

by Melissa Freels
Heidi Branstator
Cyndie Davis

With spring approaching, it seems only appropriate that the fountain in the courtyard is nearly complete.

According to Assistant Dean of Humanities John Hooley, there is no official date set for the fountain's completion, but it is only a matter of time. The fountain, which is located between Streeter Hall, the Gregory Forum and the Eva Dye Learning Resource Center, is simply waiting for a few finishing touches.

The most talked about feature of the fountain, however, is finished. Just recently, Portland artist Lee Hunt finished the 18 bronze masks of historically significant people on the fountain.

The influential figures represent "people who made a contribution to disciplines we teach at the college," explained Hooley.

Last year, individual departments at Clackamas nominated figures who they wanted to be honored on the fountain, and an advisory committee made the final decisions.

Masks of the following influential figures are displayed on the fountain:

Archimedes

Archimedes lived from about 287 B.C. to about 212 B.C. He was a Greek mathematician, physicist and inventor.

As the founder of the field of statics, hydrostatics and mathematical physics, he is known for coming up with the theory, "A body immersed in static fluid is acted upon by a vertical force equal to the weight of fluid displaced, and a body floating in the fluid displaces its own weight or fluid."

Archimedes used this theory to determine the amounts of gold or silver in a crown.

Hannah Arendt

Hannah Arendt lived from 1906 to 1975.

As a well-known philosopher and political scientist, her 1951 book "The Origins of Totalitarianism," has become a classic.

Arendt was a refugee from Nazi Germany and she worked for Jewish relief organizations in the 1930s and 40s.

In 1963, she published a book called "Eichmann in Jerusalem," in which she pointed accusing fingers at the leaders and workers of the Judenrate. Her book caused much publicity and controversy about Nazi Germany.

In addition, Arendt was an educator in some of America's leading universities.

"Women have become conscious also of the need to take part in the political life of their country ... This to me, is a very hopeful sign."

--Eleanor Roosevelt

Marie Curie

Marie Curie, historically known as "Madame Curie," is best known for her discoveries in science -- or actually, for her discovery of a science.

She was born in Poland in 1867 and was named Marya Sklodowska. Her father was a high school physics and mathematics teacher, and at a young age, she, too, took an interest in these subjects.

By the age of 21, Curie's ambition led her to leave Poland. She headed for Paris -- one of the few places in Europe where women were allowed to study at universities.

In Paris, Curie earned degrees in physics and mathematics and became the first woman in Europe to earn a doctorate in science. In Paris, she also married Pierre Curie and began a professional partnership with him.

Through extensive laboratory work, the Curies discovered and purified radium, beginning the science of radioactivity.

In 1906, Curie became the first woman to lecture at the Sorbonne. And, in both 1903 and 1911, Curie was honored with a Nobel Prize.

Curie's brilliant work, however, caused her to unknowingly sacrifice her own life. Years and years of exposure to radioactive material made Curie increasingly ill and led to her death in 1934.

Charles Darwin

In the 1800s, at the age of 22, Charles Darwin became a British naturalist aboard the H.M.S. Beagle. He was headed on a five-year voyage around the world. Little did he know, this trip would give him insight that would change worldwide traditional patterns of thinking.

It was on this voyage that Darwin began to develop the theory of evolution.

Darwin, who was born in 1809, gained some of his insight from "Essay on the Principle of Population," by Thomas Malthus. After reading the essay, Darwin explained, "It at once struck me that favorable variations would tend to be preserved and unfavorable ones destroyed."

Between 1842 and 1871,

Darwin wrote and published a series of essays detailing his thoughts on evolution. Darwin's theories about the struggle for existence among species, although quite controversial at the time, have become highly regarded in the modern world.

Miles Davis

"Music is about the spirit and the spiritual," wrote Miles Davis in "Miles: The Autobiography."

Born in Illinois in 1926, Davis grew up with an interest in music. In high school he learned to play the trumpet and he eventually studied at Juilliard to further his music education.

Davis, an African-American musician, however, grew tired of the racist attitudes he saw at Juilliard. "All I was going to know was a bunch of white styles," Davis explained. One of his teachers even told the students that blacks played the blues because of their sadness. They were sad because they were poor and because they had to pick cotton. Statements like that prompted Davis to quit Juilliard.

So Davis began his own form of education.

He went to a local club where he could watch and listen to musicians Dizzy Gillespie -- who he called "Diz" -- and Charlie "Yardbird" Parker. He hoped to be invited to play on stage with them. This was a wish that came true.

Eventually, Davis became a renowned jazz musician. He is known for his musical innovation and unique style.

His 1954 album, "Birth of the Cool," came from his black music roots and had a sound like that of Duke Ellington. This album, "made everybody -- the musicians -- sit up and notice me again, more than ever before," explained Davis in his autobiography.

Several of Davis' albums received Grammy Awards.

W. Edwards Deming

After World War II, Japan called on W. Edwards Deming, an American statistician. Japanese businesses were failing and were in desperate need for change.

Deming provided the formula for that change.



He taught Japanese businessmen a new way of management -- one that focused on "the system." The optimization of "the system," Deming emphasized, should be the focus of labor and management. He also stressed management and quality as important factors in business.

While American businesses ignored Deming's management theories, Japanese businesses prospered because of them.

Eventually, American companies caught on.

Now, Deming is known as a "Management Guru" in America. Although he is in his 90s, he still lectures businessmen across the country, and his philosophies are well respected.

Emily Dickinson

Emily Dickinson is considered to be one of the two most gifted poets in American literature.

Dickinson wrote more than 1,700 poems, but scholars agree that she did not wish any of them to be published. At least 10 of her poems appeared in print during her lifetime without her permission.

She was born in Amherst, Mass., on Dec. 10, 1830. She never married and dressed in white daily, as if to mock the traditions of marriage. After turning 30, she seldom saw anyone but her immediate family. She was reclusive and little is known about her.

Her seclusion has fascinated readers. Those who have studied her believe that she preferred to think and write in complete privacy, avoiding the narrow-minded literary establishment of her time.

Dickinson was influenced by author Ralph Waldo Emerson. She expressed his late pessimism in her poems reflecting the alienation of American intellectuals after the Civil War. Her poems also show how she was sensitive to the ecstasy and the anguish of everyday experiences. The experience of just being alive dominated her poetry.

Martha Graham

She is remembered as a dancer, choreographer and innovator.

She is remembered for her

Face Fountain feature

"provocative explorations" of different themes in dance and theater.

She is Martha Graham.

Graham was born in 1894. Throughout her lifetime, she changed the scope of the theater and dance scene. By creating a new dance "language," Graham was the guiding force in the development of modern dance.

In addition to a long list of theater credits, she is well known for her performances of "Appalachian Spring" in the 1940s. In the late 1960s, at 72 years old, Graham had a leading role in "A Time of Snow." This was her last performance.

Graham died in 1991.

Johann Gutenberg

In 1436, Johann Gutenberg developed a new "art" that increased the pace of the publishing world.

Before Gutenberg's invention, printers of books and newspapers had to carve separate molds for each page. But, with Gutenberg's help, things became a little easier.

Gutenberg invented movable type.

His innovation made mass literacy and communication possible. Publications could be printed at a quicker pace and the printing process was less tedious. Stories or information could be shared worldwide without the loss of important details.

Gutenberg's first official use of his new "art" was the publication of "The Bible."

Grace Hopper

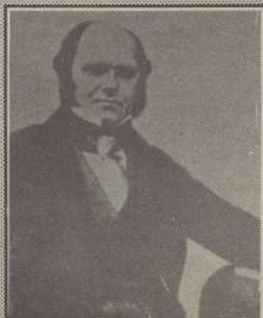
Grace Murray Hopper is often referred to as "Amazing Grace."

Hopper was born in 1906 in New York. She graduated from Vassar College in 1928 with a Bachelor of Arts Degree in mathematics and physics. A fellowship from Vassar allowed Hopper to continue her education at Yale University, where she earned a Master of Arts Degree in mathematics in 1930. Afterwards, she began teaching math at Vassar. In 1934, she earned her Ph.D. in mathematics at Yale.

During World War II, Hopper took a leave of absence from her faculty position at Vassar.



Marie Curie



Charles Darwin



Martha Graham



Chief Joseph



Florence Nightingale