October 12th 1976

CSUSB

Follow this and additional works at: https://scholarworks.lib.csusb.edu/pawprint

Recommended Citation
https://scholarworks.lib.csusb.edu/pawprint/212

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Arthur E. Nelson University Archives at CSUSB ScholarWorks. It has been accepted for inclusion in Paw Print (1966-1983) by an authorized administrator of CSUSB ScholarWorks. For more information, please contact scholarworks@csusb.edu.
Assembly candidate interviewed
Republican challenger in 66th district

By Jim Austin

Editor's note: This interview, which took place Sept. 13, was originally published in the Oct. 5, 1976, issue of the "Paw Print." The interview covered the 1976 campaign of Republican challenger Tammy Wolfinbarger in the 66th Assembly District. The district included portions of the following communities: Bloomington, Colton, Cucamonga, Galt, Fontana, Grand Terrace, Muscoy, San Bernardino and Loma Linda.

Question: All right, the first thing I wanted to ask is simply what subjects are you going to be talking about in your speeches throughout the campaign.

Answer: Well, mostly my platform at this point is the anti-business climate in California and when I'm talking about anti-business climate, I'm talking about a no-growth policy of ours in the present administration which has created unemployment, higher taxes for those who are employed because they have to pay for those who are unemployed. And when I talk about the business climate, I'm talking about the small business climate, not necessarily the big business. However when you offer incentives for business to move, you're also helping big business. But with an increase in smaller businesses, you are having competition and competition creates lower prices and a better business climate all around. You can't possibly pass laws that are going to control big business without hurting little business. I think we need to be a division between the two. Laws for one, laws for the other.

Q: I see. Do you have any specific instances where the Democratic incumbent, Todd Goggin, might have voted the wrong way on issues you're raising?

A: Well, the first thing I'd like to see done, and which I probably think is crucial to businesses in California and to the laboring person in California is to do away with the inventory tax that we have to face every year in March. Between Jan. 1 and the first Monday in March, or the second Monday in March, whichever one it is, business comes to an absolute standstill in California. Many

Diabetics forum held

The library is open from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m., Monday through Thursday; 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Friday; 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturday; 10 a.m. to 9 p.m., Sunday.

Tammy Wolfinbarger

A: Well, the first thing I'd like to see done, and which I probably think is crucial to businesses in California and to the laboring person in California is to do away with the inventory tax that we have to face every year in March. Between Jan. 1 and the first Monday in March, or the second Monday in March, whichever one it is, business comes to an absolute standstill in California. Many

Diabetics forum held

The library is open from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m., Monday through Thursday; 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Friday; 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturday; 10 a.m. to 9 p.m., Sunday.

Tammy Wolfinbarger

A: Well, the first thing I'd like to see done, and which I probably think is crucial to businesses in California and to the laboring person in California is to do away with the inventory tax that we have to face every year in March. Between Jan. 1 and the first Monday in March, or the second Monday in March, whichever one it is, business comes to an absolute standstill in California. Many

Diabetics forum held

The library is open from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m., Monday through Thursday; 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Friday; 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturday; 10 a.m. to 9 p.m., Sunday.

Tammy Wolfinbarger

A: Well, the first thing I'd like to see done, and which I probably think is crucial to businesses in California and to the laboring person in California is to do away with the inventory tax that we have to face every year in March. Between Jan. 1 and the first Monday in March, or the second Monday in March, whichever one it is, business comes to an absolute standstill in California. Many

Mexico art show planned for Oct.
News

Harper, Myers

Pie-a-thon winners

All the watches have been checked, timers have passed the polygraph test and the contestants have survived, making the 2nd annual CSCSB Intramural Pie-Eating Contest official.

Dennis "Jaws" Harper, who will eat at any time, any place, inhaled his quarter section of pie in 10.2 seconds to cop top honors for the Men's, Overall & Banana pie. Dennis Harper and Myers won intramural T-shirts while the other 19 contestants had to settle for free dessert, indigestion in some cases and for Kommander Korn, a Chocolate Cream face lift.

Division winners and their respective times are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dennis Harper</td>
<td>10.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connie Myers</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tim Olsen</td>
<td>25.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jim Given</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Kazoo's coming

The Kommander and Field Marshall will launch their presidential campaign somewhere between the bratwurst and the dark beer. These fine Kazooring candidates figure that there isn't much you can attest to that.

Now to current business, Kazoers unite for another roaring night at Heidi's Hideaway in beautiful downtown Crestline. Last year, as you may remember, the Kazoo Band invaded on innocent popcorn and for Kommander Korn, a Chocolate Cream face lift. Division winners and their respective times are:

Food Co-op saves $ $ $

By Steve Given

Are you interested in buying organically raised produce? Dairy products? Eggs? A group of concerned Cal State students is forming a non-profit food-buying cooperative in order to do just that.

In its simplest form, this food-buying cooperative, or food buying club, is a group of people who pool their food needs and purchase together all their food, or as much as they can, direct from the grower or wholesaler. The various tasks are shared among the members of the Co-op. The different jobs are rotated so that each member understands all aspects of the Co-op, from contacting the grower to weighing out and distributing the food.

What are the advantages of such a cooperative? First, such a system can reduce the cost of many items by as much as one-half. Second, the cooperative members are assured of the freshness and the "organic-ness" of each item as each item is purchased direct from the grower whose operation was previously inspected. This inspection, with the permission of the grower, checks for composting, insecticide use and natural control methods, and whatever chemicals might be sprayed on or fed to the food we eat.

Whether or not food is purchased from a grower or wholesaler or even at discount from a large retailer will govern how inexpensive the food will be. The closer to the actual source of food, the less the food will cost. This lessening of cost is from the removal of middlemen and the "treating" of the food (fumigation, nitrjle, wax, etc.).

This cooperative, with enough effort and cooperation, can also purchase many other items, such as tires and motor oil.

The one catch is that, unlike going to a grocery store, a food cooperative requires a joint effort of all of its members. Members perform on a voluntary basis all the tasks that you paid for with the markup at the supermarket.

Campus calendar

Tuesday, Oct. 12
Christian Life Club meeting, 12 noon, C-125.
Faculty Development Center, 12 noon, C-219.
Film Festival: "Twentieth Century," 1 p.m., LC
Listening facility.
Faculty Senate meeting, 3 p.m., LC-500.
Wednesday, Oct. 13
Latter Day Saints Students Association (LDSSA), 9 a.m., C-219.
Film Festival: "Twentieth Century," 10 a.m., LC
Listening facility.
Noon Musicale: Timothy Strong, 12 noon, FA-104.
Orientation Tour-Library, 3 p.m., LC-130.
Intramural 3-person basketball, 3 and 4 p.m., Gym.
Thursday, Oct. 14
V.A. Counseling and testing, 9 a.m. - 2 p.m., C-125, 104.
Women's Consciousness Raising session, 10 a.m., PS-227.
Annual Staff Orientation, 2 and 3 p.m., LC-500.
Intramural Badminton Doubles, 3 p.m., Gym.
Faculty Wives meeting, 7 p.m., C-104.
Woodpushers Anonymous Chess Games, 7 p.m., SS-Atrium.
Friday, Oct. 15
Film: "Duck Soup," 6 and 8:30 p.m., PS-10.
Saturday, Oct. 16
Horseback riding; 10 a.m., La Carrera Stables.
LDSA meeting, 9 a.m., C-129.
Eat your lunch and converse in Spanish, 11:30 a.m., C-205.
Report to the coach immediately!

The Wells Fargo Stagecoach, that is. Because, for a dollar a month, you can have a student checking account at Wells Fargo Bank. There's no minimum balance required and you can write as many checks as you want. We'll even send you a statement every month.

The plan also has a built-in "see you in September" feature. If you don't write checks over the summer, we don't charge you, and we keep the account open until fall even if there isn't any money in it.

Ask about our special Master Charge credit plan for sophomores, juniors, seniors and grad students. It provides extra money when you need it—a good way to build credit standing. Plus you can have overdraft protection on your checking account at no additional cost until you use it. Wells Fargo Bank. Because every college should have a good coach.

Student checking. $1 a month.
Wells Fargo Bank.

San Bernardino Office, 334 West Third Street, San Bernardino
Wolfinbarger interview ...

(Continued from page 1)

into feasibility for compliance between big business and small business and breaking it out, relaxing some of the things that are happening to small business that they can't possibly live with.

Q: Like what?
A: Like our CALOBSA laws.
Q: What?
A: CALOBSA laws. What would you explain that please?

Q: A: California Occupational Safety and Health Act (CALOBSA). Our small business man just cannot afford to comply with any of the rules. Q: OK. Are there any specific rules which govern safety that can be .. disposed of without affecting safety?

A: Well, first of all, I think we would do in that case then is to provide an avenue for (the) small businessman, if he is fined for a particular situation that he has and he doesn't feel that he ought to be.

Q: Well naturally. I'm against big government and big government spending. First of all, (Brown) hasn't cut spending. He has put it more to social services, social reform rather than to promote business such as we're seeing in highway construction field. He's diverting money rather than doing what necessarily needs to be done. Yes, he's saying that he's not spending, and yet he's not doing about it.

A: I think the cause probably is, number one for the drug problem, getting down to the junior high level, a moral decay in the whole country, and how we're going to bring back morality in this United States is beyond me. I really couldn't tell you. I will say that with the schools, in the junior high, and probably even lower levels, I was wondering whether this problem were as to what the causes are and what the state can do about it.

Q: As I think the probable cause is, number one for the drug problem, getting down to the junior high level, a moral decay in the whole country, and how we're going to bring back morality in this United States is beyond me. I really couldn't tell you. I will say that with the schools, in the junior high and probably even lower levels, I was wondering whether this problem were as to what the causes are and what the state can do about it.

Q: At this moment, I couldn't tell you specifically. Q: What about some of your thoughts on California is the Educational problem. You know, the education situation is a mess, people are graduating from high school who can't read or write, the drug problem is going down to the junior high and probably even lower levels. I was wondering whether this problem were as to what the causes are and what the state can do about it.

A: Well, I think you're finding a reversal of that. People are realizing that first of all, government cannot pay and put to work all of the people. Business has to do that. And we need our small businessman. Do you realize that 80 percent of the people employed in California and throughout the nation are employed by small businesses? And by small businessmen. I believe there is one that employ one to ten, one to 20 employees. They put up the most people to work. Without incentives to keep them going, we're going to lose our employed. Our unemployed are going to, I think, third in the nation.

Q: Do you mean the "third highest"?
A: That's right.
Q: OK.
A: In addition to reducing inventory tax, what else are you thinking of doing for small business?

Q: Well, I would like to take a look at some of the rules and regulations and laws that we see on the books today to control business, and I'm not saying that business doesn't need to be controlled -- it does, but breaking it can't afford to hire an attorney to come out and to take care of the case. New big business can. Big business has attorneys on staff, ... and they can afford that, whereas small business can't. He just doesn't have the money to hire an attorney to help the case.

Q: Secondly, the big business can afford to hire a safety engineer to keep everything in the plant or everything in the shop is up to code and up to standard. He can afford that whereas a small businessman can't. So rather than have our investigators ... take a hard-nosed attitude with small business and say you're fined for this, you're fined for that, ... he would be in there to help him, rather than to fine him and cost him more money. 

A: Q: OK. Now one of the big issues is government spending. And one of the things I've found interesting done anything about the bureaucracy that we have which could save a lot of money and put money to better use in a more constructive nature. He hasn't been consistent in his total overall plan of things. I believe that the cause probably is, number one for the drug problem, getting down to the junior high level, a moral decay in the whole country, and how we're going to bring back morality in this United States is beyond me. I really couldn't tell you. I will say that with the schools, in the junior high, and probably even lower levels, I was wondering whether this problem were as to what the causes are and what the state can do about it.

Q: Well, I think you're finding a reversal of that. People are realizing that first of all, government cannot pay and put to work all of the people. Business has to do that. And we need our small businessman. Do you realize that 80 percent of the people employed in California and throughout the nation are employed by small businesses? And by small businessmen. I believe there is one that employ one to ten, one to 20 employees. They put up the most people to work. Without incentives to keep them going, we're going to lose our employed. Our unemployed are going to, I think, third in the nation.

Q: Do you mean the "third highest"?
A: Yes.
Q: OK.
A: In addition to reducing inventory tax, what else are you thinking of doing for small business?

Q: Well, I would like to take a look at some of the rules and regulations and laws that we see on the books today to control business, and I'm not saying that business doesn't need to be controlled -- it does, but breaking it can't afford to hire an attorney to come out and to take care of the case. New big business can. Big business has attorneys on staff, ... and they can afford that, whereas small business can't. He just doesn't have the money to hire an attorney to help the case.

Q: Secondly, the big business can afford to hire a safety engineer to keep everything in the plant or everything in the shop is up to code and up to standard. He can afford that whereas a small businessman can't. So rather than have our investigators ... take a hard-nosed attitude with small business and say you're fined for this, you're fined for that, ... he would be in there to help him, rather than to fine him and cost him more money. 

A: Q: OK. Now one of the big issues is government spending. And one of the things I've found interesting done anything about the bureaucracy that we have which could save a lot of money and put money to better use in a more constructive nature. He hasn't been consistent in his total overall plan of things. I believe that the cause probably is, number one for the drug problem, getting down to the junior high level, a moral decay in the whole country, and how we're going to bring back morality in this United States is beyond me. I really couldn't tell you. I will say that with the schools, in the junior high, and probably even lower levels, I was wondering whether this problem were as to what the causes are and what the state can do about it.

Q: Well, I think you're finding a reversal of that. People are realizing that first of all, government cannot pay and put to work all of the people. Business has to do that. And we need our small businessman. Do you realize that 80 percent of the people employed in California and throughout the nation are employed by small businesses? And by small businessmen. I believe there is one that employ one to ten, one to 20 employees. They put up the most people to work. Without incentives to keep them going, we're going to lose our employed. Our unemployed are going to, I think, third in the nation.

Q: Do you mean the "third highest"?
A: Yes.
Q: OK.
A: In addition to reducing inventory tax, what else are you thinking of doing for small business?

Q: Well, I would like to take a look at some of the rules and regulations and laws that we see on the books today to control business, and I'm not saying that business doesn't need to be controlled -- it does, but breaking it can't afford to hire an attorney to come out and to take care of the case. New big business can. Big business has attorneys on staff, ... and they can afford that, whereas small business can't. He just doesn't have the money to hire an attorney to help the case.

Q: Secondly, the big business can afford to hire a safety engineer to keep everything in the plant or everything in the shop is up to code and up to standard. He can afford that whereas a small businessman can't. So rather than have our investigators ... take a hard-nosed attitude with small business and say you're fined for this, you're fined for that, ... he would be in there to help him, rather than to fine him and cost him more money. 

A: Q: OK. Now one of the big issues is government spending. And one of the things I've found interesting done anything about the bureaucracy that we have which could save a lot of money and put money to better use in a more constructive nature. He hasn't been consistent in his total overall plan of things. I believe that the cause probably is, number one for the drug problem, getting down to the junior high level, a moral decay in the whole country, and how we're going to bring back morality in this United States is beyond me. I really couldn't tell you. I will say that with the schools, in the junior high, and probably even lower levels, I was wondering whether this problem were as to what the causes are and what the state can do about it.

Q: Well, I think you're finding a reversal of that. People are realizing that first of all, government cannot pay and put to work all of the people. Business has to do that. And we need our small businessman. Do you realize that 80 percent of the people employed in California and throughout the nation are employed by small businesses? And by small businessmen. I believe there is one that employ one to ten, one to 20 employees. They put up the most people to work. Without incentives to keep them going, we're going to lose our employed. Our unemployed are going to, I think, third in the nation.

Q: Do you mean the "third highest"?
A: Yes.
Q: OK.
A: In addition to reducing inventory tax, what else are you thinking of doing for small business?

Q: Well, I would like to take a look at some of the rules and regulations and laws that we see on the books today to control business, and I'm not saying that business doesn't need to be controlled -- it does, but breaking it can't afford to hire an attorney to come out and to take care of the case. New big business can. Big business has attorneys on staff, ... and they can afford that, whereas small business can't. He just doesn't have the money to hire an attorney to help the case.

Q: Secondly, the big business can afford to hire a safety engineer to keep everything in the plant or everything in the shop is up to code and up to standard. He can afford that whereas a small businessman can't. So rather than have our investigators ... take a hard-nosed attitude with small business and say you're fined for this, you're fined for that, ... he would be in there to help him, rather than to fine him and cost him more money. 

A: Q: OK. Now one of the big issues is government spending. And one of the things I've found interesting done anything about the bureaucracy that we have which could save a lot of money and put money to better use in a more constructive nature. He hasn't been consistent in his total overall plan of things. I believe that the cause probably is, number one for the drug problem, getting down to the junior high level, a moral decay in the whole country, and how we're going to bring back morality in this United States is beyond me. I really couldn't tell you. I will say that with the schools, in the junior high, and probably even lower levels, I was wondering whether this problem were as to what the causes are and what the state can do about it.

Q: Well, I think you're finding a reversal of that. People are realizing that first of all, government cannot pay and put to work all of the people. Business has to do that. And we need our small businessman. Do you realize that 80 percent of the people employed in California and throughout the nation are employed by small businesses? And by small businessmen. I believe there is one that employ one to ten, one to 20 employees. They put up the most people to work. Without incentives to keep them going, we're going to lose our employed. Our unemployed are going to, I think, third in the nation.
Q: I was reading your brochure here, and one of the statements made on it is, quote: “Goggin’s voting record makes it abundantly clear that he has a complete disregard for the wishes of the people he claims to represent.” Unquote. Specifically, what issues has he voted against the majority views of this district? 

A: The marihuana law, in 1972 when the marijuana bill was put on the state ballot, it was overwhelmingly voted down in this particular district and throughout the state. And then he turned right around and voted for the bill. So that’s number one.

Although it has not been on the ballot that I know of, we’re talking about the sex bill, quote-unquote, "Terry Goggin... has a sham residence..." He bought a home in San Bernardino to claim residency, but he is not a resident."
Opinion

Veterans get the shaft

By George L. Prats

At the behest of the Ford Administration, Congress a few weeks ago incomprehensibly breached the faith (and possibly an implied contractual agreement) of 159,639 disabled American veterans by repealing Section 104 (a) (4) of the Internal Revenue Code, which provided for the specific exclusion from taxable income that portion of their pension which was subject to taxation.

The repeal was proposed by the Ford Administration, supposedly to curb excessive tax exclusions claimed by a very, very few high ranking individuals. In effect, the repeal would protect these high ranking individuals, but would forbid the exclusion to the great majority of the lower ranking disabled veterans. Intense objections were raised against this action by the Administration and Congress, by the Disabled American Veterans, and other major veteran organizations, but to no avail. Most of the veterans organizations view this action as another example of legislative overkill typical of the present Administration, directed at the military and the nation’s veterans.

To understand the workings of the sick pay exclusion, as it pertains to the disabled American veteran, it would be necessary to brief upon it; under the Sick Pay Exclusion Provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, every living employee in America is entitled to exclude from his (or her) gross income those disability payments made to him by his employer, on the employer’s behalf by a Sick Pay Plan. The Sick Pay Plan could be a plan, policy or custom set up by an employer, which would provide payments to his employees in the event they are unable to efficiently and board perform as required by their job. Whether the payments were made by the insurance company, welfare fund, or state disability fund, the sick payments are normally recognized by the IRS as long as the plan is paid by the employer.

The sick pay exclusion provisions were designed to give some tax relief to those individuals who become disabled on the job, and whose earning power is decreased by their disabilities. For example, veterans who suffered heart attacks, accidental loss of limbs, paralysis, and conditions aggravated while performing on active duty, were previously eligible for this exclusion, regardless of the percentage of disability granted by any of the military branches, and as long as the disability was permanent.

A military Physical Evaluation Board determines the disability rating, and during the determination process a thorough medical examination is made into consideration tax relief that veterans had granted military pensioners. It also takes into consideration the years of military service, and in the case of high ranking military individuals their age.

In the great majority of cases, the Board rates less than 75 percent (total) disability, and in a great deal of cases, less than 50 percent disability. In the case of high ranking military individuals, however, the Board has been more generous because it takes into consideration the extraordinary length of service inherent in those ranks, and because of the age of the individual (usually from 50 to 60). The Board, thus, has had the tendency to grant 75 percent (total) and permanent disability to these officers. This means that their entire pension is tax free, while the other military pensioners pay is only partially tax free.

An Administration’s request that eligibility for the military sick pay exclusion require that be veteran be totally and permanently disabled in order to eliminate the loophole available to high ranking individuals is very deceiving because their pay is already totally exempt by law. Only through military initiative may the loophole be controlled. Instead, the new law will negate the majority of disabled veterans who have suffered reduction in income because of service incurred disabilities, by eliminating tax relief through the sick pay exclusion. In other words, the one who caused this change to be effected and do not need to use the sick pay exclusion continue to be protected, while the majority who rely upon it can’t get it. As one disabled veteran put it “this is another case of the Administration, taking from the have nots to give to the haves, and Congress bargaining us into oblivion.”
Soggy philosophers do their thing

Opinion

Had nothing to do, so I raced down to the tavern to check out the state of Roger’s marriage and thereby cop a beer. But Roger’s only been married three weeks and hasn’t been playing the game long enough to know how it’s going. The beer was good.

My drinking buddy, Big Cheez, was sitting on a stool at the bar. Ah ha, I said to myself, a rare moment: Biggee’s drunk. He’s not at his usual table in the back by the pinballs, and he’s talking to the wall next to him. Perhaps, I speculated, his guard will be down and I can get him to say something juicy for the columnist.

“Hi ya, Biggee. What’s going on?”

“Oh shirt. You here again?”

“Well, that’s what I think he said. “Roger! More beer! I’m celebrating Roger’s birthday.”

“But that was ten days ago.”

He turned to me and started before speaking, “If a thing’s worth doing, it’s worth doing well.”

“Hmph. The homework is quick and easy. And to hell with the ASB. And as for spending time here, what am I supposed to do? Fill the unoccupied hours of my life attending the funky activities on campus?”

“The ASB activities aren’t funky. The King Lizard Revival wasn’t.”

“Old movie classics and a light show, and we couldn’t smoke grass in the gym? That’s funky.”

“They can’t let you smoke grass in the gym. President Flop would lose his job.”

Biggee raised a paw to shut me up and to emphasize his point. “Flopplies is the cause of our problems.”

I waited the appropriate few seconds before asking, “How?”

“Flop Sinn Corporation has been furnished for fun.”

“Wow!”

“Floppee, appointed by former governor Pat Brown — remember him? — weathered through the Reagan years by doing what Ronnie wanted: keep the kids at the books and don’t let them raise hell on campus.”

“Oh-huh, right. So that’s what got to do with our having funky activities”?

“Flopplies is a learned fellow: he’s been to college too. He knows that when ten students get together and do something, you get a crazy activity, roughly magnified by a power equal to one half the number of students involved: if ten students do something together, you get a crazy thing, hell-raising.

“Therefore, if Floppies provides an activities office to help the students get together, but only allows that office to arrange funky activities, students won’t come. Therefore, students won’t get together and disturb the peace. Voice.”

“Again, Biggee paused for dramatic effect.

“Do you really think that we don’t have a football team because it’s too expensive?” he asked.

“This is the Harvard of the West, a place of studies. We don’t need a football team.”

“The Harvard of the East has one. Roger! More beer!”

“You know, Biggee,” I said in the phony way that means you’re going to say something heavy, “word is around campus that you drink too much.”

“Define too much.”

“Bull pucky. I’m simply the campus beer demon. Everybody needs a demon to hate so they can control their own secret desires: for booze, for free, without having to pay social consequences. They learn how much they can drink before they become total fools, how often they can or cannot drink, what it costs in terms of mental anguish that the next morning, beside beer and colleges have gone hand in hand since Lowen-built its brewery next to the University of Munich in 1383.”

“Are you sure about that?”

“No. But it helps the point I’m about to make.”

“Which is?”

New game room

The games people play brought about a book by the same name. And since all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy, your Library has inaugurated — for the Fall Quarter — a new Game Room on the fourth floor. Room 406, a former group study room, has been furnished for fun and games. Well, games anyway.

For the serious student, there are three chess sets. For the more frivolous, two sets of checkers, Dominos, long a favorite in Jimmy Carter country, also are featured. Games that may be played by groups include Monopoly, the Stock Market Game (for business students), Blackjack — described as “a realistic game of lightning warfare.” Origins of World War II — “a game of international power politics” (political science majors, are you listening?), Scrabble — “the game of aerial combat over Germany (for history majors)”, and good old Scrabble, for English majors and students in need of expanding their vocabularies.

Any of these games may be checked out for two weeks at a time unless they are marked otherwise.

If students learn about drinking while they’re in college, dashe in Alcoholics Anonymous — who knows, before they join the hard, cruel world, they’ve learned something for the free, without having to pay social consequences. They learn how much they can drink before they become total fools, how often they can or cannot drink, what it costs in terms of mental anguish that the next morning, beside beer and colleges have gone hand in hand since Lowen-built its brewery next to the University of Munich in 1383.

Come to find a candid philosopher, and get a drunken fool.

Whatever works, Biggee...

A Vacation Home In the Mountains That You Can Afford

If you have wanted a vacation home in the mountains with clean air, pine trees, and fishing, but thought that you could not afford it, here is your chance. I am selling my half interest in a cabin at Green Valley Lake in the San Bernardino Mountains. Only 50 minutes away, this almost completely refurbished older but solid cabin features a 12 x 26 living room, 10 x 16 kitchen, two bedrooms, one and a half baths, an upstairs sleeping, lots of storage space and more. Cut your investment and expenses in half by sharing ownership with another couple, and still get away as much as you probably would at twice the cost.

$3500 down and take over existing short-term note of $5000, or refinace the package.

MORE. 9130.

Call John at the college, Ext. 7437 or home, 883-0314.

College Night

Thursday, 8 p.m. - 2 a.m.

BEER IS $1.25 A PITCHER

Racer's Tavern

560 W. 40th St., San Bernardino, 682-9222


The Weeekly Paw Print, Oct. 12, 1974 — 7
Workshop aids aurally handicapped

"The needs of people with hearing deficiencies are not being met," says Darlene Hideout, a Cal State San Bernardino student and president of the Life Workshop Association. In a recent interview with the Pawsprint, Hideout described what she sees as a lack of factual information about the deaf or, preferably, the hearing impaired. She states that much is not understood about people, particularly children, with this handicap, and that most of what we hear is wrong.

The Life Workshop Association, which is located in Riallo (Bermis Elementary School), works with parents, teachers and interested individuals who are involved with children in the San Bernardino County Aurally Handicapped Program.

"We are similar to the PTA, but more politically oriented," says Hideout about her group. "The SJAHP has been around for many years. The Life Workshop is a separate entity. In the late 1950's, the group was very active, but for about the past three years the organization has been inactive."

Darlene, who has a daughter with a hearing deficiency since birth, first participated in the organization as an observer. She was elected treasurer last year and because of her interest and active participation, was made president this year. Darlene is now striving to make the organization more active.

Today the organization raises money for deaf student scholarships, repairs hearing aids and replaces hearing-aid batteries (because of the high price of buying and maintaining hearing aids), and also provides an educational service to the community.

As president, Hideout has many responsibilities. She describes her duties in three separate areas: (1) educational service to the community, (2) research and promotion, and (3) to help find ways to expand the scholarship fund. Hideout comments that for every two agencies that provide funds for hearing aids, but both do so in a limited capacity.

"There aren't many places to go to get help in buying hearing aids, and these places are expensive," she said. Of her second function as educator, Hideout said, "It is important to teach parents (all those involved with the aurally handicapped) that everything is not dependent on the speech," and added, "that the deaf are cut-out of many opportunities because of an ignorance of their needs and problems."

Hideout went on to explain the different types of deafness. One type is caused by bone damage, this occurs in the middle ear, and can be corrected by surgery.

Another type of deafness involves damage to the inner ear. Nerve deafness, as it is called, cannot be corrected by surgery at this time, which is currently being done in this area, however. One possible solution being considered is the use of a transistor on the nerve itself. Unfortunately, this type of cure is only in the research stage.

Ms. Hideout commented on the many myths surrounding the aurally handicapped. One is the common use of the phrase "deaf and dumb." This expression infers that the hearing impaired person is not intelligent and not capable of learning, which is not necessarily the case.

Another myth surrounding deafness and mental retardation. Darlene stated emphatically that deafness and mental retardation do not always go together.

Hideout states, "I view deafness as a syndrome. Impaired hearing leads to impaired speech which, together essentially lead to learning problems and behavior problems."

Ms. Hideout gives a classic example of associating deafness with mental retardation. Mr. J, has an adopted daughter who begins to show definite behavior problems at the age of two. The problem included wild behaviors such as crying, clawing and screaming when the child was out of the home environment. The mother takes the child to doctors and child psychologists who state one of her most important duties. She stated that The Crippled Child Society and two agencies that provide funds for hearing aids, but the child was mentally retarded. The mother, not believing that the child had a hearing problem, took the child to UCLA Medical Center where she learned that the child was partially deaf. When the doctors dealt with the deafness, rather than the behavior problems, of course. This searching for an answer as to the child's behavior, occurred in many cases of parents with hearing impaired children.

"Other factors are the most common known about the hearing defect include the following: the lack of communication and messages from adults or other children. Double messages occur when the speaker says one thing but his/her facial expression indicates the opposite emotion. "This,Hideout states, "can be very detrimental to the child."

Also, when a person is wearing a hearing-aid it does not necessarily mean that the person is hearing everything the same way someone without a hearing impairment does. The hearing-aid merely amplifies everything within its range. This includes environmental influences, such as the air conditioning, people coughing, etc."

Ms. Hideout's other interests and duties in the organization are a psychology to counsel hearing impaired children and their parents. Her, the poorest psychologist for the deaf is located in Los Angeles. This leaves parents of children in this county without adequate psychological services. She sees the aurally handicapped as having certain types of problems that must be dealt with by those in the fields of clinical psychology and sociology. She feels that currently within these fields there is no proper treatment of the needs of the deaf.

The Life Workshop currently consists of eight board members. Hideout is trying to get various committees started to help make the organization more active. One of these committees will be organizing the program for May, which occurs in May, however the Life Workshop will have a project at the Central City Mall.

The display will be set-up for the 16th, 17th, and 18th of March. There will also be a Spring Fling on the 19th in which children in the program will show their talents. A panel is also in the planning stages for the psychology interested person can become involved in the Life Workshop. The next program will be held Oct 25 at 7:30 p.m. at Bermis Elementary School which is located at 747 E. Elwood Ave. in Rialto. The program will feature Dr. Richard Gomar and Dr. Hestand speaking and answering questions on "The Emotionality of the Hearing Impaired Child." This program is for all interested persons.

In the state of California, the Department of Health established the Life Workshop in 1972 to be an information CENTER for the parents of aurally handicapped children. California General Act 2384, passed in 1970, made such centers a reality. This act recognized the right of handicapped children to an adequate education, and the responsibility of the state to provide this education. The establishment of the Life Workshop is a step in this direction.

The need for clinics to serve handicapped people has been long in coming. The state Department of Health has been making plans and holding seminars to prepare the way for these Centers since 1970. It was only a short time before the need for such a service was realized. The 1972 act, therefore, was not too late. The idea of this act is to have another 100 Life Workshops across California. CA.

The display will be set-up for the above-mentioned purposes. It includes: (1) a display of hearing aids, (2) a display of movies, (3) a display of brochures.

The Life Workshop presently is seeking ways to expand the scholarship fund. All donations will be used for this purpose.

In addition to the above, the session will focus on the psychological effects of child abuse, use of therapy, environmental structuring and working with abusive parents.

For fee taking the course for one unit of extension credit in psychology it is $25. Further information may be obtained from the Cal State Office of Continuing Education at 677-7527.

Free to Cal State students

Classifieds

Nationally known speed reading course to be taught here in San Bernardino

SAN BERNARDINO - United States Reading Lab will offer a 4 week intensive reading course to a limited number of qualified people in the San Bernardino area. This recently developed method of instruction is the most innovative and effective program available anywhere.

Not only does this course reduce your time in the classroom but it reduces your time in the actual reading by 75 percent. You will learn in 21 hours what it usually takes you 4 years to learn. This is a limited course for 4 weeks, short, but it also includes an advanced speed reading course on cassette tape that you can continue to improve for the rest of your life.

If you are a student who would like to make A's instead of B's and C's, or if you are a business person who wants to stay abreast of today's ever-changing, accelerating world, then this course is an absolute necessity.

In a few months, some students are reading 23-30 times faster. On completion of the courses with marked improvement in comprehension scores are achieved.

For those who would like additional information, a series of free orientation lectures have been scheduled.

These free meeting will be held in the Magneto Room, Convention Center, 3rd & E St., San Bernardino, at the following times: Monday, Oct. 18 at 6:30 p.m. and 8:30 p.m.; Friday, Oct. 15 at 6:30 p.m. and 8:30 p.m.; Saturday, Oct. 16 at 10:30 a.m. and 1 p.m.; Monday, Oct. 18 at 6:30 p.m. and 8:30 p.m.; Tuesday, Oct. 19 at 6:30 p.m. and 8:30 p.m.;