

Photo by Kevin Shlitz

Despite the "No wading" sign, the courtyard fountain is a popular cooling off spot for students like graphics major Chris Ribordy. See page 12.

Commuter

VOLUME 14 • NUMBER 3 • Wednesday, Oct. 13, 1982

Linn-Benton Community College • Albany, Oregon 97321

Industrial programs struggle to replace 'dinosaurs'

By Pam Kurl
Staff Writer

The Industrial/Apprenticeship Division is laden with vocational dinosaurs—training equipment so old, some local industries and even some of the instructors fear that students are not being adequately prepared for today's job market.

"Industry demands that students be experienced on modern machinery," according to Leo Mittag from Production Tool and Die in Corvallis. Leo said, "Lately we have been hiring people with hands on experience over the graduate from a two year college certificate program."

"This is mainly because LBCC and other colleges are not using computerized numerically controlled equipment. A must to gain the competitive edge in a computerized society," Mittag said. "We would consider hiring a graduate but would put them through our own training."

A representative from Barrett Bros. in Albany who hires diesel mechanics said, "We hire more people with hands on experience than those with certificates out of school because we require experience on new diesel engines."

Marv Seeman, Industrial/Apprenticeship programs director is acutely aware of his program's shortfalls and said, "Students in our program are not getting enough hands-on ex-

perience due to our lack of modern industrial equipment. The basic skills and curriculum are very good, but the problems is industry is advancing quickly. If we don't update we will fall behind."

Auto shop tuneup equipment dates 1968-69 and Welding Chairman, John

Alvin, said "In some areas my department is behind 20 years. The new tools purchased in 1972 are now being replaced by industries, therefore my 10 year old equipment is now outdated."

In 1979 diesel mechanics students came forward with grievances, saying

the expensive shop equipment was sitting idle because the college hadn't bought needed hand tools. Dave Carter, diesel mechanics department chairman said, "Since that time, diesel has been upgraded 300 percent and there have been no student complaints."

LBCC is not the only institution not able to keep up with modern industry, according to Carter.

"Nationally, all colleges are having difficulty keeping pace," he said. Carter and other Industrial/Apprenticeship instructors compiled a list of equipment needed to modernize the division. "For five years we have needed an engine running room to teach the testing of engine performance. Presently this testing is taking place in the open lab area while three other classes are being held. This process is very noisy and smoky," Carter began.

Cliff Harrison, auto body department chairman added to the shopping list. "Every year new cars come out and new equipment follows. We now use a Korek for frame straightening. This does not suffice on modern front wheel drive automobiles. We need a bench or laser system like those found in most shops to efficiently train students for the job. The bench is estimated at \$1,500 and the laser at \$20,000," he said.

Seeman said that LBCC has a great machine technicians programs, but he added, "The division needs a numerically controlled processor. This processor is integrated into machines to perform the production of a specifically defined product."

"LBCC is one out of only three colleges on the West Coast that offers

Vets must now 'report' to get benefits

By Duane Duran
Staff Writer

The Veteran's Administration is going to require all LBCC veterans using VA benefits to check in once a month beginning this fall.

This new wrinkle in the regulations governing Veterans benefits is going to make it difficult for both staff and students likewise, said Al Barrios, LBCC veteran's affairs advisor. "It's impossible for us to determine if the Vet is attending or isn't attending class," said Barrios. So students will be asked once a month to sign in or get in contact with the VA on campus to verify attendance.

The new requirement will prevent students from drawing benefits after dropping their classes. In the past this raised concern, according to Barrios. "Students sign up for classes and don't go but continue to draw benefits," he said. This new rule will make sure veterans get what the VA is paying for.

The VA is hoping to enhance education by seeing that their students attend their classes.

This regulation may take some getting used to but

veterans are reminded that the first check in dates are Oct. 18-20. The Veteran's Affairs office on campus is going to try to make this new rule fit in comfortably. "We're trying to keep all the veteran's benefits without taking anything from the other students and without creating any hassle," commented Barrios. He warned that veterans will have to sign in or lose their certification.

The new requirement may not be as bad as it sounds, said Barrios. The new monitor may prove to be as a good thing in the sense of insuring the veterans of funding down the line, for with this, the VA hopes to better tailor veteran's major programs down to exact class requirements Barrios said.

LBCC is not the only school asked to monitor student attendance for the VA. The VA is doing the same with many other schools, mainly to get a grip on expenditures.

This tightening down has also added to curriculum of counselors, requiring them to have more countability for VA benefits. "It's not bad when you get down to it. They want to make sure the money is being used," Barrios added.

Future check in dates for veterans are Nov. 15-17 and Dec. 13-15.

Continued on page 10



by
Louisa
Hooven

"JUNIOR NEVER GETS CAVITIES ANYMORE SINCE THEY STARTED ADDING SLUDGE WITH FLUORIDE TO OUR WATER. WE'RE SO PROUD OF HIS TEETH!"

State issues consumer alert warning students on Five Star Productions

A joint consumer alert has been issued by Oregon's departments of Justice and Education following numerous statewide inquiries about the business practices of a southern California company, Five Star Productions.

Consumers, primarily recent high school graduates or current seniors, report receiving postcards in the mail which describe the firm as a television production company looking for "new faces" to possibly appear in commercials and motion pictures. There is a "\$10 processing fee" requested.

Industry representatives contacted

in Los Angeles have no knowledge of Five Star Productions and indicate that this type of advance fee promotion is contrary to regular industry practices. According to the Oregon Department of Justice, new talent is not sought in this manner.

In addition, California state officials confirm that Five Star Productions is not licensed as required under established labor codes.

An active investigation is underway in California into the business practices of Five Star Productions for possible violation of the labor code which is classified as a criminal misdemeanor.

It is not known at this time how many Oregonians have received the promotional postcards, the department reported. By the volume of telephone calls and the location of individual consumers, the mailing ap-

pears to be substantial. Five Star Production materials are also being reported in California, Washington, Idaho and Montana.

The justice department urges Oregon consumers to consider these facts before reaching a decision to participate in this promotion.

Individuals who have received Five Star Production materials are requested to forward either the originals or copies to—Oregon Department of Justice, Consumer Protection and Services Section, Justice Building, Salem, Ore. 97310.

Correction

The Commuter erroneously quoted the price of a deductible in a story in last week's issue for student insurance. The correct price is \$25 per year, rather than \$15.

Letters Policy

The Commuter editorial staff encourages students, staff and community members to submit letters to the editor. Letters must be typed or written legibly and signed, with a phone number and address included. Letters should be no longer than 250 words. Editors reserve the right to edit for length. No potentially libelous or obscene material will be accepted.

Letter

Security officer answers 'Crabby'

To the Editor:

The letter to "Dear Crabby" in the Commuter, October 6, 1982 was of very serious concern to me. The situation could just as well have been a real emergency as opposed to an inconvenience.

In talking with Rich Bergeman, I learned that he called the LBCC Night Emergency Number which is the number of a local answering service. This is the usual procedure to contact Security or Maintenance personnel after normal hours. The service has both telephone and radio contact either with security of maintenance to be used as appropriate.

Obviously when away from the office as is much the case after normal hours, Security can only be contacted by radio. In this instance, for some

reason the answering service operator made no attempt at radio contact. I shall make every effort to preclude this happening in the future.

At the present time, we have a Security Officer on duty from 4:00 p.m. to midnight, Monday through Friday. We were recently funded to hire one additional ¾ time Security Officer who will work from 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., Saturday and Sunday and 12:00 midnight to 5:00 a.m., Monday and Thursday.

We are stretched rather thin, however, we conscientiously do our best and do appreciate any comment or suggestion on how we might improve our service.

Sincerely,
Earl T. Liverman, Jr.
First Aid, Safety & Security

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

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Puzzle Answer

O	D	O	R	S	C	O	T	C	U	P	
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Opinion

Oregon: Third World state?

By Larry Sult
Guest Column

Amidst the mudslinging and rhetoric of the gubernatorial campaign one issue stands out—both candidates have repeatedly discussed Oregon's unemployment and how best to attract new industry to the state.

Every time the economy slows, Oregon slips into a recession, mills close, loggers are thrown out of work, and politicians begin to discuss the issue of new industry in Oregon.

During the early Seventies, when I was living and traveling throughout Latin America, precisely the same issue arose in country after country: unemployment and attracting foreign investment and industry. The similarities between the Third World and Oregon were so striking that I decided to compare the two.

Oregon is typically characterized by the national press as a rather primitive and culturally backward area. Generally speaking, the characterization is an unfair one. Portland, Eugene and Corvallis have each recently completed cultural/conference centers. The Willamette Valley has a number of high tech industries like Tektronics, Hewlett-Packard, etc. and is often touted as a mini-Silicon Valley. Computers abound in classrooms from elementary through university level. And yet, even with these considerations, there is still an element of truth in the stereotype of the national press. Oregon shares many of the characteristics of the "underdeveloped" countries of the Third World.

Oregon's economy relies heavily on agricultural production which includes timber. This is a common economic profile in the Third World in which reliance on cash crops has led to rampant unemployment as soon as the demand for the commodity declined. This is precisely what has happened to the timber, wood products and housing industries in Oregon.

Third World countries suffer from a critical loss of highly trained or highly educated specialists who often flee to more industrialized nations where their skills will be more in demand, most often at higher wages. Certainly, Oregon is suffering a "brain drain" in which many able members of the work force are seeking employment outside the state. The depressed economy has held down or lowered wages, forcing those with marketable skills to seek work elsewhere. And let's not forget thousands of skilled workers such as loggers, millworkers, etc., who have had to move and/or retrain.

But let's return to the campaign arena where each of the contenders has spent considerable time discussing what it will take to attract industries to Oregon. From our knowledge of history it is clear what has motivated industries to move to the Third World: the promise of large profits, low wages, tax breaks or incentives, and the availability of human resources. In fact, these promises must be maintained even after the industries settle in the Third World nation or the industry might very well choose to relocate to another country which will guarantee these preconditions.

At least one thing should be clear from the history of the Third World: "development" by outside industry has its perils. "Development" often leads to reliance on and dependence to these outside industries. One would hope that Oregon and its leaders could avoid such pitfalls.

Area women organize support group

By Jane Sather
Staff Writer

Mid-Valley women numbering, with 40 members, have established the group, "Women's Networking Alliance" to provide a supportive environment for promoting the professional and personal advancement of women.

The group was formed for three main reasons, according to Judy Enns, executive chairman of the group. The group provides support, a resource bank and information on pertinent issues.

The group meets once a month for

workshops featuring panel discussions of ways women can help each other by trading skills, advice, and referrals. Activities coming up will include speakers, seminars, and a publication of a directory listing each woman and her profession.

Requirements for membership are based on one's commitment, motivation, assistance, and eagerness to be involved with the group. "All women who perceive to have or have careers now are welcome," explained Enns. Applications and more information is available from Judy Enns (757-8635) or Kathy Baker (757-2000).

Faculty forum series starts today

By Matt Howell
Staff Writer

As the problems of the world grow, so do the concerns of the faculty and staff at LBCC. A series of faculty discussion forums have been planned to talk of such diverse topics as nuclear arms race, management personnel decline, and alternatives for strikes.

Headed by John Keyser, vice president of instruction, Doug Clark, political science instructor, and Gretchen Scheutte, English instructor, the forum concept was brought about to provide a setting for the faculty

and staff to discuss relevant issues.

"This idea grew out of concern that there wasn't enough effort in bringing the faculty together to discuss issues with one another," Clark commented. "We feel a responsibility as educators in the nuclear age."

Today at noon a nuclear freeze forum launched the series off. This first discussion session has a two-fold purpose, one to open the series of forums and second to develop momentum for the campus wide program on nuclear freeze to be held, Oct. 25.



Photo by Kevin Shlts

The LBCC Livestock Judging Team displays trophies from this year's competition.

Livestock awards are adding up

By Sheila Landry
Staff Writer

With a long list of awards halfway through their season, LBCC's Advanced Livestock Judging Team show good potential for eligibility in 1982's Nationals according to coaches Bruce Moos and Jim Lucas, Animal Technology instructors.

The team placed third overall in their second competition Oct. 9 in Fresno, Calif. In spite of tough, more experienced competition they won second in hogs, third in oral reasons, fourth in beef and fourth in sheep.

The most awards ever won by a

livestock judging team were gained at the Oct. 2 opening meet in Chico, Calif. "They were the most prolific team we ever had judge. They overwhelmed the opposition and dominated the entire contest," said Moos.

They placed first team overall in Chico. Individual awards went to Bill Higgins for second individual overall, second in beef and fifth in oral reasons. Mark Nestlen was first in oral reasons, third overall, third for beef and fifth in sheep. Deena Ladrow was second in sheep and eleventh overall. Glenys Nichol was fourth in oral reasons and tenth overall.

A team of beginners judged in their first competition at Chico. They placed fifth overall with Dan Kuenzi winning second in hogs and eighth individual overall.

The advanced team of second year members will compete in Portland Oct. 15 and go on to the west coast finals Oct. 30 at San Francisco's Cow Palace. The team will qualify for the Nationals Nov. 17 in Louisville, Kentucky if they place among the top three in San Francisco.

The beginners will travel to Los Angeles County Fairgrounds for their final competition the first week of April.

Class size affects test scores

(CPS)—Students who attended larger high schools and took more basic math, science and English courses got higher scores on their college entrance exams, a recent University of Iowa study showed.

The study showed that average ACT (American College Testing Assessment) scores rose in direct relation to the size of the student's graduating class.

"Basically, we found that size does make a difference," says George Chambers, Iowa Humanities Department chairman and the study's supervisor. "But we see it as being more a function of the diversified curriculum that larger schools offer, not necessarily the quality of the teaching," he adds.

"Test scores," he found, "increase in direct proportion to the number of courses they take in traditional academic subjects such as math and science."

College admission test scores nationwide improved slightly last year. Average ACT scores for last year's freshman class rose for the second

consecutive year, and SAT (Scholastic Aptitude Test) scores held steady for the first time in 17 years.

Dept. of Education Secretary Terrel Bell, in his annual Back to School Report issued last week, saw the score changes as a beginning of an upward trend, attributing it to the setting of "rigorous standards for promotion and graduation" at the primary and secondary school levels.

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Honor roll students listed for summer

LBCC's summer term 1982 yielded 91 full-time students with a GPA of 3.33 or higher. The following is a list of those students being recognized:

From the Albany area were: Cindy Alley; Debra Anderson; Donald Anderson; Susan Bergren; Michelle Bjerke; Joann Boone; Ronald Cundiff; Micheal Dalton; James Demarsh; Mark Edwards; David Franklin; Wallace Franks; Vincent Hebert; Linda Hoby; Heidi Holling; Phyllis Holter; Samuel Hoskinson; Sandra Hoskinson; James Houston; Ross Jackson; Daren Dizer; Bonval Knight; Michael Mason; Patrick McMillan; Lorene Meston; Charles Mork; Herbert Parker; Randy Potter; Thomas Roth; Ralph Shafer; Brenda Summers; Christine Thompson; Georgeta Uhde; Timothy Wells; Lisa White; Damon Wilson; Lester Wulf.

From the Corvallis area were: Brian Davis; Edwin Deery; Eilizabeth Dicesare; David Dickmann; Tinh Dinh; Diane Eubank; James Fagan; Maamoun Faqesh; Brett Goins; Randall Hamilton; Rebecca Henry; Russell Houck; Will McClatchey; Lyle Nordstrand; Jefferey Obermeyer; Joanne Parker; Jennifer Paulson; Penny Pinard; Julie Ricks; Jeffrey Schwide; Jill Scott; Karri Spani; David Werth.

From the Lebanon area were: Robert Allen; Michael Blackburn; Steven Conrad; Robert Hasel; Mark Jordan; Dennis Lindsay; Hui Ma; Bruce Munger; Anita Schlitzkus; Robin Stalcup; Larry Summers; James Theophilus.

From the Philomath area were: Thomas Cournaya; Robin Grout; James Harrison; Lisa Hunt; Debra Mahoney; Roberta Shepard; Robert Stouder.

Other students recognized were Louis Araldi and Gayla Surmeyer of Scio; Homer Nicholson and James Scheele of Salem; James Wyant of Newport; Donald Mixell of Jefferson; Sandra Froehlich of Coeur d Alene; William Norris of Brownsville and Charles Dallmann of Alsea.

Street Beat

Wah Chang wastes raise concerns

By Jon Wittrock
Staff Writer

Low-level radioactive sludge stored close to the Willamette River should not cause concern according to Albany's largest employer, Wah Chang.

However, The Commuter's rambling reporter heard varied concerns from students and faculty about Wah Chang's request to keep a radioactive sludge dump on its Millersburg property.

Ken Elliot, a Data Processing major from Albany, said he is concerned about the long-term effects of storing the waste in a populous area. "I may move away from here, but other people who live here for 30 or 40 years may become ill with cancer because of long-term exposure. 'How low is low?' Elliot questioned about the meaning of low-level radiation.

He added that despite the fact that people may have a resistance to the waste, this resistance will eventually deteriorate.

Culinary Arts major, Don Parker from Albany said that the state has run "all kinds of tests" on the sludge and proclaimed it harmless. "From what I've read, the waste is so low in radioactivity that Washington won't even take it and they'll take anything," Parker stated. "I think there's more harm from sewage dumped in the river than potential harm from radioactive material. There's bigger and better things to worry about like transporting chemicals out on the highway. In a nutshell, I think they should leave Wah Chang alone."

Jill Porter-Eskeli, Bookstore employee said, "I disapprove of Wah Chang's plan but they will get their way; they always do." Porter-Eskeli complained about the city council, which "bends over backwards to help them (Wah Chang), probably at the expense of the people of Albany." She criticized the storage site because it's in the 500 year Willamette River flood plain and "they shouldn't store

anything that is dangerous in the flood plain."

Martin Rosenson, LBCC Anthropology instructor, is suspicious of Wah Chang's sludge-storage proposal because he said, "Wah Chang has misinformed the public before." Rosenson said, "A few years ago Wah Chang denied that they were storing radioactive wastes, which they had been doing for years. They even had the permits to store radioactive wastes. When the public found out they were storing wastes, Wah Chang was forced to admit that they had been storing the wastes and had a permit."

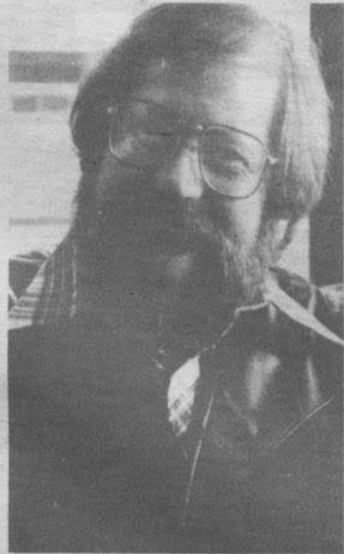
Doug Perovich, a General Studies major from Albany, said: "I don't support the present proposal because the storage area is close to a water supply which is used for agriculture. Any wastes which leak into the water supply eventually end up in the food chain and will ultimately contaminate the people who consume the products grown with the affected water." Perovich said he realized Wah Chang is a major employer and has certain civic responsibilities, but said their moral responsibilities should come first.

When Julie Fraser, a Nursing major from Albany was asked, "Why should we be subjected to radioactive waste?" she responded by saying, "If Wah Chang must produce the sludge they could find alternative uses for it so it can serve a useful purpose."

Jerry Beaver is an Environmental Science major. In response to Wah Chang's proposal, Beaver first gave some background information on Wah Chang. "Zirconium, the main mineral element produced by Wah Chang, is used for nuclear reactor containment. It was first used on the atomic submarine Nautilus. It's ironic that the production of mineral elements for the Defense Budget have radioactive waste products that pose a threat to life in the United States. Which is more of a threat to our health, safety and environment—the potential of war or the production of our defense system?" he questioned.

Point: "Why should we be subjected to radioactive waste?"

Counter-Point: "... there's more harm from sewage dumped in the river than from ... radioactive material."



Martin Rosenson



Jill Porter-Eskeli



Julie Fraser



Doug Pierovich

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Auto technology department seeks broken vehicles for students to repair

By Randy Becker
Staff Writer

The Automotive Technology Department invites students and staff to volunteer their vehicles for a variety of repair, maintenance, and general services to be done by first year mechanic students.

The types of services range from basic tune-ups to major overhauls. The work is done for the price of parts and a minimum \$5 lab fee, intended to cover class expenditures such as tool wear and breakage.

Dave Carter, department chairman said that interested students and staff should submit an application to the auto-shop office.

"Not all autos will be selected for work," Carter said. "Our first responsibility is to train students. We must choose cars on a basis of student need, however, we try to take as many cars and problems as we can."

The best cars for training are autos 1975 and newer, Carter said. But for teaching a basic understanding of mechanics sometimes older models are used.

Carter said in the 12 years he has been with the program the response from car owners has been very favorable. "We do all we can to satisfy each and every person who volunteers their vehicle," Carter said.

Although no guarantee can be

made to the length of time needed to complete a project or to the quality of work performed, Carter said that the estimates given before the job were as accurate and dependable as could be.

He appreciated people who brought their cars in and said the auto shop will always do their best to rectify any problems that car owners feel may have occurred in the shop.

The program currently has 45 students with a maximum of 16 students per instructor. Although students and staff vehicles will be given first consideration, people outside the school are welcome to apply.

Marbet charges hearings tailored to suit Wah Chang

By Steve Lewis
Staff Writer

The Teledyne Wah Chang Albany's application for a radioactive waste disposal site certificate is being rushed through channels for political reasons to the benefit of Wah Chang, according to Lloyd Marbet, attorney.

"This has got to be one of the most manipulative hearings I've ever been in," Marbet said, speaking to the Sierra Club in Corvallis.

Marbet represents an environmental conservation group called Forelaws, a Board which opposes Wah Chang's proposed disposal site.

The company is seeking a license to permanently store 120,000 cubic yards of low-level radioactive sludge at a site by the Willamette River in Millersburg, six miles north of LBCC.

The sludge is the residue left after extracting zirconium metal from zircon sand. The sand contains traces of radioactive thorium, uranium, and their decay products.

In a two-hour presentation, Marbet charged that the state is rushing the hearings to reach a decision by Dec. 15—before the next gubernatorial term of office begins in Jan. 1983.

"I have never dealt with such environmental and human abuse and it really disturbs me," he said.

Marbet, who is credited with stopping the Pebble Springs nuclear plants, questioned what influence Gov. Atiyeh has over the siting council, he said:

"... (In) 1978 when Atiyeh took office, after I had been four years in the Pebble Springs hearing, the council had heard enough testimony to where the majority of it, I believe, was ready

to make a decision against siting the Pebble Springs nuclear plants.

"And what happened was as soon as Atiyeh took office—I will never forget the next day's paper—who did Atiyeh meet with? He met with the utilities.

"What happened to the siting council, the first people he met with? He started to remove the people who were in the majority in turning down the Pebble Springs plants. It took us another four years until this year, to finally get this matter resolved, and Portland General Electric withdrew their application.

"If you don't think politics is not in this licensing proceeding, I invite you to come, and view the process for yourself, and see what's happening."

But Patty Amedeo, assistant to Governor Atiyeh, contradicted

Marbet's story. Amedeo said on Monday that the Siting Council in 1981, under then-Chairman Al Hansen, passed a resolution asking Portland General Electric to withdraw the Pebble Springs application. Hansen was appointed by Atiyeh.

A recent Attorney General's opinion concluded that the Oregon Energy Facilities Siting Council, which is hearing the Wah Chang application, must by law, reach a decision by Dec. 15.

Marbet, however, claimed that for purposes of expediency, the Attorney General considered the dump site as an "energy" instead of "nuclear" facility. By law, the siting process for a nuclear facility must take 24 months, but only six months are required for an energy facility.

The Oregon Energy Facilities Siting Council is a seven member board, appointed by the Governor, and charged with issuing permits for power plants and radioactive waste sites.

In Feb. 1982 the siting council appointed two hearings officers to preside over the Wah Chang matter. Marbet pointed out that they were not independent fact-finders.

One hearings officer is the Assistant Attorney General, who is also counsel to the Energy Facilities Siting Council. The other officer is the Director of Siting, in the Oregon Department of Energy, who, Marbet said, was a former employee of Wah Chang.

Marbet said an independent hearings officer is needed, possibly from another agency which is not connected with the matter. However, under Oregon administrative rules, the regulatory and the fact-finding roles do not need to be separated.

The hearings officers will present their findings and recommendations to the siting council by Nov. 11.

The siting council will consider the evidence introduced by the lawyers involved. Limited appearance

testimony from the general public will be considered separately.

Only the evidence from sworn witnesses introduced by the parties and subject to cross-examination may be used to determine the case. The public's input will be used as an "expression of public opinion," Marbet said. He said Wah Chang's application must show that the site meets three main standards:

* that any radioactive releases from the site be within standards adopted by the state;

* that the proposed facility will withstand a 500-year flood, as mapped by the Corps of Engineers;

* and that no alternate site exists.

The ban on all radioactive waste disposal in the State of Oregon was modified by the legislature in 1981 to allow permanent storage of some naturally occurring low-level radioactive wastes.

But, Marbet sees a dangerous precedent, should the Wah Chang sludge pond be permanently sited next to the Willamette River.

Marbet advocated disposing of the waste in Oregon and at the expense of Wah Chang, but not at the proposed site by the river. "The time has come when we need to bear responsibility for what is happening within our borders," he said.

Opposing the Wah Chang proposal doesn't mean that he is trying to endanger jobs, Marbet explained. The waste currently produced at the plant is processed to remove the radioactivity, then trucked to Hanford, Wash. The sludge from the current production work will not be affected should Wah Chang's application be denied.

The next public hearing on the Wah Chang application will be in Salem Oct. 15, starting at 8 a.m. in hearing room D of the Labor and Industries Building on the Capitol Mall.

The meeting is open to the public and anyone wishing to speak will be given an opportunity at the end of the day's hearing.

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a DESTABILIZING BUILDUP OF THE ARTS.



THE MASSIVE PROLIFERATION OF COLLEGE GRADUATES.

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COUPON

All Campus Picnic routs rain

By Linda Hahn
Staff Writer

Despite rainy weather, picnickers chowed down on hamburgers and hotdogs with all the fixings at the All Campus Picnic last Wednesday.

The affair was scheduled to take place in the courtyard. But when the weather was uncooperative, in the

true Oregonian spirit, people made the best of the indoors.

Administrators donned white chef's hats and jackets to better serve the food. "Gladly," a Corvallis band whetted appetites with renditions of old Beatles and Fleetwood Mac.

Students lingering in the Commons throughout the concert had

favorable reactions to live music during lunchtime.

Theresa Knolin, a business major, said she liked the idea. "It's a nice change of pace to have music instead of just eating and talking," she said.

Mike Stinson, welding, said the band had good balance and that he would like to see them at a night dance on campus. "They should have music in the cafeteria at least twice a

week," Stinson said.

However, some folks didn't like the loudness of the music, though they did like the idea. Sue Neuschwander, journalism major, was one. "I like music in the cafeteria but the band is too loud. It's nice that they're playing music from my era," she said.

In previous years there had been a lot of complaints about loud music during the noon hour in the com-

mons, said Blaine Nisson, student activities director. "That band would have been better in the courtyard as planned. It was pretty loud for such a small area," he said. "We'll try more if we don't get a lot of complaints."

On Nov. 17 a duo from Portland will play in the Commons and possibly another attempt to entertain the masses will be in early December with a group called "Hot Jazz."



"Gladly," a band from Corvallis, performs for the All-Campus Picnic.

Photo by Linda Hahn

Automatic student fees raise constitutional questions

(CPS)—"The case is not settled," stresses Evelyn Liebman. Liebman, head of the Rutgers-Camden campus Public Interest Research Group (PIRG), strenuously refuses to concede defeat to what she sees as an organized, national conservative attack on PIRGs. The Ralph Nader-founded network of college-based "consumer advocate groups."

But Liebman and the PIRGs at least lost the latest battle in August when a federal appeals court said PIRG's fundraising methods—Rutgers students automatically gave \$2.50 of their fees to the PIRG unless they specifically asked for a refund—raised serious constitutional questions, and asked a lower court to re-try the case.

A decision against the "checkoff system" of fundraising would "have real significance for PIRGs around the country," predicts Ed Lloyd, executive director of New Jersey PIRG. Rutgers attorney Gregory Reilly agrees "other schools would want to be guided by the court's decision" if it goes against the checkoff system.

Joseph Marshall, staff attorney for the Mid-Atlantic Legal Foundation, part of the nationwide network of conservative legal groups that frequently challenge liberal causes in court, speculates Rutgers could have to refund as much as \$1.5 million to

current and past students if it loses.

"I imagine that administrators out in Wisconsin or elsewhere would have to look at that," Marshall notes. "I'd think that would stop a lot of PIRG organizing."

Such talk convinces Liebman that his is part of an organized conservative assault on PIRGs.

"We feel (the lawsuit) was more than just the three students who sued," Liebman says.

Three Rutgers students sued in September, 1979, soon after the Camden chapter refused to fund one of the student's proposed "pro-life study." They charged the university made contributing to PIRG a virtual requirement for registration even though the group was primarily "ideological," not educational.

A lower court ruled against the students last summer, but the Third Circuit Court of Appeals in August said the lower court failed to establish the facts in the case before ruling. A new trial will be scheduled soon.

Marshall denies any conservative plot against PIRGs in general. While no admirer of the groups, Marshall contends "the fundraising mechanism would be just as improper if it were going to a conservative group."

Mid-Atlantic was too small to lead a nationwide attack when the case was filed in 1979, he says. "If (brewer and funder of right-wing causes) Joe Coors would have wanted to do it, he probably would have hired a couple of the brightest people around and told them to go crazy."

Marshall also questions if the time is right for an assault on PIRGs. "I wonder if 1982 in America is the best climate for a sudden re-examination of PIRG."

Directed or not, it is happening. Many PIRG chapters have been suffering from apathy and losses of their checkoff funding systems over the last four years.

In just the last year, the University of Massachusetts, Mankato State University and Washington University in St. Louis have all eliminated "negative checkoff" systems similar to Rutgers.

In those cases, the universities wanted PIRGs to switch to "positive checkoff" systems, in which students must specifically check a box on their registration forms in order to contribute to PIRG. All three PIRG chapters refused.

Two folded soon thereafter. The UMass PIRG is now suing to have its negative checkoff system restored.

High technology takes over campuses

(CPS)—College planners in at least nine states are planning to become the Silicon Valleys of wherever they happen to be.

Indeed, while their students are indulging video game fads, an astoundingly diverse set of administrators are indulging in plans to emulate the success of schools in the computer company-dominated "Silicon Valley" of northern California, and the research campuses of Massachusetts.

Those schools have built profitable relationships with nearby computer companies, which help campus high-tech research, and then hire many of the school's graduates.

Among those campuses that have recently announced ambitious plans to emulate schools with high tech programs are The University of New Mexico, North Carolina, and the University of Denver.

Massachusetts, Virginia, Mississippi, Missouri and Arizona campus planners are all working on projects that would draw more high-tech businesses to depressed areas by making area campuses into manpower and research pools.

"What's happening is that a number of universities are creating arrangements with high tech industries," said Dr. W. Edward Leare of the American Society for Engineering Education.

"This new linking," added Michael Berrier of the American Association

for State Colleges and Universities, "is very productive."

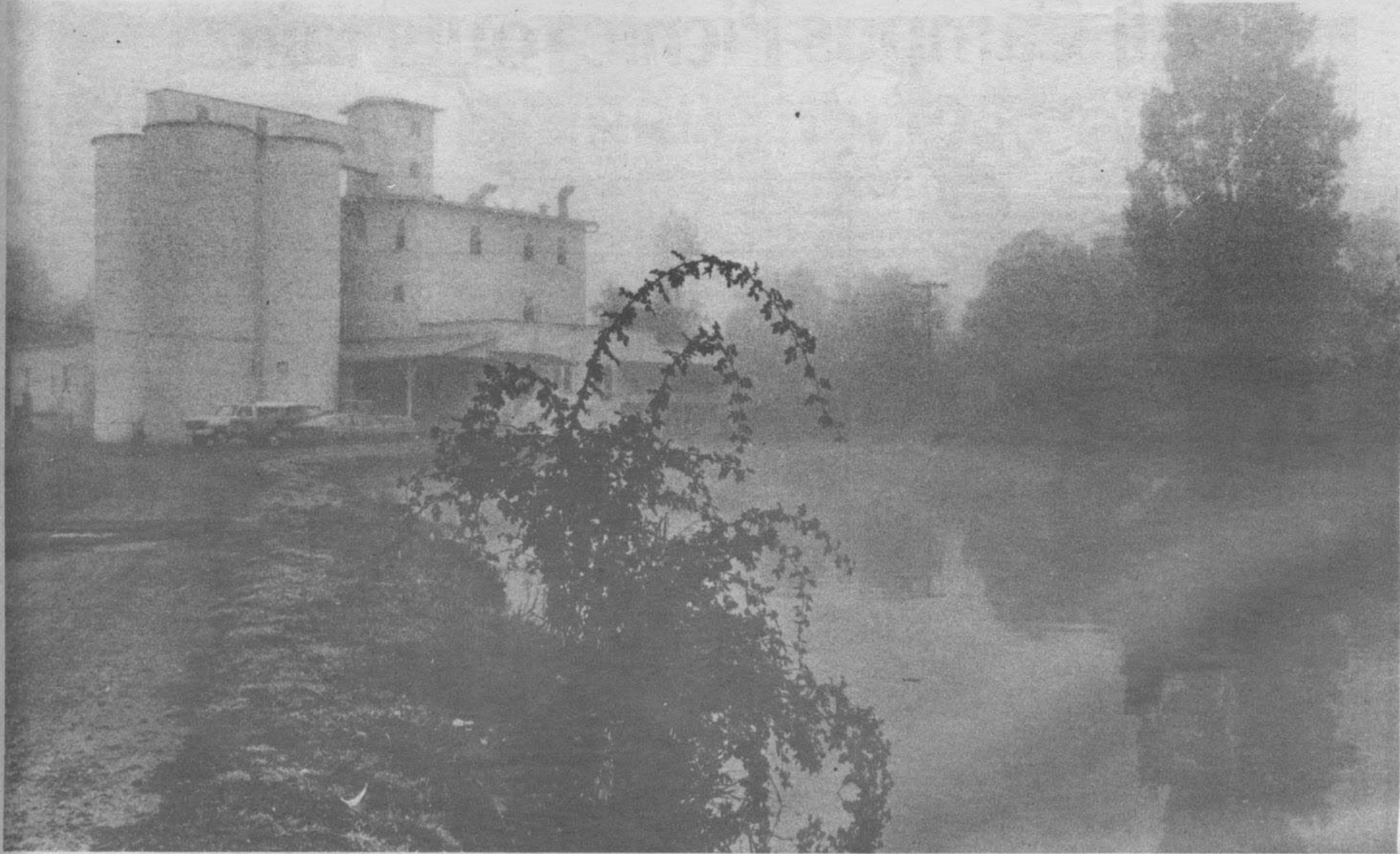
Berrier liked tying colleges to local economies, and believe "state governments are willing to put more money into the universities in areas that will produce engineers, programmers and scientists to fuel high tech industries."

But others fret about unhealthy corporate sway over campuses, established by the huge amounts of money that the private concerns can pump into academic programs.

They also worry that liberal arts programs will be allowed to fall into disrepair, and that, with Silicon Valleys in every conceivable part of the country, some colleges could end up producing highly-specialized graduates who couldn't find jobs if computer industries should ever hit an economic bump.

"What I'm really worried about are the students," Bret Hornback, an English professor at the University of Michigan, said. "A university dedicated to robotics could very easily turn out students who are robots."

"That's definitely a danger," agreed Linda C. Mahan, president of the Association for Humanistic Education and Development. "The long-range impact of high technology on higher education can't be ignored. I'm all for schools re-gearing to take advantage of new technology and new tools, but let's balance that with a good liberal arts education."



Photos by Kevin Shilts

Back roads

Historic mill churns on Calapooia

By Kevin Shilts
Staff Writer

Fog hung heavy over the calm water of the Calapooia River on a crisp fall morning. A small duck cuddled up against a wild rose bush along the river bank. But the silence normally associated with such a scene is replaced instead by the constant roar and hum of water turbines.

Upon approach, a giant white structure emerges from the fog spanning the river like a two-story covered bridge.

One would not expect to find a water powered grain mill while driving the backroads of the Willamette Valley, but there is. Boston Mill lies seven miles south of LBCC on Route 99E one and one half miles south of Shedd on Boston Mill Drive.

Boston Mill was built in 1858 by Richard Finlay to serve as a supply center for early settlers and miners traveling from the Willamette Valley to the California gold fields, says a Linn County Historical Marker. It was also the site of Boston, Oregon, a town that sprung up in anticipation of the Willamette Valley to California migration route that had been promised to go through the town, said Rusty Gorman, a Corvallis businessman and expert on the mill. However, the route was moved one and one half miles



A small lake on the Calapooia River (top), created by the mill, makes a peaceful foreground for the mill's front. A warehouse doorway (above) frames the rear of the mill.

to the west and the town moved with it and is known today as Shedd. Boston was in existence for 20 years. At its peak the town had a blacksmith shop, saloon and a general store.

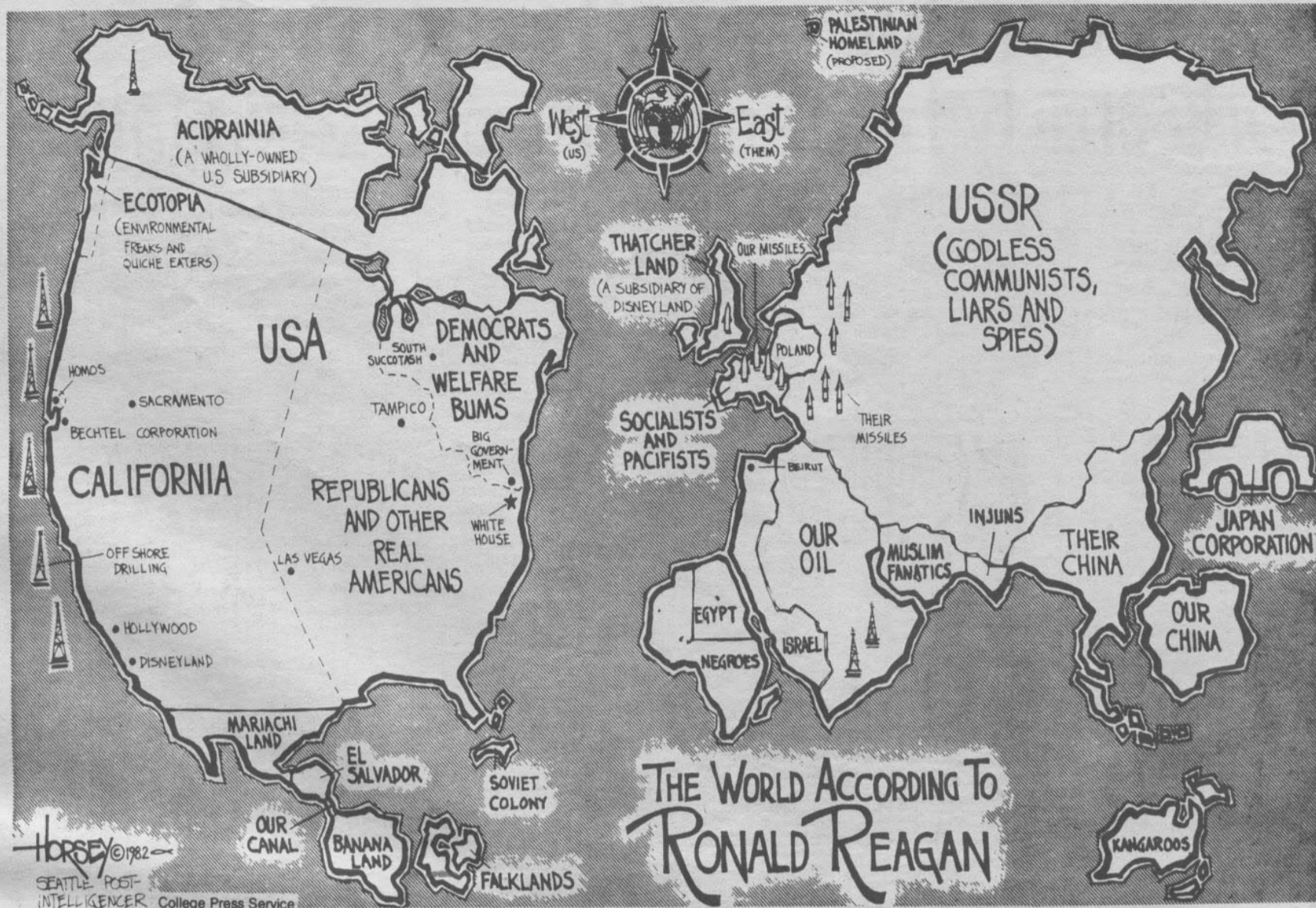
A change in ownership caused a change in name and the once Boston Mill is now known as Thompson Mill.

According to Gorman, Thompson Mill is now the oldest hydropowered grist mill west of the Rocky Mountains. It has been operating continuously since 1862.

The mill is open weekdays 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. and Saturdays 7 a.m. to noon. But Mary Jo Chapman, the mill's office manager, explains that visitors are only allowed to tour the grounds of the mill and only during business hours.

Inside tours of the mill's turn-of-the-century engineering and hand-hewn architecture must be arranged through Gorman. Gorman said he conducts tours every third Saturday of each month by appointment only and the cost is \$4 per person. The money goes toward the preservation of the mill. Gorman can be contacted by calling 758-1300.

For those who wish just to explore the grounds there is opportunity to picnic, fish or just take pictures of the river, a rooster perched on a feedbag, the old buildings or just the beautiful fall colors of the Valley.



Reports of financial aid cuts misleading

U.S. Department of Education Guest Column

Newspaper, radio, and television reports of substantial cuts in Federal financial aid to college students have triggered a barrage of phone calls to the U.S. Department of Education in Washington, D.C.

Callers, both students and parents, are often confused by misleading or incomplete information. Many have expressed fear that the government has let them down; that college is no longer affordable.

It is true that student financial assistant programs have undergone considerable change in the past two years. There have been some reductions. Most of the changes, however, reflect an effort to return the aid programs to their original purpose, which was to help students cover the cost of a college education—not to carry the whole burden. A successful return to original intent will help ensure the survival of these aid programs for future students.

Federal financial assistance is divided into three categories. "Grants" are awards of money that do not have to be paid back. "Loans" are borrowed money which a student must repay with interest. "Work-Study" provides the chance to work and earn money to off-set college costs while attending classes.

The **Pell Grant Program** is one of the best known of the Federal student aid programs. Formerly called the Basic Educational Opportunity Grant, Pell is often the first source of aid in a package which may be composed of other Federal and non-Federal sources. In the 1982-83 school year, 2.55 million students share \$2,279,040,000 in Pell Grants.

The U.S. Department of Education uses a standard formula to determine who qualifies for Pell Grants. Students should contact the college financial aid office to apply on the free

"Application for Federal Student Aid" (FAF form). This is the form used for all Federal student aid programs. The Department guarantees that each participating school will receive the money it needs to pay Pell Grants to eligible students.

The **Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant** provides another mechanism for making awards to students. SEOG is different from the Pell Grant in that it is managed by the financial aid administrator of each participating college. Each school receives a set amount of money from the Department and when that money is gone, there are no more SEOG funds for the year.

In 1982-83 the Department of Education will provide 440,000 students with \$278,400,000 in Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants. Students will get up to \$2,000 a year under this program.

Grant programs are designed to help the most needy students get a college education. The Pell Grant, in particular, is targeted to help those students whose families earn less than \$12,000 per year. Grant aid is not meant to cover all college costs but is expected to be combined with a reasonable contribution from the student's family, loans, private scholarships, and work.

Another type of student financial assistance is the **College Work-Study Program**. Designed to provide on- or off-campus jobs for undergraduate and graduate students who need financial assistance, Work-Study is usually managed by the college financial aid administrator. Some 950,000 students will receive \$528 million under this program in 1982-83.

A great deal of publicity has been generated lately on Federal student loans, particularly the **National Direct Student Loan Program**.

Although not all colleges participate in the NDSL program, 3,340 of them do. This program makes available low interest (5 percent) loans that students must begin repaying six months after completing school (either by graduating, leaving, or dropping below half-time status). Up to 10 years is allowed to repay the loan. Application is made to a school's financial aid administrator who manages the loan funds. The fund is a revolving account, designed to allow a school to continually make new loans as existing loans are repaid. About 800,000 students will receive NDSLs in 1982-83; 10,000 more than in 1981-82.

Recently, Secretary of Education T.H. Bell signed a regulation which provides incentives for an institution to reduce the default rate of its NDSL program fund. A college which has a default rate over 25 percent is asked to turn responsibility for collecting the debt over to the Federal government. If an institution is not prepared to do this, and the default rate remains 25 percent or more, the Federal government will cut off NDSL funding.

The **Guaranteed Student Loan Program**, much in the news lately, makes available low interest loans to students, with the Federal government paying the interest while a student is in school. These loans are made by a lender (such as a bank, credit union, or savings and loan association) and insured by either the Federal government or a State Guarantee Agency. This, the largest student aid program, will make available over \$9.5 billion in loans during the 1982-83 school year.

Undergraduate students can borrow up to \$2,500 a year and graduate students can borrow up to \$5,000 under GSL. The total debt an undergraduate can carry is \$12,500. For graduate or professional study this figure is

\$25,000. A student borrower whose family income is less than \$30,000 automatically qualifies for an interest-subsidized loan. Students whose family income exceeds \$30,000 may still be eligible for GSL interest benefits if the college's financial aid administrator determines that the student has demonstrated financial need.

A new loan program started in 1981, called the **Auxiliary Loan (or PLUS) Program**, allows parents, independent students, and graduate students to borrow up to \$3,000 a year. There is no income cut off for eligibility. The interest on PLUS loans will be lowered from 14 to 12 percent sometime in October as a result of lower average U.S. Treasury bill interest rates.

As the economy continues to recover, we can expect a continued lowering of interest rates, thus easing student repayment costs and reducing Federal expenditures. In addition, the Reagan Administration has embarked on a major initiative to collect delinquent and defaulted loans under the National Direct and Guaranteed Student Loan Programs. It is anticipated that \$80 million will be collected in 1983. Congress has been asked to allow funds collected on delinquent loans to be recycled in the loan programs; under present law, such funds are returned to the Treasury. Returning money to the loan funds would make more money available to future college students.

Student aid reforms proposed by the Reagan Administration re-establish the fundamental principal that a student and his or her family share the primary responsibility for meeting college costs. The Federal and State government have a role in bridging the gap between what a family can reasonably contribute and the cost of attending college. Only by maintaining its fiscal integrity can the Federal government continue to play its part in bridging this gap through student aid programs.

Positions open throughout the year

Work-study hopefuls should keep faith

By Karen Kirk
Staff Writer

Despite recent cutbacks in federal funding, college work-study positions are still available for eligible students and will continue to be so throughout the school year.

Al Barrios, Coordinator of Financial Aid and Veterans Affairs, stressed the need for students to check with the financial aid office on a daily basis for current openings. Although 75 percent of work-study positions are filled before the first day of school, the turnover rate is so high that positions reopen frequently. "The chances of getting a job in January are excellent," added Barrios.

In addition to proving financial need, a qualified student must also meet the following criteria:

- *Attend college at least half-time
- *Maintain a 2.0 grade average
- *Complete the required amount of credits per term.

Six credits are required for half-time status, nine credits for three quarter-time and 12 credits for full-time.

Work-study students compete for the positions available by applying through an interview with the supervisor. Barrios believes that applying for a particular position, as opposed to being assigned to a position, is invaluable experience that the student will need in the future.

There are no restrictions governing the type of job for which a student may apply and there are three categories of jobs:

*Routine—these are indoors and mostly clerical. Starting pay is \$3.35 per hour.

*Adverse conditions—these jobs are outside and or required unusual hours. Starting pay is \$3.50 per hour.

*Expertise and or training required—these jobs would be toolers, keypunch operators, computer programmers, etc. Starting salary is \$3.65 per hour.

Upon evaluation of performance, after two months a student may receive a 20 cents per hour raise. After six months on the job, a student, after evaluation, may receive a 10 cents per hour raise. Every six months thereafter the student is eligible for an additional 20 cents per hour raise. Barrios said it is feasible for students to earn up to \$4.40 per hour at work-study jobs.

A student may earn up to \$1,700 per year in the work-study program, but they cannot work more than 20 hours per week. Most work-study participants keep their hours down to 12-15 per week.

Barrios emphasized the need to keep priorities in order. The job must not interfere with a student's academic progress. This is of utmost importance.

Students receive their pay checks on the 10 of every month. It is possible to take one pay draw per term without explaining the reason. The amount of this draw may equal 80 percent of the expected wages. The pay draw is actually a no-interest loan to be paid back when the next pay check is received.

The College Work Study Program is just one of the opportunities available to students needing financial assistance, Barrios explains. The pro-

gram is used in combination with student loans and grants. To obtain work-study status, a student signifies interest on the Financial Aid Form which is available in the financial aid office. The student mails the form to Berkeley, California, and they relay the information back to the school for evaluation.

The federal government provides 80 percent of the work-study funds

for LBCC with the remaining 20 percent coming out of the college fund.

Last year, LBCC received \$230,000 from the government. This year's tentative award amount is \$212,000.

The expected cutback of \$18,000, according to Barrios, means 10 fewer work-study positions this year.

According to Barrios, there are more students eligible for work-study than there are positions available.

This is due not only to the funding cutback, but to the local economy. More students have applied this year because of the lack of available jobs in the surrounding community.

Approximately one-third of all full-time students at LBCC are receiving some type of major financial aid. About 60-70 percent of all financial aid-applicants, Barrios said, fit into the high financial need category,

which means they require \$4,000 to \$7,000 per year.

Of these high need students, 65 percent requested and received offers to participate in the work-study program, but only 32 percent are actually participating. Barrios says this is largely due to the fact that many students changed their minds about working while others gave up too quickly in trying to obtain positions.

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Etcetera

Nursing students succeed in testing

The 1982 of Linn-Benton Community College's Associate Degree nursing program again achieved a 100 percent success rate on last summer's Registered Nursing State Board Test, the college was informed today.

Since its inception, students in all 11 graduating classes have passed the state board exams.

This year's 42 graduates were among the first group to take the new state board test. Previously, the test was given in five sections, covering medical, obstetrical, surgical, pediatric and psychiatric nursing. Those receiving low scores on a certain section retook that section only to achieve a passing grade. Under the new system, all sections have been integrated into one test and the entire exam must be passed to receive certification by the state.

Artist's workshops to be offered

The Corvallis Arts Center is sponsoring two workshops for artists during the month of October.

A two-day workshop entitled "Papermaking By Hand" will be offered Saturday and Sunday Oct. 16 and 17, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily.

The best selling book by Betty Edwards, "Drawing on the Right Side of the Brain," is the subject of the one-day workshop on Sat., Oct. 23, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Interested participants may pre-register for either activity at the Corvallis Arts Center, 700 S.W. Madison, between noon and 5 p.m. Tuesday through Saturday. For more information call 754-1551.

Apple 'nuts' invited to tasting event

A free apple tasting event will be held Friday at 3 p.m. as part of the LBCC Biology Department's third annual Fall Fruit Display.

The event is on the second floor of the Science and Technology Building, and the apple-tasting will be held in ST202.

A variety of apples will be featured, such as Winesap, Arkansas Black, Winter Banana, Melrose, Courtland and Blushing Golden.

O.C. and Mary Compton of Corvallis are supplying the apples, pears and nuts for the display. They are both members of the Home Orchardist Society and volunteers for the Oregon State Extension Service.

Free information on the source of the different local varieties of apples will be available. Copies of "Western Fruits, Berries and Nuts: How to Select, Grow and Enjoy," by Bob Stebben will be on sale for \$7.95.

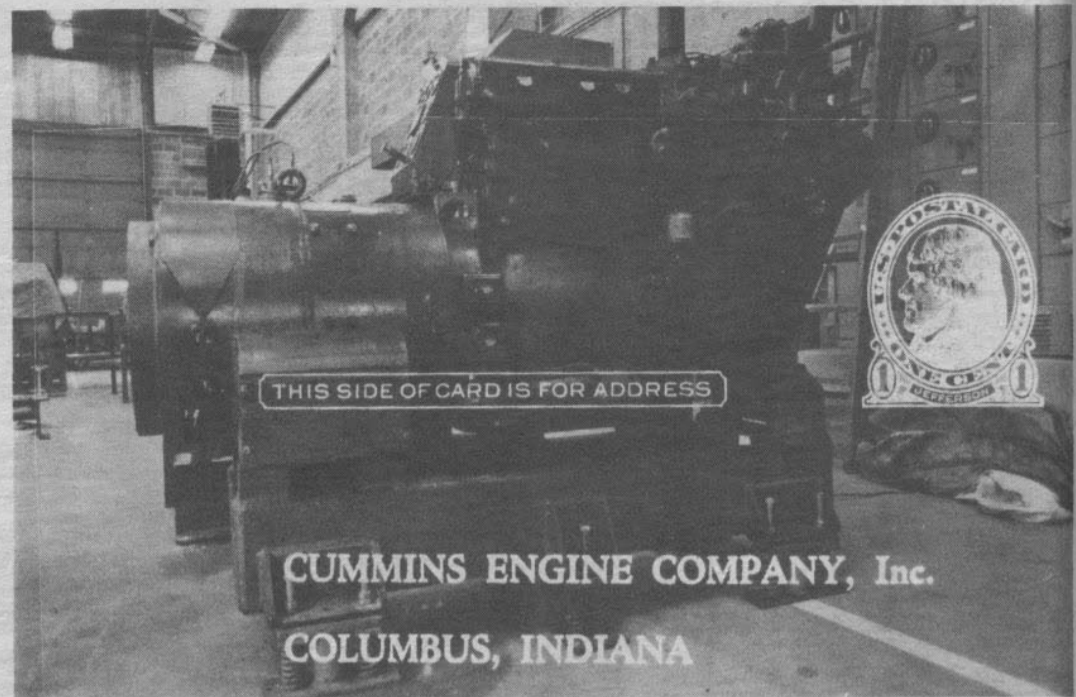


Photo by Pam Kurl

An old one-cent Jefferson stamp dates the warranty on this engine in the Industrial lab.

Industrial dinosaurs continued from page one

Metallurgy," said Seeman, "If we had an Electron scanning microscope, used to see imperfections in metals, our students could be more competitive in seeking employment."

Bill Guthrie, air conditioning, heating and refrigeration instructor, said, "Training with energy conservation and modern testing equipment is essential to my students. More updated tools would sure help."

Seeman summed up the list saying, "A computer terminal and more recent teaching aids would be useful in all departments. For welding the computer terminal would show students how to cut an irregular angle. Mechanics students could order parts electronically with a computer terminal while the air conditioning student could diagnose air flow routinely," he said.

"We need money funneled into our programs. If the programs are not fed properly they will not be useful to industry and will slowly become extinct," said Seeman.

These complaints and suggestions have been expressed to Pres. Thomas Gonzales and the school board at every opportunity. However, their hands are tied by a lack of money.

Gonzales is proud of the Industrial/Apprenticeship program and said, "We have one of the best machine technology programs in the state." He also agreed with the instructors complaints but said resolutions are complicated by recent budget reductions.

"Every year we set aside money into a major equipment replacement fund. These monies are distributed annually to departments but we cannot replace everything in every division every year."

How much money will it take? If the entire list was added the figures would be in the hundreds of thousands. "Until the funds are available we must steal, beg and borrow," said Carter.

Vocational dinosaurs may be holding the Industrial/Apprenticeship program down, but innovative, caring instructors are keeping it afloat, said Seeman.

"What makes the program is the instructors. We can teach students with what we have because of the instructors' resourcefulness and educational technology. We could do

better if we had the equipment. Students will be at job level entry when they leave LBCC, however the more hands-on experience with modern tools and equipment the more able they will be to obtain employment," said Seeman.

For the same pay as instructors in different divisions, the Industrial/Apprenticeship teachers must put in more hours and work harder. This is not required or enforced by anyone other than the instructors themselves. "We feel if the equipment can't be bought we will salvage, scrounge and build it ourselves. With the students added energy the Industrial division has saved LBCC thousands of dollars," according to Carter.

Harry Armstrong, construction and masonry chairman, and his students built their own masonry storage area as a framing project. Another task was a tool supply room for auto body that doubles as an equipment storage area for auto mechanics. A finishing room was constructed during a drywall assignment.

Some of the most impressive projects undertaken were adding a second exit way to make a classroom legal above the body shop and the complete construction of a conference room in the refrigeration building.

Alvin and his welding students put up guard rails on the second floor of

the diesel building and also built their own work benches and stools as well as machine stands and a staircase for the auto body shop.

The refrigeration division has repaired many of the appliances now used throughout campus.

Instructors also share their frustrations with industry related companies. These businesses responded by donating equipment and training aids.

Ford Motor donated a 3-cycle Ford diesel engine and tractor chassis valued at \$3,000 to \$5,000. Bill Bryson from De Wald Northwest gave a metal bandsaw to the welding department and All State Insurance pitched in a 1982 Escort. Hub City Concrete donated a road grader and differentials while Chrysler Corporation sent training films.

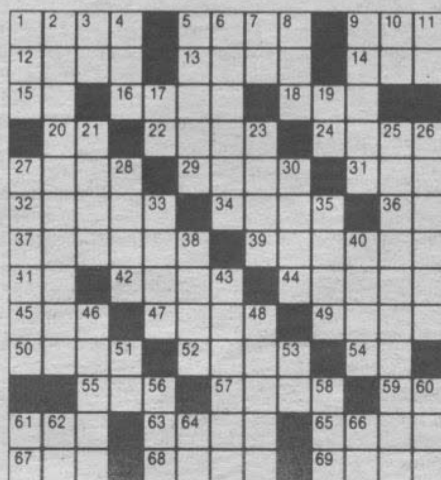
Letters were written to General Motors Corp. in Pontiac, Michigan and an entire engine was shipped to LBCC.

"Field trips have been taken to shops with modern machines. Visits include Linn Gear in Lebanon and the West Tech Tool Show in L.A. Last year the L.A. trip was financed by a raffle for cords of wood and sales of solid brass candle holders made by students. During these trips students watch demonstrations of modern equipment and become familiar with new equipment up and coming," says Seeman.

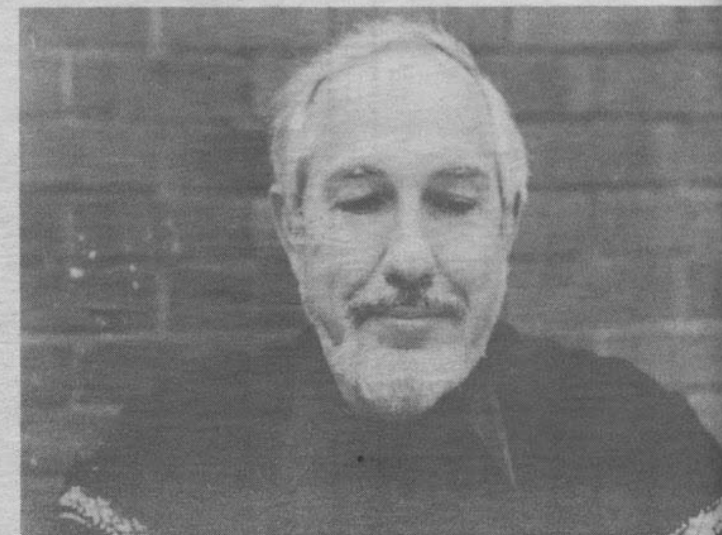
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| 18 Prickly envelope of fruit | 5 Small plug |
| 20 Printer's measure | 6 Fastening devices |
| 22 Charity | 7 Digraph |
| 24 Parent: Colloq. | 8 Flap |
| 27 Macaws | 9 Gem weight |
| 29 Heroic event | 10 Guido note |
| 31 Hindu cymbals | 11 Hebrew letter |
| 32 Facial expression | 17 Sun god |
| 34 Pierce | 19 Above |
| 36 A state: Abbr. | 21 Injure |
| 37 Figure of speech | 23 Poses for a portrait |
| 39 Fairy | 25 Room dividers |
| 41 Printer's measure | 26 Martians |
| 42 Shade | 27 Agreement |
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| 45 Recent | 30 Lids |
| 47 Mine entrance | 33 Lamb's pen name |
| 49 Specks | 35 Raised |
| 50 Former Russian ruler | 38 Finishes |
| 52 Halt | 40 Metal |
| 54 Symbol for nickel | 43 Names |
| 55 Drunkard | 46 Squander |
| 57 Den | 48 Frogs |
| 59 King of Bashan | 51 Artificial language |
| 61 Intellect | 53 Greek letter |
| 63 Imitated | 56 Hit lightly |
| 65 Skin ailment | 58 Aries |
| 67 French for "summer" | 60 Obtain |
| | 61 The two of us |
| | 62 He, she or — |
| | 64 NJ's neighbor |
| | 66 Business abbr. |

CROSS WORD PUZZLE

FROM COLLEGE
PRESS SERVICE



Puzzle answers on page 2



Marv Seeman

Photo by Pam Kurl

Travel restrictions hurt sports

By Stan Talbott
Staff Writer

Next March, Linn-Benton's men's and women's basketball teams could defeat the College of Southern Idaho's teams for the Region 18 championship and earn a berth in the national tournament.

But instead of going on to compete for the national crown, they'd have turned around and come home. Their season would be over, thanks to a new league rule banning national travel.

The presidents from Oregon community colleges who are in the Oregon Community College Athletic Association voted to eliminate national travel for the 1982-83 academic year.

Linn-Benton's president, Thomas Gonzales was involved in the decision, which took place in August of 1981. According to Gonzales, the poor economic status played a major role in the decision.

Increasing travel costs for large teams and the inability to come up with funds to pay it were the major reasons for the decision, Gonzales said.

Presently the return of national travel cannot be seen on the horizon. But Gonzales did not rule out the possibility in the future.

"If the economy turns around, then bringing it back could be a possibility but its unlikely right now," Gonzales commented.

While national travel for team sports is definitely gone, Gonzales explained there is still a chance for an individual athlete to compete nationally.

At this time the Activities and Co-Curriculum Programs budget which distributes student fee money to various student activities, has \$1,000 for national travel. However, this budget may be revised by the ACCP committee.

Before the athlete could receive these funds, they must first qualify, then be nominated by the athletic department, and then be awarded the final approval by Vice President of Academic Affairs, John Keyser.

One college, in the Oregon Community College

Athletic Association, that did not agree with the presidents' decision, was Clackamas. This Oregon City college decided to declare themselves "independent," enabling them to compete nationally. "Since Clackamas went independent, the OCCAA decided to discontinue competing with them," Gonzales said.

With the disappearance of a chance at competing nationally at LB, many athletes might decide to participate elsewhere, said Dick McClain, LBCC athletic director. "There are only so many options. Some will stay at LB, some won't," McClain said.

The banning of national travel could also have an effect on recruiting coaches and keeping their morale up.

"The coaching staff still has a good attitude and administratively this institution accepts the decision," McClain added.

In the past, LB has been represented well in national competition.

Last year, Jackie Huxtable and Sandy Bean were crowned national champions for their efforts in track and field. Huxtable competed in the heptathlon while Bean competed in the javelin. Both of these ladies are not competing for the University of Idaho in Moscow.

Joe Sabó and Perry Billaud both competed nationally last year in golf. Billaud planned to return to LB this year but the national travel elimination influenced his decision to transfer to Oregon State. "I definitely would have returned to LB if there were going to be nationals and I know that the decision will influence other athletes' choice of schools in the future," Billaud said.

It didn't influence Russ Houck's though.

Houck finished 10th in the nation last year in the decathlon at the National Track and Field Championships held at San Angelo, Texas.

Houck, who also plays basketball at LB, didn't want to change schools because he knew the area and had friends at LB. "The thought did cross my mind though," Houck said.

Houck also explained that his major competition will come from this region. "Last year the top two finishers in my event were from this region," Houck said.



Photo by Pam Kuri

Stephanie Nelson, sophomore, serves during pre-game practice.

Women's volleyball team plagued by inconsistent play

By Stan Talbott
Staff Writer

It was a Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde story last week from LB's women's volleyball team as they won Thursday while losing Friday.

Coach Kathie Woods' squad played Dr. Jekyll on Thursday, as they took care of Western Baptist in a grueling five game match. The final game went down to the wire as LB prevailed 15-13.

The LB attack was led by Theresa Bailey. Bailey's statistics told the story as she was 14-17 on attacks with eight kills. "Theresa was awesome on the net on both offense and defense," Woods said.

Cindy Weeks' perfect serving (27-27) also contributed heavily to the Lady Roadrunner victory. Weeks'

couldn't do wrong with five aces.

The Mr. Hyde scenario was acted out on Friday night. The squad was "spiked" by Lane in three straight games.

LB looked like a whole different team as the statistics showed.

Serving percentage dropped ten notches for the team and the aggressiveness also seemed to disappear.

Lane also happens to be the opponent for tonight's match and Woods expects it to be a different story. "We worked on some different defensive strategy and we also plan to be on the more aggressive side," Woods explained.

Tonight's match begins at 7 p.m. in the Lane Community College gymnasium.

Men and women wanted by bowling club

The Bowling Club is looking for members to round out its second year at LBCC. They require a minimum of six member for both the women's team and the men's team.

"You don't have to be an expert to join," said Blaine Nisson, The Bowling Club advisor. Gary Hendrickson from Lake Shore Lanes will be the coach. "He will take a person who is interested and develop their skills," Nisson added.

The first organizational meeting

will be tomorrow at 3 p.m. in the Willamette Room.

The LBCC Bowling Club is a member of the Oregon Collegiate Bowling Association. The club will compete in the southern league against Oregon State University, University of Oregon, Land and Chemeketa Community Colleges.

Practice time will be provided by the club at Lake Shore Lanes once or twice a week. Matches will be on Thursday afternoons.

ENTRY FORM

LBCC Intramural Singles Tennis Ladder

Name: _____ Sex: M F
(Circle)

Address: _____
Street City Zip Phone Day · Evening

LBCC Affiliation: Student / Faculty / Staff (Circle)

Past Tennis Experience and Awards (Includes high school and college teams, local tournaments, PE classes, etc.)

TURN INTO:
ACTIVITIES CENTER OFFICE
BY OCTOBER 22, 1982; 4:00 PM

MENS & WOMENS BOWLING TEAMS NOW FORMING

Those interested in trying out to compete in the Oregon Collegiate Bowling League should come to the organizational meeting in the

WILLAMETTE ROOM
3:00 PM

OCTOBER 14, 1982



Intramural tennis ladder open to men and women

By Matt Howell
Staff Writer

Intramural activities are under way in the P.E. and athletic department, beginning with an "All-Campus" singles tennis ladder.

The ladder will be open to all male and female tennis players, including students, faculty, and staff. There will be two divisions—open male and open female.

The activity is free and registration is open until Friday, Oct. 22 at 4 p.m. Play will begin Monday, Oct. 25 and will run through Friday, Dec. 10. Intramural T-shirts will be awarded to

the top two finishers in each division.

The draw of the ladder will be based on past tennis experience as stated in the entry form. To enter either clip out the entry form in The Commuter, or fill out an entry in the activity center office. All entries are to be turned in to the activity center office by Oct. 25.

The ladder will be posted, along with rules for competition, by Monday, Oct. 25.

If you have any questions concerning the Fall Intramural Schedule, contact Kathie Woods, Intramural Director, AC107.



Dear Crabby

Dear Crabby,

As of October, 1982, I am still getting phone calls about an ad I placed in The Commuter last Spring to sell a waterbed and one night stand.

I have successfully disposed of both articles, but I am still bothered by the inquiries.

Are waterbeds that hard to find? What should I do?

Sincerely,
The Nova Lady

Dear Nova,

Your letter prompted me to ask for an increase in the classified rates. I had no idea they were so well read.

I was a little confused about your problem, so I asked my cousin Ann to consult with me. That was a colossal mistake because her answer was more perplexing than the problem. But here it is.

She thinks your problem is a Freudian slip and that you need serious professional help. She recommends either a shrink or Eugene Weight Loss Clinic to help you control your appetite. She has also included these silly pamphlets: Overzealousness Due To Excessive B-Vitamins; How to Have Fun without Going Too Far; Potassium and the Pitutary Gland; and finally-How To Go For It Without Making It.(???)*(Beats Me.)*

Hey, I'm all for making it. It seems that you have found an untapped market. Be a true American and exploit it. Don't be shy. Everyone has to make a buck.

Don't listen to Ann. It is in the public interest to open your own shop. I see nothing wrong with selling waterbeds. Sounds like Waterbed Warehouse could use some competition. And if you need a hot-shot saleslady, let me know.

Advice column writers are severely underpaid.

Sincerely,
Crabby.

POST TELETHON APPEAL

If you made a pledge to this year's Labor Day Telethon to benefit The Muscular Dystrophy Association, remember, a lot of people are counting on you—especially the patients who depend on the medical services provided by MDA at no charge to them, and MDA scientists working to find cures for Muscular Dystrophy and related diseases. So please—send in your pledge today—to:

**MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY
ASSOCIATION
NEW YORK, NEW YORK
10149**

**On Nov. 18th,
quitting
is a snap.**

"I'm askin' every smoker to quit for 24 hours on Nov. 18th. And I'll help you with my 'Larry Hagman Special Stop Smokin' Wrist Snappin' Red Rubber Band.' Get one free from your American Cancer Society. You might just find that *not* smoking can be habit-forming."

**The Great
American
Smokeout**

American Cancer Society



This space contributed as a public service.



Photo by Kevin Shlits

Ribordy takes a closer look, and with a little help from Commuter photo editor Steve

Wilson (in the fountain), discovers the often ignored anti-wading warning.

Classifieds

PERSONALS

CUTAWAY KID: Thanx for being yourself, for being my friend, for just being.

Rikki

"JACQUIE"—When you're down and out, lift up your head and shout: Somebody's gonna pay for this.

Julie

"LAMDA"—Let's join the P.W.A., ok?
P.S. I.S.F. EH?

"Lunatic Chick"

HOWDY ROWDY and radical. How's it going? Have a good day and keep smiling. Love Ding.

Hey Basketball, have a good week at school. Hope your leg is feeling fine. Good luck in B-ball. Donna.

FOR SALE

1974 Datsun B210 Sedan, AM/FM cassette player, automatic transmission, 25-30 MPG. \$1300 or best offer. 753-1819 eves.

WASHER AND dryer—\$85 each or \$150 for both. 928-6597.

BOAT/TRAILER. 13 foot wood boat. Good fishing rig. 928-1922. \$175.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

THERE WILL be a campus Alcoholics Anonymous organizational meeting Tuesday, Oct. 19 at noon in Board Rm. B.

A GREAT big thanks to LBCC's student council and management for the all-campus picnic. Looking forward to more campus fun.

MISCELLANEOUS

MORE TIME than money. For high quality, low cost child care, try the LBCC Campus Co-op. Open 8-4 p.m. Call 928-2361 ext 384.

Calendar

Wed. Oct. 13

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

WPC Workshop, 8-5 p.m., Board Rooms A and B.

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

Faculty Association Meeting, 3-4 p.m., Alsea/Calapooia Room.

Apprenticeship Meeting, 7-10 p.m., Board Room B.

Thurs. Oct. 14

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

WPC Workshop, 8 a.m.-5 p.m., Alsea/Calapooia Room.

Nursing Conference, 1-5 p.m., Forum 104.

Marketing Committee Meeting, 4-5 p.m., Willamette Room.

Advisory Committee Dessert, 6:30-7:30 p.m., Commons.

LBCC Board Meeting, 7:30-10 p.m., Board Rooms A and B.

Fri. Oct. 15

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

Nursing Conference, 8 a.m.-5 p.m., Forum 104.

RSVP Advisory Council, 10 a.m.-noon, Willamette Room.

Tues. Oct. 19

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

AA Club meeting, Noon-1 p.m., Board Room B.

L.D.S.S.A. Club meeting, noon-1:30 p.m., Board Room A.

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