

# Pauling Center's local namesake dies at age 93

by Tina Guinn  
Editor-in-Chief

Linus Pauling, the man for whom the Pauling Science Center was named, passed away Aug. 19 of this year.

bers wrote a letter to Linus Pauling, who was noted for his boundary-breaking advances in science, particularly in chemistry. The letter asked Pauling if the college could name its new build-

“ Not much was named after him because he was a controversial fellow. We chose him because he was local and a prominent scientist.

—Chuck Scott

A little over 10 years ago, the Pauling Science Center was erected on the grounds of Clackamas Community College. As the building neared completion, faculty in the science department discussed how the building should be named.

According to Chuck Scott, assistant dean of math and science, the other buildings on campus were named after prominent local figures. So, faculty mem-

ing after him, and if he would come to a dedication when the building was completed. Pauling agreed.

“Not much was named after him (Pauling) because he was a controversial fellow. We chose him because he was local (to the Portland area) and a prominent scientist,” Scott said.

The “controversy” Scott referred to was some of the stands Pauling took on issues in the



Photo contributed by College Publications

Linus Pauling, a local scientist, answers questions and talks at the dedication of the Pauling Science Center in the Community Center on the week of October 5-8, 1981.

1950s and '60s. During the 50s, Pauling actively spoke out against nuclear testing. He also took an

anti-war stance and was labelled a communist sympathizer.

In addition, Pauling stirred up fellow scientists with his ideas that large doses of Vitamin C help to prevent colds and cancer.

“He was set apart from other people,” Scott said. “It caused

Peace Prize in 1962 for his strides to ban nuclear weapons testing.

Pauling was the first person to receive two Nobel Prizes.

Then, during the week of October 5-8, 1981, Pauling came to CCC for the dedication of the Pauling Science Center. He was



Photo contributed by College Publications

Two-time Nobel Prize winner Linus Pauling brings a smile to Chuck Scott's face at the dedication ceremony. His greatest contributions are said to have been in chemistry.

“ So many times people wait until after people die to name things after them. We thought it would be great to do it when he was still alive.

—Chuck Scott

folks to wonder.”

Perhaps Pauling's greatest contributions to the scientific community were his discoveries in chemistry. In 1954, Pauling received his first Nobel Prize, this one in chemistry for his work in that field, particularly his work in chemical bonds.

Though Pauling expressed non-conformist opinions, he was awarded a second Nobel Prize. This time, he received the Nobel

a part of the ceremony. Afterwards, Pauling visited some classes in the different buildings. He went to the dedication dinner, then gave a talk in the Community Center to finish off the events.

“So many times people wait until after people die to name things after them.

“We thought it would be great to do it when he was still alive. He came and had a great day,” Scott said.

DANCE AND ALTERNATIVE MUSIC AT ITS BEST

MILWAUKIE'S HOTTEST SPOT!

**CATTLE COMPANY**  
16323 SE McLoughlin Blvd.  
WEDNESDAYS  
BLACK ANGUS

**VIDEO ROULETTE**

Win a trip to Ireland!  
... Take a spin and win !!!

OUTRAGEOUS SPECIALS!!

Must be 21 with ID. One Coupon per customer per visit.

**RHAPSODY**

Attention Artists, Poets and Writers!

RHAPSODY, The Print's Literary insert, is currently accepting submissions of creative works to run in the First Issue.

Deliver submissions to B104 or contact Chad Patteson or Cori Kargel at ext. 2578