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Lieuallen Gives Views on Presidential Search

By Dave Fiskum

A university is many things — buildings, classrooms, streets, equipment, but most important, people. One man can set the tone for how a university, particularly an urban one like Portland State, faces the pressure of the '70s.

That man is the president. He can help boost morale. He can help preserve quality. He's not all-important, but when the time comes to select a new president, careful study is the rule.

"There is agreement among most scholars in higher education that one of the most important jobs a board of trustees does is to select the head of an institution," says Roy Lieuallen, chancellor of the State System of Higher Education.

Portland State University President Gregory B. Wolfe has resigned effective June 30, 1974. The task ahead: find a replacement.

Lieuallen kicked off the procedure late last month by naming a 13-member committee to conduct a national search for qualified candidates. The committee will look on the west coast, but the search won't be limited there.

The first task is to draw together a list of possible candidates. It may be a large list — between 100 and 200 names. The names come from personal contacts, replies to advertisements in professional journals and other sources.

The committee screens names, dropping those who obviously don't qualify and studying those who do. Finally, the list is pared down to five or six names who are referred to the State Board.

The Board interviews all the candidates and makes a final decision, or if it doesn't like any of them, calls the search committee back into session.

It's a long and sometimes tedious process, but the committee hopes to complete work by July 1, 1974 so an acting president won't have to be named when Wolfe's resignation becomes effective.

Portland State's search is only one of several in the State System of Higher Education. Eastern Oregon College recently completed a search and the Board hired a new president from Minnesota. A committee at the

University of Oregon Medical and Dental Schools — which will be called the Health Service Center after July 1, 1974 — now is searching for the president of the combined facility.

A committee will be formed in the near future at the University of Oregon to look for a successor for Robert Clark when he resigns in 1975.

Each search is different, Lieuallen says, because each institution is different and needs a special type of man — or woman — to head it.

"Portland State's new president must be willing to devote time to developing a university. The University of Oregon is mature. By comparison, Portland State isn't yet.

"He or she also must be willing to devote time to working with the community, which is important at Portland State especially because of its urban location. PSU is not wholly accepted as an essential part of Portland as the U of O is of Eugene, for instance."

One of the new president's most difficult tasks, Lieuallen says, may be to relate to a faculty "which understandably and properly is ambitious at a time when resources are not coming at a rapid pace.

"He will have to study priorities and determine what can and what can't be done at a time of stable enrollments," Lieuallen added.

Outside of those general tasks, he sees specific problems for the new president: maintaining morale and quality in the face of stable or even declining enrollment, defining the future of Pacific Rim, defining the role of public service programs at the University, determining PSU's role in intercollegiate athletics and identifying the proper function of continuing education.

Given these tough problems, what kind of a person does a search committee look for?

"If we find a guy who can walk across the Willamette River and only get wet up to his ankles, he's our man — and I don't mean on the bridge either," Lieuallen laughed.

"What kind of a person? The real question is what is the role of a university president? I'm inclined to define it in terms of three major tasks.

"A president has to perform the superintendent function by implementing policies of the State Board. He must also be a connecting link to the Board and the Board's office and a major link, though not the only one, between the university and its other publics — the legislature, parents, alumni and the community."

But the hardest characteristic to define, Lieuallen says, is leadership. "My definition is not to think of a president as *the leader*, but one who spends time creating a climate in the institution where the staff feels free to create, innovate and imagine.

"The president is responsible to be innovative, creative and imaginative, but if he



Roy Lieuallen

is the only one, he will run dry after three or four years. The staff — faculty and classified — is a tremendous resource for creativity. Then the president never has to run dry of leadership potential. The lasting university presidents in history have been those who kept morale high and channels open."

If past history is an indication, Lieuallen says the new president at Portland State will have a strong academic background, although he added he hopes the search committee will look at people with all kinds of experience, not just academic.

"Our objectives are to find the most qualified and competent person and then make certain when he comes he has a basic commitment of support from the institution. No matter how qualified a person is, unless he has support from the institution he leads, he won't succeed."

Finding that person is the task of a search committee which is different than past search

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Around the Park Blocks

Players Present Two Shows

The Portland State University Players will present two productions — "The Homecoming" and "The Three Cuckolds" — during the second half of fall quarter.

"The Homecoming," one of Harold Pinter's major plays, will run Nov. 9, 10, 17 and 18 in Shattuck Auditorium at 8 p.m. Matinees also are scheduled Nov. 11 and 18 at 2 p.m.

"The Three Cuckolds," a classic Italian farce about a hapless wandering lover, will close out the fall quarter schedule Nov. 30, Dec. 1, 7 and 8 in Shattuck Auditorium at 8 p.m. Again matinees are scheduled Dec. 2 and 9 at 2 p.m.

The productions are moving to Shattuck Auditorium from Lincoln Hall while the latter building is undergoing a \$1.6 million remodeling project which won't be completed until next year.

Shattuck also was remodeled to accommodate the Players.

Admission to the plays is \$2.50 for the general public and \$1.50 for students and senior citizens.

Coed in Miss World Pageant

Miss Oregon World, Brenda Knapper, a senior in business administration at Portland State University, received the Miss Congeniality award at the recent Miss World U.S.A. pageant in New York.

Miss Knapper is a stenographer for the Human Relations Commission in City Hall. She also is a model and has done her own shows.

She is the first black woman ever to hold the title of Miss Oregon World.

Miss Knapper also enjoyed working with the Junior Miss Oregon Black Pageant because it

"gave me a chance to give them something I didn't have when I was their age."

A graduate of Monroe High School in Portland, the 21-year-old is looking forward to



a career in fashion and personnel management. "I want a good, rewarding career. Beauty pageants are a good way to get a start," she says.

Swimmers Train in Hawaii

There's a new twist to the swimming program this year.

The team is traveling to Hawaii during Christmas vacation to train for their first meet Jan. 5, the University of Oregon Relays in Eugene.

Swimmers are paying their own way and will work out two or three times per day in Hawaii.

The strongest swimmers this year appear to be Dave Lucas and Chuck Taylor. Taylor swam the 1,500 meters and 200 butterfly last year, but probably will stick to the butterfly this year.

Coach Garland Trzynka also expects the team to be stronger in the diving competition this year with the return of veteran Bruce Singletary and the addition of one of the top prep divers in the state last year, John Lloyd, of Reynolds High School.

Puppets Star in Toy Theater

The School of Education's Learning Materials Center will sponsor two puppet shows by the Williams' Toy Theater Nov. 6 to launch National Children's Book Week.

"The Magic Egg," a puppet play for all ages, will be performed at 1 p.m. in Room 338, Smith Memorial Center, and "The Serpent King," an adult puppet drama, is scheduled at 7:30 p.m.

Sports Tickets Available

Basketball ticket applications now are being taken. Some 1,000 season tickets will be sold in advance for the entire west side of the gym. To order, call the Athletic Department at 229-4400 or send \$15 for each adult season ticket or \$5 for each student (high school and under) season ticket to the Athletic Department.

For wrestling, season tickets, good for the entire 12-match home slate, are available at the Athletic Department. The adult ticket is \$12.50, less than half the regular admission.

Lieuallen Gives Views on Presidential Search

(Continued from page 1)

committees at Portland State. For the first time, it includes a classified employee and two representatives from the community.

Students also are on the committee. They weren't for Wolfe's search, but did interview candidates who came to the campus. In addition, there are five women on the committee this time.

"These constituencies are most important to the success of the person who comes. That's why they are on the committee," Lieuallen said.

Here is a list of the members of the search Committee:

Faculty: Frank P. Terraglio, professor of applied science and engineering; Robert W. Rempler, professor of mathematics; Claire C. Kelly, assistant professor of art; Margaret J. Dobson, professor of health and physical education; Harold C. Jorgenson, associate professor of education; John R. Cooper, professor of English and David F. Wrench, professor of psychology and urban studies.

Classified: Mae Thomas, assistant to the

director of the physical plant.

Administrative Faculty: Orcilia Z. Forbes, assistant dean for students and assistant director of health service.

Students: Adam Davis, a senior political science major who has been at PSU four terms after transferring from Willamette University and Donna McClymonds Haines, a graduate student in anthropology who received her B.S. degree from PSU in 1970.

Community: Douglas McKean, associate editor, *Oregon Journal*, who writes editorials and formerly was political editor and Carl Halvorson, president of Halvorson-Mason, a Portland contracting firm; former president of the Portland Chamber of Commerce and a trustee of the PSU Foundation.

Two members of the State Board of Higher Education — John Mosser and Philip Joss — will serve as liaisons between the committee and the Board.

Dave Fiskum is information officer at Portland State University.

Portland State perspective

Portland State Perspective is published five times a year by the University Office of Communications to inform alumni, faculty, staff and friends of PSU news involving alumni and University people, programs and pursuits.

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'At Heart I'm a Tinkerer'

Imagine a truck driver rolling down the highway hour after hour, eyes glued to the road with nothing on his hands but time. Time to think.

A year ago, that could have been Rich Rankin. Today, he's back at Portland State University, sitting behind his desk in the student employment office fielding questions on jobs and money.

To say the least, there's a stark contrast between the cab of a truck and a student employment office at a university. Yet, Rankin seems to be at home in both.

"Driving a truck hour after hour gives you a lot of time to think—time to sort out your thoughts. What did I think about? Well, I wondered if there would be a horse in the road over the next hill and what I would do if there was. I wondered when the next camper would pull out in front of me. I wondered if I had gone too far without checking the tires."

A trace of a smile comes to his face as he recalls his trips behind the wheel of a big tanker. "I got a great deal of satisfaction in doing something with my hands. I guess if I was in medicine, I would be a surgeon, not a psychiatrist. At heart, I'm a tinkerer."

That interest probably came in handy while driving a truck, but it wasn't by design that Rankin ended up in the hauling business. He worked in the placement office at Portland State for five years starting in 1962, moved to Western Washington State College for two years and finally came back to PSU for 2½ more years. Then, like many other employees, Rankin got caught in what's called the financial exigency of March 1972. In other words, money was tight and Rankin lost his job.

However, he immediately hooked on with a public accounting firm in Portland. "I didn't fit in there at all. It was an unhappy mismatch," he recalls.

So, he left the firm and began driving trucks.

A year and a half later, graying a little around the temples, but still a fit-looking man of 39, Rankin figures he chose truck driving simply because he liked it.

"I used to talk a whole lot of kids about their hopes, fears and desires on a career. I advised them if they didn't like what they were doing, to pursue something they did like.

"I didn't like accounting, so I went back to something I liked before. I guess it was practice what you preach.

"I am a strong believer that there is a place in employment for everyone. If a person is dissatisfied with what they are doing in their working life, there is always a way out if they seek it. It's a tragic thing to feel trapped."

It wasn't entirely unnatural for Rankin to gravitate toward truck driving. He started driving trucks at 13 back on the farm where he grew up and in high school drove an empty log truck home for a friend on occasion.

Still, it was much different trying to maneuver a big rig full of fuel through heavy traffic and over high mountain passes. It took him almost 18 months to learn the "right way."

"There's a feeling of accomplishment in taking a rig out and bringing it back after a day on the road without a scratch or a dent.



There is a lot of satisfaction in doing a job that's physical and coming home dog tired.

"Then, the job is over and you can forget about work until the next time. Usually you don't know where you are going and that can be fun in itself."

Rankin agrees that satisfaction also may come from doing a desk job well, but "in a busy day you may only have begun a job. You don't just walk off. It preys on you at night. In an administrative situation sometimes you make decisions without allowing as much think time as you like. You make the decision anyway, let the chips fall where they may and clean them up afterwards."

In any event, Rankin is back at Portland State, lured by the attraction of people—the people he works for and by the prospect of helping people get a job.

"I feel better about the world than I did a year and a half ago at this time," he says.

It may be the best of two worlds because he still drives a truck once in a while—to clear his mind, do something with his hands and make a little money.

"Just last Sunday, for instance, I was out driving across the desert at daybreak. There was no drudgery. It was pure fun and just beautiful."



Harold Linstone, director of the Systems Science Doctoral Program at Portland State University, met Pope Paul VI in Rome recently. He was there to attend the Special World Conference on Futures Research Sept. 25 to 30 which he helped organize. Only three Americans were among the 18 conference daily chairmen and panelists. Two of them were Linstone and Magoroh Maruyama, an internationally recognized authority on cultural systems who is on the PSU faculty this fall.

GENERATION III

Photos by Frank Kuo



Camella Dezell

Very probably, if national surveys can be believed, almost everyone's grandparents, Aunt Helen and Uncle Morris own a television set and spend more time watching it than on any other single activity.

But what does television offer older Americans? Sesame Street? Mod Squad? Mannix?

Even the "Issues and Answers" and "Face the Nation" shows do little to inform and educate older people on matters of concern to them.

Now older Oregonians and southwestern Washingtonians can watch a new television program designed especially for their entertainment and information.

"Generation III" is the first weekly half-hour television program in Oregon to answer the National Council on Aging's challenge to the media to serve the elderly.

It is a dream-come-true for the University's Institute on Aging and Television Services department which began planning the program a year ago.

But "Generation III" was only a dream until last summer when John O'Brien, Institute director, and Lyle Mettler, former director of Television Services, met Roy Cooper, public affairs manager at KATU Television.

Cooper, whose 70-plus mother lives alone, was well aware of the problems facing older people. Additionally, a KATU survey indicated the problems of older people were among the 18 most pressing concerns in the Portland metropolitan area.

A format for the new program was developed. Older people "making it" in the process of aging would appear as would older entertainers and representatives from various government and community service agencies. News and a calendar of events would be a regular segment.

Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 10, was "shakedown" time in the studios of Television 2. The station's public affairs staff and technicians expressed controlled, but evident signs of apprehension. Understandably so.

"Generation III" would replace a program that had run successfully for 11 1/2 years. "Down to Earth," with host Kirby Brumfield, had focused on farm, home and garden.

On this afternoon, Brumfield, who would host "Generation III" and the other KATU staff people found themselves surrounded by new faces — 80-year-old Camella Dezell, a member of Calaroga Terrace's "Theater of Feast," and another actress, Mary Smith, who performed together a scene from Anderson's "I Remember Mama."

Two familiar faces also were on hand — Janet Baumhover and Jesse Leonard, who have worked in Portland's broadcast industry and have agreed to handle the news and calendar segment on a voluntary, rotating basis.

Behind the cameras, new faces like Laurie Inacy of the Institute on Aging and Jim Kimball and Scott Winkleman of Television Services watched intently while scribbling notes for upcoming shows.

PSU faculty were there because the program would be used to provide research and training experiences for students in the communications and gerontology programs.

Bob Stein of the Oregon Educational and Public Broadcasting Service stood by. Beginning in October, OEPBS would carry "Generation III" on KOAP-TV (Portland) and KOAC-TV (Corvallis).

"Generation III" can be seen at 9 a.m. Sunday and 6:30 p.m. Monday on KATU Television or at 7 p.m. Monday on KOAP-TV (Portland) and KOAC-TV (Corvallis).

Challenge to Serve the Elderly

"The great media challenge of the future will be how to prepare people to make the adjustment from a work life style to a retirement life style, and how to educate the rest of society to understand this crucial process. For aging is indeed a life-long process involving all of us. Older persons must learn more about themselves and develop realistic expectations in their later years; younger persons must understand the capabilities and limitations, the hopes and needs of their elders... thus there are many audiences to serve."

National Council on Aging Report
The Ford Foundation, March 1973



Jesse Leonard, Janet Baumhover



John O'Brien, Camella Dezell, Gregory Wayne

SABBATICAL. . .WHAT IS IT?

*A chance to sit back and survey the past,
prepare for the future and gather strength to follow through*

By Stephen Nicholls

Picture a student who needs a specific course to graduate, but finds the professor who taught the class last year (and probably the only instructor in the department capable of teaching it) is spending several terms in India studying Hindu architecture and its relations to animal husbandry.

That may be discomforting until the student understands the professor is gone for the student's own benefit. Well... sort of any way.

For the professor, the sabbatical is the academic "call of the wild." It's a response to the seven-year itch which strikes when the otherwise staid, proper and oftentimes tired academician discovers a great urge to re-evaluate his teaching goals, polish off a long-awaited book, study new material or wallpaper the kitchen.

By the nature of the Hebrew word "sabbath," a sabbatical grants a period of "rest" after six periods of labor; a year of lying fallow after six years of bearing fruit. Or, as one rabbi put it, "to, in effect, allow oneself to go to seed."

But perhaps more accurately, it's a chance to sit back and survey the past, prepare for the future and gather strength to follow

through. It is, in a real sense, paid academic sick leave.

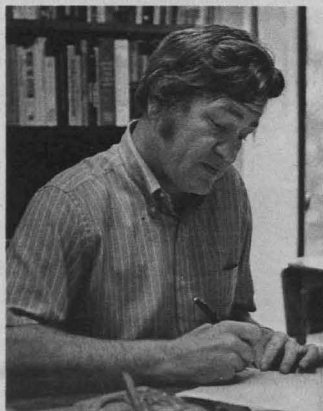
"A sabbatical is work not a vacation," asserts Gordon Dodds, professor of history at Portland State University. "It's an immersion into your field of interest. And if the university is a place to create and find a new knowledge and truth, it would be impossible to serve this function without some form of sabbatical leave system."

The sabbatical implies a time for the academic to do something constructive, such as a scholarly project, and at Portland State alone an average of 35 faculty take one each year. For the scientist, there is the value of studying the eating habits of the Kansas prairie dog so that a way to avert a future locust plague might someday be discovered.

Social scientists can cloak their time in the guise of cultural relevance knowing the importance to modern society of the ways ancient Babylonians lived so that mankind today might benefit.

The humanist finds it a little more difficult to justify his time pursuing esoteric philosophies. It seems in this day and age, that many in society believe students should be pursuing a career in general accounting.

Despite these superficial generalizations bordering on the verge of pathos, it is research that keeps a professor from



Jim Heath

becoming stale and gives him and his legal pad the opportunity to escape to the people, and ideas in the cultural capitol of Europe; or at least St. Louis, Kansas City, San Antonio or perhaps the Yukon. And physical escape is important.

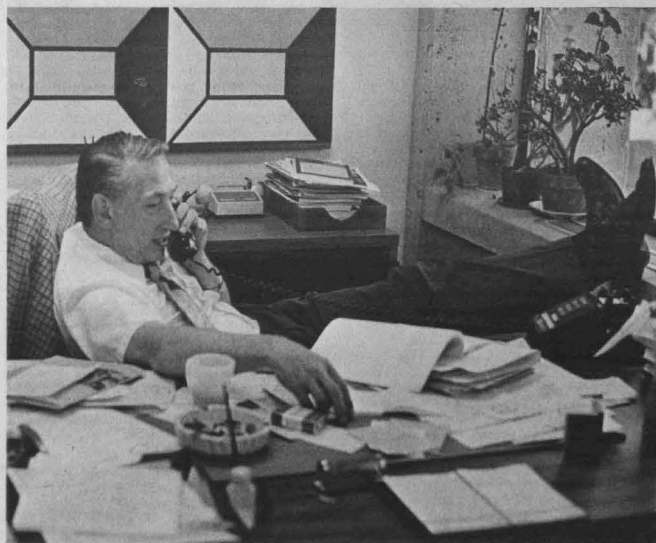
"At a time when faculty turnover in colleges is especially small, it is essential for the faculty we have in Oregon to get out and find out what is going on in other places," says Jim Heath, PSU associate professor in history.

"It is to the benefit of Oregonians when a professor acquainted with the Oregon situation can discuss mutual problems with others in his field and, with a relevant understanding of how those problems will affect this state, be able to effectively relate what he learns to his students in class."

For many faculty members, the sabbatical provides an opportunity to travel to a foreign country, read new material published there, refresh lingual capabilities and get a feel for what the people in those countries are thinking today. "That is something they cannot do sitting in campus offices grading papers," Heath said.

Heath himself will spend much of his fall and winter term sabbatical researching and writing a book dealing with the Kennedy-Johnson administrations. Some scheduled stops include the Kennedy Library in Boston, the National Archives and Library of Congress in Washington, D.C., the Johnson Library in Austin, Tex., and the Huntington Library in Los Angeles, Calif.

For many research projects, travel is a must. Dodds, who spent time in the National Archives researching material for a future



Joseph Blumel

book on conservation, said "To get the information I needed I had to go to Washington. There was simply no other way."

But for Heath, the real value of his sabbatical research lies mostly in using his work in classroom teaching. And, because he instructs a seminar dealing with the United States during the 1960's he can use the new material.

In contract negotiations between education boards and teachers, the sabbatical is considered a fringe benefit. And of that fringe benefit, the best benefit is time.

One PSU professor described it as an opportunity to funnel his mental energies through a different channel other than the day-in, day-out "tedium" of classrooms and lectures. "Though some of my students might disagree with me, I have spent over six years trying to accommodate the needs of my pupils—grading papers, reading essays, working over lecture notes, advising and counseling," he said.

"All these do not leave much time for the other, very important part of my job; that is, contributing to the bank of knowledge through my own scholarly research. As such, I end up assigning research work I should be doing to my graduate assistant."

As another commentator put it, "In the field of education we have people who are tired and don't even know it; who are atrophied and oblivious to the fact." They have reached a stage of being emotionally washed out and, as such, their teaching effectiveness is lowered, their lectures dull and their professional stature weakened.

"And in the end," he said, "it's the student who suffers."

A surprisingly large percentage of PSU faculty wait longer than the standard six year period before requesting a sabbatical, some as long as 20 years. For this reason "faculty ought to be encouraged to go on regular periodic leaves. It's bad to wait for any lengthy period of time," says Joseph Blumel, PSU vice president for academic affairs.

Blumel said, "It's a good practice particularly in higher education because if you want to be competent at what you do, you must frequently take the time to concentrate fully on the work you are doing."

(Blumel said the sabbatical system, in varied forms, is being adopted outside academia by governmental, business and labor organizations.)

But a sabbatical is not automatic and a large number of requests are turned down each year. While final approval for leave comes from the Chancellor's Office and the State Board of Higher Education, Blumel says, the crucial decision is made at the departmental level.

"Permission depends largely on the department's ability to either restaff the position left vacant by a leave, or cover the workload with other professors, and a determination of the total number of faculty in the department who become eligible at one time," Blumel said. "We can't have the entire department on leave all at once."

The decision of who goes and who stays is left to the department head or divisional dean.

Donald Parker, dean of the PSU School of Business Administration, says the main questions he asks when reviewing a leave application are: "Is the professor going to be a more valuable member of the department after his sabbatical? And, is their sabbatical goal a worthy one?"

He listed as legitimate reasons for requesting a sabbatical completing work on a Ph.D., writing and research with a goal towards publishing, and visiting foreign and domestic centers in a capacity related to subject interest fields.

(The largest number of all PSU sabbaticals are spent in research and writing, advanced study and preparing for future lectures.)

"The sabbatical is not a right, it's a privilege and I won't approve one for just rest and relaxation," Parker said. "The key factor is that the employee constructively improve himself during his leave."

Oregon State System of Higher Education policy dictates the sabbatical applicant must



Marjorie Kirrie

specifically state the purpose of his leave and how he expects to spend his time. A follow-up report after the leave ends is expected.

According to Blumel, most faculty live up to their stated purposes and fulfill their intended objectives. But, he says, there have been abuses of the system.

"What the instructor may say is a purposeful sabbatical, often turns into a travel adventure," Blumel said. "But there is no effective way to monitor the sabbatical to make sure the professor is living up to his word. All we can do is set up the guidelines and assume people are adhering to them."

Marjorie Kirrie, associate professor of English at PSU, sees the sabbatical in a slightly different light. She has recently returned from a two term sabbatical which included travel to England, Italy and Greece.

Placing academic fringe benefits in the context of the general business-labor economic picture, she feels that all teachers both in and out of college receive very little in comparison to other businesses.

Current guidelines for Oregon state system colleges and universities list the following sabbatical pay alternatives for faculty hired on a nine-month school year basis:

1. One academic year (three terms) on one-half salary; or
2. Two-thirds of an academic year (two terms) on three-fourths salary; or
3. One-third of an academic year (one term) on full salary.

Should a professor decide to take a two or three term sabbatical, the remaining portion of his salary is used to hire part-time replacements. If he leaves for one term only, his normal workload is allocated among his colleagues. The state system does not grant additional funds to PSU to hire replacement faculty.

"When you consider that most teachers only receive nine-month contracts; that they have to work at other jobs in the summer (whether they can moonlight as a teacher or must work driving a truck) or are expected to go back to school for advanced education; that they do

not receive any paid vacations nor get paid for school holidays; that they become eligible for sabbatical leave after a six to seven year wait (and only then at a portion of their regular salary), then you realize that even with a paid sabbatical leave teachers are actually receiving less in the long run than the individual working for a company getting a yearly two-week paid vacation," Kirrie said.

"And while business employees and civil servants are not expected to justify their vacation time, the academic employee must. He must apply for what amounts as his only paid vacation, and in doing that there are many more strings attached," Kirrie said. "That seems less than equitable when looking at the total job world in the U.S."

As stated before no extra financial help is given to the professor on sabbatical leave from the State System of Higher Education or the University, although some professors are able to supplement their salaries through independently acquired research grants. "Most universities have research funds they can tap or foundations that can supplement out-of-pocket expenses," Blumel says. "Unfortunately, PSU is not able to be of much help in this regard."

History Professor Frederick Nunn feels the University should help support sabbatical leave expenses especially where extensive travel is involved. "The sabbatical leave is not featherbedding, but rather a commitment to improving one's capabilities as a teacher and thereby provide for a better educated public," he said.

The results of a sabbatical are not always as evident as the publication of a book. Earth Science Professor Paul Hammond said that during his leave in Italy, while working on a mapping project, he began to wonder if he could have been better spending his time in Portland doing other things.

"But the results, the good results, had a very latent and unexpected effect. The leave gave me renewed vitality toward my work which became more apparent externally than internally at first. I realize now that my sabbatical was perhaps the turning point in my career."

The fruits of Nunn's leave became apparent to him in the results of student evaluations of history department professors. "My marks for teaching were much higher after my leave than the marks I received on evaluations before. Apparently, the improvement in my teaching abilities became evident to the students before they became so to me."

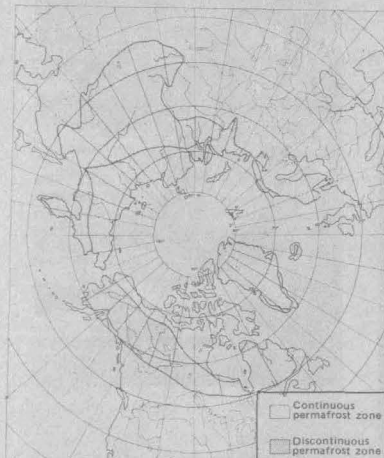
One long-time veteran professor at PSU feels there is too much preoccupation with achieving tangible results. "The sabbatical has been construed as granting a chance to concentrate on the 'never ending search for truth' and when a bit of the truth has been found, the researcher is expected to publish it to all the world."

But, he says, there is so much being published today that no one could possibly read it all. So chances are many research projects are doomed to spend eternity in the library card catalog. The real benefits of the sabbatical leave, however, are the ones most noticed by the students who deal in person with the professors in the classrooms. And they are the best judges of the success or failure of a sabbatical.

Outside of some educational journal commentaries, little has been documented about the worth of the sabbatical. Perhaps, someday, someone will be interested in taking one to study the sabbatical.

Stephen Nicholls, a former staff writer for the University Office of Communications, is now a graduate student in history and news editor of the Vanguard.

Permafrost



Recent discovery of vast oil deposits near Prudhoe Bay on Alaska's arctic slope has focused attention on the ecological problems encountered in the construction of an overland pipeline to transport that resource. Despite the environmental disputes since the discovery, the Congressional decision to approve construction has rendered arguments to halt the line academic.

The matter now centers on the practical construction problems engineers will encounter in building a 1,200 mile pipeline across the frozen land of Alaska, from Prudhoe Bay on the Arctic Ocean, to the Pacific coast shipping port of Valdez in the south. And according to Portland State University Associate Professor of Geography Larry Price, the most formidable problem is the permafrost which underlines the proposed pipeline route.

"Permafrost is a temperature condition of the ground. It is any ground that has remained frozen for two or more years and some permafrost may be 50,000 to 100,000 years old," Price said. To be permafrost the material, whether it is bedrock, soil or gravel, must be permanently maintained at 0 degrees centigrade (32 degrees F) or below. Water, though a critical engineering factor, is not a necessary component.

Hence the name "permafrost" — permanently frozen ground.

Price has recently returned from Yakutsk, USSR, where he attended the Second International Permafrost Conference along with more than 300 scientists. Yakutsk is one of several cities in the Russian arctic area with populations over 100,000 people which began as forced settlements after the 1917 Russian Revolution and Price was among the first Western foreigners permitted entry to the

Siberian area in 60 years.

Why a conference concerned with permafrost? A sizeable chunk of the earth's surface, over 26 per cent of it, is covered by permafrost. And due to its unique qualities, engineering problems are "greatly magnified in permafrost areas," Price said.

Permafrost is a reflection of both past and present climatic conditions where frost processes dominated in the world, allowing massive areas of frozen ground to accumulate. One evidence for the antiquity of permafrost is the frozen and preserved remains of woolly mammoths and other extinct animals found in permafrost regions.

Price said there are two basic types of permafrost which occur in both continuous and discontinuous zones: Dry permafrost, which does not undergo significant changes in its state upon thawing; and wet permafrost which, because of the poor drainage areas in many parts of the north and due to the impermeable nature of permafrost, allows great amounts of ice to accumulate on the ground. Since water expands about 10 per cent when freezing, the wet variety undergoes great changes upon thawing and freezing.

"It is such areas as these that are critical for pipeline breakage," Price said. "When you have a line filled with oil laying on the ground weighing 500 pounds per foot, and must maintain the oil temperature at 176 degrees F, there is no way to keep the ground from thawing. When it thaws, the ground slumps and the pipeline breaks." This is the major problem in the pipeline question, according to Price.

An associated feature of permafrost is the formation of "ice wedges," or vertically orientated masses of relatively pure ice occurring in the permafrost. These are wider at

the top than at the bottom and are formed when water from melting snow freezes in permafrost cracks producing a cutting ice wedge that undergoes seasonal expansion and contraction thereby altering the permafrost.

Ice wedges are frequently connected at the surface forming ice wedge polygons covering large ground areas. Price said the proposed pipeline route will go over as much as 300 miles of ice wedge country.

"Such areas are prone to slumping, slurring, mudflows and other erosional processes to land features, thus making breakage of pipe a likely and frequent possibility," Price said.

Other pipelines have been constructed in the north country, notably the 2,775 kilometer-long Canol Project through the Northwest Territory during World War II. This line was subject to occasional damage but breaks occurred in relatively accessible areas for effecting repair.

It operated for only 13 months and was discontinued because of high operating costs and insufficient demand.

However, Price feels that despite the enormous problems involved, a pipeline is the most effective method of transporting oil and that while permafrost poses severe limitations, "With adequate knowledge of its characteristics and with carefully planned and engineered structures, man should be able to work within the framework of permafrost with no excessive difficulty."

He listed three approaches for pipeline construction across permafrost terrain:

1. Bury the pipe in a trench. However, there are problems in both digging in frozen

ground and insulating the pipeline in addition to risking breakage from thawing and settling.

2. Suspend the pipe above ground on trestles. This would circumvent thawing problems but presents several engineering problems in mounting trestles, causes difficulties in pumping the oil, and would present exorbitant cost factors.

3. Build a road along the proposed route placing the pipeline on fill next to it. While feasible for long stretches, the major problem would be finding sufficient material (e.g. gravel) for fill which is both in short supply in the Alaskan interior and costly to transport. Such a method would also cause multiple ecological problems, Price said.

"While there are advantages and disadvantages to each of these methods, the best answer may involve a combination of them," Price said.

"The problems involved in the construction and maintenance of a large hot pipeline in permafrost are truly monumental," he said. "The ecological problems of such a project may be even greater."

Price said great care should be taken not to unnecessarily disturb vegetation and soil and to take particular consideration of the effects the construction would have on wildlife. In this regard, prevention of pipeline breakage is essential.

"If oil is spilled on the tundra, it will cause devastating short term and possibly long term damage to the vegetation. The underlying permafrost will not allow seepage downward, and although some may be carried away by surface drainage, most of the oil will simply saturate the active layer and transform the affected area into a sodden and sterile blemish. The time necessary for assimilation of such an oil spill on the tundra is unknown, but it is certain that it would take a very long time, probably centuries," Price said.

While the biological effects of oil pollution in the Alaskan north country are not yet known, they are certain to be detrimental, Price said. "The problem of oil spillage on land or at sea is very serious in any environment but its effects are greatly magnified in cold climates as they last much longer there."

At the conference the Russians asked what was holding up the Alaskan pipeline construction for so long. "We told them a citizen's environmental group was suing the government to halt construction. After they got through laughing... well, they couldn't understand that could ever happen," Price said.

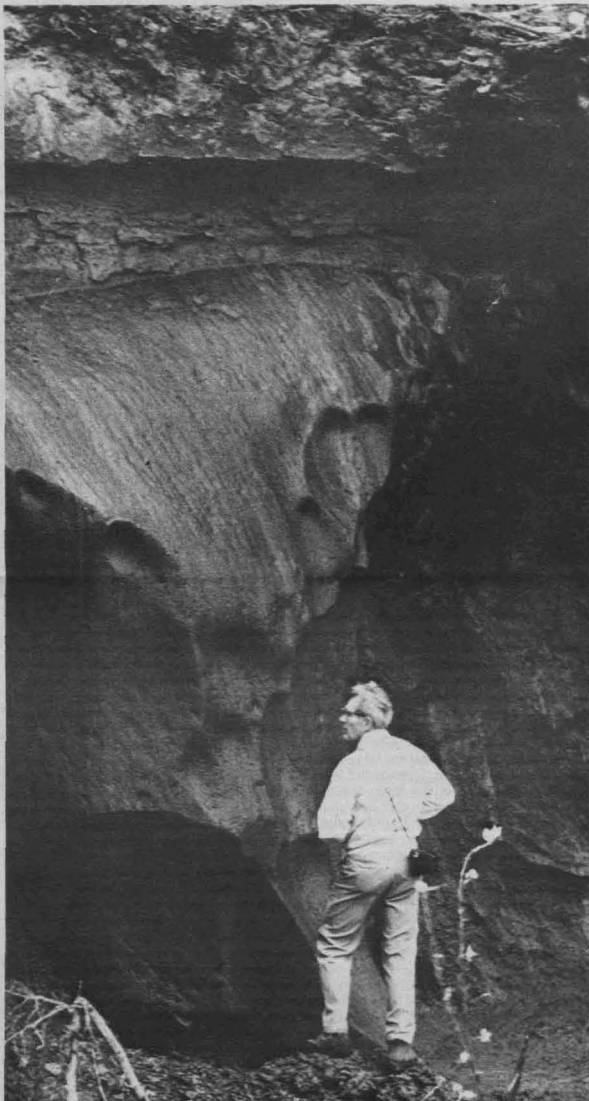
Before World War II, Russian and some Scandinavian scientists were the only ones actively researching permafrost, mainly because their countries had so much of it.

"The Russians, during their early development after the 1917 Revolution, 'encouraged' millions of people to settle in Siberia, which is virtually all permafrost," Price said. While there is little agricultural use of the ground, the concentration there has been in mining gold, silver and diamonds as well as oil and natural gas.

And regardless of the fact it was Siberia, Price found the people to be quite warm; in the cordial sense that is.

During the conference Price presented a paper on the "Rates of Mass Wasting in the Ruby Range, Yukon Territory," which was based on his periodic study of the rates of surface and subsurface slope movement under different environmental conditions.

His future plans include a study of the characteristics of Pacific Northwest alpine environments, primarily the Wallows, Cascade and Steens mountain areas. And, Price adds, there is a distinct possibility that permafrost may exist in some of these areas.



An ice wedge is one hazard to oil pipeline construction through Alaska.

GOODBYE LIBERALISM FOREVER

By Thomas L. Hughes

Adlai Stevenson used to tell about an evangelistic preacher friend of his who was worried about the reputation of a certain lady in his congregation. One Sunday morning after the service, he greeted her by saying: "Oh Mrs. Jones, I stayed up three hours last night praying for you." She replied: "Why Reverend, if you had just picked up the phone, I would have come right over." When Greg Wolfe picked up the phone, I came right over. Actually it took him quite some time to phone. As he wrote me later: "You were not here in 1969 because we invited Pat Harris. You were not here in 1970 because we wanted Art Buchwald. You were not here in 1971 because we had John Forbes Kerry. You were not here last year because we preferred Marya Mannes. But we want you in 1973."

Somewhere this all rather reminded me of that lovely passage in Margaret Truman's recent memoirs of her father about what actually happened on Inauguration Day, 1953. According to Margaret, the President-Elect, General Eisenhower, tried to force the incumbent, President Truman, to pick him up at the Statler Hotel enroute to the ceremonies. Dad, reports Margaret, was very conscious of the fact that he was still President, and he announced: "If Ike doesn't pick me up, then we'll go in separate cars." Eisenhower capitulated and stopped by the White House to pick up Truman. There was very little conversation during their one-mile ride to the Capitol. Finally Ike remarked he had not come to Truman's own inauguration in 1949 because he had not wanted to attract attention away from the President. That roused Dad, according to Margaret, and he said to Ike: "You were not here in 1949 because I did not

send for you. But if I had sent for you, you would have come."

Your President sent for me, and here I am. I come to you, of course, from Washington. There, as we took off, the pilot said: "Directly ahead of us on our line of ascent, at approximately 1:00 o'clock those on the right side of the aircraft can't miss the famous Watergate complex, while on the other side, at about 11:00 o'clock, those on the left will have a superb view of the equally famous Lincoln Memorial." All the way in to National Airport to catch the flight, the latest bumper stickers were also in evidence: "Free the Watergate 500," "We brake for animals and wiremen," and "Honk if you think he's guilty."

Commencements are, traditionally, the best of times for some—like you. They are the worst of times for others—like myself, whose advance billing on this occasion nearly makes me guilty by association with the whole rotten system. I refer to a fantastic full page of publicity—for which I disown responsibility—printed in a recent issue in the *Portland State Perspective*. It began by referring to me as "one of the few genuine intellectuals of the Kennedy era, a funny, skeptical, almost cynical man." These sentiments were snatched from David Halberstam's new book "The Best and the Brightest." Simple self restraint prevents me from demonstrating the first three of those characteristics this afternoon. But, I suppose, that "almost cynical" will haunt me, the way quotations from best sellers have a habit of doing, right into the obituary columns.

"Almost cynical." A hell of a lot rides on that almost. I suppose he means something more than the forgivable bouts of soul-satisfying pessimism which anyone of sensitivity must have experienced from time to time during the disappointments of the past decade. "Seeing things as they really are is true cynicism." Noel Coward used to say, thereby proclaiming himself a true cynic. Seeing things as they almost really are makes one, I suppose, almost cynical. Yet my parents would still have been offended by David Halberstam's phrase. They brought me up in the tradition of Charles Kingsley—most often remembered as the author of *Westward Ho*—whose only other claim to fame is his deathbed advice to his daughter: "Be good sweet child, and let who will be clever." She, like me, was clearly intended to be one of the best, not one of the brightest.

Just as cynicism grew while Americans debated their alleged betrayal by the best and the brightest, so cynicism is now galloping

ahead as we confront the high-level crimes of the creeps and the crudest. This is a time of forbidding when, as Yeats said, things fall apart. If the Johnson Administration taught us that the best lacked all conviction, the Nixon Administration is teaching us that the worst are full of passionate intensity. The cynics who conceived, ordered, and perpetuated the lies and the laundering, the bugs and the break-ins, the forgeries and the cover-ups, are in part relying upon—and are excused by—their fellow cynics who tell the Gallop pollsters that everybody does it. The results is that Americans in general at this unhappy moment do, in fact, risk being divided between the cynical and the almost cynical.

In his charming autobiographic letters to his grandson, Victor Gollancz tells of a telegram he received during World War I from his best friend at Oxford. The message was sent just before the friend went into action for the first time on the Western front. It ended with the words: "Goodbye Liberalism Forever." Gollancz read it as written, without stops. Only later did he find out that it was the fault of the telegraph office and was supposed to read: "Goodbye. Liberalism Forever!" It was meant as a flaming watchword—not a farewell cry of despair.

Only yesterday the private eyes and plastic bags were well on their way to poisoning the politics of a once liberal America. The plumbers and polygraphers and perjurers whose names are now household words clearly had one thing in common: their liberal chromosomes were missing. Those who sent the burglars and buggers forth with their red wigs and rubber gloves were prepared, you may be sure, to say goodbye to liberalism forever. We are only beginning to realize how close they came to succeeding; how near we have just been to saying goodbye to any near-term chances for an effective regeneration of the liberal spirit in America. The Spirit of '76 which men in the White House had in mind for us, and which animated their conspiracies, was a spirit utterly foreign to Jefferson's Declaration—a spirit that had nothing to do with liberty, nor with the pursuit of happiness, nor with the inalienable rights of men who are created equal. Some of the nation's leaders deliberately set about alienating the rights which other Americans thought they enjoyed by birth.

Nor is there evidence, even at this late date, that those who planned and perpetuated these

Thomas Lowe Hughes, president and trustee of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, delivered the Portland State University commencement address, "Goodbye Liberalism Forever," June 9 at the Civic Auditorium. He is author of *The Best and the Brightest*. He has been involved in government work with an emphasis in foreign affairs since 1955. President Nixon appointed Hughes as Minister and Deputy Chief of Mission, U.S. Embassy, London in 1969.

outrages understand what, if anything, they have done wrong. "All I did," says the indicted former Attorney General, "was help re-elect the President." By contrast, even Clifford Irving had the honesty to say enroute to jail for his fraud sentence: "If I had had the slightest idea it would have turned out the way it did, I wouldn't have done it." By the same token, the residual liberalism of contrition seems to be missing among the President's practitioners of domestic Realpolitik. Even this week Mr. Haldeman was reportedly still at his White House desk with the familiar sign on it: "No problem is so big or complicated that it can't be run away from." We shall see.

Of course, liberals and liberals alike have said goodbye to many forms of liberalism during its rich and checkered history. Moreover it has always been one of the chief frustrations of liberalism, as well as one of its chief glories, that every liberal is free to define it in his or her own way. But the presence or absence of identifiable liberal ingredients also still defines the difference between true cynics and those whose pessimism is tempered with hope.

Thus one wonders what these graduates of institutions of higher learning learned at their alma maters—about the realities behind the phrases that used to trip so easily from their lips: law and order... public morality... integrity in government. "Watch what we do instead of what we say," said John Newton Mitchell of Fordham and St. John's. Bit by bit we are now learning what he did, and what the others did as well: Colson of Brown and George Washington University; Ehrlichman of UCLA and Stanford; Haldeman of Redlands and the University of California; Mardian of Columbia and USC; Magruder of Williams and the University of Chicago; and so it goes. Not a degree-less man among them, most of them with two, some of them with three, from many of America's most famous educational institutions.

Eagle scouts, lawyers, Junior Chamber of Commerce award winners, YMCA directors, men of the year—think what they might have learned from their liberal educations if they had bothered to do so. Think what they could have brought to their high offices instead of what they did bring:

Instead of zealotry, they could have brought the liberalism of proportionality—the spirit of a government of laws, not men.

Instead of fanaticism, they could have brought the liberalism of skepticism—that safeguard against being too sure that one is always right.

Instead of trampling over statutory responsibilities, they could have brought the liberalism of respect for institutions established for specific purposes, not to be bypassed, contaminated, subverted, or supplanted at the personal whims of a President.

Instead of the closed circuitry of a private cabal, they could have brought the liberalism of public responsibility, the instincts for accountable leadership and collaboration in an open society.

Instead of unreasoning servility, they could have brought the liberalism of critical loyalty along with the judiciousness which distinguished it from disloyalty.

Instead of corrupting the domestic scene by importing alien practices, they could have resisted the temptation to overleap the boundary lines between covert operations abroad and Constitutional rights at home.

Instead of creeping amorality, they could have inculcated habits of thought which might have preserved some consequential glimmerings of the difference between ends and means.

Instead of suspending moral judgment, they could have brought the liberalism of self-insight, self-awareness, even conscience.

In short, instead of a crisis of governance,

they could have given us a respectably conservative chapter in the world's oldest continuing experiment in building a practical liberal society.

The liberal options have always been open—and fortunately remain open—to any American who wishes to choose them. But they are especially available to those whose liberal education best justifies itself as preparation for a liberal life—in the professions, public service, or whatever else. The process is unending, and therefore, so is the hope. And it is appropriate to remind ourselves of that set of liberal themes as well, especially on occasions like this.

A generation ago I remember sitting where you are sitting. The identity of our commencement speaker I have long since forgotten, but I do recall his theme. He told us that there was little hope for humanity unless we proved to be at least twice as good as our parents. By twice as good, he meant twice as free from superstition and prejudice, twice as emancipated from the dying gods of yesterday, twice as able to face facts without disguising or distorting them, twice as clear in intellectual perceptions, twice as inventive in social action, twice as interested in achieving and preserving world peace, twice as courageous in purpose and committed in aim—in short, twice as dedicated, twice as liberal, and twice as mature.

The audience reaction was instantly favorable and unanimous. Our parents nodded their confident agreement with the speaker's sentiments, smilingly accepting his recitation of their own inadequacies. To the extent that the exhortation to outdo our parents provoked much thought at all among the graduating class, we implicitly responded "that's easy."

A quarter century later, I suspect you do not think it possible that we have been twice as good as our parents. Hence even by the normal criteria of geometric progression, you will presumably have to be many times twice as good as we. At any rate it is no news to you that you graduate into a society uptight with crises beyond the Watergate—the priorities crisis, the poverty crisis, the racial, urban, cultural, and monetary crisis, and the crisis of Cold War battle fatigue.

I do not know how many of you accept how many of the following propositions, let alone with what degrees of fervor or fear. For your most militant student colleagues, however, the issues of contemporary industrialized societies have become increasingly the same. They share a common loss of faith in the capacity of existing societies to reform. They are tired of asking the right questions about integration, urbanization, automation, and consensus politics. They are bored with all bureaucracies. They are repelled by the mass media, business comforts, the technological prison, and the malaise of affluence. They are offended by the tamed liberals, the irrelevant labor unions, the hypocrisies of personal ambition and the condensations of the Old Politics. They feel powerless before the obvious manipulations of the law itself, before the diversion of domestic substance into demoralizing foreign ventures, before the dead hand control of men and ideas whose time has gone.

But coping out in reaction to these propositions is not very helpful when we need all the moral insight we can get. Thus we shall have no vacation from foreign policy, no time off for good behavior at home, and surely no time off for bad behavior. The arts of dialogue and conciliation—each of them liberal arts—may be in short supply both here and abroad, which means we will need them all the more. In both places the issues always will be what

they always have been: the everlasting, value-laden issues of where to stand and when.

Above all else that simple inevitability speaks truth to the generation gap, saying: defy it, span it, close it, work across it, live beyond it. Consider, just consider, that the famous psychedelic barrier of age thirty is not really the generational divide to end all generational divides. I know how intimidating it is. But I suggest that it is not too early for you to start making your own adjustments to the infallible proposition that you will, before long, be thirty-one. Indeed, incredible as it may seem, 2½ million Americans stop being thirty every year and become thirty-one.

Meanwhile in the few years you have left before entering the older generation, I invite you to give some thought to another liberal proposition. You do not have to feel that you necessarily lose your originality by accepting some of the truths already accepted by your predecessors. Allow for the possibility that your generation may not in fact be the world's first discoverers of music or art or the dignity of man—perhaps not even the inventors of sex and peace and justice. There remain a few practitioners of each over 30 whose liberal education is not yet at an end.

Predictions are hazardous. But I suspect that when you are as old as I am, and look back from 1980 on the intervening 25 years, you will be conscious of rediscovering some old discoveries. By them, depending on your temperament, you will be relishing or squirming under the embrace of a new Establishment. You will have earned resentments by prematurely retiring men of unique experience like me who will find it self-evident that we merit many more years of public service. We will shamelessly be accusing you of elbowing us aside with an alleged ruthlessness quite unheard of hitherto.

Some things of course, will have changed. Dr. Spock, the steadiest of your lifetime companions—from birth through draft card crises to the heady politics of war and peace—will have retired by then to write about geriatrics. The children of light and the children of darkness and the children of permissiveness alike will sit in the seats of power. The New Left will have become the Old Left as the New Men themselves grow old. You will be manning old barricades against hordes of youthful nihilists who lack your mellowing appreciation of both substance and style. At best they will regard you as Old Fogies, and you will be accusing one another of the same. What is worse, you will all be right, for Old Fogeyism can begin at any age. Some of you are undoubtedly Old Fogies already. At any rate you will long since have surmounted and survived the Orwellian doomsday of 1984. You will be but two short years this side of Herman Kahn and the year 2000. And as the 21st century rolls around, I anticipate that many of you will be meditating about the timelessness of age and the timelessness of youth.

Like other old men around you, you will have started to believe the liberal proposition that youth is not a time of life, but a state of mind. There is no reason why you shouldn't learn this before you become too old yourselves. Because it, too, just happens to be true. "Are you ready?" Martin Buber asked a group of us on an Israeli kibbutz in 1950. "That is the great question," he said. "Are you ready—for each other, for history, for the world?" Conceivably some of you are ready now. Some others of you will never be. There are others three times your age, who have always been ready—and who continue to live

(Continued on next page)

lives full of positive, imaginative, constructive engagement, wrestling with the great issues with undiminished zest. Next to my family, I count as the greatest privilege of my life to have known and worked closely with some of the most youthful members of an older generation. They were liberals. I can report the obverse as well—that I have also worked with colleagues, years younger than I, who are among the oldest men I know. They were not liberals. I have been around long enough to tell the difference between the old who are young and the young who are old.

Sooner or later you will find, if you have not already found, that the great gaps in conversation are not generational gaps, but gaps inside generations. You will be helped in this discovery by the course of events themselves. For a generation never takes power on its own, except in schools and universities. Very shortly now you will have all the rest of us for competitors, critics, and colleagues—separated or linked together by a mutuality of interests or, best of all, ideas.

The links across generations between persons of notably generous spirit—these rank high among the gifts which liberalism forever bestows. Their presence or absence will, I think, be utterly decisive in redefining the character of our national interest, not to speak of making our national interest once again interesting to others. Here is a task which can use in full measure all the dedication and spontaneity which the conscience-stricken cutting edge of the graduating classes of 1973 can provide.

Your generation already has a reputation for the intensity of your individuality—your stress on bone honesty, your introspection. Overdone, however, concentration on our

individual selves can jeopardize our common democracy. Once more the liberal tradition puts the problem in the constructive balance which it requires. Despite the liberal's individualism, self-awareness, passion for uniqueness, rejection of the lowest common denominator, he or she cleaves to the wider human angle of vision—to the special insights it engenders, the special appreciations it teaches, the special requirements it lays upon our American officialdom and public alike. If you can be both the liberal individualist and the liberal humanitarian then you will have grasped an essential key to the future, very possibly the key of keys.

If these are not the elements of sustaining power that lie at the roots of the only America worth having and holding, then I do not know what those elements are. If I were not sure that these are the ultimate, indispensable underpinnings of America's policies at home and abroad, then I would be prepared to give the cynics their day. If I did not believe that the liberal tradition eternally provides the kind of head start we all need, then I would not see why anyone should expect a new birth of liberalism from you. But as it is, I do.

And so, at the end of the day, I am a liberal without apology, a liberal without embarrassment, a liberal without regret. To the degree that I am sorry for anything, it is not that I am a liberal, but that I am not more liberal than I am.

Here on the rim of the Pacific it has always been easier to say such things than in the convoluted East. "Eastward I go only by force, but westward I go free," wrote Thoreau

over a century ago. "I must walk toward Oregon," he added, "and not toward Europe."

Since then Oregon has had more than its per capita share of the nation's liberal leadership and insight. Men and women of both parties have reinvigorated that tradition in public life and carried it forward at critical moments in the recent past. You are doubly fortunate to have learned and labored under the long liberal shadows some of them have cast.

Whatever it is you now say goodbye to, take enough liberalism along with you to last a lifetime of decent, democratic effort. If you do, you will create that "tie between the person and the event" which the poet thought was the "secret of the world." If you do, you will personally help assure that the inner voice of liberalism will speak as insistently to the better angels of our nature a hundred years hence as it did in the Victorian idiom of a hundred years ago:

*"Say not the struggle naught availeth,
The labor and the wounds are vain,
The enemy faints not, nor faileth,
And as things have been they remain.*

*If hopes were dupes, fears may be liars;
It may be, in yon smoke conceal'd,
Your comrades chase e'n now the fliers,
And, but for you, possess the field.*

*For while the tired waves, vainly breaking,
Seem here no painful inch to gain,
Far back, through creeks and inlets making,
Comes silent, flooding in, the main.*

*And not by eastern windows only,
When daylight comes, comes in the light;
In front the sun climbs slow, how slowly!
—But westward, look! the land is bright!"*

Viking Club Aims at Big Sky

Whether Portland State University is accepted into the Big Sky athletic conference may hinge on two factors—the University's commitment to a strong football program and the stance of the new University president on athletics.

Only time will tell on the latter.

But if the Viking Club has anything to say, PSU will field a strong football team, which can compete with the seven other teams in the Big Sky.

That will take money for more football scholarships and the Viking Club is committed to raising it—some \$70,000 this year which will go to several major sports, but the majority to football.

How does the Viking Club, a one-year old booster and fund-raising organization, view its purpose? What is its role in the university? Why does it exist?

Perhaps the best spokesman is its president, Roger Yost, a 39-year-old Portland architect.

"A broad cross-section of activities makes sense in a metropolitan area," Yost says. "Really, a metropolitan area constitutes a concentration of activities and delivery systems. That's where the specialists are."

"It's a place that can afford a symphony orchestra and football. You don't have to sacrifice one for the other. A cross-section belongs there."

On questions of philosophy, Yost chooses his words carefully.

He talks about the center of a city, the location of a major university there and its

obligation to help provide the diverse activities which give an urban core its character.

If Portland State provides some of these activities, Yost also feels it can reap benefits—financial support from business and individuals and moral support from people who

The Viking Club is well over half way toward its goal of raising \$70,000 this year to go toward scholarships for athletes at Portland State University.

Roger Yost, president of the booster organization which is an arm of the PSU Foundation, said some \$45,000 has been collected so far.

That total compares with \$47,000 last year, the first year the Club raised money for scholarships.

Out of that total, football received \$25,000, basketball received \$12,000 and wrestling received \$7,500. Lesser amounts went to baseball, golf and swimming.

Yost says the Club's fund-raising activities consist mostly of individual contacts. Contributions range between \$5 and \$5,000.

Scholarships to athletes involve combinations of tuition, books, room and board and \$15 per month expenses, Yost added.

become a part of the University by taking advantage of the activities it offers.

"If athletics makes sense anywhere, it makes sense in Portland where half the population of the state is," Yost reasons. "It seems to me a strong athletic program is one

way to involve a large number of people with the University. If they establish one relationship with the University, it will spill over into other areas and generate support for the University as a whole."

In other words, Yost feels if people from the community support PSU football, they also may become interested in art shows, musical events and theater productions.

"Athletics can involve a larger number of people in a short time than many other types of programs. They can contribute to the diversity that makes a city an interesting place to be."

However, Yost and the 40 to 50 active members of the Viking Club visualize not just an athletic program, but a strong one.

To Yost, that task takes on increasing importance as Big Sky membership looms as a possibility.

"Many people feel that part of the answer to a stable program is to have a conference affiliation. In a conference, there is something to relate to. There are standings rather than just a calendar of wins and losses," he said.

"Right now, we are competitive in every sport except football. It will take three or four years to play a full schedule of conference games and by then we will be competitive."

A decision on PSU's membership in the conference won't be made until mid-November when presidents of institutions in the league meet to vote. They will consider a recommendation from League Commissioner John Roning, who visited Portland earlier this month to tour PSU and consult with officials.

EDGAR JAMES HELPS ORGANIZE UNION



A small coal mining town is a likely spot to find Edgar James (right), 1969 PSU graduate, since he began working for the United Mine Workers. Brother Robert James of Portland visited Ed in central Pennsylvania while Ed was directing the successful 1972 Miners for Democracy campaign.

What could be more exciting for a history major than to help write the pages of future history texts?

Edgar James, a former student body vice president and 1969 PSU graduate with a B.S. in history, lives in Washington, D.C. where he is helping organize the United Mine Workers of America under new leadership.

In Portland last summer for a brief family visit, James explained the experience began when he started working for Joseph A. (Chip) Yablonski Jr., son of the murdered union president, and attorney Clarice Feldman as they tried to overturn the election in which Yablonski Sr. had lost to Tony Boyle.

"During most of this time, I worked out in the coal fields along with a journalism friend from Seattle," James recalled. "Together we put out a newspaper called *The Miner's Voice*, which served as a spokesman for rank and file UMW dissidents who called themselves Miners for Democracy.

"When the decision was made that overturned the earlier Boyle-Yablonski election, I became campaign manager for the miners for Democracy campaign against Tony Boyle," James said.

For six months, James headed a campaign that covered 20 coal mining states and concentrated in seven key Appalachian states. Victory came with the election Dec. 9 when the Miners for Democracy won by 14,000 votes

or 53 per cent of the total. On Dec. 22 the judge certified the election.

"Immediately it was upon us to begin running the union," James said, "and there were few of us with any real experience."

Now as executive assistant to UMW Vice President Mike Trbovich, James finds himself right in the thick of things.

This fall he is busy with plans for the UMW convention to be held Dec. 3-14 in Pittsburgh. James said this is the first "open" convention in UMW's history, and as convention coordinator, he feels the convention will be important in determining how much influence rank and file workers can have on the structure of their union.

Because the union will immediately enter contract negotiations with the energy industry following the convention, James indicated the need for a strong convention.

His trip west last summer, James explained, was part of UMW's effort "to assess our position on the organization of Western non-UMW mines." UMW President Arnold Miller, Trbovich and James made a tour of Western coal fields in Colorado, Arizona, Wyoming, Montana and Utah.

According to a July "Business Week" article, the UMW is trying to revitalize its membership, particularly in the West where growth for the mining industry is centered, to

pump more royalty funds into the union's welfare and retirement fund.

James said the new UMW administration is mainly concerned with mine health and safety. He pointed out that an average of one mine worker dies every day.

The 26-year-old labor leader has additional responsibility for organizing an education program for personnel and recruiting personnel.

He visited PSU shortly after the 1973 Legislature had appropriated \$10,000,000 for the future construction of housing in the metropolitan area to accommodate students attending PSU and the University of Oregon Medical and Dental Schools.

Housing, gaining university status and the search for a new president (Gregory B. Wolfe was selected) were major concerns while James was a student.

After leaving PSU, he went to Columbia University as a Fellow of the Faculty in the history department and Institute for African Affairs on a four-year doctoral program. James took a leave of absence from this program to work with Stanley Kelly, a political consultant at the Woodrow Wilson School at Princeton. That experience led to involvement with political campaigns in Oregon, Vermont and Connecticut before he entered the labor field.

ALUMNI NEWS

1950's

Sam D. Wilson (BS '59) is an administration assistant for the Corvallis School District.

1960's

Wayne Richard Robbins (BS '60, MS '70) is an April 1973 graduate of Western Michigan University. He received a Ph.D in education.

Douglas D. Ober (BS '69) has been promoted to staff sergeant in the U.S. Air Force. Sgt. Ober, a communications equipment repairman at Goodfellow AFB, Tex., is assigned to a unit of the U.S. Air Forces Security Service.

U.S. Air Force Capt. James P. Wishart (BA '61) has been assigned to a unit of Pacific Air Forces (PACAF) which provides tactical air power supporting the U.S. and its allies in Southeast Asia and the Far East. He is stationed at Ubon Royal Thai AFB, Thailand. He previously served at the U.S. Air Force Academy in the foreign languages department.

Robert Yingling (BS '63 U of Missouri), who has taken graduate accounting courses for two years at PSU, received a Sells Award for placing in the top 50 scores out of 30,000 in a recent National Uniform Certified Public Accounting Test. Ling joined the Portland accounting firm of Peat, Marwick and Mitchell in September. He previously worked for American Guaranty Life Insurance Co.

Floyd L. Iverson (BS '63) is an arts and crafts teacher, working with the career program at Corbett High School.

Larry D. Large (BS '64) is dean of students at Willamette University. He was formerly Director of Financial Aids at the University of Oregon, and had been a student personnel administrator at Oregon for the past seven years. He holds a master's degree in history and higher education administration at Oregon and is currently completing his doctoral dissertation.

David L. Nebert (BS '65) received a master of science degree in physical oceanography in May from the University of Alaska.

U.S. Air Force Capt. Larry M. Kribs (BS '66) has graduated from the Air University's Squadron Officer School at Maxwell AFB, Ala. Capt. Kribs was especially selected for the 14-week professional officer course which covers communicative skill, leadership, human relations, national security, management resources and international relations. He is assigned to Luke AFB, Ariz., as a communications systems staff officer with a unit of Aerospace Defense Command.

Lambert H. Deckers (BA '66) has been promoted to associate professor at Ball State University, Muncie, Ind. Dr. Deckers received both his MA in 1968 and his Ph.D in 1969 from the University of Montana. Previously, Dr. Deckers was a research assistant at PSU and a teaching assistant at PSU and the University of Montana. A paper, co-authored by Deckers, was read recently at the Rocky Mountain Psychology Association meeting, Albuquerque, N. M.

Donald L. Deisch (BS '68) is a coach at Hillsboro High School.

Sandra J. Anderson (BA '69) is a kindergarten teacher for the North Clackamas School District in Milwaukie.

Gary Leiser (BA '69) recently received an MA degree in history from the University of Pennsylvania. Leiser has also received two grants for research abroad next year for his Ph.D dissertation. One grant is from the Foreign Area Fellowship program administered by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council, funded by the Ford Foundation. The other grant is from the American Research Center in Egypt. Leiser's research will include the countries of England, Turkey and Egypt.

Peter J. Ness (BS '69) is a tutor and coach at Jefferson High School in Portland.

Glen R. Hugin (BA '69) is a teacher for the trainable mentally retarded at Nampa School District in Nampa, Id.

U.S. Air Force 1st Lt. Tom R. Heimburger (BA '69) has graduated from the T-37 pilot instructor course at Randolph AFB, Tex. Lt. Heimburger completed 60 hours in diversified flying, 54 hours of academic training and six hours of instrument instruction, during the 11-week highly specialized training. He was commissioned in 1970 upon graduation from Officer Training School at Lackland AFB, Tex., and has completed a tour of duty at Nakhon Phanom Royal Thai AFB, Thailand. He is returning to Columbus AFB, Miss. where he serves with a unit of the Air Training Command.

1970's

U.S. Air Force 1st Lt. Vivianne Veach (BS '70) has arrived for duty at Takli Royal Thai AFB, Thailand. Lt. Veach, a personnel officer, is assigned to a unit of the Pacific Air Forces. She previously served at Maxwell AFB, Ala.

1st Lt. Russell D. Kramer (BS '70), a pilot at Hamilton AFB, Calif., with the 84th Fighter Interceptor Squadron, is a part of the 26th Air Division which earned the Aerospace Defense Commands, highest unit award.

Patricia Leiser (BA '70) has received a grant from American University in Cairo to work toward an MA in Islamic art and architecture.

Leslie M. Nolan (BA '70) was appointed the first woman security officer with the U.S. Information Agency in June. Miss Nolan's assignment with the agency is to concentrate on special security matters.

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, 1974)
☐ PSU Family Swim Program — \$25*
☐ PSU Swim/Gym Program — \$10* (couples \$20)
☐ PSU Alumni Parking Permit — \$5*
☐ Back Issues of Viking Yearbook — \$2 per copy. (Years desired: _____)

* Prices will be pro-rated after fall 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).

Phillip W. Carter (BS '71) has been named Mid-Atlantic accounts manager for Georgia-Pacific's building products division.

Teresa G. Force (BS '71) is teaching third grade at Livingston Jr. Academy in Salem.

C. William Turner (BS '71) has been promoted by Eli Lilly and Co. to manager of its Sacramento, Calif., sales district. He had been a marketing plans associate at the corporation's headquarters in Indianapolis since September 1972. Turner joined the Lilly firm as a sales representative in Oakland, Calif., in 1968 and later was assigned to a sales territory in San Francisco.

USAF AIC David L. Swanson (BS '71), received a "Wilco" bronze statuette for his performance during the annual Air Force Talent Contest at Lackland AFB, Tex., recently. Airman Swanson, a communications analysis specialist with the 6912nd Security Squadron at Templehof Central Airport, Germany, was honored for his second-place win in the classical instrumental solo category.

Army Capt. Michael E. Biermann (BS '72) has completed the Army Medical Department Officer Basic Course at the Academy of Health Sciences of the U.S. Army, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. Capt. Biermann is an Army dentist.

Eric Funk (BA '72) was awarded \$2,000 from the Ruth Lorraine Close Fellowship to study composition at the University of Oregon this fall. He has completed 27 major works for orchestra, chamber ensembles, voice, piano and choir. Funk has been active as a composer and percussionist in the Portland area for four years and was composer in residence at Aloha High School's contemporary arts program during the summer. Funk returned in May from Yale University where he studied with Polish composer Kizysztof Penderecki.

Bill Dobson (MA '72) served as producer and manager at a special professional summer repertory series at the Portland Civic Theater. It was the first professional series in the history of the theater's 47 seasons. Dobson was majoring in drama at the University of Montana and served as one of the resident directors at the Big Fork Summer Theater, near Glacier Park. He was also a member of the PSU cast that staged "The Misanthrope" at the Kennedy Center in Washington, D.C.

Margarita Aguirre (BS '72) is a teacher for the Forest Grove School District in Forest Grove.

Joyce Dobra (BS '72) is a teacher for the extremely mentally retarded at Hillsboro Union High School in Hillsboro.

Pat Torelle (BS '72) is on the teaching staff at Clark College, Vancouver, Wash. Torelle is well known as both an actor and director. He directed "Staircase" while obtaining his master's degree at PSU and had a major role in the award-winning "Misanthrope." He is remembered at The New Theatre for his direction of "Marigolds," "Waiting for Godot" and "A Man for All Seasons." Torelle has also appeared with Portland Shakespeare Company and Coaster Theater.

Michael E. Bouffiau (BS '73) is a retail representative for Corning Glass Works in Bellevue, Wash.

Joanne C. Hodgdon (BA '73) is employed by Child Service Center No. 1 as a clerk in Portland.

Mary E. Rutledge (BA '73) is teaching math at Neil Armstrong School in Forest Grove.

Wilbur L. Purvis (BS '73) is employed by B.P. John as a cost accountant in Portland.

Ronald L. Dickinson (BS '73) is sales service coordinator for Lamb-Weston, Inc., Portland.

FALL CALENDAR

ART POTPOURRI

Every Wednesday evening at 7:30 p.m. the Portland Campus Christian Ministry invites you to the Kooinia House, 633 SW Montgomery, for a film or poetry session followed by stimulating discussion.

Oct. 24 — Open Poetry Reading with some help from the Poetry Resource Center.

Oct. 31 — "Celebration" of the Eve of All Hallows Nov. 7 — "Tear of Joy" Puppet Theatre and its presentation of Jonah.

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BASKETBALL

Home games only, PSU gym, SW 10th and Hall, 8 p.m., general admission \$2.50, high school and under \$1.

Dec. 1 — Los Angeles State

Dec. 3 — Montana

Dec. 13 — Wheaton College

Dec. 14 — Western Washington

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CABARET

Every Friday and Saturday evening at 9 p.m. a Cabaret will be held including short plays, music and poetry. The free Cabaret is in 139 Science Building II.

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COMMENCEMENT

Dec. 13 — Fall term commencement will be held at 4:30 p.m. in Smith Memorial Center Ballroom. Prof. Lee Ragsdale, department head of health and physical education, will be the speaker.

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FILMS

All films will be shown in 75 Lincoln Hall at 7:30 p.m. Admission is \$1.

Oct. 26, 27 — "Bed Sitting Room" and "Marat Sade"

Oct. 28 — "The Haunted House" with Buster Keaton, "Dr. Heidegger's Experiment," "Legend of Sleepy Hollow," "Wind in the Willows," and "Phantom of the Opera"

Nov. 2, 3 — "Stray Dog" and "The Burmese Harp"

Nov. 4 — "You Only Live Once" and "Bonnie and Clyde"

Nov. 9, 10 — "Fifth Horseman is Fear" and "Red Psalm"

Nov. 11 — "Foreign Correspondent" and "The Lady Vanishes"

Nov. 16 — "1984" and "Loneliness of a Long Distance Runner"

Nov. 17 — "Seance on a Wet Afternoon" and "King and Country"

Nov. 18 — "Private Life of Don Juan" and "Things to Come"

Nov. 19 — "Billy Liar" and "Man in the White Suit"

Nov. 23 — "Memories of Underdevelopment" and "How Tasty My Little Frenchman"

Nov. 25 — "The Sea Wolf" and "Gentleman Jim"

Nov. 30, Dec. 1 — "Don Quixote-USSR" and "And Quiet Flows the Don"

Dec. 2 — "Treasure of Sierra Madre" and "White Heat"

Dec. 9 — "All About Eve" and "As You Desire Me"

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FOOTBALL

Home games only, Civic Stadium, general admission \$3.50 and high school and under \$1.

Nov. 3 — Idaho State University 7:30 p.m.

Nov. 24 — University of Puget Sound 1:30 p.m.

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FRIDAY FOLLIES

The Campus Christian Ministry invites all graduate students to a social, lecture and discussion

gathering every Friday afternoon at 4 p.m. beginning Nov. 2.

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MUSIC

Free Brown Bag Concerts every Tuesday noon in 75 Lincoln Hall.

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OUTDOOR PROGRAM

Dec. 16-22 — Ski tour through Dec. 22.

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POETRY

Free poetry readings

Nov. 2 — Source Gallery, 2 p.m.

Nov. 4 — Powell's Bookstore, 2 p.m.

Nov. 15 — County Library, 7 p.m.

Nov. 16 — Source Gallery, 7 p.m.

Nov. 30 — Source Gallery, 7 p.m.

Dec. 2 — Powell's Bookstore, 2 p.m.

Dec. 14 — Source Gallery, 7 p.m.

Dec. 20 — County Library, 7 p.m.

Dec. 28 — Source Library, 7 p.m.

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SPEAKERS

Nov. 28 — Last Lecture Series, Dr. Gregory B. Wolfe, president, speaks at 3 p.m. in the Kooinia House.

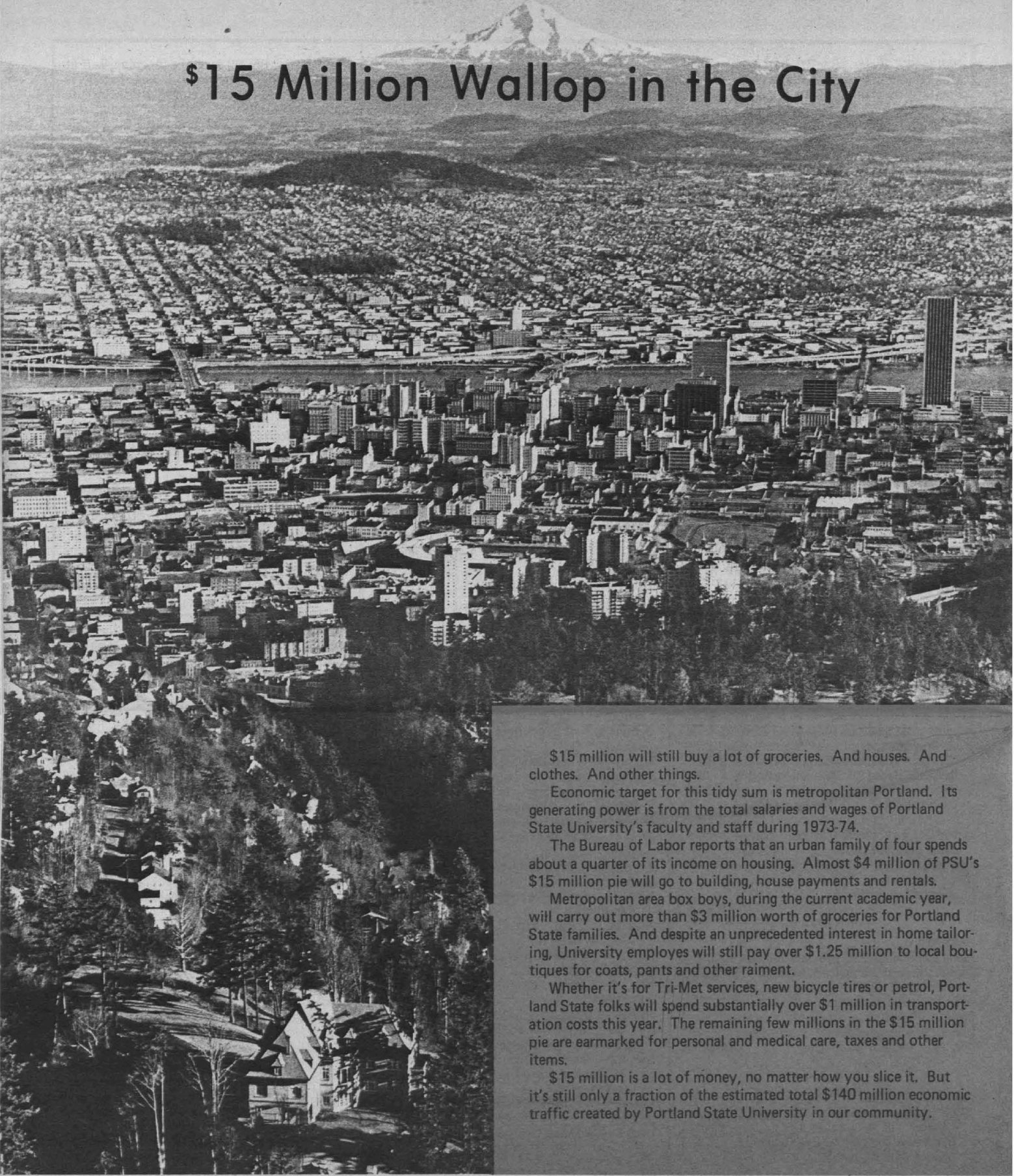
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WRESTLING

Home matches only, PSU Gym, 10th and Hall, 7:30 p.m., general admission \$2.50, high school and under \$1.

Nov. 30 — Washington State University
Dec. 7 — Seattle Pacific College

\$15 Million Wallop in the City



\$15 million will still buy a lot of groceries. And houses. And clothes. And other things.

Economic target for this tidy sum is metropolitan Portland. Its generating power is from the total salaries and wages of Portland State University's faculty and staff during 1973-74.

The Bureau of Labor reports that an urban family of four spends about a quarter of its income on housing. Almost \$4 million of PSU's \$15 million pie will go to building, house payments and rentals.

Metropolitan area box boys, during the current academic year, will carry out more than \$3 million worth of groceries for Portland State families. And despite an unprecedented interest in home tailoring, University employees will still pay over \$1.25 million to local boutiques for coats, pants and other raiment.

Whether it's for Tri-Met services, new bicycle tires or petrol, Portland State folks will spend substantially over \$1 million in transportation costs this year. The remaining few millions in the \$15 million pie are earmarked for personal and medical care, taxes and other items.

\$15 million is a lot of money, no matter how you slice it. But it's still only a fraction of the estimated total \$140 million economic traffic created by Portland State University in our community.

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You are invited to share in the life of the University through gifts and participation in its programs. Gifts to the PSU Foundation are tax deductible and will assist Portland State in meeting its goals for the institution and community.