

the eclectic

THE BI-MONTHLY CAMPUS NEWS REPORT

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Activity Fee Hike Asked

Senate Proposal Also Calls For Part-time Fee



A resolution to raise student activity fees for full-time students and to implement the fees for part-time students was introduced in the Student Senate last Monday.

The resolution calls for raising the fees for full-time students from the present \$5.00 to \$7.50 per quarter and to charge part-time students 60¢ per quarter hour. Presently part-time students pay no activity fee.

The resolution was proposed by the Student Senate Financial Committee to ease a projected financial crisis in the Student Activities budget.

This year \$52,000 was allocated to various groups and committees on campus. The financial committee projects only \$40,000 income from student activity fees for the coming year. The difference, the explained, is due to carry-over funds being added to the income figure in past years. Little carry-over is projected from this year's budget.

According to the committee report, if the activity fees are raised approximately \$65,000 will be raised annually. The committee reported that without this extra income new programs such as intercollegiate athletics will be impossible.

Other plans for the projected income will include furnishing and equipping the new student center-lounge area, expansion of present activity programming, initiation of a comprehensive student leadership program, planning a gymnasium-recreational facility, expansion of the student newspaper to a weekly and better meeting the needs of the college in terms of co-curricular activities.

The committee said they were proposing the fee for part-time students because the students are able to take advantage of many of the same opportunities as those who pay an activity fee.

Among the examples given were that part-time students receive the student newspaper, participate in intramural sports, attend lectures, concerts, films and other noon activities and that in the future they will be able to use the student lounge.

The proposal met with opposition from several senators, many from career education programs. The basic objection from these programs was that they do not presently use their full share of the fund because of time conflicts.

Because the Senate lacked a quorum at Monday's meeting a special meeting is being held next week at a place and time to be announced later.

Who Killed JFK?

David Williams and Harvey Yazijian, members of the Assassination Information Bureau, will present the program, "Who Killed JFK?", March 25. They will be only a part of the planned activities for March. See page 3 for details.

Criminal Code Prompts Debate

By Jim Craig

The 427 page proposed Iowa Criminal Code revision has been released to the public.

The death penalty that Governor Ray has threatened to veto, has not materialized, at least not yet. It is possible it may be introduced in the form of an amendment to the code, but the chances are getting slimmer as times goes on.

Iowa's prostitution law, recently declared unconstitutional, has been replaced. Under the proposal, men as well as women can be arrested

for offering sex for pay. The revisions also outlaw streaking. This section of code revisions will possibly be amended to make the law even more explicit. It may eventually include sections on massage parlors and nude models.

A proposed abortion law may also come under heavy fire from religious lobbying groups. The proposition will allow a woman to have an abortion, up until the time the fetus could be removed and still live. This in itself may cause serious problems by not including a specific number of months.

Not all state house action has involved the code. Last week a bill was introduced in the House setting limits on the height of a car body from the ground. This is intended to put restrictions on customized cars that have had changes made in their center of gravity by jacking up the front or rear end. However, the bill does not specify the height, it passes that decision onto the commissioner of Public Safety. This bill has only been introduced in the House, and has not come up for debate in either chamber.

The 55 mile per hour speed limit will soon be back in the news. The first bill making the speed limit permanent was sent back to committee for rewriting. Some people at the state house say the bill will come back with a rider attached that will legalize 65 ft. double bottom trucks. Governor Ray hinted recently, he may veto the bill if the rider is attached. It remains to be seen whether Ray will sacrifice six million dollars in Federal aid for road repairs and construction for a principle. If President Ford follows through with his predecessor's threats, Iowa will lose the money if they don't legally implement the speed limit. This may be the first major confrontation between the legislature and the governor's office.

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Opinion Page

A State of Confusion

Confusion is trying to find Botna, Iowa, without a road map. Even when you do have a map, it's confusing.

Confusion is also, at present, the DMACC Humanities and Communications department which, during the past year, has been operating without a department chairperson. This can be likened somewhat to riding in an airplane without crew or parachute. There's no way to pilot the plane and no way to get out of it.

Although the problem may not be one generally discussed in DMACC's halls and classrooms, it is one which is affecting each member of the department's staff and ultimately most every student on campus.

It becomes a problem when one student only has to be able to write a 250 word theme to pass English 101 and another must be able to write an intelligent 500 words. One might ask what happens to the first student when he suddenly wakes up in English 102 and finds out that it is assumed from the start that he is capable of writing that 500 word theme.

It also becomes a problem when a speech student, after a required two rather than the usual five or six speeches, suddenly finds he is inadequately prepared for a public speaking course.

But goodness knows, the problem doesn't exist because the administration hasn't been trying to find a chairperson. They have tried since last summer, each time failing to find Mr. or Ms. Right. So the deadline for filling the job has been extended . . . and extended . . . and extended again.

Surely it shouldn't be that hard to find a person to head a department which will house English, philosophy and communications related classes. At least not now with the job squeeze being what it is.

No, the problem has never really been one of too few qualified applicants. The last deadline, which was just extended again, brought over 20 responses from both inside and outside the institution.

The problem lies with administration. The job screening committee has made several recommendations, only to be told by administrators that the screening process must be started all over again. Why this department should be the only one remaining on campus without a chairperson has never been made clear.

While bureaucratic juggling on the issue continues, it might be wise for the administration to peek at who is really being hurt by their delays. The department can't apply for funds for experimental programs and classes because there is no one to recommend them; well-meaning faculty members have problems insuring a continuity between classes; and ultimately hurt is the student who must be able to make it or break it on what he or she supposedly learned in a class.

It's time for a little action and a little concern by the administration. It's time for them to realize that the students who make up this institution are its own best product and that in order to put our best foot forward in the world, we need consistently high quality classes. Yes, it's about time the administration wakes up to what they are doing to their students.

LETTERS

No New Business At Student Senate Meetings

STUDENT SENATE MEETING

As President (John Van Rees), I call this meeting to order. Are there any objections to the minutes of the last meeting? If not let it be stated that the minutes were read and approved. Donna Sievers will now take roll. Donna--Mr. President I'm sorry to report only 19 Senators are present, we do not have quorum.

THEREFORE NO SENATORS CAN BE CENSURED, THE QUORUM AMENDMENT VOTE MUST BE POSTPONED, NO PROPOSALS CAN BE VOTED ON, NO BUSINESS CAN BE TAKEN CARE OF, NO NEW ACTION WILL BE PERFORMED BY THE STUDENT SENATE!!!!

Provisions have been made for a total of 50 STUDENT SENATORS to participate on behalf of their fellow students in the governing body most able to voice student opinion. Only 19

showed at the last meeting, a dismal 38%, and at times attendance has been even worse!!!!

Communication is a two-way street between students and students, senators and students, faculty and students, administrators and students, senators and faculty, senators and administrators, faculty and faculty, faculty and administrators, and finally administrators and administrators.

I challenge any student, senator, faculty member, administrator or any group of people on this campus to present to the students and administration a workable solution to reverse the trend of absolute apathy to one of action, activity, and productive performance.

John Boosen

Data Processing Senator
Chairman Constitution Committee
Chairman Senate Review Board

Thanks

To the diesel guys and Plant Services Staff:
Thank you one and all for the great gifts and unusual company. Have fun harassing the next poor unfortunate.

Thanks again.
Shirley
the vending machine lady

M.G.

Now, A Word For Our Sponsor

by Gloria Blumanhourst and Martha Perry

We are going to divulge the most extensive reclamation project of the decade. It will make use of the largest mass of garbage produced in the country today: t.v. commercials.

The project is a contest to see who can find the most literary techniques in the commercials that interrupt Kung Fu.

The categories to look for are allusion, metaphor, personifications, symbolism, puns, and three categories of irony, ad man's, manufacturers, and unintentional.

We picked out the following examples to show you how to play the game.

Nordic gods show up to create a Volkswagon; that one goes under the heading allusion.

Bathroom cleaner chemicals become little brushes to illustrate metaphor. The brushes talk, that's personification.

Several years ago, Ajax had a White Knight. He was a symbol for the cleaning power of the powder and the freedom

and glamour the housewife (and Ajax) didn't have.

Puns are commonplace. Kellogg's old "Best to you each morning" is only one.

Irony to the ad man's credit is when you know which paper towel is going to fall apart by the end of the commercial and the ladies on the commercial don't.

Irony from the manufacturer of the product is when green toothpaste whitens your teeth.

Unintentional irony is when the viewer knows no amount of Wisk is going to get the ring-around-the-collar out.

See how easy it's going to be? Just make a column for each category and start jotting down the examples you find.

Awards will be given for overall effort and best of category.

Please submit your entries on the reverse side of cereal cartons or other suitable materials, no unused paper. We'll report you to the local ecology group. No entries will be accepted after April first, so start now!

Editor-in-Chief.....Jackie King
Managing Editor.....Jan Link
News Editor.....Jim Craig
Activities & Features Editor....Julie Rutz
Art Director.....Barb Anderson
Business Manager.....Martha Perry

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Meditation Talk Set For Feb. 24

Transcendental Meditation will be the subject of a talk at 11 A.M. and 12 Noon, Feb. 24, 2418-AB. The public is invited at no charge. Monday's talk will be given by a teacher of Transcendental Meditation (TM), Bill VanZandt, president of Student's International Meditation Society for central and western Iowa.

TM produces a unique state of restful alertness, which Dr. Demetri Kanelakos of Stanford Research Institute has characterized as a fourth major natural state of consciousness, distinguishing it from the three commonly recognized states of waking, sleeping, and dreaming. Kanelakos further states that TM does not produce an altered state of consciousness like those produced by hypnosis, drugs, or other meditative techniques.

During this practice of TM the body experiences a 16% decrease in the metabolic rate. (Scientific American, Feb. 1972) as compared to approximately an 8% decrease during deep sleep. Meanwhile the mind remains fully alert as shown by brain wave activity. (American Journal of Physiology, Sept. 1971)

What are the benefits to be gained from this technique? TM produces a profound state of rest which allows one to normalize deep rooted stresses and tensions which are not eliminated by deep sleep or dreaming. The addition of two 15-20 minute periods of this simple mental technique to ones' daily routine makes for a clearer and more efficiently functioning mind and a healthier, stronger body.

Reports from Transcendental Meditators indicating continuing growth in stability, happiness, alertness, and health are supported by numerous medical and university researchers.

Research in specific areas has shown TM to have beneficial effects in reducing high blood pressure, normalizing weight, relief from insomnia, and an overall reduction in anxiety.

These and other current areas of research on TM will be discussed in the introductory lecture.

The technique is taught by the International Meditation Society, 1311 34th Street, in Des Moines. The International Meditation Society is a non-profit federally tax exempt educational organization.

Campus Ham Club Starts

A month and half after the start of the first quarter, 16 members of the Des Moines Area Community College Electronic's Club planned and constructed their own Ham Radio station.

The idea of a Ham Radio club was suggested by Tom Dunsmore, department head. John Arbuckle, electronics instructor, who holds a FCC License and is Radio Club advisor, explained that the basic organization of the club was made by the decision of the students.

Their purpose is to encourage members to acquire a federal communication license, motivate others to do the same, design and build parts for the radio, and perfect proto types of different projects with approval of mass production of projects in accordance to Radio station guidelines.

The station's parts and other pieces of equipment, were donated by ham radio operators around the Des Moines and Ankeny area. Much equipment came from people who are moving or have no further need for the equipment.

Club President Harold Mickle and Vice President Arnold Hoit, explained the radio station is being operated with basic electronic equipment. This consists of a transmitter, receiver and antenna. The Frequency assigned to the club is 10 meters. (A meter is defined as a wave length on one cycle that travels over a measured distance.) With their 20 meter antenna, they are able to receive and transmit coast to coast.

Ham Radio operators such as Arbuckle or any one of the members of the Electronic's Club must be licensed by the FCC. Licenses are issued in three general categories: the novice, general, and advanced.

The Radio Amateur's License Manual, distributed by the Radio League states, "The operation of an amateur radio transmitting station is a privilege made available by the government, through the FCC to any citizen or national of the United States who can qualify. The granting of this privilege in the form of federal licenses is subject to the applicant's ability to demonstrate basic technical radio and code knowledge, and his familiarity with regulations governing the amateur services." This privilege is extended to the General and Advanced Categories.

To obtain a Novice operator license, you must be able to

send and receive five words per minute in standard Morse code. The General license requires 13 words per minute in standard code. Advanced is also 13 words per minute but knowledge of theory of the workings of the Radio is also required. With the Code test is a written examination on basic electricity, the use of the oscillator, the resonance of current, frequencies used, equipment, the electronic theory, and basic diagrams of the transmitter.

The Amateur Radio League of Des Moines has more information for those who are interested. They provide a list of rules and regulations on ways to conduct good communications procedures of the airwaves. The communications procedures is information regarding the methods to follow in applying for licenses to be given by mail, depending on type of classification. Fees average \$9.00 for new or renewed license, change of address, duplicate license, and call letters.

For further information contact John Arbuckle, Harold Mickle or Arnold Hoit in Bldg. 5.

Tornado Booklet at Bookstore

"ANKENY, JUNE 18, 1974

— TORNADO!" is the title of a booklet that is now on sale at the DMACC Bookstore. This 56 page booklet contains 85 pictures of damage and cleanup efforts resulting from the Ankeny tornado, as well as personal stories and general tornado information. The selling price is \$2.50 and all of the proceeds will be used on a community project sponsored by the Ankeny JayCees.

Plan Varied March Activities

Several speakers and band programs are planned by the Student Activities committee for the month of March.

Alex Harvey and his band will perform March 14 at 8 p.m. in the Little Theatre in Bldg. 24.

Two other bands, Freeman & Lange and Shadow Fax will also appear.

Harvey has composed such popular songs as "You Don't Need A Reason To Sing", "Rings", "Reuben James", and "Delta Dawn".

Tickets are \$2.00 for students and \$4.00 for the general public. They may be bought at the Student Activities Office in Bldg. 3.

March 19, the popular and zany comedy team of Joe Edmonds and Thom Curley will perform from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. in the cafeteria in Bldg. 25.

Edmonds and Curley have appeared on such T.V. shows as the Johnny Carson Tonight Show, Dick Cavett Show, Mike Douglas Show, Merv Griffin Show and the David Frost Show.

David Williams and Harvey Yazijian, members of the Assassination Information Bureau, will present the program "Who Killed JFK?" March 25.

Williams and Yazijian will present extensive information and photographic material to help you decide the answer for yourself.

The program will be held in the Little Theatre in Bld. 24 from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

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Union Reps Face Off

Representatives of the United Farm Workers of America and the Teamsters Union faced off here Jan. 29. The migrant workers were here at the invitation of the college, urging students to support their boycott of products produced in Southern California. Included in the boycott are grapes, head lettuce, and Gallo Wine.

Much of the boycott stems around contracts offered to the UFWU by the teamsters, and the teamsters alleged refusal to allow the workers to form a legitimate union. The UFWU claims the teamsters refuse to allow secret ballots when electing union officials.

The contracts offered to the workers allegedly do not provide the necessary wages, job security, and improved living conditions the workers have asked for. According to the UFW, the average income for a family of four migrant farm workers is \$2,700 per year.

The contracts presented to the teamsters asks for a minimum wage of \$2.00 per hour, a union hiring hall based on seniority to eliminate contractors, the banning of several pesticides, a medical plan, no discrimination on basis of race, sex, religion, or language, establishment of a grievance procedure, paid holidays and vacations, and 25c extra for overtime work.

The teamsters also back some of the same proposals, including the union election. According to Ted Pike, teamsters representative from Des Moines, the biggest problem is the workers lack of will to negotiate peacefully, their disregard for California law, and the breaking of contracts already signed.

One of the laws that resulted in the arrest of several thousand workers, was one on picketing. According to the law, the workers were licensed to picket with signs. Instead they carried union flags. The violence not shown on the film

during the presentation, according to representatives, was the pickets resisting arrest.

The film also showed large crowds of workers waving large red flags. These flags, the film, and the literature distributed were claimed to be paid for by donations.

The boycott, while severe in some areas of the country, has had little effect in Iowa. Apparently consumers here either don't know about the boycott, or they don't care. Pike said the boycott may last indefinitely.

When asked where the migrant farmer representatives will be going after they leave the Des Moines area, one replied he didn't know. "Wherever we are invited".

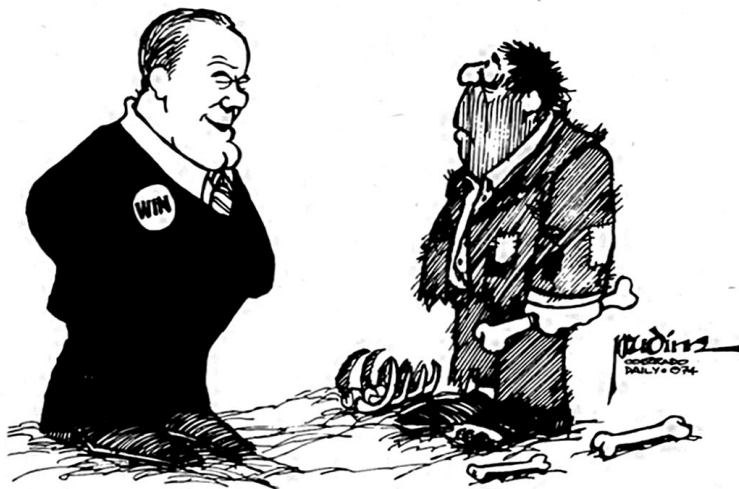
Drama Class Plans Performance

Each man has his exits and his entrances, and the Introduction to Theatre class will execute theirs in the auditorium in Bldg. 24 at 11:00, February 27.

The students under the direction of Joann Brown, will perform "The Seven Ages of Man." The presentation will attempt to illustrate the life time of an individual as described in the speech from Shakespeare's "As You Like It."

Also included in the production are scenes from "You're a Good Man Charlie Brown," "Our Town," "Life With Father," "You Know I Can't Hear You When The Water's Running," and an original scene by the group.

Everyone is welcome to attend the performance. There will be no admission charge.



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Free Classifieds

For Sale:

'69 VW van/camper. New engine with 20,000 mi. Motorcycle carrying rack on back. \$1,400. 383-4691 after 3:30.

Quadraphonic Panasonic AM-FM 8-track with record changer. \$375. Call 278-2478 after 6PM. Mon. thru Thursday.

1973 VW Super Beetle with sunroof. Still under warrantee. 18,000 mi. Excellent condition. 383-4691 after 3:30.

Madison, Wisc. Are You Going There During Quarter Break? I need a ride...Will help pay for gas. Please call 292-4500. Ask for Marge.



As a service to students, the Eclectic in cooperation with the Campus Placement Office will provide a complete listing of part-time job opportunities that have been received by the Placement Office.

For Free job referral note the job number and contact Peggy Moore in the Placement Office Building No. 4, Room 401.

Job No.	Job	Salary	Hours
143	Cleaning House	\$2.50	Thurs. & Fri. 3:00 till done
148	General Office/ Typist	\$2.36	Weekdays 12:30-4:30
154	Mechanic	Open	Fri. night-Sat. & Sun. - days
162	Telephoning	\$2.52	Weekdays 6-9 Sat. 8:30-5
166	Babysitter	Open	Occasional
167	Babysitter	Open	Overnight-2 or 3 nights per week Sat & Sun-11:30-8
176	Monitor	\$2.36	Arranged
183	Sales Person	Commission	2 days a week 1-9
188	Typing & Performing EKG tests	\$2.60	Weekends-12 hr. shifts
193	Computer Operator	\$3.40	Weekdays-8-1
195	General Office	\$2.50	
200	Electronic Service & Delivery	\$2.25-\$2.50	Weekdays-2 or 3-5
206	Sales Clerk	Open	20-25 hrs. a week
207	Clean & inspect film	\$2.50	Arranged
219	Billing Clerk	\$450-\$550 mo.	Weekdays 3:30-11:30
220	Driver	\$2.00	8-9, 11:30-12:30, 3-4 4 days a week (No Wed.)
222	Tutor	Negotiable	Various hrs. after 4

ANNUAL CLEARANCE!

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Wed. Feb. 19 & 26



The Degree Dilemma

Employer Demands for College Education Rise as Enrollments Fall

One of the most important social changes now underway in the United States is the rapid increase in the levels of formal education of its citizens. The typical worker entering the labor force is more highly educated than ever and is steadily becoming more so. Educational credentials are more important to status, mobility, and financial success than ever, and are steadily becoming more so.

Despite its accuracy, this educational profile of the typical worker hides an interesting fact: In recent years more high school graduates have been choosing not to continue immediately into college, and largely for a new reason — lack of interest rather than lack of money. This trend, however, is not likely to stem the rise in the general educational level of the Nation's work force. Even with fewer high school graduates going to college, the younger workers who will be entering the work force in the coming years will have a considerably higher educational level than the older workers who will be leaving it.

Whether high school students who reject immediate entry into college later decide to resume their education is largely unknown. But those who do not return to school risk becoming "under-credentialed" in a society where competition from college-educated workers is becoming intense.

In the postindustrial society toward which we are moving, knowledge will be one of the most important "products." Already family capital is beginning to give way to education as the primary determinant of an individual's economic status. At the same time, the business world is changing and is being reshaped by a number of complex factors that require a complete reappraisal of the traditional concept of economics and the corporation.

As we move from a goods-producing to a service-producing economy, and as the number of professionals and technicians grows, research organizations, industrial laboratories, universities, and similar "intellectual institutions" assume a more dominant role in our society. More and more, machines will handle the production of material goods, while people will deal with the flow of knowledge. The character of knowledge itself is changing, its importance as a product is increasing, and there are resulting changes in the nature of education. All of this means that more and more members of society must be able to make critical judgments, to find their way through new and often bewildering environments, and to readily isolate and determine relationships in new situations.

Dramatic changes also are taking place in the labor force and the economy. Manufacturing and other primarily blue-collar goods-producing industries are no longer the primary source of employment and economic expansion. Most of today's workers — 47.5 million in 1970 — are in service-producing and, primarily, white-collar in-

dustries such as education, health care, government, finance, insurance, transportation, communications and other utilities, and wholesale and retail trade. Employment in these industries is expected to increase 26 percent by 1980 compared with 12 percent for the manufacturing industries.

DEGREE DEMANDS GROW

At the same time, the labor force has been shifting from a predominantly noncollege-educated (but often skilled) pool of workers to one in which the level of educational attainment is rising dramatically. In the late 1950's, more than one-third of the adult civilian labor force (over 19 million workers) had completed only 8 years or less of formal education. By the early 1970's, this figure had diminished to about 12 percent, and by 1990 it is ex-

pected to be about 6 percent. According to Bureau of Labor Statistics data, by 1990, 4 out of every 5 workers will have graduated from high school, 16 percent will have completed 1 to 3 years of college, and almost 24 percent will have completed 4 or more years of college.

In the past two to three decades, a college degree has become increasingly important in terms of achievement, higher pay, mobility, and respect. That college-educated workers earn more is well documented. A recent Census Bureau report points out that in 1972 the pay of college-educated workers averaged \$16,200 compared with \$10,430 for high school graduates. Over a lifetime, the Census Bureau estimated, workers with one to three years of college could expect to earn an average of \$300,000, while for college graduates this figure would be \$388,000, and for those with five or more years of college education, \$443,000. As these figures indicate, the market value of education has risen dramatically, perhaps to the point where it supersedes all the other values of education.

Today, a high school diploma is a prerequisite for a decent job. In the relatively near future, the 2-year college

certificate and the 4-year college degree seem likely to replace that. This trend accompanies the shifts in the employment of the labor force. Some 80 percent of all college graduates in the labor force now are employed in the service-producing industries. Although the goods-producing industries do not usually need college graduates, the same labor-saving technological developments that tend to inhibit their overall employment growth might also result in the need for more highly educated workers. In sum, educational credentials will increase in importance, and as they do they will increasingly determine economic and social status.

But even though demands for education go up, not all jobs actually require higher educational levels. Often, higher educational requirements have been im-

posed on jobs needlessly. Work in America, a study done under the auspices of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, observed that while many new industries and occupational areas requiring more highly educated workers have appeared over recent years, in many cases employers simply raised the educational requirements of their jobs without changing the nature of the jobs themselves. Sometimes this is done to screen out applicants deemed undesirable or to upgrade the status of the position. But it also stems from the belief that better educated workers are easier to train, better disciplined, and more productive, articulate, intellectually curious, flexible analytical, and highly motivated than their lesser educated counterparts. These beliefs persist despite the fact that the correlation between a worker's education and job performance has not been proved.

COLLEGE ROLLS DECLINE

But, as noted earlier, despite the rising demand for college-educated workers, the proportion of high school graduates who go on to college is declining. In the spring of 1972, the Census Bureau found that only 45 percent of all 1972 high school graduates were planning to continue on to college in the fall of that year (another 27 percent indicated that they may attend some time later but were not sure). The proportion of high school graduates who actually enrolled in college during the year of their graduation declined from a peak of 55 percent in 1968 to 49 percent in 1972. This was the lowest

percentage since 1965, when the proportion was 51 percent. This decline was particularly noticeable among young men, with the proportion who went immediately into college dropping from 63 percent in 1968 to 53 percent in 1972.

Speculation as to the reasons for this decline, especially among white males, has centered on three possibilities: Lessened pressure to avoid the draft, disillusionment over job prospects resulting from increased unemployment among college graduates, and rising educational costs. Another reason was turned up in a 1972 survey of Florida high school graduates who chose not to enroll immediately in college increased from 37 percent in 1969 to 45 percent in 1972. Although in earlier years the prime reason for not continuing was lack of money, in 1972 the most frequently mentioned reason was lack of interest.

Whatever the reason — a college education has lost its attraction for a considerable number of young people. And this comes at a time when the job market, for one reason or another, is making greater educational demands. The occupational outlook for the high school graduate who does not go on to college or enter one of the high paying skilled trades is, at best, uncertain. Indeed, interviews with personnel officers, employment counselors, and school guidance specialists indicate that a college degree is fast becoming a requirement for a widening range of jobs.

Police work is one major occupational area in the public sector where a high school diploma or its equivalent is currently the norm. It also is one where pressures are now being exerted to raise this norm to the college level, and usually for the reason cited earlier. The American Bar Association, in its 1972 report entitled *The Urban Police Function*, said, "Police agencies need personnel in their ranks who have the characteristics a college education seeks to foster: intellectual curiosity, analytical ability, articulateness, and a capacity to relate the events of the day to the social, political, and historical content in which they occur."

Many police departments, including those in Atlanta, Boston, Dallas, Indianapolis, Memphis, and St. Louis, offer bonuses to officers continuing toward or possessing a college degree. In Atlanta, for example, police officers with two years of college get a 4.5 percent pay increase, while those with four years of college receive a 9 percent bonus.

In interviews, personnel officers and employment specialists in the private sector often give similar reasons for degree requirements. Clearly, many employers simply prefer more highly educated to less highly educated workers. This was particularly noticeable among personnel officers in professional organizations, which often place more stringent educational requirements on the same type of job than do other employers (secretaries at one professional organization are required to have a college degree).

When asked why an entry-level position in insurance sales required a liberal arts degree, one personnel representative said college-trained workers were more promotable, more responsible, more dedicated, and easier to manage than noncollege-educated people. The requirement was, by his own admission, a screening device. Would the company hire a noncollege graduate who had demonstrated a job performance record equal to or surpassing college graduates in the same position? Possibly. But the company worked heavily through a private employment agency, and the agency had standing instructions to screen out noncollege graduates.

The employment agency in question, part of a nationwide chain, confirmed that it now deals exclusively with college graduates since it has little call for anything else. The employ-



SOME TAKE TIME OUT

There have always been some youth who take time out between high school and college to work, to travel, or generally to "find themselves." But recent decreases in college enrollment (1974 marks the second straight year of decline) suggest that

Prefer College Graduates

ment agency representative said that the college degree is now a necessity, and besides, in dealing with college graduates, one deals with a "better class of people."

CHANGE IN ATTITUDES SEEN

The personnel director for one of the Nation's largest service companies traced the history of his organization's shift from noncollege to college graduates. In the 1960's, the firm used non-college graduates exclusively. "We found that the typical college graduate of the 1960's was seeking a 'meaningful' job, a job less oriented toward business and more oriented toward social concerns," he said. "Because of this college graduates were soon dissatisfied with their positions. The noncollege graduate, on the other hand, was eager and dedicated."

In the early 1970's, however, company studies revealed a greater degree of career orientation among college graduates. As a result, the company now feels that non-college graduates tend to develop "tunnel vision," while college graduates are able to maintain a wider perspective and usually are better equipped for the kind of decision-making the company requires of its middle-management personnel.

Rarely does this firm accept past work experience in lieu of a college degree because it has found that persons hired from other firms must "unlearn" previous training and be retrained. Since the shift to college graduates is fairly recent, the company is peppered with noncollege graduates, even in the upper echelons of management. But it maintains that as its operations expand and become more demanding, noncollege graduates tend to fall by the wayside, having reached their maximum potential. The personnel director emphasized that the noncollege graduates now working for the firm do meet its current standards, and that the company generally tries to promote from within. But college graduates admittedly are favored.

"Personally, I prefer a college graduate," the personnel director concluded. "In most cases, the graduate has a better facility for communicating with others, better vocabulary, better grasp for intangibles. At the same time, we have found that these graduates are more apt to keep the company uppermost in their order of priorities, while noncollege graduates are more worried about their own security in the job!"

Despite such attitudes, it is not at all unusual in our society to find noncollege graduates functioning effectively in many degree-oriented occupations. Generally, these people are highly motivated and have high aspirations in terms of status and income. Some are sensitive about their lack of a degree and will not bring up the subject. Many appear to resent the requirement, especially since they have demonstrated that a degree is not a practical requirement for the jobs they hold. Some non-college graduates have become so successful and well known in their fields that they no longer are hindered by a lack of certification. Others, especially those performing at somewhat lower levels, often

are hampered by this.

Take Hazel Henderson, a successful and highly respected writer and consultant on social change issues. The author of numerous articles in prestigious publications, a consultant to many top corporations, and a resource participant in numerous national and international seminars and conferences, Ms. Henderson recently was named to the Advisory Council of the Office of Technology Assessment and serves as an active member on several boards and commissions.

DEGREE BIAS SCORED

Ms. Henderson has never attended college and has experienced discriminations because she lacks a degree. "People will pay an educationally certified businessman money to review and comment upon a report," she said, "but they frequently ask me to do it for nothing." Although she has been able to overcome such discrimination, largely by publishing extensively, she still speaks with regret of what she describes as a bias for validated knowledge and a distrust of knowledge gained through practical experience.

"Knowledge is validated only if acquired second hand, through recognized schools and teachers," she said. "But people can teach themselves, and in most instances very well. Unfortunately, this kind of learning fails to meet the certification requirements, and therefore we distrust and tend not to value anything self-taught."

John Williams has dealt with the degree discrimination problem in another way. Williams (not his real name) is a public relations specialist who has functioned well in a variety of promotional and informational jobs during his 8 years in the work force. A talented writer and organizer, Williams is not a college graduate, although the position he currently holds in a respected foundation requires a college degree. He got the job as a result of his work record and outstanding recommendations from previous employers, and by falsifying his resume on one matter: He claims to have graduated from college.

"It was a conscious decision," Williams said. "When I was younger, I was lazy and irresponsible. I left college after my second year, and never returned. After the Army, I was honest about the situation with prospective employers — and unemployed except for really meaningless jobs. I added college graduation to my resume, and landed a high salaried and responsible job almost immediately. Since then, I have performed capably in jobs which always require a degree I haven't got."

"I shudder every time I change jobs (for fear that a prospective employer will check with the college), although I know I'm qualified in every other respect. Were my current employer to find out, I'd probably be fired, not because of work performance, but for covering up and lying on my application. But short of taking off 2 years to return to school, which I couldn't afford at the time, what else could I do?"

John Williams' "solution" to the degree dilemma is not one that most people could or would use. It is, of course, no

solution at all. But the dilemma exists for thousands of workers. And if college enrollments continue to decline and the tendency persists to raise educational requirements for jobs rather than make them more realistic, many more people are on a collision course with the same problem.

Skydivers Ratify Constitution

The DMACC Sky Divers Club adopted and ratified their constitution at a meeting on January 20. The club has one experienced jumper and two more in classes learning to jump. It hopes to get a large number of active jumpers by this spring.

The club will be affiliated with the Des Moines Sky Diving Club which will be providing instructors and training facilities. The club hopes to have enough active jumpers later this year to attend and compete in mid-western collegiate parachute meets.

The club will hold regular meetings on the second Monday or each month at noon. Any one interested is urged to attend.

If interested in dates and time of the next jump class to be held by the Des Moines Sky Divers, contact Student Activities or Doug Nolte in the Tool and Die Department. Watch the bulletin boards for the date and location of the next meeting.

Few Passes On Wine Tasting Course

(CPS) — What class guarantees a good time, tastes good and offers three credits as well? It's "The Art and Science of Wine Tasting" offered at Stanford University in California.

The course taught by graduate student Richard Peers, required an extra \$25 from each student at the beginning of the quarter to pay for instructional materials — about 85 bottles of different types and quantities of wine.

For a "pass" grade, Peers' students must choose and read a textbook on wine, write a short paper on a wine-related topic, go wine-tasting on their own at least once, pass a wine-tasting final and take notes on lectures and tasting sessions to be turned in for inspection.

Lecture topics have included grape growing, the process of winemaking and the history of winemaking.

Wine-tasting "labs" meet Thursday night, and not many cut class. But there are drawbacks. "Thursday nights are always shot — no good for homework," said one student.

When asked why she enrolled in the course, another student replied, "Why not? We all need a little culture."



Peggy Rooney

A DMACC Problem — Loneliness

By Deb Baldwin

Campus nurse Peggy Rooney sat behind her desk sewing her rather worn, but comfortable-looking loafer shoe together as she talked.

Her actions represent the thriftiness she has acquired over the years as she raised a family of five.

Petite, brown-haired Peggy has been with DMACC for nearly four years. The first two were spent as a health evaluator, and since then she has occupied the previously non-existent position as Campus nurse.

"I love my work. I really do," said Peggy. "Most people come to me with colds, flu, or a headache, but as we talk, I realize that one of the biggest problems here is loneliness. That's why I'm really pushing for provisions for the student center. Students need a place where they can go and get acquainted with their fellow students."

"Basically, the intramurals were a good idea with the football games this fall, but they needed to be better officiated because of all the injuries," she continued.

Most people who have talked with Peggy will tell you that she has a natural gift of talking to people and making them feel at ease. As a mother of five, she had plenty of time to develop this gift. She is very close to her children John, Mary Ellen, and Eddie, who are grown and live away from home. Her two youngest children, daughters Patty and Molly, live with her in her Des Moines home.

Peggy first became interested in nursing as a career when she was a patient at Lutheran Hospital after graduating from high school. "The nurses there were just dolls."

She decided to take up nursing as her career and worked as a long distance operator for the telephone company for a year to save money to enter nurses' training. She enrolled in Mercy School of Nursing in 1947. "Tuition, room and board for three years was \$200. But we worked at the hospital while we were in school, so we cost them some money." She received her 3-year diploma from Mercy in 1950 and was employed by Veteran's Hospital for six months after graduation.

In 1951 Peggy began to take

on the family aspect of her life. She married John Rooney and this marriage subsequently produced five children. "I didn't work for fourteen years after I got married and then one day my husband told me that I was just going to have to go to work because of our financial problems in raising five children."

She restarted her nursing career in Mercy Hospital where she remained for five years. She worked in orthopedics, the cardiac care unit and the medical surgery unit. "I was on duty in 1968 when the first patient was admitted to the Mercy Coronary Care Unit. The guy on the telephone in the ambulance called to alert us that they were coming and asked if there were other patients in that unit. I said no, this is our first patient. Then he said something I couldn't quite understand, so I asked him, 'Did you say, Oh good?' and he said, 'No, I said Oh God!'"

"I worked at the Polk County Home for two months in 1970. They said they were going to improve it, but they never did, so I left. You just can't imagine how people are treated there," she said.

In 1971 she brought her youthful attitudes and tireless energy to the campus.

"One of the advantages here is that I can take all the time I want, whereas at a hospital it's run, run, run. This way I can sit and talk to people and really get to know them and learn what's bothering them."

Her conversation is punctuated with "neat" and when she talks of an aspect of her work or anything that she enjoys immensely, her eyes light up like a child's on Christmas morning.

"I average 16-25 patients per day. Granted, everyone doesn't have a serious medical emergency. There are people on campus who have drug problems, but alcoholism is a much more serious problem. People just don't realize it with all the concern over the drug problems today, but alcoholism is much more common."

With the help of a campus cartoonist, Peggy is getting her concern over the medical problems of today's young people through the posters seen around campus. The topics range from serious disorders such as epilepsy and venereal disease to the less serious matter of frostbite.

Inflated Grades Devalue Grading System

(CPS) — Food, gas and tuition prices aren't the only victims of inflation these days. Enter the new martyr: grades.

Across the country, a high grade glut has spread. At many schools, the normal bell curve distribution has been jarred out of whack as B has replaced C as the average grade.

At Yale, almost half of the undergraduate spring term grades were A's. And at Stanford University the average grade point accumulation has spiraled to 3.4. In the last ten years, the University of North Carolina has doubled the percentage of A's it handed out.

"A few years ago, a C would put you in the middle," said Douglas Hobbes, a political science professor at UCLA. "Today it puts you in the bottom third of the class."

A number of educators have voiced concern over grade inflation — and the resulting devaluation. Graduate school officials, they have warned, have begun to dismiss the grade transcripts of their applicants as plainly misleading, and are concentrating instead on test scores.

And since everyone seems to be getting A's and B's, graduate schools and employers have begun resorting to elitism in their selections: better a Princeton A, they reason, than an equal mark from a less familiar school.

Grade grubbing has been cited as a prime factor behind the soaring grades. The tumultuous 60's are over and students are again hitting the books. With the depressed job market and the increased number of undergraduates, competition has toughened for graduate school admission, particularly to medical and law schools.

In a broader sense, students may be grasping for grades as a token of their own worth. "A 'B' is saying to students that they're only 'B' persons," one Stanford University professor said.

In any case, competition has become the name of the game. "It's moved beyond mere grades," Jerome Kagen, a Harvard psychologist, said of the phenomenon in a recent *New York Times* report. "It's moved to a point where the anxiety and the concern is unrealistic, and it's approaching

a phobia on the part of the students. It has the characteristic of a small neurosis."

If students are afflicted with a grade neurosis, the disease is rooted within the academic grading system, some observers believe.

"Students have been taught since grade school that good grades are where it's at," says one professor at University of Wisconsin-Madison. "How can they be expected to dismiss this idea when they reach college?"

The *Preface*, student newspaper of Indiana University at South Bend, offered this analysis: "Professors . . . tell students at the beginning of class that learning is more important than grades. Most students are not influenced by this argument. They have already been convinced that grades are important, often more important than learning."

Back in the 60's however, anti-grade fever hit academia, resulting in what is believed to be the second major cause of inflated grades: non-punitive grading procedures.

Many professors gave high grades then to help students avoid the draft. With increasing dissatisfaction with traditional marking spread, pass-fail options came into vogue and some schools completely eliminated failing grades.

At many other schools, the effects of D's and F's were minimized by extended time periods for class withdrawals. Students who were in danger of failing a course could simply drop it, often late into the semester, and escape a low grade.

Explained Pittsburgh University Dean Robert Marshall: "We've gotten away from the old concept that people should be required to jump through hoops."

But the gradual extinction of failing grades has been termed "ludicrous" by at least one professor. "There is this idea going around that any grade other than an A has to be explained by the professor," complained Stanford history professor David Kennedy.

"It's gone to far," said Kennedy. "The whole purpose of grades is being destroyed." In such an event, not everyone would be disappointed.



Smoke Clears After Legislation

(CPS) — The hazy view of the lecturer through pipe smoke may soon be a memory if the current wave of state and local anti-smoking laws continue.

In several cities, new and stringent laws that outlaw smoking in a variety of public places, including classrooms have been enacted.

In the past, colleges and universities fashioned rules prohibiting smoking in classrooms but set no penalties or fines for violators. Administrators have described these regulations as generally "unenforceable" or have left enforcement to the discretion of individual professors.

But the teeth of the new laws have been heavy fines and penalties. In Washington DC, smokers in elevators can now be fined up to \$300 and in New York City penalties for smoking in college classrooms, supermarkets, elevators and other public places range up to \$1000 or one year in jail.

Nationally, Rep. Edward Koch (D-NY) has advocated a two-cent-per pack hike in taxes to "discourage cigarette smoking" and raise nearly \$600 million a year for research into diseases linked to smoking.

Advocates of the new laws have pointed to research which indicates that smoke

present in the air can be hazardous to health. According to a Public Health Service study, smoke contains carbon monoxide, a well-known poison; cadmium, a trace metal which has been linked to certain chronic lung disorders, and benzo (a) pyrene, a hydrocarbon which has been found to cause lung cancer when inhaled by laboratory animals. However, at one campus,

the University of Oregon in Eugene, smokers have begun to fight back.

In response to a recently enacted policy that limits smoking to only a few places in the university union, a "Smokers Liberation Movement" circulated a petition to gain an area for smokers to study. The group has asked for official recognition as a campus organization.

Trouble Shooting Contest To Be Held

The Fourth Annual International Harvester Tractor Trouble Shooting Contest will be held in Bldg. 1 Diesel Lab Feb. 22 on the Ankeny Campus.

For the first time since its beginning the Trouble Shooting Contest will be held on this Campus. In the past the contests were held at International Harvester dealerships in Des Moines.

Harold Bamm of I.H. Public Relations explained that it is the first time on this campus because the school has had no Farm Equipment Mechanic program. But now it is possible to enter someone from Diesel because he or she has farm equipment background.

The contest is jointly sponsored by International Harvester and the Department of Public Instruction. Judges are service representatives from I.H. and instructors from other community college programs. Students will come from Community Colleges from around the state.

A written exam will be given at 10 A.M. and a performance test at 1 P.M. The written exam will test on the theory of electricity, internal combustion

engine, types of engines, horse power, equipment usage, etc. The performance exam will test over the abilities of students to successfully repair the tractor he is working on. A time limit is imposed on both tests, with maximum number of points for shortest time and correct answers. As for the performance test, once the student has informed the judges that he or she has successfully repaired the tractor, a Dynamometer-power output will be used to determine the outcome.

International Harvester has donated tractors to the contest for the performance test. The tractors range from 80 to 95 horsepower and have been bugged by the judges to cause malfunctions. The students will look for malfunctions in timing, carbonation, engine performance and fuel injection.

Lunch will be provided free of charge to the public. Students enrolled in Farm Equipment Mechanic programs will have an opportunity to participate in competition providing opportunities to work closely with industry.

COMING SOON...

GIFTS

PRIZES

NAME THE STUDENT LOUNGE CONTEST

Sponsored by...
The Eclectic

The Student Activities Comm.

Attention

SPRING GRADUATION

ANNOUNCEMENTS MUST BE ORDERED FROM THE

BOOKSTORE BY MARCH 15

Four-Day Drafting Marathon Planned

A four-day Drafting Marathon will be held March 3 through the 6th.

Gale Gilbert, project chairperson, said the purpose of the marathon is to raise money to send the architectural drafting group to Chicago and Milwaukee.

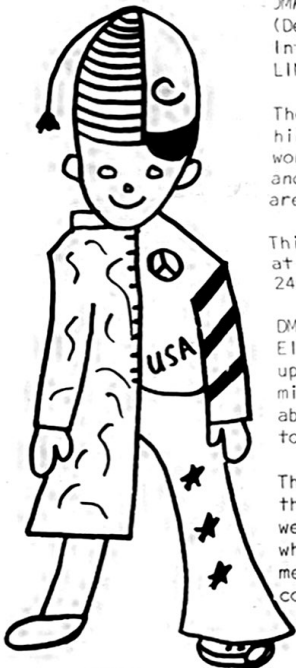
Five teams, each consisting of three people, will work in nine hour shifts during the four days and four nights of the marathon.

Drafting students will draw up plans for houses or additions to houses as marathon projects.

Staff sponsors are Norm Luken, head of Trade and Industry; Harold Gamm, assistant director of Career Education, Carroll Bennett, director of Career Education; Bruce Recher, assistant director of Student Activities; Marilyn De Vries, secretary of the Career Education office, Elaine Nicol, Bldg. 23 secretary and Mardell Abram, counselor.

Some projects have been received, but more are needed.

DMACIO To Show "Link Of Love"



DMACIO PRESENTS
(Des Moines Area Comm. International Org.)
LINK OF LOVE

The graphic story behind the plight of the world's unloved children and what God's people are doing about it.

This Wednesday, Feb. 26 at 8:00 a.m. in room 2406.

DMACIO members note: Elections are coming up soon. Keep this in mind and be thinking about who you'd like to see in each office.

This next Wed. before the film "Link of Love" we will be discussing what time to hold our meetings for the upcoming quarter.

Mr. Steak Special

OWNERS DAVID AND BONNIE BARTELS
OFFER

10% OFF

TO ALL DMACC STUDENTS FEATURING USDA CHOICE STEAKS, LOBSTER, CHICKEN AND SANDWICHES. ID'S MUST BE PRESENTED

1975 N.W. 86th
(Clive Road)
Clive



So How's Your Blood Pressure?

The following drama takes place in the campus nurse's office several times a month:

"Whodda ya mean, how's my blood pressure — I'm only 19 years old!"

"Great — you still have a chance to beat the rap."
"Rap — what rap?"

"Well, for instance — 1,000,000 — that's one million people a year die from heart and blood vessel diseases in this country. And high blood pressure — hypertension — is the single most important factor in all those deaths."

"Yeah — well, we all gotta go sometime and we all gotta die of something. Now, my mom, she has high blood pressure, but she's older, 46 — know what I mean?"

"I know what you mean. But do you know more and more people your age and in their 20's and 30's are having heart-attacks, strokes, kidney disease and vision problems, and high blood pressure can cause every one of those?"

"Wait just a darn minute, here. Are you trying to tell me a guy my age could have high blood pressure and not even know it? I never felt better in my life."

"You sure can have hypertension and not know it — it hardly ever causes any symptoms at all."

"Yeah? — well, go ahead and take my pressure."
"OK . . . It's 116 over 72."
"Is that bad?"
"No, no — that's good."
"What should it be?"

"Generally, the lower the better, with the high limits of normal being 140/90, according to newer medical opinion. And statistically, people with a reading of 100/60 live the longest."

"So how can I keep the pressure I've got?"
"Nobody knows for sure, but the best advice going the rounds is 1. No smoking, 2.-"

"No smoking! aha — I gotcha there. A girl in my speech class yesterday said they were using marijuana to

control blood pressure!! (Funny, that's all I remember her saying.)"

"I bet she said experimenting, not using."
"Well, right — experimenting."

"So, as I was saying — no smoking, control your weight, avoid lots of stress —"

"Hey, I gotta go to class or I will be having lots of stress — thanks, I'll see ya —"

"And GET YOUR BLOOD PRESSURE CHECKED OFTEN!!!"

Last Chance!

Basic Grant Applications Must Be Submitted

By March 15

FINANCIAL AIDS

SPRING REGISTRATION SCHEDULE

URBAN CENTER REGISTRATION:

Feb. 25 - 1:00 P.M. thru 4:00 P.M. - 5th & College, Des Moines

ANKENY CAMPUS

*Feb. 27 - RETURNING CAREER EDUCATION 8:30-12:00 Noon &
(By Arrangement - By Program) 1:00-4:30 P.M.

*Feb. 28 - RETURNING CAREER EDUCATION
(By Arrangement - By Program)

*Mar. 3 - NEW STUDENTS - CAREER EDUCATION - BY SCHEDULE

8:30-12:00 Noon
NEW STUDENTS - ARTS & SCIENCES
(Orientation & Registration)
1:00- 4:00 P.M.

*Mar. 4 - RETURNING ARTS & SCIENCES -

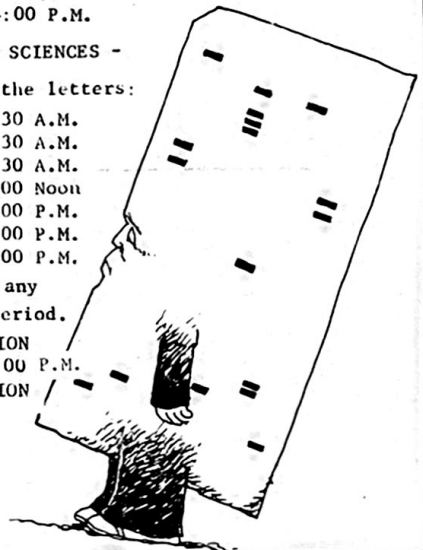
Last name beginning with the letters:

- D-E-F..... 8:30-- 9:30 A.M.
- G-H-I-J..... 9:30--10:30 A.M.
- K-L-M-N..... 10:30--11:30 A.M.
- O-P-Q-R..... 11:30--12:00 Noon
- S-T-U..... 1:00-- 2:00 P.M.
- V-W-X-Y-Z..... 2:00-- 3:00 P.M.
- A-B-C..... 3:00-- 4:00 P.M.

NOTE: Students may register any time AFTER their scheduled period.

*Mar. 5 - OPEN REGISTRATION 8:30--12:00 Noon AND 1:00-- 4:00 P.M.

*Mar. 11 - OPEN REGISTRATION 2:00-- 8:30 P.M.



EXPRESSIONS



College Student's Poetry Anthology

The National Poetry Press announces its SPRING COMPETITION

The closing date for the submission of manuscripts by college students is: APRIL 10.

Any student attending either junior or senior college is eligible to submit his verse. There is no limitation as to form or theme. Shorter works are preferred by the Board of Judges, because of space limitations.

Each poem must be TYPED or PRINTED on a separate sheet, and must bear the name and HOME ADDRESS of the student, and the COLLEGE ADDRESS as well.

MANUSCRIPTS should be sent to the OFFICE OF THE PRESS

NATIONAL POETRY PRESS
3210 Selby Avenue
Los Angeles, Calif. 90034
(Please submit name of English teacher too!)

Loneliness

I really get a big kick out of the way some people run around telling everyone how lonely they are. When it comes right down to it, most of them really don't know what "loneliness" really is.

Do you want to know what being lonely is? It's that feeling you have deep down in the pit of your stomach, it gnaws at you and tears you apart. Not just once in awhile, but 24 hours a day, seven days a week, all year long. The worst thing about it is that it becomes habit forming. More so than the worst drug on the market. After you get it, you are afraid to get rid of it because you have convinced yourself that there is no hope for you, that nobody really cares.

It is the feeling you have when you go to bed at night and realize that if you just stayed in bed, the next day, nobody would notice. And if somebody did notice, they would soon forget.

You have probably read in the great novels where the person goes to bed and dreams about that certain someone. Loneliness is not being able to dream about that certain someone, simply because he does not exist.

Being lonely is when the pain doesn't ease anytime.

No, that isn't the only kind of loneliness. Loneliness comes in many forms. The kind that really hurts is when you are in a big crowd where the people are paying attention to you, and you smile nicely and secretly wish that they would all go away and leave you to suffer in peace. Then you feel that you would like to grab them by their shoulders and scream at them and ask for help. But you don't because deep down inside you know you don't want that kind of help, because you are too secure "being alone" with yourself.

Then there are those times when you see a couple who seem so very happy together. You wonder what they have that you don't, and then you wish you had it. (Maybe that would solve your problems.) But you know you don't have it, and all you accomplish by wondering is that you push yourself farther down into that deep, deep hole you have already dug.

Loneliness is also being afraid. So afraid that you don't know what to do, or if to do anything. Loneliness is being so scared that you are hesitant to try anything at all.

That is what loneliness really is. It's not knowing. Not knowing what to do, where to go. We all feel it at one time or another. It is just a part of being a member of the human race. Each person feels it in their own way and we all feel it once in awhile. Some of us feel it deeper than others.

Loneliness is not a feeling that can be put on paper, even though I have tried. If I could, I'd like to put all the loneliness in the world on paper and then throw it away. But, I can't, so each of us must learn to live with it or fight it and defeat it in our own way. Myself, I choose to fight it, do you?

Anon.



Together

It is loving, not being loved that will get me more the closer to your soul.

Barb Schaffer

Imaginationing

Lets play sunny games on rainy days, forgetting our troubles and watching the bubbles come forth from our shining eyes.

Barb Schaffer

Footsteps

faint etching of hollow days marring the paper white beauty of the morning.

Barb Schaffer

Mystic Reflections

Stand hypnotized, watch the calm rainbow become bright and blinding with vicious beauty blurring the senses realization that sometimes shadows are taller than life.

Brenda Baehler

As the raindrops danced on the window sill, I felt a peacefulness in my soul.

There was a crispness in the air that only a spring shower can bring, and a freshness that gently kissed the grass and trees.

And as two squirrels played in the treetops, they skillfully dodged the drops of rain.

And as I looked on in deep thought, I remembered my carefree youth and the years I have aged.

Brenda Baehler



All literary works are written by DMACC students. If you are interested in contributing some of your work to "expressions," please bring copies to the newspaper office. (Ed. note: When contributing works, please submit typewritten or Xeroxed copies)

Evolution



Night Picnic

Lightning bug lights,
warm,
blinking,
flitting through space,
sighing, dying
for the lights on
our night table.

Barb Schaffer

Summer Dream

Come visit me under my
mushroom tree, we will be
happy just you and me
here under my tree, laughing
at the fleas that fly by
on backs of bumblebees,
into the breeze of the
summer night,
Just you and me under
my mushroom tree.

Barb Schaffer

When I was a grain of sand,
I watched the oceans roar.
Little did I know,
That soon I would be more.
When I was a piece of rock,
I watched the seaside tide,
Little did I know,
That soon the ocean ride.
When I was a tiny fish,
I watched the seagull high,
Little did I know,
That soon the skies I'd fly.
When I was a flying seagull,
I watched the humans be.
Little did I know,
That soon a human was me.
When I was a Human being,
I watched the grains of sand.
Little did I know,
That soon I'd return to land.
When I returned to land,
Little did I know,
That soon I'd start again . . .
Start over and begin to grow.

Julie Rutz

(Ed. note: "Expressions"
accepts short stories but
reserves the right to edit
due to space.)

Where Have All My Flowers Gone?

(A short story)



"Good bye! You take care of yourselves, now! We'll call you tomorrow. Bye!"

Jesse and Sarah Colewin stood on the front steps of their new house and waved goodbye to their daughter, son-in-law and four grandchildren.

As the car rounded the bend and was swallowed by the gently rolling hills, Sarah gave a weary sigh and turned to Jesse. "They're so wonderful, but I wish they wouldn't worry about us so much. They have the farm to take care of now."

Jesse smiled and gently put his large hand on his wife's shoulder. "Let's go in and sit down for awhile," he said.

Sarah rocked back and forth with a methodical, steady rhythm and gently hummed to herself as her nimble hands knitted a bright green pillow case which soon would be finished.

Jesse relaxed in his new chair and began to read his latest farm magazine. He was a burly man, with sturdy hands that appeared to be calloused from many years of long hard work. His complexion was stung by snows of bitter winters and scorched by hot winds of summers long passed.

Their years together had been long and toilsome. Now that they were retired they could sit back and enjoy the simple pleasures of life.

Their new home was small, compact, and comfortable. It was a dream come true for Sarah. When first married they had discovered a hill garished with wildflowers of vibrant colors. Sarah adored the spot, and Jesse promised to build her a little cottage on it someday. From that day on, Sarah had waited and prayed for the day to come when she and Jesse would have their little cottage. Now her dream had become a reality.

As time passed, each morning Sarah would go to the window and gaze at the gentle rolling hills that were covered with wildflowers. Jesse often teased her as she peered out of the window. "You look at those hills and flowers so much, you'd think that they were going to disappear," he said. Sarah would smile and quietly say, "The flowers are so beautiful. It's like a dream. I might wake up at any moment and find them gone." She would stand there a moment longer, slightly embarrassed and disgusted with herself and say, "Oh, just listen to me rambling on as if all I had to do was stand here looking out the window! Sarah Colewin, you have work to do!" With this, she would scurry off, put on a crisp, clean apron and set about to do her daily household chores.

Jesse would spend most of his time caring for his garden. It was a large garden with many species of plants that required a great deal of care. He would work slowly and continuously, sometimes experimenting with a few plants to test a new theory in growing crops that he had read about and designed himself.

Their lives were basically the same with a few exceptions. Jesse's garden was half its previous size, and Sarah's daily trips to gather bouquets of wild flowers decreased to only twice a week.

With her arms full of wildflowers, Sarah would stop on her way into the house and say to Jesse as he worked, "Jesse Colewin, you have enough food growing there to feed everyone in the country!"

He would look up at her with laughing eyes and point to her armful of flowers. "And did you leave a flower or two so the poor bees will have something to make honey with?"

Turning to go up the front steps, she would stop and look at him and say, "Landsakes, Jesse, there's hundreds of these pretty things all over this hill. More than enough for me and the bees, besides, they make the house bright and they smell sweet."

Life for Jesse and Sarah was as warm as the sunshine that greeted them each day, and as bright and cheerful as the wildflowers that danced in the gentle breezes.

They had seen twenty years come and go since they moved to their cottage, but time had not passed them by. The years that had passed were reflected in their faces. Jesse was 89 now, and Sarah was 88.

Jesse followed the doctor's instructions very carefully. He kept her warm, quiet, and as comfortable as possible. He kept the room bright with fresh bouquets of Sarah's wildflowers, and sat by her bedside through most of each day — until now. Sarah's fever had risen during the night and she began to talk senselessly. Jesse had called the doctor, then he called his daughter and son-in-law and told them that they had better come right away.

Jesse was very worried about Sarah. The passing years had brought changes to both of them but the effect upon Sarah was much more drastic. Her mind was weakening rapidly, as was her body. Illness after illness had struck causing her body to grow steadily weaker.

It had been a week now since he called the doctor for Sarah. She was burning with fever and her lungs racked with the pain of constant coughing. The doctor had told Jesse she had pneumonia. She was too ill to withstand the long drive and trauma of being moved to the hospital. She was critically ill and the doctor had said it would be a miracle if she were to recover. Her body was just too weak and tired to fight anymore illness. She would be more content in her own home. The doctor gave Jesse Sarah's medication and explained his orders. He would make a trip out to see her every day, and for Jesse to call should he need him sooner. She was to be kept as warm and quiet as possible.

They all stood in the dining room, now, with the exception of the doctor who was still with Sarah. Jesse stood, hands in pockets, staring out the window at Sarah's flowers. He remembered how she would gaze at them as if they were going to disappear, and now he felt as if he could understand why. He felt a hand on his shoulder, and the doctor's voice was telling him the time was near but he could see her now.

He thanked the doctor and started walking towards Sarah's room. His daughter took his arm and they went in together. Jesse sat beside Sarah and took her small, white hand in his. Their daughter stood at the foot of the big brass bed, clutching the bed rail with one hand and her husband's hand with the other. The doctor stood directly behind Jesse, where he could easily see Sarah.

Jesse softly spoke her name, and Sarah wearily opened her eyes. "Jesse? Jesse, is that you?"

"Yes, Sarah, it's me. How are you feeling?"

"I'm fine — really I am. I have to clean my house tomorrow. Jesse, you should be weeding your garden. Why aren't you working in it?"

Smiling tenderly, Jesse whispered with a slightly trembling voice, "Shhh, now. You need your rest. My garden will wait awhile."

Sarah sighed and closed her eyes for several minutes, then she looked at Jesse and asked, "Jesse?"

"Yes, I'm here."

"Jesse, I want to see my flowers again. Please help me to the window, Jesse. Please."

Jesse looked at the doctor who nodded his approval. He helped Jesse take Sarah to the window.

Jesse pulled back the curtains and looked into his wife's unseeing eyes. His voice shook when he spoke, "Do you see your flowers, Dear? Can you see them? Aren't they beautiful?"

Sarah looked out the window with such an expression on her face, that Jesse knew she couldn't see her flowers.

"Jesse? Jesse, I can't see them. Where have all my flowers gone, Jesse? Where have they gone?"

She started to collapse and the doctor and Jesse put her back into bed. Jesse took her hand again and gently kissed her forehead.

"Jesse, it's so dark. I can't see. Jesse are the lights on? Jesse!"

Sarah took a final breath and collapsed in Jesse's arms.

Sarah was buried two days later on top of a little hill where one could see the whole small valley and all the beautiful wildflowers.

Jesse knelt beside his wife's grave, and lovingly place a huge bouquet of the brilliant wildflowers that she loved so much upon it, and gently said, "Here are your flowers, Sarah. They haven't disappeared."

By De Anne Bauer



REVIEW

"The Towering Inferno": It Even Has A Plot!

by Martha Perry

"The Towering Inferno" has a lot to offer. You can find excitement, breathtaking scenery, spine-tingling adventure, loads of special effects, a roster of stars, a message and even a plot.

The special effects alone are worth the admission price. Picture, if you can, an all-glass 135 story building. Then imagine it on fire with hundreds of people trapped on the top floor. These are not just ANY people, but the cream of the crop. They have all gathered in the Promenade Room to celebrate the official opening of the building. In attendance are such dignitaries as the San Francisco mayor and a national senator.

Then there is the dedicated architect (Paul Newman) who has designed this shrine of glass with every safety feature imaginable. This is to be his last night in the big city. He then plans to retire to his backwoods retreat, hopefully with Faye Dunaway.

The basement of the building is a complex system of computers, video-cameras, maintenance and security men well equipped to protect the building and its occupants from all hazards. Then why the fire? The builder, it seems, has advised his son-in-law to cut down on construction costs. The loathsome son-in-law, played by Richard Chamberlain, has decided to cut back on the thickness of the wiring. The result is a fire caused from a short-circuited wire in a storage room. This then puts

budget. There remains now one last possibility of escape. There is a scenic elevator that travels along the outside wall of the building. The women draw numbers, and the first eleven, accompanied by a fireman, risk their lives for a last chance to escape.

On the 101st floor, an explosion causes the elevator to slip off its rails and leaves them (minus one who fell out) dangling by a cable. McQueen comes to the rescue hanging from a helicopter with a cable in hand. The idea is to attach it to the elevator so that the helicopter can lower it to the ground. During the transaction, the fireman slips. As the elevator descends, he is separated from death by two, and then one, of McQueen's hands.

But the adventure has only begun. What to do with all the others now that the scenic elevator is gone? A breech-boy seems to be the answer. This is a chair-like affair strung on a rope which crosses between the glass building and the roof of the building next door. Imagine a ride in windy "Frisco" — 135 stories above the ground.

But time is now running out. The fire has spread to the central shaft, and it is only about 15 minutes until "the end." Newman and McQueen now embark on a hazardous journey to dynamite a million gallons of water located under the roof. This is part of the automatic sprinkler system that didn't go off because of the computer foul-up. The people, who only moments ago were faced with roasting to death, now must face the possibility of being drowned in the downfall.

Mixed in between all of this is the people-plots. Faye and Paul, Richard and his wife (Big Daddy's daughter), and the poignant good-byes between the major and his wife before she departs down the scenic elevator.

There is also Fred Astaire, who started out the evening planning to swindle Jennifer Jones by selling her phony stock certificates. Before the night is over, he has repented; and they have fallen madly in love. For this, Astaire won a Golden Globe award for Best Supporting Actor. In between a perilous side-trip by Newman and Jones in an attempt to save a deaf woman and her two children, who are trapped

in their penthouse apartment.

There is also poor Bob Wagner and his girlfriend, who is his secretary. You see, while the party was going on upstairs, they were having their own private party in his office. It seems that he turned off the phones in the outer room so as not to be bothered. When smoke starts pouring into the room, he goes to the phone. Guess what?

Hollywood is picking up on two trends now — one new, the other, old. The new is the movie with fantastic special effects and a huge cast; the old is going back to a movie with a really good plot.

Even here though, we must have "the message." Steve McQueen gives it to us. To wit: We were lucky; we only lost about 200 lives tonight... As long as you guys keep on constructing these tall buildings, I'll keep on fighting them the same way... until you check with us first.

Feature OEA On Channel 10

A 1½ minute OEA slide presentation production was presented several times during the week of February 9 on Cable Channel 10 to celebrate National Office Education Association week.

Members wanted to familiarize area residents with OEA activities such as leadership conferences with special attention drawn to the state conference to be held in Des Moines the last week of February. The national conference will be held in Chicago in May.

The conferences provide opportunities for young men and women with a business career in mind to use classroom skills while competing in the fields of accounting, medical secretary, legal secretary, data processing, office duplicating, production of a chapter activities manual, verbal communications, and many others.

The TV presentation gave the group an opportunity to reveal that OEA members had acted as Santa's helpers at Christmastime by answering letters written by area children. They also addressed Easter Seal Foundation envelopes as a community project.

Pursue A Butterfly Career

You really can spend the rest of your life chasing butterflies — and get paid for it — that is if you are a biologist. Not all biologists catch butterflies but this may be a part of the work of those involved in the "out of doors" part of the biological occupations.

The growing concern for ecology, environmental protection and conservation of resources have all placed a premium for the knowledge and skills the biologist can add to industry, governmental agencies and health services. The Department of Labor projects a need of over 4,000 biologists each year to replace and expand this segment of the work force.

Employment may range from the Drug Industry which employs 20% of the biologists to Biomedical Engineering Technology which is in its infancy. Other employers of biologists include food companies, green house operators, meat packing companies, paper mills, lumber companies, museums, and the entire area of governmental agencies concerned with preservation, control and development of our natural resources.

As in most scientific fields, minimum education needs for an entry job is a B.S. degree with many jobs requiring a M.S. or Ph.D.

If biology is of interest to you, stop in at the Career Information Center and browse through literature on work possibilities, as well as, educational needs and opportunities.

So says the VA... DENNIS the MENACE by Hank Ketchum

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