15 p.m. in room 213, Humanities and Social Sciences Building. The Chorale's Christmas performances are scheduled for Dec. 12 and 13.

Questions can be directed to Chorale Director Hal Eastburn at ext. 217.

Galleries show designs, paintings

"Shoot for the Moon," a color and design show by LBCC student Jim Kline, is on display through Wednesday, Nov. 24, in Linn-Benton Community College's Humanities Gallery.

The exhibit is open free to the public from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. weekdays in the foyer of the Humanities and Social Sciences Building.

Another exhibit on campus is "Landscapes and Interiors," oil paintings by James Lavadour, on display during November at the LBCC Library.

Although Lavadour's work is not directly influenced by traditional Native American Art, his relationship with the landscape and his spiritual beliefs reflect his mixed French and Walla Walla heritage. The exhibit is open to the public 7:30 a.m.-9 p.m., Monday through Thursday, and 7:30 a.m.-5 p.m. on Friday.

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