Lieuallen Gives Views on Presidential Search

By Dave Fiskum

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

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

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

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

Lieuallen kicked off the procedure late last month by naming a 13-member committee to conduct a national search for qualified candidates. The committee will look on the west coast, but the search won't be limited there. The first task is to draw together a list of possible candidates. It may be a large list — between 100 and 200 names. The names come from personal contacts, replies to advertisements in professional journals and other sources.

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

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

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

Portland State's search is only one of several in the State System of Higher Education. Eastern Oregon College recently completed a search and the Board hired a new president from Minnesota. A committee at the University of Oregon Medical and Denial Schools — which will be called the Health Service Center after July 1, 1974 — now is searching for the president of the combined facility.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Players Present Two Shows

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

"The Homecoming," one of Harold Pinter's major plays, will run Nov. 9, 10, 17 and 18 in Shattuck Auditorium at 8 p.m. Matinees also are scheduled Nov. 11 and 15 at 2 p.m.

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

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

Shattuck also was remodeled to accommodate the Players. Admission to the plays is $2.50 for the general public and $1.50 for students and senior citizens.

Coed in Miss World Pageant

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

Miss Knapper is a stenographer for the Human Relations Commission in City Hall. She also is a model and has done her own shows. She is the first black woman ever to hold the title of Miss Oregon World.

Miss Knapper also enjoyed working with the Junior Miss Oregon Black Pageant because it gave her a chance to give them something I didn't have when I was their age."

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

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

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

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

Classified: Mae Thomas, assistant to the director of the physical plant.

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

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

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

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

Dave Fiskum is information officer at Portland State University.

Swimmers Train in Hawaii

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

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

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

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

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

Puppets Star in Toy Theater

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

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

Sports Tickets Available

Basketball ticket applications now are being taken. Some 1,000 season tickets will be sold in advance for the entire west side of the gym. To order, call the Athletic Department at 229-4480 or send $15 for each adult season ticket or $5 for each student (high school and under) season ticket to the Athletic Department.

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

Around the Park Blocks

"The Homecoming" and "The Three Cuckolds" during the second half of fall quarter.

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Portland State Perspective

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

Editor: Nancy Stuart

Contributors: Dave Fiskum, Michele Wiley, Helen Curtis, Laurel Brennan, Jan McCaulay and Joan Sandin.

Change of address: send both new and old addresses to Portland State Perspective, P.O. Box 751, Portland, Oregon 97207.
Imagine a truck driver rolling down the highway hour after hour, eyes glued to the road with nothing on his hands but time. Time to think.

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

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

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

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

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

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

So, he left the firm and began driving trucks.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

There is a lot of satisfaction in doing a job that's physical and coming home dog tired. "Then, the job is over and you can forget about work until the next time. Usually you don't know where you are going and that can be fun in itself."

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

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

"I feel better about the world than I did a year and a half ago at this time," he says. "It may be the best of two worlds because he still drives a truck once in awhile-to clear his mind, do something with his hands and make a little money."

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

Harold Linstone, director of the Systems Science Doctoral Program at Portland State University, met Pope Paul VI in Rome recently. He was there to attend the Special World Conference on Futures Research Sept. 25 to 30 which he helped organize. Only three Americans were among the 18 conference daily chairmen and panelists. Two of them were Linstone and Magoro Maruyama, an internationally recognized authority on cultural systems who is on the PSU faculty this fall.
Very probably, if national surveys can be believed, almost everyone's grandparents, Aunt Helen and Uncle Morris own a television set and spend more time watching it than on any other single activity.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bob Stein of the Oregon Educational and Public Broadcasting Service stood by.

Beginning in October, OEPBS would carry "Generation III" on KOAP-TV (Portland) and KOAC-TV (Corvallis).

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

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

National Council on Aging Report
The Ford Foundation, March 1973

John O'Brien, Comella Dezell, Gregory wogé
SABBATICAL...WHAT IS IT?

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

By Stephen Nicholls

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

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

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

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

But perhaps more accurately, it’s a chance to sit back and survey the past, prepare for the future and gather strength to follow through. It is, in a real sense, paid academic sick leave.

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

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

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

The humanist finds it a little more difficult to justify his time pursuing esoteric philosophies. It seems in this day and age, that many in society believe students should be pursuing a career in general accounting. Despite these superficial generalizations bordering on the verge of pathos, it is research that keeps a professor from becoming stale and gives him and his legal paid the opportunity to escape to the people, and ideas in the cultural capitals of Europe; or at least St. Louis, Kansas City, San Antonio or perhaps the Yukon. And physical escape is important.

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

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

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

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

For many research projects, travel is a must. Dodds, who spent time in the National Archives researching material for a future
book on conservation, said "To get the information I needed I had to go to Washington. That was my sabbatical day."

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

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

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

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

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

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

A surprisingly large percentage of PSU faculty wait longer than the standard six year period before requesting a sabbatical, some as long as 20 years. For this reason "faculty should be encouraged to do so on a regular basis."

"It's bad to wait for any lengthy period of time," says Joseph Blumel, PSU vice president for academic affairs.

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

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

Permission depends largely on the department's ability to either restaff the position left vacant by a leave, or cover the workload with other professors, and a determination of the total number of faculty in the department."

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

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

(Two-thirds of all PSU sabbaticals are spent in research and writing, advanced study and preparing for future lectures.)

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

Oregon State University's Higher Education policy dictates the sabbatical applicant must specifically state the purpose of his leave and how he expects to spend his time. A follow-up report after the leave ends is expected.

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

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

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

"The fruits of Nunn's leave became apparent to him in the results of student evaluations of his teaching, ability to improve academic fringe benefits in the context of the general business labor market. She feels that all teachers both in and out of college receive very little in comparison to other businesses."

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

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

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

"When you consider that most teachers only receive nine-month contracts, that they have to work at other jobs in the summer (whether they can moonlight as a teacher or must work driving a truck) or are expected to go back to school for advanced education; that they do not receive any paid vacations nor get paid for school holidays; that they become eligible for sabbatical leave after six years (and then only at a portion of their regular salary), then you realize that even with a paid sabbatical leave teachers are actually receiving less in the long run than the individual working for a company getting a yearly two-week paid vacation," Kirrie said.

"And while business employees and civil servants are not paid for their vacation time, the academic employee must. He must apply for what amounts as his only paid vacation, and in doing that there are many more strings attached," Kirrie said.

"That seems less than equitable when looking at the total job world in the U.S."

As stated before no extra financial help is given to the professor on sabbatical leave from the Oregon State System of Higher Education, or the University, although some professors are able to supplement their salaries through independently acquired research grants. "It is not featherbedding, but rather a commitment to improving one's capabilities as a teacher and thereby provide for a better educated public," he said.

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

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

"The real benefits of a sabbatical leave, however, are the ones most noticed by the students who deal in person with the professors in the classrooms. And they are the best judges of the success or failure of a sabbatical."

Outside of some educational journal commentary little has been documented about the worth of the sabbatical. Perhaps, someday, someone will be interested in taking one to study the sabbatical.
Recent discovery of vast oil deposits near Prudoe Bay on Alaska's arctic slope has focused attention on the ecological problems encountered in the construction of an overland pipeline to transport that resource. Despite the environmental disputes since the discovery, the Congressional decision to approve construction has rendered arguments to halt the pipeline to transport that resource. Despite efforts to halt the discovery, the environmental disputes since the discovery, the Congressional decision to approve construction has rendered arguments to halt the line academic.

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

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

Hence the name "permafrost" — permanently frozen ground.

Price has recently returned from Yakutsk, USSR, where he attended the Second International Permafrost Conference along with more than 300 scientists. Yakutsk is one of several cities in the Russian arctic area with populations over 100,000 people which began as forced settlements after the 1917 Russian Revolution and Price was among the first Western foreigners permitted entry to the Siberian area in 60 years.

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

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

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

Since water expands about 10 per cent when freezing, the wet variety undergoes great changes upon thawing and freezing.

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

An associated feature of permafrost is the formation of "ice wedges," or vertically orientated masses of relatively pure ice occurring in the permafrost. These are wider at the top than at the bottom and are formed when water from melting snow freezes in permafrost cracks producing a cutting ice wedge that undergoes seasonal expansion and contraction thereby altering the permafrost.

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

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

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

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

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

He listed three approaches for pipeline construction across permafrost terrain:
1. Bury the pipe in a trench. However, there are problems in both digging in frozen
ground and insulating the pipeline in addition to risking breakage from thawing and settling.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

By Thomas L. Hughes

A
dai Stevenson used to tell about an
evangelistic preacher friend of his who
was worried about the reputation of a certain
lady in his congregation. One Sunday morning
after the service, he greeted her by saying:
"Oh Mrs. Jones, I came just this last
night praying for you." She replied: "Why
Reverend, if you had just picked up the
phone, I would have come right over." When
Greg Wolfe picked up the phone, I came
right over.

Actually it took him quite some time to
phone. As he wrote me later: "You were not
here in 1969 because we invited Pat Harris.
You were not here in 1970 because we wanted
Art Buchwald. You were not here in 1971
because we had John Forbes Kerry. You were
not here last year because we preferred
Marya Mannes. But we want you in 1973."  

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

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

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

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

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

In his charming autobiographic letters to
his grandson, Victor Gollancz tells of a
telegram he received during World War 1
from his best friend at Oxford. The message
was sent just before the friend went into ac-
tion for the first time on the Western front. It
ended with the words: "Goodbye Liberalism
Forever." Gollancz read it as written, without
stops. Only later did he find out that it was the
fault of the telegraph office and was supposed
to read: "Goodbye. Liberalism Forever!" It
was meant, as a flaming watchword—not a
farewell cry of despair.

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

Nor is there evidence, even at this late date,
that those who planned and perpetuated these
outrages understand what, if anything, they have done wrong. "All I did," says the indicted former Attorney General, "was help re-elect the President." By contrast, even Clifford Irving had the honesty to say enroute to jail for his fraud sentence: "If I had not slightest idea it would have turned out the way it did, I wouldn't have done it." By the same token, the individual liberalism of contrition seems to be missing among the President's practitioners of domestic Realpolitik. Even this week Mr. Haldeman was reportedly still at the White House desk with the familiar sign on it: "No one with a personality can run a country." We shall see.

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

Thus one wonders what these graduates of institutions of higher learning learned at their alma maters—about the realities behind the phrases that used to trip so easily from their lips like a seductive propriety of polity , integrit in government. "Watch what we do instead of what we say," said John Newton Mitchell of Fordham and St. John's. Bit by bit we are now learning what be in liberal ingredients as well, especially on occasions like this.

A generation ago I remember sitting where you are sitting. The identity of our commencement speaker I have long since forgotten, but I do recall his theme. He told us that there was little hope for humanity unless we proved to be at least twice as good as our parents. By twice as good, he meant twice as free from suspicion and prejudice as emancipated from the dying gods of yesterday, twice as able face facts without disguising or distort ting them, twice as clear in intellectual perceptions, twice as inventive in social action, twice as interested in achieving and preserving world peace, twice as courageous in purpose and committed in aim. The audience reaction was instantly favorable and unanimous. Our parents needed to be twice as good as their parents to speak with the speaker's sentiments, smilingly accepting his recitation of their own inadequacies. To the extent that the exhortation to outdo our predecessors has been thought at all among the graduating class, we implicitly responded "that's easy."

A quarter century later, I suspect you do not think it , that good, but we have been twice as good as our parents. Hence probably the normal criteria of geometric progression, you will presumably have to be many times twice as good.

At any rate it is no news to you that you graduate into a society up-tight with crises beyond the Watergate—the priorities crisis, the poverty crisis, the racial, urban, cultural, and monetary crisis, and the crisis of Cold War. We shali see. I do not know how many of you accept how many of the following propositions, let alone what degrees of fervor or fear. For your most mistaken course , I hope you may have learned from the liberal education you might have dotherto to do so. Think what they could have brought to their high offices instead of what they did bring. Instead of zealotry, they could have brought the liberalism of proportionality—the spirit of a government of laws, not men. Instead of fanaticism, they could have brought the liberalism of humility, that safeguard against being too sure that one is always right. Instead of trampling over statutory propositions, they could have brought the liberalism of respect for institutions established for specific purposes, not to be bypassed, contaminated, subverted, or sup plant at the personal whim of the president. Instead of the closed circuitry of a private cabal, they could have brought the liberalism of public responsibility, the instincts for accountable leadership and collaboration in an open society. Instead of unreasoning servility, they could have brought the liberalism of critical loyalty along with the judiciousness which distinguished it in the past. Instead of corrupting the domestic scene by importing alien practices, they could have resisted the temptation to overlook the burgeoning links between covert operations abroad and Conceptual life here.

Instead of creeping amorality, they could have inculcated habits of thought which might have preserved some consequential glimpses of the difference between ends and means. Instead of suspending moral judgment, they could have brought the liberalism of self-insight, self-awareness, even conscience. In short, instead of a crisis of governance, they could have given us a respectably conservative chapter in the world's oldest continuing experiment in building a practical liberal society.

The liberal options have always been open—and fortunately remain open—to any American who wishes to choose them. But they are especially available to those whose liberalism confers not only as preparation for liberal legal, commercial, professional, public service, or whatever else. The process is unending, and therefore, so is the hope. And it is appropriate to remind ourselves of some of the liberal themes as well, especially on occasions like this.

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

Predictions are hazardous. But I suspect that when you are as old as I am and look back from 1998 on the intervening 25 years, you will be conscious of rediscovering some old discoveries. By them, depending on your temperament, you may be squirming under the embrace of a new Establishment. You will have earned resentiments by prematurely retiring men of unique experience like me who will find itself evident that we merit many more years of public service. We will shamelessly be accusing you of loafing us aside with an all too ruthless swiftness quite unheard of in hitherto.

Some things of course, will have changed. Dr. Spock, the steaditest of your lifetime companions, was born through draft cradles to the heady politics of war and a presidency will have retired by then to write about geriatrics. The children of light and the children of darkness and the children of pessimism will sit in the seats of the New Left. The New Left will have become the Old Left as the New Men themselves grow old. You will be naming old bache dardises against home when you are as old as I am. Instead of mellowing appreciation of both substance and style. At best they will regard you as Old Fogyies, and you will be accusing another one of the same. What is worse, you will all be right, for Old Fogyism can begin at any age. Some of you are undoubtedly Old Fogyies already. At any rate you will long since have surpassed the Orwellian doomsday of 1984. The terms will be less than 25 years this side of Herman Kahn and the year 2000. And as the 21st century rolls around, I anticipate that many of you will be meditating about the timeliness of age and the timeliness of youth.

Like other old men around you, you will have started to believe the liberal proposition that the day of the old man is not over; that there can be age without timidity. There is no reason why you shouldn't learn this before you become too old yourselves. Because it, too, just happens to be a truth. Dr. Martin Buber asked a group of us on an Israeli kibbutz to define the old man. That is the great question," he said. "Are you ready—for each other, for history, for the world? If I嫔ever s of you are ready now, some others of you will be more years be before. Maybe there are others three times your age, who have always been ready—and who continue to live..." (Continued on next page)
lives full of positive, imaginative, constructive engagement, wrestling with the great issues with undiminished zest. Next to my family, I count as the greatest privilege of my life to have known and worked closely with some of the most youthful members of an older generation. They were liberals. I can report the converse as well—that I have also worked with colleagues, years younger than I, who are among the oldest men I know. They were not always, however, enough to tell the difference between the old who are young and the young who are old. Sooner or later you will find, if you have not already done so, that the great gaps in conversation are not generational gaps, but gaps inside generations. You will be helped in this discovery by the course of events themselves. For better or for worse, the older generation has found enough to tell the difference between the old who are young and the young who are old.

On my later you will find, if you have not already done so, that the great gaps in conversation are not generational gaps, but gaps inside generations. You will be helped in this discovery by the course of events themselves. For better or for worse, the older generation has found enough to tell the difference between the old who are young and the young who are old.

The Viking Club aims at Big Sky

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

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

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

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

The best spokesman is its president, Roger Yost, a 30-year-old Portland architect.

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

"If you want to assuage the hunger for a symphony orchestra and football, you don't have to sacrifice one for the other. A cross-section belongs there."

"The romance of philosophy," Yost chooses his words carefully. "He talks about the center of a city, the location of a major university there and its individual selves can jeopardize our common democracy. Once more the liberal tradition puts the problem in the constructive balance which it requires. Despite the liberal's individualism, self-awareness, passion for uniqueness, rejection of the lowest common denominator, he or she cleaves to the wider human angle of vision—to the special insights it engenders, the special appreciations it teaches, the special requirements it lays upon our American officialdom and public alike. If you can be both the liberal individualist and the liberal humanitarian then you will have grasped an essential key to the future, very possibly the key of keys.

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

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

Here on the rim of the Pacific it has always been easier to say such things than in the convoluted East. Eastward I go only by force, but westward I go free," wrote Thoreau over a century ago. "I must walk toward Oregon," he added, "and not toward Europe."

The labor and the wounds are vain, The enemy fainst not, nor falleth, And as things have been they remain.

If hopes were dueps, fears may be liars: It may be, in your smoke conceald, Your comrades chase en'now the fliers, And, but for you, possess the field.

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

And not by eastern windows only, When daylight comes, comes in the light: In front the sun shines slow and bright—"But westward, look, the land is bright!"
Edgar James, a former student body vice president and 1969 PSU graduate with a B.S. in history, lives in Washington, D.C. where he is helping organize the United Mine Workers of America under new leadership.

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

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

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

For six months, James headed a campaign that covered 20 coal mining states and concentrated in seven key Appalachian states. Victory came with the election Dec. 9 when the Miners for Democracy won by 14,000 votes or 53 per cent of the total. On Dec. 22 the judge certified the election.

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

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

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

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

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

According to a July "Business Week" article, the UMW is trying to revitalize its membership, particularly in the West where growth for the mining industry is centered, to pump more royalty funds into the union's welfare and retirement fund.

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

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

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

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

After leaving PSU, he went to Columbia University as a Fellow of the Faculty in the history department and Institute for African Affairs on a four-year doctoral program. James took a leave of absence from this program to work with Stanley Kelly, a political consultant at the Woodrow Wilson School at Princeton.

That experience led to involvement with political campaigns in Oregon, Vermont and Connecticut before he entered the labor field.
ALUMNI NEWS

1950's

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

1960's

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Gary Leiser (BA '68) recently received an MA degree in history from the University of Pennsylvania. Leiser has also received two grants for research abroad next year for his Ph.D dissertation. One grant is from the Foreign Area Fellowship program administered by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council, funded by the Ford Foundation. The other grant is from the American Research Center in Egypt. Leiser's research will include the countries of England, Turkey and Egypt.

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

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

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

1970's

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

1st Lt. Russell D. Kramer (BS '70), a pilot at Hamilton AFB, Calif., with the 84th Fighter Interceptor Squadron, is a part of the 20th Air Division which earned the Aerospace Defense Commands, highest unit award.

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

Leslie M. Nolan (BA '70) was appointed the first woman security officer with the U.S. Information Agency in June. Miss Nolan's assignment with the agency is to concentrate on special security matters.
Phillip W. Carter (BS '71) has been named Mid-Atlantic accounts manager for Georgia-Pacific's building products division.

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

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

USAF AIC David L. Swanson (BS '71), received a "Wilco" bronze statuette for his performance during the annual Air Force Talent Contest at Lackland AFB, Tex., recently. Airman Swanson, a communications analysis specialist with the 6012nd Security Squadron at Templehof Central Airport, Germany, was honored for his second-place win in the classical instrumental solo category.

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

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

Bill Dobson (MA '72) served as producer and manager at a special professional summer repertory series at the Portland Civic Theater. It was the first professional series in the history of the theater's 67 seasons. Dobson was majoring in drama at the University of Montana and served as one of the resident directors at the Big Fork Summer Theater, near Glacier Park. He was also a member of the PSU cast that staged "The Misanthrope" at the Kennedy Center in Washington, D.C.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FALL CALENDAR

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

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


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

Dec. 1 — Los Angeles State
Dec. 3 — Athens State
Dec. 13 — Wheaton College
Dec. 14 — Western Washington

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

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

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

Oct. 26, 27 — "Bed Sitting Room" and "Marat Sade"
Nov. 2, 3 — "Stray Dog" and "The Burmese Harp"
Nov. 4 — "You Only Live Once" and "Bonnie and Clyde"
Nov. 9, 10 — "Fifth Horseman is Fear" and "Red Psalm"
Nov. 11 — "Foreign Correspondent" and "The Lady Vanishes"
Nov. 16 — "1984" and "Loneliness of a Long Distant Runner"
Nov. 17 — "Seance on a Wet Afternoon" and "King and Country"
Nov. 18 — "Private Life of Don Juan" and "Things to Come"
Nov. 19 — "Billy Liar" and "Man in the White Suit"
Nov. 23 — "Memories of Underdevelopment" and "How Tasty My Little Frenchman"
Nov. 25 — "The Sea Wolf" and "Gentleman Jim"
Nov. 30, Dec. 1 — "Don Quixote-URSS" and "And Quiet Flows the Don"
Dec. 2 — "Treasure of Sierra Madre" and "White Heat"
Dec. 9 — "All About Eve" and "As You Desire Me!"

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

Nov. 3 — Idaho State University 7:30 p.m.
Nov. 24 — University of Puget Sound 1:30 p.m.

FRIDAY FOLLIES
The Campus Christian Ministry invites all graduate students to a social, lecture and discussion gathering every Friday afternoon at 4 p.m. beginning Nov. 2.

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

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

POETRY
Free poetry readings

Nov. 2 — Source Gallery, 2 p.m.
Nov. 4 — Powell's Bookstore, 2 p.m.
Nov. 15 — County Library, 7 p.m.
Nov. 16 — Source Gallery, 7 p.m.
Nov. 30 — Source Gallery, 7 p.m.
Dec. 2 — Powell's Bookstore, 2 p.m.
Dec. 14 — Source Gallery, 7 p.m.
Dec. 20 — Country Library, 7 p.m.
Dec. 28 — Source Library, 7 p.m.

SPARKERS
Nov. 29 — Last Lecture Series, Dr. Gregory B. Wolfe, president, speaks at 3 p.m. in the Koinonia House.

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

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

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