



GILBERT ZIEGLER
Lower Lounge



ED WAGNER
4 daily, Upper Lounge



LANNY JOHNSON
M,W 1-4 ST-26



MIKE CONLAN
Lower Lounge



ERIC DUKES
OEB-5 T Th night 7-10



TIM COSGROVE
Lower Lounge



KEN WILSON
Library, daily after 3 p.m.



STEVE MARCILLE
ST-26 9-12
night 6:30-10:30 T1-26



DAVE WONDERS
Lower Lounge

Shown above are the student representatives of the recently formed All College Council, a policy-making group with legislative jurisdiction in all matters of college governance.

The Council is presently studying all Green River grading policies and student members of the Council are seeking as many student opinions and as much student input on the

subject as possible. Each student member is available for discussion at the location and times below each photograph.

GREEN RIVER CURRENT

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Green River Community College

Auburn, Washington 98002

Thursday, April 8, 1971

Pipe replaces cigarettes for coed

by Peggie Peda

Whispers of, "Look - a lady smoking a pipe," were heard all around me the other day in the cafeteria. And, being the inquisitive animal that I am, I too had to look. Sure enough, it was a lady - smoking a pipe.

I went over to her and made some faint comment like, "I've never seen a lady smoking a pipe."

And she said, "Oh?"

"No. Ah ... can I ask you why you smoke a pipe ... just out of curiosity, of course?"

"Of course," she said. "My name is Michelle Allen, and, yes, I'm a student here."

She flashed a bright smile at me and said, "Sit down."

And I did.

"The reason I smoke a pipe," she said sweetly, is because, I used to smoke cigarettes and they were ruining my health."

She told me how her husband and she had talked the problem of cigarettes over, and decided that they were both going to quit smoking.

The trouble is, she told me, "I am addicted to smoking."

As I lit one of my cigarettes, I thought that statement over. "But why did you switch from cigarettes to a pipe?"

"Well," she said, "my husband said that if I want to smoke, I should smoke a pipe, so I did."

She continued by saying that pipe smoking has much less danger involved than smoking cigarettes. "Besides that, I got tired of getting up in the morning with that funny feeling in my throat and lungs."

"Was your husband surprised that you did as he suggested?" I asked.

"I don't think so - he has no negative feelings about me smoking a pipe."

"And what about other people?"

"I get a kick out of people's comments most of the time," she said. She indicated that many people embarrass her by loudly exclaiming ... "Look, a lady smoking a pipe!"

"It's no big thing to see a lady smoking a pipe," she continued. The vice-president of the company she had worked for, when she first started smoking the pipe, made certain restrictions on her. "I couldn't walk around carrying my pipe, nor could I smoke it any where other than the cafeteria," she said.

When she first came to GRCC she said that "I didn't know if I should go through surprising and shocking the people again."

But then she decided why not? "There

comes a point when compromising oneself should come to an end," she said.

"I am surprised that even though GRCC students are supposed to be so mature, many of them react in a childish way by making remarks and staring," she continued.

"This pipe is like an old friend," she said, holding out a small, compact pipe. "I have two of them - the other is a long stemmed one, but it doesn't smoke as well as this one."

"What kind of tobacco do you use?"

"When I first started smoking a pipe, I used a Cherry-Blend; but found out quickly that beginners shouldn't smoke it." She continued by saying that it had too much sugar in it, and that it burned too hot. She said that she had gotten a large blister in the roof of her mouth from it, and had to go to a pharmacist to get salve for it.

"What I use now is selected tobacco, so it's not so offensive, strong or sweet," she said.

Michelle Allen said she used to smoke about a pack and a half of Pall Mall's a day; now two packages of tobacco usually last all week.

"It is much cheaper," she said, "because the tobacco only costs me about 45¢ a package."

"A pipe is a fun thing," she said. "You pull the pipe out, fill it, pack it, light it. You puff and blow and it goes out, so you relight it. It is a challenge to keep it lit."

"What do the men you have met think about your pipe smoking?"

"There is much social tension, and many of the older men, especially where I worked made comments. It is a male symbol, and I don't doubt that I am offending many men, but it comes down to the point of compromising oneself. I have a great deal of respect for what a man thinks of a woman, but too often a woman gives in and won't do things, like physical labor, to protect her femininity."

Committee opens hearing

An open meeting of the Special Services Fund Budget Committee will take place Monday, April 19 at noon in HL 39.

The meeting, open to all students and faculty, is an opportunity for interested persons or groups to give input to the committee now in the process of preparing next year's Special Services Fund Budget.



NO PIPE DREAM
Noticed recently by many students on campus is Michelle Allen, a pipe-smoking coed, who switched from cigarettes to the pipe for her health.

Budget restoration is goal

Washington's community college system today launched an all-out effort to win Senate support for restoration of budget and enrollment cuts, Dr. John N. Terrey, acting state director, said.

Dr. Terrey told the capital news corps that the budget passed last week by the House provides the system with three alternatives. "WE CAN DENY ADMISSION TO 11,000 students, or deny admission to 6,500 and increase class sizes by 10.5%, or deny admission to 6,500, increase class sizes by 7.5% and lay off 96 teachers and eliminate their classes," Dr. Terrey declared.

The House budget reduced the community college appropriation by \$2.7 million from the level recommended by the Governor.

The Governor's budget request had chopped 6,500 students from the enrollment

levels requested by the State Board for Community College Education and had reduced expenditure levels for those remaining such that class sizes would have to be increased by 7.5%.

"WE WERE WILLING TO accept a reduction in the level of program quality as a necessity in light of the state's economic condition," Dr. Terrey explained. "But we had appealed to the House to restore the enrollments cut from the Governor's request to maintain the community college open door."

Dr. Terrey indicated that the State Board's request was justified on the basis of its enrollment estimates being conservative. He said abnormally high winter quarter

Continued on Page 3, Col. 5

Banks explores mystery of good mental health

Few people will argue, when it is said that seeing a psychiatrist is no laughing matter. But Tuesday, Dr. Murray Banks, a noted psychiatrist, had GRCC in a state of constant laughter, and at the same time educated them

on how to preserve their mental health. DR. BANKS, WHO HAS given his lecture over 5,000 times in the U.S., told the audience how to judge their own mental health, and how to look for danger signals.

One of the methods used by Dr. Banks in determining a person's mental health is to ask the following questions: Are you happy? Do you have a great zest for living? Are you socially adjusted and interested in other

people's points of view? Can you live with each problem in your life as it arises? Do you have insight into your own behavior? Do you have a person to whom you can pour out your problems to in confidence? Do you have a sense of the "ridiculous," and can you laugh at yourself? Are you engaged in satisfying work? And finally, do you know how to worry effectively?

DR. BANKS INDICATED that if a person can answer positively to these ten questions, he is in good mental health.

According to Banks, there are four basic "wants" of all people. These wants are that they want to live forever, if possible; they want a feeling of importance, power and prestige; they want someone to love them; and all people want a little variety in life instead of the same old thing.

"No one will get all of these things, so everyone will be frustrated at one time or another," said Banks. The problem, according to him, is not the fact that people are frustrated, but "the way they adjust to these frustrations."

DR. BANKS GAVE THREE ways that people adjust to their fears and frustrations - through alcohol, nervous breakdowns, or going insane. He said that even going insane and causing emotional or physical suicide, is a form of adjusting to fears and frustrations encountered in life.

Dr. Banks gave some statistics that had a sobering effect on the assembly. He said that two out of every 25 people would end up in a hospital for the insane; 17 of those would be fairly normal, and the rest would be neurotics of varying degrees.

"THE ONLY DIFFERENCE between a broken soul and a happy person, is the attitude in which they face their problems," said Dr. Banks upon conclusion. He said that the "most important chemical law in the universe, is that the body cannot sprout an ulcer or be angry, while laughing."



LAUGHING MATTER

Murray Banks, noted psychiatrist, kept Green River students in constant laughter at a lecture on how to preserve one's mental health. Dr. Banks outlined ten

questions that one needs to answer to test his mental health.

-Photo by Terry Chubb

Dropping of 'D' considered by College Council

The newly formed All-College Council, presently reviewing grading policies at Green River, is considering a motion to eliminate the "D" grade from all Green River class curriculum. It is awaiting student and faculty response before making its final decision.

THE GRADING POLICY review committee resulted from a confusion of the pass-no credit policy, and the end of a trial period for the "P" option, in effect at Green River since the Fall of 1969.

Now the pass-no credit system is being reviewed and the committee has found the "P" being misused by students and misjudged by the University of Washington and other four-year institutions.

The pass-no credit option was originally designed for a student taking a class outside his major field of study, who felt he did not want to worry about competition with other members of the class.

PRESENTLY IT IS BEING used by students as a tool to bolster grade point averages. In addition, registrars at the University of Washington and other institutions of education see the "P" on a transcript as a "D".

The Council committee is concerned with the weakness of the pass-no credit policy and has recommended elimination of the "D" grade as one way to strengthen and restore the original intent of the pass policy. Student Council members met on their own and came up with three possible grading systems which

might alleviate the weakness of the "P" policy.

The first grading system recommended by the students would be one retaining the traditional letter grades, "A" through "D", and including the pass-no credit option if the student chooses it during the first week of the quarter.

A SECOND SYSTEM THE COUNCIL students see as feasible would be one where "A" through "D", and "P" are used, but if a student elects to receive his grade under the passing system during the last few weeks of the quarter, but has what would be a "D", he must accept a "D" on his transcript.

The third way of strengthening the pass-no credit system would be to only let the "P" be given for "A", "B", or "C" grades.

THE MEMBERS OF THE Council committee saw elimination of the "D" as a final step if none of these three ways were found acceptable or feasible. In this way the "P" would necessarily mean a "C" or above, and the pass-no credit option would be a stronger policy.

Using only 'A', 'B', or 'C' grades would give students an incentive to put out more," Steve Marcille, chairman of the grading review committee said.

Green River's newly-formed All-College Council is presently discussing grading policies and is considering a proposal to drop the letter grade "D" from all class curriculums. All members of the Council, students, faculty, and administration alike, have expressed a desire to know how the student population at Green River feels about different grading policies now in existence.

Please check one of the first two suggestions, and one grading policy in the second group. Comment and give reasons for choice, whenever possible.

1 - Let the grading system remain as it is, each instructor choosing his own system, and each of the systems varying from each other.

2 - Have a uniform grading system, with students able to get traditional letter grades, or pass-no credit, or both, whatever was decided upon, by All-College Council or the Board of Trustees, as long as one grading system prevailed throughout the classes on campus.

3 - Traditional letter grades, "A" through "D", and the pass-no credit system, with students compelled to choose pass-no credit system during the first one or two weeks of the quarter.

4 - Traditional letter grades and pass-no credit system, allowing the student to choose his grade under the pass-no credit system any time during the quarter. If, however, the student earns what would have been a "D" he must accept the "D" on his transcript, and cannot receive a "P" even if he had elected the pass-no credit system.

5 - Traditional letter grades, A through D, and the pass-no credit system, allowing the P to stand for A, B, or C but not D.

Style show heads Woman's Affair

A Woman's Affair, an evening of entertainment for and about women, was presented at Green River March 24. As in last year's program, the style show and exhibits were enthusiastically received with about 150

people attending. During the program there were fashion parades, and home sewing displays.

Women enrolled in GRCC sewing classes, made and modeled 30 of the spring fashions shown, and about 10 outfits from local stores were modeled by students enrolled in charm classes at GRCC, taught by Mary Roundtree. Jerry Johnson, acting director of continuing education, Bill Taylor, official director of continuing education now on sabbatical leave and Elliot Munson, the only male student enrolled in these classes, assisted in an analysis of men's fashions.

This section was designed to aid women in the selection of clothes for the men in their lives.

Munson, according to Delores Hyden, head of Woman's Affair, took a beginning sewing class to learn how to take care of himself; how to sew on buttons, mend a tear, and fix a zipper.

The displays included draperies and beanbags made by women in the sewing for the home classes, taught by Mary Crandall. There were also displays about stretch fabrics, sewing machines, notions, and assorted materials, from Valley area stores.

Early bird club returns

Green River College has a Rise and Shine Club again. The activity was introduced last fall quarter, but was discontinued briefly during Winter quarter because of a lack of interest. But, as the sun rises earlier now, so do the early birds. An increasing number of men and women, students and faculty, are arriving at the gym at 6:30, every Tuesday and Thursday morning. The entire gym is open then and people are "doing their own thing".

There is no instructor or credits for the club, but it is free of charge and coffee and pastries are provided with donations accepted. There is a possibility of the activity continuing on through the summer, but it has not been definitely decided as of now. For more information, contact Ted Franz, in the PE office.

Editorial & Comment

Protests must force freeing of Calley

In the news all around the world has been the trial and sentence of life imprisonment to Lieutenant William L. Calley Jr. On Monday, March 29, he was found guilty of first degree (pre-meditated) murder, assault with the intent to kill, for the killing of 22 Vietnamese civilians during the well-known My Lai massacre of 1968 in South Vietnam.

The trial began November 12 with jury selections. The six-man jury received the case March 16, three years after the exact day of My Lai. The trial was said to be the longest court martial in history with the longest jury deliberation lasting 13 days.

DURING THE COURSE OF TRIAL, Calley made many brief but powerful statements. "I had to value the lives of my troops, and I feel that's the only crime I ever committed." After the conviction, he made this plea, "Yesterday you stripped me of all my honor. Please by your actions today don't strip future soldiers of their honor, please, I beg you."

"I am not going to stand here and plead for my life or my freedom," Calley said, "but I would like to ask you to consider that thousands more lives are going to be lost, massacred and mauled in Southeast Asia and in hospitals all over the world as amputees."

"I've never known a soldier, nor did I ever myself, wantonly kill a human being in my entire life," he added.

George Latimer, one of Calley's lawyers, stated after the verdict of guilty, "This boy's a product of a system that drug him up by the roots, took him out of his home community, put him in the Army, taught him to kill, sent him overseas to kill, gave him mechanical weapons to kill, got him over there and ordered him to kill."

"AND THE VERY SAME DEPARTMENT that does that comes back, they appoint the judge, they appoint the court, they appoint the prosecutor and they appoint everybody in the military system until such time as it gets beyond the Court of Military Review."

Latimer referred to Calley as the scapegoat, "the lowest officer on the totem pole in this whole business."

Across the nation examples of rejection of not only Calley's verdict but the entire military system have been seen. Many draft boards angered and disgusted with the verdict have closed down. Organizations have begun drives to raise money for Calley's appeals. Petitions protesting the verdict are traveling around and millions are expected to sign. Many veterans have said that they would never fight in Vietnam. Five telegraph networks in Washington, D.C. were booked up for days, stuffed with wires to the White House and they were 100 to 1 in favor of Calley. Flags are at low mast over some military installations.

From Khesanh, South Vietnam and the New York Times a commander general refused to take disciplinary action against 53 of his men who refused an order to move forward to secure a damaged helicopter and their commanding officer's armored vehicle.

BRIG. GEN. JOHN G. HILL JR. said, "I suppose if I went by the book, we could take them out and shoot them for refusing an order in the face of the enemy, but they're back in the field doing their duty." How can you force a man to fight and kill when he may go to trial for it.

From Fayetteville, N.C. by James T. Wooten came the report that "an estimated 500 GI's from Fort Bragg packed an auditorium for the debut of Bob Hope's Anti War show. The show went over well and had the entire support of the soldiers," said Capt. Fred Blitzyer, who was one of the few officers present.

There were rallies in Washington, D.C., Atlanta, Georgia, Frankfort, Kentucky, Columbus, Ohio, Indianapolis, Indiana, Sacramento, California, Albany, New York, and in Montgomery, Alabama, reported the Denver

Post. Many people asked to go all out and win the war, but most wanted to get out of Indo-China by July 4, Independence Day.

PENTAGON FIGURES SHOWED that the military cost of the Vietnam war is "nearing \$120 billion." But, "after United States troops are reduced to 284,000 on May 1, annual defense spending this year on the war will be \$14.5 billion, about half the peak total of \$28.8 billion in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969.

The question that arises in my mind is if the U.S. can spend so much money for so-called war purposes, why couldn't they finance the SST. Nobody needed or even suggested needing billions to keep the program going.

In most of the nation's newspapers was Senator Edward Kennedy's report on casualties in the Vietnam war. In 1970 he estimated that "at least 25,000 civilians were killed in the war in South Vietnam and that 100,000 were wounded." The Senator's estimates were based on official figures.

"THE ROUGH OVER-ALL TOLL for 1970 was 125,000 to 150,000 civilian casualties from military action by both sides including 25,000 to 30,000 dead," the Senator said.

"Civilian casualties estimated in Laos, a country with a population of about three million, were now exceeding 30,000 a year, including more than 10,000 dead."

Pentagon officials have reported that 20,914 South Vietnamese servicemen died in combat last year, nearly equal to the 21,833 killed in 1969. United States forces deaths were less from 9,367 in 1969 to 4,183 in 1970.

Concerned with the Calley case, it may be one of the most timely and important issues in this decade for the U.S. It has awakened many an onlooker to get off their fanny and speak out and say what they feel.

GENERAL PUBLIC OPINION seems to have become activated in the movement to get out of Vietnam. In the past the movement and protest has come from the youth, students and draft candidates that looked into the war and saw how bad it really is. But now it is common knowledge to most Americans just what is going on in Vietnam.

The President acting upon what he called, "widespread public interest," in the Calley case has now decided to make the final decision as to the final word sentencing Calley. The President will review the case personally and then exercise his powers as commander in chief.

The President has also promoted optimism to many Americans when he said, "I know when we are going to get out. But as far as a deadline is concerned, while the next announcement, I am sure, will give some indication as to the end of the tunnel, we are not going to tell the enemy now that there is no need for them to negotiate." Will we really get out of Vietnam or is this a politicians device to calm the people for the time being and then when the time draws near when we should be out of Vietnam, will we hear more excuses why we can't get out.

THE CALLEY ISSUE IS ONE of the greatest examples of the people of this government, "Of the people, by the people, and for the people," having a free voice and saying when they have had too much doubletalk. Frustration upon frustration mounted the people to the point of explosion, and the politicians have reacted. It has taken thousands of letters, telegrams and protest of many sorts but finally the leaders are beginning to listen. At least it is a start. A start that might not have happened if it were not for the public disgust felt for the prosecution and conviction of an American soldier. Calley will go free; Calley must go free, or it may push this country over the boundary between protest and revolution.

-Opinion Page Editor, Roger Allen Rice

Open letter

Proposal to increase tuition

An open letter to students, staff and faculty of the state-supported colleges and universities of the state of Washington:

Proposals are before the state legislature which would increase tuition, limit enrollment and reduce faculty, teaching and research assistant and staff jobs throughout Washington's colleges and universities. The first effect of these proposals will be to lower the percentage of the population being able to receive higher education. This will be felt most severely by poor and middle income families of all races. The second effect of the proposals will be to lower already poor standards of education by increasing class size and decreasing class offerings. Most classes are too big now and should be getting smaller, not larger.

THE ANTI-TUITION INCREASE Coalition at the University of Washington is trying to organize a broad, statewide coalition to oppose these legislative proposals whose consequences will be to decrease the quality and availability of education in Washington. We invite everyone who shares our concern to help determine the nature of this coalition and formulate the most effective policies and plans. At this stage we have begun an investigation of various types of statewide actions to manifest our opposition and to

either defeat or reverse tuition increases, enrollment freezes, and educational personnel reduction.

For example, we are investigating alternative sources of revenue, such as taxes on banks and corporations, and the possibilities of cutting down an excessive or extraneous items within college budgets, such as high salaries for administrators and unnecessarily large numbers of administrators. Graduated tuition rates are also under consideration.

IT IS OUR GENERAL FEELING that the rich should bear the burden of the present economic crisis rather than passing it on, as far as education is concerned, in the form of higher tuition and decreased educational opportunity to the working people of the state.

If you share our belief that education is a right, not a privilege, we urge you to join with us in organizing the Anti-Tuition Increase Coalition on a statewide basis. We are confident that an effective movement against tuition increases and the decreasing quality of education can be created in Washington.

If you are interested contact:
David Becker
LA 4-9948 (home)
or Ron Phipps University of Washington
Seattle, Washington 98105

Letter to the editor

Evergreen lives says official

To the Editor:

Rumors, rumors, rumors! There are lots of them about The Evergreen State College. One that has had a lot of play in the newspapers is that Evergreen won't be open this fall. Another holds that we will be taking students only by limited quotas from various parts of the state. A third says that we are accepting only freshmen. Still another spreads the news that all our registrations are already full. Nonsense! Every one of these rumors is simply not true. Let's look at a few straight facts:

Evergreen will open this fall to 1,000 students. We're processing applications and selecting students every day.

We're hiring 25 new faculty in addition to our current 18, who will report for work late this summer.

Our \$37.5 million construction program is moving in uninterrupted fashion.

Our library collection is growing rapidly; we've already bought 75% of our first books.

It also may be well to note the comments of some of our most important governmental leaders:

Governor Evans: Talk of a delay "doesn't make any sense... and I'll have no part of it." Senator Durkan (Chairman of the Senate Ways and Means Committee): "Evergreen is open."

Senator Sandison (Chairman of the Senate Higher Education Committee): Talk of a delay is "not only irresponsible but also foolish. Evergreen will open and enroll students in fall, 1971."

In other words, Evergreen is very much alive and doing well in Olympia. We are

looking forward with real excitement to opening in the autumn. We still have room for students of all kinds from all over Washington. Most of all, we are proud of the quite different option that Evergreen has created for young people interested in an alternative kind of college experience. If you or your friends are at all interested, simply drop a note or a postcard to Mr. David Brown, Director of Admissions, The Evergreen State College, Olympia, Washington 98501. Your inquiry will bring you application forms and a copy of our first catalog.

Edward Joseph Shoben, Jr.
Executive Vice President
The Evergreen State College
Olympia, Washington 98501

Maybe if enough people continue to say to the bigots, "Not interested!" they'll get the message and leave us alone. Your letter helped. Thank you!

Sincerely yours,
H.K. Dannobar

Senate finally 'doing its job'

By Peggie Peda

Despite severe handicaps it faces, such as members who do not appear at the weekly meetings, the student senate has accomplished several things in the last few weeks.

First, after finally acquiring a quorum, the senate passed a resolution stating that senators who are absent for three consecutive meetings will be promptly dismissed from further service in the senate. This appears to mark a crucial period in the development of the present senate.

Secondly, Senator Viola (Sam) Farrell introduced a bill concerning student usage of facilities that practice "racially discriminatory policies" (namely organizations such as the Elks Club). In her bill, Miss Farrell, being "aware of its (the senate's) responsibilities to minorities as well as the general populous", discourages the use of said facilities by GRCC organizations and clubs. Miss Farrell admits that there is a "double standard", however, and says that students can accept financial aid in the form of scholarships from such organizations.

Letter to the editor

U.S. Army attempting to manipulate laws

Dear Editor:

The Army's condemnation of Lieutenant Calley to life imprisonment is a coldly calculated attempt to manipulate the law. The Army is misusing our concept of justice to try to clear its good name.

First, the court was not a civilian one, trying a case to uphold the law and meat out justice to the accused. Instead, it was a military tribunal, a vested interest much more worried about its selfish purposes than with justice. Lt. Calley did not go before the court as a citizen, equal to all other citizens and possessing certain rights, most important of which was his right to a fair, unbiased trial. He was, instead, an object: a means to an end, a tool for the Army to use.

So the source of the verdict was bad. The verdict itself was worse.

In America, the law is the most sacred thing we have. Not only is it dedicated to protecting such ideals as "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness", but, more important, it is universal and consistent. American tradition holds that all men stand equal before the law, and the law recognizes no distinction between the factory worker and the industrialist, the Republican and the Communist, the housewife and the jet-set millionaire, even between the common citizen and the President. If an act is forbidden by law, it is forbidden to everyone, and every citizen that performs that act must be held accountable. The just verdict, therefore, is the one that is applied to all. The Army has refuted this ideal.

Let us accept, for the moment, two "facts" established by the court. One: that Calley did, in fact, kill, and supervise the killing of, over a hundred civilians in the village of My Lai.

Two: that at the time of the killing Lt. Calley was operating within the orders of his superior officers. With these two facts granted, the Army could have made one of just two fair decisions:

Either, that Calley was prosecuting the war properly, by obeying his orders and fighting by standard operating procedure, the right and necessary way of waging the Vietnam War. In that case, Calley has committed no crime:

Or, that Calley's actions constituted an atrocity, and that he should be punished for it, along with every American soldier, on duty or discharged, that participated in other operations similar to My Lai, and including every officer responsible, beginning with Captain Medina and working up the chain of command to the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the United States.

Either verdict would have been consistent with justice and legal tradition, and the public could abide either. The court rejected both. Instead, it is punishing Calley for doing something done every day, by thousands of American soldiers, as part of American strategy. Calley has been described, with perfect precision, as the "scapegoat" for the Army's sins.

If the United States Army believes that it can do this to Calley, and "put one over" on the American public, it is mistaken. Every patriot in the nation, every champion of law and order, and every believer in the American system of laws should and shall oppose this unfair decision. Lt. Calley must not be permitted to languish in prison, for no other reason than that putting him there undermines the rights of us all.

-H.K. Dannobar

Loopholes closed by implementation policy

The Selective Service announced a new policy that closes two loopholes in draft regulations used by draft resisters, and at the same time makes it easier for young men to be inducted in any part of the country, regardless of the location of their local boards.

A **PRESIDENTIAL EXECUTIVE** order, published March 12, authorizes any called registrant to be voluntarily inducted at any Armed Forces Entrance and Examining Station, AFES, approved that he reports to the AFES prior to his scheduled date of induction, and after he has received his induction order.

The new policy removes the restriction that formerly required "hardship" or "good reason" to support a request for transfer and eliminates the administration requirement for a delay in induction for those registrants who have moved to new locations.

THE NEW REGULATIONS further provide that if the registrant does not submit for induction three or more days prior to his scheduled date, he must report on the date originally indicated, to the site specified on his induction order. This means that men who choose to refuse induction will be referred for

prosecution in the judicial districts which service the areas of their local boards. Implementing instructions to local boards on the new regulations will be issued shortly, Selective Service officials said.

"The result of this change in regulations," remarked Selective Service director Curtis W. Tarr, "is that men requesting transfers in good faith will not be denied this opportunity - in fact, they will have their rights to transfer broadened." He continued, "On the other hand, registrants who seek transfers only for purposes of delaying induction or facing draft law violation charges in a different jurisdiction will find these loopholes closed."

SELECTIVE SERVICE OFFICIALS said that the new regulation will not affect any cases now before the courts, or cases where violations have already occurred.

G.I. aids to education peak during last year

The Veterans Administration revealed that the American people have invested an estimated \$21.7 billion to educate 12.4 million veterans under three major G.I. Bills during the past 26 years.

THE AGENCY NOTED that at current G.I. Bill training allowances, it spends about \$6,300 during the 36 months required for a veteran to earn his college degree.

Armed with this degree, a veteran can then expect to earn about \$213,000 more in his lifetime than he could if he were only a high school graduate, according to the Bureau of the Census.

THE BUREAU OF INTERNAL Revenue estimates it will collect roughly \$40,000 in taxes on the extra income.

Thus, the Federal Government stands to get back more than six times its original investment of \$6,300.

Last year, participation in all of VA's educational programs peaked at 1,025,000 in November - a 31 per cent increase over the 783,000 trainees on the rolls in November 1969.

VETERANS AND SERVICEMEN become eligible for educational benefits after serving more than 180 days of active duty, any part of it after January 31, 1955, or if discharged for a service-connected disability after any length of service.

Professional and business men in the United States live longer than the average man in the general U.S. population, says the April Science Digest. Within the professional group, scientists lived the longest, while correspondents and journalists died the soonest.

Current News Digest

UW REPRESENTATIVES

Representatives from the University of Washington will be on campus April 12, 1971 from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. to talk with students who want information about that institution. Any students wishing to make an appointment to see the representatives may do so by stopping by the Placement Office.

ASB PETITIONS

Petitions are available for ASB elections in the students activities office, lower lounge. The elections are to be held to elect an ASB president, ASB Vice President, five sophomore senators and three senators-at-large.

SHAKESPEARE LECTURE

A lecture on the influence of Shakespeare on the evaluation of western thought will be given tomorrow. Dr. Falls is giving the lecture in PA8 at noon.

CAP AND GOWN

Students planning to graduate this spring can make cap and gown reservations until May 1. A \$5.00 fee is to be paid at the cashier's office and the receipt brought to the book store, where you will be measured.

LEADERSHIP RETREAT

A GRCC leadership retreat will be held at Camp Seymour, on April 23 and 24. There are signup sheets posted around campus.

TELEPHONE REPRESENTATIVE

General Telephone representatives will be here tomorrow. They will be interviewing electronic and civil engineering technicians for job openings.

INSURANCE REPRESENTATIVE

Representatives from John Hancock Insurance Company will be here Friday. They will be giving an aptitude test on campus from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m.

ST. MARTIN'S REPRESENTATIVE

Representatives from St. Martin's will be here today and tomorrow and from PLU only tomorrow. Representatives from the UW will be here on April 12.

GREEN RIVER CURRENT

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National Educational Advertising Services

A DIVISION OF

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ACP First Class Award-Fall 1970

Legislature considering bill to legalize hitchhiking

by A. Gavin

House Bill 926 has been introduced into the state legislature to amend the law to allow hitchhiking from the curb.

Representative G.K. Douthwaite of Washington's 32nd legislative district, introduced the bill because he believes that the present anti-hitchhiking law in this state, which prohibits one man's humanity to another, is excessive state interference in what is a private matter, that is, the question of giving another a ride when he indicates he wants one.

The proposed repealer is, understandably, not of interest to many legislators - though many will happily recount previous hitchhiking experiences of their youth. The bill presently resides in the House Judiciary Committee.

In California, hitchhiking from the curb is allowed. There seems to be no problems stemming directly from it. A large number of individuals gain rides daily in this manner

and students are the most common hitchhikers. Since automobile maintenance, automobile licensing, parking and gas are so expensive, many students prefer not to even own an automobile. Hitchhiking is their answer because it is free, practical and more often than not an enjoyable experience.

At Green River, a few students gave their opinion on how legalizing hitchhiking would affect them. The majority thought that it would be a good idea, regardless of whether they thought they would ever use it. No one voiced the opinion that they thought it would do harm. The ecological factor seemed to be utmost in the opinions voiced by some. They thought that there is already enough automobiles and congestion on the road so why not find a simple way to eliminate much of the problem. For every car that isn't driven, there is that much less impurities that foul the air we breathe.

A few students said that legalizing hitchhiking would solve the transportation burden that now troubles them.



NEW LIGHTS ON CAMPUS

An unidentified maintenance man climbs a high ladder to do his job. He is adding new lights to the

columns in the middle of the campus.

-Photo by Terry Chubb

High school journalists flock to GR conference

Approximately 60 student journalists representing six area high schools converged on Green River's campus last month for a one-day newspaper workshop. The workshop was hosted by the Green River Current and sessions were led by members of the newspaper staff.

A panel discussion, centered around printing problems high schools may encounter, opened the day's activities. Serving on the panel were Tom Retynski, shop foreman at the Federal Way News, Bill Leth, advisor of the Centralia High School newspaper and Ed Eaton, journalism instructor at Green River.

Sessions on photography, coverage of news, editorials, make-up and design, cartooning and other areas of student publications were led by Green River Current staff members. At the conclusion, papers from the schools in attendance were critiqued by Green River students and they discussed the problems with members of the high school staffs.

Schools attending were White River of Buckley, Centralia, Bothell, Chief Sealth of Seattle, Aquinas Academy of Tacoma and Wilson of Tacoma.

Students invited to Linfield

Washington high school and junior college students who have applied and been accepted at Linfield College for 1971-72 are being invited to annual Campus Day at Linfield Saturday, April 24.

Linfield students are arranging the program for the day to show the visitors what it will be like to be a Linfield student.

They will be able to meet the faculty informally, see classrooms and laboratories, and attend an activity fair to learn more about Linfield. The day ends with the traditional Mu Phi Epsilon song contest with Linfield fraternities competing in choral and original divisions.

Senators voice objections to tuition hikes

Approximately 75 community college students from all around the state met with Senator Martin Durkan (D)-47th district, Senator Fred Dore (D)-45th district, Senator Frank Atwood (R)-42nd district and Senator Gordon Sandison (D)-24th district, last month. This meeting was arranged through the office of the W.A.C.C.S.G. Information Coordinator, Dario Ybarra, his assistant Mike Morrison, with Tom Arneson of Green River in charge of research and communications.

THE DISCUSSION RANGED from gambling to the Department of Highway's appropriations. The main topic for the open rap session was the proposed \$13 per quarter increase in tuition for community colleges. The meeting was held to increase communications between the senators and the community college students.

On tuition increases, the four senators voiced a strong objection. They felt that community college students should not be used to bring in money, more than half of which would go for capital construction.

Senator Durkan said he was going to propose a \$25 million general obligation bond referendum for capital construction. This received heavy applause from the students in the room. This bill could alleviate part of the problem of making students pay for capital construction.

ALSO UNANIMOUS WAS THE agreement that the open door policy of the community colleges - its philosophy that anyone regardless of job, age or previous grade point average may attend - is of utmost importance and must be preserved at all cost. When asked what could be done to make our

efforts in fighting the tuition increase more effective, Senator Sandison said that we should have parents send letters to the legislators from their districts expressing their concern. He receives many letters from students, but, very few from parents and the general public, concerning bills pertaining to the community colleges.

MANY STUDENTS ALSO VOICED their opinion on the six per cent waiver clause in HB 740. The waiver money is to assist students who qualify for financial aid.

When asked if it were possible to tax alcoholic beverages and earmark it for educational purposes, Senator Sandison replied that Washington already has the highest alcoholic beverages sales tax in the nation and the people would object to further increases.

Budget goal

Continued from Page 1

enrollments substantiate this argument.

"OUR APPEAL WAS UNHEEDED by the House," Dr. Terrey went on. "Rather than funding higher enrollment levels, the House cut our budget still further," he said.

In addition to cutting class sizes and enrollment levels, the budget restricts the ability of the community colleges to respond to the retraining needs of the state's many unemployed workers, Dr. Terrey said.

HE ADDED THAT NO FUNDS were provided for the expansion of the system's embryo program for minority students. The community college system will ask the Senate to restore the \$2.7 million the House cut from its operating budget and provide an additional \$3.9 million to serve the 6500 students the executive request cut from the State Board estimates.

Lone Brother solos in Seattle

The Lone Brother, Mark Pearson, formerly one of the Brothers Four, has struck out on his own and come to Seattle to play his first solo at the Hindquarter Steak House in Northgate.

Pearson joined the Brothers Four in 1968, after attending the University of Washington on a football scholarship. At the U, Pearson captained the freshman team against Washington State; but singing, which he had begun as a Spokane High School student, held more interest. He caught the attention of the Brothers Four singing with Morning Ryde in the semi-finals of a national talent contest eventually won by a group now known as the Carpenters.

During his two years with the Brothers Four, Pearson traveled to the Orient, sang at the White House, performed for the U of W 1970 Homecoming and toured a number of United States colleges. He also cut two records with the group, on which two of the songs are his own.

Pearson's Hindquarter engagement began March 2 and ends May 1. He is on from 9:00 p.m. to 1:30 a.m., Tuesday through Saturday. The Hindquarter-Northgate is upstairs over Warshal's in Northgate Way Village, 8th N.E. and N.E. Northgate Way.

Boaters' safety course scheduled

The Evergreen Safety Council has announced a new pleasure boater's course designed especially for new and inexperienced boaters who wish to learn basic seamanship and the "rules of the road" established by the United States Coast Guard.

Many new boaters do not have the opportunity to attend classes in boat handling due either to limitations of their time or geographic location. With this new boater's course, the student has the option of classroom instruction, or at home study during his or her spare time.

The Council program offers three teaching techniques that may be taken separately or as an entire detailed course:

1. A two-hour instruction class that will be offered in two, two-hour sessions.
2. A two-hour on-board cruise instruction class conducted by an experienced, licensed skipper; and
3. A programmed, self-teaching kit, containing in detail the general knowledge every boater must learn before operating a boat. This kit may be used in both classroom instruction and in home study. For information, contact the Evergreen Safety Council office, 822 John St. in Seattle.

GREEN RIVER OPEN AIR FAIR

MAY 29 Soccer Field 2 pm-Midnite

FEATURING:

THE Raft Race

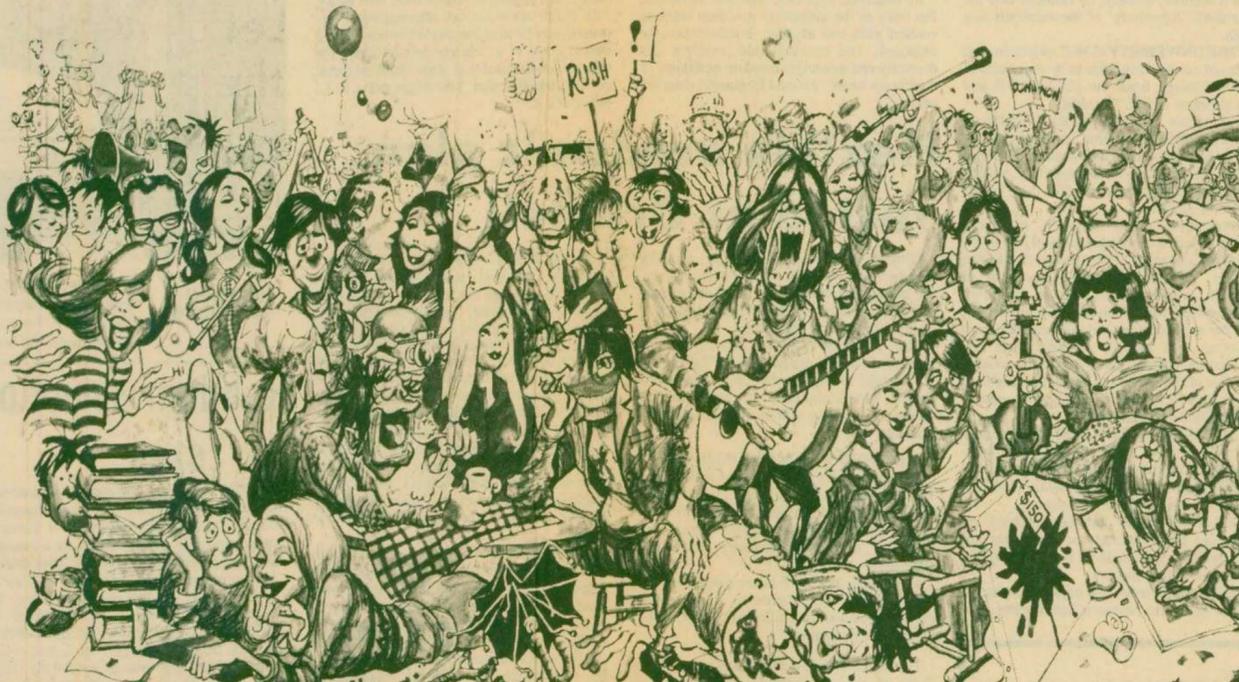
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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION ATTEND OUR FIRST MEETING APRIL 9 AT NOON IN ST-32

VA announces loan program

The Veterans Administration announced standards for its mobile home program which guarantees up to 30 per cent of loans - up to a maximum of \$10,000 for mobile homes, or up to \$17,500 if the loan is also for a fully developed lot.

THE MOBILE HOME PROGRAM was established by PL 91-506 and VA has prescribed regulations to govern such items as mobile home sites, construction standards, and written manufacturer's warranties.

There is also qualifications for mobile home park locations, basically the same as those for an average subdivision on which single family homes are built. They must have the same facilities, such as proper geographical locations, water, sewage, electricity, etc.

THE NEW LAW EMPOWERS VA Administrator Donald E. Johnson to set interest rates at levels to insure adequate capital for mobile home loans made by lending institutions. He set the interest rate at 10.75 per cent. The interest rate for money used to purchase a lot and to make improvements was set at 7 per cent.

The VA also explained that mobile homes purchased under its program must be at least 40 feet long and 10 feet wide, with a minimum of 400 square feet.

Applicants should obtain their certificates of eligibility from the nearest VA regional office, find a mobile home they like and which meets VA standards, settle details for rental or purchase of a mobile home lot, and then apply to a lender for a loan.

VETERANS AND SERVICEMEN with at least 181 days of active service after Jan. 31, 1955, are eligible for mobile home loans as are veterans of World War II and the Korean Conflict who served more than 90 days, provided they have not previously used their home loan benefit.

So are veterans discharged for service-connected disabilities, regardless of length of service, widows of eligible veterans, and wives of members of the Armed Forces missing in action or prisoners of war for more than 90 days.



Is that a Green River teacher painting mailboxes on the side? No, it's Arthur Eaton, long-time Auburn resident who is often accused of being related to a GR journalism teacher because of his letters to the editor of the Auburn newspaper. Eaton is shown painting Ken Robinson's mailbox in Federal Way. —Photo by Ken Robinson

NEW JOB?

Workshop measures attitudes

St. Louis, Mo.-(I.P.)-The chairman-elect of the American Conference of Academic Deans recently called for a program to give academic administrators in colleges and universities a better understanding of black students' attitudes and feelings.

The Rev. J. Barry McGannon, S.J., dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at St. Louis University, proposed a series of week-long workshops for deans, department chairmen and selected faculty members to be established through the American Council on Education, working in cooperation with other national educational organizations.

THE WORKSHOPS WOULD be designed "to produce understanding and appreciation of the feelings and attitudes of black and other minority students and to provide constructive approaches to meeting their educational needs, not in terms of programs but in terms of attitudes," he said.

Father McGannon proposed that the workshops would use case studies, role playing and "face to face contact with blacks," in their programs.

"The deans, department chairmen and faculty in colleges and universities in this country are charged with the day to day

Many innovative programs said to begin at GRCC

by Diane Tyler

Green River Community College has been in the past, and continues to be an innovator in many areas at the junior college level. Many other community colleges across the nation look toward GRCC for information concerning untried policies and programs, and their practical application according to Jerry Johnson, acting director of continuing education. An incomplete summary of several GRCC "firsts" is listed below.

THE NEW ASSOCIATE IN Arts degree is a big step forward in allowing the student to take the courses he wants and still get the degree he needs to continue his education or get a job. The degree requirement committee was chaired by Sandra Gallaher and the College Council passed the amendment in December 1970.

Very few other community colleges have anything similar to GRCC's "no F policy". The F grade was discontinued during fall quarter 1970 to allow the student to achieve rather than fail. It was more or less replaced by the low scholarship policy which is designed to warn students of their low academic status.

THE ALL-COLLEGE COUNCIL is another new idea at GRCC. It gives the students a strong voice in deciding school policy, although not equal to that of the faculty or Board of Trustees according to Johnson. The council, made up of students, faculty and administration, makes recommendations for the Board of Trustees to consider.

The "Earn and Learn" program is in its

third summer at GRCC. It is designed to give high school students who are not planning to attend college a chance to develop an interest in continuing their education. At the same time, they are offered the opportunity to work part time and earn some money. This program is funded by outside sources, and doesn't cost the college. Sophomore students at GRCC act as "big brothers" to the high school students.

GRCC HAS ADOPTED a new approach to advising its students this year. The program, headed by Sandra Gallaher, is based mainly on the concept of the entire faculty advising students in the advisor's area of education. At other colleges, two or three staff members for the entire campus or the student himself, makes these decisions without the individualized information that is available to GRCC advisors.

The developmental program at Green River is set up to accept students any time during the quarter and allow them to work at their own rate. There are no prerequisites for these classes; the student works solely at his own ability level. There are many areas in which a student may work this way. Some of them are reading, math, programmed drafting and welding.

WASHINGTON STATE HISTORY is a requirement for high school graduation in Washington. Many people wishing to finish high school and receive their diplomas have not had this course. As there are not enough of them to make up a class, a home study course has been made available to them, upon completion of which, they receive credit for the subject.

GRCC also sponsors a medical education

program for valley doctors, who wish to update their skills. Dr. William Shaw, a Kent doctor, originated the course. He was also instrumental in getting professors from the University of Washington to teach the classes.

There are several program courses at GRCC that are not innovative in the way of untried concepts, but they are new programs for two year colleges. Air traffic control, forest technology, occupational therapy and physical therapy are just a few examples.

THE LAST "NEW" PROGRAM to be mentioned is the ecology oriented, wastewater project. This series of classes is designed to retrain unemployed men, for work in waste-water plants and in industries that require a knowledge of disposal of waste waters. The classes are held in Plemmon's Industrial Park in Kent during the day. The 25 students currently enrolled were selected by Employment Security, from all over Washington. The project and the students are funded by Manpower Developmental Training Association.

The men being trained in these skills take no unrelated classes and are expected to graduate after 44 weeks of instruction from Guy Blanton and Robert Mitchell. This is the first time this program has been offered. Joe Werner, current head of the program, said, "We are very proud of the students graduating from this program. Many of them completed their high school education while attending these college classes, and others had been out of school for a number of years."

He attributed the high ratio of success to the individual instruction, and the rapport that developed between the men and their two instructors.

Reactions asked to new grading system

Madison, Wis.-(I.P.)-Faculty members are being asked for their reactions to proposals to revise the ABCDF grading system and to eliminate the traditional grade point average as a measure of a student's academic success on the University of Wisconsin-Madison campus.

These recommendations are among changes suggested by the Ad Hoc Committee on the Grading System in its final report, released recently to the faculty. The recommendations from the committee's two-year study will be considered by the Faculty Senate at its March meeting.

INSTEAD OF THE CURRENT ABCDF grading system, the committee is proposing an ABC/N - S/N parallel grading option. Under the proposed system, the grades of D and F would be replaced with the symbol N, standing for "no credit".

This means that all courses counted for credit would be at least at the C level and only those courses completed successfully would be recorded on a student's public transcript.

The proposed ABC/N system breaks down as follows: AA, brilliant performance; A, excellent mastery and mature understanding of the subject; AB, intermediate between A and B; B, good mastery of the subject; BC, intermediate between B and C; C, adequate mastery of the subject; and N, no credit.

In addition, a parallel S/N (S-Satisfactory) scale would be available for grading certain courses that fall outside the scope of the usual system, either because of the subject matter or the organization of the course.

Examples would be a team-research project or freshman forum. The grade of S would encompass the same passing levels as the regular ABC/N system.

IN PROPOSING THAT THE general grade point average no longer be computed as a measure of a student's academic work, the committee stressed the University has a responsibility to treat students as "complex individuals with multi-dimensional skills and interests."

Other suggestions contained in the report include:

-replacing the use of the grade point average as a measure of progress toward a degree by the requirement that a student complete at least 24 credits for each academic year of residence. In the new system, all students in good standing will have at least a C average.

-listing on the public transcript only those

courses successfully completed, making the transcript a positive record of a student's knowledge and achievements.

-encouragement of the continuation of the pass/fail student option now available in certain courses, independent of the existence of a S/N grading system.

-creation of a Committee on Undergraduate Education to encourage and support innovative teaching at the University.

THE REPORT STRESSED that grading should be a means of communication between faculty and students and cautioned, "it is inappropriate to build solutions solely on the immediate pangs of student discontent."

The committee said its recommendations focus upon the undergraduate level, but

added, "we believe that the result is also adaptable to the graduate level."

According to a survey included in the report, the faculty strongly opposes a major grading revision. If Irving Shain, Vice Chancellor of Academic Affairs, is indicative of administrative viewpoint, grading reform is running into troubled water there too.

"I tend towards keeping the grading system about what it is now," said Shain, explaining that "life is a very competitive operation" and to shield students from competition is no true service to them.

"Prospective employers and prospective graduate schools do not know what pass/fail grade really means; they do not know how to use that grade to evaluate the capability of the student," Shain said.

No objectivity, says president

Cincinnati, Ohio-(I.P.)-"The university of today is a clearly political organism," according to Leon Botstein, 24-year-old president of Franconia College.

In a lecture at the University of Cincinnati, sponsored by Omicron Delta Kappa, national men's honorary society, he charged that the cherished "objectivity" of the university is a myth.

"THE UNIVERSITY IS NOT objective, and it should not be. It is false to divorce science and technology from the philosophical and moral issues of life," he said.

The nature of a university is political, Botstein continued, in that its degree-giving function confers a certain amount of social status, in addition to immediately putting degree recipients on a specific rung of the economic ladder.

Government-funded research was also characterized as playing a political role in the life of the university. "The famous Manhattan project, conducted at the University of Chicago, is a prime example of the direct relationship between science at the university and the technological and political structure

Noting that today's students have expressed their dissatisfaction with the societal function of the university, Botstein called for a new kind of university based on a sense of "diversified community."

"THE MODERN UNIVERSITY is actually a hybrid of three basic concepts," he commented. "The notion of the 'ivory tower' role of the university stressed total academic freedom and 'pure' research - the academician should not be troubled by pressures from the state or university administration, but should be free to enjoy the pleasures of free inquiry.

"At the same time, the university plays a role in scientific research, functioning as a

repository for knowledge or skills in such technical areas as engineering, biology, physics, and medicine. Finally, it acts as a social service center, processing and certifying students for various career positions."

As might be expected, Botstein observed, the roles of the university are thus often in conflict with one another. Furthermore, he charged, the much-touted respect for diversity and academic freedom embodied in the "ivory tower" concept frequently does not exist.

Flexible academic plan tested at Grinnell

Grinnell, Iowa-(I.P.)-As second semester classes began recently for Grinnell College, the institution went on a new academic plan stressing greater flexibility and freedom of choice in selection of courses.

The new curriculum announced by President Glenn Leggett calls for fulfillment of general requirements for graduation rather than completion of any specified number of courses within any discipline or division.

A STUDENT WILL NOW QUALIFY for the college's bachelor of arts degree if he or she successfully completes a major; takes a total of 124 credits of academic work, with an overall cumulative grade-point average of 2.0; and completes residence for eight semesters.

Some academic work taken elsewhere and offered as transfer or summer school credit may be accepted as fulfillment of part of the residence requirement.

As before, students may elect one of three types of major programs: a conventional major in one of the regular fields such as French, chemistry, etc.; an interdisciplinary major in which certain amounts of work are taken in a number of different fields; and an independent major in which the student plans a special program in consultation with a faculty advisor.

Distributional requirements whereby students took prescribed courses in humanities, social studies, languages, science, fine arts, and physical education have been eliminated. Courses in all of these areas will continue to be offered as before.

Students cannot, however, take more than 48 credits in any one department or more than 92 credits in any one of the four college divisions - humanities, science, social studies, and special programs.

implementation of what is rightly a national policy," Father McGannon said. "But so far as I know, no concerted national effort has been made to assist them to understand the realities of implementing that policy."

Speaking of his conviction of the necessity for such programs, Father McGannon said, "I am convinced that there is nothing in my background that prepares me for more than beginning to understand cultural pluralism and its relations to higher education, nothing which enables me to feel with empathy the way a black student feels.

THE REPORT POINTED OUT a sudden rise in grades at the University. "For all undergraduate students, the average GPA has increased from 2.63 in the fall of 1967-68 to 2.80 in the fall of 1968-69.

"Other information indicates that this is more likely attributable to changing grading patterns among faculty, rather than to other possibilities including a marked improvement in student quality."

According to Shain, "the A/B/C/no credit system is less objectionable than the credit/no credit system," but he contended that the plan still "disguises the fact that a student who gets a lot of 'no credits' is not being an effective student. I think you should report a student's failures as well as his successes on his grade sheet."

FOR EXAMPLE, BOTSTEIN said, there are very few existential philosophers in America, primarily because philosophy students must be certified by other philosophers, who, in turn, tend to expect the attitudes expressed by their students in exams and papers to reflect their own ideas.

In Botstein's view, an alternative to the present-day form of the university may be the development of a "clearly-defined place for inquiry and discussion of issues with no social certification function. You might get a B.A., but that's it."

IN GENERAL, COURSES which were formerly required will continue to be available, and any student may simply elect to take substantially the same pattern of courses offered under the previous system.

As of the beginning of the academic year 1971-72, first-year students will be required to take a "freshman tutorial" during the first or second semester of residence. Each freshman will be assigned a faculty tutor who will be the student's underclass academic adviser.

In addition to helping the student plan his academic program, the tutor will supervise an independent study project which each freshman will conduct on a topic offered by the faculty. The tutorial project earns four credits.

DR. JOSEPH F. WALL, dean of the college, said that the new curriculum places more responsibility on the student to plan his own academic career. He noted that students will be expected to map out their courses of study in close collaboration with faculty advisers.

They will be counseled to consider carefully the contributions to their total education of courses in language, the natural and social sciences, humanities, fine arts, and physical education. Emphasis will thus be placed upon learning to work independently but also upon close attention on a personal basis from the student's adviser and instructors.

Any doctor or hospital in Stockholm, Sweden, soon will be able to get a complete medical history of any citizen almost instantaneously, says the April issue of Science Digest. A computer in a Stockholm hospital is storing medical data on the 1.4 million population of the city for access within seconds. Ten hospitals are already involved in the plan, which will someday connect all hospitals, clinics and many private practitioners in the area to a central data bank.



GETTING SHIPSHAPE

Sailing season is just around the corner and Jim King of Des Moines is getting his boat, the "Angelica" in shipshape for the upcoming season. The "Angelica" is the largest craft at the Des Moines Marina, measuring 53 feet. —Photo by Ken Robinson

Random selection at Texas

Austin, Texas-(I.P.)-Forty per cent of new freshmen and lower-division transfer students entering The University of Texas at Austin next fall will be chosen by a random selection process on a one-year trial basis.

Commenting on this decision, Dr. Charles A. LeMaistre, chancellor-elect of the UT System said: "Despite the expressed opposition of the faculty to a random selection process, those who look to the future of UT Austin under an enrollment control plan must realize that if the result deplored by the Faculty Senate, an academic elitism at UT Austin, is to be avoided, some method of selection other than admission by order of class rank and test scores must be used.

"FOR ALL ITS FAULTS and associated problems, random selection from those qualified does offer an objective means of attaining a student body representing a cross-section of society. It is not subject to the whims or abuse of subjective evaluation and is far preferable to admission by order of receipt of applications.

"Admission under a controlled enrollment plan entails decisions and responsibilities the institution cannot pass along to others. The day will come when the quotas will be filled entirely by applicants falling entirely in the top quarter, and the question of elitism will become an immediate reality."

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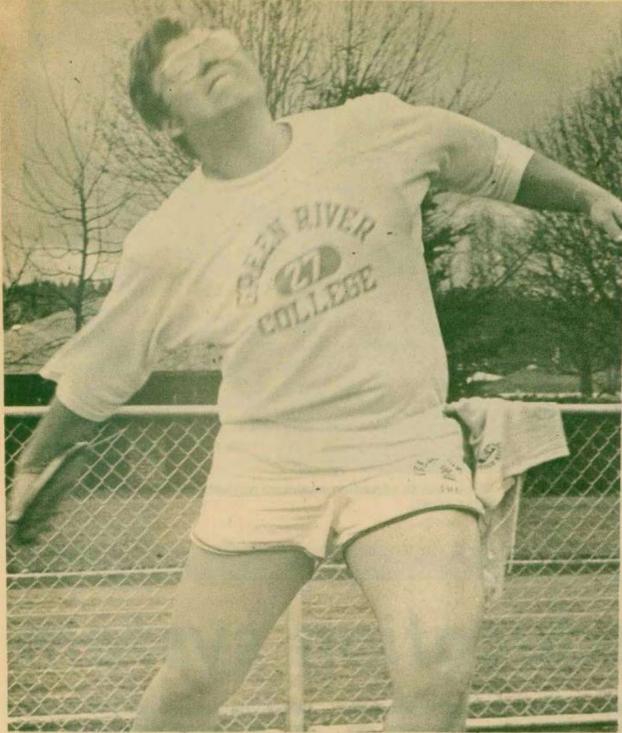
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PRACTICED FUNDAMENTALS Terry Ingram warms up for the discus throw in a practice session at Auburn. The Gators finished fourth in an eight-team field in the Yakima Fruit Bowl won by Mt. Hood Community College Saturday.

Golfers edge Skagit

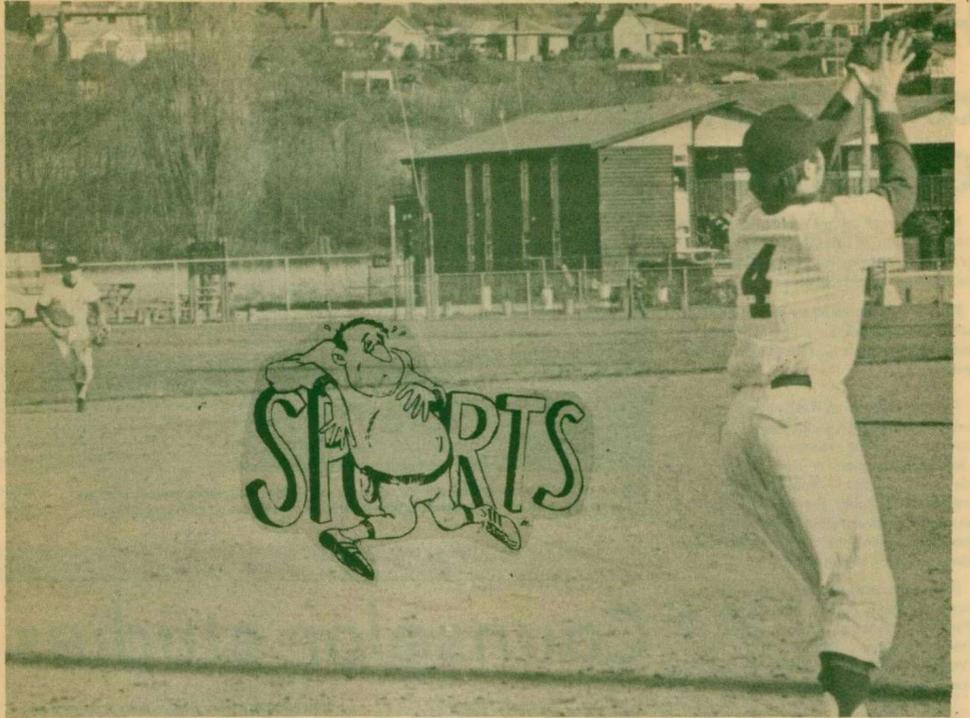
Green River College golfers are hoping to again break into the winning column Friday as they host Edmonds on the Auburn Golf Course. The Gators so far this season have defeated Skagit Valley and lost to Everett, Bellevue, and Tacoma.

Their first win of the season came last Friday when they topped Skagit Valley at Mount Vernon, 339 to 359. In that match Mike Rowbottom paced the Gators with a 79. Dick Zugschwerdt shot an 81, Tim Robinson 88, and Jim Kennelly 91.

At Tacoma Monday, the Gators improved, but lost, 304-330. Russ Bloom of TCC led all golfers with a 74. Rowbottom again paced Green River with an 80, Robinson had an 82, and Zugschwerdt, Kennelly, and Doug Riggers all carded 84's. Only the four lowest scores count in the total.



Hurdler Barry Dudley prepares for the next track meet which will be against Bellevue at Newport High School.



A NEAR MISS

Third baseman Jeff Bylin reaches for a hard hit line drive which went for a base hit in the first game of a doubleheader against Olympic at Kent Monday.

Both the junior varsity and varsity lost games to the visitors that afternoon. GR will meet Edmonds April 13 for a doubleheader slated to begin at 1:30 at Kent Memorial Field.

Gator tracksters in tough on Saturday

Green River trackmen definitely will be the underdogs this Saturday afternoon on the Newport High School field near Bellevue when the Gators challenge Bellevue and Highline in a triangular meet.

The Gators last week finished fourth in a nine-team meet at the Yakima Fruit Bowl while Highline finished second. The week before the Gators opened the season with a 93-62 loss to Bellevue in a three-way meet at Green River (Lower Columbia, the third team in that meet, had 20 points).

So it will be an uphill battle for Coach Larry Turnbull's tracksters.

Chris Luther, the leading point winner for the Gators last week at Yakima with a first in

the mile, second in the half, and fifth in the two mile, will enter the mile (his favorite race) and then run in the 440 and the mile-relay, two races he's never competed in before. That means the showdown in the half mile between Luther, Bob Wells of Highline, and Bob Crowell of Bellevue won't take place. Crowell beat Luther by a step in the first meet of the year after the Green River sophomore led most of the race.

At Yakima Luther turned in a 4:23.0 clocking in the mile, considerably better than the 4:40.6 he ran the week before in the biting cold. He holds the school record of 4:18.3. In the half, Luther broke two minutes for the first time in his life with a 1:57.6 clocking, just behind Wells who won it in 1:56.9.

Green River's school record in 1:56.4. Luther capped his day with a fifth place finish in the two-mile in 10:04.7, his best time in the two-mile.

Geoff Newing again starred for the Gators. The sophomore hurdler won the 120-yard highs in 15.3 and finished second in the 440 intermediate hurdles in 58.7. Barry Dudley, a freshman hurdler for Green River, finished fifth in the highs and third in the quarter-mile intermediates, less than a second back of Newing in 59.0.

Other point winners for the Gators include John Schieche, sixth in the 220; mile relay team, fifth; 440 relay team, fifth; Phil Floyd, fifth in the high jump at 6-2 and Brian Kendall, sixth at 5-10.

Season opens for Gator nine

Despite inclement weather, Green River's baseball turnout has produced a team ready for the league opener on April 13.

Two teams evolved from this year's spring training. Coach Jack Johnson said there will be two squads, a junior varsity and a varsity, with two completely different schedules. This program will not only give more players the opportunity to participate, but should insure better future teams at Green River, according to Johnson. Schedules for both squads can be found below.

HEAD COACH JOHNSON will be aided by assistant coaches Fred Sterling, Dave Boitker and Jim Bradbury. Secretary for the teams is Margaret Nyberg.

Coach Johnson feels that if the Gators come out with an edge over Bellevue and Everett, in each four game series, they will be in a good position to be on top of the rest of the league at the end of the season.

Pitching staff will consist of Chris Lindeum who turned in an 8-1 record last year.

Filling out the rest of the pitching roster will be Kim Estrada, Keith Matheny, Pat Cristelli, Hal Morgan, Mike Gammel, Steve Mguarin, Rick Larsen, Bob Schierman and Jim Bradbury. Other positions will be filled by Jeff Bylin, Leo Roy, Jim Byrn, Don

Burrows, Tom Daniels, Jody Pries, Jim K ner, Jeff Boness, Dennis Edwards, Walt Burrows, Dennis Zombalin, Stuart Jacot, Pat Willis, Rob Sequin, Darwin Jacobson and Al Stracke.

Soccer team meets Shoreline

by Terry Mengle

The rough and tough scramblers on the Green River soccer team plan to meet Shoreline Community College's team this weekend for this quarter's opening game.

The soccer team, with a longer list of wins on the books than any other athletic team on campus this year, will open its third quarter of activity with Shoreline on Saturday, April 10, at 1 p.m. on Massey field in Auburn.

Shoreline has just recently formed their team and will be a new opponent for the Green River ball-kicker's. The team also

plans to play Washington State University, another new adversary, and a long list of teams that they have played before.

According to coach George Thomson, practice will be held on Monday and Wednesday afternoons between 4 and 7. Anyone interested in playing should come out at that time

Netmen win

Green River's tennis team used their rackets to the point of excellence in a 4 to 0 win over Clark College last week.

Rain defeated Clark's purpose as the fifth singles and doubles were called off. Greg Shuman defeated Dave Rapp 6-3, 6-0 and 6-2. Ted Hollar beat Mitch Carlson 6-2 and 6-2. Graig Dean won over Larry North 6-2 and 6-1, and Bruce Bradford put down Ben Foreman 6-0 and 6-0.

3H's take title

The 3H's finished the season atop the pack in Green River's nine team league. The team of Chris, Ed and Doug Haugen and Dave Boetiker won 49 games during the season while losing only 15.

The 3H's also swept most of the team and individual records for the season. They had the high three-game series of 2,283 pins and the team had the high single game, spilling 788 pins.

Individually, Doug Haugen had the high game for the season for men with a 251. High game for women was rolled by Chris Haugen. Her high was 213. The individual high series was rolled by Dave Boetiker. His series was 632.

The individual high series for women was rolled by Mindy Meyer. Her high series was 528. Miss Meyer bowled for the Ballers.

Larry Foster, bowling for WDTTOA, had the most improved average for the year. He raised his average 13 pins for the season.

Final Standings

Team	W	L
1. 3H's	49	15
2. The Splitters	40-1/2	19-1/2
3. Reynold's Rappers	37	23
4. WDTTOA	33	27
5. Alley Gators	28-1/2	31-1/2
6. The Ballers	25	35
7. The Impossibles	22-1/2	37-1/2
8. Coors	19-1/2	40-1/2
9. Swift Currents	17	43

Varsity baseball schedule

1970-1971

Thurs. April 8	Yakima at Yakima	1:30 (1)
Sat. April 10	Olympic at Bremerton	1:30 (1)
Tues. *April 13	Edmonds at Kent Memorial	1:30 (2)
Thurs. April 15	CWSC at Ellensburg	1:30 (1)
Sat. *April 17	Everett at Kent Memorial	1:30 (2)
Tues. *April 20	Bellevue at Bellevue	1:30 (2)
Sat. *April 24	Skagit Valley at Mt. Vernon	1:30 (2)
Tues. *April 27	Shoreline at Kent Memorial	1:30 (2)
Thurs. April 29	Seattle U. at Kent Memorial	1:30 (1)
Sat. *May 1	Edmonds at Edmonds	1:30 (2)
Tues. *May 4	Everett at Everett	1:30 (2)
Sat. *May 8	Bellevue at Kent Memorial	1:30 (2)
Tues. *May 11	Skagit Valley at Kent Memorial	1:30 (2)
Wed. May 12	UPS at Kent Memorial	1:30 (1)
Sat. *May 15	Shoreline at Shoreline	1:30 (2)

*League contests

All Green River home games will be played at Kent Memorial Park.

Junior Varsity Baseball Schedule

1170-1971

Thur. April 8	Yakima JV at Yakima	3:30 (1)
Sat. April 10	Olympic JV at Bremerton	3:30 (1)
Thur. April 15	CWSC JV at Ellensburg	3:30 (1)
Mon. April 19	Wilson High School at Tacoma	3:30 (1)
Thur. April 29	Seattle U. JV at Kent Memorial	3:30 (1)
Thur. May 6	Lincoln High School at Kent Memorial	3:30 (1)
Wed. May 12	U.P.S. JV at Kent Memorial	3:30 (1)

All Green River home games will be played at Kent Memorial Park.

Karate-Judo changes workout

This quarter's Karate-Judo team changed their workout meetings to Monday, Wednesday and Friday to give the more experienced ones more exercise and newcomers a chance to get more experienced. The group count is now at 15 to 20 members and has some extras according to Don Merideth, head coach. The dues went down from \$9 to \$6 to attract new participants.

Awarded orange belts for outstanding achievements were Bill Holt, Jari Fleming, Carmen Mauck, Shyrl McAtee and Mike Rutkosky. Wearing a blue belt this season is Jerry Tallent.

Current Answer Man

Q. Who won the first Masters golf tournament?

A. Byron Nelson did back in 1937. Nelson now does commentary for A.B.C. sports.

Q. Which country won the first Davis Cup?

A. The highly-praised trophy of international men's team tennis was won by the United States, the year being 1900, with the final score 5 to 0 over England.

Q. When was the last time a horse won the triple crown and what was its name?

A. In 1948, a horse by the name of Citation won the Kentucky Derby, Preakness Stakes, and Belmont Stakes being the last horse to perform such a feat in 22 years.

Q. Which team won the first Stanley Cup?

A. The Toronto Maple Leafs have the honor of winning the first Cup back in the 1946-47

season. The Leafs went on from there to win the Cup the next two seasons, 47-48 and 48-49.

Q. What is the record for the longest boxing match?

A. Andy Bowen and Jack Burke battled 110 rounds (seven hours 19 minutes) the date being April 6-7, 1893. Since neither could continue, the fight was declared a no contest.

Q. Who holds the lifetime record of long hits?

A. Stan "the man" Musial formerly of the St. Louis Cardinals holds the record, slugging a total of 1,377 doubles, triples, and home runs from 1941-1963.

Q. What were the most points scored by an individual in a collegiate game of football?

A. Leo Schlick of St. Viator in 1916 scored 100 points.



WINNING HIGH JUMP

Brian Kendall two weeks ago won the high jump in a meet at Green River, clearing 5-10. But last Saturday he had to settle for a sixth place finish, clearing the

same height in the Yakima Fruit Bowl. Teammate Phil "Flip" Floyd finished fifth, clearing 6-2 in his first competition this season. —Current staff photo



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High metal content in Green River

A nation wide survey confirmed that the concentration of metals in Washington streams were among the lowest found in a 50-state survey of surface waters.

The survey focused on sources of drinking water for metropolitan areas and included water samples from 14 of the state's streams and rivers.

Samples taken from Washington's streams and rivers did not exceed federal level for mercury, cadmium, arsenic, lead, chromium (hexavalent), cobalt, or zinc, and only one sample came close - from Green River. It met the U.S. Public Service recommended maximum concentration for arsenic at 10 parts per billion (ppb.), but was well below the mandatory 50 ppb. limit.

Other surface waters sampled in our state were the North Fork of the Quinault, the Puyallup, Duwamish, Cedar, Sultun, Pend Orielle, Spokane, Yakima, Walla Walla, Cowlitz, Columbia and South Fork of the Tolt rivers and Andrews Creek.

Water samples for this study were collected at three general types of locations:

From rivers and lakes that supply water to the largest cities in the states.

From water courses downstream from major municipal and industrial complexes in each state.

At the Geological Survey's Hydrologic bench mark stations that were established to measure quality at sites far removed from man-made interferences.

Here are some of the results of the study as published in the April 1 edition of the Seattle Post Intelligencer:

Mercury: Dissolved mercury ranged in concentration from below the limit of detection to about 4 ppb., and was found in only 7 per cent of the samples. While no sample contained dissolved mercury in excess of the Public Health Service (PHS) 5 ppb. maximum, a few sites reported a combination of dissolved mercury and mercury attached to suspended particles giving concentrations in excess of that figure.

Arsenic: About 21 per cent of the samples contained arsenic at or above the 10 ppb. found in the Green River, but only 2 per cent of the samples exceeded the 50 ppb. maximum.

Cadmium: Four per cent of the samples contained cadmium in excess of the 10 ppb. upper limit set by PHS, and about 42 per cent contained lower concentrations.

Lead: Concentrations ranged from 1 to 50 ppb. in 63 per cent of the samples, but only a few exceeded the PHS limit for drinking water.

Chromium: Hexavalent chromium concentrations in the range of 6 to 50 ppb. were detected in only 11 samples. None exceeded the maximum drinking water level.

Cobalt: No maximum concentration limit has been set by the PHS for cobalt in drinking water, but 35 per cent of the samples turned up from 1 to 5 ppb. of cobalt.



METAL IN RIVER The scenic Green River, recently tested in a nationwide geological study and found to have the highest arsenic concentration of 14 streams and

rivers surveyed, was photographed one early misty morning by Current photog Terry Chubb. The river was the only one of the rivers tested to

come close to exceeding maximum content limits of arsenic or any other metal.

Counselor studies socialist education system

by Caren Caldwell

Returning from an in-person study of socialist education behind the iron curtain, GRCC counselor Sandy Gallaher brought home with her impressions of the efficient educational system and the friendly people.

Miss Gallaher traveled with 82 educators from all over the United States. The three-week tour, sponsored by Kent State University, took the group by plane and bus through Budapest, Hungary; Bucharest, Rumania; Moscow, Russia; Novosibirsk, Siberia; and Warsaw, Poland.

They spent approximately four days in each city except in the USSR where they stayed six days in Moscow and one day in Siberia.

GENERALLY DESCRIBING socialist education in all the countries she visited, Miss Gallaher reported that a child begins his ten years of compulsory education at age seven. At the end of eight years he may enter a two-year vocational school for special training. Upon completion of the tenth year, the student takes an examination which determines whether he will be admitted to a university for five more years of study. Only 30 per cent of the university applicants are accepted, Miss Gallaher stated.

Failing the examination, a student has the opportunity to take it again a year later. Otherwise he may attend a technical institute for three to four years.

A DEGREE FROM A university is considered to be superior to a degree from a technical institute, said the counselor. Educated in the latter institution, an engineer, she illustrated, would probably receive a less professional, more technical job than a university trained engineer. Miss Gallaher noted, however, that this system is having "some trouble because they're finding that there's not much difference" in the actual training received in either school.

Socialist schools place a particularly heavy emphasis upon excellence in grades, continued Miss Gallaher, although no tests are given except those which allow students to progress to the next level of their education. If a student cannot meet the rigorous standards, he will receive special training in a trade.

THE STUDENTS THEMSELVES, explained Miss Gallaher, are much more in-

terested in social science than in science and math which has made it difficult for the countries to fill their math needs.

Basically, however, Miss Gallaher feels that "for those countries the educational system is very, very efficient." This system, though out of place in the western world, fits very well in the context of eastern Europe's history and needs, she said. Compulsory education in socialist nations is new since World War II. And they are now wrestling with such American problems as overcrowded classrooms.

The curriculum is determined completely by the state, stated the Green River counselor. All schools are equipped with identical material to be taught. Lectures are the main method of imparting the material although teachers are moving toward more discussion. "The methods can vary," said Miss Gallaher, "but you'd better have results."

Miss Gallaher was, therefore, impressed with their achievements except in the matter of individual choice. Socialist students are channeled into areas of study, rather than making the decision themselves. The people there had no concept of what a counselor does. Miss Gallaher attempted to explain her job, through an interpreter, to a couple of Polish men who, unable to understand the alien idea, finally shrugged their shoulders in confusion.

ONE ASPECT OF THE SOCIALIST educational system that Miss Gallaher would like to see more of in the United States is their emphasis upon learning foreign languages. "The people in these countries are at least bilingual," she reported. A student in the USSR must know two languages besides his own by the end of his compulsory education.

"English is one of the favorite languages," said Miss Gallaher. French is very popular, too, she added. She attributed this popularity to the fact that English is one of the most widely spoken languages outside of these countries.

Although the study of socialist education does not directly relate to Green River, Miss Gallaher said it has "broadened my perspective as a professional person here."

Aside from the tour's purpose to study education, Miss Gallaher cited as highlights of the trip such events as seeing a ballet in Moscow's Bolshoi Theater and an opera at the Palace of Congress also in Moscow. At present the Palace of Congress is the meeting place of the USSR's 24th Party Congress. Miss Gallaher was thrilled to be able to pick out the seat she had at the opera while watching a television newscast of the Soviet congress upon her return home.

A DISTINCT MEMORY Miss Gallaher has of Hungary concerns the food. A typical lunch there consists of four courses with wine, she related. She also said that sausage, pickles, and cheese is a common breakfast menu in Hungary, but she was surprised her first morning in that country to find a sausage and a "big pickle" on her plate.

"Siberia was really exciting," said the counselor. "That's probably the place I wanted to go the most." She described the Siberians as "very warm people" who "have a frontier spirit".

While in Siberia the group visited Akademgoradok, a planned college town with the university as its center. The basically science-oriented school attracts students from all over the USSR, said Miss Gallaher.

Greatly impressed with Warsaw, she explained that the city was almost totally leveled during World War II. She saw a film while there of Nazi systematically destroying building after building which constituted hundreds of years of Polish history. After the war the city was rebuilt to duplicate its pre-war character. "The effect that this has had on the Polish people is really fantastic," said Miss Gallaher. It has given the people a sense of their own history.

WORLD WAR II is very much alive throughout all of the countries Miss Gallaher visited. The Russians call it "The Great Patriotic War". In Warsaw she saw a monument at a manhole which commemorates the efforts of resistance fighters who communicated with the Polish Jews by crawling through the sewer system and coming up in the Jewish ghetto from a manhole.

Miss Gallaher stated that the people she met behind the iron curtain were very receptive to her and her group. Because the people were so friendly during her entire stay, she was surprised to find that "Rumania is probably the least friendly." The Rumanians, she said, lacked great warmth even with each other.

DESPITE THE GENERAL good feeling of the people, however, one of their customs gave Miss Gallaher a frightening experience. It is considered bad manners to wear one's overcoat inside public buildings in Moscow, Poland, and Siberia, she said. Coats are always checked at the cloakroom.

When Miss Gallaher visited the Moscow opera, she found one cloakroom for 6,000 people. At the end of the performance, the audience "virtually ran out." Miss Gallaher was caught up in the crowd and as they rushed to claim their coats her feet didn't touch the ground for about six feet.

NOW HOME FROM HER brief tour, Miss Gallaher admits the difficulty of doing a truly in-depth study in three weeks. She reported that much of the basic facts of the socialist educational system can be learned from books on the subject, but, she said, the "seeing and feeling you can't get any other way" than by being there.

Training program

Electronic technology a growing program

Editor's Note: This is the thirteenth in a series of articles on the two-year programs available on the Green River campus. The object of this series is to acquaint students with the two-year programs open to them.

by Sandy Wald

The electronic technology program on campus was up dated last year to make this program as modern as any other electronic program offered.

The program was up dated by incorporating as much solid state (transistor integrated circuits, etc.) as the two year time limitation permits.

TO MEN OR WOMEN INTERESTED in a career as a technician in the field of electronics, this program provides the necessary broad background. Graduates are qualified for technical positions in development manufacturing, testing research, installation, and maintenance of equipment in the vast field of electronics. With experience many graduates advance to responsible positions as technical specialists.

Extensive laboratory practice integrated with theory and related subjects prepare the individual for employment in a minimum amount of time.

This electronic technology program was developed to train a student to work as electronic specialists in direct support of engineers and scientists engaged in research, design, and development of electronics systems.

DURING THIS TWO YEAR program a student may expect to visit several electronic agencies such as Boeing Manufacturing Electronics Facility, United Control (electronic firm who manufacture electronic equipment), and Collins Avionics (electronic's service co.).

Students interested in the electronic technology program for the 1971-72 school year should submit a closed program form to the registration office.

THIS PROGRAM BEGAN BACK in 1964 when GR was still a technical institute. The program has grown to 54 students, 24 of which are second year students, and 30 first year students.



ELECTRONIC ADJUSTMENTS

Freshmen electronic majors Rudy Marrilleux and Michael Mace adjust a new piece of electronic equipment during their lab session. Extensive lab-

oratory practice integrated with theory and related subjects prepare the individual for employment in a minimum amount of time.

VOTE



MIKE CONLAN
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Beginning pianists show talent

The Green River elementary and intermediate piano students displayed their musical talents at a recital on March 8 in the PA theater.

Seven students performed 13 piano pieces from such well known pianists as Franz Sherbert, Domenico Zipola, Alerandro Scarlatti, Enrique Granados, Antonio Diabelli, Freic Chopin, Bella Bartok, Villa Lopez and Jean De Lublin.

David Smith and Rene Fabre both have

never had any piano instruction at all before enrollment at GRCC.

Steve Voelker had only one quarter of GRCC private lessons, but none other previously. Dave Prenovest had child piano experience and first quarter study at this college.

The other performers were Annie Wong, Marlene Werth and Randy Gillman. All of them had a series of piano study as children; Annie also has four quarters of private lessons while Marlene and Randy had only two.

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