4-1972

Résumé, April, 1972, Volume 03, Issue 07

Alumni Association, WWSC

Follow this and additional works at: https://cedar.wwu.edu/alumni_reports

Part of the Higher Education Commons

Recommended Citation

Alumni Association, WWSC, “Résumé, April, 1972, Volume 03, Issue 07” (1972). Western Reports and Résumé. 82.
https://cedar.wwu.edu/alumni_reports/82

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the Western Publications at Western CEDAR. It has been accepted for inclusion in Western Reports and Résumé by an authorized administrator of Western CEDAR. For more information, please contact westerncedar@wwu.edu.
New buildings take shape on campus

Spring is a time when all sorts of new things come up out of the ground, including buildings at Western. Two construction projects on the campus, an addition to the Auditorium-Music Building and a new Northwest Environmental Studies Center, are beginning to assume recognizable shape.

The addition to the Auditorium-Music Building is a 2.4-million-dollar project that will provide a four-story extension to the existing structure plus two floors below street level on the edge of Sehome Hill, overlooking Bellingham Bay. Included in the new area will be space for a 750-seat concert hall, rehearsal rooms, faculty offices, practice rooms, classrooms and a music library.

The Northwest Environmental Studies Center, the first building in a new academic complex proposed for Western's south campus area, will contain quarters for Huxley College, Western's environmental sciences cluster college, plus the Institute for Freshwater Studies, currently located elsewhere on campus, and laboratory, classroom and office space to permit upper- and lower-division study of man's relationship with his environment.

Construction cost for the Center is expected to be 3.5 million dollars. Completion of the Northwest Environmental Studies Center is set for the beginning of 1973; the Auditorium-Music Building addition is scheduled for completion the following summer.
Last winter quarter Fairhaven College tried an experiment in rescheduling as a way of promoting educational innovation. Instead of a continuous 10-week session, the quarter was divided into five two-week periods. During each two-week session, the Fairhaven students and faculty had an opportunity to concentrate intensively on a single course.

Dr. Kenneth Freeman, dean of Fairhaven, says that one reason for the change is that “most people find it difficult to be innovative or creative unless they are put into a novel situation. In the academic world, the easiest way to create a novel situation is to change the calendar.”

Although a complete evaluation of the quarter by Fairhaven students, faculty and staff is still incomplete, the general consensus is that the experiment was successful.

“Just the change of pace in itself was a good thing,” says Dr. Freeman. “The winter doldrums are a common malady in education, and the new set-up seemed to work in getting the students and faculty more charged up with energy for the winter quarter than they normally would be.”

Many of the experimental courses designed for the quarter were financed by monies allocated by the state legislature to support innovative educational programs. These included several projects that involved travel. Groups of Fairhaven students and faculty visited San Francisco’s Chinatown to study Chinese religion and culture; Seattle to study trial courts and juries; and Chicago to study social problems in the context of one of America’s largest urban areas.

The class on trial courts was taught by Rand Jack, an attorney who joined the Fairhaven faculty this year. “We examined the function of trial courts as institutions for resolving conflicts in society,” Jack says. “We spent the first week reading and discussing the roles of various participants in the process, the rules of evidence, the adversary system—basic background information on how the system works. Then we went to Seattle and observed the trial of a negligent homicide case.

“The defense attorney was very willing to talk with us, and at almost every break in the trial we talked with him about what he was doing and why, and how he perceived the case. We also met with the judge a few times, and we talked to the state director of the ACLU, to an attorney who had been a special prosecutor for a Grand Jury last summer and to other people involved in various aspects of the process.”

“The courts are a basic institution of society, and I think this experience was worthwhile because it gave the students an idea of how this institution operates,” Jack added.

John McClendon, who took the group to San Francisco’s Chinatown, says the trip was an eye-opener for some of his students. “Some of them had never been outside the state of Washington,” he says. “Chinatown is a pretty different environment and we had some experiences with culture shock.”

McClendon’s class investigated life in Chinatown and the Chinese culture as it survives within the context of American society. “We had a briefing from people in the Chinese community after we arrived, and then we spent some time with social and religious organizations,” McClendon explained.

“Some of us stayed in the Ch’an Buddhist Center for two days. The monks there are very dedicated to self-renunciation. To us, the atmosphere was oppressive, but I don’t mean that as an insult to the people at the center. It’s in an old warehouse with no heat. The monks rise every morning at 3:45 and eat only two meals a day. It was very strange and unfamiliar.”

“On the whole I think experiences like this are good for loosening-up people’s attitudes to different cultures,” he added.

McClendon says the best thing about the San Francisco trip was the learning involved in living together as a group. The close group cooperation that came out of the intensive two-week courses is, in fact, the most-mentioned benefit of the experiment.

One faculty member observed that while the number of students with serious personal problems usually hits a peak some time during the winter, there were actually fewer emotional crises during the same period this year. He attributes this to the intensive involvement with a group, which counteracted the sense of isolation that often accentuates students’ personal problems.

Freeman also noticed there was much more student-faculty contact than during the normal quarter program.

There were some disadvantages to the revised schedule, however. Although the short, intensive courses worked well on introductory levels, they turned out to be less successful for advanced work in specialized fields. Some staff members found their work loads increased, and some ongoing programs and governing processes were neglected.

On the other hand, many students were encouraged to sign up for courses in subjects they were unfamiliar with, because the two-week session offered an opportunity to try something new without committing themselves for an entire quarter.

“If I don’t like it, I’ll only have to put up with the class for two weeks instead of ten,” was the frequent remark.

The faculty had the same idea. Dr. Robert Keller tried a course entitled “Structure and Discipline,” in which he and his students followed a strict, military-like regimen for 12 days.

“This is something I have wanted to try since I started teaching at Fairhaven,” Keller said, “but I couldn’t bring myself to live on campus for an entire quarter. The two-week sessions gave me a chance to try this course without having to sustain it for ten whole weeks.

“The reason I wanted to try a very structured situation with a minimum of personal freedom,” Keller continued, “is that Fairhaven students and faculty generally buy the idea that the best educational situation is one with a maximum of freedom. I agree with this myself, in general, but it seemed to me we ought not just accept it without testing it against other methods.”

Phyllis Guy, Fairhaven’s registrar, said, “There was a lot more attention focused on the process of education itself during the quarter. That may be because we were conducting evaluation sessions all along.

“Everyone started out the quarter with great enthusiasm and very little criticism, but as the novelty wore off they got down to a lot of serious critical thinking about our program in particular and educational methods in general. I think the consensus is that it was a successful experiment and that we should try something like this again.”

In Memoriam

‘04 JULIA FRITS JENSEN, March 9, in Friday Harbor.
‘15 ORVILLE ADAMS, October 8, 1971, in California ... LUCY HERRE KALLSTEDT, March 7.
‘25 GORDON BROADBENT, October 17, 1971, in San Jose, of cancer.
‘26 ESTER HAVALAND MOORE, summer 1971, in Seattle.

’61 MARY DUFFY KASSA, March 3, in Edmonds.
’63 ROYAL “POP” GUNN,
Western teams win business competition

A group of six students from Western, coached by Dr. Farrokh Safavi, associate professor of business administration, won first place in the 1972 Management Simulation Competition held recently at Simon Fraser University in Vancouver, B.C.

Two three-man teams from Western achieved over-all superiority in competition against 12 other groups from colleges and universities in the region, including the University of Washington and the University of British Columbia.

The management simulation competition involved ten rounds of decision-making concerning managerial policies of an imaginary supermarket. Teams were asked to make decisions involving pricing, promotion, staffing, financing and other aspects of running a retail business. The effect of the management team’s decisions upon the health of their mythical enterprise was determined with the aid of a computer.

The team which produced the greatest profit overall was declared the winner.

“The result of the competition implies that the quality of Western’s program in business administration is at least equal to, if not greater than, similar programs at other colleges and universities in the area,” Safavi said.

The management competition was held in conjunction with a conference held by marketing executives of British Columbia business corporations. Nine WWSC students attended the event at their own expense.

State still has higher education financial woes

Articles which have appeared in a number of newspapers in the state indicating that there is a high per capita expenditure in support of higher education in Washington as compared with other states may have tended to create an impression that “all is well” at a time when serious financial problems affect higher education in this state.

In fact, Washington was the only state in the nation to experience a net decline in state biennial appropriations for higher education, while the other 49 states achieved varying measures of increased funding, according to a report recently issued by the Council on Higher Education of the State of Washington.

An article which appeared in the Seattle Times on January 16, 1972, cites a national survey which purports to show that “Washington ranks third in the nation in per capita appropriations of state tax funds for operating cost of higher education.” The survey cited was prepared by Dr. M. M. Chambers of Illinois State University and was published by the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges.

The Council on Higher Education’s report, however, entitled “Financial Support of Higher Education in the State of Washington,” states that per capita comparison of higher education costs overlook a number of important factors.

They overlook, for instance, the report states, the proportion of the population enrolled in state-supported colleges and universities. Washington’s rate of enrollment in public higher education is one and one-half times the national average. Only nine other states
Alumni legislators view higher education

Four Western alumni who are members of the state legislature, commenting on the future of higher education in Washington, generally agree that the public is willing to continue providing the colleges and universities with adequate financial support. However, all four pointed out some aspects of higher education that have produced unfavorable reactions from the public.

"There was a growing feeling that we are spending more on higher education than we ought," says representative Paul Conner (Democrat, 24th district). "This may be due to the downturn in attitudes toward colleges, but I think it's passing now. People realize that more education is important these days."

Representative Doris Johnson of Kennewick (Democrat, district 16A) foresees a possible increase in financial support for the colleges and universities. "Of course, everyone wonders where the revenue will come from," she says. "The pick-up in the state economy is bringing in more revenue, and everyone wants a share. The higher education institutions will have a better chance if they respond to the public's wishes for greater accountability to the public for the quality of education."

Senator Gary Odegaard of Onalaska (Democrat, 20th district) says the people in his area are less inclined to support increased funding for higher education. "My district has one of the lowest per-capita income levels in the state, and I don't find much sympathy for raising faculty salaries. Judging from what I hear from my people, higher education might possibly get an increase in funding if state revenues go up, but not if it means an increase in taxes," Odegaard says.

Representative Dale Hoggins of Edmonds (Republication, 21st district) notes that higher education was in an unfavorable position during the last legislative session. "It was not a political advantage to be in favor of higher education," he says.

"The public tends to be conservative about how college kids should act. They look on them as their own kids. During the time there were disturbances on campuses, I got no end of letters saying 'kick the rascals out.' Nearly all of these people were against the means of showing dissent. Most of them actually supported the students' goals," Hoggins explained.

The four legislators say that except for the matter of faculty-student contact hours, it is unlikely that the legislature will move toward a greater degree of control over curricular and other internal matters on the campuses. "This sort of thing seems to run in cycles," says Rep. Conner. "Certain individuals in the legislature have made attempts toward control of some areas. "Perhaps the fault is with the administrators, who haven't maintained enough contact with leaders in the community and the public to enable them to understand what's going on in higher education," Conner added.

"I really believe most legislators have no intention or desire to interfere with the curriculum of higher education institutions," Rep. Johnson said.

Gary Odegaard believes that perhaps "some budgetary restrictions or checks into financial policies may come about. As for control of policies in the colleges, I don't see this happening."

"There is a growing uneasiness over research policies and the amount of time professors spend with students," Rep. Hoggins reported. "People tend to draw on their own experiences, and to those who went to college in an earlier time it seems that professors used to be closer to their students."

Hoggins added that parents of students now in college tend to have more favorable attitudes toward higher education than others.

Conner identified adult education programs as a service he hopes to see the colleges and universities develop more in the future. "There are a great many people who weren't able to attend college or finish college and would like to continue their education," he said. "I see a real need in this area."

AS president starts reward fund to battle heroin pushers

Associated Students president Tod Sundquist has announced a new program to reward people who provide information leading to conviction of heroin pushers in the Bellingham area. Details of the program are being worked out with the Bellingham chief of police and the Whatcom County sheriff.

Sundquist started the reward fund with $100 from his contingency fund, and plans to supplement this by asking for donations from local businesses and organizations.

Bellingham Chief of Police Cecil B. Klein says that there is not a lot of heroin around, "but if someone wanted to get it, he could buy it without any trouble."

Sundquist reports a positive reaction to his plan among students. "I don't think there can be any question that people want to preclude the entry of heroin into the area," he says. "It's better to institute a preventive program than to wait until a remedial program is needed."
Professors dispute popular views on China

By KAREN PLACE
Staff Writer

With all the attention given to the People's Republic of China in the news lately, the impression is that of a hitherto mysterious entity just beginning to open up to the Western world. Two faculty members of the Program in East Asian Studies at Western dispute this impression.

Dr. Henry Schwarz and Dr. Edward Kaplan agree that, contrary to popular opinion, there has been a great deal of information available about mainland China for the past 25 years. Furthermore, the prospect of a greatly increased flow of technical, cultural and scientific exchanges between China and the U.S.—as the joint communiqué that resulted from President Nixon's visit seemed to promise—has been rather overrated, according to the China scholars.

"I can get much more information by staying here than I could by going to China," says Dr. Schwarz. "That sounds absurd, but it does make sense. In China, you see what the authorities want you to see.

"Travel, therefore, is valuable for the impressions you gain," Schwarz continues, "but it scarcely adds to your knowledge of the country."

One rich source of information on modern China is a translation service provided by the U.S. Consulate-General in Hong Kong. "I get a stack of official Chinese publications every month, translated without comment or interpretation," says Schwarz. "Most of them have export permits but some are smuggled out.

"In fact, the first stop for diplomats in the British Legation when they leave China is usually the U.S. Consulate-General in Hong Kong. That's where they find information they could not get inside China."

Schwarz has been trying to obtain a visa to mainland China since 1967: "My application has made several round trips." He and Kaplan have both traveled in Taiwan and other Asian countries, and neither feels greatly handicapped by not having visited the Chinese mainland.

"As a traditional Chinese historian I would perhaps find a trip to China more valuable," Kaplan says. "I could visit the museums and archeological sites. But even so, I could probably learn as much by staying here and reading."

Kaplan says that the Chinese have always been a very historically-minded people. Of course, the fact that they have a history helps," he says, alluding to the fact that the U.S. is a newcomer in the family of civilized nations. "Historical precedents have a strong influence on the Chinese."

The communist regime in China is to some extent a discontinuity in the cultural tradition but it is still definitely a Chinese culture, according to Kaplan. "The historical view is no longer culturally reinforced. Ideologically, China is closer now to the positivism that prevails in Western thinking."

"The Chinese are doing some very good historical research," Kaplan continues. "Their work in archeology is unsurpassed in any other era, and they are keeping some of the traditional literatures alive. But even more than other contemporary societies, they treat their history selectively. There is actually more serious interpretive historical research on China going on in the United States than in mainland China itself."

Yet very little of the abundance of data on China, ancient and modern, filters down from the scholars to the general public. Dr. Schwarz is emphatically critical of this situation.

"Our educational system should correspond to our stature as a world power," he says, "but it won't as long as we keep teaching that civilization is European civilization. There is absolutely no excuse for this here in the Pacific Northwest, where we are close to East Asia, geographically and economically. The real Far East, in the sense of being far to the east of us, is Europe."

Commenting on China as a member of the United Nations, Schwarz predicts that the Chinese will assume the role of "spokesman for every country except those aligned with the U.S. and the Soviet Union. Of course those other countries haven't been asked how they feel about it."

Kaplan adds, "China is pretty vulnerable to criticism as a spokesman for the Third World. African students, for example, have had a pretty hard time in China. The Chinese call it 'culturism,' but that's just a euphemism for racism."

Schwarz points out that China's cultural arrogance is neither unique to China nor an excuse for us to exhibit the same attitude. "We do not consider this sort of excuse acceptable in our personal lives, and we should not as a nation," he says.

"In order to see ourselves in the proper perspective, we need to see with two eyes. The second eye should not be Europe because it's the same culture as ours, but our nearest transoceanic neighbor, East Asia. Only when you come to understand a genuinely different culture such as the Chinese can you break the bonds of parochialism and see yourself in proper perspective."

SOUTH CAMPUS ACTIVITY—From the center of Western's south campus, the shape of the Northwest Environmental Studies Center begins to emerge. The building will be very functional in design with exposed service lines bringing hot and cold water, sanitary and storm sewers, gas, vacuum, sea water, distilled water and steam to any point in laboratory areas. Movable walls will permit easy rearrangement of interior space to meet changing academic needs.
State still has higher education financial woes

... have a higher proportion of their population enrolled in institutions of higher education. Each student enrolled, therefore, receives a smaller percentage of the total state support.

Also, tax support for higher education in Washington comes solely from state sources. In more than half of the states, substantial portions of the support for community colleges and other higher education institutions comes from city taxes and other local taxing districts. When per capita comparisons exclude local support, other states receive an artificially low rating in comparison.

The Council on Higher Education has examined expenditures and revenues for higher education on a per-student basis in the belief that this approach represents a more valid assessment of a state's support efforts.

On a per-student basis, Washington's tax support in 1970-71—the latest year for which complete student counts are available—rated 18th among all the states in the nation. It is estimated that this ranking will drop to 25th when final enrollment data for 1971 is known.

"Although Washington has had a proud history of support for higher education, which is reflected in a record of high educational attainment and nationally recognized academic programs," the Council report states, "recent economic problems have reduced available support for higher education and, of course, for all other aspects of governmental service."

While financial cutbacks have been deemed necessary due to the state's recent financial crises, no one should have any false illusions about the impact of these reductions as they affect support of Washington's higher education programs.

Faculty salary data for Washington reflects these overall funding problems for higher education.

The Council's report viewed with alarm the erosion of the purchasing power of faculty salaries and pointed out that among 125 major colleges and universities, the University of Washington and Washington State University ranked 88th and 98th, respectively, in average annual faculty salaries. Salaries for faculty at Western are, rank for rank, lower than at the state universities and in nearly all cases are lower than at the other state colleges.

The Council noted that an adjustment of 15 per cent upward would be necessary to maintain this state's competitive position equal to average salaries established by institutions of higher education outside the state. The Council has also concluded as the result of its studies that the salary of Washington's faculty in recent years has fallen nearly 10 per cent behind the cost of living. This erosion in faculty salary base is leading to a higher than average turnover rate among Washington's state college and university faculty, especially among those who are outstanding and highly qualified.

The Council therefore recommended to the Governor and to the legislature during the last session that, considering the serious financial constraints confronting the state, that faculty salaries for community colleges, state colleges and state universities be increased in 1972-73 within the 5 1/2 per cent guidelines established by the President's Wage and Price Commission.
A HELPING HAND—Hal Vaughn (right), trust officer at Seattle-First National Bank in Bellingham, is shown here presenting George Shoemaker (center), development officer of the Western Washington State College Foundation, with a check for $155 to cover the cost of extra telephone lines installed in the bank for the WWSC Alumni Association Phon-a-thon fund drive. At left is Hans Lorentzen, Whatcom County chairman of the alumni fund drive. Seattle-First National donated space and telephone service toward the effort to raise contributions for scholarships, library books and other needs of the college.

Alumni board seeks more ways to build ties

At its mid-year meeting, the board of directors of Western’s alumni association continued its efforts to find more ways to build ties between the college and its former students.

Financial support is a favorite topic of the board, and among its actions was an endorsement of alumni phonathons—concentrated efforts to reach all the alumni of a given community by phone in a few evenings to increase support to the scholarship fund. It is the board’s hope that the young fund will pass the $10,000 mark this year. Phone campaigns are planned or have taken place in Seattle, Tacoma, Bellingham, Everett and Mount Vernon.

The Seattle effort, under the leadership of association treasurer Doug Simpson of Issaquah, and with a lot of help from board members Willis Ball, Leo Dodd, Gary and Barbara Reul, Gerry Nelson, Gordie Wilson, Jerry Baker, Nigel Adams, Bob Thorgrimson, Ron Hanken, Marilyn Grindley, Gary Gerhard and Norman Bright, managed to contact most of the county’s 3,000 alumni in two evenings from the Seattle offices of Merrill, Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith.

In other actions, the board continued to explore the development of a program to acquire income-producing property as a means of providing a stable base of support for the alumni association’s activities.

Alumni Relations Officer Steve Inge reported on the changing nature of alumni programming in the United States from his perspective of membership in the American Alumni Council. According to Inge, alumni groups are rapidly divesting themselves of their “old school tie—rah rah image” and are becoming less self-serving. Alumni associations tend now to be more oriented towards service to the college and the public.

Membership to the board and an upcoming election concluded the day’s agenda. As the membership is not fixed, the board decides annually how many people will be required to carry out the projects currently under way and anticipated in the next year.

Nominations are solicited accordingly, and the election is held at the general meeting of the association. This year’s general meeting will be held at 10:30 a.m., May 13, in College Hall 131 on the Western campus.

School hosts conferences

Western Washington State College has hosted several meetings of scholars and teachers recently.

On March 23-25, the 45th annual meeting of the Northwest Scientific Association was held at the college. The meeting featured a special symposium on coniferous forest ecosystems. Other sessions included presentations of recent research by Northwest scientists in botany, forestry, geology, geography, mathematics and mathematics education, computer science, science education, social science, soil and water, zoology, chemistry and physics.

On April 6 and 7, some 100 historians attended the sixth annual community college history conference, sponsored by Western’s history department. Major topics under discussion at the conference were new tactics in teaching and the teaching of special courses and survey courses.

On April 14, 70 teachers and administrators from Northwest Washington high schools and colleges participated in a conference on humanities and interdisciplinary studies sponsored by the department of general studies at WWSC. The program included discussions of program models and special problems of interdisciplinary courses.

On April 14 through 16, Fairhaven College sponsored the second annual Duck Soup Conference on education. The conference was organized by Fairhaven students around the basic idea that “You get out of it what you put into it.” The program included film showings. Resource people in various aspects of education were on hand, but in keeping with the basic idea, what happened during the conference was largely up to the participants.
MARY MONAGLE TWEET has retired after 40 years as postmaster in Teller, Alaska. She is presently the owner and manager of the mercantile store there.

Western senior wins journalism newswriting award

Steve Johnston, a senior at Western and a member of The Bellingham Herald reporting staff, was winner of the best college newspaper feature writing at the annual Sigma Delta Chi regional banquet in Portland.

Competition was among colleges and universities in the Northwest. Judging was by professional newspaper staffers.

Western’s college paper, the Western Front, was judged one of the three winners in the best all-around student newspaper category.

Johnston’s award was based on a column he produced for the Western Front over the past year, “on the home front,” a satire on college life and issues at Western.

Johnston has been on The Herald staff since December, 1970, while completing his education.

ROBERT L. FISHER has retired from service with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees after 18 years in Jordan, Gaza and Lebanon.

TED GARY, principal of an elementary school in the Seattle area, has been elected vice-president of the National Association of Elementary School Principals.

LORRAINE WAGNESS teaches intermediate grades in the Seattle School District.

IRENE PEPPER has retired from teaching in Edmonds and is presently living in Freeland (Island County).

CARL WILLS teaches industrial arts at Friday Harbor High School.

KENT DOLMSETH is on the decorator sales staff at Ken Schoenfeld Furniture in Aberdeen.

TERESA MAIN and TOBEY GELDER were married in February. They are living in Bellingham.

MILTON SCHELLHASE has received his second award of the USAF Commendation Medal at Anderson AFB, Guam.

CHRIS JENSEN is teaching at a middle school in Seattle.

USAFCapt. JAMES L. TURNER has received the Distinguished Flying Cross for aerial achievement in Vietnam.

ALEXANDER FLYNT has been teaching history at the University of Hawaii for three years.

Mr. and Mrs. J. THOMAS SCHMIDT (LINDA GRAHAM) are living in Seattle where they are both teaching.

KENNETH MARVEL is teaching at Edmonds Community College.

RICHARD WALZ and Rosalee Campbell were married in January. They are living in Seattle where he is the comptroller at Advance Outboard Marine, Inc.

DENNIS HINDMAN has been awarded a Student Bar Scholarship at Willamette College of Law for his activities on the Moot Court Board and his performance as president of the Willamette Student Trial Association.

ROBERT L. FISHER has retired from service with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees after 18 years in Jordan, Gaza and Lebanon.

TED GARY, principal of an elementary school in the Seattle area, has been elected vice-president of the National Association of Elementary School Principals.

LORRAINE WAGNESS teaches intermediate grades in the Seattle School District.

IRENE PEPPER has retired from teaching in Edmonds and is presently living in Freeland (Island County).

CARL WILLS teaches industrial arts at Friday Harbor High School.

KENT DOLMSETH is on the decorator sales staff at Ken Schoenfeld Furniture in Aberdeen.

TERESA MAIN and TOBEY GELDER were married in February. They are living in Bellingham.

MILTON SCHELLHASE has received his second award of the USAF Commendation Medal at Anderson AFB, Guam.

CHRIS JENSEN is teaching at a middle school in Seattle.

USAFCapt. JAMES L. TURNER has received the Distinguished Flying Cross for aerial achievement in Vietnam.

ALEXANDER FLYNT has been teaching history at the University of Hawaii for three years.

Mr. and Mrs. J. THOMAS SCHMIDT (LINDA GRAHAM) are living in Seattle where they are both teaching.

KENNETH MARVEL is teaching at Edmonds Community College.

RICHARD WALZ and Rosalee Campbell were married in January. They are living in Seattle where he is the comptroller at Advance Outboard Marine, Inc.

DENNIS HINDMAN has been awarded a Student Bar Scholarship at Willamette College of Law for his activities on the Moot Court Board and his performance as president of the Willamette Student Trial Association.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION
WESTERN WASHINGTON STATE COLLEGE
BELLINGHAM, WASHINGTON 98225

WESTERN WASHINGTON STATE COLLEGE
Vol. 3 No. 7
Published monthly and entered as second class matter at the post office in Bellingham, Washington, by the Alumni Association of Western Washington State College, 516 High Street, Bellingham, Washington 98225.