

## London excursion in store for Clackamas students

MIKE GARCIA  
Copy Editor

London will be the destination of many Clackamas students and faculty this spring.

Clackamas is part of a consortium of colleges that will be teaching humanities classes in London from April 10 to June 12, 1998. Brenda Inglis, Skills Development Department Instructor and coordinator for curriculum development, will be the Clackamas faculty representative.

Inglis will teach Speech 100, 111 and 115. Other classes will be offered in writing, literature, business, economics and art. These classes will be taught by Mount Hood Community College's William F. Wright and Portland Community College's Tim Saben.

"It's a great way to go overseas," Inglis said. Students will benefit from living in a different culture. It adds a new dimension to the learning experience.

Inglis said that a member of Parliament may be able to visit the class, and that students will be touring British museums.

The American Institute for Foreign Study, which helps community colleges in setting up this program, will orga-

nize the housing. A \$3850 fee covers the cost of an apartment. Another option is staying with a family in London. The homestay fee is \$3395. Tuition fees are the same for these classes as they are for the same classes taught at Clackamas.

All students will take Humanities 106, British Life and Culture, a course presented by lecturers native to the country.

Since classes are taught by Oregon community college instructors, students won't have any problems in being credited for them. With a London college there is the problem of some courses not transferring, or being taught in semesters or trimesters, which cause confusion when the student tries to fit them into the Oregon Associate of Arts program.

One of the most attractive aspects of the program for some students will be that classes only run from Monday to Thursday each week, meaning that students have long weekends to get out and see the sights. Students living in apartments may have a little more freedom in this regard—but they don't get continental breakfasts homestay students do.

Additional fees include \$750 for optional round trip air transportation, \$675 for an optional European pre-



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Jenny Hyde and Instructor Brenda Inglis confer on the details of the Clackamas trip to London, where they will attend a consortium for humanities classes.

tour, and \$485 for an optional midterm trip to Prague, in the Czech Republic. Students are also advised to save \$1000 in spending money as well as for other miscellaneous personal expenses.

If the cost appears daunting, Inglis reminded students that much of it could be covered by financial aid.

For additional information, students should contact Inglis at ext.2515 or Glenn Ferris at ext.2583.

## Administration guru to retire after nearly 30 years at Clackamas

LAURA ARMSTRONG  
Staff Writer

"I was interested in teaching, and science was something I have always enjoyed," said Chuck Scott, retiring assistant dean of instruction of math, science, allied health and public service.

It is apparent that Scott has a passion for teaching and science. He is saying goodbye to Clackamas after almost 30 years.

Scott began teaching as a biology instructor in the fall of 1969. He will be leaving at the end of winter term, on Dec. 31.

Over the years, Scott has seen diversity and growth at the college. He taught biology for six years and then moved into administrative work. Originally he taught in the area that Clackamas Federal Credit Union now inhabits on Molalla Ave.

"Students would get in their cars and drive to their next class," said Scott about the way the old college functioned.

"You couldn't do that today," he added.

To Scott some of the old ways were nicer than they are now. He used to feel like he was out in the country but now the city of Oregon City has sprung up around the college. He finished by saying that although the old ways were good, "it's nice to have choices of where to go for lunch."

Reflecting back on his time working at Clackamas, Scott recalls one of the high points. The dedication of the Pauling Center to the late Linus Pauling in 1981 was a landmark. Scott spoke fondly of the work that Pauling did and about what an honor it was to be part of the community that dedicated the



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Chuck Scott's diverse career has included both instruction and administration pursuits. He will continue to do so part time.

building to Pauling. Pauling won two unshared Nobel Prizes, one for protesting an end to nuclear testing and the other for his chemistry research with protein molecules.

Scott earned a bachelor's degree in biology from Portland State College and later earned his master's degree in biology at Portland State University. He was enrolled as the school changed over from a college to a university.

After years of work with Clackamas, Scott says that the thing he is going to miss the most is the people whom he worked with over the years.

"I've been involved with hiring a lot of these people. I've known them for a long time. I'm the only one left since I started, well the only one besides Wayne Wright, but he's retiring too," he said.

Scott plans to work on some home remodeling projects after he retires.

"It will be nice to spend a full day on a project," he said. "I have 10 acres. I might expand a veggie garden to sell products."

Scott also has a Belgian draft horse that needs training. That should occupy plenty of his hours.

Scott's wife, Elizabeth Howley, instructor in the Horticulture department is staying at Clackamas. The conflict she sees is that she will still have to go to work.

Scott, the eldest of four brothers laughs that "they're all jealous" that he's reached retirement.

The position Scott is leaving open is temporarily going to be filled by Baldwin Vanderbijl. He will fill this position on an intern basis starting in January.

Scott steps aside and says with whole-hearted endorsement, "I think he'll do a great job."

Scott recommends to others who want to teach to, "teach what you like." Scott likes science.

"[science] was fun. I really enjoyed it in school, I always have, and I always will," said Scott.

Chuck Scott, a cornerstone in the college faculty, is going to be missed. However, he will be working part-time for the college on administrative projects. After 28 years with Clackamas, you just can't get away.

## Thanksgiving: the real story

CHRISTINA MUELLER  
Co-Editor-in-Chief

Thanksgiving is a time to be thankful for whatever you have, whether it be family, friends, material things, or just food and a roof over your head. It is important that you understand where Thanksgiving came from in order to be grateful for the day.

Pilgrims had their first Thanksgiving feast in 1621. Forty-six of the original 102 Pilgrims who had sailed on the *Mayflower* and 91 Indians who had helped the Pilgrims survive the first year decided to have a feast after growing bountiful crops.

As many of you are sitting down to a traditional Thanksgiving dinner, think about what the Pilgrims ate. You might be surprised to know that turkey may not have been on the menu.

Governor William Bradford sent four men to hunt wild ducks and geese but it is not certain that they had wild turkey. The Pilgrims used the word "turkey" to refer to any sort of fowl. They did, however, have venison.

And as you eat your pumpkin pie remember that the supply of flour had been long diminished so there were no bread or pastries of any kind. They ate boiled pumpkin and a fried corn bread from their corn crops.

They also didn't have milk, cheese, cider or butter. But the feast did include fish, berries, watercress, lobster, dried fruit, clams, venison and plums.

Thanksgiving was not celebrated again until June of 1676. The governing council of Charlestown, Mass. had a meeting to determine how to best express thanks for the good fortune they had seen in their community. By unanimous vote they proclaimed June 29 the day of Thanksgiving.

This tradition didn't carry on, and the next Thanksgiving was in October 1777.

George Washington wanted to proclaim a national day of Thanksgiving in 1789, but discord among the colonies prevented it. Many felt that the hardships of a few Pilgrims didn't warrant a national holiday.

Sarah Josepha Hale, a magazine editor, finally wrote enough editorials on the subject that the people and the politicians agreed to a day of Thanksgiving. In 1863, President Lincoln proclaimed the last Thursday in November as a national day of Thanksgiving.

Since then, the date has only been changed once. Franklin Roosevelt set the date back one week in order to create a longer Christmas shopping season. Public uproar against this decision caused the president to move Thanksgiving back to its original date two years later.

Everyone has something to be thankful for so remember those things as you eat your Thanksgiving feast, and if you're away from your family and friends, volunteer at a food shelter. Your help could give someone something to be thankful for.

Have a good holiday break.