

BINDERY



Weather

Sunny. Patchy morning fog. Highs in the 60s. Lows in the 30s.

The Daily Barometer

Wednesday

March 11, 1992

Vol. XLVI No. 101
Oregon State University
Corvallis, Oregon

Student investigated in meal-card scam

By SCOTT A. OLSON
of the Daily Barometer

An employee of the OSU student identification center is under investigation for his possible involvement in a meal-card scam that police say netted \$25,000 worth of free food over a one-year period.

Rehan Ahmed Zakai, a 23-year-old junior in engineering, first came under suspicion by police after an annual audit by University Foodservices. Zakai, who programmed computers for the ID center and for Foodservices, is suspected of entering the names of 27 OSU students, including himself, in the records as having paid for a meal plan or plans when no payments were received.

Initial contact with Zakai was made March 7. Police served a search warrant at his residence at 1265 S.W. Mapletree Ct. In the search,

police seized computer equipment they believe was used in the incident.

Police said 25 of the other 26 students have admitted to having knowledge of what was going on. All of the students involved have agreed to repay University Foodservices for the food received, and will receive criminal charges according to how much they received.

Sgt. Michael Peterson of the Oregon State Police said Zakai has not yet been arrested. He said an investigation of the situation is continuing and a charge of either first-degree theft or aggravated first-degree theft will probably be issued.

Aggravated theft I is a class-B felony with a maximum punishment of 10 years in jail and/or a \$10,000 fine. Theft I is a class-C felony with a maximum punishment of five years in jail and/or a \$5,000 fine.

Feeding Time



Madeline Puckette, 8, takes time out to feed the sheep near 35th and Campus way Tuesday afternoon. Madeline often accompanies her mother, Margaret, on runs by riding her bicycle. PAUL TUSH/The Daily Barometer

Norplant more effective option

By OSAMU UEDA
of the Daily Barometer

The Norplant System is the newest women's contraceptive device which hit the U.S. market in February of 1991.

The Norplant System consists of six thin capsules, each looks like a piece of a match stick and contain an artificial hormone called levonorgestrel.

The system is effective for five years without replacement procedures. Its effectiveness is very high; the average annual pregnancy rate over a five-year period is less than 1 percent, according to the Norplant System pamphlet.

Levonorgestrel, a commonly used ingredient in other oral contraceptives, prevents pregnancy by inhibiting ovulation so eggs will not be produced regularly; it thickens the cervical mucus so that the chances of a sperm reaching the egg are reduced.

Unlike other contraceptive methods available in the United States, Norplant requires the six capsules be surgically implanted in a fan-like shape under the skin on the inside surface of the upper arm. The process takes 10 to 15 minutes, using a local anesthetic; removal of Norplant takes about 30 minutes. The system is categorized as an alterna-

tive drug delivery system in which use is not recommended for all women but is an optional contraceptive method.

Women who have acute liver diseases, unexplained vaginal bleeding, breast cancer, blood clots in the legs, lungs or eyes should not use the Norplant System, according to the pamphlet.

Although the system lasts five years with a very small chance of pregnancy, women may experience side effects during their use of the system.

The most commonly reported side effect is irregularities in the menstrual cycle, which include prolonged bleeding, unexpected bleeding, absence of bleeding for several months or a combination of these symptoms.

Other possible conditions related to the use of Norplant include: headaches, nervousness, nausea, dizziness, enlargement of the ovaries and/or fallopian tubes, inflammation of the skin, acne, a change in appetite, weight gain, excessive growth of body or facial hair, or hair loss and discoloration of the skin over the placement site.

Although the system is new in the United States, it has been tested and researched with more than 55,000 women in 44 countries, including 1,092 women from the United States.



The marks on this woman's arm show where the Norplant contraceptive will be inserted. Norplant, now available at the OSU Student Health Center, prevents pregnancy for up to five years. JOHN DONNERBERG/Photo Illustration

Health Center offers Norplant

By OSAMU UEDA
of the Daily Barometer

Jenny Nieman, an 18-year-old high school junior, carried her three-month-old baby to her morning home economics class. There, she joined a number of other teenage mothers for the beginning of another school day.

"I got pregnant even though I was on (birth-control) pills," Nieman said.

Heather Brown, a 16-year-old high school junior, is the mother of a six-month-old because the pill was not effective for her either.

Now both teenage mothers are on the Norplant System, a new contraceptive method for women that prevents pregnancy for up to five years.

Beginning this term, the Norplant System is available at the OSU Student Health Center.

Although the system is effective in preventing pregnancy, it does nothing to prevent sexually transmitted diseases; both Nieman and Brown say they are aware of what Norplant can and cannot do.

"I used to not really care about it," Brown said. "But after having a baby and hearing about AIDS, I talked with my boyfriend more about using protections to prevent pregnancy and STDs."

Norplant hit the American market February 1991. It prevents pregnancy by implanting an artificial hormone called levonorgestrel in a woman's upper arm.

Levonorgestrel controls a woman's fertility system by inhibiting ovulation and thickening the cervical mucus, making it difficult for sperm to reach the egg.

Although Norplant's effectiveness in preventing pregnancy is high, Janet Rafensperger, a health center nurse practitioner, said the center will emphasize the use of a condom and spermicides in conjunction with Norplant to whoever is interested in

being on the system.

SHC health educator Cheryl Graham said people should talk about the use of contraceptives before intercourse. "Women accept the role of contraception and don't expect men to use one," Graham said. Such miscommunication is one of the main causes of unwanted pregnancy.

Norplant retails for \$350 at most hospitals and health clinics, including the health center. A 10- to 15- minute incision operation is required to implant the system. Though the health center has not decided how much to charge for the operation, it will likely be \$60 or less, said Chris Schneller, health center nurse practitioner.

At more than \$400, Norplant may sound expensive to college students, but it is actually cheaper than the total amount paid for five-year's worth of birth-control pills.

The health center offers a packet of pills for around \$7. For a woman to be on pills for a year, she needs to buy approximately 13 packets, which totals about \$91. If she decides to use pills for five years, she would pay a total of about \$455.

"The cost of pills can vary anywhere between \$7 to \$15, so the Norplant is actually cheaper to use for those who want long-term use of a contraceptive," said Ana Jones, health center nurse practitioner.

Jones said the primary reason for Norplant's high cost is its newness on the market. Each Norplant kit also contains a video tape and various instruction and information materials about the system.

Neither Nieman nor Brown had to pay for the system because they are registered on a special welfare program for single parents.

But Brown said she would use the system regardless of the cost. She said the Benton County Health Department offers some payment options for the system, such as minimum monthly payments of \$7.

Inside

Theatre gets raves

The University Theatre was able to shine in February at the American College Theatre Festival. Students were awarded for acting costume designs and acting skills. Story, page 3.

Frontiers has it all

This week's Frontiers section has stories from near and far. From down to earth wastewater treatment to the search for life in outerspace the full spectrum is covered this week. Frontiers, pages 10-13.

University Theatre garners rave reviews at award festival

By CYNTHIA ZANETTI
of the Daily Barometer

Months of preparation and performances by the University Theatre were recognized in February during a trip to the American College Theatre Festival (ACTF).

The festival, which is held in eight different regions and sponsored by the Kennedy Center in Washington, D.C., is designed to help college theater grow and to focus attention on exemplary productions by college and university students across the nation.

The festival is divided into two sections, the acting competition for the Irene Ryan scholarship and the performance of four selected productions, said C.V. Bennett, professor and chair of OSU speech communications.

Julyana Soelistyo and Beth Simmons received certificates of merit for their performances in the finals for the Irene Ryan scholarship, which is part of an estate Ryan left to young actors.

The audition has two parts, a scene performance with a partner and a monologue. This auditioning method is very distinct to ACTF. Most auditions are unaccompanied, but ACTF likes to see teamwork, said Charlotte Headrick, associate professor of speech communications.

Of approximately 100 participants, Soelistyo and Simmons made it to the final sixteen. Laura Smith assisted Soelistyo, and Pat Anderson assisted Simmons.

Kirsten Lee received a certificate of merit and a cash award for her costume designs for "The Misanthrope," which were chosen as the outstanding costume designs for the region. They will be on display in Washington, D.C. during the National ACTF competition in April.

Two years ago Lee's designs for "Quilters" were nominated and also went to the Kennedy Center. Lee believes that she has a better chance this year at the Kennedy Center because a lot of the competition is of a more modern era, and her designs are from the past.

Headrick won the Kennedy Center Medallion, the highest regional honor, for her service, leadership and contributions to ACTF and the region. She has been involved with ACTF since 1982, is a former ACTF chair and was the first woman ever

to chair ACTF.

The University Theatre production, "Piaf," was one of the four plays presented at the regional festival. This is the first time OSU has taken a production to the conference, although they have attended since the conference has existed, said Bennett.

The festival has two types of entries, participating and associate. In the past, OSU always entered the associate division. It costs more to have a participating entry than an associate entry, and the cost of designing and traveling a set wasn't justified. This year however, the entry cost for both was the same so OSU entered "Piaf" was selected for participation, Bennett said.

In the graphic design category, OSU posters were judged as the outstanding designs for a season. The poster for "The Misanthrope" was awarded the best designed poster in regional competition. Earl Newman, a local artist, designed all the posters.

"It was well worth the time and energy expended ... We did well and I'm pleased and proud," Bennett said.

Headrick said, "It was a learning experience for all of us."



DAVID SHOODY/The Daily Barometer
Kirsten Lee, senior in Liberal Arts, will have her designs for "The Misanthrope" on display in Washington, D.C. during the National American College Theatre Festival in April.

Speaker addresses Am. Indian religion

By RUTH CHRISTIANSEN
of the Daily Barometer

An 1823 Supreme Court decision that denied Indians title to their lands and granted them only occupancy rights still influences Indian rights and the interpretation of their treaties today, according to Steven T. Newcomb.

Newcomb will speak on "A Matter of Religion: American Indians as 'Infidels' in U.S. Law," in the Native American Longhouse at 8 p.m. Wednesday.

Newcomb is a native of Shawnee-Delaware

ancestry. For about 10 years he has been investigating the origins of U.S. and federal Indian law and how it affects Indian people in the U.S. today. His book "Pagans in the Promised Land," the culmination of his research, should be published in 1993, the 500th anniversary of Columbus' first voyage.

The Supreme Court decision of 1823, Newcomb said, was actually based on an earlier document drafted by Pope Alexander the 6th, of the infamous Borgia family. In 1493, he "declared it to be his desire that barbarous nations be subjugated and reduced to the faith itself," he said.

Bush, Clinton take primaries

By DAVID ESPO
Associated Press

Bill Clinton won an unbroken string of Southern landslides Tuesday, brushing past Paul Tsongas to establish himself as front-runner in the Democratic presidential race. President Bush notched an eight-state Republican shutout of Patrick Buchanan.

On the busiest night of the primary season, Bush won from Boston to Austin, and six states in between. He faced a dwindling protest, picking up more than 65 percent of the GOP vote in each state.

Clinton, the Democrats' pre-primary favorite until confronted with a sequence of character questions in February, had campaigned hard for Southern margins so lopsided that Tsongas will have to limp to the Midwest as the primary calendar turned north to Illinois and Michigan.

Florida had been the bitter battleground, and even there Tsongas could capture only 34 percent of the vote.

Clinton far outdistanced Tsongas and Jerry Brown in the Democratic delegate competition, positioning himself comfortably for the Midwest primaries. He was piling up margins of 65 percent or more of the popular vote in Southern states, including Texas, Tennessee, Oklahoma, Mississippi and Louisiana, and the Missouri caucuses.

"The people of the South heard the worst about me, but they saw the best," said the Arkansas governor in a Chicago victory rally. "Tonight, people are calling for genuine change ... because they are hurting," Clinton said, criticizing the economic leadership of Bush. For his part, Bush said in a statement that his landslides were proof that voters were ratifying his economic proposals.

Tsongas won at home in Massachusetts and in Rhode Island, and in Delaware's caucuses. Brown's best showing was 18 percent in Rhode Island.

Exit polls indicated Clinton's support crossed racial and ethnic lines in the South, and he racked up large margins among black and Hispanic voters. Despite lingering controversy over draft status in Vietnam, he won handily among military veterans, according

to a Cable News Network analysis.

Despite Bush's success, large numbers of voters expressed disapproval with his job performance: 36 percent of Republicans in Texas and 41 percent in Florida.

Buchanan did best in Florida, where he was in the 30 percent range. He proclaimed credit for "interring the political career of David Duke" by beating the former Ku Klux Klan leader for second place in Duke's home state of Louisiana.

Campaign manager Fred Malek spread the word that Bush would devote less time to campaigning in the future. The president was looking beyond the GOP campaign in a statement that called on congressional Democrats to pass his anti-recession legislation.

Bush led for more than 90 percent of the delegates at stake and said "we are winners tonight." Senior congressional Republicans suggested that it was now time for Buchanan to drop his conservative challenge and allow the party to unify for the fall campaign.

Buchanan, in a fiery speech in Michigan, showed no sign of quitting. He said the president was "winning votes, but we have been winning the hearts of the American people, and we are going to continue to do so."

Whatever the unrest, Buchanan has yet to win a primary, and the Republican establishment was growing restless.

"Certainly he has a right to run, and he's worked hard," said Senate Republican Leader Bob Dole, who lost to Bush in the 1988 primaries. "But when it's over, it's over, as Tom Harkin and Bob Kerrey found out." It was a pointed reference to the two Democrats who recently dropped out of the race after their political situation became untenable.

With 421 Republican delegates at stake, the prospect was for a huge harvest for Bush. The president entered the night with 184 in the Associated Press tally, to 20 for Buchanan. It takes 1,105 to win the nomination.

Clinton also expected to pad his lead, with 783 Democratic delegates to be allocated during the night. He began with 275, to 137 for Tsongas, 56 for Brown and 255 uncommitted. It takes 2,145 to clinch the nomination.

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violent femmes

in concert April 10th, in the McAlexander Field House
tickets on sale in the Memorial Union Programs Office
live and wild.....\$15.00 general admission

The Memorial Union Program Council will be accepting applications for 1992-93 Committee Chairpeople during the first few weeks of Spring term. Please stop by the Programs Office if you are interested in becoming part of the PC Team. We are looking for a diverse group of people.

Coming Events for the Week

March 11 thru March 18
MEMORIAL UNION PROGRAM COUNCIL

M
U
P
C

\$1.00 - Admission - \$1.00

Editorial

Norplant at OSU appreciated

The OSU Student Health Center is offering a new birth control device called Norplant. The health center offering the insertion procedure is really giving students a chance to use the latest birth control technology.

The system consists of six thin capsules, each resembling a small match stick. It is inserted on the inside surface of the woman's upper arm through a small incision. This takes about 10 to 15 minutes using a local anesthetic. The birth control lasts for five years and can be removed at any time. Norplant becomes effective 24 hours after insertion unlike birth control pills which take up to two weeks to start doing the job.

The price of Norplant is roughly \$350, plus an undetermined incision

fee. This price is a better deal than the pill; a month's supply of the pill is about \$7 at the Health Center and \$15-20 at a regular pharmacy. Multiply \$7 by 60 months of Norplant and the total comes to \$420, a savings of \$70. It also eliminates the daily pill ritual.

The Student Health Center should be commended for keeping in step with new health care options. Students interested in Norplant will at least have the opportunity to decide about the option because of its availability at the health center.

Most importantly Norplant is 99.5 percent effective as opposed to 94-97 percent for the pill. But like the pill Norplant is zero percent effective against sexually transmitted diseases and AIDS.



Tsongas, Buchanan take gamble and win

WASHINGTON — As this unexpectedly dramatic and intriguing campaign year unfolds, there is consternation in the political establishments of both parties — and puzzlement among the journalistic pundits. Let me suggest at least a partial explanation of the mysterious happenings: The voters are recognizing courage or gumption or just plain guts, wherever they find it.

David S. Broder

The people who are most disconcerted by what's going on are those who assumed, six to 12 months ago, that President Bush was a shoo-in for re-election. Republican organization leaders and front-line conservative spokesmen both overestimated Bush's strength. But so did the best-credentialed potential Democratic challengers, the congressional shrewdies who decided to wait for 1996 when they could try their luck against a non-incumbent Republican opponent.

In the vacuum that they left, self-starters like Patrick J. Buchanan and Paul E. Tsongas are running free against their favored opponents, cheered on by an electorate that is tired of status quo politics and is ready to listen to anyone who gives voice to their impatience for change. The result is that establishment politicians' plans are being scrambled — not just this year but prospectively for 1996 as well.

The clearest case is the reaction of the Republican Right to Buchanan's foray against the president. As readers of this column know, I have a strong distaste for much of the Buchanan message — the nationalist, nativist sloganeering that taps deeply rooted prejudices in our society.

But there's no gainsaying that it took guts for a television talk-show performer, who'd never run for public office, to launch himself into a race against an incumbent president of his own party.

Already, Buchanan has achieved part of his personal agenda, which was, as Charles Krauthammer noted early on, to stake a claim to leadership of the right-wing forces in the struggle for succession that will begin the day after Bush is elected or defeated next November.

Listening to House Republican Whip Newt Gingrich (R-Ga.) at a press breakfast last week, watching former education secretary William Bennett on "This Week with David Brinkley," and reading press accounts of Vice President Quayle's campaigning in Dixie, it was obvious how seriously these other men of the Right take Buchanan's effort.

Except for Quayle, who is joined hip and thigh to Bush — at

least through November — any of these men, or Sen. Phil Gramm (R-Texas) or Secretary of Housing and Urban Development Jack Kemp, or former governor Pierre S. (Pete) DuPont of Delaware, could have seized the banner of conservative dissent and challenged Bush's wavering policies. If any of them had run, it is likely Buchanan would have been foreclosed.

But they chose the path of caution and conformity and now they are squirming as the TV time, the headlines and a good many votes flow to Buchanan, the guy who defied the odds.

Has Buchanan seized the pole position in the start-up of the 1996 contest? In my view, it's far too soon to conclude that. I would not rank him on a par with the Cabinet alumni, the congressional leaders and the current or past governors who are likely to be in that 1996 Republican field. But Buchanan will have one credential none of the others can boast: He will always be the man who challenged Bush, when no one else would risk it.

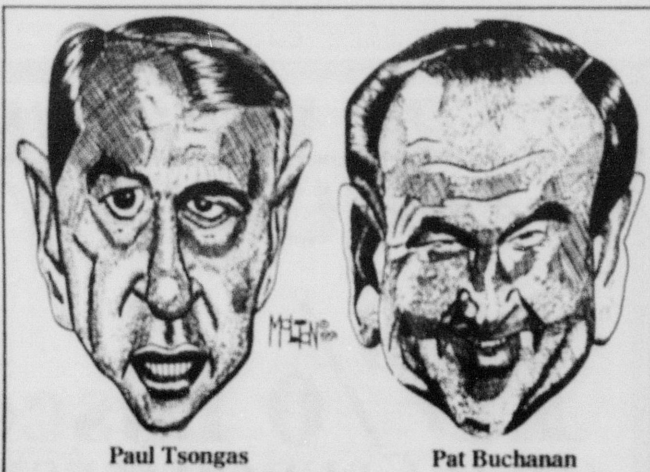
Tsongas enjoys a similar status among the Democratic presidential candidates, present and prospective. He decided to run almost a year ago, six months before any other Democrat was ready to test Bush's seemingly invincible status after the Persian Gulf war. When Tsongas talks about the "courage gap" between himself and the others, it is not just an ego-trip.

When you think of the Democrats who delayed or demurred at running this year, you can understand why Tsongas has so few cheerleaders among the senators and governors and House members of his party. He was ready to try something that the Dick Gephardts, George Mitchells, Mario Cuomos, Jay Rockefeller, Lloyd Bentsens and Albert Goeres were not — to say nothing of the dozens or hundreds of other Democrats, in office or out, who shared Tsongas' obscurity a year ago — but lacked his gumption. It's simple human nature for them to resent his success, as much as the Quayles, Kemps and Gingriches resent the inroads Buchanan is making.

Tsongas' policy proposals are not as far out as Buchanan's, but they are unusual. Until now, it had not occurred to many people that the path to victory for the Democratic Party lay in wedding strong gay-rights advocacy to a call for capital-gains tax cuts, or linking an open mind on nuclear power to a distinct skepticism on labor unions. Those views are getting a hearing only because Tsongas had the guts to sail into battle when so many other Democrats decided to stay in harbor.

There are risks in sticking your neck out. But some years, it's the only way to be seen.

The opinions expressed in this column are those of David S. Broder, a nationally syndicated columnist.



Baro staffers work long hours daily

This is the last part of a series of columns about how the Daily Barometer works.

In my last column as editor of the paper I want to acknowledge the real force behind the Barometer, that being the students who show their dedication to the campus everyday by producing a paper. Without these students who give of their precious time, there would not be a newspaper in the kiosks every morning.

The student contribution is present from start to finish of every edition. There are only two positions on the Barometer which are not held by students. Two full-time employees are paid to work on composing the paper to ensure that the production of the paper is done right. We have a production manager and a night production manager. All the rest of the work that goes into everyday's newspaper is done by students.

Lauri Rees

The advertising staff keeps the Barometer self-supporting by diligently canvassing the Corvallis business community and beyond for potential advertisers. All of those ad reps are students and have to juggle their sales meetings, ad design time, and proofing with classes. This year's ad staff has been one of the best in years. Even in an economic slump our ad reps have been able to show advertisers the benefits of advertising to the special market the Barometer serves.

Not only have the ad reps been working on the regular ads for the newspaper, but they have also been selling extra advertising for the Barometer's monthly coupon mailer, which was instigated about two months ago. The Clip-it! is really Barometer Business Manager Mike Roush's baby because he came up with the idea and carried through with it successfully.

Once advertising space has been sold to pay for an edition of the paper, the editorial staff goes to work to fill the space with useful, informative and insightful material. As everyone knows, sometimes we succeed and sometimes we don't, but the news, sports, photo and editorial staffs give it large chunks of their time to make it happen. The Barometer is a group effort with everyone contributing, from the typists to the night editor.

Sometimes it amazes me the amount of time some of the staff members put in around here, especially the editors. The members of the editorial board average about 30 hours a week working at the paper, besides going to classes and trying to maintain social lives (which some are better at than others). The latest the newspaper can get to the printer is 2 a.m., and if, because of unforeseen disaster, it takes that long to put the paper together, there are students here until the job is done. Of anyone, the night editor probably has the hardest job, and I know; I've done it. The late nights can take their toll. It takes real dedication to come in and read pages night after night.

This year's Barometer could not have survived without: Doug Schorzman, David Kurle, Doug Binder, Ken Hile, Cynthia Douglas, Erik Van Eaton, Mike Kelley, Tim Clemensen, Bryan Curb and Kim White. I would like to thank these people, this being my swan song column and all. They have brought a definite character (and believe me they're characters) to the Barometer. They have also maintained high standards of quality and an atmosphere of trying new ideas and professionalism. These are the kind of things that make for a good newspaper and an enjoyable working experience, which I have had with this bunch.

We've had our ups and downs, but I wouldn't trade any of the downs for ups; and overall I wouldn't have traded working with this staff for anything.

Opinions in this column are those of Lauri Rees, editor of the Daily Barometer.

The Daily Barometer
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Letters

Tell us, what sex was 'G-d'

To the editor:

I noticed Mr. Krombein is at it again. The man knows very little history.

Until as recently as 50 to 75 years ago, science was unaware of the conception process. Scientists knew about the male sperm contribution, but had no idea what happened inside the woman, if there was an egg, or how fertilization took place.

The generally accepted theory was that life began at "quickening", when the woman first felt movement, approximately at the fourth month of pregnancy. Although abortion was illegal at any time, most officials looked the other way, at least until quickening, and abortion was freely advertised.

Mr. Krombein insists that his G-d says life begins at conception. If so, I'm interested in knowing where and when Mr. Krombein received this revelation. As far as I know, G-d quit speaking publicly way before "conception" became a viable concept.

I urge Mr. Krombein to stand by his principles. I for one will not insist that Mr. Krombein have an abortion when he gets pregnant.

Rae S. Opengart
Class of 1989

B-ball band begs to differ

To the editor:

This letter is in response to a letter sent in by Damon Jones in the March 9th, 1992 Daily Barometer. Mr. Jones stated that several band members were yelling racial comments towards players on the opposing team at a recent game against ASU.

As an OSU Basketball Band member, I would like to make it extremely clear that racism in any form is not tolerated by the band, nor is it tolerated by its director.

The band gets very "fired up" at the basketball games, as does most of the student body and crowd that attend. Sometimes all of the yelling and cheering the band participates in gets out of hand. On the night in question, the yelling did get out of hand and some "colorful language" (not racial) was heard coming from the band. However, as one person of a 60-member band, it is hard to control what comes from the mouths of others. But, I can assure you that there were no racial comments made, and the colorful language used by a couple of band members was immediately stopped by our band director, James Douglass. As a result, at the band rehearsal on Friday following the basketball game, Mr. Douglass made it clear that the use of "colorful language" will not be tolerated,

and has not been tolerated since his arrival in 1968.

As a band, we realize that we are representing the student body, the Corvallis community and Oregon State University as a whole. We also recognize that the actions of a few can discredit a fine band program and director, as well as our student body and community.

The band has tried to contact you, (Mr. Jones) several times. We are not questioning your integrity. However, we take offense to you saying that the band made racial comments "calling several of the black players niggers", and "this behavior went on during most of the game."

The entire band would like to sit down and talk with you about what you heard. The band is not some form of racist hate group as your letter implied. We would very much like to meet with you so we can discuss this problem and do as you stated, "make things right."

Thomas Shaver
Senior in health and human performance
Len Sloper
Senior in business
And the rest of the OSU Basketball Band

'Medea' made an impact

To the editor:

I would like to commend the University Theatre for its most recent production, "Medea." Not only was the play artistically successful, but, by presenting this work centered around women, their point of view, and the roles they are cast in by society, OSU Theatre has contributed to the cultural diversity of the university. This in some small part addresses the under-representation of women's presence, much less their integral role, in society. This is, of course, possible because cultural diversity consists of just that, culture. It cannot be legislated, or even administered into existence.

Tim Mefford
Graduate student in physics

Contact rep about taxing

To the editor:

Recently the city of Corvallis enacted a 2% privilege tax on customer's gas (a 66% rise) and electricity (a 42% rise) bills. It is gathering about \$800,000/year for unspecified uses and the money is being deposited in the City general fund. The effect on OSU — the city's largest gas and electricity user, has been to up their monthly utility bills by about \$6000/month.

This \$75,000/year was not budgeted so it will come out of the hide of some portion of extant OSU money. I don't know how many students this will preclude from enrollment, but in my opinion, one is too many. What can you as a student — and city resident do? 1. Call your councilman — Edgar Bolden at 757-2374. 2. Sign the repeal petition at PIP Printing at 6th and Monroe. You as students now have an opportunity to make your voice heard on a matter affecting your institution directly. OSU is also the most important economic force in this community and you are the reason it is here!

Student are in Ward 4 (the University District) are represented by Edgar Bolden.

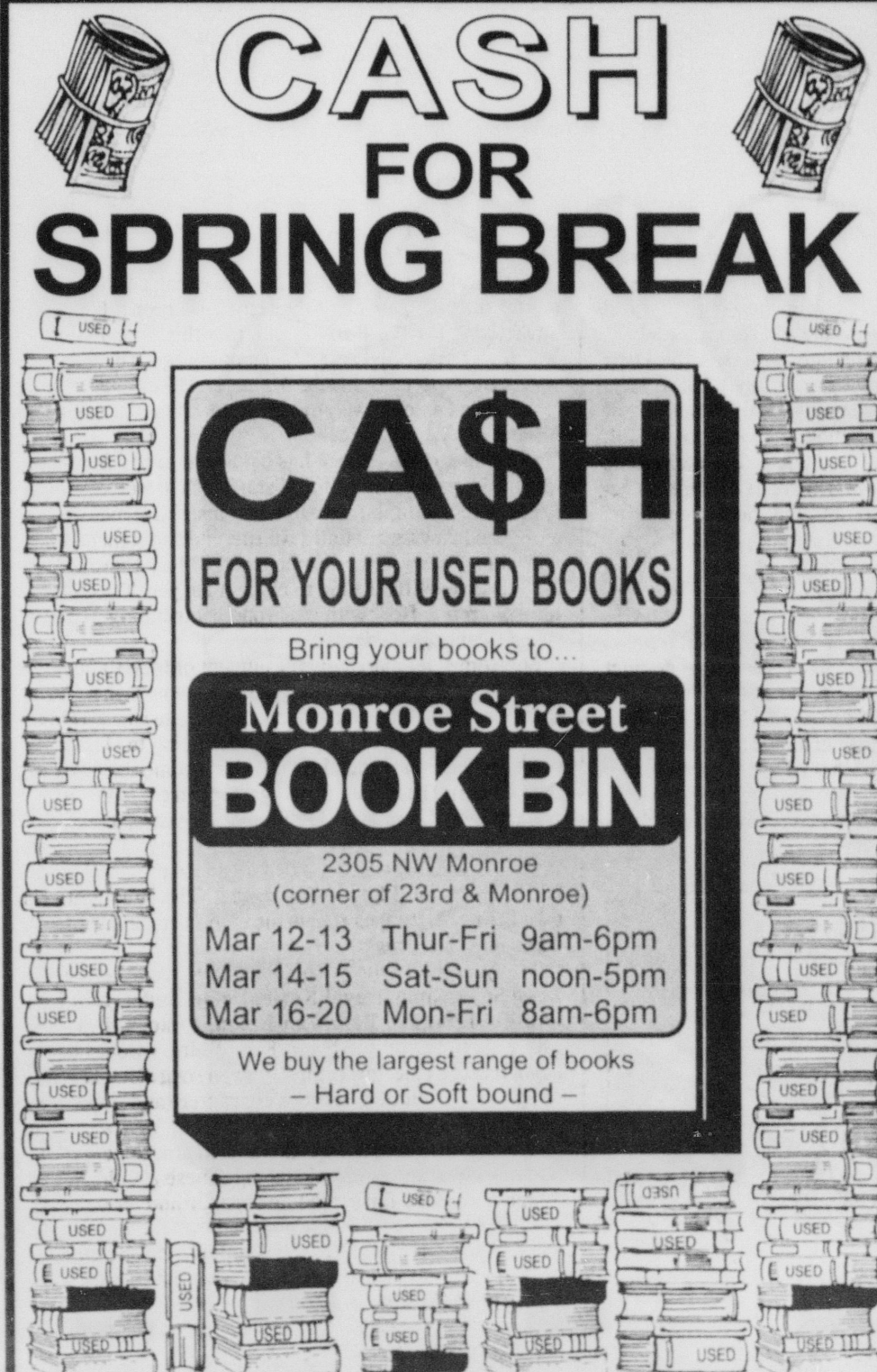
Paul Converse
OSU 1978 alumnus

Why ban gravel parking?

To the editor:

I and others who use Dixon Recreation Center would sincerely like to know which person or group of persons is responsible for making the gravel parking lot between Dixon and the construction site a NO PARKING zone after 5:00 P.M. This area has been used for after-hours parking by students and Dixon employees without penalty for about 8 months, why all the sudden change in policy? Give me one good reason why we shouldn't still be allowed to park there after the construction workers leave for the day? Not because they need the space, they've all gone their merry little ways. Not because we're blocking a fire lane, if this were true then no one would be allowed to park there, even the construction workers. Please, someone tell me WHO came up with this pathetic policy because I and others would like to give them our \$15 dollar parking tickets (which we recently received after months of no-hassle parking) and tell them to put them somewhere the sun doesn't shine. In fact, I will never pay that stupid ticket off and I encourage others who received the same type of ticket to refuse to pay also. To take this one step further why are STAFF parking spaces reserved until 10:00 P.M.? I'm sure all or most of the staff are still on campus at 10 o'clock and desperately need a place to park. Give me a break. Why not free these spaces up for the people who use Dixon in the evening? I suppose this is asking too much. After all it makes sense, and common sense is not something that was used by the decision makers concerning after-hours parking at this university.

Matt Beymer
Class of '91
Corvallis resident



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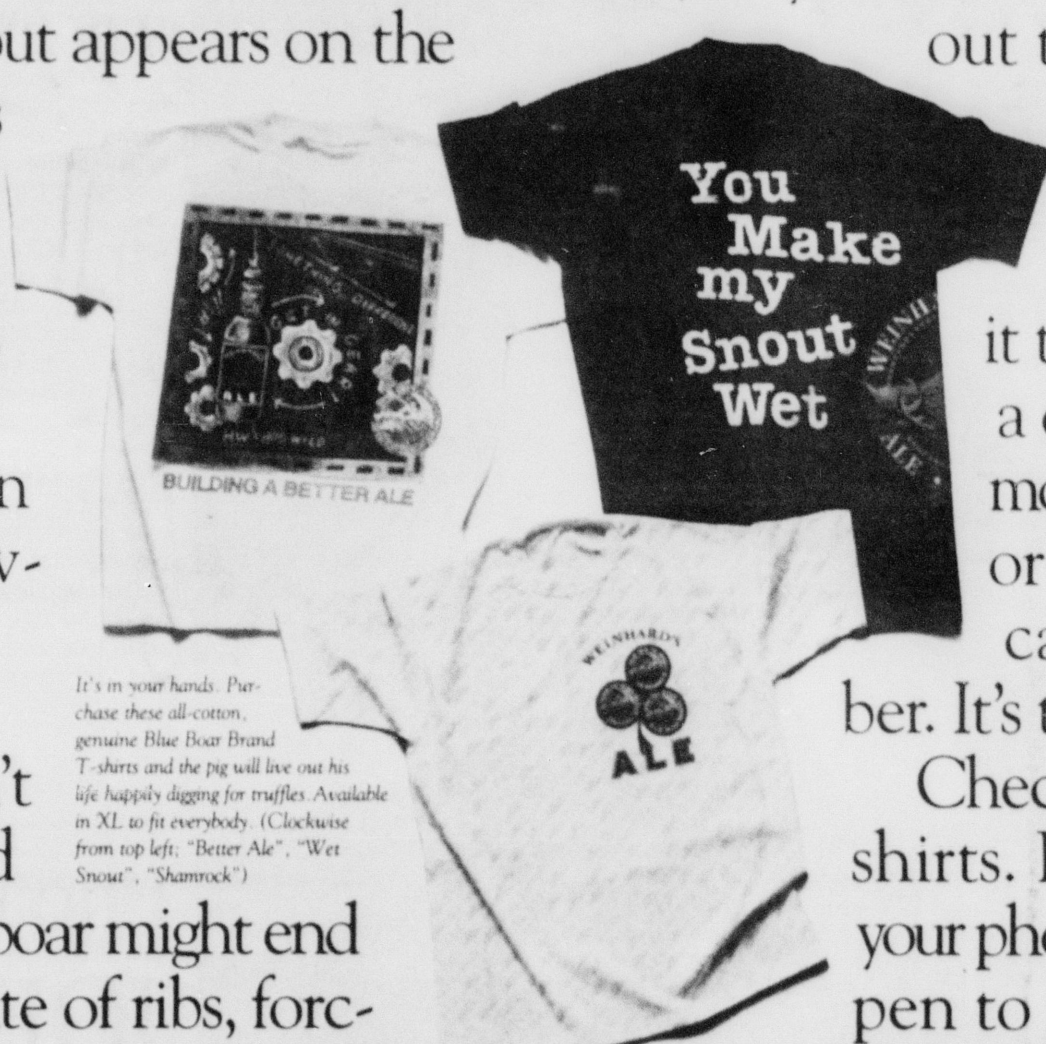
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**Ever driven up I-5,
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What in the world is that?



At Spray Foam Inc., the business at hand is insulating cars and tractor trailer rigs, along with the construction of giant pickles. Their labor of love is creating art out of polyurethane. Their worksite includes the 20-foot cowboy Plaza Pete, two live, lovable, 100-pound Rottweilers, Eli and Yeager, and a menagerie of other sculptures. Joyce Schwab (above) stands next to her monstrous cowpoke creation with Eli. At right, Tim Fletcher works magic on a piece of scrap polyurethane foam.

There is a place not far from Albany where hotdogs loom as tall as telephone poles and hamburgers as big as Subarus.

It's a place where Plaza Pete, the 20-foot cowboy, towers over an airplane-sized eagle and where 200 pounds of pedigree Rottweiler (names: Yeager and Eli) lick the unsuspecting faces of those who stoop for a closer look.

It may sound like a dream world but it's not. It's Spray Foam Inc., a business specializing in the application of polyurethane spray foam, a substance that in the hands of artisans can be transformed into just about anything, even canoe-sized pickles.

The business opened eight years ago when Steve Fletcher moved to Albany and started Spray Foam in an abandoned gas station. Since then, he and his son Tim, along with artist/employees Joyce Schwab and Rick Pugh, have created more than 150 spray-foam figures, ranging from dinosaurs to eagles to gigantic water fowl — one of which floats in Albany's Waverly Park pond.

Their works can be found all over the West Coast. In Anchorage, Alaska there is a 30-foot whale, in Issaquah, Wash., there's a 16-foot-long cougar, in Arizona there's a 9-foot pickle and in Disneyland there's an 8-by-10-foot lemon.

The style is so distinctive that photographs don't do justice. When the hardened foam is sculpted and painted it looks like air-brushed ice cream.

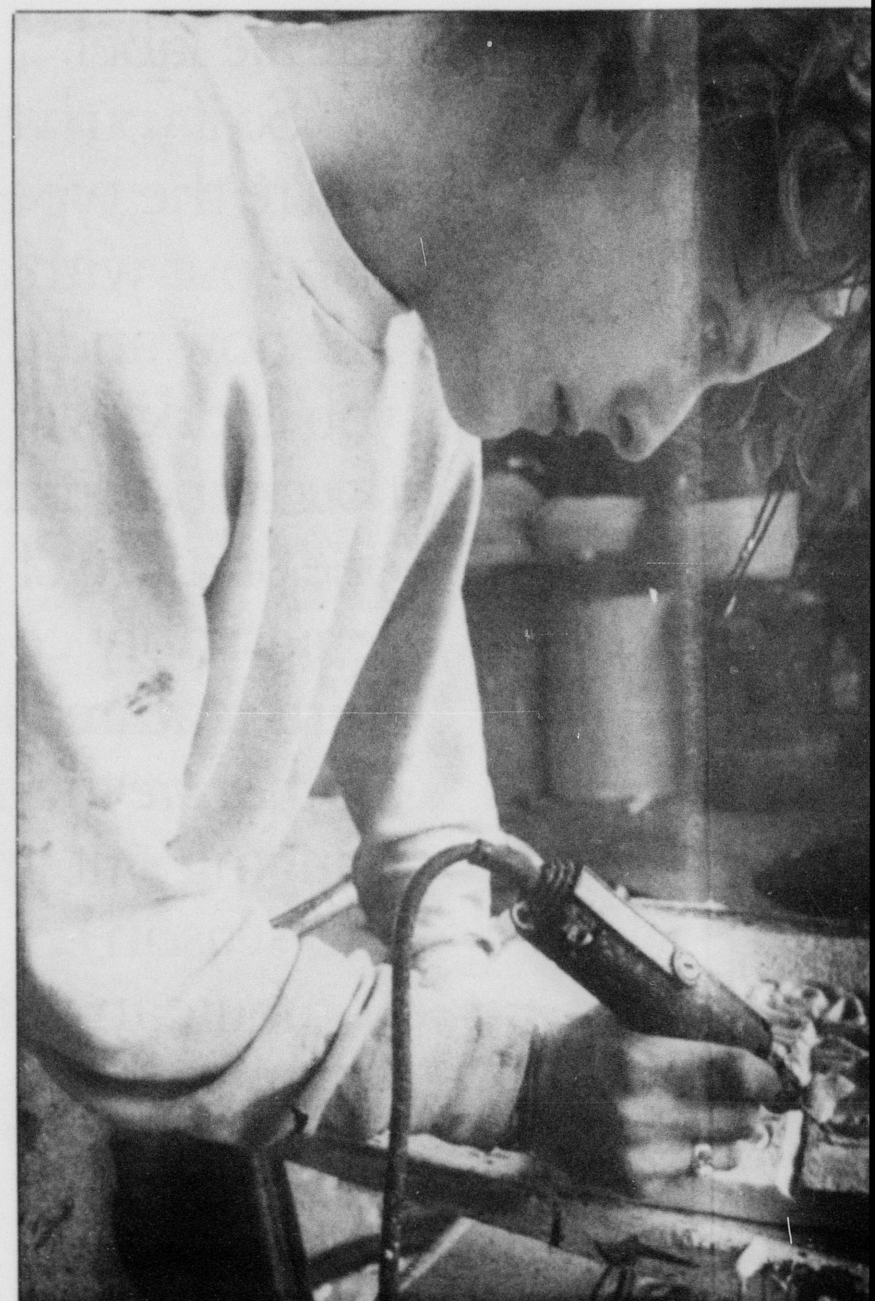
All the artists at Spray Foam seem to have endless creativity, and though there are no projects currently pending, Fletcher is in the long-term process of turning his home into a volcano.

The main income for the business is sound-insulating tractor trailer rigs, recreational vehicles and cars. Though they often lose money on their sculptures, Fletcher and Schwab said, "We're not making lots of money but we're having fun."

Photos & Story by
JOE ZAUNER



Plaza Pete, the 20-foot cowboy, at Spray Foam Inc. with her dogs, Eli and Yeager.





Plaza Pete, the 20-foot cowboy, appears to survey the courtyard of polyurethane sculptures at Spray Foam Inc. just outside Albany on Interstate 5. Joyce Schwab admires her creation with her dogs, Eli and Yeager.



Above, Joyce Schwab looks over some of the more than 150 sculptures she and the artisans at Spray Foam have created in the past eight years. At right, Tim Flecher, owner of Spray Foam Inc., stands next to an bald eagle he sculpted for a parade in Albany.



Rick Pugh (right) is one of four artists who works at Spray Foam Inc. Pugh said one should always wear a mask when working with polyurethane spray foam but he also said he seldom does.

FRONTIERS

The Daily Barometer
Science and
Technology Section

'Created' wetlands provide wastewater treatment

By JAY WELLINGTON
for the Daily Barometer

Bogs and swamps are places where no house should stand. This is the historic image of wetlands. The best thing to do with them was fill them with dirt.

Now a new school of thought is sprouting from the fertile soil of the wetland: wetlands as living systems that are an integral part of water treatment in nature.

This school is producing a whole new technology — the use of wetlands to treat industrial waste water.

At OSU, James Moore, a professor in the agricultural engineering department, and Richard Olson from environmental management technology are delving into the murky waters of man-made wetlands.

Understanding natural wetlands is the key to constructing them. The first thing to understand is that constructed wetlands are built specifically for waste water treatment, Olson said.

Constructed wetlands are a new phenomenon in the United States, but this isn't to say that wetlands haven't seen their share of waste. For years, industries have dumped their wastes in wetlands because no one considered these sites very important or attractive, not because they were considered a legitimate treatment for water.

Now scientists such as Moore and Olson are finding the hidden virtues of the wetland and using them to deal with some of our nations water-quality problems.

Some of the most important of these virtues live in mud and cling to the underwater stems of water-dwelling plants.

"The key (to a wetland) is you want to create a good environment for bacteria," Olson said.

The bacteria Olson spoke of is the major factor in the removal of nutrients from the water. They feed on the organics as the water slows down in the wetland. Some of the heavier nutrients fall to the bottom where they are consumed by bacteria.

Together, the settling effect and the action of microbes in the wetland clean large amounts of excess nutrients from the water.

If the wetlands are destroyed and the water is allowed to flow freely into rivers, nutrient levels rise in surrounding rivers or lakes. Whereas wetlands can handle high levels of nutrients, in other water bodies these levels may cause unwanted "blooms" of algae.

As the algae and bacteria digest the nutrients, they use up some of the oxygen in the water. If there are too many of these organ-

isms, the oxygen level in the surrounding water drops too low to support larger forms of life.

Some of the first to go are fish. Soon after them follow the smaller life forms, until the whole food chain begins to break down, Olson said.

Moore is using this knowledge of microbial nutrient removal to construct wetlands for use in organic waste removal.

The system Moore is studying will deal with parlor waste, the runoff created when cow barns are hosed out. It consists of organic materials (which contain large amounts of nitrogen) in the form of cow dung and milk that are washed out of the barns and into settling ponds.

In the settling ponds, or lagoons, bacteria begin to break down the heavy materials that fall to the bottom. Before wetlands were considered for waste removal, the lagoons had to be dredged, the solids spread on a field and the water put through a costly treatment system or just sprayed on the land with the solids.

The cost of a wetlands system range from \$212,000 to \$366,000, compared to a 1972 estimate of \$2.5 million for a conventional system that does the same thing, said Donald Hammer in a 1992 article in *Ecological Engineering*. Hammer works for the Regional Waste Management Department of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

One of the advantages of constructed wetlands is that they are relatively inexpensive. Instead of the machines, farmers may soon be able to install a series of wetlands marshes to treat the water.

This would allow farmers to put the large amounts of dirty water they produce every day into the wetlands to be "microbially cleaned" before it is discharge into rivers.

But the system is far from a magical cure. Wetlands are still relatively fragile. If large amounts of solid wastes are put into them, it could overwhelm the plant and aquatic life and kill the wetlands.

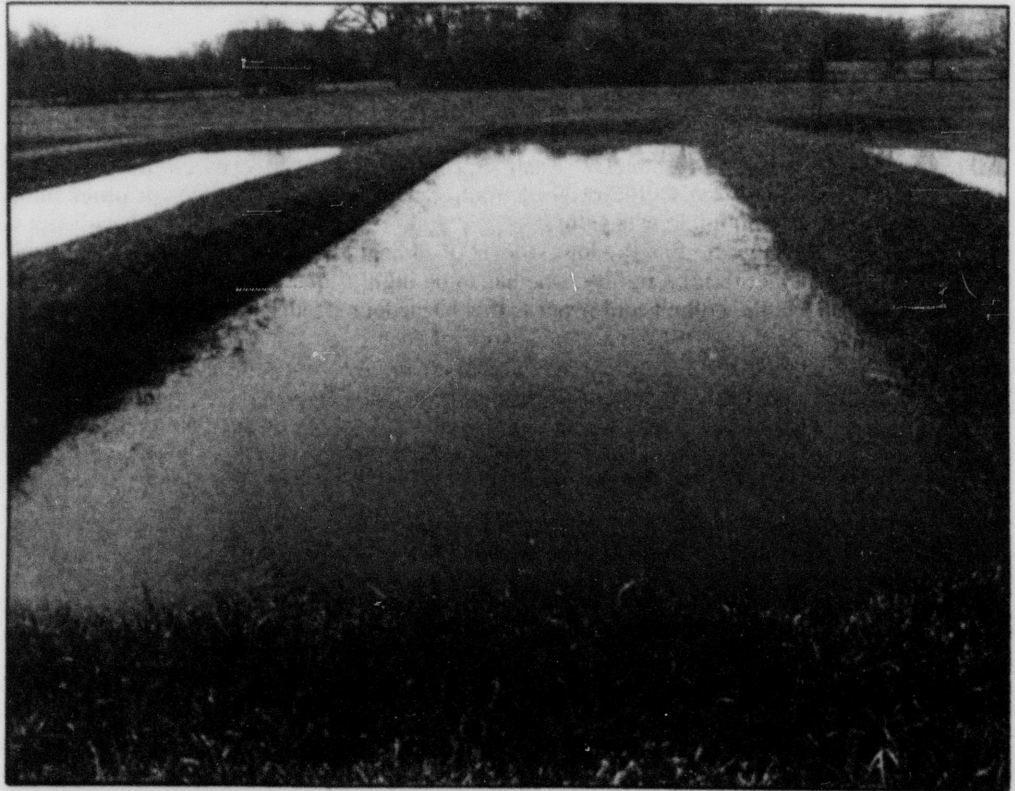
This is where the lagoons already have come into the picture. They separate the solid heavy waste, which could choke the wetland.

There are wetlands systems working around Oregon. One at the Pope and Talbot pulp paper mill was planted last year as a part of Moore's research. It's already showing signs of success. Even though it's rather new, it has begun removing excess nutrients from the paper mill's waste water.

If Moore's and Olson's research proves the many possible benefits of constructed wetlands, these sites could become as common on dairy farms as milking machines.



An artificial wetland created for research treats wastewater through natural processes.



A newly created wetland for the treatment of dairy wastes at OSU awaits the planting of aquatic plants.

Anybody out there?

Scientists listen long and hard for alien life in space

By LINDA DAVERN
for the Daily Barometer

Seeking ways to communicate with alien life forms has never been easy.

In the 19th century some scientists thought it possible that intelligent life was as close as the nearby planets, perhaps even the moon. They proposed to make contact by visual means: planting large triangular stands of trees, or filling canals with burning oil.

As space flight and radio astronomy developed in the 20th century, it became clear that other intelligent life in our solar system was an unlikely possibility, and if there was to be a successful attempt at contacting other life forms, it would have to be one that would probe beyond this system and reach to the stars.

Some scientists decided that rather than attempting the long, complex and expensive task of trying to make outside contact, it would be more feasible to listen for incoming signals of life instead. Since 1960, astronomers have been trying to do just that. But with less than optimal equipment and facilities, the attempts have so far failed.

Now the search for extraterrestrial intelligence (SETI) is about to go high-tech. Starting next October 12, the NASA SETI Microwave Observing Project (MOP) will begin observations designed to search out faint radio signals beamed across space.

Within the first few moments of its implementation, MOP's

performance is expected to surpass all previous attempts combined, said Seth Shostak of the SETI Institute in the November 1991 issue of *Aerospace America*.

The project, led by NASA's Ames Research Center in California, will use radio telescopes around the world to search for incoming microwave signals.

As NASA continues the project over the next decade, it will follow the basic premise of past attempts, but at a much higher level of sophistication.

Mammoth telescopes, such as the 305-meter dish at Arecibo, Puerto Rico, will be tuned to a "microwave window" between one and 10 gigahertz, the most plausible frequency range for clear interstellar communication.

There are two separate search strategies devised for the project. Target Search will closely examine about 1,000 stars that are relatively close to Earth (within 80 light-years) and similar to the sun in type and age. A second search, called Sky Survey, will slowly scan the entire sky, but with less sensitivity than Target Search.

The scans will be largely automated, using existing radio telescopes fitted with special signal processors. They will selectively search for patterns of microwave noise that are not produced by natural processes or by radio frequency interference from Earth.

While the feasibility of the project is receiving little debate, the prospects of its success are.

On one side, it is argued that life on Earth is the result of an incredibly unlikely set of effects and accidents that have

caused the development of a unique, intelligent, advanced species. This chain of events, according to the argument, is an impossible set of circumstances to duplicate, therefore the \$60 million budgeted, even though considered a low figure for such a project, is being wasted.

The other side maintains there are so many solar systems in the Milky Way Galaxy, that if only 10 percent have just one planet like Earth, it would mean there are billions of places that could maintain life in this galaxy alone.

Jim Deardorff, professor emeritus of atmospheric sciences at OSU, said that even if the project does not accomplish all it is designed to, it will still be useful in making the public more aware, and perhaps help people seriously consider the possibility of other intelligent life in the universe.

"Life on other planets could be thousands or millions of years ahead of us," he said. "It's possible they may choose to contact us by that method, but they may already be doing so by other means. Most scientists who have studied UFO's and other unexplained phenomena on Earth, are reluctant to speak openly on the subject for fear of ridicule. This project may help to dispel some of that attitude."

What SETI hopes to find traces of life that share a cognitive type of intelligence similar to humans'.

If just one signal is detected, the implication will be that there are other life forms capable of some type of technology, and that we are not alone. Life would be seen as an evolutionary process that could be inherent on countless other planets in the universe.

The Daily B

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By DAPHNE

of the Daily

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By GRANT

for the Daily

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Travellers beware of belly ache of Montezuma

By DAPHNE WIENER
of the Daily Barometer

Montezuma's Revenge, turista, the Aztec Two-Step - call it what you like, but don't ruin your spring break fun with what the medical profession decorously terms "Traveler's Diarrhea."

The next time you're in Mexico or some other developing country with questionable sanitary practices, don't wait for those 15-minute intervals when running between bed and bathroom to ponder your predicament. In those meager moments of wondrous relief, you may question whatever got into you (literally), what its plans are, and what you ever did to deserve this. But if you are in the know before you go, you can avoid sticky situations like these with just a few precautions.

As more Americans travel abroad, illnesses picked up in foreign countries have increased to such an extent that many doctors now specialize in emporiatrics, the science of travel medicine. According to Charlotte Hagerty, RN at the OSU Student Health Center, 20 to 50 percent of short term travelers acquire some kind of GI (gastrointestinal) upset, generically known as Traveler's Diarrhea, or TD. As many as 65 percent of long term travelers pick up one or more GI-related problems. About half of these are due to the common intestinal bacteria *Escherichia coli*. Smaller percentages are attributable to species of other bacteria such as *Salmonella*, *Shigella*, and *Campylobacter*, and the protozoan parasite *Giardia*.

Hagerty, who specializes in immunization and travel counseling, pointed out that the traveler's own behavior has the greatest influence on health. Staying and dining in reputable hotels and restaurants will greatly reduce the chances of

standing on a foreign street corner, no bathroom in sight, while nature not merely calls, but screams.

The most common symptoms of TD are the sudden onset of cramps, nausea, bloating, fever, urgency, malaise, and watery stools. The self-limiting illness usually lasts three to five days, and is rarely life threatening. If symptoms are severe, long lasting, or accompanied by high fever, a physician should be consulted, Hagerty recommended.

The best way to deal with TD is to prevent it. Since most bacteria that cause the condition are passed on through untreated water or by food handlers who have not washed their hands properly, prevention means drinking only purified or bottled water and boiled or carbonated beverages, and avoiding high risk foods such as salads, unpeeled fruit, raw meat or fish, and dairy products. Frequent washing of the hands is also advisable.

Translated into vacation behavior, this means: don't use tap water to brush your teeth (yes, tequila will work, but don't dilute with untreated water when drinking); keep your mouth closed when swimming or showering (no singing!); refuse ice cubes for alcoholic and other beverages; and stay away from the salad bar and food sold on the street.

If you should find yourself a victim of TD despite all precautions, there are several ways to ease survival. Over-the-counter medications such as Pepto Bismol or loperamide (Imodium) treat the symptoms, although they do not actually attack the bacteria. Lomotil, a prescription drug, is effective but often causes drowsiness. In certain cases where a parasite or virus is the culprit, Lomotil can actually increase the severity of the disease, and therefore is not recommended when the disease is undiagnosed, said Hagerty.

Various antibiotics, available by prescription, can decrease the intensity and duration of TD if taken early in

the course of the disease. Some doctors may prescribe these, including Doxycycline and Bactrim DS, to prevent TD. But because of their potential side effects, preventive use of antibiotic drugs is not recommended for healthy people, according to the 24-hour International Traveler's Hotline at the Centers for Disease Control (CDC). The Student Health Center suggests you ask your doctor for a prescription before traveling just in case you come down with TD.

Whether or not you choose drugs, the most important self-treatment is fluid replacement. Dehydration can occur very rapidly, resulting in a loss of electrolytes and contributing to the feeling of exhaustion. Gatorade or fruit juices diluted with purified water are highly recommended; both work to replace lost water, sodium and potassium. If these are not available, purified water mixed with a small amount of salt and sugar or honey will also work well.

The Student Health Center provides a host of travelers' information, including TD, rehydration formulas and water purification methods. Even in this country, hikers may want to take note, since *Giardia* is frequently found in mountain streams contaminated by infected animals. Hikers dipping a cupful of that ice cold, "pure" mountain water may find themselves with an unexpected case of TD.

The skitters, the trots, or Delhi belly - there are as many names for TD as there are countries in which to contract it. The CDC identifies Africa, the Middle East, Asia, and Latin America as areas of highest risk. Where ever the journey, the worldwide traveler always remembers: watch what you eat, watch what you drink, and always wash your hands.

Radiation center handles hot stuff

By GRANT D. ROBINSON
of the Daily Barometer

When one thinks of disposable waste on the OSU campus, radioactive and toxic waste doesn't automatically come to mind.

But one of OSU's specialized programs is nuclear engineering, and with it comes the OSU radiation center. With the radiation center comes class A radioactive waste.

There are three classes of radioactive waste: A, B and C. Class C waste is the most radioactive. It includes such wastes as spent fuel from nuclear reactors.

Even though class A waste has the lowest level of radioactivity, it is not a subject to take lightly. One has to be highly trained in how to handle, collect and process this hazardous waste, said Rainier Farmer, OSU's radiation safety officer.

All of OSU's radioactive waste is classified as class A. Farmer said the waste is the product of experiments on campus that use chemicals labeled with radioactive isotopes.

After the chemical is used, it is handled and stored by personnel trained in radioactive waste management.

Contaminated and uncontaminated waste are the two types of radioactive waste disposed of by the radiation center.

"If someone in the lab is not sure if something is contaminated or uncontaminated they classify it to be contaminated," Farmer said.

Both types of waste are stored safely in approved containers that are provided for labs authorized to work with radioactive material.

Farmer said about 80 percent of the containers are 55-gallon barrels. The other 20 percent, for special types of waste, are 30-gallon barrels.

Once a barrel is full, it is collected by radiation center personnel and stored in the hazardous waste facility. The stored waste is processed and ultimately shipped out for either burial at Hanford, or incineration at Florida.

Another type of radioactive waste shipped from the OSU campus is lab trash.

Disposable gloves, the absorbent paper used to cover lab benches during experiments, and contaminated glassware are all classified as lab trash.

The full 55-gallon barrels of lab trash are taken to the radiation center where they are compressed to half their original size, Farmer said.

"This compressed barrel is taken to a super-compactor which compresses the drum into about a six-inch pancake,

before final burial in the waste trench at the U.S. Ecology Site at Hanford.

Oregon State University - and the entire state of Oregon - deals with a broker from California that collects packaged waste. The broker "batches it with waste from his other contractors and then ships to either Hanford or Florida," Farmer said.

Other contaminated waste sent away from OSU are barrels of liquid waste from the washing of glassware or other fluids created in experiments and the small volume of animal carcasses or other biological materials that have been contaminated with radioactive material.

Farmer said OSU's options for handling waste include packaging, storage or shipping, and are spelled out by either federal or state regulations.

There is no consensus on how radioactive waste should be stored; it is not only a scientific issue, but a political one as well.

Farmer pointed out, "Over the last 20 years or so, land disposal has been the method of choice."

"The challenge, from our standpoint, is to dispose of the waste in the most cost-effective and safe manner as possible," Farmer said. "We would never sacrifice safety for cost considerations."

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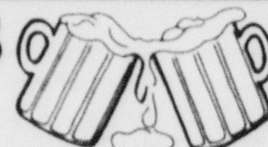
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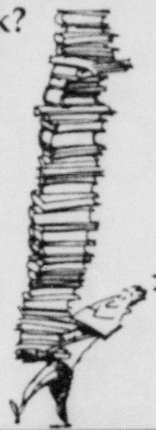
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"Gap-analysis" provides layered ecological picture

By DAPHNE WEINER
for the Daily Barometer

Waiting until a species faces extinction before listing it as threatened or endangered is like waiting for a sick patient to become terminally ill before providing treatment, but that's how the Endangered Species Act works.

In Oregon, however, a program designed more like preventative medicine is being undertaken by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The program, called "Gap Analysis of Biodiversity," uncovers the gaps in wildlife protection by comparing existing land management practices to the geographic distribution of animals and their habitats.

Identification of the gaps could lead to more effective, coordinated management policies that ensure conservation of biodiversity.

The project seeks to prevent the creation of endangered species in the future, said Blair Csuti of the Idaho Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit.

Similar programs are currently underway in thirteen states, with five others slated to begin this year. Csuti, who leads the effort in Oregon, estimated the cost of gap analysis for a state this size to be \$272,000.

Research biologists originally performed a limited version of gap analysis in Hawaii using information on range, population density, vegetation types and habitat to identify potential preserve areas for endangered communities of forest birds.

Mylar maps created for each "data layer" were physically laid on top of one another to expose glaring gaps between areas where birds were protected and those where they were actually found.

Though the concept of overlaying maps for gap analysis remains much the same, the procedure has become far more sophisticated with the application of two relatively new technologies: satellite remote sensing, used to acquire detailed ground cover information; and geographic information systems (GIS), which provide complex manipulation of computerized maps, encoding, and consolidation of multiple layers of spatial data.

On a wall of Csuti's office is a huge map of Oregon produced through the satellite imagery of LANDSAT MSS (multi-spectral scanning). The map, which covers most of one wall, displays the distribution of "vegetation cover types."

In Oregon, 127 distinct plant communities have been identified by their dominant species of grass, shrub or tree. Although the LANDSAT images can distinguish between cover types, they do not identify the vegetation itself, so information collected from other sources is used to label these areas.

Once vegetation boundaries have been drawn and identified, the information is integrated with existing databases to create physiographic provinces of Oregon: a combination of land cover type, climate and land forms such as mountains, desert and basins.

This primary data layer is used to predict the distribution of animal species throughout the state based on their normal habitat.

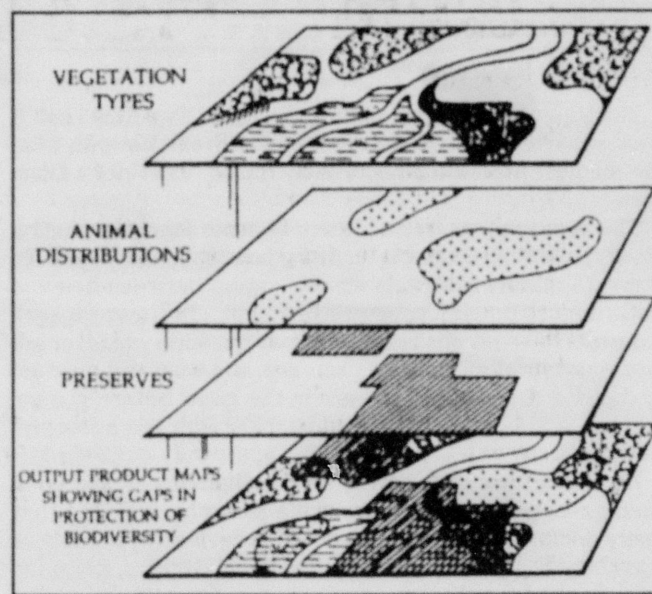
Right now, said Csuti, only native terrestrial vertebrate species and butterflies are being mapped. Data layers are also being developed for endangered and threatened species using information The Nature Conservancy provides.

The final data layers show geographic areas managed primarily for biodiversity and land ownership. These include national parks and monuments (belonging to the National Park Service), Forest Service Wilderness Areas, Forest Service Research Natural Areas, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Refuges, The Nature Conservancy Reserves, Bureau of Land Management's ACEC (Areas of Critical Environmental Concern), and certain state parks.

In theory, gap analysis is the perfect route to species conservation, but the process has inherent limitations. GIS modeling predicts the presence and distribution of many species by their appropriate habitat, but their actual existence in a particular area may be influenced by factors other than vegetation cover type.

For example, the northern spotted owl is known to live primarily in old growth forests, but LANDSAT imagery cannot distinguish old growth from other forests with a similar canopy.

LANDSAT images are also limited by their resolution, said



Csuti. The minimum mapping unit is 320 acres, or about a half a square mile. Certain features, called micro-habitats, are smaller than this unit, and are therefore unidentifiable. Micro-habitats include forest ponds and small streams.

"We have to assume that there are ponds in forests, and frogs in the ponds," said Csuti, "although we can't say exactly where the pond occurs."

J. Michael Scott, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service director of national gap analysis, reports about 80 percent success in correctly predicting the presence of species, despite drawbacks in the system.

This information will help identify unprotected habitats and species before they become endangered, avoiding future conflicts with urban developers, loggers, farmers, miners and other users of natural resources.

Biodiversity operates at many levels

By DAPHNE WEINER
of the Daily Barometer

Imagine burning down a library full of books that have never been read. The books may have titles like "How to Cure AIDS," or "Increasing Crop Production with Less Land."

That scenario sounds farfetched, but it is a perfect analogy for the widespread and indifferent destruction of animal and plant species, according to Mark Liverman, conservation director for the Audobon Society of Portland.

Animals and plants provide much of the raw material for many medical, agricultural and industrial applications. If little-known plant or animal species are allowed to become extinct, these businesses may lose in ways that will never be known.

From Liverman's point of view, this utilitarian or resource perspective is the least of many reasons to maintain the wide variety of living organisms and ecological structures collectively known as biodiversity.

"We are just one species of many. Who are we to say vertebrate evolution is at an end?" he asked. "We are not concerned about the marbled murrelet because it is the secret to a better carburetor, but because it is a beautiful species that has just as much right to be here as we do."

Another picture of the importance of biodiversity was drawn by Blair Csuti of the Idaho Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit. Csuti said, conservation of biodiversity means a healthy ecosystem, necessary for regulation of the global climate, maintenance of the balance of carbon dioxide and oxygen in the atmosphere, breakdown and recycling of nutrients, regulation of pest species, and even the formation of soil.

"We are strictly dependent on the living world to keep everything going for us," said Csuti. "Humans are intricately tied into the natural ecosystems whether we like it or not."

Biodiversity operates at three levels: genetic, species and ecosystem.

All levels of biodiversity are endangered today. Eric Preston, acting program manager for Habitat/Biodiversity Research at the Environmental Protection Agency in Corvallis, described two major hazards.

One is the splintering of habitat due to many uncoordinated, independent landowner decisions. As humans develop the landscape, ecosystems are continually bisected. Animal habitat becomes fragmented, constricting their population size. The species most affected by this scenario, Preston said, are either wide-ranging or highly specialized.

The lynx, which roams many miles in search of prey, is a wide-ranging species. A timely example of a highly specialized species is the northern spotted owl. Exclusively adapted to old growth forests, the owl's numbers have dwindled as the number of old growth tracts become fewer and farther between.

Even though large tracts of land are held by public agencies such as the Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management and the Fish and Wildlife Service, each agency has its own mandate and agenda. Again, the net affect is fragmentation, said Preston.

The second major threat to biodiversity is the introduction of exotic, non-native, species that compete with or displace native species that may not be as adaptable. Starlings, introduced to this country from Europe, thrive here. But their large numbers often mean less food and fewer available nesting sites for native birds. Already-rare birds may thus become rarer.

All is not yet lost. Many agencies are working hard today to conserve biodiversity. The Audobon Society, active in all 50 states, has conservation programs and wildlife sanctuaries and works to influence land-use managers and policy makers. But their most important, long-term program is an educational one, said Liverman.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is attempting to better manage lands for biodiversity through gap-analysis studies. These studies compare the geographic distribution of animal species with current land-management practices to uncover gaps in wildlife protection.

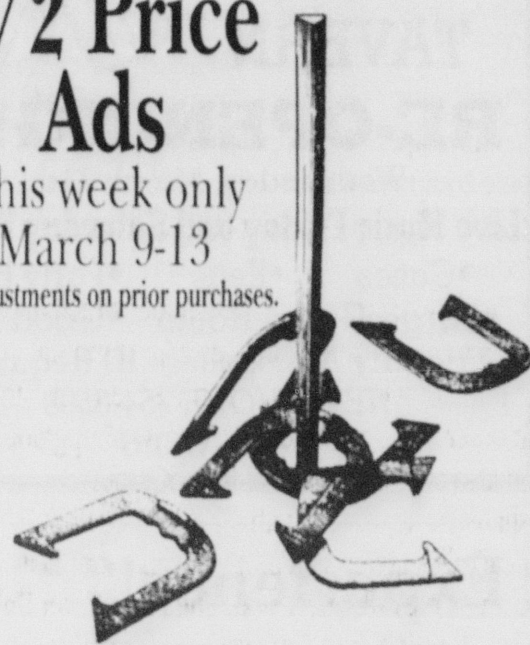
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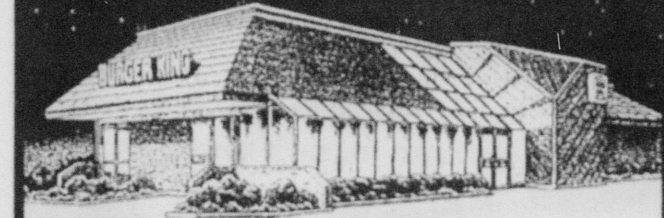
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Squ to r

By SCOTT A
of the Daily

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Squawfish hunt scheduled to resume in late spring

By SCOTT A. OLSON
of the Daily Barometer

The Columbia and Snake River squawfish will have a bounty on its head again this year through a combined effort by the Bonneville Power Administration and the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Representatives from the two agencies have targeted the squawfish as a problem because one of its main sources of food is smolts, or baby salmon.

According to a brochure by the ODF&W, the squawfish season will start May 18; anglers will be able to collect \$3 for every fish brought in that measures 11 inches or longer. Fishermen will still have to check in and out of the same checkpoint, but one new checkpoint will be added this year just below Bonneville Dam.

ODF&W project leader Dave Ward said the project is a five-year study and it will take at least three more years to determine the effects of having fewer squawfish in the rivers. He said last year's squawfish hunt produced about 160,000 reward-sized fish and the budget for this year's hunt is about \$500,000.

Oregon State University professor of fisheries and wildlife Doug Markle called the bounty a quick-fix toward solving the problem of decreased salmon runs.

"The premise has been that because we've built dams, we've made it a tougher environment for the salmon and better for the squawfish," said Markle. "The squawfish are predators waiting for them."

Markle said the bounty hunt was designed to get the public involved and let them know about the situation. He said that one positive aspect of the program is that it has opened up a whole new market for the use of the fish. The squawfish has not held any economic value in the past because it is a very bony fish.

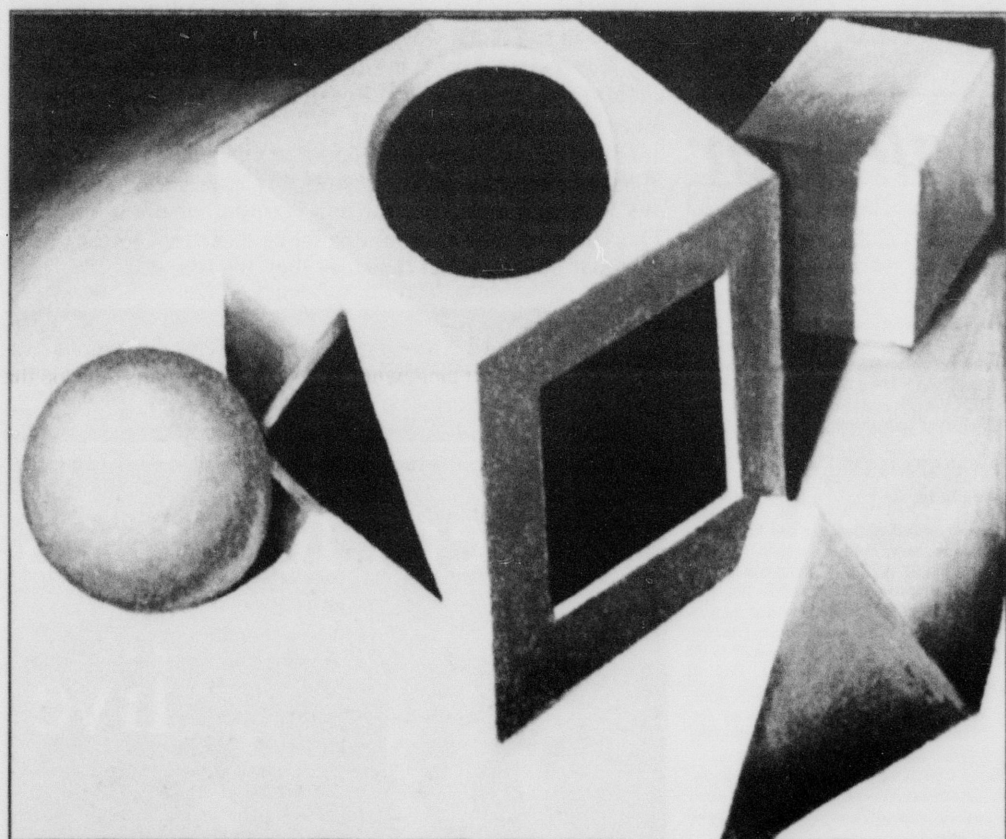
"The premise has been that because we've built dams, we've made it a tougher environment for the salmon and better for the squawfish."

—DOUG MARKLE

Agriculture and resource economics assistant professor Susan Hanna said in a press release that the fish is similar to one that is eaten in many Asian restaurants. The fish could not be used however, as it was deemed too bony.

Research assistant John Pampush, who has studied the uses of the squawfish with Hanna, said that a few new ideas have been tested recently. He said that a new deboning process that removes almost all the fish's bones is now in use. The fish is then minced and used in a kosher recipe to make gefilte fish.

Pampush said other uses for the fish are still being tested. They include using it for crab and crayfish bait as well as for fertilizer.



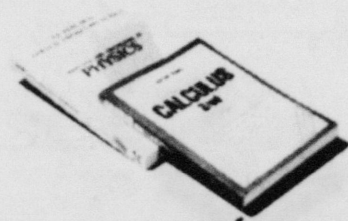
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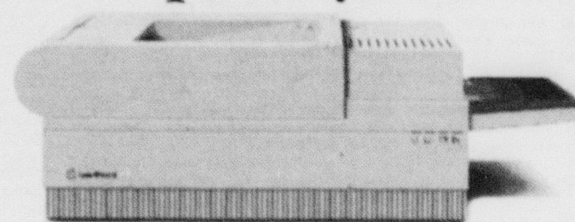
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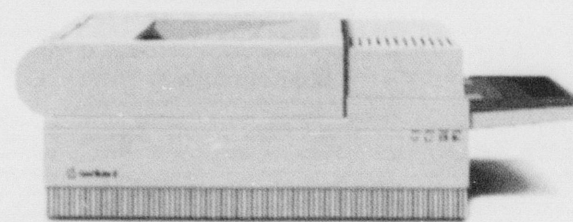
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Sports

Hard-working Mohammadi grapples to greatness

By ERIK WIENERT
of the Daily Barometer

Babak Mohammadi has a chance to become one of the greatest wrestlers ever to wear an Oregon State uniform.

At last year's NCAA championships, Mohammadi was the only true freshman place-winner, taking sixth in the 126-pound class.

Mohammadi returns to the championships this year with a great chance to improve on last year's finish, and in the process take another step toward joining Larry Bielenberg and Howard Harris as the only four-time all-Americans at Oregon State.

Mohammadi is 29-2 for the Beavers this year and currently ranked No. 3 in the nation. He started the season by winning his first seven matches before being upset by No. 5-ranked Dan Flood of Wisconsin, 7-5, in overtime at the Las Vegas Invitational tournament.

Following that loss, Mohammadi went on a tear, winning his next 22 matches, 12 by pin or technical fall. He won all his remaining matches until he squared off against No. 4-ranked Shawn Charles of Arizona State in the finals of the Pac-10 tournament, the marquee match of the meet. Charles upset Mohammadi 15-11 to end the streak and hand him a loss that he says may actually help him.

"Everybody can win, but not everybody can deal with losing," he said. "That's when you've really got to reach inside and mature. Otherwise, you try to do stupid stuff and you get down and depressed."

"My year is not over, I still have Nationals and I hope to wrestle Charles again. If I do, I hope to wrestle him much better, different," Mohammadi said. "I was not upset that I didn't win the Pac-10 title, just that I got my butt whipped. It's not the losing that bothered me, it's how I competed. I cheated myself."

Mohammadi will probably enter the NCAA National Championships, March 19-21 at Oklahoma City, as the No. 3 seed. According to OSU head coach Mark Johnson, Charles should be the No. 2 seed. If everything goes true to form, the two should again meet in the semifinals of the tournament with a chance for the winner to wrestle for the national title.

Mohammadi says that winning the title, or even becoming a two-time all-American, is not what is most important to him.

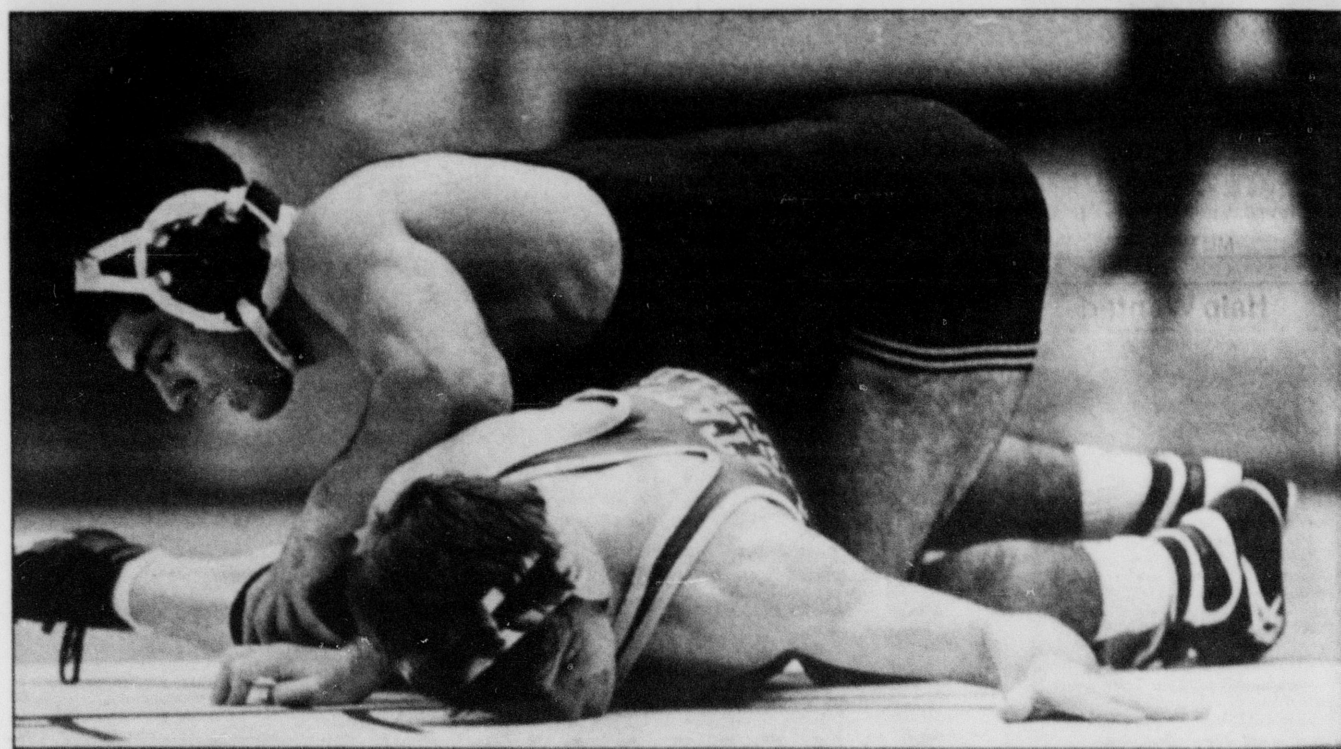
"All I want to do is wrestle good and wrestle to my ability," he said. "I don't just want to be all-American or place high; I just want to do good. There is no pressure on me now; I'm relaxed, and I just want to go out there and wrestle good."

Just how well can he do at Nationals, though?

"Babak should be in the top three at the NCAA tournament," Johnson said. "If he wrestles well, he will be in the top three."

As far as winning the tournament, though, both Mohammadi and Johnson pointed to one major obstacle, No. 1-ranked Terry Brands of Iowa.

"I think Babak is capable of beating everyone in the tourna-



OSU sophomore all-American Babak Mohammadi works over one of his 29 victims on the mat earlier this season. The nation's No. 3-ranked 126-pounder, he could loom as a contender for the national title.

ment, but I'm not sure about Brands," Johnson said. "I'd like to have the opportunity for Babak to wrestle him in the finals."

"If I wrestle good, there is no reason for me not to (win the national title), but Brands is pretty tough," Mohammadi said. "I'm not taking a back seat to him, but at the same time I'm not going to be cocky about it and say, 'Yes, I can win a national title.'"

Brands and other top wrestlers in his weight class are generally older, juniors and seniors who have redshirted a season to work on strength and skills.

Mohammadi, who moved to Salem from Iran just as he entered high school, wrestled last year straight out of North Salem High School, where he was a two-time state champion.

Not having the extra year could put Mohammadi at a slight disadvantage, but not too much, and his wrestling strengths could help him overcome that, Johnson said.

"Babak's strength is his conditioning," Johnson said. "He's relentless, what we call a goer in wrestling. He's offensive and aggressive the whole match for seven minutes. There's not too many guys in the country like that, and he's one of them."

Mohammadi agrees that his work ethic and conditioning are his strong suits.

"I don't think anybody in the country works harder than I do," he said. "Maybe a few guys work as hard, but nobody

works harder. I wrestle through the summer, and whenever we have a day off I go out and workout, not just running, I have a good workout for myself."

This summer, Mohammadi would like to return to his native Iran and wrestle with the Iranian National Team and get a head start on what he wants to do after college, wrestle internationally and possibly wrestle in the Olympics.

"I like college wrestling, and it's important, but international style is what one really dreams of wrestling," he said. "Every time I come to practice I work for a chance to wrestle in the Olympics."

"I work for Nationals too, but my goal is not to be a four-time all-American or NCAA champion, my goal is to make the Olympic team someday. If that wasn't one of my goals, I think I would have quit wrestling because for me it would be pointless."

If he doesn't go back to Iran, Mohammadi would like to go to Olympic training camps and train with Olympians, but whatever happens, he said he won't take any time off from training this summer.

"What I'm going to try to do this summer is just wrestle the whole way through summer, not even take a month off," he said. "The first tournament next year when I walk in I want to be in the best shape of any person in that tournament. I want to start strong, and keep going strong."

Blazers blow out the Bucks, 126-112

Associated Press

MILWAUKEE — Clyde Drexler scored 29 points, including 16 in the third quarter, as the Pacific Division-leading Portland Trail Blazers won their fifth in a row with a 126-112 victory over the Milwaukee Bucks on Tuesday night.

Portland, which won for the first time in Milwaukee since January 1987, took command in the first quarter and made sure in the third.

After the Bucks failed to score on each of their first three possessions, Drexler fed Terry Porter, who sank a 20-foot jump shot, and then got another assist when Jerome Kersey made a three-point play for a 5-0 lead with only 1:07 off the clock.

Danny Ainge scored 17 points and Porter had 16 for the Trail Blazers, who have the best record (44-18) in the Western Conference.

Fred Roberts had a season-high 25 points and Jeff Grayer added 22 for Milwaukee, which has lost eight of its last 10 games.

Portland got balanced scoring during a 12-4 run over the last four minutes of the first period to build a 29-18 lead as it shot 70 percent (14 of 20) for the quarter. Milwaukee, led by Roberts' 10 points, missed 16 of its first 23 shots (30 percent) as Portland

padding the lead.

The Blazers put Milwaukee further behind with an 11-2 run and led 40-20 when Kersey sank a 21-foot jump shot from the right corner with 9:09 left in the second quarter.

Drexler made five shots and added six free throws as the Trail Blazers ballooned their 56-44 halftime lead to 101-72 with 45 third-quarter points, the most the Bucks have allowed in a period this season. Porter added 10 points, including two 3-pointers, to help Portland lead by as much as 30 twice in the quarter.

"Tonight, we played the Chicago of the Western Conference," Bucks coach Frank Hamblen said after the Trail Blazers showed Milwaukee why they have the second-best overall record in the NBA behind the Bulls (51-12). Portland also is 18-12 on the road.

"It is good to get out of the box on a good note," Drexler said after resting for the entire fourth quarter. "It's what we wanted to get accomplished. We played smart, moved the ball around and made some good decisions."

Portland, which leads all Western Conference teams with a 19-6 record against the East, forced Milwaukee into shooting 45.6 percent as the Bucks missed 49 of 90 shots. The Trail Blazers made 49 of 93 shots, 52.7 percent, in the first of a four-game road trip.

OSU golf teams struggle at tourneys

MEN'S GOLF

The OSU men's golf team finished in a tie for eighth place at the 12-team Oregon Duck Invitational in Eugene on Tuesday.

The Beavers dropped a notch after firing a 313 in the final round, to finish with a three-round total of 937.

San Jose State shot a blistering 282 in the final round to clip the host Ducks for the team championship. Jeff Johnson and Birk Nelson led the Beavers with identical scores of 234, which tied them for 34th place individually.

D'arby English tied for 42nd after scoring 236 for the tournament, and 75 in the final round. Anthony Kang shot 239 and Jim Hackenberg finished at 240.

Oregon's Jeff Lyons won the individual title by carding an impressive 214.

OSU will continue its season by heading to Santa Barbara, Calif., for the Pacific Coast Intercollegiate March 26-27.

WOMEN'S GOLF

The women's golf team concluded its play at the Utah-Dixie Classic with a 15th place finish out of 18 teams Tuesday in St. George, Utah.

OSU slipped from 13th place in the final round by shooting a 352.

Washington won the tournament by nine strokes over Kansas, and Oregon finished third.

"We have no excuses," said OSU head coach Rise' Lakowski. "We have athletes that are capable of shooting better."

After a disappointing first-round score of 87, senior Kari Loberg came back to score 79 and 83 in the final two rounds. She place 41st overall with a 249 total.

Laura Myers of Kansas won the event with a 226, five strokes ahead of her nearest competitor.

The OSU women's golf team now has a month before its next tournament, the Nike Women's Classic at Trysting Tree Golf Course in Corvallis, April 10-11.

On This Date...

March 11, 1966 — The defensive-minded Beavers defeated the run-and-gun Houston Cougars 63-60 in the first round of the West Regional NCAA playoffs in Los Angeles.

Coach Paul Valenti's Beavers allowed the fewest points per game of any team in the nation during the year, giving up just 53.7 points per contest. Meanwhile, Houston, led by all-American sophomore Elvin Hayes, was the first team to average better than 100 per outing.

Rarely called upon Rick Whelan was red-hot from the outside for OSU, drilling 11 of 14 shots for 24 points. Hayes was held to 14, and just three of those came in the second half.

An intimidating force in the middle who would go on to a lengthy all-star career in the NBA, Hayes had two blocked shots but what was called for goaltending three times.

Utah beat OSU in the regional finals, keeping the underdog Beavers out of the Final Four.

McShane leaves team

Redshirt freshman forward Anne McShane left the Oregon State women's basketball squad over the weekend and withdrew from the university, said team officials.

OSU Athletic Director Dutch Baughman received a letter from McShane stating that she was voluntarily leaving the team and the university.

McShane was averaging 2.6 points and 1.6 rebounds in about 14 minutes of action per game. She played in 23 of the team's 26 contests but did not accompany the team on its final two conference road games, against California last Thursday and No. 6 Stanford Saturday.

She last played in the Beavers' 59-62 loss to Oregon, Feb. 26. McShane missed the entire 1990-91 season after undergoing reconstructive knee surgery to repair an anterior cruciate ligament torn in a pre-season intrasquad game.

McShane was recruited out of Oregon City High School where she earned numerous honors, including being named the 1990 state Gatorade player of the year and first-team all-state by the *Oregonian*.

Royals trade Gibson to the Pittsburgh Pirates

By ED GOLDEN

Associated Press Writer

WINTER HAVEN, Fla. — Disgruntled outfielder Kirk Gibson was traded by the Kansas City Royals to the Pittsburgh Pirates today for left-hander Neal Heaton.

Gibson, upset over his planned role as a backup player, will return to the National League after just one season with the Royals. He hit .236 last year with 16 home runs and 55 RBIs.

"I have mixed emotions," Gibson said. "It's really too soon to speak."

Gibson said he wasn't happy with the way his stay in Kansas City turned out. "It was disappointing," he said. "I really like the area. I like living in the area."

With the acquisition of Kevin McReynolds and Keith Miller, Gibson's playing time was going to decrease this season.

"He was going to back up, and he didn't want to back up," manager Hal McRae.

Gibson joined Kansas City after three seasons with the Los Angeles Dodgers. He was the National League's Most Valuable Player in 1988 and also hit a dramatic game-winning homer off

Oakland's Dennis Eckersley in Game 1 of the World Series.

Gibson spent his first eight seasons with the Detroit Tigers, helping them to win the 1984 World Series. He has a career batting average of .269 with 208 home runs.

Gibson has hit 20 or more homers in five of the last eight seasons.

Now he'll be going to a team that needs outfielder power. Bobby Bonilla left the Pirates in the off-season to sign with the New York Mets, and Andy Van Slyke returned to Pittsburgh to have his back examined today.

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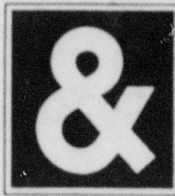
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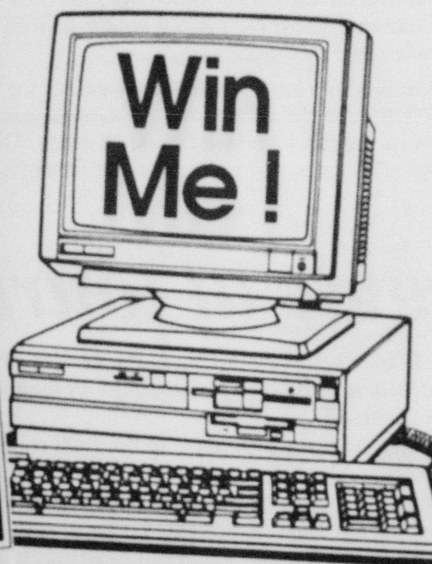
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Hip surgery might sideline Bo for good

Associated Press

SARASOTA, Fla. — Bo Jackson, the two-sport star hobbled for more than a year by a disabling hip injury, decided Tuesday to have hip replacement surgery.

Jackson, 29, said he planned to go home to his family before the surgery is performed later this summer. He said he realized it could mean the end of his athletic career.

"Realistically, yesterday could've been my last at-bat in the major leagues," Jackson said. "I know that."

Jackson, who became a national hero by starring as a running back and as an outfielder, hurt his left hip playing football for the Los Angeles Raiders in a playoff game on Jan. 13, 1991.

After a rehabilitation program, he came back for the final month of the 1991 baseball season and hit .225 with three homers and 14 RBIs in 71 at-bats. But the injury only got worse this spring and he couldn't run during the three exhibition games he played.

"My main objective is to get rid of the nagging pain and get rid of the limp," Jackson said. "I feel like myself, except for running. And if you can't run, you can't play."

Jackson said the medical options explained to him ranged from arthroscopic surgery to hip replacement and said he favored the most extreme measure.

"That's probably what they have to do, but I don't know what's going on in the doctors' heads," Jackson said. "If there's going to be someone to come back and perform on the professional level after a hip replacement, it'll be me. If I do something like that, I'd want to do it with the White Sox."

White Sox owner Jerry Reinsdorf signed Jackson to an incentive-laden contract April 3, 16 days after the outfielder was released from a one-year, \$2,375,000 deal with the Kansas City Royals.

Reinsdorf said doctors have told him Jackson may play again, but said "the odds are long."

"It's in the hands of a higher authority," Reinsdorf said. Although Jackson was 4-for-7 this spring, his limp was worse than at the end of last year, despite an off-season rehabilitation program with White Sox trainer Herm Schneider. The injury caused Jackson to lose all cartilage between the hip socket and femur, leaving a one-inch gap.

"It's gone backward," White Sox general manager Ron Schueler said. "What's amazing is, he's made so many adjustments that his swing has gotten better in the past year."

"If it were anybody else, his future would be bleak. He refuses to say no. He's a positive person."

"Over the last four months, he's covered up the pain, but he's gone through hell. As long as Bo's positive, I'm going to stay positive."

After spending the offseason in Chicago, Jackson's hip became worse in Florida's heat and humidity.

"After the second week, I wasn't able to shake the stiffness," he said.

Jackson said the injury changed his outlook on life. "I got myself prepared for this," Jackson said. "This injury has opened up my eyes a whole lot."

"Before, I took a lot of things for granted. Simple, everyday things, I've learned how to do and get great appreciation."

"I have to think about everything I have to do, getting in and out of my truck, going down stairs, going to the bathroom in the morning. It was the Lord's way of telling me that I was taking too much for granted. I've accepted that."

Jackson, who was in the fourth season of a \$7.4 million, five-year contract with the Raiders, was hurt when linebacker Kevin Walker of the Cincinnati Bengals tackled him from behind in the playoff game.

"If someone out there can play two sports, I'd say more power to them," Jackson said Tuesday. "I have no regrets since I left high school. I'm thankful the Lord gave me the ability to play both sports. Not to be conceited, but I think I've done a good job."

Jackson became the first NFL player to rush for two touchdowns of 90 or more yards in a career. He would begin his football seasons shortly after Kansas City completed its season.

During four full seasons with the Royals, Jackson hit .250 with 109 homers and 313 RBIs and made one trip to the All-Star game, hitting a leadoff homer in 1989.

"It's a shame," White Sox catcher Carlton Fisk said. "It's tough to see that talent, that person, not able to do the things he's capable of doing. He never realized his talent in either game. He barely touched it."

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