

Ted Kennedy
isn't in this
edition. Ted
Kulongoski is.
see below



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Candidate woos University vote

By Michele Matassa
Of the Emerald

With sleeves rolled up and hands in his pockets, Ted Kulongoski casually campaigned before a group of about 250 sun-bathing students Thursday.

But before he began expected policy-stating and vote-recruiting, the Democratic candidate for governor made "constructive criticism" of notoriously bad University student voter turnout and strongly urged a reversal in this trend.

Kulongoski said he thought it important to "talk to people who will decide the future in the long run" but he wanted to "show you how much impact you can have in the short run."

He admitted his criticism may insult some students but said "If nothing else — even if you are so antagonized you vote for Vic — get out and vote."

Pointing out that University students have the highest tuition rates on the West Coast, Kulongoski said "The only way in this society that we have to express approval or disapproval of the government is through the ballot box."

Next, the candidate fielded questions from the audience on issues ranging from taxing waitress's tips to last year's ribbon burning incident by the Revolutionary Communist Youth Brigade.

Kulongoski began by saying he not only supports the nuclear freeze movement, but proposed legislation supporting it.

Candidate Kulongoski received his first round of applause when he said "capital punishment is punishment for those without capital." He supported his stand by saying that the death penalty has "no



Photo by Bob Baker

Democrat Ted Kulongoski brought his gubernatorial campaign to the EMU courtyard Thursday.

deterrent effect."

He said the only way to fight crime was not by proposing an economic program which keeps people out of work but by giving people the "opportunity to find jobs."

Kulongoski's stands on gun control and Oregon's environment were also popular.

He said "everyone is entitled to carry a firearm" — not just the military and police.

The crowd of Eugeneans, known for a conservationist attitude, cheered when Kulongoski said one strength of the state "is the concern that we, as

Oregonians, show for our environment."

Kulongoski pointed out major differences between the energy viewpoints he and Gov. Vic Atiyeh hold.

"He supported the Northwest Power Bill. I opposed it. He supported WPPSS. I opposed it."

One student asked what Kulongoski would do if he was handed \$1 million dollars to disperse to state universities.

Kulongoski said he would look at the strengths of each institution and make sure those programs have the funds to help bring the economy around.



Photo by Mark Pynes

Charlotte Graves serves up a generous portion of chicken to an eager residence hall picnicker.

Piggin' out on B-B-Q chicken

More than 2,000 students living in University residence halls celebrated the Indian summer with a picnic Thursday, eating under the sun instead of in the dining halls.

"It breaks the routine a little bit," said Dan Williams, housing director.

While picnics come more often than once a year, Williams plans to make the October feast "a regular occasion."

SAT score shows racial gap

Average scores rise, black average up 13 points

By Debbie Howlett
Of the Emerald

Recently released figures show that minority students' average scores on the Scholastic Aptitude Test are a lot lower than white students' scores.

The figures, which show black students as the lowest scoring racial group, come from the College Entrance Examination Board.

Across the nation, white students received better total scores by as many as 227 points than black students, according to a Chronicle of Higher Education report.

The information, released for the first time by the board, also links SAT scores to family income and parents' education level.

The SAT is a standardized test for high school students. Test scores are used as an admission criteria at some colleges and universities and to judge a student's academic capabilities to place them at certain study levels.

White students averaged a total SAT score of 925 while blacks averaged 694, Puerto Ricans 755 and Mexican-Americans 788 points. Asian/Pacific Americans scored the highest figures for a minority group, averaging 910 points.

But George Hanford, college board president, warns that the statistics "lend themselves to misinterpretation by those who seek simple explanations."

The low averages could take away from "the fact that a significant number of minority youth score well on the SAT," Hanford said.

While minority student scores were substantially lower than white student scores, they did

improve, vice chancellor for academic affairs.

The requirements would require high school students to take additional years of study in "college prep" classes, thereby increasing knowledge in those areas, Kahananui says.

Under such a program, SAT scores would rise because the test is directed at "college prep" subject areas, she says.

Kahananui says American College Test scores were higher for all students in New Mexico, where the SAT is the secondary college achievement test, because of stricter admissions requirements.

Oregon's education department statistics show the average student score in the state increased for the second straight year and is above the national average.

Oregon scores on the verbal and math tests combined are the highest in seven years and 15 points above the national average, according to Verne Duncan, superintendent of public instruction.

The class of 1982 scored an average of 435 on the verbal test and 473 on the math test.

A breakdown of minority student scores in Oregon is not available.

Whites averaged a score of 925 while blacks averaged a score of 694 points.

increase by as much as 13 points (for black students). White students scores increased only two points above last year's national average.

One reason cited for the higher increase among minorities is that schools, especially those in large cities with high percentages of minority students, are expecting more from the students, according to the college board.

Minority student test scores, as well as white student test scores, would be improved by the state system's plan to place more stringent admissions requirements on high school students, says Clarethel Kahan-