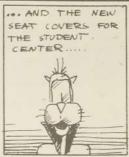
Monologue













Copy Editor

By Marco Procaccini

The Print before the tax levy vote on March 27. Budget cuts

are the reason. Three issues

have been slashed for this school year. Is this just trimm-

ing in hard times? Or is this an omen of forecast devastation?

This is the last issue of

College's future lies with levy election

a year or so anyway, if the levy passes. If it fails, the latter will be the case.

College President Dr. John Hakanson said in a *Print* report that the November levy vote failed due to lack of activism and participation of College supporters. Another failure in March would mean the same levy would be pro-posed in May. If that should fail, it would mean D-Day for the College. It would be harder to convince people to accept the same levy after it has been defeated. This levy already has one strike against

The levy calls for an increase from \$1.24 to \$1.39 in taxes per \$1,000 of assessed property value—a yearly increase of 15 cents. Is that too much to ask to keep the College from closure and defend the hard-won right to a full education?

Some say yes. Levy op-ponents seem to view education not as a right but as some kind of privilege granted by the state. They see education cutbacks as "trimming the fat" or "taking the icing off the cake." I guess they assume corporate subsidies and military spending aren't fat or icing.

That means making the rich richer and everyone else poorer and accelerating the arms race to risk the destruction of humanity are essential, but the people's right to a liberal and comprehensive education is not. I just belched on that argument.

The fact is the College cannot operate on the present levy. Failure to pass a new one will mean drastic cutbacks, huge tuition increases, lack of modernization of programs which are already becoming obsolete or, most likely, complete closure.

This will force students (who can afford it) to seek schooling at more expensive institutions. Rights are for everyone, if they can pay the demand price. This seems to be an ever-increasing condition that must be opposed everywhere, including Clackamas County. A right to an education should have no

strings attached to it.
Once the College is closed, there is little chance it will be reopened. Facts show that it's hard enough to reorganize a program, let alone a college. If less tax revenue is spent

wild-eyed mega-projects, catering to a privileged few and pay hikes for politicians, there will be more funds for social services and education, and people will not feel compelled to take drastic measures such as voting against the existence of Clackamas Com-munity College to, supposedly, save money.

Voting against the tax levy serves no beneficial pur-pose to anyone. If cutbacks must be made, let them be made in areas other than social services and education. There is nothing to gain and a lot to lose by closing this College.
I encourage all eligible

students to insure the levy's passing by voting on March 27. Clackamas Community College serves the community and Oregon well, and closure

Final Exam Schedule Winter 1984

Exam Day	Monday	Tuesday	Wed.
8-10	8 M	7:30 T	9 M
10-12	10 M	9 T	11 M
12-2	12 M	10:30 T	1 M
2-4	2 M	1 T	3 M
4-6	Conflicts	2:30 T	Conflicts

1. All classes which have the first meeting of the week on Monday, Wednesday or Friday, will have the final exam as indicated by the class HOUR and M.
2. All classes which have the first meeting of the week on Tuesday or Thursday will have the final exam as indicated by the class HOUR and T.
3. Examinations will be held in the regular classroom unless otherwise assigned by the instructor. If you have any questions about the schedule, check with your instructor.
4. Evening classes will have exams at the regular class

Evening classes will have exams at the regular cla

meeting time during exam week.
Classes which meet at 7 a.m. (or other hours not listed)
may schedule the final during the "Conflict" times on
the schedule or at any other time that does not conflict
with the regular exam schedule.

THE PRINT, a member of the Oregon Newspaper Publishers Association, aims to be a fair and impartial journalistic medium covering the campus community as thoroughly as possible. Opinions expressed in THE PRINT do not necessarily reflect those of the College administration, faculty, Associated Student Government or other members of THE PRINT. THE PRINT is a weekly publication distributed each Wednesday except for finals week. Clackamas Community College, 19600 S. Molalla Avenue, Oregon City, Oregon 27445. Oregon 97045.

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Reproduction technology oversteps boundaries



By Doug Vaughan Editor in Chief

Looking for Mr. Right? The man with good looks, good personality, athletic ability and an IQ of 140, but you hate cruising. You might never find him, but chances are you can find a sperm bank that can fill your order.

Artificial insemination is no longer a fantasy. Since 1960, more than 300,000 children have been conceived by artificial insemination. the year 2000, it is expected that 1.5 million

children will be conceived through this process. For the infertile couple, the artificial insemination serves its purpose. But the problem

is that science is morally misusing the process.

Science seems to be concerned with improving the human race. And why may I ask? Aren't they satisfied with themselves?

The Repository for Germinal Choice in

California is a so-called sperm bank that uses artificial insemination as a way to improve the human race.

Robert Grahame said in an August 1983 issue of Mother Jones magazine, "The more intelligent you are, the more children you should have."

The clinic supplies women, whose IQ is in the top two percent nationally, with former Nobel Prize winners' sperm. The problem is that it cannot be proved that heredity is determinant of intelligence.

Scientists are approaching the point where they can freeze sperm with a recovery rate close to that of blood freezing. This means it can be frozen, and then used whenever

On top of this, they are refining methods to concentrate, select and in some cases genetically alter the specimens.

Morally, I do not think that there are any questions. It is simply inhuman.

Artificial insemination is not the only

human reproduction technology that has popped up all of a sudden. Embryo transfers in

humans are becoming more realistic.

The process is similar to artificial insemination. A donor mother is implanted with the father's sperm. After five days, the embryo, consisting of 100 or less cells, is washed out and

placed into the infertile mother's womb. Several of the first embryo transfers were supposed to be born in early 1984, according to a Jan. 9 issue of New York Times Magazine. Once the births have occured, a Chicago-based operation will try to patent the procedure.

Something as natural as human reproduc-tion is now not only immoral, but also a way for someone to make a quick buck. Who ever thought that child bearing could become an in-dustry? I guess the term "old fashioned girl"

takes on a whole new meaning these days.

We are now in the year 1984. We have not become what George Orwell had predicted, but we seem to be heading in that direction. Toward Oceania, "the place where sexual intercourse was to be looked at as a slightly disgusting minor operation." Orwell may have only been off by a few years.

Clackamas Community College