

## Legislators set one-year higher education budget

By CATHY SEAL  
Of The Barometer

It was a long night Saturday for Oregon legislators.

When they finally adjourned their record 203-day session at 6:30 a.m. Sunday, there were probably more long faces than sighs of relief.

Senate Education Committee Chairman Clifford Trow's was one of them.

Reacting to the \$290.8 million budget approved for higher education and general services, the Corvallis Democrat said, "I think it's not so bad that it would create financial exigency (near bankruptcy) ... but to say that it won't hurt is another thing.

"Some programs, services and individuals will be affected," he said.

After being batted between House and Senate, the higher education general portion of the state's 1981-83 budget emerged trimmed nearly \$16 million below Gov. Victor Atiyeh's proposed \$306.4 million — a level termed "sad" by Oregon State Board of Higher Education Chancellor Roy Lieuallen.

"Higher education originally requested \$354

million to keep the base budget at the same level as last year," said Allan Mathany, OSU Office of Budgets director.

"What these budget cuts mean is that costs have increased, but there's not enough money to cover them," he added.

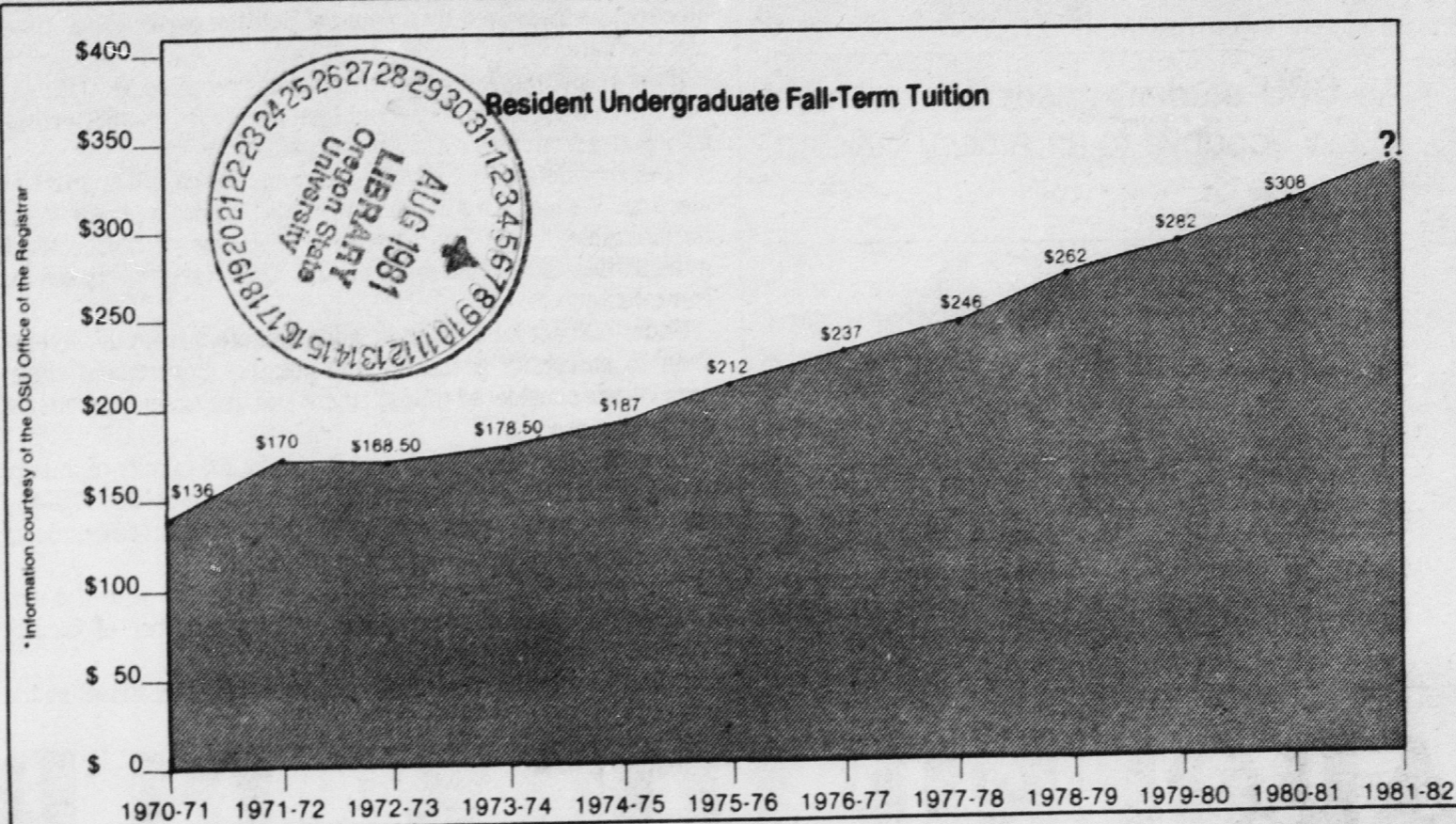
"It's certainly not as bad as it could have been," Lieuallen said. "But let that in no way imply that I am optimistic about it."

Lieuallen indicated that he is pessimistic about the approved budget for the state's eight higher education institutions because it only accounts for the first year of the next biennium.

"We have only the budget for one year (1981-82)," he said. "This is the first year legislators have done so, and it's only in higher education."

To determine the 1982-83 budget, "we'll have to go through a special legislative session or an emergency board meeting," said Lieuallen.

Effects of the approved higher education budget will vary at each Oregon college and university, he said.



OSBHE members are meeting Friday at Portland State University to discuss the budget and next fall's tuition level, which, according to Lieuallen, is expected at OSU to be an 18- to 19-percent increase from last year's \$308 per term for resident undergraduates.

"A lot of what was done to have increased revenues for

higher education was in increased tuition," said OSU President Robert MacVicar, who will meet Thursday to discuss specific budget problems with OSBHE members and other Oregon college and university administrators.

"I'm not pleased by the way it came out," MacVicar said of the one-year higher

education budget. "In the first year, the feeling was that they could get by. But the second year is more of a question mark."

That is when OSU administrators will be faced with not only tightening budgets, but program cuts, he said.

OSU budgets already slashed by the recent legislative action include the

\$194,000 women's general fund in intercollegiate athletics, \$96,000 in enrollment funds, and money for public service activities such as technical advising in the School of Veterinary Medicine, Mathany listed.

Friday's meeting will set the specifics. And in MacVicar's words, "we'll just have to muddle through."



Photo by Karen Johannes

Dianna MacArthur, five, quenches a summer thirst at a Corvallis water fountain while her brother Bill, three, looks on. The water, however, may not be as pure as it tastes.

## Two OSU researchers find. . . It's the water and a lot more

Results surprise health officials

By GRACE MUNCIE  
Of The Barometer

Oregon's drinking water poses a substantial public health hazard because of its unacceptable content of waterborne diseases, according to a study prepared by OSU researchers.

This was the conclusion of an Oregon Public Health Association report entitled "An Exploratory Study of Waterborne Disease Outbreaks in Oregon," conducted by William Anderman, OSU assistant professor of health, and Thomas Weller, post-baccalaureate student in environmental health.

Waterborne diseases are transmitted by water usually contaminated by man or animal fecal material, said an official of the Environmental

Health Division of Benton County.

The report was done at the request of the 1979 Oregon State Legislature and was sponsored by a grant from the Oregon Public Health Association.

The purpose of the study was to document the incidence of diseases transmitted in drinking water in six counties in Oregon, Anderman said.

The counties selected were Benton, Linn, Lincoln, Lane, Clackamas and Wasco-Sherman Health Department jurisdictions.

The findings were not what the Oregon Public Health Association expected, said Anderman.

### The EPA and Your Water

"The study pointed out that Oregon doesn't have its act together in water safety. I'm not talking about big companies, but smaller systems,"

he said.

According to the findings of the five-county study, 55 of 188 (29 percent) water specimens had waterborne contaminants in them.

Oregon now ranks sixth in the nation for waterborne disease and has three times the national average for outbreaks.

Oregon is one of only two states that gave the responsibility for water quality to the Environmental Protection Agency when the Safe Drinking Water Act was instituted in 1974.

"Since then, water quality has deteriorated through the years because of lack of effective surveillance and monitoring and the lack of statewide policy," said Anderman.

The EPA doesn't have enough people to carry on an effective water quality program, he said.

(See "WATER," page 5)

## Inside this issue

Ralph Miller held a basketball camp this past week. Look at page 11 for the sweaty results and hard work.



An OSU student heads a movement to say goodbye to an Albany building. See page 3.

Summer school students offer opinions on this term. See page 6.

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# Faculty approve bargaining unit vote

By LINDA DAVISON  
Of The Barometer

Over 750 petition cards have been signed by faculty members, indicating their interest in a fall election on whether to organize a collective bargaining unit at OSU.

These petition cards have been sent to the state Employee Relations Board in Salem where they are undergoing a screening process to determine eligibility of faculty submitting them.

Thirty percent of the faculty must be in favor of having an election, as measured by a count of petition cards, to set a fall election date.

If the proper number of petition cards is received, OSU faculty will have an election. They will then decide, by faculty vote, if they desire forming a collective bargaining unit.

"I'm confident the Employee Relations Board will approve an election. We took care not to send cards to those we knew would be ineligible," said Les Strickler, professor of business administration and chairman of the OSU faculty organizing committee.

Under current labor rulings, administrators from the level of dean to university president and possibly department chairpersons are considered management and are excluded from the petitioning process.

There are currently between 1,800 and 2,200 faculty members at OSU. The OPEU committee had hoped to get between 700 and 800 petition cards turned in to insure the 30 percent respondents needed to set an election date for fall term.

"The organizing committee is super delighted with the outcome in the signature campaign and the number of faculty members that signed," said Strickler.

The most interest, based on card sign-ups, was shown in the

School of Business with 73 percent, School of Education with 60 percent and the College of Liberal Arts with 59 percent.

The School of Agriculture, traditionally opposed to forming a collective bargaining unit, had a 31 percent sign-up, Strickler said.

A lower percentage of sign-ups was also recorded for pharmacy, veterinary medicine and engineering. "Schools requiring licensed professions also generally frown on collective bargaining," he said.

One of the reasons why OSU faculty have been considering forming a union, according to Strickler, is so they will have more bargaining power when negotiating salaries.

With the current tax package just approved by the legislature, OSU faculty's best hope is for a 3 to 6 percent salary increase, according to Strickler.

Some faculty members believe, according to Strickler, that a "good fairy" position will eventually pay off — that if faculty waits long enough, the financial raises will come.

"In the 26 years I have been at OSU, I have seen a 20 percent pay raise," he said.

"Other faculty believes that a paid lobbyist is the way to go," Strickler said.

The Association of Oregon Faculty, in existence at OSU 3 to 4 years, hires lobbyists to monitor legislation affecting the faculty.

These lobbyists meet with campus representatives on pending legislation, seek a position the faculty wants to take and carries that to the legislature.

"I think we will have a statewide system of collective bargaining," Strickler said.

(See "BARGAINING UNIT," page 9)

# AROUND THE WORLD

## Experts find coal alternative

By TOM DEJARDIN  
Of The Interlink Press Service

NEW YORK (IPS) — While many U.S. energy experts single out coal as this country's most strategic energy resource, economic and environmental concerns delay its otherwise promising future.

Energy analysts here believe coal holds the key to lessening U.S. dependence on imported oil.

High oil prices prompted recognition of the energy potential of coal, available in abundant supplies in the United States, with nearly 25 percent of the world's coal reserves here. Oil now costs nearly four times more than an energy equivalent of coal.

Since 1974, the U.S. government has publicly committed itself to proposals of doubling coal production. But these goals have been continually unfulfilled, despite estimates that the demand for U.S. coal exports will double by 1990.

One of the most pressing problems facing the coal industry is to persuade electric utilities and other industries to switch from oil to coal. Properly prepared coal-water mixtures (containing roughly 70 percent coal) can be handled like oil and can be made to burn in existing boilers without first removing the water.

So far, however, fewer than half of the 60 generating plants that the U.S. Department of Energy urged to convert have actually done so. Conversion is costly and most utilities maintain that, without federal subsidies, they cannot afford it.

Coal company officials argue that environmental laws and regulations form one of the main obstacles to more coal burning in the United States.

Regulations require new coal-fired plants to be outfitted with "scrubbing" units to remove pollutants from stack gases. Although the price of these fume-cleaning scrubbers is high, it is

less than oil's, even including the costs of protecting air quality.

Critics have long argued about the high levels of carbon dioxide and sulfuric acid released through heavy coal use. Studies indicate that health hazards, including the phenomenon known as acid rain, result where coal is heavily used, such as in the Northeast and Midwest.

A serious debate exists between industry officials and environmentalists over existing coal-fired plants. Almost half of the United States' electric power supply starts with coal burning under a boiler.

The debate centers on whether existing plants will be forced to install scrubbers, which coal company representatives say will cost many hundreds of dollars.

But environmentalists argue that the billions of particles of dust emitted when coal is used result in much higher costs, not only for vegetation and crops, but for the human beings who must breathe them every day.

Further, much of the coal mined in the United States is strip mined, a process where large earth-moving machines scraped off several feet of topsoil, extract the coal beneath and replace the soil, at considerable expense to the environment.

As for the work force involved, coal mining is one of the most dangerous ways to earn a living in the United States. First, the average coal miner faces the prospect of the dread "black lung" disease at an early age. Black lung results when miners breathe the coal dust-filled air in mine shafts for so long that their lungs become choked with the substance.

Second, scores of miners have died over the years when coal mine shafts have collapsed on their heads. Since the 1930s, the United Mine Workers Union has pressured coal mine operators to invest in a more safe work environment. But the improvements have been slow in coming. Company officials argued that the "costs" were too high.

Carl Bagge, president of the National Coal Association, said, "If we lose the debate and get ratcheted" by the Environmental Protection Agency "on scrubbers at existing coal-burning plants, you can kiss off coal.

## Zuleta looks for resumed tenth session

By ASMA BEN HAMIDA  
Of The Interlink Press Service

GENEVA, Switzerland (IPS) — Roberto Zuleta, Secretary-General of the Law of the Sea Conference, is optimistic about the prospects for the resumed tenth session, which opened here Monday.

At a press conference in Geneva, Zuleta said he and United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim are convinced that all governments will inevitably come to the conclusion that there is no alternative to an internationally accepted treaty dealing with all ocean matters.

But he added that the United States is likely to explain its concerns over the proposed

document at the session.

Zuleta did not disclose any specific details of the upcoming U.S. position at this second part of the tenth session of the conference. He said, however, that the U.S. delegation will play "a very different role in Geneva," referring to the first part of the session, held in March in New York.

"How positive and how forthcoming this role will be only the U.S. delegation can reveal," Zuleta said.

At the March session, the American delegation said that it would not be ready to finalize the draft convention until the Reagan administration reviewed the entire question.

"In the absence of such a treaty, we will all face real chaos," he said.

On the delay in finalizing the text, Zuleta suggested that the conference was in a state of "technological overhaul."

## S.A. troops invade southern Angola

LUANDA (IPS) — The Angolan Ministry of Defense reiterated that South African troops had invaded southern Angola and occupied the province of Kunene.

South Africa denied the charge, originally made by Angola in a communique on Wednesday. However, the Angolan government said that after battles that claimed many lives, South African armored units, aircraft and helicopters had remained on Angolan soil.

The defense ministry said nine attacks had been made against Angola by South African aircraft during the month of June, with Kunene being the main target. The state, known for its apartheid policy, had also intensified its reconnaissance activity over Angola during the same period, officials said, with 175 flights reported over the country.

In its denial, South Africa said the Angolan charge was designed to place a

cloud over the meeting of the "contact group" on Namibia in Paris.

The two-day meeting of the five Western countries who compose the group (the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, France and West Germany) ended at the French foreign ministry. The talks, a follow-up to discussions held earlier this month during the Ottawa summit of industrialized countries, centered on finding a way out of the deadlock over the future of Namibia, which South Africa is occupying despite objections from the United Nations and the entire international community.

Reports out of the meeting said the contact group representatives worked out the framework of a report which will be submitted to the meeting of foreign ministers from the five countries scheduled to take place in September during the opening of the U.N. General Assembly session.

# Group pays respects to historic building



Photo by Sandy Starcher

Eric Shea (above) joined 100's of others in a wake Thursday, protesting the demolition of the historical Burggraf Building in Albany. The building, (right) constructed by Charles Burggraf in 1910 and used as his office for a time, will be torn down this week to make room for a parking lot. Protestors were joined by the Albany mayor in singing songs, carrying signs and listening to speeches during the farewell ceremony, July 27.

By SCOTT BRADLEY  
Of The Barometer

In Albany, a two-story glass and brick building stands, built in 1910 and housing the offices of Charles Burggraf, one of Oregon's leading architects of the 1900s.

Decades later, with its paint peeled and a window broken — the Burggraf building's facade reflects years of changing tenants.

Fading signs in the painted brick are visible. And, to by-passers, so is this structure's historical link with a forgotten era.

But soon this building's historical past will be ended. Within days, the building is set to fall to a wrecker's ball, making room for a parking lot.

When members of Friends of Historic Albany said they first learned that the building

was to be torn down, they planned to fight the proposed demolition.

An OSU graduate student and chairman of the citizen's group — Rick Blasquez — led the battle, which ended in a wake for the building July 30.

Blasquez said the group wanted to bring attention to the historic value of the downtown area, and to possibly save the Burggraf.

The wake was held "to say good-bye to the Burggraf and to inform the public of Burggraf's contribution to the Northwest, particularly Oregon," he said.

Nearly 100 people gathered at the farewell ceremony, listening to a song describing the buildings' plight set to the tune of Joni Mitchell's "Big Yellow Taxi." They also heard speeches by Blasquez, Albany Mayor Donald Brudvig and

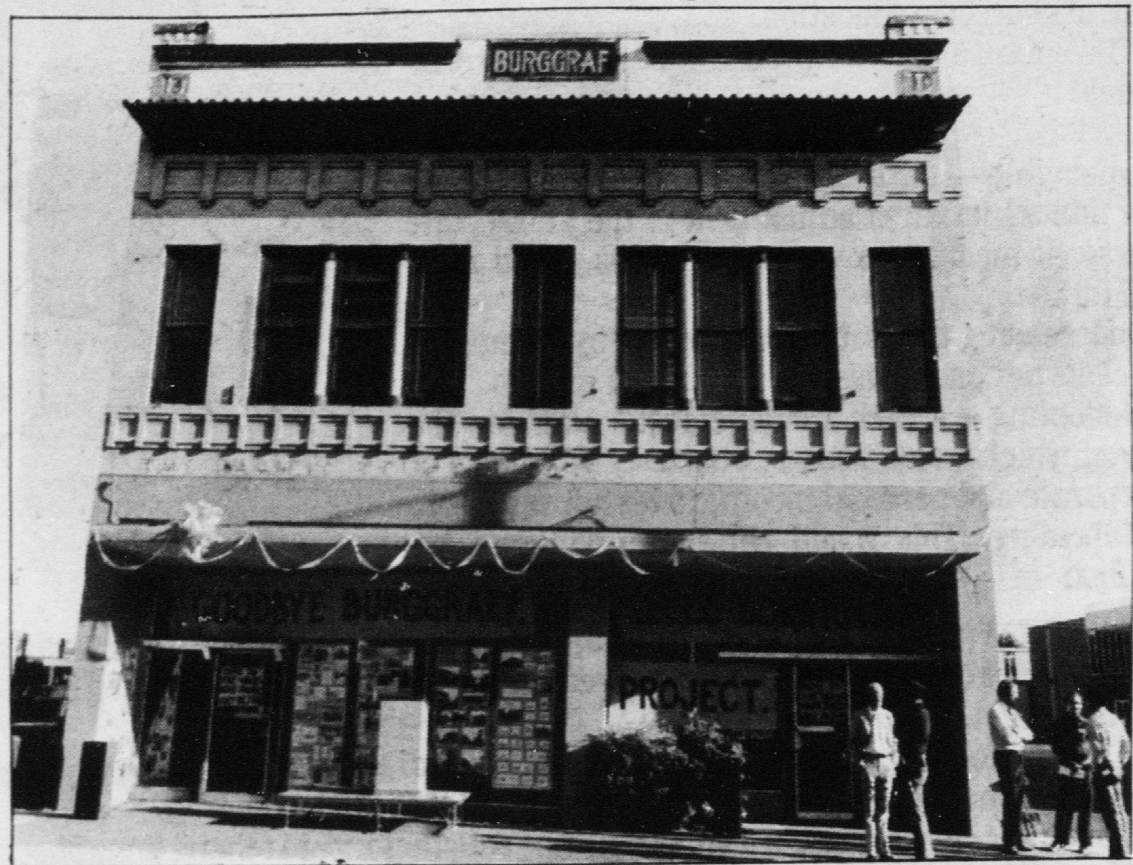
Dave Powers of the Oregon Historical Preservation Society.

The architect of the Burggraf building is credited with some 40 historic structures in Oregon, mostly schools and public buildings, said Blasquez. Burggraf designed both Agriculture and Waldo Halls at OSU.

Prior to the wake, the Albany mayor formed a task force of local merchants and financial institution administrators concerned about restoration efforts in the downtown area, and particularly problems like the Burggraf building, said Blasquez.

But the task force came too late, he said.

According to Blasquez, the only building that bore Burggraf's name is now history.



# Researcher uncovers advantages to field burning

By DONNA STROBEL  
Of the Barometer

From late July through mid-September increased haze and plumes of smoke can be seen in the sky as farmers in Linn, Benton and Marion counties burn their fields.

Harold Youngberg, OSU Extension agronomist, said field burning was first introduced as a means for preventing disease to farmer's crops.

In addition it is a way for farmers to dispose of residue from the harvest of fields that haven't been plowed for four or five years and also provides for weed and insect control, added Youngberg.

"The combination of all of these benefits is what makes field burning an essential practice to seed production in Oregon," said Youngberg.

Youngberg, along with David Chilcote, OSU professor of crop science, have been involved in a study of alter-

natives to field burning for a number of years.

Initially, they worked jointly with engineers in evaluating machine burning with specially designed machines that would minimize smoke, said

Youngberg. "They proved to be successful from the agronomic standpoint, but there were several engineering and economic problems that could not be overcome," said Youngberg.

Currently, Youngberg and

Chilcote are in the third year of a five year study working with the Department of Environmental Quality to evaluate the alternative of non-thermal techniques, which is the process of close-clipping and vacuuming of the

fields to remove stubble.

"At this point we find it effective on some types of grass but it is an expensive operation which creates a considerable amount of dust, which in itself could present a pollution problem," said Youngberg. The DEQ is currently monitoring the machines to assess the severity of the dust pollution he said.

Youngberg explained that from the economic standpoint this clipping and vacuuming costing about \$50 an acre compared to \$6 an acre in burning the fields.

"That's nine times the cost of field burning and the profit margin on many of these crops can't support the cost of this operation," said Youngberg.

Research is currently being done as to the possibility of burning every other year or every third year as another option, said Youngberg.

He said they are trying to

determine what the losses would be with this practice.

"We are finding that the losses are increased with time and that burning every other year would be less damaging to the crop than every third year."

## Cigarette ignites Wah-Chang fire

By SANDY STARCHER  
Of The Barometer

A smoldering cigarette butt has been determined by the Albany Fire Marshall to be the cause of a gas explosion which started a fire at the Teledyne Wah Chang rare metals plant in Albany July 27.

The fire occurred in the central maintenance area, located in the rear of the plant, said Jim Barrett, director of public relations for Wah Chang.

(see "WAH-CHANG," page 6)



Photo by Sandy Starcher

Field burning on Slacks ranch in Monmouth, kills weeds and excess seeds which enables grass to grow better next year.

## Haste, waste dominate session

The decisions made during the Oregon Legislature's longest session in history — which ended Sunday morning — have elicited the expected mixed feelings from both political parties.

But most legislative onlookers can agree on one point: legislators procrastinated until the last possible meeting, attempting to hastily push through their individual proposals.

Our legislators should have learned by now that they are not immune to the old adage "Haste makes Waste."

And in the eye's of some, waste they have made.

Not only have they stretched this session to an extreme — reaching 203 days, 23 more than the past record in 1973 — but they worked at a feverish pace late into the night Saturday to complete the 1981 tax package.

The result is unrecognizable to most ardent supporters of the original package, who have since refused to be named on the bill as sponsors.

The rushed package would raise \$167 million in new state revenue during the 1981-83 biennium. But these millions are much less than the \$245 million proposed by the governor, the \$197 million suggested by the Senate, and even the \$170 million proposed by the House.

And this reduction in revenue will especially be felt, of course, in education.

Revenue raisers adopted by the legislature include:

- delaying — for two years — the 1979 law calling for annual inflation adjustment in the \$1,000 state personal income tax exemption. This would raise \$77 million.

- increasing the state cigarette tax by 7 cents, to 16 cents per pack. This would raise \$41 million.

- adopting a "cash management" plan for the state, which would include quarterly payments of corporate and personal income taxes not subject to withholding. This would raise an additional \$35 million.

These are just a sampling of what was finally accomplished by legislators this session. And for the first time in Oregon history, only the first year of the biennium was approved for the higher education portion of the budget.

Funding for the second year must await a special legislative session or emergency board meeting. We can only hope that, too, will not be delayed into a last-ditch compromise.

To some, this biennium's package may be satisfactory; to others, it is abhorrent.

For OSU, the budget decisions are still to be made this Friday by members of the Oregon State Board of Higher Education.

Whatever the outcome for this institution, one can be sure that it was not aided by the sloppy politicking practiced this session by most of our legislators.

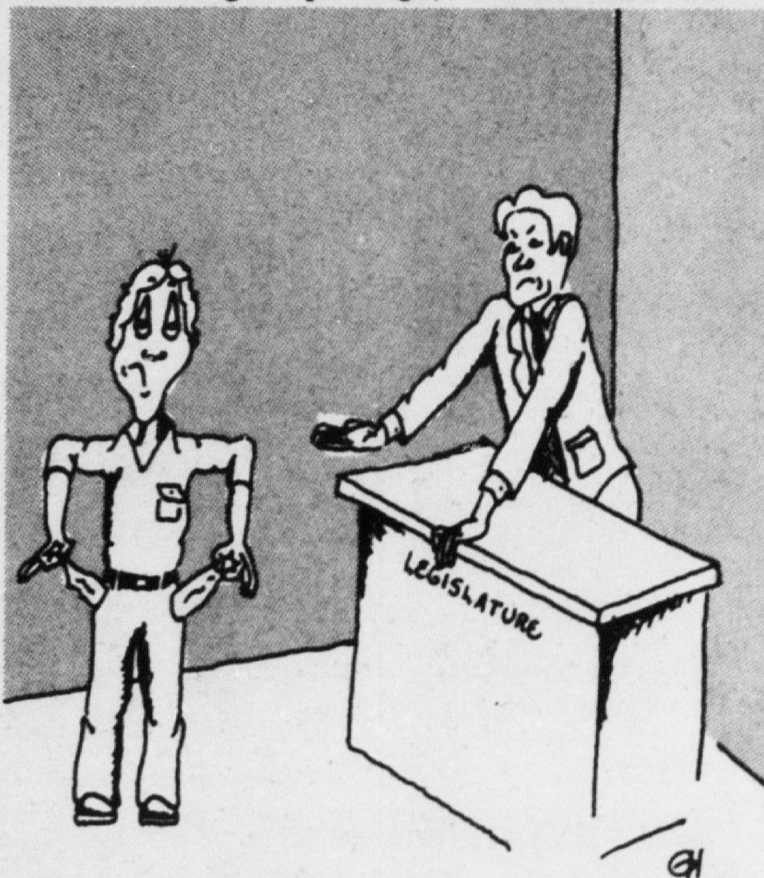
As some lawmakers quoted Sir Winston Churchill, "Never have so few worked so long and spent so much time and done so little." (TN).

## Smokey The Bear Still has right idea

When many of us were toddlers, we knew that when summer came so would Smokey Bear and his forceful plea for fire prevention.

And traveling the highways on vacation brought the game of "What color will the fire hazard warning read today?"

Although we may have outgrown the modes, the message is still clear: fires are no fun to play around with.



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Just look at the damage a casually tossed cigarette butt caused when it ignited gas at the Teledyne Wah Chang Corp. — \$15,000.

To help reduce such unforeseen but common incidents, Corvallis Fire Department Chief Rich Davis offered the following suggestions:

- Check ash trays and furniture for hot or burning items that may remain after a party.

- Especially in older apartments and homes, make sure outlets are not overloaded with extension cords, fans, air conditioners and other appliances. Most electrical outlets carry 15 amps.

- Place barbecues away from buildings where paint or wooden siding can be ignited, and don't build reaching fires in barbecues on decks.

- After dousing with water, dispose of used charcoal briquettes in metal containers, not in compost piles that will easily ignite.

Some fires may not be preventable, but by following these guidelines at least each person can make his/her home read opposite the red of a high-risk area. (CS)

From the Seal's mouth

## A royal guffaw

When I flipped on the car radio at 5 a.m. last Wednesday, my mouth switched from a royal yawn to royal lockjaw.

A KGW-radio announcer was out in a downtown Portland Mall asking people if they had gotten up to view the live television broadcast of the Prince Charles/Lady Diana wedding.

I wouldn't even get up at 4 a.m. for my own wedding.

To the chagrin of the early-morning jogger who smiled at me as I waited for the light to change, my facial expression turned to royal disgust when the first interviewee began to speak:

"Oh, my heavens! I wouldn't have missed it for the world," began a breathless woman. "And, can you imagine ... a 25-foot train? It was simply gorgeous."

That couldn't be a typical reply, I rationalized, pulling into a parking space.

I was about to pull the keys from the ignition when another voice piped in, "It was great, worth getting up for." This time the sound was distinctly that of a man.

Without hesitation, I clicked off the volume and went in to work.

The room was buzzing. Men and women were exchanging quips about flowers and silk,



By Cathy Seal

and the do's and don'ts of reception etiquette.

I had to be wrong. Maybe the boss's daughter had finally decided to quell the gossip and make it legal.

Not quite.

It was "The Royal Wedding" everyone was talking about, and all I could think about was telling them to give it the royal flush.

But I didn't want to spoil the festivity. Only a few hours more and I'd be home where I could rid myself of the horror in a good science fiction novel and some mellow music.

I was muttering something about my favorite rocking chair when I next emerged into the living room to find my two intelligent, ERA-supporting roommates sitting there in a dazed stupor.

All was quiet, except for the hum of the television as the screen grayed between commercials. It must be time for MASH, I surmised.

When the picture resumed, I heard not the familiar theme song but an organ solo my friends have slowly been strolling to for the past three summers: the wedding march.

"But you guys, Charles isn't even a King yet! Princes can't do anything," I pleaded, hoping for a gleam of sympathy.

No such luck.

"Why would any leader allow spending millions of dollars on a wedding when there is so much unemployment in the economy?" I tried again. "Not even the Olympics get that much network coverage."

The only response I received was the following exchange:

"Oh, look at what she's wearing."

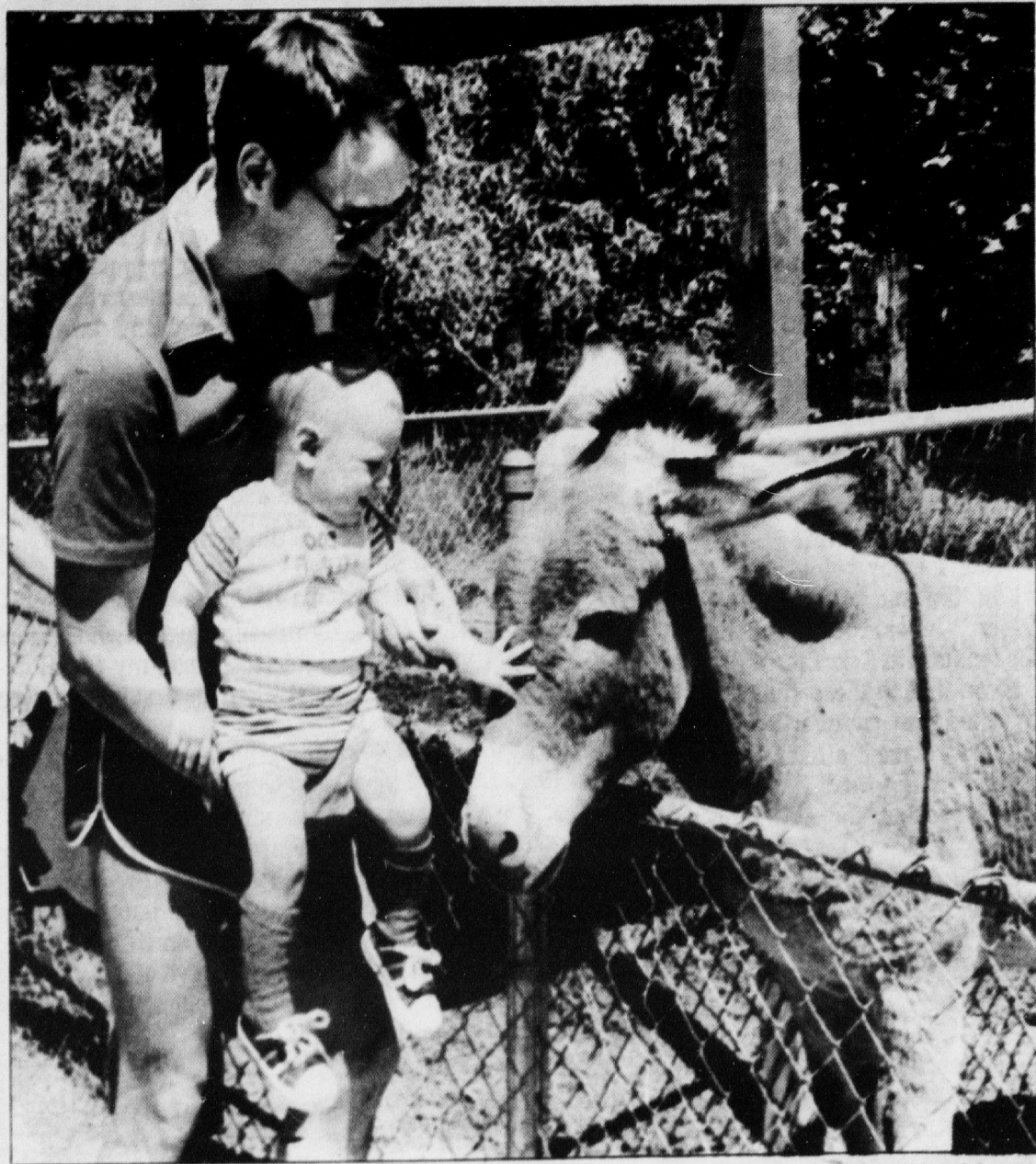
"Ha. Look who they seated next to the Iceland president."

I knew it was hopeless when even my attempt to shock them away with a defamatory remark about Lady Diana's purity didn't work.

When I retired for the night, the two still sat there, staring.

By then I had the vows memorized complete with who messed up which line. I could predict whether the next person to be interviewed would be the prince's first shoeshine boy or the princess's 84-year-old mother's aunt's uncle's nephew's grocery bagger.

I gave up fighting it when on Sunday morning, a pull-out section on the royal couple fell out of my Oregonian. It made a good substitute for the comics.



### Donkey Love

Jay Seitz and his son Jeremy make friends with a donkey at the Touch and Love Center in Avery Park. The center, a mini-zoo, allows children to pet animals. It ran from July 18 to Aug. 2.

Photo by Karen Johannes

### WATER, cont. from page 1

"The only time it is done is when a community assumes responsibility."

#### "Lack of Surveillance"

According to the report, the EPA does require regular monitoring of water supplies, but some systems do not comply with required sampling procedures.

This leaves the entire source, storage, transmission, treatment and distribution without any surveillance or monitoring, the report stated.

This lack of surveillance increases the risk of pollution of Oregon's drinking water supply system. In fact, many suspected contamination episodes are not investigated because of lack of personnel, the report said.

Weller collected data, compiled statistical data and interviewed local health officials from the six counties for the years 1975 to 1980. The research was carried out from September 1980 to April 1981.

Anderman said there was a major problem in collecting data because no uniform reporting system was utilized and no follow-up of drinking water-related illnesses was conducted.

The implications of this study are far reaching, he said. "If we found this number

in six counties in Oregon, how big a problem is it state wide? We've only scratched the surface."

The House Ways and Means committee recommended a \$400,000 budget for a water quality program that would employ 20 people to conduct water safety tests.

#### "Don't Drink the Water"?

The OPHA report on waterborne illness outbreaks in Oregon concludes with this statement:

"The people of Oregon, as well as tourists visiting this state, have a right to expect that the water supplied to them by a public utility is not harmful to their health. The state cannot afford to have epidemics of waterborne disease. Such epidemics are an anachronism which can only cause embarrassment to state officials and reluctance among potential visitors to Oregon."

"As public health officials, we frequently advise visitors to foreign countries not to drink the tap water. It will be a sad day indeed if the advice given by health officials in other states is "VISIT OREGON IF YOU WISH, BUT DON'T DRINK THE WATER."

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## MacVicar discusses 1982 program plans

By **BILL BONEY**  
Of The Barometer

OSU President Robert MacVicar met with members of the faculty senate last Wednesday to discuss program planning for the school year beginning June 1982.

The group discussed the criteria to use when making decisions concerning keeping or dropping academic programs at OSU, MacVicar said.

"The financial problems we face are substantial and require a continuing consultation process with the faculty," he said.

Faculty senate members at the meeting presented four factors they think should be used in the decision-making process, MacVicar said.

•First, the effect a par-

ticular program cut will have on the overall quality of education offered at OSU

•Second, the importance of the program to the entire school

•Third, the societal need and student demand for the program and

•Fourth, whether the same program is offered at another state institution.

"They're (faculty senate) serious and anxious to be involved in the process," MacVicar said. "Tentative decisions about this institution will have to be made in the next one-and-a-half months."

He explained that the plan will be passed on to the Oregon State Board of Higher Education, where it will be considered along with program plans from the other Oregon state institutions.

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Memorial Union Bldg. — Oregon State University Campus

# Students find summer term 'enjoyable'

By LINDA DAVISON  
Of The Barometer

Perhaps it was the sunny weather July 30, or the fact that it was the last school day for the week and fast approaching the end of the term.

But when The Summer Barometer asked various students their opinions on summer school at OSU, most said they were enjoying it.

"I love it!" said Corvallis-born Alison Thomas, junior in elementary education.

"Classes are small and more personalized and I think

the curriculum in the education department is good," she said, resuming her sign language drills while sitting in the Memorial Union quad.

Dawn Cleary, junior in accounting, also said she enjoys smaller classes and a casual summer atmosphere. "I'm working full-time at OSU and only taking four units this summer. I'm more relaxed now than during the rest of the year," she said.

"This is a pleasant time to be going to school — the weather is so nice," said Anne

Shafer, senior in horticulture. Shafer — who happened to be lounging on a campus lawn — agreed summer term was more "laid back." She added that more activities are offered to enjoy.

"It's been like a vacation," she said. "Oh yes, the food in the quad has been great this summer!"

Claudia Mark, senior in broadcast journalism, said she has been busy with classes and a job but has appreciated more relaxed people.

"It's a good time to go; the classes are smaller and the

teachers can give better attention to students," Mark said.

Mark Sturtevant, sophomore in civil engineering, agreed with Mark — and said that professors seem happier.

"The profs are more easy going. There are cases where they'll move back assignments. They usually don't do that!" said Sturtevant.

"And I enjoy being able to sit in the sun and read the paper," he said as he sat by the fountain at Kerr Library.

Even though these students reported that summer school is more relaxed, a handful of others interviewed had different reasons for attending OSU now.

Joseph Fombin, a graduate student in food science from Cameroon (in West Africa), said summer term will put him ahead in his major.

"I'm taking classes now to reduce work for the rest of the year and to keep me working — not just lying around," said the new OSU student.

Tahereh Taherian, sophomore in biology from Iran, said she'll soon transfer to OSU from Linn-Benton Community College and is attending summer school for monetary reasons.

She said she chose to enroll in summer school because it's cheaper, though she feels classes have been hard.

"There is a lot of material to cover in a short time," Taherian said.

And others agreed that although summer school may be fun, it still reflects the pressures of a college term.

"I think summer school is

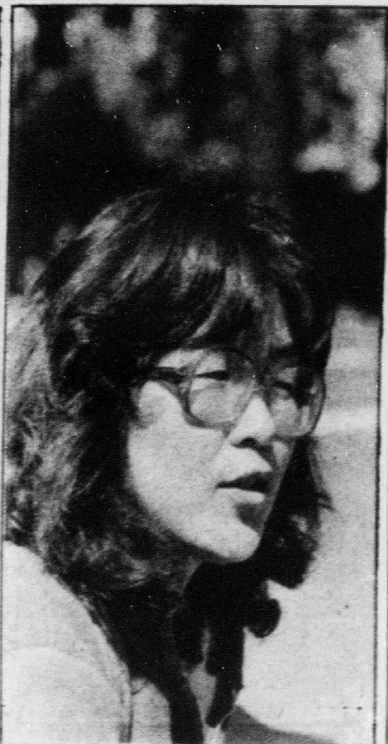
hard. I'm tired," said Keeko Chiba, graduate student in literature from Japan.

"Every two weeks I have a mid-term, or test and I am trying to finish a research paper," Chiba said.

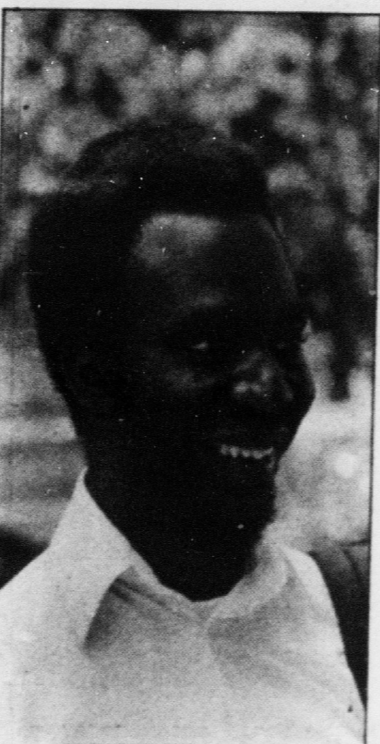
Summing up summer term as "a nice change from the regular school year," Janice Yee, senior in apparel design, said that classes are classes — they aren't any easier this term.



Alison Thomas



Keeko Chiba



Joseph Fombin

## WAH-CHANG, cont. from page 3

Maintenance office windows were blown out from the force of the explosion, and Barrett reports damage estimates as near \$15,000.

No serious injuries were reported.

"No environmental damage occurred because of the blaze," said Capt. Anderson of the Albany Fire Department. "Mapp gas is not an exotic material," he said. "The accident didn't restrict their operation."

The cigarette butt which caused the explosion was 80 feet from the location of the Mapp tank, said Dennis McQueary, security officer for Wah Chang.

"Because Mapp gas is heavier than air, it settles on the ground," McQueary said, explaining how the cigarette butt ignited the gas.

"The cigarette smoker was clear of the 'No Smoking' area," McQueary said.

New restricted smoking areas have not been set by Wah Chang, he said.

Approximately 800 gallons of Mapp gas exploded from the 1,000 gallon tank, Anderson said.

"Mapp gas is used to cut metals. It has similiar characteristics to butane, and has a flame like acetyline," he said.

"This is nothing like poison gas," Barrett said.

"Mapp gas is safer than acetyline, which is used for the same purpose," Anderson said. "It is also less expensive."

The chances of a similiar accident happening again are slim, according to Barrett.

"We have a very good safety program," he said. "This is the first time in our history an accident like this has happened."

"Wah Chang probably has less accidents than similiar plants," Anderson said. "In the nature of their work, there is bound to be a little risk."



## view from the dome



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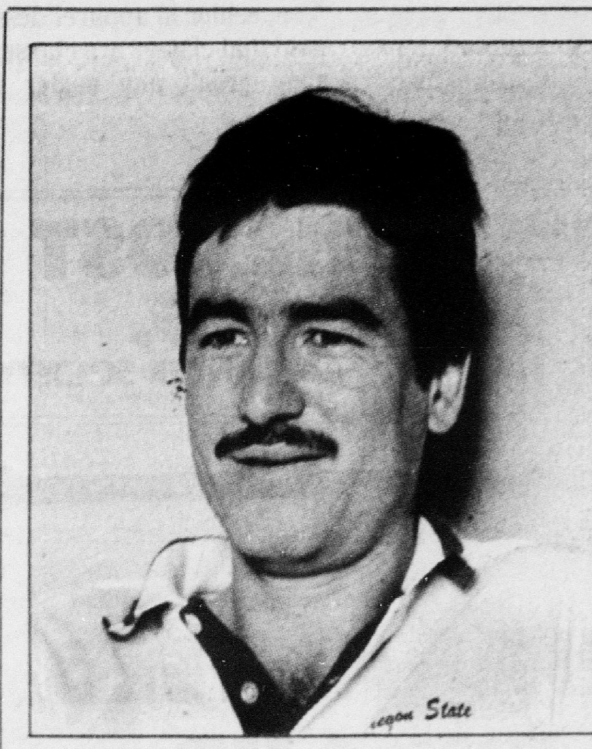
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# INTERNATIONAL

## Honduran stays for forestry program



"One of the reasons that we have less social unrest than in neighboring countries, like El Salvador or Nicaragua, is that we have more space and resources — but I don't know how long that is going to last."

—Noe Perez Regalado

By SAM WESTERN  
Of The Barometer

For Noe Perez Regalado, a senior in forest management from Santa Barbara, Honduras, the time he originally planned to stay in this country was short.

"When I came for the English Language Institute," said Regalado, "I was planning just to stay here for two terms, then go to North Carolina State University in Raleigh. But the forestry

program here is very good so I decided to stay."

Regalado graduated from the National School of Forestry Science in Honduras before he came to OSU, and had worked for private timber industry.

Regalado's family owns an 80-acre coffee plantation. "We inner-plant banana trees in between the coffee because it needs the shade," said Regalado.

When Regalado first came

to the United States three years ago, he found it to be an "organized society with lots of rules." But he thinks "that most of the rules make sense."

Regalado also found the weather to be a little adverse. "It was snowing when I first got to Portland and all I had on my feet was these Honduran street shoes," said the 27-year-old Regalado. "I'm telling you right now, my feet got cold. I had never been that cold in my life."

Regalado said that he had a lot of trouble transferring credits from the forestry school in Honduras to OSU.

"There are many classes at OSU which I am bored in, such as chemistry, math and physics," said Regalado. "I have had all these things before, but I must take them to satisfy the requirements."

Regalado added that he was challenging some classes by examination.

Regalado described Honduras as "one of the larger countries in Central America, and one of the least populated."

"One of the reasons that we have less social unrest than in other neighboring countries, like El Salvador or Nicaragua is that we have more space and resources," said Regalado, "but I don't know how long that is going to last. Many refugees are coming into Honduras from nations that have social problems like Guatemala and El Salvador."

"I am not saying we don't have social problems in Honduras, they are just less than neighboring countries."

Regalado said that the media in America doesn't accurately portray what is going on in Central America. "If there is one thing that really bothers me about America, is the way the media treats social change back home.

"To them, every bit of social movement is a communist movement. That is ridiculous! The media is brainwashed. We hate communism in Central America."

"People don't seem to understand," said Regalado, "that all the people in Central America want is land, food to eat and basic medicare. And right now, most of the people don't have that, so they want some sort of social reform. It has nothing to do with communism."

Regalado and his wife, Gloria, plan to go back to Honduras at the end of fall quarter. Regalado said he

would be working as a timber inspector.

Regalado said he would like to come back to OSU in a few years for graduate school. "But if I don't come back to America, I think my wife and I will get involved in some form of social work in my country," said Regalado.

"I'm really looking forward to going back," he said. "I've been waiting to go for a long time."

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SPECIAL EVENTS AREA

OSU BOOK STORES, INC.

### Korean faculty seek ideas at OSU

By JOHN D. CURRY  
Of The Barometer

They came from the land of the morning calm — a country about the size of Oregon — and arrived in the land of red, white and blue, flashy discos, and a nation-wide baseball strike.

Five Korean faculty members representing Chungbuk University visited OSU in mid-July as part of a University Development Exchange Program.

Judith Kuipers, dean of undergraduate studies, acted as the group's liason. The Koreans were housed in the McNary residence hall.

OSU was the first of five model universities that the Koreans will visit in the United States. Kuipers said the Koreans learned the functions of a land grant institution in their OSU visit.

"We found the Koreans most interested in

our curriculum materials for instruction," Kuipers said. "They took a number of our curriculum guides along with them, such as Cooperative Education (on-the-job practical experience), and our Humanistic Development Program.

"One of the problems with Korean universities is the large classes they must contend with," she said.

The Koreans visited a number of areas on campus, including classrooms, athletic facilities and the opera at the conference center.

But the Korean visit was not all work, as cited by Kuipers. The visitors took a fishing trip to Newport, Ore., scoring 20 sea bass, while Kuipers only caught one.

"They (Koreans) really enjoy fishing and eating the different kinds of fish we have in the Northwest waters," she said.



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## 'Blow Out' combines Hitchcock, technical skills

A BRIAN De PALMA Film



By DENISE MEYERS  
Of the Barometer

Murder has a sound all its own. And so does Brian de Palma's latest film, "Blow Out."

A combination of the finest Hitchcockian elements, mixed with de Palma's own macabre

touches and technical expertise, "Blow Out" is destined to hear the sounds of applause.

The story involves one Jack Terry (John Travolta), a sound mixer for an independent film company. Jack witnesses an accident

while out recording sounds for his latest film.

He winds up rescuing Sally Bedelia (Nancy Allen) from the car, which has been submerged in eight feet of water. Her companion, a potential candidate for the presidency, is less fortunate.

Thus begins a web of intrigue, suspense and murder that lead Jack and Sally into a life-and-death struggle to reveal the truth — that the accident was really no accident at all.

Written and directed by de Palma, "Blow Out" is nonetheless modeled after such Hitchcock films as "Psycho," "The Trouble With Harry," and "North by Northwest."

Hitchcock was a master of coincidences, of things that shouldn't happen, but do, things that should happen, but don't, all under the guise of feasibility.

His violence was almost always implied. You saw the knife, you saw the flesh, you heard the shower curtain, you felt the scream — but all as separate segments.

The same goes for "Blow Out." Less a bloodbath than de Palma's previous films like "Carrie" and "Dressed to

Kill," de Palma relies on the ethic of coincidence and implied violence to make his point.

For example, in one segment, the psychopath who is responsible for the death of McRyan, the presidential candidate, at the beginning of the film, is now after Sally.

He's making it look like a series of sex killings in the area, by murdering women who closely resemble her. He follows a prostitute into the restroom at the train station.

All that is shown is the wire he uses to strangle her, her profile as the wire comes down, and a low-angle shot of her feet kicking violently in death throes, one shoe on, one shoe off, her toothbrush lying on the floor. All pure Hitchcock.

Stylistically, "Blow Out" resembles Hitchcock films in

its editing and use of sound. But de Palma's own flair for reaction shots and double framing (one close-up, one long shot, together in the same frame) adds quite a different degree to the suspense and drama.

Travolta, as Jack Terry, turns out a superb performance, without dancing a single step. Unlike his character in de Palma's "Carrie," which helped catapult him to stardom, he's a likeable guy who enjoys his work.

His problem is being in the wrong place at the right time. And as in the Hitchcock heroes of old, no one listens to his story, the police especially.

They have a special grudge against him, as he was responsible for setting up several crooked cops within the department.

His conscience won't let the facts go, however, which leads him into more trouble than he bargained for.

And what de Palma film would be complete without his leading lady, both on screen and off? Allen, as Sally Bedelia, is in the enviable role of being not only de Palma's wife, but Travolta's protege.

In addition, de Palma has this incredible knack for getting his wife into uncomfortable situations. Whether that is part of an attempt to expand her limitations as an actress, remains to be seen.

"Blow Out" suffers from predictability on occasion, but it's the kind of film that leaves you hanging on the edge of your seat. It's well worth the price of admission, and it's now playing at the Ninth Street Cinema in Corvallis.

## Benton County Fair kicks-off today

If you want to pet a llama, ride an elephant or visit beer gardens, you can find something to do at this year's Benton County Fair, beginning today and continuing through Saturday.

Antique plows, kerosene lanterns, pitchforks and wagon wheels scattered among exhibits will set the mood for the pioneer theme of the fair, said Marie Davis, co-manager of the Benton County Fairgrounds.

"It's a country fair, it's for everyone and we try to encourage everyone to come," she said.

This year's fair offers everything from rodeo to rock music she added.

Pat Roberts, of Grand Ole Opry and Hee Haw fame, will kick off the entertainment opening day at 6 p.m.

The Howell Rodeo of Springfield, Ore., will offer thrills for all the urban cowboys. The rodeo runs at 7 p.m., Thursday and Friday nights and 6 p.m. Saturday.

And for those rock group fans, the Dream 'R followed by the Silvertones will play starting at 4 p.m., Aug. 8.

Attractions for the kiddies include the Touch Me Farm, featuring small animals for children to pet.

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# Campers absorb Miller's winning style in basketball

By DOUG WILLS  
Of The Barometer

Give Ralph Miller a basketball and he'll give you a 1001 tips on how to use it. Cross his methods and he

can give you twice as many tips on what you can do with it. Don't get him wrong, because a Bobby Knight, he's not. A long stare and an occasional word is the most you'll get. But it seems to be enough.

The teaching style is vintage Ralph Miller and the product is Oregon State basketball.

During the summer, though, he lets down his guard and puts on his grandpa image, cracking that seldom but welcome grin, when he and about 30 other basketball coaches put on the Beaver Basketball Camp.

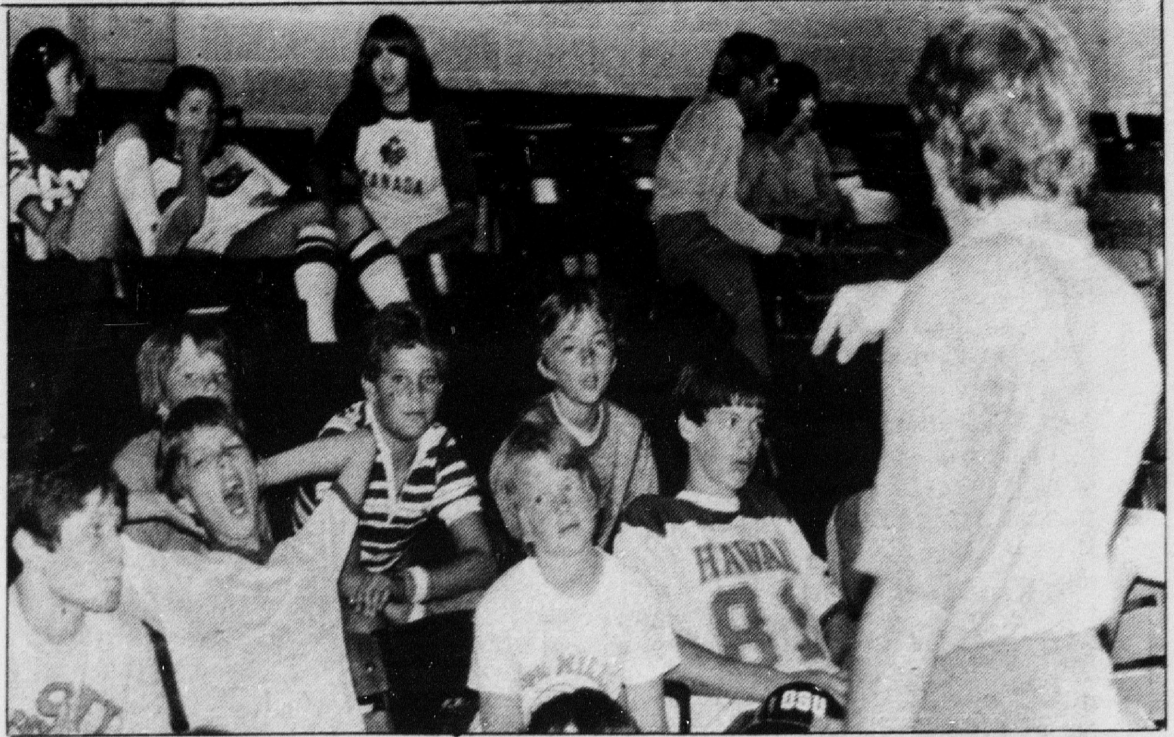
The camp attracts both boys and girls, 10-18 years-old, from all over the west coast, including Canada. And the success of last season certainly hasn't hurt the camp's enrollment figures.

"In fact, we're the only camp, at this point, that has had an increased enrollment," said long-time OSU assistant coach, Jimmy Anderson.

Each camper is given a t-shirt along with a certificate and an evaluation on their performance. There is also special awards given for most valuable player, foul-shooting, one-on-one, and other similar competitions.

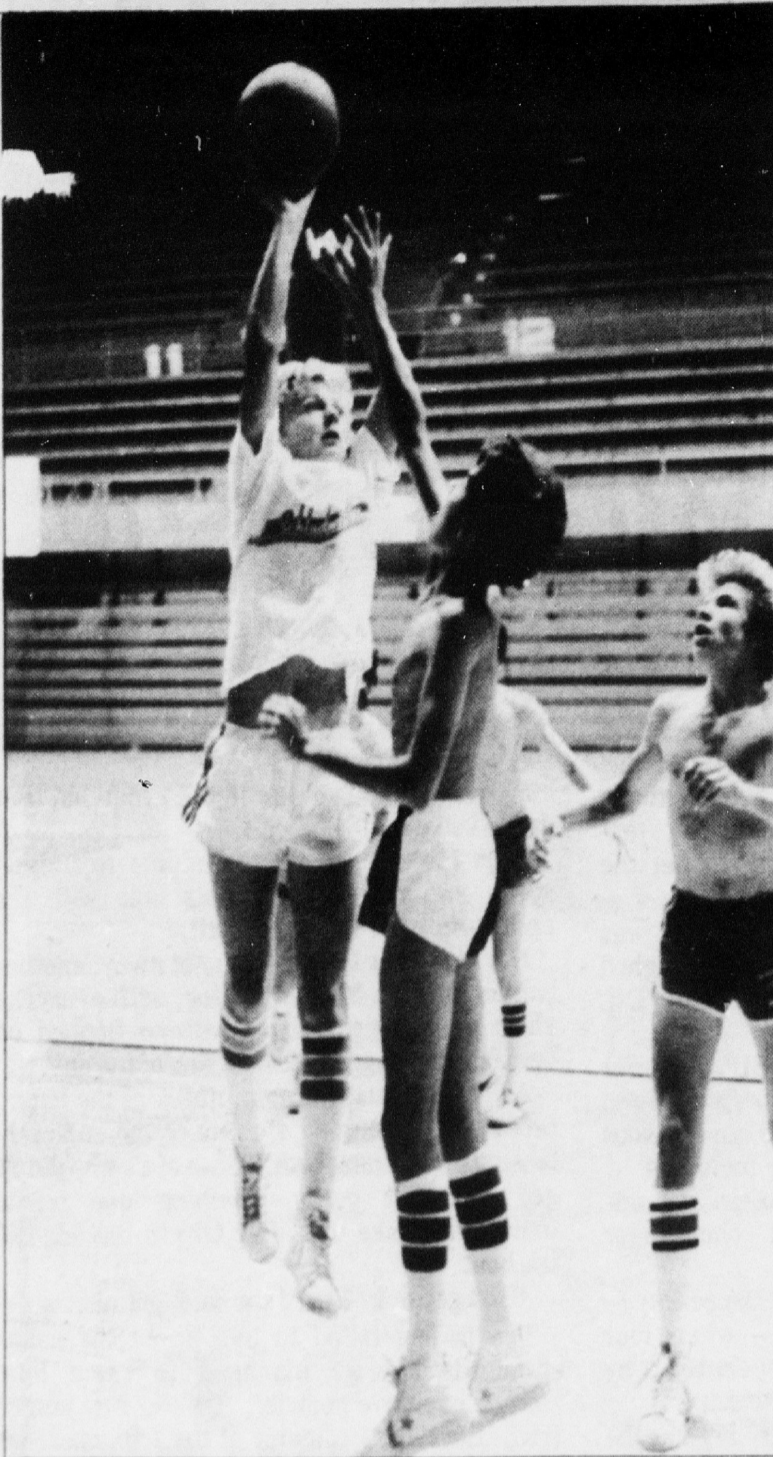
The camp is sent a specialty camp, so consequently everybody from fifth grade tots to 6-foot-6-inch high school players can be seen watching the same four hours of film instruction.

On the basketball court, however, the campers are divided into groups according to sex, age, and skill level. Eight courts are available to the players including Gill Coliseum, where they practice drills and scrimmage an



Photos by Mark Saba

(Above) The OSU Beaver Basketball Camp attracts an average 400 people during the three weekly sessions in the summer. (Left) Each of the campers is put into groups according to skill level for on-the-court experience.



average of six hours per day. The coach-camper ratio is about one instructor to every 15 students.

The afternoon scrimmages are usually the highlight of the day, attracting eager parents, with cameras in hand. As for the campers, it's just a chance to show their stuff.

"This is the best part," said Jeff Rogers, a 13-year old from Beaverton. "I think the camp is fun, even though some people may say the that a \$165 (the seven-day overnight camper price) may seem like a lot."

During the scrimmages,

some 200 spectators — made up mostly of parents — belt an occasional yelp when a anxious youngster drives in for a lay-up on a fast break.

One such camper blushed to a beet-red color, when his mom stood up quite willing to applaud his 22-footer from the baseline.

An average of 400 people attend each of the three weekly sessions held during the summer.

Participants are also given a weight training program which camp organizers say will aid in their development skills.

But guys like Tim Cowling, a 12-year-old from Gold Hill, just want to improve their skills enough to be able play on their grammar school team. Nothing more.

"I just came to the camp to practice my shooting and lay-ups," the shy blond-haired boy said. "It has really helped me out a lot."

What do the campers think about Miller?

"He's kind of a quiet guy," said Tim, "but I like him, though. But does he ever smile?"

Occasionally, but you have to look real close.

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Tuesday August 4, 1981

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# RECREATION

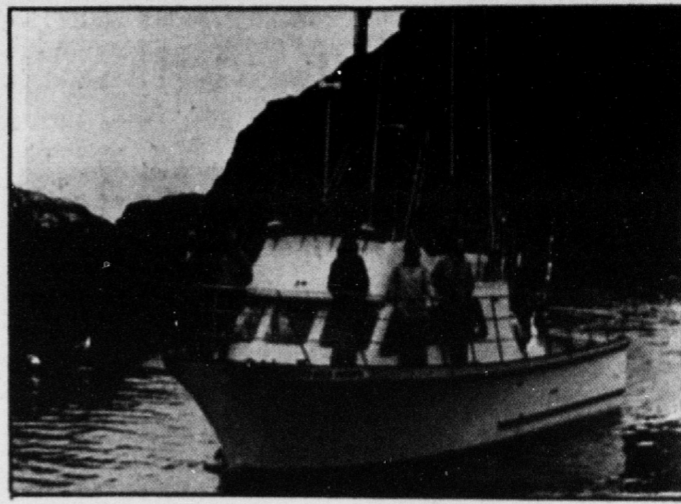
Photos and story by Jeff Duewel



Fishermen aboard the "D-L-Too" charter wait for the next strike during Trips and Tours' last outing for this summer.



Lynn Kubowicz, OSU chemistry researcher, battles a hefty silver salmon, one of four caught during Saturday's trip.



The waves beat against the boat. Your stomach groans. Why aren't the fish biting? Suddenly your pole bends in two and . . .

## It's a whopper!

Fish on! The yell pierced the morning fog and 30 or so groggy eyes lit up.

The lucky fisherman's line hadn't been wet for a minute when a salmon gobbled the herring-disguised hook. Skipper and deckhand sprang into action, one shouting encouragement, the other readying to net the thrashing fish.

Then the line went limp and the fish was gone. "Not a good way to start the day," sighed Dick Murray, skipper of the boat the "D-L-Too."

Marking the last excursion of OSU's Summer Trips and Tours program, Saturday's deep-sea salmon fishing attracted about 45 adventurous people to the Oregon Coast, including a number of OSU students, professors, administrators, employees, and one eager Barometer staffer.

We arrived at 4:30 a.m. in tiny Depoe Bay — the "World's Smallest Harbor" — where four chartered fishing boats operated by Tradewinds waited to take us out to sea.

Despite the weather, spirits were high as the 30-foot boat plunged through heavy swells, heading for the 45-50 fathom waters where

silver and Chinook salmon usually lurked.

Jolan Eross, retired administrative assistant in OSU's math department, said she's been on every trip this summer.

"I'm always the oldest in the group but that doesn't stop me!" she said.

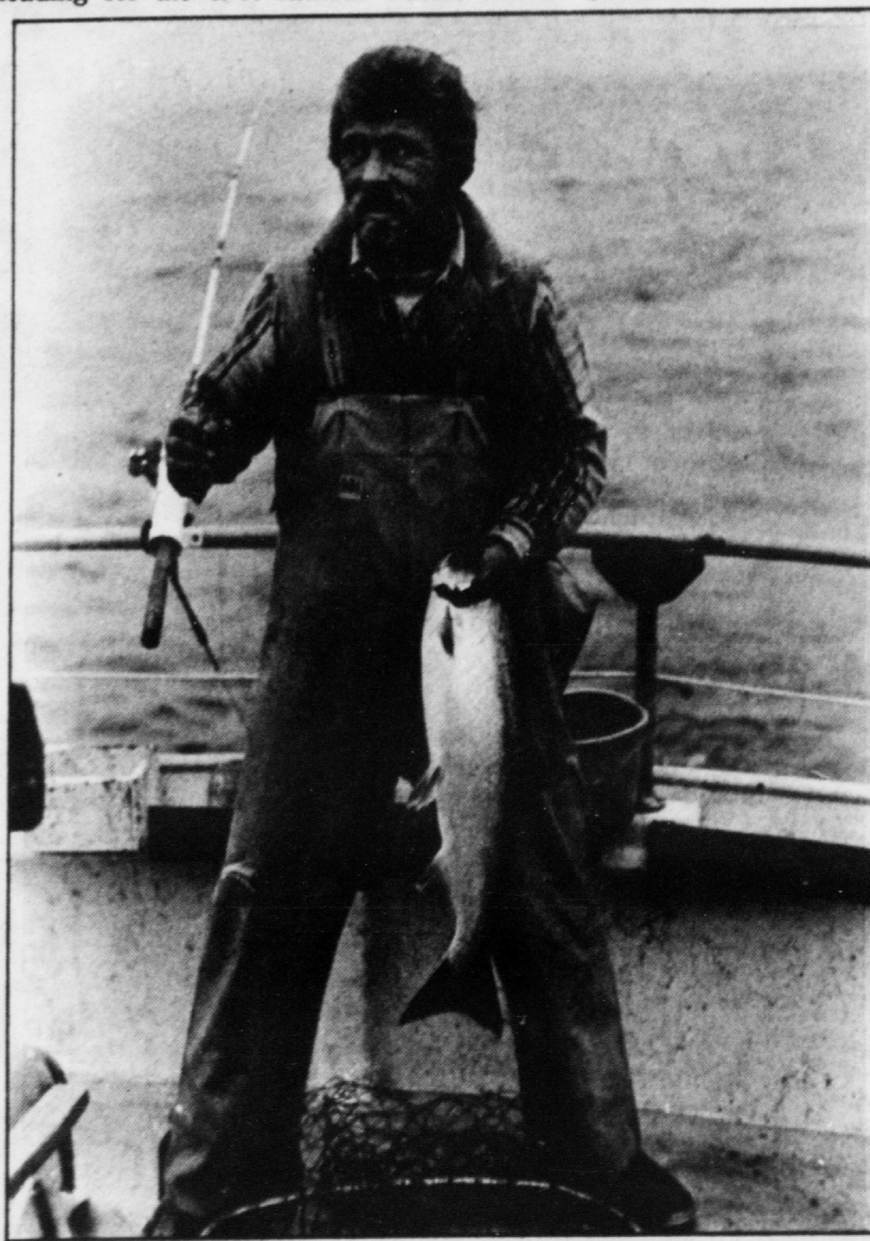
Soon the skipper cut the engine to trolling speed and rigged everyone's pole with the appropriate hardware and bait.

Not long after the first fish got away, another salmon struck. Moments later, with everyone cheering, a bright silver salmon flopped on deck and we bagged the first fish of the day.

As the morning wore on, many of the happy faces turned sour — victims of the endlessly tossing and turning boat. Those of us who didn't get sick felt guilty watching one fellow fisherman make trip after trip to the edge of the boat.

"Do I get sick? Yes!" she said, grimacing.

The fishing failed to live up to the usual standards but we managed to catch four salmon over five pounds. On the way home, Irwin Harris, coordinator of the trip, could be heard muttering, "That first one must've jinxed us."



Skipper Dick Murray hoists a salmon caught by one of 14 passengers, onto the "D-L-Too."