

Osburn relates differences between States, Japan

by Helenmarie Nelsen
Staff Writer

What would your impressions be of our American culture, if you were a student at CCC after being born and raised in Tokyo, Japan?

Nozomi Osburn is such a student, ambitiously taking classes, going for 10 credits this term. She is taking Basic Programming Computer classes, Water-color/drawing, Calligraphy, and Piano performance.

She had been going to school, off and on, in various colleges since she first came to the U.S. at about the age of 16. At that time, she finished her high school at Churchill High in Eugene, returning to Japan for two years, and then returning to the U.S. to attend George Fox College in Newberg for two terms. She chose it, because it was a college founded by the Quakers.

Later, upon entering OSU in Corvallis, she found herself "liking the American colleges very much," she says. After observing and talking to her college friends in Tokyo, when she would revisit them, she could plainly see some differences.

Osburn feels the students in Japan do not have the desire to study hard, but are there mostly just to receive a diploma to assure them of a good job. "Since Kindergarten, some children have had to pass many tests so that they'd know how they would prepare for col-



Nozomi Osburn from Tokyo, Japan, is enjoying her time in America despite all the cultural incongruencies.

Photo by Jillian Porter

lege," Osburn said.

They are then required to attend both public schools 6-8 hours daily, six days a week, and also attend private schools in the afternoon or evening. Because private schools are an extra expense, the parents have to really want a college education for their children, as they pay for all their schooling until they are 16 years old. "Upon entering college, the students take a very difficult exam before they are accepted," adds Osburn.

Osburn believes that "the American colleges are better, because one has such a large choice of subjects are are encouraged to study hard. You also learn a lot more when you are older."

She likes the freedom in the U.S. colleges, where "you can take the classes you want to take and do what you want. In Japanese colleges, if you are older (past 30 years), you are considered too old, and you may feel uncomfortable on the campus, so you rarely see older students in the colleges there."

Osburn thinks that maybe this is because of the differences between the two countries in their perception of who is too old.

The main difference she has experienced during her attendances in colleges, and "in everyday life," is that one has to "express themselves more in the U.S. than in Japan. There, you are supposed to communicate by understanding each other without a lot of words," she adds.

When she first arrived in the U.S., she immediately noticed the

difference in the food served here. She was used to a diet based on vegetables and fish, while American food often had "too many heavy foods that were cooked with real butter and fattening oils," she continues. However, in her desire to be fair, she states that, "Japanese food often seems too salty because of their over-use of soy sauce."

"The custom of the Japanese children (usually the oldest son), expected to take care of their parents in their own home, until death, is gradually changing. Now, they often use nursing homes for their aged, as in America," Osburn states.

While her husband, Evert, is still in Japan, helping her father (who is a Protestant minister of a small church of 20-25 members) in Tokyo, she hopes to continue her learning experiences in the U.S., knowing that soon Evert will join her in their purchased home.

"Many of the Japanese people in Japan are inter-marrying now with the Americans," reflects Osburn, "so, (like in America), it is hard to know what a person's heritage is by looking at them." However, Nozomi is one of the many 100 percent Japanese in the U.S., as her facial features image. She admits that "I am still very shy, (because of my heritage), but I am learning, and I am feeling more like America is my home every day."

'Madhouse' is maddening

Madhouse lives up to its name to say the least. A car-sick nine-lived cat, four squeamish brats, an exploding Lotus, and one roaming snake all add up to one thing: houseguests.

Kirstie Alley from TV's *Cheers* and John Larroquette (Dan of TV's *Night Court*) share the billing as Mark and Jessie Bannister in this insane comedy.

The Bannisters are decent L.A. yuppies. He's a stockbroker and she's a local TV-news anchor. Their only drawback in life is they both have relatives. Larroquette's cousin, Fred, and wife Bernice come to visit all the way from New Jersey. Bernice truly wants to be a nice person, but is just too boisterous. She is the equivalent of Randy Quaid's character in *Na-*

tional Lampoon's *Vacation* movies; and Fred, well, Fred looks almost dead.

Soon the Bannisters are

**A Reel View
by
Roseann Wentworth**

blessed with Jessie's uppity sister (Alison LaPlaca from Fox's *Open House*) who just left her husband. Then their neighbor's house tragically goes a-blaze and Mark and Jessie have to let him and his two kids also move in to avoid a lawsuit.

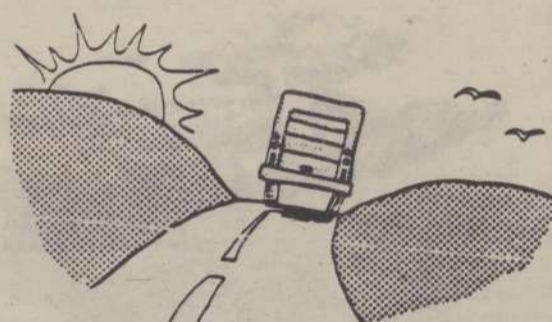
This movie is semi-entertaining. LaPlaca's role as Claudia is no different from her character on *Open House*. Fred's (John Deihl) subplot search for his true

self is weak as is his character. However, the animals are very entertaining.

Tom Ropelewski directs, and Leslie Dixon, his wife, is producer this time around. Viewers may recognize her work as screenwriter of *Outragous Fortune* and *Overboard*. There is usually three or four events going on at once and fortunately some new things are explored (ie "Scruffy" the cat). The tone is continuously upbeat despite the constant destruction of everything in the houseguests' path.

What gives this movie mass appeal is that everyone can relate, whether you've had the houseguests that wouldn't die (or leave), or if you were the houseguest that wouldn't leave.

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inches		Color and Density Chart														
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11(A)	12	13	14	15
L*		39.12	65.43	49.87	44.26	55.56	70.82	63.51	39.92	52.24	97.06	92.02	87.34	82.14	72.06	62.15
a*		13.24	18.11	-4.34	-13.80	9.82	-33.43	34.26	11.81	48.55	-0.40	-0.60	-0.75	-1.06	-1.19	-1.07
b*		15.07	18.72	-22.29	22.85	-24.49	-0.35	59.60	-46.07	18.51	1.13	0.23	0.21	0.43	0.28	0.19
D50 Illuminant, 2 degree observer											Density →					
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