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## Portland State Perspective; February 1975

Portland State University

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PORTLAND STATE  
UNIVERSITY

# perspective



# perspective

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## News Summary

Whether students should be involved in academic collective bargaining is a difficult question. Two writers take sides on the issue in a feature on pages 8-9. Valerie McIntyre, one of two students on the Oregon Board of Higher Education, believes students should be involved in the process. Thomas Mannix, acting director of the National Center for the Study of Collective Bargaining in Higher Education, contributes an opposing viewpoint.

Optimism about the economy is unusual these days. But the five members of the PSU Foundation Investment Committee are optimistic, perhaps a little cautiously so, but optimistic nonetheless. They generally believe the short term outlook may be negative, but the bottom is in sight, and it won't be as deep as some claim. Story on pages 6-7.

PSU's Bookstore is holding its own during these economic hard times. Manager Pete Paskill details why, and also talks about buying habits of PSU students in a story on page 8. For instance, Paskill says, the best-selling book at the bookstore isn't on any bestseller list. It's a newly-published catalog - type book on where to eat out in Portland.

What's a ghost town? Many people conjure up images from old cowboy films. But a PSU professor and the Pacific Northwest Historical Film and Research Society are taking a more scientific look at ghost towns in Oregon. There are many potential subjects for research. It's believed there are some 200 ghost towns in Oregon with traces left behind, and another 200 which have disappeared completely. Story on page 5.

An education professor is teaching sixth grade this term...Academic vice president candidates will be visiting PSU in the next couple months...theater and music events are on tap...The Middle East Studies Center and several Portland area corporations have been exploring opportunities for Middle East trade...President Blumel has announced his first major administrative changes. This, and more, in a roundup Around the Park Blocks. Stories on pages 2 and 3.

On the cover - PSU President Joseph Blumel (left) and Portland Mayor Neil Goldschmidt.

## Week-Long Celebration

# Toronto Mayor to Speak

David Crombie, who has made enough friends to get elected mayor of Toronto twice and enough foes to get panned in a recent book, is the keynote speaker at Portland State University's conference on "Vital Partners: The University and the City."

Crombie, who surprised many by winning the mayoralty against long odds



David Crombie

in 1972 and repeating in 1974, will speak Thursday, Feb. 27, at 8 p.m. in the Civic Auditorium.

His public address is part of a week-long series of events planned to observe new PSU President Joseph Blumel's official assumption of duties in a less formal way than an academic inauguration.

Blumel, who served in several key faculty and administrative posts at PSU for some 17 years, stepped up to the presidency last spring. Since then, a central thrust of his administration has been that there is a vital link between the university and the city, a partnership that can make the University a better place for its faculty, staff and students and the city a better place for its people and institutions.

A variety of events are planned during the week, ranging from three Portland composers concerts, to a symposium on the church and the university, to an open house in the PSU Engineering Department, to a series of films on cities, to a conference on managing complex systems.

Crombie and William Pendleton, program director of the Ford Foundation, will deliver the major addresses. Obviously, they bring different perspectives to the "University and the City."

It's difficult to piece together the story of Crombie. If you believe a recent book, "The Tiny Perfect Mayor" by a newspaper columnist from Toronto, Crombie's performance in office hasn't matched his election rhetoric. In fact, the columnist, Jon Caulfield who writes for the *Toronto Citizen*, claims "Crombie has not only failed to initiate positive change or firm action at City Hall; he has often resisted it."

Or, if you believe other reports, Crombie has been the catalyst for positive change in Toronto; the impetus behind a new breed which replaced the old guard; the dynamic leader of a movement to preserve neighborhood identity at the expense of high rise development in the Canadian city.

Crombie, a man small in physical stature, has lived in Toronto most of his life. He received his B.A. degree in economics from the University of Western Ontario, and has done post-graduate work at the University of Toronto. In addition, before moving into politics, he was a lecturer in political science and urban affairs at Ryerson Polytechnical Institute and York University, Atkinson College.

Like Crombie, Pendleton comes from a background in higher education. He received his M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Chicago, both in economics, then worked for a couple other educational institutions on the East Coast before joining the Ford Foundation in 1965.

Since the 1950s, the foundation has invested millions of dollars in helping universities relate to cities. Pendleton himself has helped to negotiate several substantial grants to universities, mainly in the South, to encourage research on urban problems and to try to link the schools more closely to cities where they are.

In a pamphlet adapted from an address at the New Orleans Regional Conference of the Office of Urban Affairs, Council on Education, Pendleton said there have been many beneficial relationships between cities and universities.

However, he also claimed all isn't rosy in the "checkered history of the city-university connection." Part of the reason for problems, he said, was the turbulence on American campuses in the late 1960s. Another factor was that the Ford Foundation and the universities, in his words, "bit off more than they could chew."

For the future, Pendleton favors continuing university-urban involvement on a narrower scope. "I question whether universities have the talents and specialized resources to contribute over as wide a front as was attempted during the past decade," he said in the New Orleans speech.

"Colleges and universities, at their best, do a good job of educating students and of producing research. They are not distinguished for making political decisions nor do they perform very well in the arena of social and economic reform."

"My advice is simple - universities should encourage students and faculty to turn their attention to the problems of the city, but insist that they be attacked with the weapons scholars are most adept at using - wide ranging curiosity and disciplined intelligence."

Here is a synopsis of other "Vital Partners" events:

• Three concerts, featuring works by several Portland area composers, illustrate that the universal language of music is an effective medium of communication between the city and the university. The concerts are on Tuesday, Feb. 25, at 12

noon at City Hall, Thursday, Feb. 27, at noon and Feb. 28 at 8 p.m. at PSU.

Featured composers will include Jacob Avshalomov, Portland Junior Symphony; Tomas Svoboda, Robert Crowley and William Stalnaker, all from PSU; Robert Stoltz, Lewis and Clark; Sister Anne Cecile Daigle, Marylhurst; and Douglas Leedy, Reed. Featured performers will



William Pendleton

include Lawrence Smith, Oregon Symphony conductor; Alyce Rogers, a mezzo-soprano; Bob Jones, Katherine George and Lajos Balogh.

The composers concerts are made possible by a grant from the Music Performance Trust Fund of the Recording Industries, in cooperation with Local 99, American Federation of Musicians.

• A luncheon for two "first ladies," Mrs. Joseph Blumel and Mrs. Neil Goldschmidt, will be held on Monday, Feb. 24, at 12 noon at Jade West Restaurant. Rabbi Emanuel Rose and Judge Mercedes Diez will be featured speakers.

• "Managing Complexity," a two-day lecture series on Thursday and Friday, Feb. 27-28, sponsored by the S&H Foundation and PSU. It will draw together several national experts to talk about systems science and the role it can play in addressing complex social problems. This may be of special interest to businessmen and women, but is open to anyone.

PSU President Joseph Blumel and Portland Mayor Neil Goldschmidt have issued a joint invitation to the public - faculty, staff, students, alumni, friends of the University - to attend events during the "Vital Partners: The University and the City" conference. All events are open to the public, and most are free.

FOR A FULL SCHEDULE OF  
EVENTS, SEE PAGE 4.



# Around the Park Blocks

## WANTED: VP for Academic Affairs

Several candidates for vice president for academic affairs at PSU are coming to campus in January and February for two day interviews with faculty, staff, students and administrators.

Candidates, announced by the Search Committee, are as follows:

- Dr. Abraham Blumberg, associate dean of faculty, professor of sociology and law, graduate faculty (sociology), John Jay College, City University of New York.

- Dr. Leon Richelle, associate dean of the graduate school, professor of oral biology, Institute of Materials Science, University of Connecticut in Storrs, Conn.

- Dr. Gresham Riley, provost, New College, Sarasota, Fla.

- Dr. Frederick Waller, chairman, Department of English, PSU.

- Dr. Peter H. Salus, chairman, Division of Humanities, professor of linguistics, Scarborough College, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

- Dr. Robert G. Landen, dean of College of Social and Behavioral Science, University of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.

Once the campus interviews are completed, the search committee will re-evaluate the situation and present a final report to President Joseph Blumel. Blumel will recommend an appointment to the Chancellor and the State Board of Higher Education.

## Davis: Looking for Winners

"You win by believing you can win. You do it with hard work. You do it by dedication. All those trite statements that you've heard many, many times are true. You better believe them, because if you don't, you will not win."

So says Darrel "Mouse" Davis, Portland State University's new head football coach. Those staccato-like statements characterize Davis' approach to football. He's a winner and he brings a history of winning to his new job.

Before he came to PSU about a year ago, he had been named 1973 high school coach of the year in Oregon for guiding Hillsboro to the state AAA championship. Prior to that, he also had won league titles at Beaverton and Milwaukie in the tough Metro League.

"We will search for kids from winning programs," Davis said shortly after being named head coach by PSU President Joseph Blumel. "They know how to win and expect to. They know what sacrifices must be made and are unwilling to associate themselves with losing."

"You can blend in the talented, super-athlete from a situation where he has not been on a winning team, and the association with winners will rub off on him."

"Mouse" actually is a husky five feet six inches tall. He got the nickname in high school athletics and it has stuck ever since, nurtured by a usually affectionate sports news media.

Davis admits he has no guaranteed plan for suddenly attracting large numbers of alumni and students into Civic Stadium for Viking home grid games. But winning will play a big part in achieving success.

As he puts it, "Everyone wants to relate to a winner. They come out when you win and that's it. And it helps when you are exciting, and we will be exciting. We were last year, but few people believed it. Well, we were second in the nation among NCAA Division II schools in passing offense, and averaged almost 30 points per game."

Davis was named to the top football job when Blumel announced in mid-January that the sport would be continued. There was some question about that for several months, but a fund raising drive collected \$36,000 to erase last year's deficit. And another campaign was started to provide a cushion for next year's program.

"I can't believe the reception by this community so far," Davis said. "I haven't met anyone who has said no yet when asked to help in some manner. We need the help of alumni and the business community alike. It's a matter of contact to a large degree, and unfortunately, much of it has to be done through the mail, which is not the best, of course. Some people just need to be asked, and no one has ever asked them."

What about the student body, which has been labeled as being indifferent to football?

"I really don't think it's that much different here than anywhere else," Davis claims. "The thing that makes it a little more difficult is that you have to get to them through some other means than pep assemblies and student body gatherings. But, they will be excited if you are exciting...and if you are winning. Pride is the key, and pride goes hand-in-hand with degree of achievement."

There are a couple keys to developing a winning attitude. One is encouraging top athletes from Portland to stay in Portland. Another is to make sure returning players continue to build on the foundation laid last year.

"We turned the corner last year, and now with the administration's backing, together with people from the community like Earle Chiles from Fred Meyer, we have credibility," Davis said. "I believe we can interest top-notch local student-athletes in staying here in Portland for a fine education and a great opportunity in intercollegiate athletics."

Davis said he will be selective in recruiting junior college players. "It's so much easier to keep a winning program going once you get it going, if you have your people over four years. The kids learn so much more and retain so much more."

Since Davis' appointment several weeks ago, he, his chief assistant and defensive coordinator, Lynn Hewitt, and Athletic Director Roy Lowe, have moved to stabilize the future of football. Davis says the schedule "has been virtually completed" through 1979 with such top NCAA Division II teams as Idaho, Boise State, Hawaii, Montana, Nevada and Santa Clara, and such traditional rivals as Infield and Puget Sound.

New moves toward conference affiliation also may be in the offing, he said. "It would help us, no doubt, being able to shoot for a championship, and split the pie on television gate receipts and post-season money that goes to conference members."

In addition to Hewitt, Davis hopes to complete his staff with graduate assistants and part-time coaches who have other jobs in the area. "There are some good ones who like the college climate."

## 'What Keeps Hitler Alive?'

Franklin West, assistant professor of history, will answer the question "What Keeps Adolf Hitler Alive?" when he delivers the second in the Public Lectures Series March 5 at 8 p.m. in the Smith Memorial Center Ballroom.

West, who has traveled in Europe and particularly Germany, has done research on intellectual, cultural and political life in Germany.

West's address is part of a series which is scheduled to run once a term from now on. Throwing aside technical terminology for the lectures, professors from a variety of academic fields will share their expertise and recent research findings of significance.

David Newhall, philosophy professor, will talk on "The Road to Holiness: Gandhi's Early Life" in another in the series on April 16.



### perspective

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

Executive Editor: E. Dean Anderson

Editor: Nancy Stuart

News Editor: Dave Fiskum

Contributors: Michele Wiley, Leslie Cole, Laurel Brennan, Helen Zita and Jan McAluly.

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## Appointments

In President Joseph Blumel's first major moves to reorganize the administration since he took office last spring, W. C. Neland has been appointed acting vice president for finance and administration and Kenneth Harris has been appointed director of the budget.

Both appointments became effective Jan. 1.

Neland's new position was created by combining the two positions of vice president for administration and vice president for business and finance. Robert J. Low, who has been vice president for administration since 1970, has asked for personal reasons to be reduced to half-time duties. He now will be responsible for affirmative action, liaison with the office of the State Board of Higher Education on legal matters, staff work on collective bargaining analysis and related programs.

In the academic affairs area, Margaret Dobson, a veteran of nearly 20 years in the Health and Physical Education Department, has been appointed acting assistant dean replacing Harris. She will report to Acting Vice President for Academic Affairs Richard B. Halley.

Harris will fill a position on the president's staff which has been occupied since 1965 by Carter Stanley, who is retiring.

Blumel said a national search is under way to fill the finance and administration vice presidency, and he said he "assumes" that Neland will be a candidate.

## Science Open House

Portland State University's Engineering and Applied Science department will hold an open house and a tour of the University's science facilities on Feb. 23.

The event has been planned so prospective students, and other interested individuals, can talk with PSU engineers about careers in engineering.

Reports from across the country say job openings in technical and professional fields, like engineering, will continue to grow faster than openings in other occupational groups during the next decade. In fact, the U.S. Department of Labor has said that in engineering, the largest area of professional employment for men, annual openings are expected to average 53,000 through the mid-1980s.

In light of these and other similar optimistic statistics, PSU engineering professors are interested in talking with students about preparing themselves for engineering careers.



W. C. Neland



Kenneth Harris



Margaret Dobson

## Trustees Elected

Three new trustees have been elected to three-year terms on the Portland State University Foundation. They are Fay Thompson, senior vice president of U.S. National Bank; Ted Achilles, vice president of First National Bank of Oregon; and George Fraser, a partner in the law firm of Davies, Biggs, Strayer, Stoel and Bailey.

Five other trustees were elected to new three-year terms. They are Earle Chiles, vice chairman of the board of Fred Meyer, Inc.; Allan Hart, a partner in the law firm of Nahstoll, Hart, Duncan, Dafoe and Krause; Matthew McKirdie, a Portland medical doctor; Estes Snedecor, Jr., vice president of Portland General Electric; and Fred Sichel, Sr., president and general manager of the Oregonian Publishing Co.

Hart also agreed to continue as treasurer of the Foundation until a person to fill the position for another term has been nominated.

## Vital Partners

A 17-member committee with representatives from the city and Portland State University met for several weeks during the fall to plan the "Vital Partners" conference and to explore long-term relationships between the city and the University.

Co-chairmen were Dr. Ronald C. Cease, dean of undergraduate studies at PSU, and George Russell, assistant to Portland Mayor Neil Goldschmidt.

Other committee members include Ted C. Achilles, vice president of First National Bank of Oregon; Dr. E. Dean Anderson, vice president for university relations at PSU; Robert Cameron, of the Lloyd Corp.; Andries Deinum, director of the Center for the Moving Image at PSU; Karl Dittmer, dean of the College of Science at PSU; Robert Jones, secretary-treasurer of the Musicians' Union; Oliver Larson, executive vice president of the Portland Chamber of Commerce; Sidney I. Lezak, U. S. Attorney; E. Kimbark MacColl, an educator; Ben Padrow, former Multnomah County Commissioner and a speech professor at PSU; Dr. Nahad Toulain, director of the Urban Studies Programs at PSU; Mrs. Simeon R. Winch, president of the PSU Foundation; Rena Cusma, executive assistant to the chairman of the Multnomah County Board of Commissioners; Ancer Haggerty, a Portland attorney; Lawrence Sprecher, Beaverton city manager; Nancy Stuart, director of the Office of Communications at PSU; and Kay Corbett, director of All-University Events at PSU.

## Dance Demand

Portland State University dance classes were filled to capacity fall term with some 400 students keeping both dance studios busy throughout the day and into evening hours.

There was so much interest in the program, according to Director of Dance Nancy Matschek, that staff and facilities were unable to keep up with the demand for beginning and advanced classes.

To get additional instruction, many advanced students signed up for two non-credit courses on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. "They didn't care about the credit," said Mrs. Matschek, "they just wanted to dance."

More than forty dance students have declared themselves candidates for PSU's new undergraduate dance certificate program approved by the State Board of Higher Education last year.

## Managing Complexity

The University has received a \$2,000 grant from the S&H Foundation to sponsor a series of lectures entitled "Managing Complexity."

The lectures, scheduled for Feb. 27 and 28, are designed to make systems science less mysterious and to explain its growing significance in addressing complex social problems.

An article in October 1974 issue of *Perspective* incorrectly titled the conference "Management Complexity."



"Crescent Probe," the work of PSU sculptor and Associate Professor of Art James Lee Hansen, captured the grand prize in the Salem Arts Commission's civic center plaza fountain sculpture competition. Hansen, left, and Salem Mayor Robert Lindsey examine the working model that won the \$2,000 first place award. The Arts Commission plans to raise approximately \$80,000 needed to complete the 30-foot version of the sculpture fountain, to be placed in the civic center in the state capital.

Photo courtesy Salem Capital Journal

## 'All the Way Home'

The PSU Players' second production of winter term, Tad Mosel's "All the Way Home," begins a four performance run Feb. 26 in Park Theater at the top of the Park Blocks at PSU.

Based on James Agee's Pulitzer Prize winning novel *A Death in the Family*, the play is about just that — a family is struck by a sudden death, and a woman is able to rise above the tragic circumstance.

The play will be staged Feb. 28, March 1, 7 and 8 in Park Theater (1914 SW Park).

Curtain time for all performances is 8 p.m. Tickets, priced at \$1.50 general admission and \$1 students and senior citizens, are available only at the door. Information is available by calling the Box Office, 229-4440.

The cast includes 11 PSU students and four children from the Portland area. The director is Jack Featheringill, costume designer is Janet Penner and scenes and light design are by James Lyon.

Lisle Meloy

Larry Stoffel

William Neifert



## Administrative Changes

W. C. Neland, acting vice president for finance and administration, has announced several administrative changes in the Physical Plant Office.

Lisle Meloy, who served as Neland's assistant before Neland moved to business

affairs several months ago, has been appointed acting director of the office.

Two other promotions also were announced: Larry Stoffel, from plant engineer to an assistant director, and Bill Neifert, from superintendent of campus and grounds to an assistant director.

## Exchange Profs

Forbes Williams and Bob Orcutt are changing places this term.

That's significant because Williams is a department head in the School of Education at PSU and Orcutt is a sixth grade teacher at Parkrose High School.

"My purpose is to replenish my understanding of what goes on in an elementary classroom," says Williams, who is looking forward to teaching after being away from the classroom for more than 15 years. "I hope to learn what's going on, where kids are today. The ultimate goal is to improve my instruction on campus as a result of this experience."

Orcutt, meanwhile, is teaching language arts and reading and teaching techniques for elementary teachers (undergraduate and graduate levels) in the School of Education. He has been an elementary teacher for 25 years.

Other School of Education teachers have switched with elementary or high school teachers in past years, and Williams remains firmly committed to the concept of the practical experience programs which benefit the local school district and PSU.

"University teachers need to have experiences like this so they don't just go around pontificating. I expect to learn a lot and challenge some of my ideas," he said.

## Talks on Middle East Trade

One top government official has said there is a "huge trade opportunity for the United States in the Middle East."

The question is how to take advantage of the rapidly developing market. The Middle East Studies Center, in cooperation with the School of Business Administration, the U. S. Department of Commerce and the International Marketing Division of First National Bank of Oregon, is trying to blend the expertise of professors and business executives to capitalize on the new trade potential.

A group of 10 executives from 10 major Northwest firms already involved — or at least interested — in Middle East trade met with professors on the first three Tuesdays in December to talk over problems and discuss approaches to expanding trade.

Jon Mandaville, associate professor of history and Middle East affairs, says the sessions were intended as a prelude to what may be a series of meetings later in the year for representatives of other Northwest firms — both small and large — which might be able to take advantage of the rapidly developing Middle East market.

## Collective Bargaining

Two Northwest experts agree that academic collective bargaining won't necessarily result in substantial pay increases for faculty members, though it may change the decision-making process at colleges and universities by giving faculties more clout.

"From the evidence," observed Richard Peterson, associate professor of management and organization in the School of Business Administration at the University of Washington, "great pay increases just aren't clear."

Eaton Conant, director of the Institute of Industrial and Labor Relations at the University of Oregon, sounded the same theme. "Because there isn't much hard evidence, I am willing only to make a tentative statement," he said, "and that is that where unions organize there probably have been modest salary gains. There is no data to point to big increases as a result of collective bargaining."

What often does result, Conant said, is a change in administrative structure. "Employees have more clout," he asserted. "The authority structure changes. There is usually a gradual evolution of policies so employees participate and administrations make less arbitrary decisions. Bad administration becomes far less possible."

Peterson and Conant were on campus in early December to speak to what turned out to be a small audience of faculty members on collective bargaining, one of the major issues facing higher education today. They were brought to PSU by the Faculty Senate Steering Committee because the committee said "it could best serve the interests of the faculty and the

University by presenting an overview of the subject so faculty members can cast an informed vote when, and if, an election is held."

The election issue is still up in the air, and may finally be decided by the courts. The Public Employee Relations Board has ruled that faculties at Oregon's colleges and universities should be represented by individual bargaining units instead of a statewide bargaining agent.

Before the PERB ruling, there were indications that, no matter what the decision, it would be appealed to the courts.

At the PSU conference, Peterson suggested that if the faculty's gripe is low wages, a better way to achieve gains is to propose what he called comparable legislation. He defined that as comparing yourself as an institution to a selection of other similar institutions, and then striving to persuade the legislature to allocate funds so salaries reach the median point of the comparison.

He also advocated developing strong lobbies to work for the interests of faculties even if a faculty doesn't opt to bargain collectively.

Conant geared his presentation to what he called categories of questions he most often asked by his colleagues. Most of them wanted to know how collective bargaining will change their status, what it will do to collegiality, what it will provide in benefits and how students will be involved, among other things.

He didn't come down on either side of the questions, saying the jury is still out on most of the issues.



A group involved in three special Portland Composers Concerts late this month met at City Hall in January to lay the groundwork for the concerts which are part of PSU's conference on "Vital Partners: The University and the City." The group includes, from left to right, Robert Crowley, a composer from PSU; William Stalnaker, a composer from PSU; Douglas Leedy, a composer from Reed; Robert Stoltze, a composer from Lewis and Clark; John Trudeau, head of PSU's Music Department and director of the concerts; Mildred Schaub, Portland city commissioner; Sister Ann Cecile Daigle, a composer from Marylhurst; Bob Jones, secretary-treasurer of Musicians Mutual Association, Local No. 99 of the American Federation of Musicians; and Tomas Subobda, a composer from PSU.

## In Memorium:

# Friends Honor Millar

*He moves in darkness as it seems to me,  
Now of woods and the shade of trees.*

*He will not go behind his father's saying,  
And he likes having thought of it so well*

*He says again, "good fences make good neighbors."*

That selection from a poem, "Mending Wall," was a favorite of Dr. Branford P. Millar, who was president of Portland State College from 1959 to 1968. It was read at a memorial service Jan. 23 at PSU in honor of Dr. Millar, who died in a Portland hospital on Jan. 17.



Dr. Millar guided Portland State through its greatest period of growth, both in numbers of students and in scope of academic programs. He led the then Portland State College to the brink of university status.

At the memorial service, PSU President Joseph C. Blumel said of Dr. Millar: "We all know that when Bran became president, we were essentially a general studies institution. His commitment to scholarship and the disciplines suited him admirably to lead the institution in the development of major programs. His own accomplishments, his manifest interest in scholarship, provided an example and set a tone for this phase. I guess the best way to put it is to say that his presence set a standard of quality for all of us. He was the right man at the right time, and we are all of us richer that it was at this place."

Frank Roberts, a speech professor and state senator, read a concurrent senate resolution, which said in part: "That we,

members of the Fifty-Eighth Legislative Assembly, honor the memory of Dr. Branford Price Millar, educator and citizen, whose contribution endures in the memories of the faculty and students at the institution he served so well; and be it further resolved, that we recommend to the State Board of Higher Education the naming of a chair in English or American Literature in his honor and memory."

As president, Dr. Millar saw Portland State College grow from an enrollment of about 3,700 when he took over to some 10,000 the year he resigned. Under his leadership, the University expanded its graduate programs, and was given the authority to begin planning doctoral programs, which laid the groundwork for university status. That designation came a year after he resigned.

The presidency had been a great strain for him. As he stepped down on June, 1968, he said: "The reason for my stepping down at this time is quite simple. The presidency of a young and growing college has been a very challenging and exciting post, but also a demanding and taxing one, and it will continue to be so. It takes its toll."

"In the interest of my own health and welfare and that of the college, I think it best that another person take up the post. I am confident that at this stage of its development, the College will be able to attract an outstanding man for this position."

Though he left the presidency, Dr. Millar remained on the faculty as a professor of English at PSU, and also accepted appointment as distinguished research professor with the Teaching Research Division of the State System of Higher Education.

He also served as a special assistant to the president, and at the time of his death, was preparing materials for the fall 1975 reaccreditation review.

Dr. Millar came to PSU from Michigan State University where he was a professor of English. He was educated at Harvard University, graduating magna cum laude in 1935, and receiving his doctorate in 1946. From 1950 to 1955, he was assistant to the dean of the School of Graduate Studies at Michigan State University, and in 1955 became editor of *The Centennial Review of Arts and Science*, a quarterly publication.

He is survived by his wife, Teresa; a son, Andrew C.; a daughter, Constance; and a brother, Melville, Los Angeles.

## VITAL PARTNERS WEEK

February 23

- Open House, Engineering and Applied Science Department, 3-5 p.m., Science Building 11 (1719 SW Tenth), free.

February 24

- "First Ladies" Luncheon, speakers Rabbi Emanuel Rose and Judge Mercedes Deiz, 12 noon-1:30 p.m., Jade West, no-host.

February 25

- Portland Composers Concert, 12 noon, City Hall, free.
- William Pendleton, Ford Foundation program director, speaks on "The University and the City," 8 p.m., Smith Memorial Center Ballroom, free.

February 26

- Dedication of Littman sculpture, "Farewell to Orpheus," 11:30 a.m. Park Blocks at PSU.
- Discussion of "The Role of the Church in Higher Education," 3:5 p.m., Koinonia House (633 SW Montgomery), free.

February 27

- Second Portland Composers Concert, 12 noon, PSU, free.

February 27-28

- MAJOR ADDRESS: David Crombie, Toronto mayor, speaks on "The University and the City," plus musical presentations, 8 p.m., Civic Auditorium, free.
- "Managing Complexity," two-day lecture series on systems science, 9 a.m.-5 p.m. Feb. 27; 9:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. Feb. 28, PSU's Viking Fjord Room, free. Advance registration by calling 229-4960.

February 28

- Third Portland Composers Concert, 8 p.m., PSU, free.

March 1

- "Managing Complexity: Developing Your Own Systems Inquiry Style," eight-hour study led by Dr. Ritva Kaie from Helsinki, 8:30 a.m.-5:30 p.m., 229 Smith Memorial Center, \$12. Call 229-4960.
- Dance Concert Group, including dancers from Portland Ballet School and PSU Department of Health and Physical Education will perform March 1 at 8 p.m. and March 2 at 4 p.m. at Catlin Gabel Theater (8825 SW Barnes Rd.) Tickets (\$3 general admission, \$1.50 students balcony and \$2.50 students main floor) available at Ballet School, 227-6867, and HPE Department, 229-4401.
- (The PSU Film Committee and Center for the Moving Image will show a series "Cities and Film" on Feb. 11 and Feb. 18. Call 229-4454 for a complete schedule.)

(A complete schedule of all "Vital Partners" activities, or detailed information on any event, is available at All-University Events, 229-4917, or the Box Office, 229-4440.

# Sociologist Records Ghost Towns

Reviving the spirit of Oregon ghost towns is one of the projects which Earle MacCannell, PSU associate professor of sociology, tackles in his spare time. MacCannell is a board member of the newly-created Pacific Northwest Historical Film and Research Society. The society is dedicated to recapturing, on videotape and cassette recordings, the character of Oregon's ghost towns before all traces of them vanish.

MacCannell estimates there are some 200 ghost towns in Oregon which still have traces left behind, and another 200 or more which have disappeared completely. In some cases, a new town is located on the site of a ghost town.

For practical purposes, the researchers have agreed on a general definition that a ghost town is "a place that is no longer what it was—where its reason for existence has ceased to be and whose population has left."

Documenting a ghost town's past is like assembling a puzzle with most of the pieces missing, explains MacCannell. Available historical material—artifacts, documents and records—play an important role.

"But locating the missing pieces is the real challenge," he says. In true ghostly fashion, items vanish from towns and reappear miles away in use or as part of private or museum collections.

MacCannell finds the small local museums fascinating. Longtime residents, with their accumulations of treasures, run the museums for love of a time they personally experienced, he observes. Hours are irregular and often to unearth the curator, a visitor has to follow direc-

tions tacked to a door advising "three doors down in the pink house."

The artifacts are important, says MacCannell, but the personal reminiscences are what bring the towns back to life. In contrast to the sleepy towns, the researchers are in a race against time. He describes "a feeling of desperation" about interviewing the few survivors, since many of them are in their '80s and '90s.

There's 87-year-old Chris Schneider, for example, who is a living legend of Cornucopia, a deserted mining town in the Wallawas and the subject of the society's

first documentary. Schneider had been mayor of the "city" for 68 years, a record achieved despite his concerted efforts to relinquish the title. During one election, Schneider even tried campaigning for the opposing candidate, but won nevertheless.

From its boom when gold was discovered in the 1890s, until the mine shut down in 1941, some \$20 million in gold was taken from the 37 miles of tunnels in the union mine. Among the artifacts recovered in Cornucopia, according to MacCannell, were ceramic ore cups used in assaying, and time cards which in-

cludes all traces of the old town likely will disappear except the mine tunnels.

This winter, the society will be working to preserve some of the towns in the more accessible western part of the state. Plans include the logging towns of Apiary, Magyar and Mist, which declined after the Tillamook Burn of the 1930s. The society is also documenting scenic areas which are rapidly being developed, such as the Sandy River and Salishan Spit. The completed documentaries will be available on loan to educational and historical groups and for rent to other organizations.



Shaniko, Oregon schoolhouse, 1960 [left] and researcher Earle MacCannell.



Cornucopia, Oregon, 1887 [above]. Shaniko post office, 1960 [right] and Shaniko, 1960 [below]. Photos courtesy Oregon Historical Society



icated that the miners worked forty hours and were paid \$25.50 a week in 1941.

A number of factors brought about the death of Cornucopia, according to MacCannell. Many miners were being drafted during World War II, unions were trying to organize the workers, and the price of gold was so low that it became uneconomical to continue mining. Within one month, 300 miners and their families left the area.

Schneider left the town reluctantly but was able to return a year later when the mine owners advertised for a caretaker. He spends each summer in Cornucopia, leaving when the onset of winter closes the mountain road.

"It's fortunate we did Cornucopia this summer," MacCannell notes, "because it's one ghost town that will be coming back to life." He believes that, with today's gold prices, new mining techniques and the fact that 80 per cent of the gold still remains, the union mine could reopen early this year. Furthermore, he

MacCannell's interest in ghost towns started back in 1950 when, as a graduate student, he worked as a field representative for the Washington State Census Board. His primary interest was people who live in isolation, and he found many of them living in ghost towns.

Later in Portland, as director of the PSU Population Center, he worked on census reports for the Secretary of State.

The incorporated "city" of Granite was always a joke to census takers, laughs MacCannell, with its fluctuating population between one and five. One year, Granite earned the distinction of having had the highest suicide rate in the world—33 per cent when one of its three residents hung himself.

And, despite the society's criteria for a ghost town, says MacCannell, there are those who would disagree. During one field trip, when the researchers mentioned their interest in the history of the town, one of the locals noted: "This is not a ghost town. We still live here."

## Five members of the PSU Foundation Investment Committee explore the future economic picture

By Dave Fiskum

Optimism about the economy is a bit unusual these days. Newspaper headlines carry bad news about the stock market, unemployment, interest rates, layoffs, recession. Television and radio newscasts repeat the refrain—the country is in the worst shape economically since the Great Depression of the 1930s.

Perhaps this media barrage reflects what's actually happening, but it also goes a long way toward shaping the generally pessimistic outlook which seems to pervade the country. Amidst this background of depression, some economic experts manage to retain a measure of optimism that conditions will change for the better as the new year moves toward and beyond the halfway point.

"I think we are at the bottom or very close to it," says Carl Kubin, stockbroker for Harris, Upham and Co. for more than 20 years. "After three or four months, by tax time 1975 at the latest, we should be doing better."

Why?  
"The deep gloom that we are seeing today I have seen before," Kubin recalls. "Probably, the period that comes closest to this time was the 1957-58 recession. There was what I like to call a lingering sense of hopelessness at that time too. That usually comes pretty much toward the end. When there is really no reason to be optimistic, that's when you should be optimistic."

That may sound a little like economic double-talk, but Kubin isn't alone in predicting a turnaround. Other members of the Portland State University Foundation Board of Trustees Investment Committee weigh their words carefully, but also tend toward an optimistic outlook. That perspective comes in handy when, like the Committee, you're charged with investing money—and making a profit—when most investors are scratching their heads and eyeing their cloudy crystal balls with something less than confidence.

Formally, officials say the Investment Committee "exercises a fiduciary responsibility over long-term private funds donated to the University." That means, simply, investing the Foundation's funds. Last year, they performed well, reaping a return of nearly 6 per cent on investments, chiefly on the strength of a timely decision to exit the stock market and get into commercial paper.

Committee members are:  
• Fay Thompson, senior vice president of U. S. National Bank. He chairs the committee. He has been with U. S. Bank in Portland for some 19 years and is in charge of the bank's overall investment program.

• Dan Davis, president of Dan Davis and Associates, a firm which develops industrial and commercial real estate in the Northwest. He has helped to create more than two million square feet of office space and leased it to many national and local businesses.

• Philip Bogue, resident managing partner for Arthur Andersen and Co., an international accounting firm. He has been

with the company for some 25 years, moving to Portland from Seattle in 1961.  
• Carl Kubin, a stockbroker for Harris, Upham and Co. in Portland. Born in Vienna, Austria, Kubin came to Portland in 1938, attended Vanport College, got his degree from the University of Oregon and has worked as a stockbroker for about 20 years.

• William Roberts, president of B & D Development in Portland. In the last eight years, Roberts' firm has rehabilitated some 450,000 square feet of office space in the Portland core area.

The mix of qualifications these men bring to their task is an important ingredient in the successful investment program. As Kubin puts it: "There is a good mix of wisdom from many areas, and of common sense. Everyone contributes from their own point of view."

As these men analyze the present and look to the future of the economy, what do they see? In sum, an interesting dichotomy of gloom and hope. They see Oregon and its number one industry, lumbering, as perhaps the second hardest hit area in the country behind Detroit and the auto industry. But they also see some relief in sight, partly because of the strength and tenacity of Oregon residents who have conquered economic trouble before, and who, they feel, will conquer it again.

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"People in Oregon are strong," Thompson says. "They are conservative. They aren't wild spenders. Most industries are used to seeing some fluctuation. The lumbering industry goes through recessions all the time. Fishing is unsteady. Agriculture is probably more stable than anything."

Oregonians, he adds, are used to economic problems. "They usually accept it and come out of it. Sure, there are bad times, but people save up for them."

Even though the bank takes a generally conservative stance on investments, Thompson says "it's not been easy in the last two years."

"Interest rates have never been higher, and people just aren't buying homes. Housing starts are down. And, this has led to unemployment, particularly in the lumber industry."

But despite these signs of economic illness, Thompson believes the country

will slip out of the period of recession, perhaps sometime late this year. And, he says, the bottom won't be as deep as some people think. For one thing, Thompson sees interest rates going down sharply this year as more money is pumped into the system.

There are few easy solutions to the economic problems, Thompson says, because the country is walking a tightrope, a situation not seen for decades with the combination of high interest rates,



Fay Thompson

recession and inflation. Though it isn't as serious as the '30s—and Thompson says he would be willing to bet almost anything that a depression like the '30s won't occur—critical segments of the economy are feeling the pinch.

For example, he says it's clear Detroit and the auto industry are in a recession, and some parts of the industry actually are in a depression.

To solve the problems, Thompson favors little government action in the way of controls on wages and prices so the free market can take its course. However, he does say that if the government is serious about solving economic problems it would cut government spending, but in his words, "that's hard to do and just not palatable because such cuts usually involve social and welfare programs."

In all of this, what if a person has a few bucks to use for investments? Without giving formal advice, Thompson thinks it might be best to invest the money in a savings account so it would be available to use to get back into the market at the right time. What's the right time? "When we see a way out of recession, when productivity is increasing, when unemployment is down and when interest rates are a little lower."

Generally, Thompson says when things are a little more attractive, investors should have some capital to re-enter the market. Even now, he continues, there are some good opportunities for the stouthearted—the rewards could be tremendous, but the risks are high.

Philip Bogue's professional perspective on the economy as an accountant is different than Thompson's. Thompson tries to anticipate the market. Bogue tries to interpret what has happened. As he puts it: "We are reporting the past, not predicting the future."

Yet, Bogue as a member of what Fortune magazine calls the "silent profession," will talk freely about the economy and what he sees of the shape of things present and future.

"I don't think things are as serious as the media tend to lead us to believe," he says, echoing a thought that weaves its way through comments from all five committee members. "I think it's apparent that Oregon is hit somewhat harder than other areas, perhaps second to Detroit in terms of impact. Of course, the lack of housing starts has had a great impact on the forest products industry."

But he says Oregon's economy has benefited by not having relied heavily in the past on large government contracts like some other areas of the country. "This state has built its economic base on forest products, agriculture and tourism, and that is more solid than defense plants and other kinds of projects of the federal government."

For the future, Bogue says he essentially agrees with nationally known economist Milton Friedman that ups and downs in the economy are inevitable, but that there won't be a major depression. Perhaps one reason for Bogue's view is the impact of what happens if things continue as they have been—20 years from now, he says, something that cost \$300,000 today will cost \$300,000 then.

The implications of that are staggering to the imagination. For example, Bogue says the \$50,000 you had in life insurance



Philip Bogue

which you thought was enough to provide for your family in the event of your death will only be a drop in the bucket.

The best policy to bring inflation under control, he says, is really no policy at all. What Bogue means by that is that the free market should be allowed to take its course, and he adds, with the supply of money at a conservative level.

However, he suspects politicians will yield to pressure as the 1976 election year approaches and impose controls, especially because polls indicate about 70 per cent of the American public believes some kind of wage and price controls are necessary.

Other thoughts from Bogue:

• There are so-called safe investments. To what extent they will provide protection against long-range inflation isn't clear. But the average person is affected because statistics indicate there are more than 20 million individual shareholders, and many other persons are on someone's pension plan.

• One reason the general public can't seem to come to grips with economic problems is the almost complete lack of education in economics. It's incredible, Bogue says, that many persons haven't had a general economics course, and some don't even know where their paycheck comes from. When the public doesn't understand how economics works, he says it's hard to decide how to solve problems, or to come to the right decisions about investments.

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To Dan Davis, economic problems didn't just happen, they were made to happen. "A lot of it is a result of Vietnam," he suggests. "We poured billions in and got nothing back."

If that's the legacy, what's the solution? Davis isn't sure, but using an analogy from the dentist's office, he says the key is to pull out the tooth of inflation. It will be a painful process, he warns, but the results will mean better times ahead.

"I'm really very optimistic in the long run," Davis says. "Better times will come if there is a tax cut and as the Federal Reserve pumps more money into the system."

For the moment, however, Davis said the problem is that steps to correct in-



Dan Davis

flation end up fueling unemployment and recession.

There is nothing new about having problems, Davis feels there are a couple characteristics about this crisis which are different—or at least more pronounced—than before. The first is unemployment, and the second is the few available sources of capital.

"In the past, sources of capital have almost always been at hand," he said. "But since the beginning of this problem, they have simply not been there. New issues of stock for capital improvement aren't there. I don't have the answer, but this is the most prevalent change from previous situations."

Like other committee members, Davis doesn't expect problems to degenerate into a depression "because the factors which created the one in the '30s aren't really here this time."

However, he goes one step further, claiming that it's academic to talk about a depression in one sense because the guy out of work is in a depression even if the country isn't. "I would hate to be talking to a man who has just lost his job of 20 years."

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Carl Kubin brings a perspective of two decades as a stockbroker to his comments on the economy. He has seen the deep gloom of today several times in the past. He expects recovery, and he expects other downturns. In short, he rolls with the punches. As a stockbroker, he has to.

Punctuating his answers with home analogies, Kubin admits the situation today is "pretty grim." Trouble in housing

has a pervasive effect, he says, because when housing is down, lumbering is down and that means mill closures, unemployment and temporary layoffs.

What prompted the unhealthy situation? To Kubin, the fundamental reason goes back to United States' involvement in Vietnam. "We wasted an enormous amount of resources in Vietnam, and we are reaping the inflationary bubble that seems to follow every war."

"Wars have to be paid for. There are two ways: raise taxes or print money. The latter is called inflation."

The current situation is interesting, Kubin says, because certain segments of the economy aren't affected at all, while certain other segments are hit very hard.

Oregon is one of those areas that has been hit hard, although it could have been worse. Kubin said the fact that Oregon is a distribution point has added stability. So has the relative vitality of several industries, including agriculture, agricultural equipment, shipping and electronics.

"This is also a very pleasant place to live," he remarked. "Even when things are temporarily adverse, it doesn't seem quite as bad. When things get difficult, people still can go along for quite awhile. Ask the broker."

There is no simple answer to the country's economic problems, nor has there ever been, but Kubin says focusing on all that is negative only makes matters worse. "I don't know where all this negativism comes from," he says. "It's sort of like looking at a bottle and saying its half empty rather than half full."

Kubin's bubbly optimism carries over into his task on the Foundation, which he says, he and other committee members take very seriously "because we are entrusted with the Foundation's funds. We know that our results mean either more or less scholarships."

From a pure economic standpoint, Roberts believes the free market should be able to correct itself. But, he adds, it's unrealistic to think it will because political expediency, not the goal of long-term solution, often dictates what happens.

If, in these troubled times a person has money for other than the basic necessities of life, Roberts suggests "that from my outlook on life, it should be in fairly liquid investments." As examples, he cites savings accounts, treasury bills and commercial paper.

Of course, the value of liquidity, either to the Foundation or to an individual, is that funds can be moved around to take advantage of changes in interest rates and other factors.

What about investing in real estate? Laymen often hear it's a safe and profitable investment. Roberts has experience, and he says "it's difficult for anyone to invest in real property. For the average man, his home is about the best investment he can make and it will be for awhile."

Bill Roberts leaned back in a swivel chair in his well-appointed office in one of the buildings his firm remodeled. Talking as cautiously as any member of the Investment Committee, he said "the short run situation looks very gloomy. There are no visible signs of relief. For the long term, I'm not as pessimistic."

However, as he looks into his crystal ball, he sees "one great big cloud. A continuing problem will be inflation. No solution is at hand. My suspicion is that the country will never really return to normal. There will be dips, the extent and duration of which are anybody's guess."

Roberts expresses confidence that a



Bill Roberts

solution to the energy crisis will be found, either in reallocation of use or at least some other alternative sources, to bring supply and demand back into balance.

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Photos by Claude Neuffer

# Student Buying Habits Reflect Life Styles

By Jan McAulay

If bookstore sales can be viewed as an economic trend indicator, the picture at Portland State University would show students still buying the necessities, but letting up on the more expensive luxuries.

What this means to the Portland State Cooperative Bookstore, according to Pete Paskill, president and general manager of the operation, is simply this: Inflation is hurting, but the bookstore expects to survive and make a profit when total sales are added up at the end of the year.

There are two sides to the picture, however.

- Textbook purchases actually increased between September and December compared to the same period last academic year. So did total money volume.

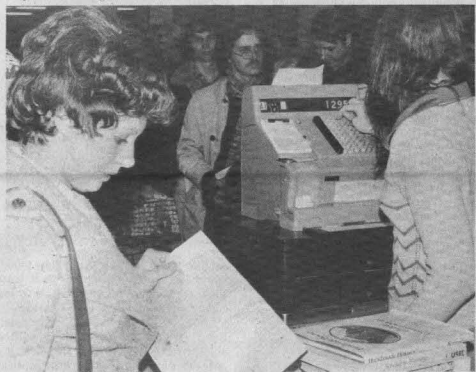
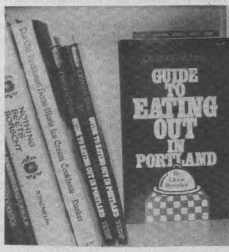
- A drop-off in sales of general interest books, school supplies (except art supplies) and gift items is foreseen as students concentrate their buying power on essentials.

Textbook purchases are up, Paskill believes, because of the hefty enrollment increase this fall. However, he also notes that students, now using charge cards and checks more than ever before for purchases, seem to be taking a couple additional steps to counter higher prices — they are sharing textbooks with other

There is no question that students are affected by inflation. But Paskill feels PSU students feel the bite more severely than students at other state schools. To support his point, he cites statistics which show many PSU students come from middle class families, and, he says, the middle class usually is hit hardest by inflation.

"PSU students seem to have more expenses than students, say, at OSU," Paskill says. "When they have to they buy what's cheaper in smaller quantities. Naturally, this affects us."

Another distinctive fact about PSU — the large numbers of part-time students —



students more than before and are selling books back when courses are completed.

At the same time, Paskill says the University as a whole, and particularly the Social Science College, are moving more and more to cheaper paperbacks. But, he adds, professors seem to be demanding as much as ever in required texts.

Inflation particularly hurts the bookstore in the so-called luxury items. "It is the sale of these items that determine how much of a profit we will make," Paskill explains. He sees the drop-off as a result of the soaring retail price of books which has increased between 19 and 23 per cent during the past three years, and 12 to 15 per cent this year alone.

Paskill blames the increase on three factors — rising costs and scarcity of paper products, higher freight and shipping rates, and higher labor costs. In addition, he says inflation has prompted publishers and distributors to print and make available fewer titles and fewer units of books.

Echoing a familiar refrain among retailers these days, Paskill says acquisitions have been difficult and shipments are sometimes delayed for months. "This is where long range planning becomes important," he observes. "We have to be careful now. If costs go up more rapidly than the increase in our gross profits, we have a problem. During this period (of inflation), operating costs must be watched."

affects the bookstore, Paskill says, because such students buy textbooks, but usually purchase fewer school and art supplies.

While PSU students may face some peculiar problems related to inflation, they also have some peculiar habits in purchasing general interest books. Even though the bookstore carries the top ten best sellers, Paskill says they don't really sell.

As he puts it: "Our goal is to stock books that mirror the educational endeavors of the University. Best sellers may never take that same importance at this University."

Instead, Paskill says PSU students tend to gravitate toward craft and how-to-do-it books, psychology books dealing with marriage, child rearing and managing life styles and cooking and art books. The hottest selling book late fall term was the recently-released *Oregon Times Guide to Eating Out in Portland* by Gloria Russakov.

The key to the future of the bookstore, which has never been an official part of the University even though it has served students since the Vanport days when faculty members volunteered to operate it, lies in student enrollment, Paskill says.

"If enrollment stabilizes or increases again, we'll do fine," he says. "If it drops as it did three years ago, we'll be in trouble. Right now though, inflation is the number one killer."

## Students and Collective Bargaining To Be or Not To

*Valerie McIntyre, one of two students on the State Board of Higher Education, has written several articles on one of her major interests — academic collective bargaining and particularly the involvement of students. She is working on her Ph.D. in higher education administration at the University of Oregon, and is also a member of the advisory board to the Washington, D.C.-based Research Project on Students in Collective Bargaining.*

By Valerie McIntyre

One unionized faculty member at Michigan State admits: "We supported collective bargaining because we looked upon it as a device to keep students out of the decision-making process."

How ironic that during the 1960s and early 70s students succeeded in securing a voice in campus affairs. Yet, now at the moment we have achieved significant status in university governance, and student participation has won general acceptance, the level of decision-making is shifting, and once again we are unrepresented.

Who would have ever thought that in 1974 the militant components on campus would be the faculties and not the students? Who would have ever thought that students, who from the beginning have tried to better organize themselves collectively, would find themselves watching from the sidelines for new developments in faculty organizing.

In this new power struggle between administrators and faculty, neither side is, in my opinion, giving serious attention to students. When faculty demand higher salaries, students may have to pay high tuition. When they demand more fringe benefits, reduced teaching loads, smaller class size — the number of classes and student services will be decreased.

If the faculty strikes, will the institution shut down for the term? Will there be a tuition rebate? Will students be allowed to transfer to another state system school to finish out the term?

With tuition rising, strikes threatened or carried out, course selections in jeopardy, student rights and academic campus governance plans subverted, student leaders throughout the country are becoming seriously concerned as to what effect faculty collective bargaining will have on their educational environment.

Collective bargaining may very well result in contracts that have direct bearing on teaching loads, formulation of class schedules, tenure and promotion, academic work year, vacation schedules and grading procedures. All have explicit effect on students interests and prerogatives. Certainly, conditions of faculty employment affect conditions in the classroom and the ability of an institution to fulfill its teaching mission. Students are vitally concerned in these matters because they affect the quality of education that they receive.

Collective bargaining can have direct influence on University costs, costs which can be transferred to the student during bargaining trade-offs. According to many student government leaders at faculty unionized campuses, the interests of those not represented will be the first to be sacrificed.

Along with the effect of rising student costs and lack of the total educational community's participation, students fear that collective bargaining, by standardizing workloads, may have a

tremendously negative effect on the flexibility of the university with respect to new programs, courses and agencies. Collective bargaining could also lower student-faculty ratios or student credit hours per faculty contact hour.

Thus, the student "community of interest" is composed of many elements that are terms and conditions of faculty employment. Yet, students have no part in the negotiating process. The fact is that students have been excluded from the negotiations because higher education is following the traditional industrial model of collective bargaining even though the industrial sector and higher education are not analogous.

But, as with academicians see their relationships as those between employer and employee, as in the industrial model, institutions of higher learning will be run as industries. And although collective bargaining has served industry well, institutions of higher learning were never intended to be factories where students receive assembly-line instruction, and where the end product is a college degree, not necessarily an education.

So far, the national faculty unions have taken no official stand toward students. Although they have shown sympathy for



our plight as affected consumers of "truth and knowledge" and as the products of our institutions, they recognize they are not in a position to represent our views at the bargaining table.

So just exactly how should students fit in? No one really knows. A dominant characteristic of industrial collective bargaining is, of course, its bilateral nature. Can students switch from a coalition with the other, depending on the issue? Will students form a coalition with the faculty, asserting their valid interests and claims against a common enemy? Will the students side with the administration, viewing themselves as employers because they pay the faculty salaries (in tuition and income tax)? Will the students be surprised when they discover that faculty and administration play games together? Will students opt for a triangular bargaining table?

The general attitude is that students are neither sophisticated enough nor gifted enough to form an effective negotiating

# Be Involved -- That is the Issue

**McIntyre:** "Who would have ever thought that students, who from the beginning have tried to better organize themselves collectively, would find themselves watching from the sidelines for new developments in faculty organizing?"

**Mannix:** "A traditionalist would argue that students have no role at the faculty bargaining table simply because they are not members of the bargaining unit... and they are not employers."

Thomas Mannix is acting director of the National Center for the Study of Collective Bargaining in Higher Education and an assistant professor of education at Baruch College, New York. He is also a member of the Tenure Hearing Panel of the New York State Education Department and a permanent arbitrator for the Social Service Employee Union Educational Fund in New York City.

Mannix has lectured at Cornell and Syracuse Universities and at several branches of the State University of New York. He was active in the American Federation of Teachers in New York State before returning to graduate school in 1969.

He received his Ph.D. from the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell University.

By Thomas Mannix

team. Although the Carnegie Commission and other leaders in education strongly support student involvement in governance, students are denied any voice in determining the extent of that involvement. According to experts in the field, co-governance is decreasing in schools which are bargaining collectively.

To insure effective student participation in campus governance, students must play a major role in restructuring the collective bargaining process to maintain both institutional diversity and shared responsibility and authority as well as academic integrity. So, in terms of models, as students, we could:

- 1) Sit at the table as (a) an observer (with or without speaking privileges); (b) as a direct participant (either in a bipartite or tripartite arrangement); or
- 2) React to the demands either before (by submission of student demands), during (participation in informal committees), or after the contract is signed (by lobbying, etc.).

Once again this legislative session, we can expect student lobbyists to make their mark upon the new legislature. Granted, any forms of amendments to the public employees law of 1973 look dim due to the political support of various unions within the state houses, but hopefully students will demand educational impact statements regarding faculty collective bargaining and perhaps will even ask for public negotiations under the open records law.

Bear in mind, student involvement in collective bargaining is not new. Teaching assistants in California bargained collectively in 1964 and the University of Oregon Erb Memorial Union student food service workers were organized as a collective bargaining unit in 1971. I suspect that many students don't even realize it, but they have already entered into a contract with the university. In return for their payment of fees, the university agrees to provide certain services to students. The details of this contract are spelled out in the university catalog. The important note, however, is that the student has little or no say as to what the terms are.

In faculty collective bargaining, special attention must be given to the need to protect the interests of students and the larger community because it is the interests of the state and the taxpayers which are most closely aligned with the interests of students.

Collective bargaining in higher education is a relatively new phenomenon. The first faculty contracts in United States colleges were signed in Michigan in 1966. When collective bargaining began to attract the attention of college faculties, a variety of issues and problems developed. One of these problems concerns what role, if any, students should play in faculty bargaining.

In recognition of the interest in the role students might or would play in faculty bargaining, the National Center for the Study of Collective Bargaining in Higher Education devoted one of its discussion sections at its Second Annual Conference, April 1974, to the question. Alan Shark, immediate past president of the Student Senate of the City University of New York; Norman Swenson, president of the Cook County College Teachers Union (AFT, AFL-CIO); and Donald E. Walters, deputy provost of the Massachusetts State College System presented papers and conducted a discussion on the role students should or should not play.<sup>2</sup>

I will not attempt to repeat what was said at the conference and neither do I want to specifically discuss what students have or have not been doing on campuses. There are a number of articles which detail what has been happening.<sup>3</sup> I would like to comment first about what role students should play in faculty bargaining from a traditional labor-management viewpoint.

Collective bargaining is "a method of determining conditions of employment by negotiations between representatives of the employer and union representatives of the employees."<sup>4</sup> Bargaining in higher education, therefore, like bargaining in other sectors of the economy, is an employer-employee relationship.

For decades, bargaining has developed as a bilateral decision-making process designed to provide a "modus vivendi" for personnel and other decisions involving wages, hours and working conditions. A traditionalist believes there is as much room at the faculty bargaining table for students, as the consumers of the educational product, as there is room for the potential purchaser of an automobile at the General Motors-United Auto Workers Union bargaining. A traditionalist would argue that students have no role to play at the faculty bargaining table simply because they are not members of the bargaining unit (except for a few graduate students at Rutgers University in New Jersey), and they are not employers.

This traditional position does not deny students a role in the evaluation of faculty or administrators, designing programs or facilities, student government, college governance, tuition costs and student fees, and a variety of other issues undeniably of student interest and concern. Rules and regulations which are imposed on students should be structured in a way to guarantee due process.

To achieve this end, students may wish to elect or select representatives who would meet with appropriate members of



the college to discuss legitimate areas of student concern. Any understandings reached in these discussions can be reduced to writing with the understanding that no changes will be made unilaterally by the college for a certain fixed period of time. This way students may use collective bargaining techniques and strategies to protect their interests without interfering with the legitimate bargaining rights of the faculty when and if the faculty chooses to formally exercise its rights.

If, as claimed by some, faculty pressure for bargaining rights is somehow related to how the faculty perceives its situation, then student demands for a piece of the faculty bargaining action or for bargaining rights on their own may stem from a feeling that the existing system for dealing with students is not working.

If students are generally satisfied with the rules and regulations they live under, and also how these rules and regulations are applied, and if the students feel they are allowed to actually participate in reaching decisions that affect them, then pressure for student bargaining will probably not grow. Student frustrations, feelings of powerlessness, a sense of being ignored or, worse yet, a sense of being patronized may well hasten student pressure for bargaining.

Since college students are constantly being bombarded with gratuitous advice, I do not hesitate to add some unsolicited advice of my own as a warning to students thinking about getting directly involved in faculty bargaining. In the quest for whatever rights and protections students choose to work for, they should try to remain free of the temporary alliances with either college management or college unions which may be offered and may seem to have certain short-run fascination. It is my conviction that student needs and rights, however they are defined

and identified are not identical with college management or faculty unions' needs and rights, so students are best served if they organize first and then maintain a cohesive, articulate, and independent stance within the higher education community.

Now that you realize that from my perspective students should not engage in faculty bargaining, let's take a quick look at recent developments in student college bargaining where the student claims an employer-employee relationship.

The National Labor Relations Board has recently ruled that graduate students of Stanford are not entitled to collective bargaining rights under current federal legislation. The NLRB decided that even though the students were paid for research work by the university they were primarily students and not employees within the meaning of the National Labor Relations Act. This decision is likely to set a precedent for students at other private colleges and universities which fall under the federal jurisdiction.<sup>5</sup>

Students at public colleges do not fall under federal legislation as it is now written. Congress is under pressure to pass federal legislation concerning public employee bargaining rights. If Congress amends the NLRA by deleting the exclusion of public employees from the act's coverage, many public colleges will argue that students will be denied collective bargaining based on the Stanford decision.

If the NLRA is not amended to include public employees or if separate federal legislation for public employees is not passed, college students who have some form of employment relationship with a college may still be denied formal bargaining rights by decisions of state level administrative agencies which supervise public employee bargaining within their jurisdictions. These Public Employment Relations Boards or Commissions, State Labor Relations Boards, or, in some states, formal opinions of the State Attorney General or court systems usually follow precedents set by the National Labor Relations Board.

It is clear that the Stanford decision by the NLRB means that private colleges and universities do not have to bargain with graduate assistants. The colleges are free, however, to voluntarily bargain with the students.

It seems safe to predict that if the NLRB was to consider the question of whether or not college students belong at the faculty bargaining table as a group separate and distinct from college management or faculty unions, the decision would follow the traditional approach to bargaining and exclude the students.

If students are brought to the table by either side as part of their bargaining team, such an arrangement might be upheld if no serious objection to the practice was raised by any of the parties but it is not a practice that I can recommend.

<sup>1</sup>Charts developed by NCSBHE Elias Lieberman Contract Library, Baruch College, City University of New York, April 1974.

<sup>2</sup>The Proceedings volume for the Second Annual Conference will be available in early 1975 and will contain the panelists' formal presentations.

<sup>3</sup>See John C. Gimpel, "The Faculty Bargaining in Higher Education," *Bibliography 2*, April 1974, entries 734 through 740.

<sup>4</sup>Robert E. Donnelly and Gerard A. DeMarchi, "Industrial and Labor Relations Terms," *NYSILR*, Cornell University, Bulletin 44, 2nd edition, November 1971, p. 7.

<sup>5</sup>Research Assistants' Not Employees'—*Chronicle of Higher Education*, November 18, 1974, p. 2, col. 1.

# Densmore: A Legislative Veteran at 28

By Laurel Brennan

At 28, Al Densmore is one of the old men of the Oregon Legislature.

A 1968 graduate of PSU with a B.S. in political science, Densmore represents District 50, Jackson County. Reapportionment and the Democratic sweep of 1974 were among the factors contributing to turnover in the legislature in the last few years—establishing Densmore as one of the most experienced Oregon legislators as he enters his third term.

On campus recently to plan for the 1975 legislative session with presidential assistant and fellow legislator Earl Blumenauer, Densmore found time to visit with one of his favorite teachers, John Swarthout, professor of political science, and reflect on the value of a PSU education.

"At the risk of embarrassing Dr. Swarthout," he remarked, "the PSU Political Science Department did a fine job of preparing me—both for teaching and for political life. I spent two years teaching in the classroom, and I felt very good about what I was doing. Once in the legislature, I knew what government was going to be like. The Political Science Department had a very realistic base.

"By comparison, some students fresh out of school get disillusioned fast—they expect things to happen quickly. Instead, you learn to be satisfied with small victories. You work to build support for your position. And you don't expect a bill to pass the first time around."

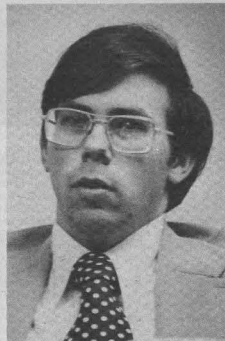
Densmore's preparation has served him well. Drafted from his Medford High School teaching position by the Democrats to run against the popular incumbent, Republican F. H. (Hank) Hart, he surprised the experts by winning with a 1.441 margin. He won again in 1973 over Jack Doughty, Sr. and this year beat Richard W. Gordon, Jr. by a margin of 2,180 votes. In his first two sessions, Densmore has become a recognized leader in the legislature. In the 1973 session he served as House Majority Whip and, as chairman of the House Local Government and Urban Affairs Committee, he steered much landmark legislation to passage.

In the 1974 special session, he chaired the Speaker's Select Committee on Energy which drafted the Governor's Emergency Energy Powers bill, carefully balancing legislative and executive powers to meet the energy crisis. And for this session, he will serve as Speaker Pro Tempore.

Densmore has returned to campus

several times since his graduation—once as a guest lecturer in a political science seminar. He feels that PSU students have not changed much since he was enrolled here.

"When I was a student senator here," he



Al Densmore

recalled, "our concerns were pretty much the same. We were concerned with the spending of incidental fees—we wanted to see the money go into direct student services and program-related services."

He does not agree with the widespread belief that today's campuses have returned to the apolitical stance of the '50s. "Students today are definitely interested in politics," he says firmly. "But they're more pragmatic than they were a few years ago. The issues now are not war and peace, but day care, corrections, consumerism."

Densmore says the legislature is sympathetic to higher education, but has necessarily put elementary and secondary education ahead of higher education. He would like to see better planning and coordination between universities and community colleges—and a better break for the "underdog schools"—all those schools that are not Oregon or Oregon State. And, he supports a guaranteed level of funding for higher education so that institutions can begin to plan creatively for the future.

Born and raised in Portland, Densmore and his wife now live in Medford. He earned his M.S. in secondary education from Southern Oregon College.

## Alum Outlines Priorities As Labor Commissioner

The labor commissioner hasn't been in the public eye like some other statewide offices in the recent past, but if Bill Stevenson has anything to say about it, the public may be hearing more about apprenticeship, fair labor standards, civil rights and job discrimination.

Stevenson, a two-term Democratic state senator from Portland and a 1962 political

backlog of cases, he said, sometimes makes people wait 15 or 16 months for action and "that is totally unacceptable."

• Prepare the new biennial budget for this session of the legislature.

• Take a close look at the whole set of priorities for the office set by statute to determine, along with the legislature, whether some laws should be changed to provide better service to the public.

Traditionally, Stevenson said the Bureau of Labor has been an enforcement agency. "My attitude," he asserted, "is that we should improve the enforcement while at the same time becoming more of an advocate for the people. People should be able to bring complaints to us and get them solved. I want to be a strong advocate for the people."

Still lean and boyish-looking at 34, Stevenson is a veteran legislator. At 26, he won election to the Oregon Senate, eventually working his way up to a spot on the Joint Ways and Means Committee.

As he looks at the legislature this year, he feels maps may be taken to solve a crucial problem—higher education funding—which has confronted lawmakers for a long time. "The idea of a base budget to counteract the negative impact of roller coaster enrollments is coming to be fairly widely accepted and has a good chance of passage this session," he said.

Stevenson also supports the concept of a full-time legislature. As he puts it: "Perhaps the citizen legislature had validity a hundred years ago, but I don't favor it now. The business of law-making deserves full-time attention. The legislative side will never be a co-equal branch of government until it operates on a full-time basis."

He sees continuing opportunities for young people to enter the political process, chiefly for two reasons—many young people are attuned to the political process in making good on their commitment to change, and the reapportionment plan with single member subdistricts means persons with limited finances can run for election.

"It's possible for one man to cover an entire district in an election. This is a healthy thing because it opens up the process."

1960's

Dale E. Ward (BS '61), a business consultant and former PSU student body president, has been appointed deputy labor commissioner for the Oregon State Bureau of Labor. Labor Commissioner Bill Stevenson, also a PSU alum, said Ward will be responsible for many aspects of the bureau's day-to-day administration.

Burl Morford (1962) has gone into the clothing business with the opening of Charles Morris Ltd., a men's clothing store at Washington Square. He started in the clothing business while attending PSU in 1957.

Don Rickel (BS '65) has been promoted to manager of agency sales for Hughes Aircraft at its international headquarters in the San Francisco Bay Area. He joined Hughes Aircraft in 1972 as a sales representative in Eugene and was named district sales manager in Burbank a year later.

Bob Bach (1967), who joined the photography staff of the *Oregon Journal* in 1969, has been named to the new position of picture editor of the newspaper.

Lynn Kerr (BA '67) has been appointed an associate product manager-food service marketing for Heinz U.S.A., division of the H.J. Heinz Co.

Doris Rosen (MS '67) directs the Preschool for Developmentally Delayed and Mentally Retarded Children operated through the Beaverton School District. The school offers training programs at Ridgewood Elementary School for developmentally delayed children from throughout Washington County.

Harvey Weber II (BS '67), an Air Force captain, is serving as a logistics plans officer with a unit of the Strategic Air Command at Griffins AFB, N.Y. Previously he served in Turkey. Weber received his master's degree in 1972 from the Air Force Institute of Technology at Wright-Patterson AFB, Dayton, Ohio.

1970's

Nathan Jones (MS '69), a vice principal at Washington High School in Portland, has been recommended as acting principal at Monroe High School. He has been at Washington for six years. If confirmed, he will be the first man to serve as principal of the girls school.

Tom Guyot (1970), abstract and impressionist artist, exhibited 75 drawings, watercolors and wood carvings at Portland Community College fall term. He currently teaches an adult course in wood carving at Clackamas Community College.

Anne Hughes (BS '71) has opened a gallery, Anne Hughes and Friends Gallery at 2328 NW Everett St., which displays the work of 20 craftsman. Works in pottery, graphic design, stained glass, crafted paper and furniture are housed in the gallery.

Clifton Edward Barber (BA '72) has received an M.S. degree from Brigham Young University.

Elwood Samuel Davis (BS '70) has received an M.R.E. degree from Brigham Young University.

Roger Lenard (BS '71), an Air Force first lieutenant, was decorated with the USAF Commendation Medal in ceremonies at Vance AFB, Okla. He was cited for meritorious service while assigned to an Air Force support unit at Dyrbakir Common Defense Installation, Turkey. He is now undergoing pilot training at Vance.

Mary Scarpelli Jenkins (BA '71) is teaching fourth grade in Lancaster, Calif.

James Aalberg (BS '72) has been promoted to loan officer in the installment loan department of The Bank of California's Tacoma office. He was accepted for the Branch Officer Training Program in San Francisco in January 1973 and was assigned to the Tacoma office last October.



Bill Stevenson

science graduate from Portland State University, took office as labor commissioner on Jan. 1 with a commitment to being more visible. He replaced five-term commissioner Norman O. Nilsen.

"I plan periodic visits around the state to make people aware of what the bureau does," he said, echoing a theme he struck repeatedly through the primary and general elections.

Stevenson won the labor commissioner job, one of four statewide elective offices, by emerging on top in a three-man Democratic primary field, then beating Republican challenger Robert Knudson in the general election by a margin of more than 150,000 votes.

Stevenson, in a recent interview on campus, outlined three basic priorities as he starts his new job:

• Overhaul the office administratively, and provide better service to people. The

# Calendar

## BROWN BAG CONCERTS

Free Brown Bag concerts at 12 noon on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Concerts in 75 Lincoln Hall are subject to room change. The schedule looks like this:

Jan. 28 - Upepo, semi-rock group, SMC Ballroom  
Jan. 30 - PSU Brass Ensembles, 75 Lincoln Hall

Feb. 4 - Lajos Balogh, second violinist with Oregon Symphony, PSU faculty member, 453 Cramer Hall

Feb. 6 - PSU Wind Ensemble, 75 Lincoln Hall

Feb. 11 - Ako Ito and Henry Dorigny, guitarists, 453 Cramer Hall

Feb. 13 - PSU String Ensembles, 75 Lincoln Hall

Feb. 18 - Columbia Brass Quintet, 75 Lincoln Hall

Feb. 30 - PSU student recital, 453 Cramer Hall

Feb. 25 - Portland Composers Concert, City Hall

Feb. 27 - Portland Composers Concert, PSU

Mar. 4 - Voice recital - Gibner King, Alyce Rogers, Brunetta Massolini, 453 Cramer Hall

**Maya Adamovics** (BA '72) was one of five finalists in Lloyd Center's 1974 Lucia Bride contest. Traditionally, the selection of the Lucia Bride signals the start of holiday activities at Lloyd Center.

**Calvin DeCicco** (BS '72) has enrolled at Western State University College of Law of Orange County, Calif.

**Ed Sullivan** (MA '72), legal counsel to the Washington County Board of Commissioners and a leading authority on zoning and land use planning, has been named Gov. Robert Straub's legal counsel.

**Norm Wishart** (BS '72), employed by the State of Oregon Department of Justice and a member of the Sherwood Planning Commission, ran for one of the two vacant Sherwood City Council positions last November.

**Wayne Aldridge** (1973) exhibited a group of dream-like photographs at the Camerawork Gallery last summer.

**Susan Baker** (BS '73), a Navy legalman second class, has completed the seven week Legal Clerk and Court Reporting Course at the Naval Justice School, Newport, R.I. She is scheduled to report to Naval Legal Service Office in Seattle.

**Patrick Borunda** (1973) was recently named head of the new \$4.2 million program for Portland's manpower planning and administration. Prior to his appointment by City Commissioner Charles Jordan, Borunda served as head of the Urban Indian Council, Inc.

**Brian Demings** (1973) exhibited a group of his paintings last fall in the Courtyard Gallery. Using sphere-shaped canvases, he describes his work as "biomorphic surrealism." He is employed at University of Oregon Medical School's Medical Graphics.

**Nancy Ewen** (BS '73) worked last summer as a trail ranger in the Zig Zag District of the Mt. Hood National Forest. She was hired as one of three summer rangers to help educate the hiking public to protect the wilderness area during the peak use in summer months.

**Stephen Nichols** (BA '73) is working with Catholic Relief Services in Cambodia as a program assistant on a project involved with war refugees.

Mar. 6 - PSU Sinfonietta, 75 Lincoln Hall  
Mar. 11 - Steve Lawrence, percussionist with Oregon Symphony, 453 Cramer Hall  
Mar. 13 - PSU Concert Band, 75 Lincoln Hall

## FRIENDS OF CHAMBER MUSIC

Feb. 13 - The Tokyo String Quartet will play works by Haydn, Bartok, Debussy and Webern in the Friends of Chamber Music concert at 8:30 p.m. in the U of O Medical School auditorium. Admission, \$5. Students, \$3.50.

## CAMPUS VISITATION

Feb. 15 - "Intro '75" introduces procedures, academic programs and facilities at PSU to seniors from throughout the state and Southwest Washington at 9 a.m. in SMC Ballroom. The program will give students an opportunity to meet with representatives in their fields of interest.

## FILMS

The PSU Film Committee offers winter schedule of showings at 7:30 p.m. Friday and Saturday evenings in 75 Lincoln Hall. Doors open at 7:15 p.m. Sunday showings are at 2:30 and 7:30 p.m. Admission is \$1. For information call 229-4454.

**Anna Street** (1973) is working as City Commissioner Charles Jordan's executive secretary. She also worked as the commissioner's secretary in his previous job with Northwest Regional Laboratories. Away from the job, she has taught advanced secretarial seminars and is writing a book for minority secretaries in governmental positions.

**Curtis Davis** (1974) is taking eight weeks of basic military training at the Coast Guard Training Center in Alameda, Calif.

**Gary Heitz** (BS '74), has donated more than 400 hours to Southeast Youth Service Center in the past year helping to develop relationships with younger brothers as their "big brother."

**Keven Jensen** (BS '74) has enrolled at American Graduate School of International Management in Glendale, Ariz. The school is the only U.S. school to train men and women exclusively for international careers.

**Michael Schwarz** (1974) was promoted to Navy Seaman Apprentice upon graduation from recruit training at the Naval Training Center San Diego, where he completed basic training in the top 10 percent of his company.

**Richard Slatta** (MA '74) is working on his doctorate at the University of Texas, Austin.

**Lee Tilander** (1974) a Portland sculptor and director of the Creative Center for the Black Arts, has been awarded the Oregon Arts Commission's fellowship intern for study in arts administration. She was selected from 33 applicants from throughout the U.S.

**Karen Thornton** (1974) is serving as national vice-president of Pi Lambda Theta, national scholastic education honorary. While serving in the highest student elective position, she will help oversee the honorary's admission, for the first time, of males into membership as well as visit collegiate chapters throughout the U.S.

**Anne Weiby** (1974), graduate student in the education of the mentally retarded, has been awarded a \$300 scholarship by the Order of Commercial Travelers of America. She will use the scholarship to further her study in the field of mental retardation.

Jan. 31, Feb. 1 - Olmi's "Il Posto" (1961) and Pasolini's "Acatone" (1961)  
Feb. 7, 8 - Film Board of Canada's "Day after Day" the Mayles Brothers "Salesman" (1969) and Wiseman's "High School" (1968)

A collection of films from the '30s:  
Feb. 14 - "Public Enemy" '31 and "Dead End" '37  
Feb. 15 - "The Grawton Trawler," "L'Atalante" '34 and "Rule of the Game" '39

Feb. 16 - "Goldiggers of 1933" and "Captain Blood" '35  
Feb. 21 - "The Wave," "Our Daily Bread" '33 and "The Crow" '37  
Feb. 22 - "Land without Bread" '32, "Zero for Conduct" '32 and "The Crime of M. Lang" '35

Feb. 23 - "Queen Christina" '35 and "Stagedoor" '37

Feb. 28 - "The River" '37, "Mascare" '33 and "I'm a Fugitive" '32

Mar. 1 - "The Last Millionaire" '31 and "Man with a Movie Camera" '28

Mar. 2 - "Bride of Frankenstein" '35 and "Mad Love" '35

Mar. 7 - "The Plot that Broke the Plains," "Road to Glory" and "Fury" '36

Mar. 8 - "Housing Problems," "Blackmail" '29 and "The Testament of Dr. Mabuse" '32

Mar. 9 - "Design for Living" '33 and "Dinner at Eight" '33

Mar. 14 - "Make Way for Tomorrow" '37 and "Marked Woman" '37

Mar. 15 - "Pandora's Box" '28 and "Port of Shadows" '38

Mar. 16 - "Meet John Doe" '41 and "Bringing Up Baby" '38

## NORTHWEST FILM STUDY CENTER

(PSU involvement only)

Films from the plays of Shakespeare will be shown, followed by lecture on the plays and their transposition to film by PSU English Professor Anthony Wolk. Programs begin at 7 p.m. in the Caroline Berg Swann Auditorium at the Portland Art

Museum. Film / lecture tickets are available for \$5 at the door, \$4 for members. Film only tickets are \$1.75, \$1.50 for members.

Jan. 30 - The original 1935 production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" starring James Cagney, Joe E. Brown, Mickey Rooney and Olivia De Havilland. It is the only sound film by renowned German theater director, Max Reinhardt.

## PUBLIC LECTURE SERIES

Mar. 5 - Frank West, history, will speak on "What Keeps Adolf Hitler Alive?" in the second Public Lecture Series address, sponsored by the PSU faculty, at 8 p.m. in the SMC Ballroom.

## THEATER ARTS PRODUCTIONS

Jan. 29, 30, 31, Feb. 1, 2 - The Portland State University Players present "A Bill of Three Original One-Act Plays" by local Portland playwrights in the Studio Theater (Lincoln Hall, 1620 SW Park). The plays are "The Reunion," by Hale Heatterington, the story of what happens when a wild party of social outcasts invades a suburban home, "Children" by Monte Merrick, the story of how a sun-soaked backyard becomes the scene of struggle as three girls fight over a scrapbook; and "An Ancient Melody" by Tom Stotler, the story of how two hikers are surprised by what they find in the woods. Curtain time Wednesday through Saturday is 8 p.m. There is a 2 p.m. matinee Sunday.

Feb. 28, Mar. 1, 7, 8 - The Portland State University Players will perform Tad Mosel's Pulitzer Prize-winning play "All the Way Home." The play, based on James Agee's Pulitzer Prize winning novel "A Death in the Family," is set in Tennessee in 1915. Curtain time is 8 p.m. for all performances in Park Theater (1914 SW Park). General admission, \$1.50. Students and senior citizens, \$1.

# A Look at Sports

It's old news in a sense, but anyone you beat the number one team in the nation, old news is still good news.

It was back on Jan. 8 that PSU's wrestling team edged Oklahoma State 18-17 in one of the most exciting chapters in Viking sports history. The win helped to avenge the Vike first loss of the season the night before against Oklahoma, another highly ranked team.

A near-packed house at the PSU gym witnessed the Vikings come from behind victory. Trailing 17-9 with two matches to go, PSU rallied with two wins - a pin by senior Bill Scott at 190 pounds and a 9-6 decision by sophomore Phil Cam at heavyweight.

Cam defeated an unbeaten opponent who outweighed him by some 35 pounds, while Scott turned over Big 8 champion Rick Jones in 2:35 of the first round.

It was the second time that Scott pinned PSU to victory. He put the Vikings out of reach against Oregon State on Dec. 14 in PSU's first win at Corvallis since 1967.

Basketball also produced its share of thrills this winter. In Ken Edwards' third year at the helm, his team went over the 100-point total three times during December, averaging better than 90 points per game during the first part of the season.

This year's first of three meetings with the University of Portland Pilots was as close as the previous seven since the rivalry was renewed three years ago. The Vikes, down most of the contest, emerged on top on a last second tip-in by forward Derreck Brooks. The score was 69-67.

The winner of the three head-to-head meetings wins the city championship and possession of the Al Giusti Cup. Last year, the Pilots won two games by one point each time, with PSU winning the other game by four points. Six of the eight games

have now been decided by three points or less.

One of the fastest growing sports nationally is gymnastics. It's growing at PSU too. Coach Randy Carruthers has put together a young team capable of breaking school records each time it competes. The "best-ever" Viking gymnasts will host several of the top teams on the coast this winter.

## REMAINDER OF WINTER SPORTS CALENDAR: (Home Events)

Wrestling  
Jan. 30 - Utah  
Feb. 7 - Brigham Young  
Feb. 8 - Oregon

Matches begin at 7:30 p.m., PSU Main Gym, SW 10th and Hall.

Wrestling prices  
Adults \$2.50, Students \$1.

Basketball  
Feb. 1 - Great Falls  
Feb. 3 - California - Redlands  
Feb. 4 - U of Portland (Coliseum, 9 p.m.)  
Feb. 10 - Puget Sound  
Feb. 19 - Northern Arizona  
Games start at 8 p.m. unless shown  
Adults - \$2.50, Students \$1.

Gymnastics  
Jan. 31 - Cal St. - Hayward  
Feb. 5 - Washington St.  
Feb. 8 - San Fran. St. 2 p.m.  
Mar. 1 - Oregon  
Starts at 8 p.m. unless shown  
Adults \$1.50, Students \$1



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Dance is one medium of communication that draws the University and the city closer together. Dancers from the Portland Ballet School and PSU's Health and Physical Education Department will present their special method of communication in three programs which are part of a week-long series of activities in February. Other cultural events also are on tap. For a complete schedule, turn to page 4.

