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Portland State perspective

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ALL-UNIVERSITY CONFERENCE TO EXPLORE "AMERICA: 1984"

Twenty-three years ago George Orwell's classic *1984* appeared on the literary scene with its mood of hopelessness and despair issuing a warning to mankind: unless man comes to grips with war and modern technology, he will lose his most human qualities—love, justice, solidarity, identity.

1984 is almost here.

Beginning January 31 and for the next two weeks, the University community will take a concentrated look at "America: 1984," theme of the second All-University conference.

Three distinguished observers of the American scene—a psychiatrist, political scientist and journalist—have been asked to participate, according to Dr. Ronald Cease, dean of undergraduate studies and general chairman of the conference planning committee of faculty and students.

Together with the rest of the University community, the three will speak from their own fields of experiences to the kind of America they anticipate in the near future.

Dean William Hamilton, of the College of Arts and Letters and a member of the planning committee, has posed typical questions everyone may ask: What will the Vietnamese War have done to us psychically and spiritually? What are the new technologies likely to be doing to our imaginations and our sense of identity? How abiding are the new patterns of selfhood and selflessness among the young? Has belief in progress been utterly destroyed?

Each of the visiting speakers, who will come to campus on three successive Wednesdays, will present a public address at 8 p.m. in the Smith Center Ballroom. They include:

- Dr. Robert Jay Lifton, educator-psychiatrist—"America—Possibilities for Transformation," Jan. 31
- Dr. Elisabeth Mann Borgese, political scientist—"The Conduct of International Affairs: 2000," Feb. 7
- Carl Rowan, syndicated columnist—"America, 1984—Which Prejudices, Passions and Poverties," Feb. 14



Drawing of Carl Rowan courtesy of The Oregonian

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All conference sessions are free. Daytime sessions, involving students, faculty and special groups on campus, are being scheduled. Closing session of the conference will involve faculty and students who not only will respond to the three visiting speakers but will summarize and perhaps elaborate on the conference theme.

Dean Hamilton will act as the unifying moderator throughout the conference. Three moderators also have been chosen for each guest speaker session: Dr. George Saslow, professor and chairman of the department of psychiatry at the University

of Oregon Medical School, for the session with Dr. Lifton; PSU President Gregory Wolfe for the session with Dr. Borgese; and Judge Mercedes Diez for the session with Carl Rowan.

The conference is coordinated by the Office of All-University Events directed by Mrs. Katherine Corbett. Planning sessions have included the Colleges of Arts and Letters, Science and Social Science, the Schools of Business Administration, Education and Social Work and the department of health and physical education. See story on page 4.

NASA supports PSU Apollo research

Videotapes and related documents of the December flight of Apollo 17 made by the PSU Optical Tracking team have been sent to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Marshall Space Center in Huntsville, Ala. for computer analysis, according to Lyle Mettler, director of PSU Television Services and a tracking team member.

The tracking of the historic final Apollo moon flight took place under the direction of Richard Sears, team project director and Stan Zulaski, PSU television technician, at the University of Oregon Pine Mountain Observatory near Bend.

This was the first time that NASA financially supported the PSU Optical Team's efforts to videotape an Apollo mission and the PSU team is the only group in the nation which conducted this type of research project utilizing videotape tracking methods developed for NASA.

The team's assignment was to videotape areas of space directly adjacent to the Apollo spacecraft to help determine the extent of water vapor residue formations around it after water wastes are expelled from the module by the astronauts. Sears said each picture element recorded on videotape will be investigated by the computer and that "over nine million bits of data, or elements, were recorded on camera each second."

Sears expects the computer analysis results of the Apollo flight will be ready within three months.

PSU-OEBS offer mass communications course on KOAP

PSU, in cooperation with the Oregon Educational Public Broadcasting Service, will offer a televised version of "Introduction to Mass Communications" (PSU-J 211) for the winter term college credit aired over KOAP Channel 10 beginning January 1.

According to course instructor Don Guimary, PSU assistant professor of journalism, the course consists of 20 half-hour programs with two lessons broadcast each week.

Fifteen of the courses come from Indiana University and deal with mass media in all its forms (including printed and audio visual mediums) featuring interviews with nationally prominent media people. Five programs will be locally produced and will include interviews with local media personalities.

Courses will be aired Tuesdays and Thursdays at noon and 6:30 p.m.

Registration is available by writing "Campus of the Air", Box 1491, Portland, Oregon or contact Don Bryant at the Division of Continuing Education, 229-4887.

PSU Players stage "Investigation"

Peter Weiss' chilling and potent play based on trials for World War II war crimes, "The Investigation," will be staged by the PSU Players Feb. 9, 10, 17 and 18. The first two performances will be in Portland State's Lincoln Hall Theatre and the final two will be at the Jewish Community Center. Curtain time is 8 p.m.

The cast of the play includes a combination of Portland State student actors and community members who tried out at the Jewish Community Center. Roy Setzler is cast as the judge, Rob Lawson as the prosecuting attorney, and Kent Fillmore

as the Counsel for the Defense. Witnesses are Bill Dickie, Bernie Leopold, Delores Van Zyl, Jacqueline Cooper, Gary Addington, Michael Hopkins, Brian Merit, and Rose Leopold. Playing the accused are Steve Dimitrovich, Bruce Kirkpatrick, Marc Stroud, Jerry Pratt, Mike Rolfson, Stephen Chassaigne, Padriac O'Caiside, William Strong and Janet Martin.

"Working on this play is going to be hard on the actors," Tate said. "Each actor, using his own mind, imagination and emotions, has to recreate the holocaust that was Auschwitz and has to reconstitute in himself a set of terrible occurrences. It is psychologically very demanding."

Jim Betz is assistant director; David Whitmore, stage manager; Jim Lyon, set designer; and Joy Breckenridge, costume designer. Admission is \$1.50 for students, older adults, faculty and staff and \$2.50 general. Tickets are available at the PSU box office or at the door of the Lincoln Hall Theatre.

Plenty of potential

Coach Garland Trzynka calls this year's PSU swim team "real young, but with plenty of potential."

"With no super-star," he said, "we have excellent competition on the team, with all the fellows fairly equal in ability; it's mostly a freshman-sophomore group."

Dave Lucas, a returning sophomore "who can swim anything well," should be the Vikings' top performer. Trzynka also mentioned freshman Mike

Clark in the breaststroke and Steve Lindsey in the intermediates, along with Chuck Taylor as potentially strong point-getters.

Another sophomore, Bruce Singlettery, was close to national qualifying last year; he, along with Dick Olson, a junior, gives the Vikings a pair of strong divers.

Portland State opens its regular season on Jan. 6 at the Oregon Relays in Eugene, followed by a Jan. 12-13 weekend at Arcata, Calif. in the Humboldt Decathlon meet. The only two home meets are Jan. 17-18 with Lewis and Clark at 3 p.m. and Highline College at 7 p.m. on the 18th.

Research facility dedicated to Clyde Johnson

PSU's environmental health research facility in Science I was dedicated Dec. 1 to the memory of Dr. Clyde R. Johnson, chemistry professor who taught at Portland State from 1950 until his death in 1964.

Over 60 people gathered in the lounge of Science II to pay tribute to the chemist whose interest in the environmental sciences led to the establishment of the research facility located on the fifth floor of Science I at SW 11th between Mill and Montgomery Streets.

Following the ceremony a reception was held in the research facility near a wall sculpture and a commemorative plaque listing the recipients of the annual Clyde R. Johnson Scholarship.

According to PSU's assistant dean of Science and long-time Johnson family friend, Dr. Erwin F. Lange, "It was Johnson's proposal to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare for the \$400,000 facility which made the fifth floor environmental health facilities of Science I possible."

Johnson, a nationally-known educator and chemist, at the time of his death was working on an HEW-supported project which resulted in the development of a faster method for detecting heavy metal poisons in waters and industrial wastes. In addition to environmental sciences, Johnson's work in the fields of atomic weight and analytic chemistry was widely published.

While discussing "Clyde Johnson—the Teacher" during the ceremonies, Lange described him as "a meticulous teacher—always prepared." Lange said Johnson played a most important part in making a good reputation for PSU in the sciences.

Another Johnson friend, Dr. Arthur Scott, chemistry professor and director of the Reed College nuclear reactor facility, cited Johnson as a "superb experimentalist, always attracted by problems which required fine analytic technique."

Most traveled faculty

PSU's anthropology department probably has the most travelled faculty in the University. Faculty members have travelled and done field research in each of the continents of the world with the exception of the Antarctic. A sample of the countries visited by the faculty include Dan Scheans, Philippines; Jacob Fried, Chile, Peru, Hawaii and Canada's Northwest Territories; Joe Pierce, Turkey, Japan, Hong Kong, India, Lebanon and Europe; Wayne Suttles, Japan and Okinawa; Marc Feldesman, Canada and Mexico; Shirley Kennedy, Soviet Union, Central Asia and India; Tom Newman, Africa and England; and John Atherton, Liberia, Senegal and Mauritania.

Professor Shatters Myths and Misquotations

"I have always been interested in the iconoclastic functions of puncturing popular pretensions . . ."

Contrary to popular belief . . .

Delilah did not cut Sampson's hair. His head was shaved by a barber called in to do the job. Nor did Sampson relinquish his locks for love. He did it to stop Delilah's persistent nagging (Judges, 16:19).

Rice paper is not made from rice, but from a rice paper tree.

The Battle of Bunker Hill in 1775 was actually fought on Breed's Hill near Boston. And despite American folklore, the Colonies readily lost that Revolutionary War bout with 450 killed or wounded out of a force of 1,500 while the British lost 1,000 from a force twice as large as the rebels'.

These are but a few examples from the hundreds of items of myth and misinformation shattered and exposed by Portland State University English professor Tom Burnam. He is currently writing a book which he calls "The Crowell Dictionary of Misinformation, Misquotation and Nonsense," and it will contain as many such items as Burnam can find and check out.

Burnam insists he is not dealing wholly with trivia. "Though some of the items may seem trivial and small, there are many gross misconceptions that could be dangerous," he said. Items involving racial bigotry, ethnic injustice and simple politics particularly concern Burnam.

"For instance, a recent study proves Orientals are no less sensitive to pain than whites. Also, many believe that the brain of a Negro is smaller than a white man's, but that's simply not true," Burnam said. "In the book I try to expose standard racial stereotypes that have unfortunately been around for years and are still believed by many people today."

Though similar books have been done before, "I'll try to make mine better," Burnam said. "Voltaire attempted to write an encyclopedia of knowledge of the world. I'll try to write on the mis-knowledge of the world."

Burnam has been gathering this type of material "all my life" but has especially concentrated on it since the first of the year after contracting with Crowell Publishers. "I have always been interested in the iconoclastic functions of puncturing popular pretensions people have about things," he said. "I am a teacher and isn't correcting ignorance where ignorance is found part of what teaching is all about?"

He recently requested the PSU faculty to send him any favorite myths they would like to see exposed. "A university faculty ought to be a rich mine of misinformation, if you see what I mean."

Burnam said such a book is really necessary to society due to the "stupid acceptance by most people of statements that can't be tracked down."

"Many statements are questionable and often lead to misinterpretation simply because no one thinks to question them. This bland unthinking acceptance of things is very dangerous to democracies," he said.



The Goddess and The Professor

Most of Burnam's material will consist of one-liners and short essays arranged alphabetically for easy referral. "I'll have everything from 'A' for advertising errors, to the 'Y' in 'Ye olde gift shoppe' which is actually an Old English symbol for 'Th'."

History seems to be a favorite of Burnam's and much of his material is of an historical nature. "Did you know that the Stars and Stripes were not supplied by Congress to George Washington and the Continental Army until after 1783, when most of the major battles were over?" Yet somehow the American flag is seen in paintings waving at Valley

Forge and crossing the Delaware River in a boat with Washington.

Or how about the fact that, while it is true the U.S. did not sign the 1954 Geneva Accords concerning Indochina and a variety of Asian issues, neither did any of the other nine participating nations including Red China and the U.S.S.R.

"And to the surprise of many Irishmen, the song 'I'll Take You Home Again Kathleen' was actually written by a homesick German," Burnam reported.

Oh well, at least there is still Pecos Bill . . . or is there?

THREE DISTINGUISHED SPECIALISTS TO OBSERVE "AMERICA: 1984" IN ALL-UNIVERSITY CONFERENCE



Robert Jay Lifton

Educator-Psychiatrist Opens PSU Conference Jan. 31

For over a decade, this country has been embroiled in the Vietnam War. Now that it is winding down, some are wondering what's in store for three million veterans and American society as a whole as the country enters a period of readjustment.

Robert Jay Lifton, who holds the Foundations' Fund for Research in Psychiatry professorship at Yale University's School of Medicine, is one who has questioned and studied special problems that both veterans and Americans in general may face.

In his article "Home from the War: The Psychology of Survival" appearing in the November issue of *The Atlantic Monthly*, Lifton wrote:

"Vietnam veterans are by no means the only ones asking: Where does Vietnam end and America—the America one used to believe in—begin?... With the Vietnam War, a vast, previously hidden American potential for the counterfeit has become manifest... What is there left that we can call authentic?"

"To ask the question is to assume that there is something left. But that something has to be sought out and recreated."

Lifton will bring his ideas to campus for the opening session of the All-University conference at 8 p.m. Wednesday, Jan. 31, in the Smith Center Ballroom with the topic, "America—Possibilities for Transformation."

In recent years, Lifton has been developing a general psychological perspective around the paradigm of death and the continuity of life. He has been particularly interested in the relationship between individual psychology and historical change.

To understand the relationship of the Vietnam War experience to death imagery and the psychology of the survivor, Lifton spent 18 months talking with several hundred veterans against the war.

Lifton found the veterans spoke of "sneaking back" into society just as they had been "sneaked" into Vietnam. He believes they carry within themselves "an unresolved death guilt" that has left them struggling to give some form and significance to their own survival. Not only does he feel that veterans have lost faith in the structure of existence but that the same is true "in more indirect and muted ways, for Americans in general..."

Dr. Lifton received his medical degree from New York Medical College in 1948. He was an Air Force psychiatrist from 1951-53; then, a member of the faculty of the Washington School of Psychiatry; and research associate in psychiatry from 1956 to 1961 at Harvard, where he has also affiliated with the Center for East Asian Studies. During the 1960's, Lifton spent nearly seven years doing research in Japan, China and Vietnam.

His books include *Death in Life: Survivors of Hiroshima* (which received the National Book Award in the Sciences and the Van Wyck Brooks Award for non-fiction in 1969); *History and Human Survival: Essays on the Young and the Old, Survivors and the Dead, War and Peace and Contemporary Psychohistory*, 1970; *Revolutionary Immortality: Mao Tse-Tung and the Chinese Cultural Revolution*, 1970; *Thought Reform and the Psychology of Totalism: A Study of "Brainwashing" in China*, 1961. He also is editor of *The Woman in America*, 1965; *America and the Asian Revolutions*, 1970 and *Crimes of War*, 1971.

Among other honors, he was elected Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences (May, 1970). He received the 1970 Public Service Award from the New York Society of Clinical Psychologists, the 1970 Alumni Medal from New York Medical College and the William V. Silverberg Memorial Lecture Award from the American Academy of Psychoanalysis.

Political Theorist Speaks on World Affairs Feb. 7

Elisabeth Mann Borgese, a senior research fellow of the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions in Santa Barbara, Calif., will speak on "The Conduct of International Affairs: 2,000" at 8 p.m. Wednesday, Feb. 7, in the Smith Center Ballroom.

Described by several campus political scientists as a thoughtful and scholarly representative of the New Left political line and not a propagandist, Mrs. Borgese has gained a reputation for being one of the most respected international political theorists today. She is the daughter of novelist Thomas Mann.

Mrs. Borgese especially is noted for her work as conference director of the Center's recent international convocation "Pacem in Maribus" held in Malta. The convocation of political and scientific experts met to design a model for multilateral exploration and exploitation of the oceans under an "Ocean Regime."

The implications of that conference, according to the *Saturday Review*, seem to go far beyond the immediate scientific, military, political and legal



Elisabeth Mann Borgese

issues raised by man's advent into territory over which no nation has traditional claim of sovereignty, and could mean a new order of international cooperation between previously competitive nations.

She has been the editor of several publications including *Common Cause*, the English edition of *Diogenes*, the Italian edition of *Perspectives USA*. She has worked as executive secretary to the board of directors of Encyclopedia Britannica.

Mrs. Borgese is the author of *Ascent of Women*, *To Whom it May Concern*, *The Language Barrier*, *Only the Pyre*, and *The Ocean Regime*. Her interests expand beyond the world of political science as she has written fictional short stories and pursues studies on animal intelligence.

In a recent article entitled "End of Diplomacy," Mrs. Borgese states that because "it is absurdly expensive in every sense of the word," war is rendering itself obsolete. It is becoming dysfunctional, "crushed by the weight of its own weaponry." Due to this, diplomacy as it is known in the world today, also will become obsolete as it is merely an extension of war.

This, coupled with the disappearance of the classical charismatic diplomat, the connection between foreign and domestic policies and the influx of more technical economic, cultural and scientific problems and issues, will, in Mrs. Borgese's opinion, ultimately lead to a new instrument for future foreign policy making.

Such an instrument, Mrs. Borgese believes, "must include non-political, scientific, economic and cultural forces, not merely by enlarging the role of scientists as subordinate advisors... but by establishing them as truly autonomous."

Mrs. Borgese strongly advocates a complete revision of the United Nations charter to give that organization a stronger influence over those areas, such as the oceans, which are "relatively free from the vested interests and crippling traditions and conventions."

Columnist Carl Rowan Presents Ideas Feb. 14

Carl Rowan, syndicated columnist with the *Chicago Daily News* since 1965, will speak on "America, 1984—Which Prejudices, Passions and Poverties?" at 8 p.m., Wednesday, Feb. 14 in the Smith Center Ballroom.

Rowan, 47, brings a wide background of experiences to his column which is carried in more than 200 American newspapers including *The Oregonian*.

A mass media journalist, Rowan also is a roving editor for the *Reader's Digest*, a television commentator for Post-Newsweek Broadcasting stations and host for a thrice-weekly radio show carried in 40 cities.

He began his journalism career in 1948 with the *Minneapolis Tribune*. During his 13 years with the paper, Rowan covered such major news events of the 1950's as the visit of Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev to the American Midwest; the Hungarian and Suez crises in the United Nations; the U-2 spy plane debates in the UN, the school desegregation troubles in Little Rock and the Asian-African Conference in Bandung, Indonesia.

He left the *Tribune* in 1961 to join the Kennedy Administration as deputy assistant secretary of state for public affairs. He also served as a member of the U.S. Delegation to the United Nations and as U.S. Ambassador to Finland from May, 1963 to January, 1964.

Former President Lyndon B. Johnson named Rowan to succeed the late Edward R. Murrow as director of the United States Information Agency in January, 1964. He stayed in that post for one year and then resumed his journalistic career.

When Rowan comes to PSU to talk about "Prejudices—1984," he will discuss the "infinite sadnesses" he observes living in Washington, D.C. In his Dec. 1 column, Rowan pointed to three recent events which he felt make a "telling commentary on this society": 1) the resignation of Father Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame, as chairman of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission; 2) a Federal court declaration that "desegregation efforts in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare ground to a virtual halt in 1970 and that only 'a small, token effort' has been made since then to force compliance with the law, as passed by Congress in 1964"; and 3) the tragedy of two students killed at Southern University in Baton Rouge, La.

Rowan is the only American newsmen to win the coveted Sigma Delta Chi medallion three years in succession—including reporting from India and Pakistan, coverage of the Bandung Conference and for his articles on school desegregation in the United States.

In addition to the Sigma Delta Chi medallions, Rowan is the 1952 recipient of the Sidney Hillman Award for the "best newspaper reporting in the nation during 1951" and was cited that same year by the Curators of Lincoln University for "high purpose, high achievement and exemplary practice in the field of journalism." In 1968 he was cited by Colby College as the Elijah P. Lovejoy Fellow, an award given annually to a newspaperman of "integrity."

In 1955 Rowan received the "American Teamwork" award of the National Urban League for "distinguished reporting of national and world affairs and for unselfish leadership in fostering better race relations."

Two of Rowan's books have been named to the American Library Association's annual list of the best books: *South of Freedom*, 1953 and *The Pitiful and the Proud*, 1956. *Go South to Sorrow*, published 1957, is an analysis of America's race problem. *Wait Till Next Year*, published in 1960, is a biography of Jackie Robinson.

BASKETBALL

Home games only, 8 p.m., Memorial Coliseum

January 4—University of Alaska

January 13—Boise State

January 15—Gonzaga State University

January 18—Gonzaga University

January 20—Idaho State

January 24—Humboldt State

February 1—University of Portland

February 10—Seattle Pacific

February 15—University of Portland

February 20—Wheelchair basketball game (PSU gym, \$1.50)

■ ■ ■

BLACK CULTURE MONTH

All February

■ ■ ■

CABARET

Every Friday, 9 p.m., Science II Lounge, free, programs of dance, mime, short plays, etc.

January 12—Family Circus

January 19—Abdullah, guitarist

■ ■ ■

CONFERENCES

January 31, February 7, 14—All-University Conference on the theme "America in 1984."

■ ■ ■

FILMS

All at 7:30 p.m., 75 Lincoln Hall

January 5, 6, 7—Two showings per night: "Between Time and Timbuktu," directed by Fred Burzyk, from book written by Kurt Vonnegut, Jr., plus shorts.

January 12, 13, 14—"Raga," with Ravi Shankar, George Harrison, Yehudi Menuhin.

January 19, 20—"Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?" and "Look Back in Anger."

January 21—"The Day the Earth Stood Still" and "The Thing."

January 26, 27—"The World of Apu" (1959) plus "Charulata" (1959)

January 28—"Street Car Named Desire" plus "Sunset Boulevard."

February 2, 3—"Persona" and "Time of Roses."

February 4—"Body and Soul" and "Force of Evil."

February 9, 10—In conjunction with Black Culture Month: "Charles Lloyd—Journey Within," "Putney Swope," and "Black Orpheus."

February 11—"Morocco" with Marlene Dietrich and Cary Cooper (1930) and "Devil is a Woman" with Marlene Dietrich and Caesar Romero.

February 16, 17—"Adrift" and "Innocence Unprotected" (Yugoslavian).

February 18—"Gaslight" (1944) with Ingrid Bergman and Charles Boyer and "Grand Hotel" with John Barrymore, Greta Garbo and Joan Crawford (1932).

GYMNASTICS

Home meets only, PSU gym

January 12—University of Oregon, 8 p.m.

February 17—University of Washington and Oregon College of Education, 7:30 p.m.

■ ■ ■

MUSIC

January 6—Sunnyland Band and Leo Kotkey, Ballroom, 9 p.m., \$2.

■ ■ ■

BROWN BAG SERIES: Every Tuesday noon, 75 Lincoln Hall, free, programs with local and national musicians.

January 9—Tomas Svoboda, pianist.

January 16—Ed Pierson, bass-baritone of the New York City Opera.

February 6—Walter Zuber Armstrong Ensemble, free form jazz.

■ ■ ■

REGISTRATION

January 3—Registration for Winter Term 1972-73

January 3—Winter Term evening classes begin

January 4—Winter Term day classes begin

■ ■ ■

SWIMMING

Home meets only, PSU gym

January 17—Lewis & Clark, 3 p.m.

January 18—Highline, 7 p.m.

■ ■ ■

THEATER

January 24, 25, 26, 27—PSU presents "The Staircase," a "simple, honest treatment of homosexuality," at 8 p.m. in the Studio Theater.

February 9, 10, 16, 17—PSU's Theater Arts Department and the Jewish Community Center co-sponsor "The Investigation," a play about the holocaust that was the Auschwitz concentration camp. The production runs February 9 and 10 at 8 p.m. in the Lincoln Hall Auditorium and February 16 at 8:30 p.m. and February 17 at 7:30 p.m. in the Jewish Community Center Auditorium.

February 20—National Theater of the Deaf, 3 p.m. and 8 p.m., Lincoln Hall Auditorium. \$3 general, \$2 students, \$1.50 groups of ten or more.

LUNCHBOX THEATER SERIES: Every Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday noon, Room 12, Lincoln Hall, free. One- and two-act plays performed and studied by students.

■ ■ ■

WHITE GALLERY

Second floor, Smith Center

January 22—"Twentieth Century American Drawings" exhibit from the University of Utah

January 22-31—Photographs by Sam Oakland, PSU professor

■ ■ ■

WRESTLING

Home matches only, 7:30 p.m., PSU gym

January 6—University of Oregon

January 10—Oklahoma State

January 27—PSU Invitational

January 31—Oregon State University

February 2—Boise State College

February 3—Multnomah Athletic Club

February 9—Southern Oregon College

Motorcyclists in Danger of Hearing Loss

By Dean Smith

A masters thesis written by a PSU graduate student this year has produced the surprising conclusion that prolonged exposure to wind noise created by motorcycle riding is a contributing factor toward hearing loss.

Al Hicks, who received an MS in speech with major emphasis in audiology following the presentation of his thesis, reported that data compiled using five female test subjects indicates that wind noise alone is sufficient to produce a temporary hearing loss and possibly permanent injury to hearing.

In fact, Hicks' investigation concluded that wind noise was the single most significant factor causing hearing losses among his sample of motorcycle riders.

He theorized that the combined effects of wind and engine noise will produce a permanent loss of hearing after riding a cycle over an extended period of time.

For the research project Hicks ran three separate tests using young women who were not cycle riders, chosen after preliminary hearing tests on 30 men who owned motorcycles failed to produce a single subject whose hearing threshold was sufficiently normal for the tests.

In the first test, each woman was asked to "ride" a Honda 350 motorcycle for 20 minutes at a speed of 60 m.p.h. while the machine was perched on a dynamometer.

To measure wind noise alone, the subjects wore their motorcycle helmets for 20 minutes while standing with their heads through the sun roof of a Volkswagen driven at 60 m.p.h.

Each of the women also rode the motorcycle on a paved highway for 20 minutes to measure the hearing loss resulting from motorcycle and wind noise combined.

Following each test condition, Hicks administered an audiometric test to compare the subject's hearing capabilities after the test with her hearing measurements under normal conditions.

The greatest amount of temporary hearing loss, according to Hicks, occurred after the subjects completed their motorcycle rides.

But Hicks' research also showed that the hearing loss from the wind effects alone were very nearly the same as those after the motorcycle ride.

Four of the five subjects experienced a mild loss of hearing at various frequency levels after being subjected to the motorcycle noise alone.

All five suffered much more serious losses at the test frequency levels during the wind noise only test and the motorcycle ride.

Aside from the direct conclusions in the report, Hicks was able to make several observations.

He said that although new federal guidelines limit the amount of noise permissible in industrial plants, workers may still suffer hearing losses if another form of off-the-job noise, such as motorcycle riding, is encountered regularly.

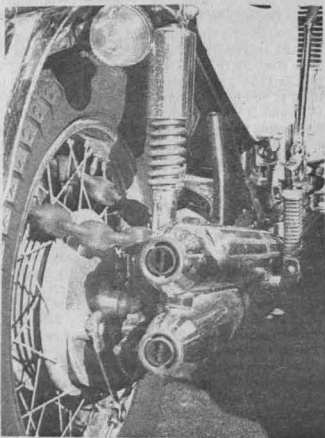
(Many motorcycles are capable of producing sound intensities that exceed the minimum tolerable limits of so-called "noisy" industries.)

He also pointed out that his test sample eventually was limited to the five female subjects because preliminary screening of 30 male motorcyclists failed to meet the minimum hearing requirements for the test. He said he would, therefore, classify motorcycle riding "a hazardous occupation" for that fact alone.

Motorcycle helmets, required under Oregon law, are designed for withstanding impact and absorbing shock, rather than minimizing noise. Hicks also noted. When motorcycles are driven at moderate speeds, wind produces frictional noises within the operator's helmet, and some helmets "actually act like a funnel and collect noise due to the fact they do not seal around the ears," he said.

Hicks said further study should be undertaken to determine whether other helmet designs would reduce wind noise dangers.

Dean Smith is an Oregon Journal reporter, specializing in the environment. He is a PSU alumnus.



from the portland state university platform

Official dedication ceremonies of Richard L. Neuberger Hall, previously South Park Hall, were held at Portland State University Nov. 30.

The Oregon State Board of Higher Education last winter approved the name change in recognition of the Senator's contributions as a professional writer and in government service and in making Portland State University a reality.

Speaking at the special program were John Oakes, *New York Times* editorial page editor, and Eric W. Allen Jr., *Medford Mail Tribune* editor, both personal friends of Senator Neuberger's. Former U.S. Senator Maurine Neuberger, who was elected to a term in the Senate after her husband's death in 1960, attended the ceremonies with the late Senator's mother, Mrs. I. Neuberger, and his sister, Mrs. Jane Goodsell.

Establishment of the Richard L. Neuberger Memorial Scholarship Fund was announced at the dedication ceremonies of Neuberger Hall Nov. 30. Mrs. I. Neuberger, the late Senator's mother, established the fund which will begin with the 1973-74 academic year.

The scholarship will be awarded annually to one or more students. Recipients may be of any grade level and working in any area of study. Qualifications will be determined, as in the case of all scholarships, by the University scholarship committee.

Richard Neuberger was involved in the development of PSU from the very earliest days of the Vanport Extension

Center. As a new member of the Oregon Senate in 1949, Neuberger introduced a bill with then Senator Robert Holmes to propose establishment of a junior public college in Portland.

An alternate piece of legislation (H.B. 213), was the one passed, however, and signed into law April 15, 1949. This legislation provided for the purchase of the old Lincoln High School for use as a two-year extension center.

During the 1953 legislative session, Senator Neuberger was primarily responsible for passage of another bill that expanded the Portland State program from two years to three, paving the way for four-year status. Richard Neuberger was a member of the U.S. Senate when the 1955 Legislature passed the bill establishing Portland State as a degree-granting institution.

"The tragically shortened life of U.S. Sen. Richard L. Neuberger was so filled with activities and accomplishments that the sum of what he did has become a blur in the minds of most people, even those who knew him well," the *Oregon Journal* commented editorially November 29.

"In the years prior to his death, Neuberger had become mellow and wiser than in his earlier career," the editorial continued. "He was on the way to becoming a statesman of national stature.

"But in his shortened span, he left a far greater mark than do most men in three score and ten. Neuberger Hall will be a deserved reminder of a life of distinguished service."

Complete text of the tributes made to Senator Neuberger at the dedication ceremonies by Eric W. Allen, Jr. and John Oakes appears on the following pages.

HE MADE A DIFFERENCE

...in Oregon Education

By Eric W. Allen, Jr.

It is not given to many men to become living legends in their own lifetimes, and particularly when that lifetime is cut short at the early age of 47.

But Dick Neuberger was a legend while he lived, and to those many of us who remember him, still is. Newspaper reporter, free-lance journalist, author, historian, crusader, political catalyst, soldier, conservationist, state legislator, United States Senator—each of these is an accurate description of Dick Neuberger, and each one alone would be sufficient to satisfy the ambitions and energy of most men.

Dick Neuberger was more than all these. He was a gad-fly, a man who lived amid, and created, controversy. He was a living conscience for the state of Oregon and, later, for the nation.

But that doesn't fully answer the question, "Who on Earth Was Dick Neuberger?"

In essence, he was a passionate melliologist. He knew, deep in his heart, that this good earth can be made a better place for the children of man, and it was his consuming ambition to help make it so.

From the very first he battled the status quo when he thought the status quo was wrong, and in doing so he stepped on toes, ruffled feathers, and made enduring enemies. Some men still sneer when the name Dick Neuberger is mentioned, but no sneer can detract one whit from his accomplishments and his secure place in the history of this state.

Richard Neuberger's tools and weapons were words—an endless flow of vigorous, thoughtful, abrasive, cajoling, and sometimes outraged words; words marshaled in fluent and persuasive torrents; words often spoken, but more often written, usually pounded out on his own typewriter.

They were words in news stories, magazine articles, books, drafts of legislation, and in letters—letters to newspaper editors, to friends, to enemies, to strangers and colleagues; letters of friendship and encouragement to children and young people.

It is singularly appropriate that this building, devoted to education in the humanities, including journalism, should be named after Richard L. Neuberger. It is appropriate not only because Dick Neuberger took the whole field of humanities as his own province, but because he was one of the earliest supporters of that little ad hoc institution, born in the turbulent aftermath of World War II, which progressed from a temporary extension division facility to accommodate the overflow of

ex-GIs seeking education, to a two-year college, to a four-year degree-granting college, to a full-fledged metropolitan university.

In 1946, the first year of the Vanport Extension Center, which was the ancestor of PSU, Dick Neuberger spoke at an all-school assembly, telling of the need for and logic of establishing a permanent institution of higher education, supported by public funds, in the Portland metropolitan area.

He was a frequent visitor to the three different locations of the evolving college and university in subsequent years, and always was its stout supporter, defender and advocate, not only in public statements and writing, but in the halls of the state legislature.

For example, early in 1953 there was a movement for a statewide referendum to give Portland State four-year degree-granting status, but it was killed in the Oregon House of Representatives. Dick Neuberger, then a member of the State Senate, publicly roasted the House for its action. In the Oregon Journal of March 25 of that year, he was quoted as saying it was a tragic blunder.

The Journal story consisted largely of direct quotations from the senator—which tells those of us in the trade that he had written out his own press release and made sure that it got to the right people at the right time so that it would be sure to see print.

Seldom has a public official known better how the mass media work, and used the knowledge better to his own advantage, than Dick Neuberger. This is said not in derision but in admiration, for it is part of the job of a public official to lead, to persuade, to convince his constituency, and a knowledge of the tricks and tools of communication is necessary for a statesman.

On the campaign trail, Dick almost always dropped into the newspaper offices along the way, and not infrequently borrowed a typewriter to pound out a press release on the spot. It was always usable, and usually was used. Frequently, it would recite what he was going to say in a subsequent speech.

Once in a while, in his first years in politics, he either forgot what his earlier press release said he was going to say, or he got so interested in another subject, that he didn't say anything that had been in the press release.

After several instances in which newspapers carried stories about his speeches which bore no relationship to what he actually said, some forceful representations were made to him by members

of the press, and subsequently he made a point of making sure that, in his speech, he always made at least passing reference to what his press release said he was going to say.

In some ways, Dick Neuberger was an anti-establishmentarian. But he used the tools and institutions of the establishment to further his crusades and to fight his battles. Ultimately, he was successful as few other men have been in changing the establishment for the better, even as he eventually became a respected member of it.

His interests and his curiosity and his compassion knew no bounds. He died just as the turbulent decade of the Sixties was getting under way—the decade in which consciousness of the environment and the need to protect it was heightened, in which the desperate need for institutional responsiveness was brought home so vividly, in which the needs of the young and the old, the minorities, the deprived, the sick and the hungry, were so graphically demonstrated.

In all of these, as in so many other ways, Dick Neuberger was a man ahead of his time. He was a pioneer, a leader, and a practical visionary.

That he was as successful as he was—and he had his share of defeats and failures and disappointments and frustrations—was due partly to his own vision of the world as it ought to be and could be made to be, and partly to a rigid self-discipline.

He was a worker. He worked late and early, and sometimes to exhaustion.

Once, during his campaign for the United States Senate in 1954, a Portland radio commentator predicted disaster for the nation if Dick Neuberger were elected. He obtained time on the radio station to reply. When he showed up, he was dog-tired, but made an effective, forceful rebuttal. As he was leaving, one of the station employees commented, "Working that hard for that job is a form of insanity." Dick gave a tired grin and replied, "Possibly. But somebody has got to do it, and it's my turn."

That comment is revealing of Dick Neuberger's philosophy of public service. If there is a job that needs doing, somebody's got to do it. And, for Dick Neuberger, it was "my turn" more often than it was for the general run of mankind.

If Dick Neuberger had lived, he would have turned 60 the day after this coming Christmas. He was taken from us while he was at the height of his powers and just as his influence was beginning to make an impact on the nation comparable to the impact it had already made on the State of Oregon.

I don't wish to make Dick Neuberger out to be a saint, because a saint he was not. Still, there is a kind of hagiography of public service in which some men stand taller than others, and among them Dick Neuberger is emerging as one who decided that it was his turn to do a job more often, and did it more effectively, than practically anyone else of his generation of Oregonians.

Those who are associated with Portland State University can take pride that such a man lived among us, worked among us, touched our consciences and our pride, and did so in a way that causes us to remember, to be thankful, and, today, to name a building in his lasting memory.

By John Oakes

When Dick Neuberger went to Washington at the end of 1954 for his tragically brief span of service in the Senate of the United States, the nation was just beginning to recover from the convulsive effect of McCarthyism, which was another name for a savage frontal assault on individual liberty and freedom, and on the Bill of Rights itself.

We are dedicating this beautiful building on the campus of Portland State University to Dick Neuberger today, at a time when I believe the Bill of Rights and liberty under law are once again under attack—though far less openly and far more subtly than 20 years ago. I think it appropriate to recall that it was the Dick Neuberger of that period whose steadfastness and courage, whose integrity and devotion to basic American principles, ultimately led the way back to constitutionalism and to a free society.

As I think of Dick Neuberger and of all that he did and stood for in the fight for civil rights, for individual freedom under law, for the public as against the private interests, for the preservation of our natural heritage against the despoilers, and as I think of America today—an America whose affluence has reduced too many of us to a state of moral and political apathy—I want to paraphrase Wordsworth and say of Dick Neuberger: "thou shouldst be living at this hour; America hath need of thee . . ." . . . an America where indifference has smothered outrage, where discomfort sometimes seems more important than disfranchisement, where in fact barely half the potential electorate bothered to vote in the last election—that is an America that needs men in public service and indeed in private life of the caliber and character of the man whose memory we are honoring today.

Dick Neuberger combined with rare distinction in his too-brief life the careers of journalist and politician, in the best sense of both words. These two professions don't often mesh in one and the same person with any success. Either the journalist is likely to lose his soul in trying to build a political career or the politician is likely to lose his, by misusing his journalistic vantage-point. But Dick was an exception, and excelled in both journalism and politics, without letting one career inhibit the other.

Integrity was his hallmark; and he practiced it much more than he preached it in his public as well as his private life. To him this was no political

ploy; it was an entire philosophy that determined his outlook and his actions in every aspect of his existence. If Diogenes had ever got out to Oregon, he could have stopped his search right here.

Dick applied his basic belief in the wholeness and the freedom of man to the physical world around him; he is perhaps best remembered today as one of the genuine legislative pioneers of the conservation movement, a full generation before ecology became a popular word and environment a politician's paradise.

I am convinced that his deep involvement and intense activity in the conservation movement stemmed not from any scientific and perhaps not even primarily from an esthetic concern for the wonders and beauties of our natural surroundings, but, more profoundly, from his sense of the unity of man with nature, a belief that the freedom of man in some sense depends on and is intertwined with the quality and indeed the purity of the environment in which man lives.

Dick Neuberger's basic concerns for freedom, for the dignity of man and the sanctity of nature, often required a very high order of courage when they were translated into the mundane political process. He was up against formidable interests and powerful forces, not only when he got to Washington but previously here in Oregon alongside his remarkable wife, Maurine, when they served together in Salem. He quickly perceived that the rural domination of state legislatures, including Oregon's, guaranteed legislative indifference to such essentially urban problems as civic corruption, juvenile delinquency, inner-city decay. But, unlike most legislative neophytes, he did something about it—playing a major part in the revision and modernization of the Oregon Constitution.

When he got to Washington, he crowded his five short years there with vigorous leadership in such fundamental areas as civil rights—of which he was one of the strongest advocates during the bitter legislative battles of the Fifties. He was a pioneer in working for the public disclosure and control of campaign expenditures, for the application of conflict of interest statutes to legislative offices, for public control of public resources, for fair distribution of health and other social services particularly to the aged, for intelligent planning for regional development.

If some or all of these various areas of interest sound familiar today, that is only because Dick Neuberger was so frequently and so far ahead of

his time. As his great contemporary Paul Douglas said of him, "he had a basic and fundamental feeling for freedom." This feeling he translated into political terms by fighting throughout his life to make democratic government really work.

No cause was too small for him, no individual too obscure, no battle too difficult, no odds too great. His voice was all the stronger because this was the period of the Silent Generation, when young and old alike were still stunned by the trauma of the Second World War and by the nuclear threat that followed it.

"Man," Loren Eiseley points out, "was born a crisis animal; it is his destiny. There confronts him now, hope for earth's frail web of life, or that choice of cold indifference which leads to the pathway of no return. Hope and risk, are they too great to expect of man? I do not believe it . . ."

Hope and risk. The stuff of political leadership is there. Dick Neuberger had it. He could not live without hope, and he would not live without risk—risk to achieve by democratic means the goals he believed in for his country and the world. One of these goals was a decent physical environment. Another was freedom, freedom for the individual without infringement of the rights of others.

If Dick Neuberger were alive today, I believe he would be more concerned about the subtle threats to freedom than about an other aspect of American life, even the continuing and in some ways increasing threat to the environment.

When Dick came to the Senate, our country was just emerging from the extraordinary trauma of McCarthyism, an emotional nightmare that managed for a short time to undermine the very structure on which American democracy is built: the basic confidence of each man in his neighbor. When this is gone—or even shaken—then freedom, liberty and democracy itself are in danger, for it is on this fragile but firm foundation of mutual trust, respect and interdependence that our kind of government and indeed our kind of society fundamentally rests.

Because of the common sense and decent principles of most of the American people, and the outspoken courage of a few—very few—political leaders, the nation survived and probably even emerged from the experience with a deeper appreciation of what freedom and free institutions meant than it had before.

But that was nearly 20 years ago; and in the meantime, the country has gone through another debilitating trauma—a physically devastating, politically divisive and morally disastrous war. And now that we are presumably nearing an end to this war, it becomes apparent—as has been the experience after virtually every other American war—that the basic freedoms of Americans are once again under indirect attack, our civil liberties are once again being subtly threatened, and the Bill of Rights is once again in a state of incipient danger—but this time under an innocuous air of respectability emanating from the highest levels of the governmental structure. Regrettably, there are not enough Dick Neubergeres around today with the courage and the skill to sound an effective warning to the American people that we are allowing our own government to push us—almost without our

(Continued on next page)



Eric W. Allen, Jr., editor of the Medford Mail Tribune, has been a working conservationist and journalist in Oregon for 28 years. He first knew the late Senator Neuberger when Neuberger attended the University of Oregon School of Journalism from 1931-1934.

Allen is a member of both the State of Oregon and Medford district O & C advisory boards to the U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management. He is chairman of the Oregon Geographic Names Board and a member of the State Parks and Recreation Advisory Committee and the Southern Oregon College Regional Advisory Council.



John Oakes, editor of the editorial page, The New York Times, since 1961, received the 1966 George Polk Memorial Award for making The Times' editorial page "the most vital and influential journalistic voice in America." He became a personal friend of Richard L. Neuberger during Neuberger's career in the U.S. Senate.

A reporter with newspapers in New Jersey and Washington, D.C., before joining The Times in 1946, Oakes is recognized for his writings on the conservation of natural resources as well as on public and foreign affairs. From 1955 to 1962, he served as a member of the advisory board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and

Monuments for the U.S. Department of Interior, who presented him with a conservation award in 1962. Other awards for his conservation activities include the Garden Club of America Award in 1969 and the Appalachian Highlands Association Award in 1970.

His numerous journalism awards include the Carnegie Corporation special grant for study and travel abroad in 1959; the first Columbia-Catherwood Award in 1960 for "enlightened international journalism," the Silurian Society Award in 1969, and the Woodrow Wilson Prize from Princeton University in 1970.

He was graduated valedictorian of his Princeton University class of 1934, was a Rhodes Scholar at Queens' College, Oxford, 1934-36, received an honorary Doctor of Laws Degree from the University of Hartford, 1960 and an LL.D. from Chatham College, 1969.

knowing it—toward the dangerous edge of freedom.

The particularly alarming aspect of this repressive tendency is that it stems directly from the executive branch of the government, acquiesced in by the legislative and now to some extent even supported by the judicial. I don't think this tendency can be dismissed as merely a natural political reaction to the permissiveness of American society, which indeed many Americans think has gone too far. I think reaction to "permissiveness" may be an excuse—but it is not the reason—for the whiff of repression is in the air, particularly the air around Washington.

What form does this pressure take? It is certainly not as spectacular as it was two decades ago; but it is more subtle and in my view infinitely more dangerous because now it comes not from a single charismatic demagogue. It comes now, rather, from a kind of thin-tipped distortion of such thoroughly American principles as law and order, the work ethic, the neighborhood school and above all, anti-permissiveness. Behind this smoke screen of the accepted and unexceptional morality, the corrosive process has begun. It has already taken form in many different ways, most notably in relations of government and press.

It is, of course, the very nature of democracy that government and press be perpetually at odds. One of the basic functions of the press is to act as public rein on the powers and pretensions of government. In fact, one of the great failures of the American press as a whole is that it has not been sufficiently critical of government, or consistently analytical.

Yet in recent years, the hostility of government toward press has carried undertones dangerous to all of us, expressed not merely in the virulence of some national leaders toward the opposition, but, infinitely more important, in a conscious effort to undermine the public credibility of the media as a whole, both printed and electronic.

I fully recognize that the press is not guiltless of irresponsibility. But to criticize the press for individual examples of irresponsibility or inaccuracy is quite different from waging war on the press with deliberate intention of undermining its independence and therefore its freedom. This the Government has been visibly doing in a variety of ways, particularly through the Justice Department and the courts, but also by flanking attacks, such as implicit threats to the electronic media which of course are subject to Federal licensing. The President himself furnished an extraordinary example of this kind of thinking about freedom—and freedom to criticize—when he sharply berated newspaper editors (and for that matter college professors and businessmen too) the other day for not rallying to his support at the time of a major policy decision that carried great risk to the United States. The suggestion that it is somehow unpatriotic to criticize the political leadership of the country is a radically subversive idea that runs directly counter to the most fundamental principles of the Bill of Rights. What good is a press—and why should it have Constitutional protection—unless it is both critical and free?

But judicial harassment is an even more effective method of inhibiting and undercutting the free spirit of inquiry than anything Presidents or Vice Presidents may say. The major attempt of the government to impose prior restraint on the press in the case of the Pentagon Papers was struck down; but the courts have unfortunately sustained a different kind of attack, less direct, more subtle and perhaps in the long run even more effective: use of the subpoena power to force newspapermen and now professors as well to testify before grand juries and to reveal sources in connection with matters that they learned about in a confidential relationship—even though the government admittedly has no compelling need for the data sought.

The actual jailing of a reporter and of a college professor under this power is a sinister and giant

step in the Government's effort to intimidate private citizens, to produce an increasingly familiar "chilling effect" on newspapermen in particular and on the public in general. In this way the freedom of every one of us is being more and more severely constrained without most of us even being aware of it.

But if the misuse of the subpoena power through grand juries acting under Governmental prodding is the most dramatic current example of the way our liberties—yours and mine—are being chipped away, let us not assume it is the only one. The dangerous invasions of privacy are all around us, notably in the proclivity of agencies of government, with executive encouragement, to wiretap or to bug the conversation of private citizens. Although the courts have indeed protected the public against the extreme claims of a former Attorney General to exercise what he held to be an "inherent" right, the tendency is still there.

It surfaced most recently in the employment of bugging devices by agents of one political party against another—an incident that might be dismissed as freakish were it not for the fact that the offenders were allegedly operating out of the highest levels of party campaign headquarters. No matter what the outcome of the Watergate case may be, it illustrates the kind of danger to which the individual citizen—any individual citizen—can be subjected by illicit use of electronic surveillance, a tempting device ready at hand for governmental authorities who may not be too deeply concerned over the civil liberties of the ordinary—or suspect—citizen.

Such further devices as preventive detention, the employment of so-called "no knock" laws, use of governmental data banks, and the strained resort to conspiracy statutes to conduct political trials and incarcerate political dissenters are, individually and collectively, the reflection of an unmistakable downgrading of traditional civil liberties as guaranteed by the Bill of Rights—in a kind of blind reaction to the social unrest and political dissent of the Sixties.

Given the wavering leadership of the Executive and but token resistance of the Congress, the individual citizen is forced to rely on the courts themselves as the last best institutional defense of freedom and democracy. As the power of government has become, in Justice Douglas' words, "constantly more pervasive . . . a power to suffocate both people and causes," it is increasingly a primary obligation of the courts to protect the individual from the mighty force of Government rather than to protect Government from the puny strength of the individual.

Of course society has the obligation to protect itself against the criminal as well as against those who may attempt to subvert government by violence; but the fact remains that the courts under our system have become the ultimate resource in the defense of personal and political liberty against the awesome force of government. Therefore, any effort to undermine the courts at any level by naming inferior personnel, by making the judiciary a mere political adjunct of the ruling party, or by weakening public trust in the courts by diminishing their stature as a co-equal arm of government, is sure to have a directly destructive effect on that very Bill of Rights that—in default of the executive and legislative branches—the courts alone are left to protect.

It is sometimes forgotten, and particularly in these days, that the very essence of the American structure of government lies in the built-in system of controls of the governors by the governed, a complicated set of checks and trade-offs and bal-

ances of power between government and people. But when shortcuts are made in the interest of so-called "efficiency", the proper functioning of democracy with these built-in checks and balances is directly endangered.

That process is going on every day at many levels. It includes the obvious trend toward the concentration of power in the hands of the chief executive at the expense not only of the Congress but even of his Cabinet. This tendency manifests itself not only in the field of foreign affairs, where traditionally the President has accrued as much authority and operating freedom as he possibly could. But there is also now a clear movement toward accumulation of power in the hands of the executive even in domestic affairs—to the point of ignoring the mandate of Congress in such fundamental areas as the appropriation of public funds.

The breakdown of consultation and the reciprocal relationship between the executive and Congress, both in foreign and domestic matters, does far more to breed mutual mistrust and suspicion than the simple fact that the President or Congress are of different parties. This increasingly adversarial, even hostile, standoff between executive and legislative branches feeds upon itself, undermining public confidence and the ability of democratic government properly to function. Despite the disclaimers—and we've had one as recently as this week—it results in an accelerating drift toward authoritarian psychology, suggestive of a kind of American Gaullism, with all that that implies in loss of equality, fraternity—and liberty.

Congress is certainly not without fault in this antidemocratic movement of government away from the people. It has tended to acquiesce in executive encroachments—which by the way did not begin with this Administration—in foreign and even in domestic affairs; and Congress has made the whole process easier by its own addition to secrecy—for instance in the proliferation of committee sessions behind closed doors—and by its remoteness from the electorate to which it is nominally responsible—for instance by rigid adherence to anachronistic rules, including seniority.

The brutal and dangerous fact is that government is slipping away from the hands of the people, with the result that people are becoming steadily more distrustful of government. This is clearly a vicious circle, for mistrust of the people breeds mistrust by government, leading government still further into the repressive tendencies and atmosphere that surround us today.

The insidious aspect of this situation is that the attacks—whether by repression, by subpoena, by wiretapping, by mass arrests, by preventive detention or political trial, are so directed against such special classes or individuals that most of us do not feel touched or even threatened and therefore we—the general public—think we can disregard them. Under the apparently virtuous but totally specious argument that our social ills would all but disappear if we would only exercise more discipline and less permissiveness, the American public is being kidded into thinking that infringements on liberty such as I have been discussing this morning are only curbs on wrongdoers and malefactors, on professors, newspapermen or other unpleasant people who may cause dissent. I think we had better wake up right now to the fact that this is a dangerous form of deception, perhaps even genuine self-deception. If we are going to preserve the freedom of all of us, we must be alert to infringements on the freedom of any of us.

Dick Neuberger would have known that, and I have no doubt that he today would be in the forefront of those urging us to realize what is happening and to resist it by focusing on it the spotlight of public exposure. He understood the nature of the free society and while he lived he made an unforgettable contribution to it.

Let this building which carries his name, and the great institution of which it is a part, always remind us of that freedom of the spirit, of the intellect, of the imagination, which Dick Neuberger fought for and helped preserve throughout his life. These are the freedoms that must be fought for and preserved in every generation.

PSU PROVIDES EDUCATIONAL SERVICES TO OREGON VETS

Portland State University has extended its services to veterans through three new programs introduced this fall.

A \$15,000 contract with the Veterans Administration (VA) enables PSU's Counseling Center to provide counseling for veterans returning to school under the GI Bill.

The Veteran's Education Center of Oregon opened early in November with a \$130,000 grant from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare's (HEW) Office of Education. The center helps prepare minority and low-income Vietnam veterans to take advantage of the opportunities offered by the GI Bill.

A veteran's tutorial program, funded by the VA, provides a veteran up to \$50 a month to pay for tutorial assistance.

Dr. Robert Smith, supervisor of PSU's Counseling Center program, said the center currently counsels disabled veterans, non-disabled veterans, widows and orphans of veterans and families of permanently and totally disabled veterans who require counseling before educational funds can be granted by the VA.

Each of the six PSU counselors works with two or three of the fifteen Oregon veterans referred to the center each month by the VA. An entire day is spent talking with the veteran about his personal goals and desires, administering tests, interpreting test results, reviewing results with the veteran and helping him to determine goals and objectives which he realistically can hope to achieve. After counseling with the veteran, the counselor writes his results and recommendations which are sent to the VA regional office for the next step—granting educational funds.

Dr. Smith said it is the goal of the counseling center to "see that the veteran gets the best education to meet his needs. We aren't here to recruit students specifically for Portland State."

PSU is one of three Oregon centers which provide counseling to veterans through the VA. Veterans from the entire state are referred to PSU, Mt. Hood Community College or are handled by the VA regional office in downtown Portland.

Counseling is required by law for disabled veterans and families of veterans before educational funds can be granted. Non-disabled veterans requesting counsel receive a session, although initial counseling is not required by law.

One purpose of the Veteran's Education Center of Oregon, a consortium program of PSU, MHCC, Project Return and the State System of Higher Education, is to assist veterans to take advantage of higher education. Information from the VA office indicates that only twenty-five per cent of Oregon's veterans took advantage of the GI Bill during 1971-72.

Program benefits include general educational development (GED) certificate classes for veterans without high school diplomas, college sampling for veterans with high school diplomas who want to try college classes and pre-college classes for those needing special tutoring before entering college.

The center is housed in the same building as Project Return, an organization of the Multnomah County Community Action Agency providing veterans assistance in job hunting, housing and help with legal and medical problems. The building is located at 2331 N.W. Lovejoy.

The Veteran's Education Center is under the direction of Ted Lawshe, former associate director of the Office of High School Relations in the Office of the Chancellor of the State System of Higher Education. The board of directors include Paul Franklin, associate director of the Office of High School Relations, Roger McDowell, associate dean for the extension services at MHCC, Dr. Ronald Cease, dean of undergraduate studies at PSU and George Drougas, director of Project Return.

The veteran's tutorial program is intended to help veterans in school by making funds available through the VA for them to hire tutors. Under the veteran's tutorial program a veteran who needs a tutor must have his need verified by his instructor and the tutor approved by the department before funds will be granted. The program is coordinated by Lynn Tanke in the Dean of Students office.

Each veteran eligible for assistance is allowed \$50 per month for tutoring. The funds can be used to hire any number of tutors, depending on the needs of the veteran.

Further information concerning any of the veteran programs can be obtained by contacting Dr. Robert Smith in the Counseling Center for veteran counseling, Lynn Tanke in the Dean for Students office for the tutorial program and Dr. Ronald Cease, dean of undergraduate studies, for the Veteran's Education Center and general information regarding veteran programs.

Lewis Finishes Rookie Year With Oilers

Rich Lewis, the only player from the 1971 varsity football squad to get a permanent football contract, returned to Portland, December 20 after a grueling rookie year as defensive linebacker with the Houston Oilers.



Lewis joined the Oilers after being placed on waivers by the Miami Dolphins prior to last season.

Despite the Oilers' 13-1 year, Lewis proved himself on defensive and will be returning to the team for a second gridiron season.

"Our record may not have been what you would call 'great' but it's a young team with a lot of potential," Lewis said.

A 1972 PSU graduate in Health and Physical Education and a three-year varsity letterman, Lewis served as team captain for the Vikings during his senior year. In 1969 he was voted the Viking's "Best Blocker" by his team-mates.

Basketball and Wrestling in Action Winter Term

Indoor winter sports activities swing into full operation with the start of winter term at PSU.

After playing an unprecedented nine straight games on the road, new head coach Ken Edwards finally gets to bring his varsity basketball team home for a delayed season opener at the Portland State gym Thursday, Jan. 4, against University of Alaska. After a quick junket to Ellensburg to play Central Washington on the following night, the round-ball troupe will be home for all but four of the remaining 15 games on the 1972-73 schedule.

The road games are all attractive ventures—to University of Washington (Jan. 27), Puget Sound (Feb. 3), Seattle Pacific (Feb. 17) and University of Idaho (Feb. 19).

The Vikings figure to win the major share of the remaining games, with Edwards and assistant coach Jack Bertell counting heavily on tall returnees Leo Franz (6-7), Myron Larsen (6-6), Glenn Perica (6-8) and Scott Wilder (6-4). New talented additions this season are transfers Ed Buchanan, Dan Peters, Stan Stillwell, John Rouanzoin and Ed Sandoz; sophomores Eli Cochran and Paul Berg; and freshmen Charles Channel and Chris Hill.

Don Conway's Viking wrestlers also will begin heavy action during January, after competing in two dual matches and the University of Washington Invitational before the end of fall term.

The loss of 158-pound co-captain Sam Jones with a knee operation was a blow, but the rapid adjustment to college competition of several freshmen has sustained optimism for another outstanding season for PSU. The Viking matmen have finished among the nation's top 20 teams in five of the last seven years.

NCAA quarter-finalists back for their senior years are Marlin Grahn (167 pounds) and Kelly Bledsoe (190 pounds). Bledsoe missed all of

December action with a dislocated shoulder, but may be able to rejoin the squad soon. Grahn, the crowd-pleasing attacker from Madison high, has compiled an impressive 40-11 record in the past three seasons, with 17 pins.

Western Regional defending champions on the team are Dan Mello (118) and Martin Roberts (190); runnersup were Larry Soto (134) and David Jennings (134).

Newcomers to keep an eye on are 245-pound heavyweight Alan Tuttle, a senior turning out for the first time, transfers Ron Castles (118) and Dwight Ottenbacher (158), and freshmen Robin Richards (177), Bob Hulin (150) and Steve Daniels (142).

Gymnasts expect exciting season

The growing popularity of gymnastics and the enthusiasm of new head coach Randy Carruthers should produce an exciting season in this winter sport at Portland State University.

Led by outstanding sophomore letterman Ron Nissen from David Douglas, the Vikings will compete with a maximum number of all-round competitors for the first time in school history. Nissen is joined by junior letterman Alan Roundy and three freshmen—Mike Jordan, Warren Bowden and Dave Petersen—as all-round possibilities, with three entering each of the six events per meet.

"This year we will be over our head against Oregon and Washington, with the Ducks likely to dethrone the perennial champion Huskies," said Carruthers.

"We do feel that for the first time we could give Washington State and Central Washington trouble. Matches in which we figure as the favorite are against OCE, Eastern Washington and PCC.

An Environmentalist's Dream



PSU students Patricia Barnhart, left, and Mary Kay O'Hara, right, inspect desert foliage with field station director, Denzel Ferguson.

By Stephen Nicholls

It has been called an environmentalist's dream. And in the short time the Malheur Environmental Field Station has been operating, it has gained a nationwide reputation attracting students and educators from throughout the United States to study the sciences in Southeastern Oregon's natural and rugged situation.

That attraction has been heaviest from Portland State University, for more students from Oregon's urban higher education institution make use of the station's facilities than any of the other 18-member collegiate institutions that belong to the consortium which operates it. And this is not without reason.

"The Malheur area provides an incredible location for field research and has something for almost anyone who goes there," said PSU environmental science doctoral student Ellen Benedict.

For the geologist there is the magnificent Steens Mountain, a classical fault-block study; for the botanist, an immense wealth of wild flora; for the zoologist, the station is at the edge of a major wildlife refuge; for the ornithologist, birds by the thousands; and for the astronomer, light and smog-free skies for evening study.

Indeed, the Malheur Environmental Field Station is a scientist's dream come true. As Ore-

gon's inland center for environmental and ecological field studies, it provides a permanent station to serve as a base for field trip groups and short courses at any time of the year at nominal cost to participants. It is aptly located on the western edge of the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge in Malheur County, 32 miles south of Burns and six hours drive from Portland.

As one PSU student described it, "It's remote, but not too remote."

It is not hard to see why Benedict is excited about the station, for in that area a wide variety of field opportunities exist for students and researchers alike: one of the largest inland marshes is located in nearby Malheur Lake; Steens Mountain, rising 9,700 feet, borders on the southwest; the wildlife refuge itself covers 181,000 acres of a wide diversity of land forms and contains hundreds of plant and animal species.

Minutes away from the station is Oregon's youngest lava flow, the Diamond Craters. The John Day fossil beds and the mineral rich Pueblo Mountains provide much for the geologist; archeologists find a great potential in a region where ancient native tribes once congregated.

The station is no less the fulfillment of a dream of Dr. David R. Malcolm, former science professor and assistant and acting dean of graduate studies at PSU, now chairman of the science division at Pacific University. Several years ago Malcolm and a group of PSU scientists including Drs. Earl Rosenwinkel, John Wirtz, Richard Forbes, Leonard Palmer and Byron Lippert sought to establish a

terrestrial field station for the University to be utilized for teaching and research purposes.

They set their sights on the abandoned Malheur Job Corps Center and in January, 1970 began meeting with other colleges to gauge interest. The group then spearheaded a drive to have the Oregon State Board of Higher Education establish a field station there, especially because of its location near the wildlife refuge.

The first efforts to get the center met with frustration as the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (then controlling the Job Corps Center) refused the PSU proposal because adequate financing and maintenance capabilities were lacking.

Malcolm, by this time at Pacific University, was determined not to miss the opportunity for obtaining the Job Corps Center but realized the project was too big for any one institution to handle. He then proposed that a consortium of interested colleges and universities jointly sponsor the Malheur acquisition and in May, 1970 approached the National Science Foundation with his plan.

"The idea of a group of colleges cooperating in a joint effort really turned the NSF people on," Malcolm said.

On June 24, 1970, Pacific University, acting on behalf of the proposed consortium, received an initial grant of \$32,000 from the NSF "for the support of the acquisition and operation of a center for ecological studies."

(Continued on next page)

The following two years were ones of steady progress for the station. By summer term, 1971 the consortium, now formally established, offered its first program for students; a second NSF grant for \$137,500 came through; the consortium grew to 19 Oregon higher education institutions (including most private and many community colleges plus all OSSHE institutions); and HEW granted title of the buildings, equipment, fixtures and supplies to the organization.

"We got everything that was there," Malcolm said. "It was a fantastic inventory which included everything from bulldozers to paperclips."

During this period the center also gained its first on-site permanent director, Dr. Denzel Ferguson, former director of PSU's environmental sciences doctoral program.

Administrative policy of the field station is developed by a 19-member board with one representative from each consortium member. (Dr. Byron Lippert, associate professor of biology, represents PSU.) A six-member steering committee advises Ferguson in administering the \$100,000 per year operation.

In addition to the NSF grant, tuition and fees, financial support comes from consortium member

contributions amounting to 30 cents per student enrolled in their respective institutions.

The major function of the station is the operation of the tuition-supported summer program consisting of four sessions of three weeks each. The first program in 1971 attracted 70 students from throughout the Pacific Northwest and as far east as New Jersey.

The more ambitious program of 1972 saw nearly 100 students in attendance with fully one-third of those coming from Portland State University. The over 15 field oriented courses offered that year ranged from ornithology (birds), geology and animal behavior to archaeology and natural history photography all for both graduate and undergraduate credit.

Ellen Benedict said "Class sizes are kept purposely small, limited to 15 or so. The professors come from colleges and universities from throughout the Northwest to teach there."

Ms. Benedict herself spent a good portion of two summers at the station studying pseudoscorpions (which, unlike insects, have four pairs of legs and two huge pinchers packed in a less than one-half inch long frame) as part of her doctoral research program at PSU.

Many others utilize the station for a variety of research purposes. "It's there primarily for students in field classes but we encourage anyone

with appropriate research interests to make use of the facilities," Malcolm said. "Although we have no current plans yet for conducting in-staff re-

search or contracting research projects, we welcome professional scientists and amateurs alike to go there for study at anytime during the year," he said.

Last year the station provided overnight accommodations and laboratory space for more than 600 students from member institutions, 450 students from non-member institutions and another 350 individuals all on week-end or short field trips.

The station has facilities to accommodate about 350 people at one time. It boasts comfortable dormitories, a limited number of tent and trailer spaces, full food services and laundry facilities, in addition to classroom and laboratory space, all available for a nominal fee.

The Malheur area provides an incredible location for field research in geology, botany, zoology, ornithology and astrology



Photo of birds courtesy of the Oregon Game Commission

ALUMNI NEWS

1950's

Major William C. Miller III (BS '59), has begun a five-month course of study at the Armed Forces Staff College in Norfolk, Va. Major Miller has been in the Army since 1960 and holds the Meritorious Service Medal and the Army Commendation Medal. He was last stationed in Washington, D.C.

Joseph Correll, who attended PSU from 1955-1964, is a staff member of the U.S. Dependents Schools, European area. According to a letter received from his superintendent, Correll has been promoted to guidance director in the Torregon High School in Madrid, Spain, Mediterranean district.

1960's

Tom D. Farrell (BS '60), writes that he is currently social services director for the West Edmonton (Alberta, Canada) Social Task Force. As an avocation, Farrell pursues an interest in South Asian studies. He is author of an article recently published in *Asian Affairs* and has been elected to membership in the Royal Central Asian Society.

Ernest Bloch, Jr. (BS '62), went to work for Western Airlines when he graduated and is now manager of Western's tariff development. Bloch was named to the joint Air Transport Association-International Air Transport Association task force during an October meeting in London. Purpose of the task force is to try to eliminate the risk of passengers being charged wrong fares for flights involving more than one airline.

R. Edward Grosswiler (BS '65), has been transferred to the Salem, Ore. bureau of Associated Press. Grosswiler has been with AP since 1962, and until January, 1972 also was administrative assistant in the College of Social Sciences at PSU.

Ray Van Beek (BS '67), has been named controller of GI Joe's, Inc. Van Beek was formerly with Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery in Portland.

Kathy Reeves, who attended PSU Fall Terms of 1965 and 1966, currently is teaching young Nepalese children the basic lessons of life at the Bir Hospital in Kathmandu, Nepal. Kathy is a United Air Lines stewardess on loan for three months to participate in the Thomas A. Dooley Foundation program in Southeast Asia. As an unpaid volunteer, Kathy teaches the young children of lower caste women who work as sweepers in the hospital. The children would otherwise be unsupervised while their mothers work, and Kathy's aim is to teach them some of the fundamentals of personal health.

Robert Ward Hays (BA '66), visited the Alumni Office recently to report that he is a counselor at the Grant Union High School, John Day, Ore.

James M. Key (BS '66), reports that he works for Imperial Chemical Industries of America at the Atlas explosive division in Portland. Previously he spent five years in the U.S. Navy in explosive ordnance disposal and presently is a lieutenant in the U.S. Naval Reserve with an inshore undersea warfare group based in Portland. He was recently chosen Naval Reserve Officer of the Year by the Council of the U.S. Navy League.

Bruce Johnson (BS '68), has been appointed chief engineer by Columbia Steel Casting Co. He has been with the firm one year and is the inventor of a relay vacuum valve and co-inventor of a machine for removing truck tires.

Susan Word (BA '68, Certificate in Elem. Ed. '70), writes that she is teaching fourth grade in Agana, Guam at the island's largest elementary school. In her spare time, she makes use of her background and interest in outdoor activities by working with environmentalists who are acquainting students with the coral reef and the rain forest.

First Lt. David I. Beck (BS '69), is a pilot instructor with the Air Training Command's 3630th Flying Training Wing, Sheppard AFB, Tex. His unit was cited for exceptionally meritorious service in establishing and conducting the first all-jet undergraduate pilot training for military assistance program student flyers. This was in addition to the unit's regular training programs for the USAF and the Federal Republic of Germany. The wing was also commended for training helicopter pilots for Southeast Asia. Lt. Beck received the distinctive service ribbon to mark his affiliation with the wing.

1970's

Brad Skinner (BS '71, Certificate in Urban Studies '71), now is administrative assistant to the city manager of Vancouver, Wash. Skinner is responsible for the city's annexation program, public relations and aide in the proposed downtown rehabilitation project. Prior to this position, he served with the United Nations Association in New York City.

Dennis J. Birenbaum (BS '71), has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the U.S. Air Force upon graduation from Officer Training School at Lackland AFB, Tex. Lt. Birenbaum has been assigned to Laughlin AFB, Tex. for pilot training.

Miguel Henao (MS '71), began working this fall with the University of Costa Rica as its first faculty member in special education.

Larry S. Lowe (BS '68, MBA '71), who has completed his doctorate in marketing at the University of Washington, has been appointed an assistant

professor on the administrative faculty at Wichita State University's College of Business Administration. While working on his doctorate, he was a teaching associate, teaching courses in marketing and retailing.

Jerry Pitzer (BS '71), is the new head coach in basketball and baseball at Regis High School in Stayton, Ore. and also is assistant coach in football.

Robert A. Peterson (MBA '71), became the budget director for the University of Oregon Medical School in November. His wife Victoria is a student at PSU.

Robert E. Hamilton (BS '71), now is a travel agent for Creative Travel Management, Inc. in Denver, Colo.

John Thomas Miesen (BS '72), has completed a sales training course for Burroughs Wellcome Co. and been assigned to Portland as sales representative for the company.

Hal T. Walker (BS '72), has enrolled at Thunderbolt Graduate School for International Management in Glendale, Ariz.

The PSU Office of Alumni Relations is compiling lists of PSU alumni in an effort to build a comprehensive and knowledgeable record of what they are doing, where they reside and in what ways they would like to become involved in University activities. "And we need help to get the information," said relations director John Jenkins.

Jenkins said that once lists are compiled "then some of the ideas we have in the works for keeping former PSU people in closer touch with the University can be put into action." A PSU alum is anyone who has attended the University for at least one term.

Anyone with information concerning themselves or other PSU alumni is asked to contact the PSU Alumni Relations office, 402 University Services Building, 617 S.W. Montgomery (P.O. Box 751, Portland, Oregon), phone 229-4613.

PSU Alumni Services

Mail to: Alumni Relations Office
Portland State University
P. O. Box 751
Portland, Oregon 97207

I am enclosing my check (or money order) for \$_____ for the following services and contributions:
(Please make checks payable to Portland State University)

- ☐ PSU Alumni ID Card—\$1 (good until June 30, 1973)
(ID Card required to be eligible for other services)
- ☐ PSU Family Swim Program—\$17.50*
- ☐ PSU Swim/Gym Program—\$7.50* (Couples \$15*)
- ☐ PSU Alumni Parking Permit—\$4.50*
- ☐ Back issues of Viking Yearbook—\$2 per copy, (Years desired: _____)

*Prices will be pro-rated after winter term.

My contribution of \$_____ is to be used for _____

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Social Security No. _____ Telephone _____

Degree(s) _____ Year(s) _____

☐ I would like to be involved in fund raising programs. Please contact me. My area of interest is: _____

Note: If you have ideas, concerns or suggestions about PSU Alumni matters, please write, call (229-4615), or come in and talk about them (402 University Services Building, 617 S. W. Montgomery Street).

"... for intrinsic reasons"

Two Alumni Create Film Center

If the dreams of two Portland State University alumni continue to materialize, this city could very well become the Northwest headquarters for the cultural development of film. The resources are here, the talent is here, the energy is here. It will just take some work.

The germ of that development has started in the form of the non-profit Northwest Film Study Center (NWFSC) operating in conjunction with Portland State University and the Portland Art Museum under the direction of PSU graduates Denise Jacobson ('67) and Bob Summers ('69).

The center opened its doors last spring at the Hillside Center (old Catlin Gabel School) in Northwest Portland, ostensibly aimed at getting film into those areas not exactly considered major cultural centers. "We live in an area that's far away from the major centers like New York and Los Angeles where people can see and study any variety of films. But out here we don't see very many films at all, so there is a need to bring them into this region and make them more available to people," Ms. Jacobson said.

Other reasons for starting a film study center in Oregon, and particularly Portland, are not too difficult to find. There seems to be a high degree of regional interest in film and film making as an art form; many Portland area high schools offer film study classes for their students; Portland State has its Center for the Moving Image started three years ago to promote the study of film and to give students the opportunity to learn film production; and the Pacific Northwest increasingly is attracting professional film makers for on-location productions.

In addition, Summers cites the Northwest as having an extensive regional independent film production output in its own right and sees the center as becoming the showcase for new films. "Over a hundred 16 mm films are probably produced in the Pacific Northwest each year, so the area is really rich in both makers and production. But the makers have trouble getting their work distributed, so the center ought to provide a great help toward doing this," Summers said.

"Like any other cultural center, be it for art, music or theater, a film study center is started for intrinsic reasons," explains Summers. "That is, it exists to develop people's tastes and interests in the art form for humanity's sake. To accomplish this task, the NWFSC is doing a number of things," Summers points out.

— It offers weekly screenings of various films at the Portland Art Museum, just blocks from PSU.

— The center's staff, when they have the time, conduct film classes or seminars at various localities in the region (Summers currently teaches a film class at PSU).

— The center is developing a non-circulating library on film (which now includes over 600 volumes and 500 periodicals).

— Plans are underway to acquire film prints for in-house study.

— Consultation services are offered to coordinate local film activities, encourage more variety in film programming and distribute how-to-do-it information of film to educators, scholars and students.

— A film newsletter is published bi-monthly to keep people informed.

But for Ms. Jacobson and Summers to undertake the project of establishing a film study center, there had to be something more rewarding for which to aim. Since the contraction of the major film industry in the late Fifties and the rise of television as the most accessible visual medium,

there is an increased need to get film into those areas where they are least available.

"The whole community is going to benefit by having people able to speak knowledgeably about film and by having the facilities to study it," according to Ms. Jacobson. "By making film more available in this region, tastes and interests in it will develop more extensively and this will provide for more understanding of our culture and for a greater flow of ideas for dealing with it."

The new center is, therefore, academically oriented. And although college students will be an important audience for the NWFSC, they won't have the monopoly on it. If it is to succeed, emphasized Summers, it must have a broad base of support. "Our largest audience should be high school students because that is where the bulk of the teaching is going on in terms of film and in terms of reaching the most students in a classroom situation," he said.

In fact, this is the generation to which exposure to film either in celluloid or videotape form has been constant throughout their lives and film as a communications medium is indeed an ingrained part of American culture, Ms. Jacobson said. "Because of this, particular attention must be centered on those who have graduated from high school, as well as the University, and who now are part of the larger community," she added. "Their interests have changed in many ways and to appeal to them we must offer a broader program than that which might appeal just to the college student."

Nevertheless, the collegiate audience will be an important one, especially in terms of providing mutual academic resources. "We will try to maintain constant contact with the academic departments at PSU to develop complementary film programs that will benefit us both," Summers said.

By becoming a major educational film center in the Northwest, Summers feels the project could provide both the quality and content professors desire for classroom purposes. "The center will store all types of film for study purposes that have value from an educational point of view as well as from a film development perspective," he said.

But to accomplish all this will take money. The main source of the NWFSC's support is currently coming from a \$15,000 grant from the National Endowment for the Arts and matching support from PSU, the Art Museum and whatever other funds can be collected from grant requests and a planned membership drive.

Summers has not had time to launch an all-out membership drive and what is going on now is strictly a soft sell sort of thing at a grass roots level. To date there are about 120 memberships but Summers and Ms. Jacobson hope to increase that by several thousand in the next few years. Persons interested in individual or family memberships may contact the film center for further information.

Summers and Ms. Jacobson both ran the PSU film committee in the late Sixties and both have worked in film production; Summers in commercial film making and Ms. Jacobson in film editing. Summers, a 1969 PSU graduate, is currently working on his Ph.D. in cinema studies from New York University and teaches "The Fundamentals of Film" at PSU.

Ms. Jacobson, who graduated from PSU in 1967, has spent a great deal of time researching other film centers including the Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts program. She recently completed study of the film cataloging, storing and restoration system at the Museum of Modern Art in New York.

Chaplin in action ...

Life Begins at . . .

Gladys Hall is an energetic, vital woman who declares, "I don't have much time to just sit."

And no one realizes that more than John O'Brien, Portland State's vigorous young director of the Institute on Aging, who is mentor and gentle spur to the program's many students and volunteers training to become urban specialists in the well-being of the aged.



Mrs. Hall, one of Dr. O'Brien's pupils, began her studies at PSU when she was 62 years old. A widow for almost ten years, she liked helping older adults and wanted to concentrate in the field of gerontology.

"I was terrified," Mrs. Hall recalls of her first experience in registering for a class. "I was naive enough to ask lots of questions though," she went on, "and ended up with four counselors after getting into the class.

"Things are easier now with the new adult adviser corps," Mrs. Hall points out. "Older adults are trained to advise other older adults and the whole process of getting started is quite pleasant."

Since her first class in 1968, Mrs. Hall has taken some 40 credit hours in courses related to the older adult, plus courses in writing and Shakespeare, "because they interest me." Between classes, the dynamic undergraduate has worked on Oregon's programs and services for the White House Conference on Aging in 1971; coordinated the *Directory of Programs and Services for Older Adults in Oregon* published last May; and participated in the University's evaluation unit in teaching interviewers and out-reach counselors for project ABLE (A Better Life for the Elderly).

When asked what initially attracted her to the field, the grandmother of two quickly responds, "I could supply the time and it was important for me to use it in this area. Besides," she adds, "there's satisfaction in doing something for someone else."

Gladys Hall has little time to just sit. This week she is registering for classes at PSU during winter term.

Mrs. Hall is a volunteer who enrolled at Portland State to become trained so that she can train other volunteers. She is one of many older, and younger, adults who are involved in PSU's several gerontology programs.

All invite your participation. All welcome your support.



Portland State University
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