Résumé, March, 1973, Volume 04, Issue 06

Alumni Association, WWSC
Western honors retired professor

The laboratory building at Shannon Point Marine Center near Anacortes has been named in honor of Leona Maria Sundquist, professor emeritus of Western's biology department.

WWSC President Charles J. Flora made the announcement at groundbreaking ceremonies for the facility recently. He said the building will be known as "Leona M. Sundquist Marine Laboratory — Shannon Point."

"In the history of this college, there has been no individual of more importance in developing the spirit of excellence in teaching and learning," Dr. Flora said of Miss Sundquist. "Her selfless commitment to the development of the natural sciences — indeed, of the entire institution — makes it appropriate that the laboratory be named in her honor.

"She is a warm, dignified, gracious person and my hope is that this laboratory can live up to its name."

Miss Sundquist taught in the natural sciences and biology departments at Western for 40 years. She was chairman of the science department from 1942 to 1961 when the sciences were split into separate departments.

A native of Skagit County, she now resides in Bellingham.

College officials hit structured tuition proposal

A plan to revise the structure of tuition charges at state colleges and universities, which was approved "in principle" by the State Council on Higher Education (CHE) at a meeting last January, is meeting with opposition from many officials at Western, including President Charles J. Flora.

The proposal would drastically alter the present system by introducing a graduated scale of charges; freshmen and sophomores would pay relatively low tuition, juniors and seniors would pay a higher scale, and graduate students would pay the most.

The council did not set any specific amounts for each tuition level, but a CHE staff position paper on the subject suggests a lower-division rate of $300 to $350 annually, with phased increases to a level between $990 and $1,080 a year. Currently, undergraduates in state colleges pay $495 a year.

The CHE members also voted to endorse an extensive program of state loans to students to help offset the proposed higher charges.

The apparent reasoning in support of the graduated tuition scale is that, because a college education benefits the student, the students should pay a hefty proportion of the cost of their instruction (they now pay around one-fourth to one-third of the cost); and since students reap greater benefits from attending college at the upper-division and graduate levels, those who continue through junior, senior and graduate programs should pay a larger proportion of higher education's expenses.

On the other hand, according to the aforementioned position paper, "The probability of no significant private return for the educational investment is heaviest at the entry level. There is (Continued on page 2)
Tuition hike proposal

(Continued from page 1)

therefore sound reason for low student charges at this level and for raising fees as the likelihood of personal benefit increases.”

Flora calls that “a poor hypothesis.”

“I can’t believe there is some mysterious process that automatically begins bestowing greater benefits on students in their junior and senior years,” he says.

Flora does not deny that individuals benefit from receiving a college degree, but he feels the state ought to support higher education because of its value to society as a whole.

“There is no better investment a society can make than in its human resources,” he says. “We should be proud of the fact that Washington has a high percentage of high school graduates going on to higher education.

“More schooling is important nowadays simply because of the greater complexity of our lives, and there are many other ways in which having well-educated citizens will enrich the quality of life in our state. A liberal arts education is not for everybody, but I do believe that anyone should have access to as much of whatever kind of education is compatible with his abilities, desires and ambitions.

“That access should not depend on the individual’s financial resources,” Flora emphasized. He said that programs that put the burden of cost on the student are elitist, because they include or exclude people on the basis of how much money they have.

Nor is he very impressed with the prospects of a state loan program as a means of removing financial barriers to low-income students. He suggests this is a red herring to draw attention away from the council’s unwillingness to promote a well-funded state higher education complex with wide accessibility guaranteed by low tuition.

During the CHE meeting in which the graduated tuition plan was approved, Flora moved that the council go on record in favor of keeping tuition as low as possible. “The discussion that followed was one of the most disappointing I’ve ever sat through during a council meeting,” he says, “and in the end the motion was tabled. Rather than have it tabled, I would have preferred to see it come to a vote and fail.

“Then I could have proposed a counter motion: that the council favors raising tuition to whatever the traffic will bear, making the student pay as much of the cost of higher education as we can get out of him. If this is what the members of the council want, they should at least publicly acknowledge it.”

Joseph Bowman, Western’s assistant dean of students for minority affairs, agrees that the council’s plan is elitist. “Only rich people would be able to afford a college degree – or poor people who don’t mind going a few thousand dollars into debt,” he says. “It’s hard enough right now for minority students to get an education, and this plan would make it almost impossible.”

Dick Coward, financial aids director, says, “From my experience, it’s going to be damned tough for almost anybody to get a college degree. The council’s rationale for higher upper-division tuition seems to be based on an idea that it’s easier for a junior or senior to contribute to the cost of his education. I don’t buy that.

“Presumably this scaled tuition would increase revenues for higher education by taking more out of the pockets of students and their families. This would hit middle-income families pretty hard,” he says. “They are already being taxed to support the colleges and universities.”

Tuition is not even the major part of educational costs, he points out. “There are books and supplies and living expenses to consider. The current average cost of attending Western is $2,100 a year for a single student living on campus, and only about $500 of that is tuition.”

The average family income of students who now qualify for financial aid is in the $8,000 to $8,500 range, Coward explains. “Students from families in the $10,000 to $12,000 income levels would have a hard time paying for college, but I’m not sure they would qualify for financial aid.”

Associated Students President Jim Kennedy opposes the plan because he feels the state has accepted an obligation to maintain a public higher education system. “Traditionally, the state has put tax money into schools as a service provided to the citizens by the state,” he says.

There is general agreement that the plan, if adopted, could reduce college enrollments even more, particularly at the upper-division level.

“This will take students away from the richest end of the scale in terms of faculty allocations,” says Flora, “because we are locked into a staffing formula which justifies one faculty member for every 20 freshmen and sophomores, one for every eleven juniors and seniors, and one for every seven master’s degree students.”

The graduated tuition proposal is at this writing just that, a proposal. The CHE functions as an advisory body to the state legislature and can only recommend actions regarding higher education, but not put them into effect. Whether this or any of its recommendations are adopted depends on the legislature and the governor.
Construction begins on new building

Construction has begun on a new Social Sciences Building at Western that will serve the economics and business, geography, political science and sociology/anthropology departments. The five-story building will be located south of the Arts Building and will be connected by a sky bridge at the third-floor level, and by a passageway beneath a ground-level concourse to the Northwest Environmental Studies Center nearing completion on an adjacent site.

Construction for the $3,375,271 project was authorized by the state's voters in 1968 through passage of Referendum 19. The building is scheduled to be completed in the spring of 1974.

Large classrooms, a 468-seat auditorium and other areas which generate pedestrian traffic have been located on lower floors in a high-activity zone. This feature will permit students to move into and from the building quickly, minimizing confusion at stairways and on upper levels. Offices, laboratories and smaller classrooms will be located on the four upper floors.

The building was designed by Ibsen, Nelsen and Associates of Seattle. It is being built by Newland Construction Company of Everett.

Alumni board nominations due

It is fast approaching that time of the year when new members are elected to the board of directors of the WWSC Alumni Association. Membership on the board is open to all alumni.

The by-laws of the alumni association require that board members attend two regular meetings each year. However, the range of members' activities covers a wide variety of areas.

Board members helped plan and carry out the Alumni Admissions Counselor program. They help with the Annual Fund Drive. They arrange for local meetings of alumni and college personnel.

In effect, they are active arms of the college, working to improve the quality of Western through informational programs. They do this because they care about the future of the college and of higher education, and because the Alumni Association provides them with an opportunity to retain a close tie with an institution that has played an important part in their lives.

If you think that you would like to become involved in the WWSC Alumni Association, write to the Alumni Office, WWSC, Bellingham, WA 98225. If you would like more information about the Association and its programs, a representative from your local area will be happy to contact you.

Computer net is proposed for college teaching

Within a few years, perhaps as many as 20 per cent of Western's classes may be taught by computer, and computers could be used to aid the teaching of another 20 per cent. Some of those courses may be designed by faculty members of neighboring schools in British Columbia as well as in Washington, and students in Canada could be taking classes developed by faculty members at Western.

The above predictions were made by Dr. Herbert Taylor, dean for faculty research, who has proposed a CanAm (Canadian American Instruction) network linking Western, three Canadian universities, five Canadian colleges and five U.S. community colleges for the purpose of sharing expertise in computer technology and programmed instruction. All of the schools are within 65 air miles of Western and have compatible IBM equipment.

Computer-assisted instruction has proved superior to conventional classroom technique for teaching subjects that require rote memorization of facts and figures. By turning over this element of the learning process to computers, schools could reduce the cost of instruction—and both students and faculty would benefit from a more effective use of their time.

Students would be able to master an accumulation of information in a relatively painless way and at the most comfortable pace for each individual. The faculty would be freed of the more routine chores to concentrate on helping students use, understand and apply their newly acquired knowledge.

Because of the advantages of computerized instruction—and the growing need for higher education to use its financial and manpower resources more efficiently—Taylor believes Western and other schools will inevitably move toward a more extensive use of this technique. The reason for proposing a cooperative effort among neighboring schools, he says, is to share the high initial costs of setting up computerized instructional programs, and to pool the best talents at each school. The CanAm network would allow for an exchange of courses written by outstanding professors of 12 institutions.

The exchange could be transmitted via microwave or land lines. Another part of the plan calls for a helicopter shuttle service among the cooperating institutions.
return of a champion

NORM BRIGHT'S RETURN TO COMPETITIVE RUNNING AT AGE 60 HAS BROUGHT HIM A STRING OF SUCCESSES, INCLUDING A GOLD MEDAL AT THE 1972 "MASTERS OLYMPICS."

The 1929 Klipsun included in its comments on the Viking track team that Norman Bright "is still in championship form and promises to make things for any competition."

Today, 44 years later, the same thing might be said of the retired high school counselor. His return to track competition in 1970 after a layoff of nearly 25 years has produced an amazing record on the cinders, topped by his winning a gold medal last summer at Cologne as a member of the U.S. International Track Team competing in the "Masters Olympics."

The Cologne meeting, which was limited to distance events, featured more than 1,000 vintage runners from all over the world. Bright, who turned 63 in January, won a gold medal in the steeplechase, plus six more medals in other events.

Running 18 races in 28 days during a series of meets in Europe last summer, he came out "just even," he said. "I was half dead and half alive, and I didn't really care which."

Bright trained for the Cologne races the early part of 1972 in Hawaii, where he ran 12 races in four months and set a record of 3 hours and 28 minutes in the marathon for age 60 and over. (The marathon race distance is just over 26 miles.)

After starring in track for Western and graduating from school in 1929, Bright went on to additional academic study at Stanford University. While in the San Francisco Bay area he competed as a member of the San Francisco Olympic Club for three years.

On July 9, 1935, Bright set the American record for the two-mile run at 9:12:2, raising him to national prominence in track and field circles.

The Olympic Games in Munich loomed big in the plans of Norm Bright in 1936 and he was nearing his running peak while preparing to seek a place on the U.S. team. However, in one of the most soul-shattering experiences of his life, he developed blisters on his feet during the Olympics' qualifying heats and he was able to finish only fifth in the final qualifying race. He did not make the team.

As Bright now recalls it, "I wasn't able to even look at a sports page for two years. I was shattered."

He resumed his competitive running, though, and competed against the nation's top distance men in indoor and outdoor meets throughout the country. In 1945, while teaching in Dayton, Ohio, he had a hand in founding that city's track club. He also got married.
that year and hung up his spikes, competitively, for good—he thought.

It was a newspaper clipping he received in 1969 from a longtime friend that renewed the competitive spirit in Bright. The clipping reported the most recent running of the Dipsea race, a cross-country event held in Marin County, California, in which 850 runners had participated. The article mentioned that the record for the race had been established in 1937 at 47 minutes and 22 seconds by one Norman Bright.

Because the Dipsea is a handicap race, Bright had not placed first in the event the year he established the record; he had actually finished second, but with the fastest time. Because he was a "scratch" runner, he started as much as 15 minutes after the handicappers.

Since the published reports of the Dipsea race included the times of each place, Bright figured that if he could cover the course in 60 minutes, the scratch runners would have to run it in at least 45 minutes to eat up his age handicap. Since nobody had been able to do that in 32 years, he believed he could win the race. With the prodding of his friends and other athletes, he decided to run the race again...and to win.

Bright's training routine for the race was to run the distance of the 6.8-mile course twice a day. He calls this the "TAP System" of training—torture, agony and pain. He was determined to get his time down to where he would place first in August of 1970. By Thanksgiving of 1969 he figured he was at 240th and by Christmas, at 23rd. By Easter of 1970 he was running in an estimated third place.

Included in the training process were 18 bus rides from his home in Seattle to the San Francisco Bay area to study the course and to plot the most efficient route. (One feature of the race is that runners may choose their course, just so it's from "here to there.") Bright carefully marked his course by making sketches and noting landmarks. He ran a total of 1,910 miles in training for the endurance test.

During the race he stuck to his program. His careful study of the route paid off—one unprepared runner got lost in the fog. Bright overcame the pain of a turned ankle midway through the race and crossed the finish line first to become the handicap winner at 60 years of age.

The second place finisher, a scratch runner, was 15 seconds back and established a new record which was 21 seconds better than Bright's 1937 time. But Bright accomplished what he had set out to do.

Since returning to competitive running, Bright has continued to run throughout the world. Since 1970 he has run in 16 marathons.

Bright is not about to quit running. And if you see him running through Seattle's Magnolia District some morning ("with dogs chasing me or me chasing dogs"), feel free to join him—if you dare.
State of the college -- Flora

A combination of external and internal forces has created pressures upon higher education in general and upon Western in particular, dramatically changing the climate of opinion concerning the college within the past three or four years, according to President Charles J. Flora.

A discussion of these forces was the central theme of the annual State of the College address to the faculty made by Dr. Flora earlier this quarter.

The “golden years” of higher education ended, some believe, he said, in 1968. Problems prior to that time were associated with growth. Now there are problems associated with adjustment to declines in enrollment and financial support.

The full impact of dissention on our campuses, augmented by shrinking public purses, has caused a desire for increased control over funds allocated to higher education on the part of many segments of the American public, including many elected officials. These people have begun to feel that their former faith in higher education was misplaced.

Washington is the only state in which the absolute dollar value of support for higher education declined in the current biennium as compared with the previous two-year period.

Dr. Flora remarked that members of the WWSC community were unprepared either emotionally or through experience for the rapid reversals that have recently occurred.

In the 1969-71 biennium, more than 100 new full-time faculty positions were allocated by the state for distribution to the growing programs of the college. By contrast, last year, the assignment of two faculty positions crystallized a major confrontation.

In the coming biennium, there will be no new faculty positions to allocate.

Dr. Flora also noted the problems of pressure from enrollment growth in some academic areas at a time when overall enrollment is declining.

In other comments, Dr. Flora commended the new All-College Senate for its handling of a number of weighty problems during its period of becoming organized as a governing body. He also stressed the need for improved two-way communication among all segments of the academic community, including the administration.

Dr. Flora related positive aspects and strengths of Western. As compared with a faculty of 109 in 1956 of whom 17 held doctorate degrees, during the current academic year, more than 70 per cent of the 500 faculty members at the college hold the doctorate, a growing number of them from the major universities of the world.

"Best estimates are that Western’s faculty now turns out more than 20 times as many books and 16 times as many learned-journal articles as was true two decades past. With growing frequency, these books and articles are being singled out for critical and scholarly recognition.

"Nor, I believe, has this scholarly distinction been achieved to the detriment of good teaching. Rather, it richly enhances it."

In Dr. Flora’s estimation, the essential element in maintaining a commitment to excellence in higher education has to do with the relationship between faculty and the student.

"The faculty member should be proud of his disciplinary knowledge, continually seek to improve it and have a great desire to communicate what he knows to others.

"No student should be able to get through any class at this college with a feeling that it was a ‘soft touch.’ Every student should go away from this place and say to his friends, ‘It was tough, but I did it and I’m proud to be a graduate of Western Washington State College.’"

He derided attempts to minimize grading, proposals to create three-year bachelor’s degrees and other approaches which tend to weaken the faculty-student relationship.

In concluding, Dr. Flora stated that "students are our reason for being." The college faces the cold reality that "if no students come to this place, we will have a hard time justifying a college.

"I am convinced," he said, "that if this institution works to carve for itself a niche based upon excellence, it will stand alone and draw mightily."

Fulbright award won by Meade

Dr. Robert Meade, director of the Center for Cross-Cultural Research and professor of psychology at Western, has been awarded a Senior Fulbright Professorship for teaching and research in India in 1973-74. He will be affiliated with the department of psychology at Lady Irwin College in Delhi and with a new cross-cultural research cooperative recently formed by several colleges and universities in North India.

At Delhi, one of Dr. Meade’s major projects will be to assist with development of a program of graduate study. He will also continue his research on population limitation and achievement motivation.

In addition to his recent award. Dr. Meade has been named a Science Faculty Fellow by the National Science Foundation and is director of undergraduate studies in psychology at Western.

A member of Western’s faculty since 1965, Dr. Meade was instrumental in founding the Center for Cross-Cultural Research in 1968. The Center is involved in research and study of social behavior as it is conditioned by various cultures. The Center also publishes a quarterly Journal for Cross-Cultural Psychology which has international readership.

The Fulbright appointment is Dr. Meade’s eleventh grant for study and his fifth to work in India. Other grants have taken him to Germany, the Soviet Union, Rhodesia, Hong Kong and Ethiopia.
Retired golf pro attends classes

After some 50 years as an active participant in the world of sports, retired golf pro Frank Sadler of Bellingham is following in the steps of his two sons as a student at Western, where at age 65 he became the school’s oldest freshman in the fall of 1971.

He’s still enjoying his college experience in his second year on the hill. “College gives you that feeling of being young again,” Sadler explains. His son Jack graduated from Western in 1962 and works for Boeing, while Paul, ’67, is a teacher at Sehome High School in Bellingham. Both own master’s degrees.

Sadler retired in the summer of 1971 from his job as golf professional at Bellingham Golf & Country Club after 36 years in that capacity. In all, he was employed by the BG&CC a total of 41 years. He was the oldest golf professional in the Pacific Northwest in the point of continuous service with one club.

Prior to his links career, Sadler was a well-known northwest professional fighter during the twenties with a skein of 86 pro bouts following a sparkling amateur career. He worked his way up from the bantamweight division to that of welterweight before hanging up his gloves to become an assistant golf pro.

He made the transition from ring to putting green gracefully, his name becoming synonymous with the Bellingham Golf & Country Club over the years. Sadler was the first person to shoot the tricky, par 71 layout in 64, a mark that has been tied by several but never beaten.

As professional emeritus of the club, Sadler keeps his interest in golf and is finding time to dabble in his hunting and fishing hobbies.

New foundation members named

Three Bellingham residents, Frank C. Brooks, Dr. Robert F. Kaiser and Beulah J. Scott, have been named as members of the governing board of the WWSC Foundation, each to serve a term of five years.

Brooks, president of Frank Brooks Manufacturing Co. of Bellingham, is a board member of a number of American and Canadian firms and professional associations involved in the lumber industry. He is also a director of Whatcom County Development Council, Rotary Club of Bellingham and St. Luke’s General Hospital and is a member of the executive board of the Mt. Baker Council of Boy Scouts of America.

Dr. Kaiser, a practicing ophthalmologist in Bellingham since 1946, is immediate past president of the Puget Sound Academy of Ophthalmology.

Mrs. Scott, an administrative assistant in the provost’s office at WWSC, is in her tenth year as an employee of the college. She has been instrumental in development of the Staff Employees’ Council at Western and is immediate past chairman of that organization.

WWSC Foundation is an independent corporation dedicated to service of Western Washington State College. Established in 1966, it has been involved in organizing annual scholarship fund drives and in seeking larger grants for student aid, faculty research and other projects. According to executive director, George Shoemaker, the Foundation will soon be able to offer assistance in estate planning and other services.

Professors contribute to journals

Nine professors at Western are involved with contributing to and editing professional journals and newsletters pertaining to their specialization, according to the WWSC Bureau for Faculty Research.

Faculty members and the publications they are concerned with are as follows:

Albion, Dr. Barry Gough, associate professor of history (on leave this year);
The Annals of Regional Science, Dr. Michael K. Mischakow, professor of economics and business; Association of Voluntary Action Scholars (AVAS) Newsletter, Dr. George Drake, associate professor of sociology/anthropology; and British Studies Intelligencer, Dr. LeRoy Dresbeck, assistant professor of history, and Mrs. Phyllis Bultmann. (Mrs. Bultmann is not a faculty member, but is the wife of Dr. William Bultmann, Western’s acting Provost and Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences.)

Others are Concerning Poetry, Dr. Lawrence Lee, professor of English; Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology, Dr. Walter Lonner, associate professor of psychology; Journal of English Linguistics, Dr. Robert Peters, professor of English and linguistics; Journal of Ethnic Studies, Mr. Jeffrey Wilner, associate professor of ethnic studies; and Studies in History and Society, Dr. Donald Eklund, assistant professor of history.
Roll Call

'51 TED GEORGE, chairman of the National Indian Advisory Committee and coordinator of federal programs for North Kitsap schools in Poulsbo, recently had an article published in the Instructor entitled "Democracy — Indian Style."

'63 JUDITH M. KNUDSEN is employed as a librarian at Machinito School on Okinawa.

'66 USAF Capt. GARY TUBBS has graduated from the Air University’s Squadron Officer School at Maxwell AFB, Ala.

'67 JERRY BROWER has been elected assistant vice president of the Aberdeen Coast Mortgage Company office ... BETH ENSLEY COOLEY is in her second year of medical studies in Seattle, working toward a naturopathic physician license.

'69 MIKE ROGERS is the safety director at the Skagit Corporation in Sedro Woolley.

'70 Kathryn Kalamakis and DAVID H. SMITH were married December 23 in Port Angeles where they are now living ... SHERMAN HEATHERS was commissioned an ensign following graduation from the Naval Officer Candidate School at Newport, R.I. He is presently attending a six-month course of instruction at the Naval Supply Corps School in Athens, Ga. ... ERVIN OTIS is employed as an agent for the Internal Revenue Service in Seattle ... KARIN WALIN and Douglas Ward were married December 27 in Seattle.

'72 JOHN MALEK is the writer-editor for the Army Corps of Engineers in Seattle ... SALLY ROSS is working for education legislation in Washington, D.C. with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare ... DEBORAH ROOT and GARY JENNINGS were married December 29 in Bremerton. She is employed at the WWSC Wilson Library and he works at the Whatcom County Public Library ... CONSTANCE FIORITO and Glenn Wooten were married December 29 in Edmonds ... PATRICIA ENNEN is teaching a second and third grade class in Marietta ... ANDREW CRANE is employed as a clinical psychologist at the Gateway Mental Health Center in Pocatello ... LOUISE BUSHNELL is teaching English to students from all over the Arab world in Beirut, Lebanon ... BARBARA BOUNDS and GARY HADLAND were married December 29. They are living in Stamford, Conn., where he is a consultant in the science field ... Janis Buhman and HARTWELL BRESSLER were married December 30 in Camas. They are living in Bellingham where she is a junior at WWSC.

Unclassified

SHARON REYNOLDS is the director of the Women’s Studies and Services Center whose headquarters are on the campus of Tacoma Community College ... DAVID PADGET is co-owner of A. Padget Realty Company in Olympia ... Navy Warrant Officer KIRK DAZELLE was awarded the Navy Commendation Medal aboard the aircraft carrier USS Coral Sea for outstanding performance during the ship’s deployment to the Western Pacific ... CATHERINE BUNCH and Haig Merryman were married recently in Port Angeles, Everett and Edmonds.

Computer network

(Continued from page 3)

Taylor estimates the initial costs of the CanAmI network will be between $6.5 million and $7.5 million for the first five years. One fourth of the cost would be for faculty time in designing the courses, one fifth for operational expenses and the remainder for equipment. Taylor is seeking federal government funds to support the venture.

The plan will probably begin to pay for itself after the fifth year through greater efficiency and relatively lower instructional costs, Taylor says, and the CanAmI schools could assume the system’s operating expenses.