New academic policy to begin in fall

Laura Blessing, student, who has been feeling good lately, is going to throw a flub before her chemistry test. This vehicle is the academic standards policy, an attempt to set standards at Highline Community College. Students whose grade point average (GPA) of 3.5-3.99 will be the University's ideal, and all other grades will be on the President's List. Students who earn a GPA below a 2.0 GPA will be on the Dean's List, and students with a GPA below 1.5-1.99 will be on the Dean's List and available for financial aid, academic, and psychological counseling. The policy will help students who are not making satisfactory academic progress.

The Senate wants campus statistics on crime

Hansel Hamrick, student, says that it should be in their best interest to know exactly what they are doing. If they have taken the ASSET test, then they should know something is wrong with their math skills. The ASSET test shows startling results for many students. Some interesting results on the ASSET test were taken by students at Highline Community College and were released recently. The ASSET test is a placement test that determines how well students place in college-level courses. The test also shows how well students will do in community college classes.

The university of Washington's Native American Day will be held on March 27. There will be information available about scholarships, financial aid, academic departments, student groups, and the school in general. Dad is available at the Multi-Cultural Center in Building A.

ASSET test shows startling results

Swanson believes students need "reminders of success." Sources of help for students include counseling, academic advisors, and financial aid. The policy will help students who are not making satisfactory academic progress, but Senate notes that there's "no enough staff to help everyone as much as we would like."
Students head to Mexico for tour

Kym Reeves
Staff Writer
Highline Community College and Centro Mexican American (CMA) are sponsoring the Mexico Study tour for HCC students. The tour allows students to earn an optional five credits in Hispanic Studies.

The trip cost of $1,476 includes round-trip airfare to Mexico City, ground transportation, all meals and lodging, as well as all entrance fees. Student Linda Wright, a first year student, said, "I think the trip will be very educational." She is looking forward to visiting the country's culture and its history.

Jack Roberts works for success in business

Steve Thorp
Staff Writer
One of the toughest decisions ever put before a small business is knowing when to grow and how to go about it. It's been said of television that in many cases the commercials are better than the programs. A well known local that's given in on the advertising action is Jack "I-won't-be-under- sold" Roberts.

Roberts organized a campaign of advertising that has appeared on local TV shows like "Almost Live," "North West," "Spartacus," and "The Bionic Woman." He has a spot on the CBS news magazine "48 Hours" because of his advertising style.

Jack Roberts won't be undersold.

The Washington Post

Photo by Patti Rophburn

Roberts has never been injured while performing any of his more dangerous stunts. He's taping of any of his commercial spots, but said, "It's pretty close. One time it was the "Bionic Woman" and I went off a cliff and the actor, who was supposed to be hanging off the cliff, never showed up." Another time it was the "The Bionic Man" and he had to take a quick exit because the actor never showed up.

"The secret of a small business is just that, to keep small," said Roberts. "I've seen too many little guys go bankrupt in the first year of trying to make the transition from small to big. It's sad to watch, when you know their heart is in the right place, but their business sense is stuck in the back room of a small shop."

Peanut says, "We have lots of easy-going, regular guys. Our team is made up of our more dangerous stunts. One time we were filming a stunt where we were trapped in a room for about an hour." We were able to come off with a lot of our own spots. "The Bionic Stone Villian" is one of Roberts' favorites. "We have a lot of Bloods, but you have to kill someone to be a Blood Stone Villian."

Eventually, Peanut talks about the gang's migration to Washington. A couple of gang members came to Washington from L.A. to avoid gang wars and legal prosecution. A short time later one of them was back in L.A. for more drugs. This shocked the other members, because the amount of cocaine they had taken with them would have taken three to five times as long to get rid of in L.A. It didn't last long before they started a full scale move to the Seattle-Tacoma area.

-Bird can't fly but it sure can sing

Daniel Stephens
Staff Writer
This story is the result of a mishap that landed me in jail for a 24-hour period. It is merely an observation. It will be your job as the reader to form your own ideas and opinions.

At 12:30 p.m. the jailer brings another group of prisoners into a holding cell which already has so many people in it new prisoners have to step on one over the present occupants to avoid stepping on them. The stench of human filth is so heavy it makes some of them gag. In this new group is one of the nine members of the "Blood Stone Villains," aka "The Bloods," convicted in federal court in January on charges of drug conspiracy and racketeering.

A gangster who calls him- self "Peanut" enters the cell with an air of dignity around him and immediately takes control of any and all conversation. He talks with a loud Dominating voice and violent body language. Although the things he talks about would have made a great copy for a Hollywood script, his stories of drug dealing, extortion and murder have a terrible ring of truth to them.

Peanut talks about how the Bloods got into high level drug dealing some five or six years earlier in Los Angeles. One of the member's sister's (already established cocaine dealer) put him in touch with a potential customer. Peanut says, "We have a lot of Bloods, but you have to kill someone to be a Blood Stone Villian."

Eventually, Peanut talks about the gang's migration to Washington. A couple of gang members came to Washington from L.A. to avoid gang wars and legal prosecution. A short time later one of them was back in L.A. for more drugs. This shocked the other members, because the amount of cocaine they had taken with them would have taken three to five times as long to get rid of in L.A. It didn't last long before they started a full scale move to the Seattle-Tacoma area.

-Bird can't fly but it sure can sing

Richard Erickson
Staff Writer

Value of Z grade comes under fire

The Washington Post

When students at Highline Community College do not show up for class or do the required work, have not formally withdrawn, the instructor can give them a "Z" grade.

The "Z" grade is a non-punitive grade that yields no college credit. It is some cases being given in place of "F."" Computer Science Instructor Francis Feng thinks the grade isn't very fair. "I feel the 'Z' grade is not fair to stu-
dents who stay in class all quarter and get a low grade that will bring down their average, while a student who doesn't go to class most of the quarter can get a 'Z' and not have it affect their G.P.A."

Registrar Booker Wait says, "I feel the 'Z' grade is being abused" but would not elabor-ate on how. Some instructors don't like the 'Z' grade, other faculty members don't seem to mind. Instructor Linda Kaneko says, "I give the 'Z' grade and I really don't feel that it is fair or not fair. A student is paying to go to school and I wouldn't do anything that could do with or without it."

Students and instructors alike seem to have varying opinions on the "Z" grade. Student Eric Hubbs says, "A person might take a 'Z' grade for one class but they would realize it's not worth it to do all the time because they can't stay in school all their lives."

Highline College's Faculty Senate voted to keep the 'Z' grade for this year.

-Gloria Schimmelesch, a representative of HCC's sen-ate, says, "The majority of the faculty have voted to keep the 'Z' grade."

She adds, "The 'Z' grade is to reflect in effect until listed differ
tly in the catalog."
Students paid to work abroad in summer

Laura Osterwick
Staff Writer

Highline Community College students can go abroad and work for credit, experience, and first-hand knowledge of a variety of jobs during the summer. The purpose behind the students' summer work experience abroad is to create interest in experiencing other cultures and people. The emphasis is on internships — not placement, says Chris Miller-Pangeman. The internship program serves as the vehicle to learn about the culture and the people, not earning money. One of the ways students learn about the culture is by staying with a host family for six to 10 weeks while working. This way the student receives a broader perspective on life and many, on their return, want to go again so they can learn more, Pangeman said. Recruiting begins fall quarter because there are only 75 colleges involved in the program. Anyone interested in applying is accepted until the end of February. The application process takes so long because there are only 50 to 75 jobs available, and the jobs are distributed throughout the more than 40 private and public colleges involved in the International Cooperative Education Program, the majority of which are in Washington and Oregon.

A variety of jobs in a variety of countries are offered. Some countries offer positions with banks, schools, and orphanages. Knowing the language of the country in which the student is going is not always necessary, Pangeman said. After students have been accepted, they must enroll in Humanities 140, which is required every quarter and only to those going overseas. Humanities 140, which deals with the culture and history, as well as the people of the country in which they will be guests. Upon the students' return, a term paper is due; the paper helps determine the number of credits earned. Students can sign up for three to five credits. Cost of internships depend on which country is chosen. Airfare is included in the cost, which ranges between $1,500 and $2,000. Anyone interested in applying should contact Pangeman, extension 413, or see her in the lower level of Building 9.

Amnesty International works to secure freedoms Americans take for granted

Richard Erickson
Staff Writer

For nearly 30 years, Amnesty International has worked for the behalf of political prisoners all over the world. It is independent of any one government, political ideology, economic interest or religious creed. Since 1961, A.I. has helped more than 25,000 prisoners in more than 150 countries. It has more than 900,000 members and supporters from all over the world. Amnesty International says that the primary purpose is to "secure the freedom of prisoner's who are being detained because of political or religious beliefs, ethnic origins, race, sex or color; provided they have not advocated violence." The people are called "prisoners of conscience." A.I. also opposes the death penalty and torture and other degrading or cruel punishment. It advocates fair and early trials for political prisoners being detained without charge or trial.

According to Amnesty International, "prisoners of conscience" are being held for being "tried to exercise rights that people in the United States take for granted, such as freedom of expression, association, or assembly.

Another frequent cause of imprisonment is participation in strikes or demonstrations. People are being executed and tortured for their religious practices. This is in violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which is adopted by the United Nations in 1948. Amnesty International makes its cases for human rights mainly through thousands of letters written by its members from hundreds of different countries. These letters have helped prisoners from countries in Europe, South America, Southeast Asia, and Africa.

Groups in the greater Seattle area are involved in helping prisoners. Among these is the Seattle Chapter 785, recently helped in the release of prisoner Bari Ahmed of Yugoslavia. His release came from the hard work of Amnesty International. Seattle A.I. member Judy Blinder says that there are about 400 actively involved members that work in the Seattle area. Blinder says that some Amnesty International members are starting to back away from some South African nations because things are improving over there. According to Blinder, there are a lot of places where prisoners of conscience need help.

"Chile is the biggest one that we are involved in and as long as they keep torturing and executing people, we will continue to do," she said. Other countries include El Salvador, China, Columbia, and many others which would take forever to name.

Former Director of the Western region of Amnesty International, David Hinkle, says, "My motivation is simple. If I turn my back on others, I am turning my back on my own humanity.

Amnesty International gets its funding from members' donations. A.I. says that they are financially independent and must remain that way. By far the greatest part of the movements comes from small individual donations, membership fees, and local fundraising drives.

Anyone interested in joining Amnesty International can call 622-2741.
Alcoholism; a disease faced by millions

Patti Rubbim

"They say that alcoholics really need help before they drink. To me, that means I can see that they need help," said Joan C., a recovering alcoholic attending Hightower Community College. "I was living under a bridge or in a ditch, in every collection agency in town," she said.

She realized she no longer wanted to live the life of an alcoholic when she witnessed a fight between relatives who were also alcoholics. "It was the violence and seeing what had become that did it," she said.

As many collegians, drinking is taken for granted as a part of college life. Alcohol is common, accepted and legal for some students. College students say they drink to feel good and have a good time, to relieve stress, to be more at ease at parties and get-togethers, or to be one of the crowd.

Unfortunately, alcohol abuse is also part of campus life. According to Life Skills Education, an alcohol awareness organization, alcoholism is any drinking that results in problems, harm to the drinker or others, or damage to property. They report that if alcohol is interfering with a person's school, work, relationships, health, or is causing financial or legal troubles, then that person is an alcoholic.

In a recent survey conducted by Life Skills, more than one out of three Americans have a friend or relative who is an alcoholic. This survey also includes any drinking problem for ten years or longer. Two out of three Americans report that they know someone who drinks too much. It is estimated that 30 to 20 million Americans are alcoholics.

"Our research from Life Skills reveals that alcoholics are in trouble," Joan C. said. "They are in trouble when they have to cover up their antics with three meals, one out of three raps, one out of three suicides, two out of five assaults and three out of five cases of child abuse. Alcoholics are seven times more likely to be involved in a factual accident than non-alcoholics.

Besides damaging their own lives, each alcoholic has a negative effect on the lives of four other people, including their spouses, children, other relatives and employers. With 10 to 20 million alcoholics in the United States, there are 40 to 80 million people whose lives are harmed by the abused and abusing drinker.

Members of Alcoholics Anonymous agree admitting to an alcohol problem is the first step to recovery. Jack H., a worker for AA's hotline said, "The only way anyone can recover is when you admit that your life has gone to hell."

Some alcoholics choose a treatment program in a hospital or seek counseling before attending AA. "Treatment means getting all the toxic garbage out of a person's body, educating them on how to deal with the inside and the outside of the world. I think it's AA's job to keep them sober," said Joan C. She encourages everyone to attend one-one-one counseling along with AA. "I don't think AA is intense enough," she said.

Jack H. agreed. "I've found that people who come to AA as a follow-up after treatment or counseling are better prepared to accept our program and have a better chance of succeeding," he said.

For Joan C., getting sober was "the easy part." The hard part was coming to grips with why she was an alcoholic, and the way society looks at alcoholics.

"You're left with all these emotions that you've buried. All of a sudden they're['m] painful," she said. "It might get better, but it never goes away."

She sees the first six months of sobriety as the most important. Right after she sobered up, she remembers watching television as there is the beginning treatment program that said, "Living like this is driving me crazy." She thought, "Oh, yeah, wait until you sober up. You think you feel crazy now!"
Journalistic gymnastics: reporters need to balance ethics

Eric Flesner
Staff Writer

A news photographer’s camera catches the anguish, unbelievable faces of five small children seated in a police car watching as a firefighter carries the body of their mother from her burning home. The picture appears on the front page the next morning.

A wire service files a lengthy story from Hollywood on the arrest of the son of a famous actress now past her peak but still remembered throughout the world. The son has been charged with making pornographic movies involving pre-teen boys, and the story includes references to reports of gains to efforts to get comments from the actress.

A TV camera crew in a southern town gets a tip a man is going to set himself on fire in a local park. They go to the park, and the man waits until their camera is set up and ready so not before dousing himself with gasoline and igniting his clothes. For a long half minute the journalists record the scene until one finally rushes forward to put out the flames — but not before the deranged victim has been badly burned. Later the all-too graphic film airs on the local channel and the networks. Those actual instances from the news media illustrate several of the ways in which the rights and sensitivities of individuals are violated by journalists not on the trail of a story. They also stress why the public’s opinion of the ethics of the news media is historically low levels in recent years.

Virtually every working day journalists face occupational challenges like the several cited above. Much of the time their responses to these challenges are well-considered and defensible; but sometimes they reflect a cynicism and arrogance that violates ethical standards and erodes the public’s confidence in the media.

Was there news in the picture of the five children that warranted its use? Or should it have been unpublished, filed on the grounds that it represented only a morbid exploration of a moment of shattering grief?

Would the story about the Hollywood star’s son have merited a place on the national wire service if it had involved an unknown with no newspaper family connections? Is it justifiable to build up a story at the expense of an innocent third party?

How should the TV crew deal with the man who wanted to burn himself? Did they incite his act by setting up their equipment to film his immolation? Should they have redacted it? Should they have left the matter to the police and stayed away from the scene? After the fact, should they have put the grisly footage of the burning on the air?

Such questions are often posed by critics of the news media, but they are also raised within the journalistic family, whose members must struggle to resolve conflicting pressures and make the painful choices that sometimes are forced on them in the dual roles of messengers and gatekeepers.

The primary objectives of the media and those who work with them is to be seen valid, readers and listeners as honest, accurate and complete an account of the day’s events as possible. We who are consumers of the media’s end product have a very real need to know about the news of the day in order to function within society to be informed enough to monitor the actions of our government and its officials; to be warned of dangerous trends; and to be made aware of opportunities. The need to be informed is so great that the constitution provides the press with a First Amendment standing that is unique.

But, as with most grants of power, there is an accompanying responsibility, not constitutionally mandated but nonetheless well understood: that the power of the press must be used responsibly and compassionately.

Departed aren’t always people

Laura Dotterwick
Staff Writer

When a pet dies, it isn’t just an animal that has died, it’s a friend. I work in a veterinary hospital in Des Moines, and I see a lot of death. For example, one day earlier this month, the doctor put four animals to sleep within a four-hour time span. It was hard for me, even though I didn’t personally know any of the owners or the animals. It isn’t easy to be around death constantly — but it is something that we all have to deal with in our lives.

My own dog was put to sleep when I was 13 years old, so I can sympathize with someone when it comes time to put their pet to sleep. Whether you call it putting it down, or putting it to sleep, it doesn’t make it easier. I admit, I was pretty angry at my father when he took our dog to the vet for the last time. I didn’t want Peppi to die — he was my friend! Even though I knew he was in a lot of pain, and was getting old — almost 16 years — I still didn’t want to see him go. It is normal to feel the anguish of losing a friend, but don’t feel guilty. Most veterinarians will make every effort to help you and your pet get over an illness. If nothing can be done to help — after trying medicine, nursing care, giving fluids, performing surgery — and the only available option is to put the animal to sleep, it is best for the animal. "They don’t feel pain when given the shot; its name, Sleep-Away, is a good indication." Injected directly into an arm vein, the shot acts quickly.

Many times you might help the animal recover, but you can’t do it financially, because you don’t have the money. Some surgeries and continuing medications can cost hundreds of dollars. I’m not advocating putting an animal to sleep at the first sign of pain, only after every option has been examined and there is no other alternative. Just don’t feel guilty about putting them out of their pain. He has trusted you to make the best decisions for many years and he still trusts you. You’ve given him a good life, a good home, good food — and you’ve been as kind to him as you knew you should.

You can never replace a pet, yet you can learn to love another. It is very hard for a mother to multiply her love for her children; each child is unique, and each is loved very much. If and when people decide to get another dog, they aren’t replacing it or adding to their capacity for love.
A debate of some of today’s critical issues by Colleen Little and Dave Wellington, two people who just don’t like each other. In this issue, they discuss the relevant topic of capital punishment.

**Executions mar society**

Colleen Little, St. Stan Writer

Pakistan isn’t so different from the U.S. — it’s the only other country with comparable numbers of prisoners on death row.

There are currently about 2,300 men and women in the U.S. under the sentence of death. At one execution per day, it would take over five years to kill them all.

There are many reasons why the death penalty is a societal sham. First of all, capital punishment is no deterrent, because most murderers are unplanned. Over 50 percent of all prison inmates use drugs the month prior to their arrest. Countless murderers were drunk, or stoned when they committed their crime. I can imagine any drug or alcohol abuser caring about or even remembering the death penalty at the moment they pulled the trigger. And psychiatrists don’t believe they’ll be caught.

States with capital punishment bordering on states with life imprisonment have the same murder rate. I’ve even read of people purposely committing crimes in death penalty states in hopes of receiving society’s ultimate punishment.

Historically, the deterrence theory doesn’t hold water. Norman Mailer discovered some interesting facts about turn-of-the-century England. Of the 251weeney-seven men hanged in 1906, 170 of them had witnessed a public execution. John Lane gone, author of Death is a Year, wrote of similar findings. In the early 1900’s in England, 167 thieves were questioned before they were hanged — all but three had witnessed an execution.

Televised executions would serve the same purpose — none. To be truly deterrent, let’s tell them in jail or use tax dollars to hire people to torture and maim. Good forbid if we got the wrong person. No, if we must murder them, let’s do it humanely with a painless injection. A lot of people are afraid of shots — high deterrent value.

There are strong doubts as to the constitutionality of capital punishment and the legal process which lands people on death row. Our country is 12 percent Black, yet their share of all condemned prisoners is three and a half times their share of the general population. A minority who kills a white is 10 times more likely to be executed. Of the 2,250 white-on-black homicides between 1977 and 1986, not one white was executed. Women commit one in seven murders, yet they account for fewer than one out of every 100 executions. Theoretically a 15-year-old girl in Indiana and a 12-year-old child in Montana could be executed. Something is terribly wrong here.

This whole process has a price tag. The going rate for an execution is 1.8 million tax dollars. That’s twice as much as a lifelong prison term.

We need to ask ourselves if the death penalty really makes us feel safer. We need to ask ourselves why we’re so unwilling to rehabilitate. We need to remember that capital punishment is a conscience, deliberate taking of human life, just like the murders committed illegally. We need to bear in mind the words of Richard M. Cohen, essayist for Time Magazine: The problem with eye-for-eye justice is that it legitimizes the taking of the first eye.

What we have in common with Pakistan is not in common with other Western and European countries. Currrently, 17,250 of the U.S. population is in favor of the death penalty. A “kinder, gentler nation” indeed.

**Getting involved is an intelligent investment**

Rose Sikora, Staff Writer

Highline Community College offers a variety of programs, activities, groups, lectures, and sport events. Students should be aware of the many opportunities available on and off campus.

This is the sixth quarter I have worked on campus as a graphic artist. During these last two years I’ve noticed that many college groups are not taking full advantage of the designated space reserved for them on campus billboards. I encourage the different groups to post upcoming schedules at their specified areas.

The communication needs to improve between the school’s organizations and the potential audience. This will increase the turnout rate and help student involvement flourish.

It’s important people know their opinions count. If you are enthusiastic about planning and executing an idea, chances are others would like to join.

Last fall, one student took the initiative and proposed the idea of an inner tute alternative for students who enjoy the snow but don’t ski.

The Student Activities Recreation Department evaluated and accepted the proposal. The event was planned and promoted. It sold out. The turnout rate was so high an extra van had to be arranged.

Whether you are affiliated with a particular group, or just have an idea for the students on campus, invest some thought into making improvements happen.

**Right to life restricted to those who respect it**

Dave Wellington, Photo Editor

Arguments against capital punishment usually begin with the thought “it’s not a proven deterrent...” Unfortunately they are right. In fact, nothing is proven or disproven by our weak, inequitable-injury system of justice. Whether we talk about the removal of drug dealers from our streets, drunk driving penalties or capital punishment, the term “justice system” in our country should win an oxymoron of the year.

In Pakistan has a comparable number of prisoners on death row. Maybe we should ask them how effective the system is.

If one looks to the United States for its policy on capital punishment, they will immediately detect the real sham: inconsistency.

Regardless of our country’s inequities, we can be assured that killing people for capital crimes would in fact offer a deterrent. Paper, television and radio reports are riddled with heart wrenching crimes, many of which are committed by individuals who have served time before, but were released for “good behavior” or because they were “cured.” They return to society to kill again. It doesn’t take a lot of logic to realize they lose their life for the life they took, they would never kill again. You can talk to the parents of the girls Ted Bundy killed on his spree to Florida. You would be hard-pressed to find any he has killed lately.

Despite the fact that 50 percent of the murderers in the United States had admitted to using drugs in the past, the majority are in fact not shown when they commit the crimes. Regardless of planning involved in pulling a trigger, far less people would be inclined to kill others if they knew for a fact that their life would be forfeited in return.

Admittedly the way the government uses capital punishment today is far from fair. More Blacks than whites are sentenced to die. There is more chance of you being killed for your crimes if you murdered a white male than if you harm a woman or minority. If you’re prosecuted, it’s almost open season on human life with frighteningly minimal consequences. However, it’s an illogical argumentative fallacy to say that because the system is poorly run now, we should do away with it entirely. We certainly need to mend it, not so abandon it.

It seems, however, that the biggest gripe with capital punishment comes from individuals who complain that society should never take the life of another individual. “Two wrongs don’t make a right,” they cry. “An eye for an eye mentality cheapens life.” Does it? Look at our country’s statistics and tell me if our present policy is standing behind the sanctity of life theory.

A young girl is beat repeatedly in the head by her stepfather until she dies. He’s sentenced to 15 years in jail but is excused to get out in three.

Human life is the most precious commodity on this planet. As such it should, and must, be protected by every one, especially the government. However, when an individual is found guilty of killing another, and gives anything less than his life in return, what are we saying about the victim? Their life was only worth three years in prison, six years, 10 years, 14 consecutive life terms. What are we telling others in society? If you kill someone, you’ll spend some time in jail. You may even spend your whole life there. But then again, you’ll have a lot more time on earth than they did.

Eye for an eye justice does not in fact legitimate the taking of the first eye, as some assume. It does, however, place the ultimate offense tag on it. Capital punishment less in these societies know what human life is worth. And that’s everything.
Marriage entails money

Paige Kerrigan
Staff Writer

You’ve heard the old saying: “When you love, honor, comfort and keep him/her till death do us part?”. Well, when you get the total bill of your wedding, you may have heart attack; and the part about “till death do us part” may come sooner than you think.

Let’s take a look from the beginning to find out what a wedding costs. A wedding dress now costs approximately $700. In fact, this is an average wedding dress—lace, a few appliques and full length. You may rent one for $80 for the officiate and $30 for the pianist or organist. There’s the option of an outdoor wedding. If you go to a place that specializes in outdoor weddings, you receive a package deal. For about $700 you may only get a place to hold your wedding but a place to hold your reception. You can find an outdoor wedding site in the yellow pages under weddings.

Don’t forget about a caterer for the reception. If you’re having a formal wedding, you’ll want a nice reception. A full grandmar will offer of the reception but you prefer someone who knows what they’re doing. For about $800, a caterer can provide a reception which will please almost all of your guests. Usually you receive a main course such as sliced meats, cheeses, breads or hot dishes. A few vegetable plates and fruit trays will be provided. Sometimes a few other items will be thrown in just to make the appearance more appealing to the eye. Your grandma probably will be a lot cheaper, so it’s your choice of course.

The cake and other expenses which might shock you. After you find a decent baker and have picked the style of cake you want, sit down to hear the price. This will prevent an early heart attack. For a cake which serves about 200 people you’re looking to spend about $400-500.

By now you’re wondering why you’re doing this to yourself. Is getting married so the one you love really worth all the time and money that’s disappearing? Just wait, it gets better. You’ll want to cherish these precious moments for ever with photographs. For about $1,200 a photographer will give you six hours of his or her time and a photo album full of precious moments. And don’t forget about a videographer. For a couple hundred dollars extra you can hire a professional. Or, for about $50, you can rent your own camcorder and let uncle Luke who’s never touched one of these machines before capture those precious moments for you.

Your choice of course.

How about the wedding rings? For plain gold bands $200 is a fair price. But let’s not be cheap, let’s throw a diamond and a few diamonds into the woman’s band. There you go; now we’re up around $1,600. The man’s band with a little style will cost around $400.

I almost forget about the florist. You can’t possibly have a wedding without a bouquet for the bride and bridesmaids. The men must have boutonnieres also. And what about the flower arrangements spread around for decoration? Shoot another $500-600.

Invitations, thank-you notes and stamps will run you around $400, depending of course on the style of the invitation. (Or hire the next door neighbor kid to color invitations for you. Much cheaper. It’s your choice of course.)

And last but not least, there’s the honeymoon. This ranges in price depending on where you want to go. First, let’s add up what we’ve already spent. For the church or wedding place, wedding attire, caterer, photographer, videographer, wedding rings, flowers and invitations, we’re looking at around $7,000.

You can’t afford a honeymoon now, can you? Just the heart attacks. Maybe a cheap motel down in Burien will work. Better yet, forget about a wedding and fly down to Las Vegas. For about $100 you and your sweetheart can be married within hours. Then you’ll have plenty of money for a real honeymoon. Your choice of course.

Marriage: forever or forget it

Alan Brozovich
Scene Co-Editor

Now to the married I command, yet not I but the Lord: A wife is not to depart from your husband. But even if she does, let her remain unmarried or be reconciled to her husband. And a husband is not to divorce his wife. (1Corinthians 7:10-11)

It seems there are two inevitable decisions all young people must make. One involves which college to attend. Notice this is not whether or not to attend college, merely which college to attend. The second decision is whom to marry. Again, there isn’t much of a “should we or shouldn’t we” question asked. It’s just a matter of time, a matter of finding that person.

Sometimes, however, a young person fails to find the ideal choice even after many years of searching. These regrets are very discouraging to young people trying to decide if marriage is right for them.

Unfortunately, according to a study reported in U.S. News and World Report, odds that marriage number two will work out are even lower than the odds that the first marriage will. About 50 percent of first marriages in America end in divorce; remarriages fail about more than 60 percent of the time.

These statistics are hardly encouraging to young people like myself just reaching that age when friends and family members are falling prey to marriages with-America names. “There,” I think to myself each time I open yet another wedding invitation, “There, but for the grace of God, go I.” Not that I’m against marriage. I just grow uneasy at the idea of people marrying as an experiment instead of a commitment.

Fortunately, I’m still stuck on Question #1: where to go to college. Eventually, though, I’ll probably get around to the second one, and I won’t forget to ask myself part A of the question: Should I get married yet?

Someday maybe I will. But if she won’t take me “until death do us part,” I’d rather pass. Call me old-fashioned or a hopeless romantic — I’ll cross the threshold with wife in arms only once, or I’ll cross not at all.

Avoid injuries - buckle up

Nancy Hartsock
Staff Writer

Each year 50,000 people are admitted to hospitals as a result of head injuries. One-hundred-thousand people die each year from head injuries; and between 70,000 and 90,000 people are left with such severe physical, mental, and emotional impairment that returning to normal life is not possible.

Other facts include: head injuries are more common among men than women, two thirds of the highest incidence of head injuries is 15-24-age group. Motor vehicle accidents are the most common cause of injury, with falls coming in second and violence third.

All of these facts and figures possibly don’t concern much to you unless you’ve been affected by someone with a head injury. They mean a great deal to me; I’m a nurse working on a head injury unit in a rehabilitation center. It is devastating to see so many young lives brought to a halt. Goals cannot be fulfilled and dreams cannot be reached. In a matter of a few seconds their lives and the lives of their families have changed drastically. This young healthy body is now in a hospital bed or a wheelchair, needing to have all, or most of their daily needs met by someone else. At first, they usually have a tracheostomy to assist them with their breathing and the alleviation of their secretions. This is done by nurses and respiratory therapists suctioning them. If they are able to progress, the tracheostomy is removed and the stoma is closed to allow normal breathing. Their goals change from going to college to learning to talk again.

Our brain controls our thoughts, feelings and physical movements, along with many specific functions. Head injury may be only a headache or bruise, it can also be severe enough to physical immobilize, prevent communication or perception of information, or cause death.

Today there is a tremendous amount of knowledge concerning the life-saving and rehabilitation of the head injury. It's no longer a "wait-and-see" healing method. There are programs designed specifically for physical therapy, speech therapy, occupational therapy, and psychotherapy for the injured person, family, along with cognitive training, functional skills training and environmental management.

Progress made in the last 10 years in all areas of rehabilitation is fascinating. But the underlying factor is that there is almost always a lingering deficiency after a head injury. Ten to 20 percent will completely depend on others for the remainder of their lives and only 30 percent of those severely injured will return to work during the next seven years, according to a spring 1989 Virginia Mason bulletin.

The families visit with hope on their faces but a tremendous amount of pain in their hearts. So, speaking as a nurse and a parent, please “buckle-up,” wear a helmet and don’t drink and drive. It can happen to you. I don’t want to see you on my nursing floor.
HCC offers a class for aspiring artists

Laura Donerwic
Staff Writer

Hissing acetylene torches, hand-held crucibles filled with molten material, plaster of Paris molds waiting to be filled, a tightly wound centrifuge, aspiring artisans with fingers crossed — this is the art of jewelry making.

Jewelry gives pleasure to both the creator and the observer. There are no longer apprenticeships, but there are courses offered from Highline Community College.

Tucked away in Building 3, the Jewelry/Goldsmithing Technology program at HCC is the only accredited program in the Pacific Northwest. Instructor Hellyn Pawula said there are no longer apprentice programs in Washington or Oregon, which are important to the learning of jewelry making.

She feels receiving the two-year Associate in Applied Science Degree will enhance the student's employability.

The type of students interested in this program "must have tenacity. They must have stick-to-it-ness," said Pawula. She emphasizes that students need to handle frustration and must have patience. Creating pieces of art needs a definite creative streak and the ability for manual problem solving, she added.

HCC having the only accredited program in the Pacific Northwest has resulted in 200 percent growth since its inception in fall quarter 1985. There were 11 decided majors in "They must have tenacity. They must have stick-to-it-ness."

'Hellyn Pawula
85, as of winter '90, there are 45 declared majors.

Retention in the program has also increased — from 62 percent in '85 to 74 percent today. Because of the programs' reputation, most of the people taking the classes are serious — not too many hobbyists. Anyone wondering about job openings after graduation, need not worry as Pawula gives all the training needed to get entry level positions at a variety of places. One could go into business for themselves,
Rebeca Reese unwaveringly prepares a wax model for to be casted.

work for another on commission or work in specialty boutiques. Some businesses even have standing openings for those who graduate from HCC. Such as Streilman's in Ashland, Oregon, Perry's Jewelry in Yakima and Cline Manufacturing in Seattle. HCC has participated in some national events. Each fall there is a technology conference where the newest, most up-to-date methods are on display. Pamala sees the future of jewelry making in America as becoming much more computerized and more accepted as a science. She said there are scientific principles, which, if applied, result in more control. She is looking forward to the day when one will be able to resolve problems in the manufacturing process with computers.

One example of the skill and quality of the program is Michael Hansen. His three handmade pieces won blue ribbons at the Puyallup Fair this past year. He won ribbons for bead, design, and scrimshaw, the carving of pictures in ivory. He also won Grand Champion Best of Show for his scrimshaw necklace.

One of the many ways of casting jewelry is by starting with a wax design and model. Once the model is completed, it is surrounded by plaster of Paris. Once the plaster has set, and the rubber end cone is taken off, the metal is then melted in preparation to be poured in. There is a variety of methods which can be used to get the metal into the casting. The metal can be thrown into the casting by centrifugal force, by a vacuum, which uses atmospheric pressure, or by vacuum induction.

Photos by David Wellington.

Dzung Nguyen diligently measures investment powder in preparation to cast his jewelry.

Instructor Hellyn Pawula with Hewitt Smith demonstrate to student Dan Rau how to melt and cast the jewelry.
MARCH 9, 1990

PIKE IS THE PLACE

Bob Moore Photos by David Wellington

Welcome to the world of 1990. We have high school books written at a 12-year-old comprehension level. Our TV commercials are geared to an 8th-grade mentality. Malls contain stores which are spending hundreds of thousands of dollars on researching what background colors will get shoppers to make more purchases. Stores employ sociologists to arrange the racks and the aisle ways for the quickest, most trouble-free way to the till. Businesses accept Visa, Master Card, American Express, Discover, Diner's Club, phone cards or anything else they can run through their machine.

Maybe this, in some part, is the attraction of the Pike Place Market. Here you don’t get spoon-fed shopping: you have to discover. In order to get what you’re looking for, you might have to ask directions, dig in back rooms or haggle with the owner until the price is agreeable to both buyer and seller.

Shoppers in the market vary as much as the quaint stores. From Seattle's street people to its businessmen on lunch break, no one seems to fit in exactly; yet everyone is a piece in the market's puzzle. Some are more interested in buying the next prospec-tive customer. They sit as if they have done this same routine for years and expect to keep doing it for many more days, months, years.

As I walked through the market, I found a clear plastic board with an outline of one of the levels of the market painted on it. The names of the stores were written in white grease marker, as if to say that stores were throwing in the towel or starting anew almost weekly. The market is always chang-ing, renewing itself. Stores there when I was a kid aren’t even a memory anymore. New stores I had never seen before, and probably will never see again, were displaying their wares. This, I think, is the lure of the Pike Place Market. Now stores opening, old closing; alleys that you’ve never seen before, stores you remember and wonder if they are still there. All these things attract people to Seattle’s Pike Place Market — a collection of stores set up in an outdated, antiquated form which offers the opportunity to take a break from the mundane routine of the mall. Go down and take a look. See what there is today, before it changes again and you miss out.

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Seattle music storms the nation

Alan Brozovich

Scenic Windfall

Canonization David Horsley once drew a map titled "Reagan's view of the world." Washington was drawn very small, Seattle but a tiny speck, and the area was labeled "Quiche eaters and environmental freaks." Most would be quick to add "eternal rain and floods" to this stereotype of Seattle living, but a tiny musical freaks. Most would be quick to add "eternal rain and floods" to this stereotype of Seattle living, but a tiny musical freaks. Seattle is often mentioned and gain national prominence as a musician's city.

Proof of Seattle's growing status is evident in the amount of press it is receiving. In October 1989, Spin magazine placed Seattle on its "four favorite" pages. "Seattle," it read, "is a lot like London...with a lot more guitarists." Seattle musicians are turning up more and more in big-name magazines like Spin and Rolling Stone, and Seattle even has its own section in Tower Records' Pulse, right alongside the New York and Los Angeles pages.

Perhaps the largest and fastest growing part of the Seattle music scene is the type of music labeled alternative rock. The label is catchall for Nirvanas garage grunge.

Alternative rock can be heard on several Seattle radio stations. KCMU 90.3 FM has been a key station supporting local music. KJET 1590 AM, until its demise a year ago, also rallied support for local music by providing plenty of airtime and opportunities to play. Since KJET's demise, the crusade to promote Seattle music continues - primarily by presenting Seattle music on KJR's local music shows, and in local music festivals.

Seattle's growing music scene is evidenced by the fact that it is a Sub Pop record label's base.

Sub Pop's goal of intergalactic domination is quickly being made into a reality. The Seattle-based record label is the new home of the Mudhoney and the Walkabouts. The Walkabouts recently released their latest EP, Rag and Bone, on Sub Pop Records. The band's music is a mix of grunge and folk, and the album cover is a reproduction of a classic poster of the band's guitar player, Kurt Cobain, in a suit and tie.

The band has released two albums on Sub Pop Records, and a third is on the way. The band's music is a mix of grunge and folk, and the album cover is a reproduction of a classic poster of the band's guitar player, Kurt Cobain, in a suit and tie.

Seattle: London, with more guitars

The Rocket, a free publication that has been covering the local music scene in under 

10 years. True enough, Seattle did retreat empty handed from the Grammy's this year, but the number of nominations local artists received will help continue to turn the music industry's ear toward Seattle.

Four of Seattle's favesc

To judge the twenty best Seattle bands would be difficult. To choose four bands and claim they were the best in Seattle would be suicidal. Therefore the following four bands were chosen virtually at random. Pages could be written about each band, but the space available dictated the brevity of the biog.

Mudhoney
Long before there were dozens of Northwest grunge bands kicking around the area, there was Green River. When this band crashed and burned, Mother Love Bone and Mudhoney carved out the wreckage. Mother Love Bone went on to become a successful media-created hit. Appropriately enough, Mudhoney is now the leading Seattle grunge outfit, by far Sub Pop's biggest seller.

The band has released two singles, an EP and a self-titled, full-length album on its Sub Pop label. The single "Touch Me I'm Sick" has sold about 10,000 copies to date.

Posies
Few bands have gained the local popularity the Posies have in a short period of time. Then again, few bands have played over 100 concerts around town in one year.

Singer/guitarists Jon Auer and Ken Stringfellow grew up together in Bellevue, where they recorded their album Failure in Auer's basement. The pair moved to Seattle, added bassist Rick Roberts and drummer Mike Musburger to their lineup, and started playing every available place in town. Their hard work has paid off in a record deal with Geffen. The band's new album, Dear 23, is due out this summer.

Walkabouts
The Walkabouts recently released their latest EP, Rag and Bone, on Sub Pop Records. The walkabouts are not another Northwest grunge band. The band has been described in the past as "hippies with big amps" and "Appalachian folk metal." There is an undeniable folk sound to the Walkabouts which springs from its acoustic instruments and melodic harmonies. But there is also an edge to Chris Eckman's distorted guitar, an urgency to his and Karla Torgeson's vocals.

Other band members are bassist Miechael Wells, drummer Glen Slaters and new拯救er. The Walkabouts have released three albums on PopLlama Records and Cataract on Sub Pop.

Young Fresh Fellows
No list of superb Seattle bands should leave out the Northwest's most unique act, the Young Fresh Fellows. The name might sound like an up-and-coming new band, but guitarist Kurt Bloch's (previously of the Fastbacks) crunchy guitar riffs and drummer Tad Hulosten's frenzied pace of play should convince most listeners otherwise. Not that the Fellows would need any more. It's dangerous to say "never" anything related to the band.

The band has released three albums on its PopLlama label, including The Fab Sounds of the Northwest and Top Gun. The Fellows' latest release on Frontier Records is the album This One's for the Lady, which includes the touching tribute to fast food, "Taco Wagon."

Walkabouts EP grinds out folk

The EP opens with the Texan Song, a fast-paced folk romp filled with newcomer Glen Slaters' honky tonk piano and Chris Eckman's grinding guitar. Although the sound is still definitely Walkabouts, it has acquired more folk qualities.

The second cut, "Ahead of the Storm," slips back into a more traditional folk sound (whenever that is), evoking memories of See Beautiful Ranting Snake Gardens. One of the most interesting songs of the album is the ballad "Wreck of the Old 99," an Orkut folk turn the Walkabouts'/Eckman's martial rhythm. The music builds to a chaotic flurry as scratching guitar and drumming lead to the sound of the track.

Rag and Bone is available at Cellophane Square and (sometimes) Tower Records.

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Spiers publishes poetry book

Ann Spiers has taught at Highline Community College for 10 years. “The last few years I have been working on something called Literary Performances. This is the word on stage, yet it’s not a play. Fireweed was our most recent work,” she said.

Spiers discussed her recently released chapbook, “The Herodotus Poems,” which took her two and a half years to complete. Spiers said, “Unlike Charles Dickens, I haven’t a ‘favorite child’ among my literary works, but I like poems because they play with the language so intensively.”

The idea of these poems came as the result of a summer class which she took with the rest of the faculty. One of the cultures studied was Greece. “For the course, we had to write a term paper. I decided an enjoyable way was by writing poems.”

“I knew I was the person who observed these actual people. So the poems are actual persons talking or of someone observing these people. These are lyrical poems because I look at people closely,” she said.

“Good Woman” steps out into Little Theatre’s limelight

HCC Drama Department brings Bertolt Brecht’s comedy to campus

Kym Reeves
Staff Writer

Highline Community College Drama Department’s winter quarter production, “The Good Woman of Setzuan,” is a well-performed blend of comedy and despair.

Written between 1938 and 1941 by German playwright Bertolt Brecht, “The Good Woman of Setzuan” is perhaps more timely today than when written. The play, set in China, opens with a visit from three gods. The gods send the local water seller to find them lodging for the night. The only person willing to put them up is a young prostitute.

Because she gives them shelter, the gods declare her to be a good woman. She tries to explain to them that she feels unworthy of the title because she sells herself to pay the rent. The gods decide to gift her with enough money to open a shop of her own. This gift from the gods becomes young Shen Te’s nemesis as she tries to live up to the gods’ image of her.

As Shen Te tries to live up to her new reputation, she is beset by selfish,avaricious people and is forced by circumstance to do something she feels is bad to protect herself. She struggles with her conscience and tries to find some happiness in her new life. Eventually, this comes in the form of her beloved Yang San, an unemployed pi-lot played by John Dybdahl. Brenda Sutherland plays Shen Te as a believable naive and yet worldly-wise girl. Her champion and friend, Wong, the water seller, is played by Paul Timothy Wine.

Though many of the characters speak directly to the audience at times, Wong is the major source of narration throughout the play, as well as one of the most enjoyable characters. The three gods, played by Jeremy Sutrock, Tina McKenzie, and Verna Graham, are at times almost unbelievably naive themselves. They are truly beings of another world.

Full of periods of betrayal and disenchantment, the play is interspersed with much appreciated comic relief, chiefly supplied by Robert Z. Sceales as the grandfather and Kay Pedersen as the wife.

Also memorable are Mrs. Mi Tra, played by Carolyn Bing, and P. Adam Walsh as Mr. Shu Fu, the barber. With the help of HCC instructor Assistant Ann Spiers discusses her book “The Herodotus Poems.”

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Sutherland rehearse their parts for “The Good Woman of Setzuan.”

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Sutherland rehearse their parts for “The Good Woman of Setzuan.”

“A good written work has the sound in the lines,” commented Spiers. “The way to listen to poetry is not to figure out what is meant or you will miss the emotional and the sensual experience.”

“The Herodotus Poems” published by the Brooding Heron Press, was typeset, printed and bound by hand. The publishers are Sam and Sally Green, two former HCC students.

She is currently working on a novel about a group of women who do not take responsibility for themselves or their community. The completion is tentatively set for the end of next summer. “I like writing fiction,” Spiers said, “in complete control of the characters and of what happens.”

To devote more time to her writing, Spiers is leaving full-time teaching. “I’m not signing a contract for next year. I’m reclaiming my writing life,” she said. “I will teach part-time at HCC at night on a limited schedule.”

Theater cultivates South End talent

Bob Moore
Staff Writer

I have driven into Seattle too many times from the South End to see theater productions, but to my surprise, the Puget Sound Musical Theatre theater group is just minutes from my home in Federal Way. It is productions are shown in the Performing Arts Building at Decatur High School.

The current play is Camelot. Highights from this include a sword fight choreographed by Reggie Bardach and a full suit of armor. Swords and costumes have been shipped up from Portland. The set also contains a small orchestra and a castle constructed in the Decatur’s stage. The 40-member production of Camelot is the most expensive play the non-profit group has produced in its eight-year history; it will run through April 8.

Puget Sound has put on numerous productions since it was founded in 1981 by three Federal Way teachers, who decided to key in on the abundance of talent in the South End. They blend professional and local actors and draw talent from Auburn, Federal Way, Puyallup, Renton, and Highline. The actor’s range from 16 to 60 years old.

The theater has teamed up with Federal Way School District to present "Pestrol," "Peter Pan" and "Free To Be... You Are". They also perform the classical musicals such as "The Music Man," "Fiddler on the Roof," and " Oklahoma."

The plays incorporate a mix of local actors and community audience. For additional information please call 839-3237.
Women derailed in tourney

Jason Prenovost
Staff Writer

The Highline Community College women's basketball team found itself in the Northwest Athletic Association Community College Tournament once again. Unfortunately for the lady hoopers, they ran up against the top two teams in the state.

"I thought with the injuries and difficulties we had, we got done what we could," Coach Bolinger said. "I am proud of them.

Bolinger cited the lack of outstanding speed as well as the overall 'me' attitude showing as MCC's weakness. However, it pointed out that making the tournament isn't easy, and it is a real credit to the women's team that they did.

Unfortunately, the lady 'birds will be losing four starters next year. Regimental Freshman Jennifer Yount says of these sophomores, "Each one improved us in different ways."

The good news is the \( hC \) will be returning seven freshman. "Each year there are freshman who step forward and blossom," Bolinger said. "That, along with a fair recruiting year, should result in a good season next year." As for how the returns feel about next year, Kristi Plummer said, "We already had a team talk and next season we will have a lot of fun, work together and have a great season in the state, with a loss of 113 to 103.

Collero said that freshman Brian Balkson showed that he could be an excellent player next year and that Mark Shelborn "had a super tournament for HCC with consistent play from the point guard position."

Collero is optimistic about the team next year but believes the team needs to work. "We hope to improve in every area of the game and improve our overall record next year." Collero hopes to return to the playoffs next year. With freshman Jessica Swann, Brian Balkson and Ryan Johnson, Highline has a "good nucleus to build upon next year."

Women's softball play aggressive

Roxie Sikorska
Staff Writer

Thursday, March 1, 1990, the Highline Community College softball team began the season with a victory score of 6-3 against Green River Community College.

Kelly Beauman has been the softball coach here on campus for the past four years.

"The prospects of the team that I saw us having at the tournament last year," said Beauman. "This is the first year that the whole group has played softball. We're not excited and ready to take anything for granted."

The turnout this quarter has been fewer than the previous years. The team consists of only twelve players. To make up for the lack of people, in practice, they've traded positions to gain a variety of experience in case a key player needs to be replaced in competition.

One third of them have returned from last year and are now sophomores.

Debbie Rhodes, short stop, is identified by Beauman as the team leader and the stabilizing factor on the field. Carol Pankovich, catcher, has been recognized as an aggressive player and a good at stealing bases. Chris Pankovich, first base, has been described by Beauman as having the best fielding glove.

"All the girls on the team are very aggressive. They definitely want to play the game and they want to win," said Beauman.

"It's hard to hold them back. They've had a month and a half to practice and they're ready to go," said Beauman. "They're not intimidated by anybody."

"Skagit Valley will probably be our strongest competition," said Beauman. "Skagit Valley traditionally has a wide range to recruit from because the schools are further away from that part of the state," said Beauman.

Beauman concluded, "We'll have our schedules posted up on the bulletin boards around campus. Since we switched to fast pitch this year, hopefully we'll have more people coming down to watch us."
Kemp slams into NBA

Bill Urlevich
Staff Writer

This Seattle SuperSonic basketball season has been riddled with injuries, trades, and losses but there have been some bright spots. The addition of guard Quinnon Dailey, and the accurate shooting eye of Dana Barros have added to what could be a dismal season. But undoubtedly the brightest spot is the physical play of rookie Shawn Kemp.

At only age 20, Kemp is beginning to show court savvy such as veterans Xavier McDaniel and Dale Ellis. Forceful jams have become Kemp’s specialty as his rookie aura already shows veteran status.

On the court, Kemp is scoring 13.5 minutes a game, scoring 5.9 points and snatching 4.1 rebounds. Kemp’s first start, which happened against The Phoenix Suns, brought him 11 points, 6 rebounds and 5 turnovers in a span of 31 minutes. As of the last three games, Kemp’s stats are impressive for a rookie. Against the Los Angeles Lakers, Kemp scored 19 minutes of physical basketball; he commented, “Anytime you play L.A. you know it’s gonna be a tough battle.” Kemp finished the game with 3 defensive rebounds and 10 points.

The game against the Minnesota Timberwolves brought him 17 minutes, 6 rebounds and 16 points. In last weekend’s loss to the Portland Trailblazers, Kemp scored 19 minutes of tough; the traveling is tough and that’s what I have to work with. The playing came a little easier than I thought it would. I think I have to work hard during the summertime and improve my skills on offense to become a better player.”

Kemp likes the Seattle area and plans to move here during the summer, “so I can enjoy myself here.”

Kemp’s position at the Sonics is going well for a rookie. His $3.5 million contract (which includes incentives) is making.

“I have to work real hard during the summertime and improve my skills on offense to become a better player.”

-Shawn Kemp

Makin’ a Difference

Stephen Duncan
Sports Editor

Tony Woods has spent most of his life committed to football but still finds time for the more important things, like today’s youth. Woods, a Seattle Seahawk linebacker, lectured Highline Community College campus last month about an organization he started called Athletes Make A Difference (AMAD), to educate youths about the problems they are facing in today’s world.

On racism - "I’m waiting to see what happens when I’m not a Seahawk."

-Tony Woods

Woods said a key to prevent most of today’s problems, such as low grades and drugs, is to educate kids before they get on that “wrong path.” He felt his peers could provide invaluable information about how they made it into professional sports, and the life experiences which helped them. “Experiences is the best teacher,” said Woods, who grew up near the projects in northern New Jersey.

In the AMAD program a professional athlete adopts a classroom of youths and tries to help them develop their self-esteem.

Whether it’s street drugs or steroids, Woods thinks kids need to realize drugs are not the way to go. Woods said the street corner is a place he avoided, because those crowds were not going anywhere. Woods believes, to help kids do the same, he releases to them on their level, they’ll be less resistant to his advice.

Woods suggested that kids surround themselves with friends who want them to succeed. He emphasized the importance of maintaining long-term friendships, because they’ll be there when adversity arises. If kids are already involved in drugs, he feels they need to be ‘pulled out of this environment.’

He does this by pulling a drug-using friend out of their environment and moving them into his. Woods hopes by doing this they can see the success he’s made of his life and show them it can be done.

He said if they don’t respond to his peer pressure to avoid, because those crowds he found, he realized the importance of sustaining long-term friendships, because they’ll be there when adversity arises. If kids are already involved in drugs, he feels they need to be ‘pulled out of this environment.’

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He does this by pulling a drug-using friend out of their environment and moving them into his. Woods hopes by doing this they can see the success he’s made of his life and show them it can be done.
Woods continued

college football players need to realistically look at the chances of making it in professional football. He cited that "only 2 percent of college football players make the pros." He cautions athletes to look beyond what a recruiter says, and examine the university as a whole. "You should never take anybody's word at face value," His choice of the University of Pittsburgh, Woods said, was based on the campus atmosphere as well as its high-ranking defense. Woods has yet to encounter the non-subtle forms of bigotry in our society. "Racism hasn't been much of a problem for me," Woods added, "but I'm waiting to see what happens when I'm not a Seawhawk.

The highest point in his life, Woods said, was the recent birth of his baby girl Courtney. Woods resides in Woodville and enjoys the area enough to make it his home after football. His plans are to go back to school and become a broadcaster. He doesn't want to go into sports broadcasting like many of his peers, because he suspects it would limit him to one field.

"He's a real asset to our program," said Agostini. "We have a lot of kids coming back, at least 6. A couple of them could do all the way to the nationals," said Agostini.

He also commented that wrestling bottomed out a couple of years ago. There were only two programs left in the state. Now there are five: HCC Everett, Yakima Valley, Big Ben, and Lower Columbia. Agostini said, "It's on the comeback trail as far as our level is concerned. It's always been popular on the high school level because it has a local following."

Speaking of high schools, Mike Agostini is leaving HCC to take the position of head coach at Lake High School in Tacoma next year. Mark Brown who was coach at Highline in the 1970's will be replacing him.

Agostini said, "Thanks for the opportunity and support. It's a nice place to work. I couldn't ask for a better environment."

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**CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS**

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<td>Two for March 14th in the Tacoma Dome. If interested please call 946-6754.</td>
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Parents "catalyst" of Senate Bill on crime

Continued from page 1

said, "This renews our con-

fidence that our crime pro-

telligence network is in tro-

mendous shape and the con-

stant work of our law enforce-

ment agencies is paying off.

In addition, the senator noted that the city's crime rate has declined in recent months, although overall crime levels remain high. She said that the city's police department is working hard to reduce crime and that she is confident that they will continue to make progress in the coming year.

Continued from page 2

The senator recalled that a group of community members had been meeting in secret to discuss ways to reduce crime in the area. She said that the group had been working hard to come up with solutions and that they were now ready to present their ideas to the city council.

The senator also said that she was pleased with the progress that had been made in recent months. She said that the city was taking steps to address the problem of high crime rates and that she was optimistic about the future.

Senator O'Connor

Registration lines remain

long, process smoother

Sean O'Connor

Filling these chairs will be familiar with the Student Activities Office

Students gather around the registration table.

just North of Kent-Des Moines Rd.

Deadline is Monday, March 12, 4 p.m.

Lead registration officer at HCC, said, "had cam-

peers at the colleges but

registered a call-in book to read

stances and still had room

in this quarter, shares

"This reflects our

not need to know

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"He actually believes that

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Professional supervision

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