

WITHIN



□ The high-scoring Lady T-Birds look ahead toward playoffs. See story on page 11.



□ Timothy Leary came to campus to give his views on today's world. See story on page 2.



□ Veteran Seattle thrash band The Accused continues its rise, recently signing with Nastymix. See story on page 9.

QUICK SHOTS

Students interested in the Mexican Study Tour program can attend an orientation meeting on Feb. 14, from 5-6 p.m. Donna Wilson, HCC Spanish instructor will host the meeting in Bldg. 17, room 110.

HCC Library is hosting a Children's Art Exhibit on the 4th floor gallery. The pieces are the work of the children of parents in the Parent Education classes and the Co-op Preschools.

THUNDER WORD

VOLUME 29 ISSUE 8

FRIDAY FEBRUARY 9, 1990

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HCC applies for grant to improve programs

Sara Woodman
Staff Writer

Highline Community College is applying for a \$2.5 million grant from the federal government. The grant will be used for improving the computer system and upgrading and updating occupational programs. Other allocations of the grant will involve the modernization of the student advising system.

The government is reducing federal money given to community colleges, yet HCC needs more money to improve its programs so that it will not fall behind in the rapidly changing world of technology.

Robert Eley, associate dean of occupational programs, said, "It is very competitive," referring to the chances of receiving the grant.

With the government reducing money to all of the community colleges, it makes it more difficult to receive a grant. If Highline does receive the grant, it will be used "for strengthening Highline as an instructional facility," said Eley.

The grant has two main parts: the Comprehensive Development Plan and a list of four different activities. The Comprehensive Development plan consists of an analysis of

what the college has done in the past to remain strong, while the present mission of the school is to ensure student success. Highline will also make an assumption on how the demography and economy in the area is changing and how they assume these changes will affect the college in the future.

Another part of the plan is made up of the institutional problems the school faces, such as reliance on state funding, inadequate computer capabilities, and outdated occupation curriculum.

The last part of the plan is how HCC plans to address these problems, and when the

goals Highline made are accomplished, how will the college will be strengthened.

The first of the four activities is to develop a computer system. The proposed system would be a campus-wide financial and student management decision-making system. It would help teachers, advisors and counselors have easier access to student files and other essential information.

Access, assess, advise, and alert are the next stages of the grant. Access will be the process of keeping in closer contact with the people who apply to

See Grant on Page 12

Lights Out

Three-and-a-half month old Lelah Stavers takes a short snooze while her mother Crystal, a computer aided design student, works on her homework.

Photo by David Wellington



Parking woes continue for students and staff

Wild Bill Urlevich
Staff Writer

Some of the students at Highline Community College feel the parking system is flawed. Unfortunately for HCC students, this rocky road of debate has been traveled by the multitude before; and it seems to no avail. As of fall quarter 1989, there were 8,691 students enrolled. There are only 1,725 parking spaces; 260 are for faculty.

However, Campus Police Chief Jack Chapman feels that parking is not a problem. Chapman wants to make it clear to students "that if you have a

9 a.m. class, go directly to Midway Drive-In."

HCC has had a regular agreement with Midway since the late 60's. The agreement with Midway runs five years at a time and includes 1,000 parking spaces. Chapman emphasizes that students should not park in the fast food establishments such as Wendy's and Kentucky Fried Chicken. HCC has no jurisdiction over these areas and cannot be responsible for what happens to vehicles parked there.

Violators of the parking regulations on campus must pay specific fines. For ex-

ample, if a person's vehicle has three or more citations, his/her vehicle may be impounded.

HCC security attempts to contact students by leaving a note at their classrooms. If this doesn't work, the car will be towed. Security only towed three cars in '88. A good example of how parking fines are dealt with are in this breakdown of the fall '89 quarter: 2,123 citations were issued; 942 were paid; and 283 were dropped to warnings with 898 were not paid at all.

Parking at HCC must also accommodate the faculty and

staff as well as students. Although faculty members have designated areas to park, vehicles without proper authorization park there.

Instructor Lorraine Stowe says she has more difficulty parking during the first week of the new quarters. She says "More spaces along the faculty strip are needed."

Sherril Toledo, who works in the Registration Office, says, "I have to pay for parking which I am not crazy about."

Some of the more common HCC student's reactions to

See Parking on Page 12

FEBRUARY 9, 1990

Leary stirs up thought at Highline College



Photo by David Wellington

Tom Hunley
Guest Writer

Dr. Timothy Leary is still a hope fiend.

Leary, the defrocked Harvard professor who was a key figure in the drug movement of the 1960's urging young people to "tune in, turn on, and drop out," appeared at Highline Community College on Thursday, Jan. 25, for an Events Board sponsored lecture.

More than 200 people crammed the Artist Lecture Center to listen to 69-year-old Leary, a one time graduate student at Washington State University.

Despite his symbolic running shoes ("anybody wearing white running shoes isn't going to wear boots"), Leary got off on the wrong foot and tripped over the college's name, which he pronounced "Skyline."

"Please don't believe anything I say," cautioned Leary as he launched into his "Question Authority" message. "My job is to stir up ideas to get you thinking. I've got to clear away the bullshit so we can see what's really there and start looking at it."

Leary complained that Americans are a nation of followers. "Thinking for yourself is still alien. Our minds are always telling us to look for a leader — it's insidious," he said.

Leary's "think for yourself" gospel played a key role in the selection process that brought him to HCC. "We're in an age where people want simple answers. They want someone to tell them the answers," said Steussy.

Leary touched on his views of current events, saying the

U.S. "dragging Noriega in chains like they did in the Roman Empire" was a good way to "get up Bush's reputation as a Miami Vice non-wimp," and suggesting that the events in China and Eastern Europe had their roots in the American student protests of the 1960's.

Turning to the topic of psychedelics, Leary predicted that drugs would be legal within 10 years, noting that former Secretary of State George Schultz had come out in favor of legalization. "There are three known effects of psychedelics," quipped Leary. "long term memory gain, short term memory loss, and I forget the third."

"You can't describe it in words except in words like 'wow', which is 'mom' upside down," said Leary of the psychedelic experience.

When an HCC student asked a question about the dangers of drugs, Leary feigned a stunned look and said, "Drugs ruin minds? I never knew that. That just goes to show how much more Protestant ministers know than scientists."

In recent years, Leary has been running his own computer company "Fatigue, Incorporated." "The medium is the message, electronics is going to change everything," said Leary, author of "Mind Mirror," a computer program that evaluates its user's psychological profile.

Earlier in the day, Leary told a group of drama students that manual labor would soon be a relic of the past. "To use the body for work or compulsion is like using your penis to drive a nail or cleaning a table with your mouth."

Theft: A Highline cafeteria concern

Patti Rathbun
Assistant News Editor

Suggestions are being considered to help solve the problem of food theft in the cafeteria at Highline Community College. Dee Jaber, food service manager, said that nothing has come back on paper for any certain plan, but "we are investigating what would be the best for our purposes at this time."

Jaber is waiting for information and funding to come back on the suggestions before a decision will be made.

Jaber doesn't see food theft as an overwhelming problem but one that must be dealt with. She said that there is a certain amount of theft involved in

any retail operation.

"If we had a different layout for the food lines, theft would be much more controllable," Jaber said. She used the Hub at the University of Washington as an example of a suitable layout for a college cafeteria, along with Green River Community College.

"This isn't a consideration, just an example," Jaber said. "At Green River, you go into a room and come out through a cashier. They don't have to open that room until they're ready to go."

In another example, she suggested that the Pollach room could be converted and double doors installed, with a turnstile. When making purchases, customers would come out through different doors and

a cashier. "That's total control," she said.

The cafeteria staff constantly watches for theft, and offenders have been apprehended and charges pressed against them.

Jaber also wished to clear up what she said is a "misconception that our prices are influenced by theft."

"I buy the most nutritious best-priced food for the students, faculty, and staff that I can. We only charge what we must to cover expenditures. We are not here to make a profit but to provide a service."

According to Joan Ethier, director of Financial Services, the food service is not subsidized by an instructional program. "They provide a service, but it must support itself."

Library program evolves with the information age



Photo by David Wellington

Library Tech students Susan Silver, Patricia Overman, and Judy Vasilieff (standing) watch as instructor Anthony Wilson explains the computer

Kymberly Reeves
Staff Writer

Highline Community College's Library Technician Program has been evolving along with the information age. It is one of only three such programs in the state. The others are at Spokane Falls Community College and at Clover Park Vocational Technical Institute in Tacoma. The Highline program allows students the option of earning a one-year certificate or an Associate in Applied Science degree.

The one-year certificate requirements consist of classes which emphasize general technical skills such as bibliographic records, audio-visual services, and serials and documents, coupled with cooperative work experience.

The A.A.S. degree lets students gain more specialized instruction for employment in medical, legal, or other specific libraries.

Anthony Wilson, coordinator of the Library Technician Program and instructor at HCC, said that some of the classes offered through the program are designed to help students of other programs as well.

In an article written for *Alki*, the Washington Library Association Journal, in December 1985, Wilson stated that the program is structured to serve three primary groups: those who wish to become library technicians, those who are already working in libraries who would like additional training, and those entering other fields of employment where certain library or research skills can be useful.

Legal Reference Sources, Medical Reference Sources, Work with the Disabled Patron and Consumer Information Sources are only some of the classes available that might interest students from other programs.

One class, titled "Effective Use of the Library," is recommended for all students. In this class students learn what resources are available at HCC's library, where to find them and how to use them.

Wilson feels that since the program's inception in 1968, technological advances have made it possible for students and staff at HCC to access more information, more quickly.

He believes that graduates of HCC's Library Technician Program will have the skills necessary to work in almost any library.

LIVING WITH AIDS

A mother and son deal with the dreaded disease which grips him through love and acceptance.

Nancy Harbeck
Staff Writer

This is a story of thousands. The 38-year-old mother sits on the couch, occasionally gripping the hand of her 23-year-old son who has just recently been diagnosed with AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome). He has moved back home to Seattle for the support he needs and is going to need in the future.

For their protection, they will be referred to as Maggie and Ben.

This familiar drama started late October when Maggie got a call from Ben telling her he was going to Seattle for a while. When she asked him why, he said he was going to see a doctor. She was skeptical at first, but when he came home with a doctor's note, she knew he was serious. She called the doctor and learned that Ben had AIDS. Maggie's world fell apart.

this was really happening. My oldest son has AIDS."

Maggie is a strong person, physically as well as emotionally. Nothing appeared too much for her to handle, until now. Her face doesn't carry that soft smile or the constant twinkle in her eye. Instead, it carries lines of worry and concern for the future. She said, "I wish I had been kept in the dark."

After hearing the news about her son, she went home and called Ben, who was living in the Midwest. She asked him to move back to Seattle. He hesitated at first, but when she told him that she would support him in any way possible, he agreed. Maggie's life has been a constant struggle since then. She has to balance her own life with caring for her son, who is now dependent on her.

that now controls the future of her son. She became familiar with a group called Shoulders, a group specifically aimed towards the family members of the AIDS victim.

Maggie said, "I haven't been to a meeting yet. I have talked with someone over the

"It gives me a safe feeling to be here with Mom. So many families have rejected those with AIDS, leaving them alone to deal with this. Mom has been very accepting." - Ben, AIDS victim

phone. They were helpful." The information she needed did not come from just one source. She also found support in a local group called "Shoulders."

When Ben moved to Seattle, he was welcomed into the AIDS Clinic at Harborview Hospital. There, he met other patients and staff members of the University of Washington, and all of the

medication or any medical needs will be paid for by a grant. Harborview admitted him and started to run further tests, but because Ben hated needles so much, he checked himself out of the hospital. He remained in the AIDS group for victims. This group is one of dozens throughout the King County area. Ben's group is called People of Color With AIDS.

People of Color With AIDS meets at various times so it is convenient for everyone to get to a support group. Ben said, "That gives us another way of looking at things. This group talks about how people react to you. Do they react differently toward you?"

I can relate better in this group. We talk to each other a lot. We talk about a lot of stuff that is built up, so you don't

they exchange.

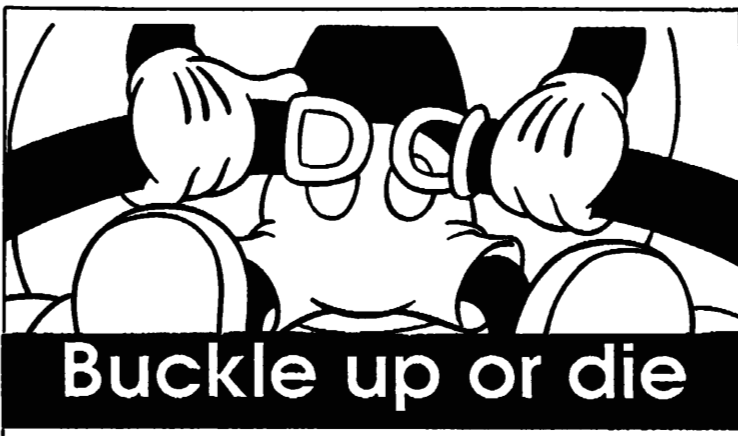
The concerns are great but the greatest concerns seem to be about each other. "I worry about Ben while I'm at work. I'm afraid he'll get sick and need help. So, I tell him to keep the phone close to him on the days he doesn't feel good. He can call 911."

She also calls him two or three times a day from one of her two jobs. In return, Ben says, "I worry how Mom is handling this."

If Ben becomes ill, they both feel confident with the physician who is caring for him. The medication Ben is taking is closely monitored so there is little chance of adverse effects. He has also been instructed on what over-the-counter drugs not to take. All of this creates some comfort for both of them.

There is no prognosis given for Ben; each case is different. But neither Maggie or Ben feel there is hope for a cure for him. They just want as much time together as possible. He is keeping a positive attitude; he's planning to be in his best friend's wedding next year. Even though he keeps a good outlook on life, however, he says, "Still wonder why me?"

For information about AIDS call the Washington State toll-free hotline, 1-800-272-AIDS or the Seattle-King County Department of Public Health AIDS Prevention Project, (206) 296-4999.



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HIGHLAND COMMUNITY COLLEGE

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Lack of respect ruins education

Teachers get absolutely no respect. They have to deal with students talking in class, ignoring what they have to say, and basically not giving a damn about what the teacher is trying to present them. Teachers also must deal with a legislature that would rather debate castration, teen sex, and keeping kids from watching slasher movies rather than making a significant impact on those kids by giving teachers the compensation they deserve.

The state legislature has side-stepped this issue long enough. Legislators have fed everybody their political B.S. for years now. While they're listening to the sound of their own voices, they're ignoring the voices of those teachers who have to work two jobs in order to support a family.

Quality educators have years of schooling behind them, yet they make about the same as your neighborhood garbage collector. How are teachers supposed to remain excited about instructing the minds of tomorrow when confronted with the fact that they could make more sitting in a windowless office staring at a computer screen.

The passing of the recent levies should send a strong signal to the state legislature. The communities are willing to invest in education. It is now time for the state to reciprocate these actions.

The future depends upon the education of the youth today, and they depend upon teachers who have to worry about the rapidly rising cost of living. Just because our chosen representatives have already received their education doesn't mean they should abandon those who have not or those we depend on to receive it.

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Legislating birds and the bees

Jason Prenovost
Staff Writer

One million teenagers a year get pregnant, according to Planned Parenthood. Something needs to be done — but the legislature's recent attempt to make it illegal for people under the age of 18 to have sexual contact is the most ludicrous bill to enter congress in years.

Senator West of Spokane introduced bill #6273, which, if passed by congress, will bring more than just embarrassment to teenagers caught with their pants down.

Exactly what would be illegal? Sexual contact as defined by the Revised Code of Washington is considered any touching of the sexual or other intimate parts of a person done for

the purpose of gratifying sexual desires of either party.

Please, Senator West, when the possibility of pregnancy doesn't stop teens from having sex, how is a law going to stop them?

The only thing this bill will do, if passed, is send the number of teen pregnancies and sexual disease cases skyrocketing. If it is illegal for teens to have sex, would it also be illegal for them to purchase contraceptives? We would be gambling on abstinence to stop the spread of venereal diseases and AIDS; this would make high risk sex the only sex.

Being a pregnant teen is already scary enough for a young woman. She doesn't need "tough guy" Senator West and his henchmen throwing her

in jail. She needs guidance and counseling. Without it she may fall prey to the back alley abortions which at the time will look like the only option to avoid prosecution or persecution.

I believe a quote by Senator Marcus Gaspard published in the Jan. 30, 1990, issue of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer said it best: "The way some people are talking, if a girl came up to us and said she was pregnant, we'd throw her in jail, find her mate and castrate him."

The crime is not in the sexual activities of our youth but rather in the inability of the elders to pass laws and use common sense to educate kids before their hormones give them a crash course.

Ellis' star-status means preferential treatment

Sean Owsley
Staff Writer

In early January Seattle Supersonic Dale Ellis was found driving under the influence after crashing his Mercedes into a guard rail. He was not formally charged until Jan. 25, three weeks following the incident.

The night of the accident, Ellis was taken to the hospital with broken ribs. The following day the authorities seemed indecisive as to whether to press charges. They said they had to weigh the evidence.

This seems to me like Ellis received special treatment as a result of his status. A relative of mine was caught in a similar predicament. He was driving under the influence. When police pulled him over, there

was no hesitation; he was thrown into the squad car and taken downtown. He spent the night in jail and was formally charged the following day. At the time, the process of pressing charges seemed quick and thoughtless. But then again, my relative isn't a celebrity.

Sgt. Larry Inman of the Seattle Police Department said, "When someone is caught breaking the law, police file their accusation the same day. It is then up to the court to press charges. This usually happens the following working day."

This rule, however, didn't seem to apply to Ellis. If the offender hadn't been a celebrity, most likely there would have been no hesitation in filing charges. By being a public figure, Ellis is a role model in

society and therefore should not have been given any special treatment.

Because of Ellis' position, police chose to postpone inevitable consequences. This portrays to today's youth a misplaced use of power, which was probably most obvious in the recent Zsa Zsa Gabor hearing. The implication (to society) is that public figures have leeway within the judicial system.

Laws are established for society to follow. Public figures are part of society. Therefore, I feel they should suffer the identical consequences that normal citizens must endure. Only by upholding this standard can the law portray an image of unbiased and equal treatment.

Letter to the editor:

Don't let drinkers drive

Editor's note—The following letter was sent out to thousands of colleges and universities across the country, hoping that their daughter's loss will save others. I hope it will.

Dear Students:

You have plans for your life -- goals to reach -- a brilliant future...

So did Linda Lancaster, a doctoral candidate at the University of Maine, Orono, Maine. On February 18, 1989, the drunken driver of a pickup truck struck her down as she and a classmate walked along a sidewalk in the campus community. Linda died three hours later.

All her goals and plans for the future were wiped out in one senseless moment of drunken violence -- a violence our legislatures have yet to recognize as murder -- and our courts of law waiver over justice for the victim.

You have plans for your life, but take a moment as you walk across campus to ponder on your chances of becoming the random victim of a drunken driver. We all carry the same risk, as did Linda. But with your help we can -- and must -- keep our streets and sidewalks safe.

Take a stand. Refuse to ride with an intoxicated driver. Volunteer to drive a friend who has partied too much. Write your congressman to initiate deterrent legislation against killer drivers: no time off for good behavior, no suspending half a sentence, no plea bargaining.

Do something positive, if not for yourself or for a friend, then for someone who loves you. Keep your future alive!

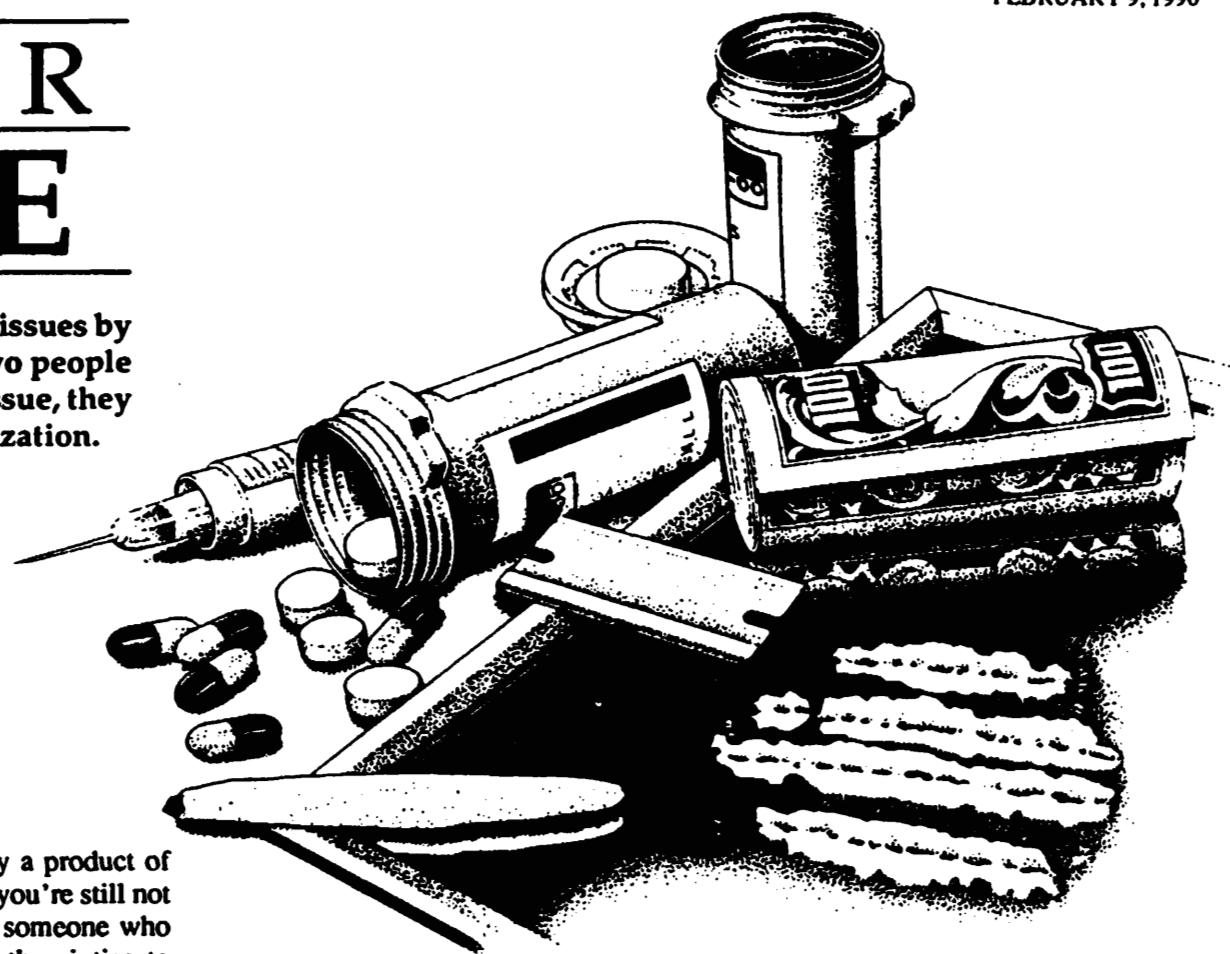
Sincerely,
Russel and Elcanor Nicholson
Parents of Linda Lancaster

IN YOUR FACE

A debate of some of today's critical issues by Colleen Little and Kevin Tallmadge, two people who just don't like each other. In this issue, they discuss the relevant topic of drug legalization.

P
R
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Colleen Little
Opinion Editor



Until we treat drug use as a public health problem, the war on drugs will continue to be a losing battle.

Drug use, at all levels, has a common denominator. From the victim of a drive-by shooting to the daughter who steals from mommy's purse, the equalizer of drug use is crime.

This isn't a war on drugs, it's a war on crime resulting from the prohibition on drugs.

Because there are drug laws, criminals sell drugs. This introduces buyers, whether they like it or not, to a criminal culture.

Recent statistics estimate 40 to 70 percent of violent crime in urban areas is related to the prohibition on drugs. If this seems hard to believe, remember drug dealers aren't like other salespeople — if there's a dispute, it's not settled in the People's Court, it's settled on the street, with guns.

Existing laws make drug dealing a very risky business; but, like other forms of business, it's subject to the laws of supply and demand. The price goes up when the number of suppliers goes down. To pay these high prices, many addicts commit crimes to buy drugs which would be affordable if they were legal.

These high prices mean incredible profits. More than a few officials have been tempted, for a price, to look the other way. Governmental corruption would be lessened if drugs were decriminalized.

Ironically, drug laws have been responsible for stronger drugs. The more intense the law enforcement, the more potent the drugs become. Imagine you are a drug dealer limited to one suitcase for smuggling dope. Which drug would you choose — marijuana or crack? Ounce for ounce, crack carries more of a wallop than any other drug (except maybe the new one, ice). Some experts believe

crack is entirely a product of prohibition. If you're still not convinced, ask someone who smoked pot in the sixties to compare it to pot in the nineties.

Finally, the war on drugs is a waste of money. Billions of dollars are spent every year at every governmental level, and, quite simply, it's not working. Invading other countries doesn't work, either.

No one can truly predict the effects of decriminalization. Some have suggested people will use drugs more than ever before. That may be true, but two factors have to be considered.

First of all, under decriminalization it would be more difficult for a minor to purchase drugs. If you disagree, consider this: I recently picked my sister up from her city job in the central area. We had to wait behind a car parked in the middle of the street, its doors wide open. My sister told me, very matter-of-factly, it was a drug deal. A minute or two later, we were on our way. At the next stop sign, two men approached our car from different directions. One said, "Anything you want." The other spread his arms in an elegant expression of salesmanship. My sister was nonplussed — it's like that every day, she said.

Drug laws make drugs incredibly available.

Also, the national trend is for weaker drugs. We've seen a shift from hard liquor to beer and wine, from non-filter cigarettes to low-tar cigarettes. We're health-conscious. I'm not convinced a clean-living person will suddenly become a drug abuser, or that a recreational user will become a drug addict.

I do not condone drug use, nor do I necessarily agree with the theory that people can do what they will with their bodies. But I completely disagree

with William Bennett, our nation's drug policy director. His answer to the drug problem — don't educate, get tougher. This policy is nothing new: it created the problem.

C
O
N

Kevin Tallmadge
Scene Co-Editor

There has been a lot of talk lately about the legalization of drugs. People such as George Shulz have been saying this is the only way to get a handle on this epidemic which has gripped America in the last decade. This is the most absurd batch of psycho-bullshit I have heard in a long, long time.

The people who are proponents of this idea say legalization would take all of the profit out of dealing drugs. This would put the dealers from Colombia out of business, in turn running the small-time dealers on the streets and local crack houses out of business.

This is a completely ridiculous idea. While the majority of cocaine and marijuana users are said to be those with expendable incomes, I would tend to disagree with this because I have been downtown and seen the people that are so wasted on their drug of choice they can barely sit up, let alone stand.

I have talked to people who have been trapped by their addiction to drugs. If you are trying to tell me that these people will stop robbing houses and mugging people, or that kids will stop stealing money from their parents to go buy a

line of coke just because they can now run down to the store and get some, *YOU* must be stoned.

We are having a hard enough time trying to convince the children of today how destructive drugs are without all of a sudden making it all ok. By implying that "drugs aren't all that bad, just don't get addicted to them," we undermine any progress that has been made in getting children to understand drugs.

Some say that legalizing drugs would reduce the amount of drug-related crimes, because people who wanted to buy a gram of cocaine could just go down to the local state-run drug store and buy it instead of having to go down to First Avenue to do so. If you can get some junior executive from Boeing who is now getting it from a high school classmate, who was not fortunate enough to go to college, to park his cinnabar-red 325i in front of the Washington State Drug Control Board Narcotics Store and walk in and buy his gram there, with the whole world watching him, then I might start agreeing with this idea.

Even if the United States were to legalize drugs, the government would still have to buy the drugs from somebody. They would still have to deal with the Colombians who would jack up the prices to fully realize the profit potential in dealing with the U.S., i.e. \$300 hammers and \$200 screws. There will still be dealers on corners downtown selling drugs. Due to all of the bureaucratic paperwork and testing, people would still buy off the street, as the government's version of any drug will certainly be less potent and more expensive than that found on the street.

If the U.S. were to legalize drug use, there would be an epidemic like you couldn't imagine. People who have abstained from the use of drugs their whole lives would have a much harder time resisting the temptation to just try it; and with substances out there like crack and crystal methamphetamines, both of which take only one use to become addicted, there would be such a great number of new addicts the American medical system would not even begin to be able to handle the problem.

If it were as easy as going to the store to buy some crack it would become like buying a half-rack of Bud, no big deal. I don't think America can afford to have a work force any less motivated than it already is.

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The letter-to-the-editor box in the cafeteria didn't generate many letters, but I got plenty of french fries. From now on, please bring any correspondence to the Thunderword office, Building 10. Letters must be no longer than 500 words, signed and with a telephone number. We reserve the right to edit all letters.

FEBRUARY 9, 1990

Teach: to provide

Miles prepares students to speak with confidence

Miles works on America's number one fear

Stephen Duncan
Sports Co-Editor

Charles Miles is a person who can teach you about yourself and how to conquer the fear of public speaking. Miles, a communications instructor at Highline Community College, says, "One of the greatest fears people have is speaking in front of a crowd."

Miles feels his speech classes help students with self-confidence, personal growth, and job interviewing. He has seen people grow from up-tight persons who avoid expressing themselves to individuals with higher self-esteem and a greater understanding of who they are. Miles went on to say that people with these new attributes will find themselves able to conduct an interview with efficiency. He cited the example of a 50-year-old woman who at the start of one quarter wasn't, by any stretch of the imagination, thrilled about Miles' class. By the end of the quarter she said, "Hey, I'm pretty good at this."

During summer quarters, Miles runs a program that offers classes such as International Relations and Introduction to International Studies, which will be taught in London. He has sponsored the "Summer in England" program since 1980. The "Summer in England" is part of the American Institute of Foreign Studies directed by Gisela Schimnelbusch. Miles said the AIFS helps recruit faculty and students for his program. He said the AIFS will be looking into starting the same type of program in Florence, Italy, in the near future.

Miles feels "Summer in England" students get a better understanding of foreign cultures and a better look into their own, which he believes is important for everyone.

"On this earth, if we don't learn where these people come from, we will end up killing each other," Miles said.

These beliefs stem from the two-year period from 1965-67 which he spent with the Peace Corps in Arequipa, Spain. While in Arequipa he helped teach Spanish literature at a women's penitentiary, at the same time he also was a sports director at an orphanage.

Miles spent the last part of



Photo by David Wellington

Instructor Chuck Miles demonstrates his confident manner in the classroom.

his stint in Arequipa helping construct an elementary school. Throughout the time he spent there he learned that freedom

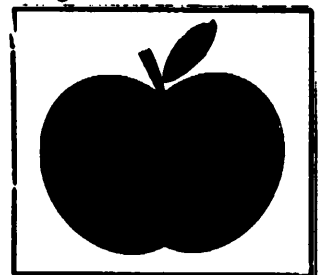
"One of the greatest fears people have is speaking in front of a crowd."

-Charles Miles

in the United States is vast compared to this little town which had none.

Miles went to school at Fort Hayes College in 1960 to 1964 and, after serving his two year in the Peace Corps, went to Kansas State University in 1967. Miles has taught at HCC since 1972, and plans to stay at the school for as long as they'll have him.

Miles enjoys the HCC campus as a whole. His goals are to keep the "Summer in England" program and to add other trips of its kind to other foreign locations.



Great thoughts on teaching

A teacher affects eternity; he can never tell where his influence stops.

Henry (Brooks) Adams

We should honor our teachers more than our parents, because while our parents cause us to live, our teachers cause us to live well.

Philoxenus

I put the relation of a fine teacher to a student just below the relation of a mother to a son, and I don't think I should say more than this.

Humbert Wolfe, British poet

Mr. Science:

Instruction of science can cover much more than atoms

Laura McNeal
Staff Writer

"I don't like students to feel pain but I don't shield them either," says Charles D. Stores, science teacher at Highline Community College. "I cause pain the way a dentist causes pain — necessarily."

Stores has taught science courses at HCC for 20 years, covering controversial subjects such as evolution, the existence or non-existence of God, and the nature of reality. He says he wants his students to know the truth science has revealed about their roots even though it may challenge their belief

systems.

Stores wants his students to obtain "as accurate a world view as science can give us" in his classes. He says he agrees with Carl Sagan that "...an accurate world view of our place in the universe is going to be instrumental in saving us."

Stores was born in Elizabeth, N. J., and grew up on the east coast. He attended George Washington University in Washington, D.C. where he received his B. S. and M. S. degrees in biology. In 1967 Stores applied to the National Science Foundation to do graduate work at Oregon State University. He was one of 35 applicants chosen out of 540 to study at Oregon State. Needless to say, Stores was excited.

"I always had dreams of being a cowboy and being out west and here was the opportunity to go," he says. In his

younger years, Stores worked on a horse farm in New Jersey and rode rodeo at age 14.

Once Stores was on the plane and flying over the forests and wilderness of the Pacific Northwest he knew he could never live anywhere else. He promptly sent a card home to his wife and young son with one word — "pack."

Once his studies were finished at OSU, Stores went back to the east coast for a final year of teaching at Mt. Vernon's College for Women, where he had taught for six years. When the school term finished, he loaded his family up in a Volkswagen van and toured the United States for three months.

In April, 1970, he became a part-time teacher at HCC and has taught full-time since 1972.

"I like teaching," Stores says. "I think it's the greatest job in the world. If I were

e with knowledge

Writing instructor sharpens minds of students

Wild Bill Urlevich
Staff Writer

Everyone has heard the expression, "I have a few tricks up my sleeve." For Lorraine Stowe, that statement is par for the course. Not only has Stowe been teaching for 26 years, throughout her teaching career she has traveled many lands, participating in a variety of activities. She is truly a woman of adventure.

Born in Spokane and reared in Tacoma, Stowe spent her youth on a farm. She lived in a log cabin left to her family by her grandmother with her mother and father; the cabin had no electricity or running water.

As a youth, Stowe was proud of how strong she was. She didn't consider herself a tomboy, but she had to do work usually left for boys. Some of this work included milking the cows and slopping the pigs. Stowe learned to drive a tractor at the age of 10 and started to drive a car shortly after. Stowe worked at the local Bon Marche while she attended Holy Names, a liberal arts women's college. Then she transferred to Eastern Col-



Photo by Dave Wellington
Lorraine Stowe shows a student the best part of an assignment.

lege where she received her Bachelor of Arts degree in Humanities.

**"Teaching at HCC is like working with formal high school teachers."
-Lorraine Stowe**

Stowe said about her teaching that she "happened to fall on it." Her literature teacher told her about an assistantship in English for which she could apply at Washington State University. "My knees were literally shaking," Stowe said of her first day in the classroom.

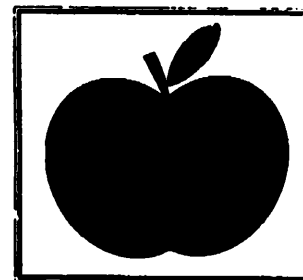
After years of teaching experience, she says, "I like it very much" at Highline. She feels there are many sharp, dedicated teachers at Highline. Stowe compared Highline to her former teaching establishment Columbia Basin in Pasco and said, "teaching at HCC is like working with formal high school teachers."

Despite all the hours she spends on her teaching, Stowe still travels. She took her teaching abilities with her when

she worked in the Peace Corps on the Ivory Coast in West Africa where she taught reading and writing in French at a school for adult women. Stowe also taught an occasional sewing class to the native women.

Stowe also spent a summer in England with a friend, driving through France. She went to summer school in Rome, toured South America, and conducted an archeological dig in Malorca in Northern Europe. Stowe was in England when she was hired at HCC in the fall of 1967.

As for the future, Stowe is uncertain. "I don't plan much for the future," she commented. Stowe and her husband built a house five years ago, which they continue to finish. She says she would like to travel again in the future, possibly to the Orient.



Stores instills accuracy

independently wealthy, I'd still teach."

He knew he wanted to be a teacher his senior year in college when he tutored the football team. He says he found out he liked explaining things, was good at it and derived satisfaction from helping people understand.

"The job has its hard parts," Stores admits. "I think the hard part is the conspiracy against knowing who we are. In the Northwest, people are almost too polite, opinions are often seem to give offense and ideas about evolution are the most offensive — so people just side-step it."

Critical thinking is an ability Stores stresses in his courses. He agrees most high schools and colleges do not teach critical thinking and therefore shortchange students. Without critical thinking, people base decisions on emo-

tions and often make faulty choices, he says.

"Even our highest leaders seem to often base decisions not on critical thinking but on emotional response." This, he believes, means they lack the necessary analysis, criticism, and evaluation of ideas that is vital in making well-informed decisions.

"I guess," he says, "I would hope that students would learn not to be afraid to think about anything, to be able to entertain any idea without feeling the necessity to accept it. This is what I think I would want most students to learn."

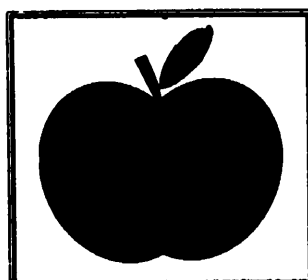


Photo by Dave Wellington
Instructor Charles Stores' top priority is to get his students to use critical thinking.

FEBRUARY 9, 1990

Sheeran brings Brazil to Seattle

Alan Brozovich
Scene Co-Editor

As Seattle continues rising to national prominence in the music scene, so do the number of local artists who are emerging to claim their piece of the action. Among these is Phil Sheeran, a jazz guitarist who recently released his debut album, "Breaking Through."

So far the title seems to be a self-fulfilling prophecy. Seven of nine tracks get air time on KNUA 106.9, and the album is on the heavy play lists of both KNUA and KPLU 88.5. Since its release in mid-December, "Breaking Through" has sold over 400 of the 1000 copies available.

After an opening flurry of rising and falling chords, the album settles back into Sheeran's comfortable, unhurried Brazilian rhythms and melodies. On most tracks, Sheeran shares the foreground with either Gregg Karukas' keyboards or Eric Marienthal's alto sax and flute.

Several of the pieces, particularly "Tres Marias," have a dreamy texture to them due in part to Sheeran's generous slides on the fingerboard against the relaxed, rhythmic background.

Not all the tracks are so laid back. "One Sixteen C," a track that plays frequently on KNUA, really moves along.

After the sax and guitar combine to introduce the melody, Sheeran splits off to pluck out the hottest solo of the album. Piano, bass and sax each follow with their own solos before regrouping to punch out the melody one last time. "J.P. Island," a tune with a definite tropical flavor, is also a faster piece. It features slap bass played by Nico Assumpcao and some of Sheeran's faster fingerwork.

The final cut "Lullabye" closes out I was getting farther and farther away from my own music, and I really believed in my music." -Phil Sheeran the album with pure, unadulterated guitar music, complete with the squeak of Sheeran's fingers sliding on the strings as he switches chords. There are no background instruments, no fancy overlays. There is just Sheeran and the lulling sound of his guitar.

Sheeran strummed his first chords in a church group around age 12 but didn't "really get serious" until he was in college. At Cornish Institute he studied both jazz and classical guitar. Eventually, his jazz interests overshadowed his classical music.

"It seemed most of the music I was writing had a very jazz feel," Sheeran explains. The six months he spent

living and studying in Brazil helped his style continue to evolve to its current Brazilian-flavored sound, which he describes as a "nice combination of jazz and classical."

After graduating from Cornish, Sheeran formed a short-lived band called Evidence. He fared much better in his second band, Beija Flor. The pieces Sheeran wrote for Beija Flor were well received by audiences, and he eventually decided to record and produce his own solo project.

"I was getting farther and farther away from my own music," says Sheeran of his decision to record solo, "and I really believed in my music." Judging by the album's sales to date, he is not the only one who does.

Despite the support he has received, Sheeran remains unsigned for the time being. However, the recording has earned him invaluable air time and local



Photo courtesy of PTS Productions
Local jazz musician Phil Sheeran recently released his Brazilian-flavored debut CD.

recognition. Whether or not "Breaking Through" leads to a recording contract, Sheeran remains optimistic about the future. "When you want to do something for a long time that you really believe in," he says, "it's going to work."

HCC Reader's Theater prepares to perform "Journeys"

Kym Reeves
Staff Writer

The Reader's Theatre of Highline Community College is based on the belief espoused by the test of orality, which states that if a written work cannot be spoken and heard, it is not complete. Lee Buxton, director of the Reader's Theatre and instructor at Highline, believes that this is still the foremost test of literature.

The Reader's Theatre is an on-campus performing group funded by Student Services and comprised of students, instructors, and Highline staff. At the beginning of the quarter, members of the group collaborated with Buxton to choose the literature to be read in this year's performance titled "Journeys."

Buxton said that the use of a traditional theme allows for a greater variety of literature to choose from. Selections for "Journeys" range from prose and poetry to fiction and essays.

"When it comes to Reader's Theatre," said Buxton, "anything goes."

Last year's production, "Fireweed," was a work of collected essays written by women. A videotape of the performance is available for viewing in the library.

Buxton said that the most important objective of Reader's Theatre is the creation of a link among the authors, the readers, and the members of the au-

dience that allows the audience to fully enjoy the literature presented.

Buxton feels that much of what is written today couldn't withstand the test of orality because of the "television dialogue mentality" that is prevalent in many modern works. She believes that modern literature is usually too general or full of euphemisms so that there is no point of familiarity to which people can relate.

"It's crucial for people to know how their language works," said Buxton. "I couldn't see myself saying 'Freeze or I'll shoot!'"

"Reader's Theatre is an art form that tests literature," commented Buxton. "You practice speaking the language of the heart."

The members of the Reader's Theatre feel that their goal is to read the words as the author meant them to be heard. With rehearsal and direction from Buxton, they say that the words seem more their own.

"They are not actors," said Buxton of the members of the group. "They read the words and let the literature stand on its own."

Members of the group rehearse throughout the quarter in preparation for two free public performances. The first performance is scheduled for March 5 at 7 p.m., and the other is set for noon on March 6. Both will take place in Building 7.

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Buckle up or die!

Diversity powers street-level thrash

Jim Reitz
Staff Writer

"Another name to add to the list of excellence...brilliant...riddled with classic riffs...probably the best thing to come out of the U.S. hardcore scene in ages,"—Mike Exely, Metal Forces magazine

Seattle's own The Accused has been playing its own style of street-level thrash for about nine years now. "I guess the name Accused has been around since '81, but Blaine (Cook) has been singing with us for about five years," said guitarist Tom Niemeyer. His powerful rhythms, added to the grunting voice of Cook, bassist Alex Sibbald, and present drummer Matt Shuttle, form The Accused.

"We're four picky people," explained Niemeyer. "We like different kinds of music and ours must satisfy all of us. If we play something through a couple of times and it just doesn't seem to work, it's history."

This diversity might help to account for some of the surprises one finds while listening to their music. It's not overcluttered with riffs solos, as are many of the speed bands kicking around today. Nor is their music too predictable. An Accused melody can turn on you faster than an ex-lover.

When confronted with the studio vs. live scenario, Niemeyer said, "I like playing live. It's exciting. You're always in for a surprise, no matter what. Even if there's only three people watching, one of them could be a murderer. There's never a dull show."

Niemeyer says his most exciting moment was "touring with GBH. They've always been one of our favorite bands. It was like a dream come true being able to tour with them and become friends. It also helped us reach a wider audience."

A wider audience was reached. The Accused was recently able to tour Europe. Niemeyer says he especially enjoyed playing in Italy. "The crowds there reacted intensely positive (as opposed to) other places where they would be yelling 'Fucking American Scum!'"

Niemeyer said hesitantly that he finds the local scene to be "OK. The population of arrogant assholes seems to go down as the number of bands goes up." Implying that more competition leads to more realistic expectations, he explained, "I don't mean to sound stuck up and say 'Hey, we've been around for eight years so we've paid our dues,' but I mean I've seen bands who've only played two shows and just have some demo tape out making all these ridiculous demands."

Some local bands which the blond guitarist does enjoy are Morphius, Talk Sin, Subvert and Dumt.

After parting ways with all of 13 former labels, The Accused is ready to sign with Seattle-based Nastymix Records. According to Niemeyer, they will have inked a contract for seven albums by the time this story is printed.

"The next album is going to be called 'Grinning Like An Undertaker,'" Niemeyer said. "I think some hot tunes are 'Bullet Ridden Bodies' and 'When I Was A Child,' a song about the mysterious Blaine Cook's childhood. Plus there will be a few fun ones," commented Niemeyer. The group is hoping for an end-of-school/early summer release.

"The thing about being in a band is you can come up with any idea and use it. Whether it's poetry, dreams or drawings, you can use 'em all," Niemeyer said.

The Accused will be performing on March 10 in Tacoma at Legends. Also appearing will be Macht (formerly known as Wehrmacht) and Morphius.

Discography (Or at least what we have room for)
"Martha Splatterhead"—E.P. Condar Records
"The Return of Martha Splatterhead"—Subcore Records
"More Fun Than An Open Casket Funeral"—Combat Records



Seattle's small stages offer alternative theatre

Bob Moore
Staff Writer

Remember going to a theater when you were a little kid? Mom and Dad made you dress up to sit in red, lumpy seats for two and a half hours watching nothing particularly interesting. Well, you've changed a lot, and so has Seattle's theater.

"(Seattle) is one of the two or three hottest cities in the nation," said Terry Silver of the Empty Space Theater.

The Seattle area is cultivating a vast array of talent thanks to theaters like the Group, Empty Space and the Bathhouse Theaters, which draw on talent almost exclusively from the Seattle area.

Be prepared, however; these plays aren't "The Sound of Music." They address contemporary issues and include

"Rap Master Ron," "Rocky Horror Picture Show," and "For Colored Girls Who Have Considered Suicide."

"In the sixties there was a resurgence in non-profit theater, and it took root in Seattle," said Terry Healy of the Bathhouse Theater.

As a result, these theaters are also rich in historical diversity. The Bathhouse Theater was indeed a bathhouse built in 1927 on Greenlake. In the 1960's it was indecent to walk around in a swimsuit. As a result, a facility was built to allow people to change and take showers. Later, a measure in the Forward Thrust acts converted it into a playhouse; and in 1982, when the governor cut cultural and fine art money, the theater went independent.

The Group Theater has also risen

through the ranks since it was formed in 1978 and had 11 actors. Now it has grown to 10 full-time staff, and from 407 to 2,000 subscribers.

All these theaters look forward to growing in the future. Both the Bathhouse and the Empty Space would like to move to a facility that could accommodate a larger audience. The Bathhouse puts on plays year round, but in the summer some of its facilities are lost to King County parks. The county uses some of the facility for a lifeguard and swimming station. The theater's small space becomes even smaller.

Each one of these theaters specializes in a slightly different type of theater. The Bathhouse relies on classic plays and puts emphasis on literary merit. They have put on four or five

concept Shakespeare plays such as "Wild West Macbeth."

The flip side is the Empty Space Theater, which is now in its 20th season. Its focus is on new works or point-of-origin plays, with one premier a year. Empty Space has received recognition from Town and Country for being the top regional theater.

The Group Theater provides socially provocative plays, keying in on multi-cultural interests. It has received numerous awards including the Governor's Art Award (1986) and Artistic Director of the Year (1987).

Seattle's theater is hot and well worth the \$1.65 for gas and the \$5 for parking. So, get your shoes on, turn off the tube and go see what's happening in playhouses around the Puget Sound.

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FEBRUARY 9, 1990

Men standings jump



Photo by Steve McClure

Brian Isakson, #22, pogo into the key for a shot.

Shanon Burke
Co-Sports Editor

Winning the last three league games, the Highline Community College men's basketball team went from fourth to second place in the conference, bringing its league record to 6-4.

HCC is averaging 79 points per game and giving up 75 points to its opponents.

John Beauchamp is the leading scorer with an average of 14 points per game. Brian Isakson and Jason Swan are

averaging 10 points each, while Trent Menees has hit 43 percent in three-point shots. Swan also has the high in rebounds averaging seven per game.

HCC recently defeated Everett Community College on Wednesday, Feb. 7, at ECC. The score was 85-72. Isakson and Beauchamp scored 14 points each.

"Overall, our team chemistry has really improved, and individually, each player is understanding their role," said Head Coach Joe Callero.

Melby leaves swim team

Laura Buttitta
Staff Writer

With a mere three weeks left in the season, Paul Melby, a top Highline Community College swimmer, quit the Thunderbird Swim Team. Melby broke the HCC 50-yard freestyle record with a time of 21.93, but doubts he'll ever see his name on the record board because he quit the team. He feels he "would've likely broken the 100-yard freestyle record, too," he says.

From his point of view, Melby felt his choices were clear. Either he would stay on the HCC team, compete in the district meet, and finish the season; or he would swim for Clover Creek Aquatic Club in the Washington State Open Meet, make himself eligible for senior regionals, and try to qualify for senior nationals. The senior regionals is a step below the Olympic trials in U.S. swimming.

Melby couldn't do both. To do so, he would defy the Northwest Athletic Association of Community College (NWAACC) rule which states HCC swimmers cannot swim in unauthorized meets. Simply put, one cannot compete for two teams.

Although the HCC swim team is not a member of the

NWAACC, the team does abide by NWAACC rules.

The first weekend in February, Melby qualified for senior regionals in three events at the Washington State Open Meet: the 50-yard freestyle, the 100-yard freestyle and the 200-yard freestyle.

Dave Emery, Melby's coach at Clover Creek Aquatic Club, maintains "no coach should advocate quitting." However, as he understood the scenario, Emery says both Orphan and Melby had simply agreed that Melby should be dropped from the team since he was practically the only swimmer eligible for the remaining district competition.

Throughout the season, there appeared to have been some conflict between HCC Coach Milton Orphan and swimmer Melby. After letting Orphan know his decision, Melby says the coach was not happy. "You're letting the team down; you're letting yourself down," Melby says, mimicking the coach's reaction. Melby also contends that Orphan felt Melby broke the rules all season.

Orphan felt Melby's obligation and commitment was to the HCC team for the duration of the swim season. Melby doesn't recall hearing of the NWAACC rule at the begin-

ning of the season.

"Paul is a very different type of person," Orphan says. "There was a conflict of values."

Melby estimates some of his fellow teammates, Tony Lyons, Russell Booth and Rick Wisen, "didn't really care," that he quit. "They felt it'd be better for me to go to senior regionals (than district)."

As a sort of brotherly rivalry, Melby started swimming in the ninth grade after his brother "made him." In grades 9-11, he was primarily a distance swimmer. It wasn't until grade 12 that Melby ventured any sprints, helping to take Clover Park High School to a second-place finish in state swimming. Melby was able to capture fifth place in the 50 freestyle, and third place in the 400 freestyle relay. Furthermore, his 200 medley relay won second place in state; the four relay members received All-American consideration.

After graduation, Melby chose HCC specifically for its competitive swimming program.

"I thought I could go to nationals. I qualified in the 50 and 100 (freestyle), but the school doesn't have the \$600 to send me. I could've brought home a trophy for the school."

See Melby, Page 11

NCAA's Year-round drug testing: not at Highline

Stephen Duncan
Co-Sports Editor

The National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) proposed year-round testing of its athletes for illicit substances.

Although the NCAA has all but implemented this program, the National Junior Collegiate Athletic Association (NJCAA) has no intention of going along with this ruling at this time.

And Highline Community College, an NJCAA member, won't be participating, even though several sources say there is a drug problem in HCC's sports program.

Athletic Director Don McConnaughey says one reason HCC won't be participating in the testing program is that the NJCAA only has to follow NCAA rules on recruiting and can choose not to go along with any drug testing program. Other reasons, such as cost and questions about legality of year-round drug testing, present major roadblocks keeping HCC from joining this program, McConnaughey says. He states that drug testing could violate

privacy protection guaranteed by the state constitution, if not national civil rights laws.

The cost of testing for drugs would run from \$100-\$150 per person, far too expensive for the HCC sports program budget, McConnaughey explains.

McConnaughey says HCC's drug policy is to have coaches lecture on drugs and to provide the latest information on substance abuse. Coaches in the sports department feel this is enough for now. McConnaughey says there have been only two instances of drug violation in his 26 years at HCC, but he also admitted that he isn't naive about drug use and feels more could be done.

According to two sources who wish to be unidentified, alcohol and other drugs are used frequently by many of the athletes who participate in HCC sporting activities. These sources say that drug abuse occurs on a "wide-spread" scale at HCC.

One of these sources says the most abused drugs are alcohol and marijuana. This same source says some athletes have taken hallucinogenics during this past season. Another

source says that some athletes use a "hardcore" drug, but won't say what it is. He says that some athletes use a "hardcore" drug, but won't say what it is. He says that some athletes use a "hardcore" drug, but won't say what it is.

McConnaughey says that some athletes use a "hardcore" drug, but won't say what it is. He says that some athletes use a "hardcore" drug, but won't say what it is.

"Athletes need to understand the consequences of drug use. Bush's 'drug war' is crap. Put money into education."

-Fred Harrison

He says HCC doesn't have a KGB, and it's impossible to keep track of everyone. McConnaughey believes the coaching staff can do the best job in dealing with this situation if it proves to be true.

According to the Jan. 10 year-round drug proposal, the NCAA would test athletes at least once a year, even when the college athlete's chosen sport isn't in season. Steroid abusers would receive the harshest penalties of the drug violators, losing a year's eligi-

bility and being ineligible for a year. He says that some athletes use a "hardcore" drug, but won't say what it is. He says that some athletes use a "hardcore" drug, but won't say what it is.

Callero says year-round drug testing is making "the NCAA a bigger headache."

He says the solution isn't to catch the athletes who are using drugs and throw away with them as this program suggests. He says the solution is education.

Callero feels a one-on-one approach with the drug-using athlete, and classes on the uses and abuses of drugs, would be a better solution.

Harrison elaborates on this point by saying, "Athletes need to understand the consequences of drug use. Bush's 'drug war' is crap. Put money into education," says Harrison.

Callero says steroid use at HCC is minimal compared to the NCAA level, because "the pressure to compete is not as high at this level."

McConnaughey says the tougher line the NCAA is tak-

ing on drugs is making "the NCAA a bigger headache."

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Lady T-birds hang close to first

Shanon Burke
Co-Sports Editor

The Highline Community College women's basketball team is in second place in its conference with a league record of 7-2.

The Lady Thunderbirds are averaging 72 points per game and giving up 60 points.

The high scorer for the team is sophomore Kelly Anderson. She is in the conference's top 10 with an average of 18 points per game. Anderson has two games in which she scored a high of 32 points.

Nancy Geisler follows Anderson with a high of 30 points scored in one game, and an average of 12 points per game.

Ranking second in conference for rebounds is Missy Reimer with 296, and a game high of 19. Ranking behind Reimer for third in conference is Anderson with 295 rebounds and a game high of 26.

Marilynn Walbaum leads the team in assists with an average of 5 per game, ranking



Photo by Steve McClure

Forward Nancy Geisler shoots a lay-up in traffic.

her sixth in conference.

Head Coach Dale Bolinger

says, "They're playing pretty good basketball right now."

Champlin heads off to Regionals

Alan Brozovich
Co-Scene Editor

As Highline Community College's wrestling team heads for regionals this Friday, Jeff Champlin is among those with realistic hopes of reaching nationals.

Champlin has wrestled since first grade, when his father got him into the sport. In junior high and high school, Champlin got really serious about it. While wrestling for Kent-Meridian High School, he took fifth in state competition.

College-level competition was an adjustment for him. In high school, difficult matches were the exception, he says. His first-year record at HCC attests to the challenge and competitiveness which college-level wrestling presents.

A disappointing season last year wasn't enough to discour-

age Champlin, however. Weekly off-season practices combined with hard work has paid off in a respectable 18-19 record this year.

"He's really turned around this year more than anyone I've ever coached," says Coach Mike Agostini of Champlin's improvement.

For now, Champlin's goal is to make it to nationals. Only one barrier stands in his way — regionals. His weight class, 142, promises to be one of the toughest. One opponent from northern Idaho, who has handed him two losses this year, placed third in nationals last year. Despite the fierce competition he is up against, Champlin's attitude remains positive. He feels that a wrestler can be "on" one day and beat everybody. A good day for Champlin at regionals would open the door to nationals.

To Champlin, the thrill of wrestling is in the one-on-one

competition. "It's you and the other guy," he says. "Nobody else is out there to help you."

Though there is this individual side to it, wrestling also relies on team performance. Agostini cites Champlin as an important asset to this team element. "In the past five years I've been here, he's probably got the best attitude, and he's the hardest worker I've seen," says Agostini. Champlin's hard work shows not only out on the mats or in the rain during workouts but also in the classroom. He has been an Academic All-American both of his years at HCC, an honor that requires a minimum 3.0 G.P.A.

Champlin's long-range goals include getting his master's degree in physical education and coaching at a junior high level. Junior high appeals to him because it is a time where, he feels, he can make a difference in his wrestlers' lives.

Melby Cont., from Page 10

It was the disappointment of the year."

Orphan clarifies that in order for a team to go to nationals it would have to be a member of the National Junior College Athletic Association, which the swim team is not.

Don McConaughy, HCC athletic director, supports Orphan and the rule regarding unauthorized meets. McConaughy says of national level competition that the school does not have the funds to send

swimmers or other sports team members to nationals. One exception is the wrestling team which can afford to go with money obtained for nationals from outside contributors who are specifically interested in making financial donations.

After winter quarter at HCC, Melby will attend Pierce College which is closer to his home in Tacoma. Next fall, he's "90 percent sure," he'll attend Central Washington University, where he'll major

in law enforcement and continue to swim competitively.

The six-foot-six Melby who was wearing a scarf wound around his head, doesn't feel he'll ever swim in the Olympics after college. "I'd have to do a 19 second 50 (yard freestyle) and really apply myself. I'm a lazy person."

Of HCC, Melby feels "the school should advertise more. I think there should be a swim team. Those who can't go to a big school can go to HCC."

Letter to the editor

Disinterest created by coach

Dear Editor:

Being a Junior College All-American swimmer and former Thunderbird swim team member, 1987-89, I read your recent article regarding the future of the competitive swimming program at Highline Community college with considerable interest.

It was three years ago that I enrolled at Highline because it had the only competitive swim team at the community college level in the state of Washington. During the two seasons that I participated on the swim team, it was evident that Dr. Milton Orphan had lost his zest for the job of coaching and had taken an early retirement on the job.

His practices were not well organized; sometimes cut short or even canceled at the slightest excuse. Milt's theory of coaching was to write the workout on the chalkboard, sit in his "director's chair," and watch us swim for the next hour and fifteen minutes. Oh, he'd get up every half-hour or so to take a smoke break inside his locker room. I'm sure Milt had his day in the last 24 years, it's just too bad that I, nor any of my teammates, got the experience of it.

The competitive swimmers on campus who are not on the swim team are not disinterested in swimming. I have talked to them. They choose not to swim under a coach who would "Rather be Golfing."

Throughout my swimming career I've met other swimmers who play basketball, softball, soccer, football, wrestling, cross-country and track. Not all swimmers just swim, we can and do play other sports.

Now that Milt has officially announced his retirement, Highline does not have to do away with its competitive swim program. It is my feeling and that of many former teammates, that a dedicated, enthusiastic coach could and would produce a powerhouse team.

Highline is located in the midst of many fine high school swim programs. Many of the graduating swimmers would opt to attend Highline for a year or two if the program were given new leadership. Highline should not drop their swim program but should seek the right individual to head up a new program. The pool and swimmers are there, they want to swim, but the leadership "retired" several seasons ago.

Please reconsider the situation. Having the only swim program in two states gives this institution a real distinction. Bringing in a highly motivated, dedicated coach can produce a team of excellent swimmers that are excited about swimming for Highline. The competitive swim program can be a real asset to Highline Community College.

A disappointed swimmer,
Brenda Withuhn

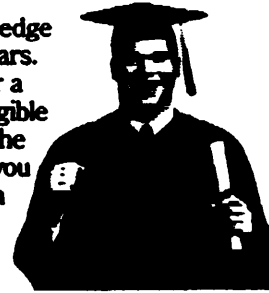
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Staff Sergeant Roberts 241-2286



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Grant: continued from page 1

Highline. Assess is the process of testing the basic skills of students and helping them place themselves into classes that best fulfill their needs.

Advise has to do with the counseling system. If the computer system is set up, the teachers and counselors will have more adequate information in front of them to advise students.

Alert is a system that would alert students at mid-semester if they are failing a class or are close to it. Once they are alerted, they would be advised of their options.

Revising the occupational curriculum with money from the grant will assist in bringing HCC occupational programs up to date. This includes material that is taught and the equipment used.

Upon approval of the grant, the first programs which will be revised are Air Transportation, Hotel and Restaurant Administration and Office Occu-

pations.

The last activity has to do with establishing a financial resource office which would be set up a foundation for HCC. Highline is surviving on federal money for its budgeting program. The financial resource office will try and develop alumni and gift-giving campaigns for businesses.

Highline received a \$25,000 grant last year to help Eley, Ed Command, vice president, and Michael Grubiak, associate dean of students, begin planning the application for the Title Three Proposal. They started writing in the fall of 1989, and must have the final draft of the application in on March 15, 1990.

Cindy Pauk, assisting in the writing of the grant, said that the three men have worked hard writing the application. If HCC does receive the grant, the school will receive \$500,000 a year for the next five years. Then pilot testing the new plans will begin.

Parking: continued from page 1

parking on campus include words such as "frustrating" and "sucks."

"If I am going to pay \$8 for a parking permit, I better be able to park on campus," said HCC student Scott Games.

Many students feel that the Midway Drive-In is out of the way, especially during inclement weather. "The students who park at Midway shouldn't have to pay as much," says Matt Johnson, a second-year student.

HCC parking fees and fines are relatively low compared to other community colleges such as Bellevue, Green River, and Shoreline, whose fines range from \$15 to \$25.

Nevertheless, the parking vs. people saga still goes on. Chapman remains optimistic because HCC is currently working on a plan to expand the south parking lot with more parking spaces. Unfortunately, it is a five-year plan that will take time and money.

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Growth creates more traffic problems

Steve Thorp
Staff Writer

Records from the Federal Way Chamber of Commerce show a large population growth in the years between 1980 and 1989. In 1980 it was 64,400. At the end of the 80's the number had reached 86,550. This increase of just over 18,000 people since 1980 has brought substantial traffic problems.

An example of this is the intersection of 320th and Pacific Highway South. Traffic records, also from the Federal Way Chamber of Commerce, for the combined years of 1985-86 showed a total traffic flow of 98,195 vehicles. In just the first half of '89, the most recent records available, there were 130,028 vehicles.

Surprisingly, the only number that did not have a marked increase was the number of accident reports filed with the Washington State Patrol. In '85 there were 33 filed; in '88 only 34.

But these figures don't account for unreported fender-benders according to Brian Limott of the Washington State Patrol Records.



Photo by David Wellington

According to Dale Cummings of Metro's Records Department, "Mass transit could work effectively if people would simply ride the bus instead of driving. It looks to me that that attitude is starting to catch on."

The records for ridership on Metro for 1980 were 66 million; in 85 it dropped to 64 million; and in 1989 it went back up to almost 70 million.

Karen Martin of Metro's Van Pool program had the most significant increases. Whereas in 1980 the Van Pool ridership was only 300,776, in 1985 it was 726,432 and at the end of

the 80's it had soared to 1,224,000. Martin also pointed out that "when we're getting numbers together for these records it's difficult to estimate how many heads go uncounted because of the free zone riders downtown."

Local resident Marie Wilson had this to say about the recent surge in traffic: "You know it's crazy out there. I don't even try to leave the house during rush hour traffic. It's just too nutty. When I do it seems like every other day I drive by there (320th and Highway 99) I see a car wreck of sorts."

Study Club available through Multi-Cultural Center helps students with college work

Mersi Schorran
Staff Writer

Where can you go on campus to learn better study habits, master time management, and connect with a former Highline Community College student now at a four-year university? Mary Odem, director of the Office of Multi-Cultural Student Services, states that the programs offered at the Multicultural Center do this and more.

Odem commented that MCC is an outcome of the 1960's civil rights activity. The main focus at that time, she added, was to facilitate access to higher education for students of color and to assist these students in successful program completion. The Multicultural Center began on this campus in 1977.

She commented that while the goals are still the same, the priorities may have changed in that there is less active recruitment of minority students. The emphasis now, she said, is on early outreach at the middle school level and on the retention of students enrolled at HCC.

Odem noted that there are some 1,200 ethnic students currently enrolled at HCC. MCC does not formally track these students but, rather, monitors the needs and prog-

ress of those students participating in the programs offered by MCC.

"What we want to do is get the student motivated about their education and about their success in education," Odem said. "We offer pre-advising services which helps the student learn the process which in turn helps them become more responsible for their own academic career."

One program offered by MCC is the Academic Study Club which meets on Mondays and Wednesdays from 1:10-2:30 p.m. in Building 17, Room 109.

"One of the things we wanted to see happen with the ASC is students getting support from other students. It would start connecting people who are in like programs and who are taking similar courses. This would result in academic sharing," Odem said.

She pointed out that some HCC faculty participate in the Academic Study Club. Help is available in math, time-management, reading, writing, and basic study skills. Odem stated the Multicultural Center helps the student connect with faculty on campus. "Sometimes faculty is seen as a group of people sort of 'up there,'" Odem said.

Another program is The Contact Line. This program offers students who are in a

transfer program to be in touch with former Highline students who are now enrolled in a four-year university. She said these students need first-hand information to resolve issues and concerns. Often brochures or university recruiters aren't able to address the personal concerns of the students, Odem said.

Some of the concerns may be as basic as: "Which is a good dorm to live in?" "Who is a good advisor?" or "Should I live on or off campus?" Odem said that this and other pertinent information about the university of their choice facilitates the transition from the community college to the university.

Odem pointed out that HCC is a "commuter campus" with students coming and going and that students utilizing the services offered at MCC become a close, intimate group. The staff and faculty get to know the students on a one-to-one basis. This provides students with a support system which is better able to assess the students' needs, to assist in their decision-making process and to direct them to appropriate campus and community services.

For more information about these and other programs offered by the MCC, contact the Multicultural Office, Building 6, room 221, ext. 296.