PSU Prexy speaks

A Portland State University committee of faculty and staff compliance with an affirmative action on equality of opportunity in University employment.

Nearly two years ago President Gregroy B. Wolfe told Portland State deans and department heads that " the academic community can ill afford discrimination on grounds of race or sex" and he added: " A metropolitan university should be leading, not following, the tides of change in such matters."

Last month Wolfe named Mrs. Orcillia Forbes, assistant director of the University Health Service, as chairman of an ad- hoc Committee on Equality in Employment. He said the committee will assist him in evaluating the current employment situation at the University and the planning of compliance with the institution's equal opportunity policies.

The first job of the committee is to compile an inventory of academic and classified positions in the University, with a comparison by race, sex job classification, salary and other data. The purpose, he said, is to identify potential or existing problem areas by organizational unit and job classification.

The Committee expects to come up with a recommended plan for affirmative action by June 1, and the president has already assigned Administrative Vice President Rorbert Low responsibility for its enforcement.

In his letter today to university administrators Wolfe declared: " I trust you agree with me that there is no more important task facing us as individuals and as members of the University community than the prompt acceptance and application of both the letter and the spirit of the equal opportunity policy."

points in the PSU policy on equal opportunity, which are to:

1. Provide equality of opportunity for all students in all University

2. Offer equal opportunity in all aspects of University employment to all qualified or qualifiable persons regardless of race, sex, age, religion, color, or national origin.

3. Guarantee the prompt, complete and impartial consideration of all complaints of discrimination against the University on the basis of race, sex, age, religion, color, or prompt and equitable resolution of those found meritorious.

4. Assure that University construction, goods and services will be provided only by contractors, suppliers and vendors who comply with non-discrimination requirements of federal and state laws and regulations.

Freedom Bank explains check charge

By Tony Marshall

Often the question has been asked, "Why charge 50¢ to cash a check?" This being the policy of the Freedom Bank of Finance, there is a need for some explanation.

First of all, a bank is in business for two reasons: One is to be able to make a profit; and two, to serve the financial needs of its customers. The account bearing customer is the most important person to the bank. It is his money deposited in savings accounts that is put to use making more money for himself and the bank. The customer who has a checking account with the bank also has his needs met. His money is safe yet always avaliable at a moments notice.

Each time the bank handles a a transaction for an account bearing customer, there is a cost to be paid. This cost includes the labor in processing the transaction, the cost of the machines used and the cost of the actual money involved. This cost about $1.00 per transaction. The account bearing customer helps to meet these cost through fees paid on the use of the banks services.

But what of the non - customer? He has no account but still he needs the service of a bank. Should he receive the same services as an account bearing customer? Each time a non-customer cashes a check it still costs the bank about $ 1. 00 to process it. The larger bank's can absorb this cost. However, the smaller bank actually loses money on each check it cashes. The fee charged is small compared to the actual cost. Many people do not understand this

As was stated before, the money which we use as operating capitol cost us a fee when we purchase it from other banks

In other words the bank buys money. Each time the bank cashes a check at even exchange without a fee, the bank loses money. Therefore, it could be said that the fee only pays for the money used to cash a non-customers check.

A large number of people do not realize that a bank operates on paper work. Each time there is a transaction, the customer or non-customer receives his cash and goes on their way, but the bank receive the paper work.

An average day would go something like this: The tellers arrive and prepare their windows for the days business, this cost the bank in the form of salaries. During the day, the tellers are busy operating machines used to keep records of each transaction, this cost the bank in the form of purchase and maintanence. At the close of the day, the checks received during the day are then photographed and processed through another machine called a proof machine. This also cost the bank once again through purchase price, maintenance and salary of the operator. Next the checks are then picked up by an armored car and transported to the computer. This is possibly the greatest cost the bank pays: computer fees. A bank acctually buys time to use the computer. Computers are very expensive to lease, operate and maintain. They require highly skilled personnel to operate them and special facilities in order to run successfully. This charge is also passed on to the bank.

After the checks have been posted by the computer, an armored car then returns those checks that were written on the bank to that bank. This, again, is charged to the bank.

From the time a check is received till it is returned to the person, business or agency that wrote it, it has cost the bank a certain dollar amount to process it. The non- customer is not aware of this. He sees only that he is being charged his money to receive cash for a check issued to him. He does not realize that the actual cost to the bank is more than the 50¢ he pays.

It is our hope that this artical has given some insight to the question, "Why charge 50¢ to cash a check,"

As time goes on, it is hoped that by your use of Freedom Bank of Finance, we will not have to have the necessity of a check cashing charge. But only by your supporting us by becoming a customer of our bank will we be able to accomplish this.

We at Freedom Bank of Finance invite you to come in and visit at either of our two branches. We will be more than happy to answer any questions you may have in regard to this article or any other facette of banking you may have

We are here to be of service to you.

The Freedom Bank of Finance is located at 2737 N E Union Avenue. Mr. V. F. Booker is president.

"Builder of colleges" to visit PCC

Dr. Julio Bortolazzo, nationally famed as a " builder of colleges," for his leading role in the development of outstanding community colleges, will be a visiting lecturer at Portland Community College Tuesday, April 20.

He is a former superintendent of the San Mateo, Santa Barbara and San Joaquin Delta junior college districts in California. Each district is noted for its innovative and creative campus planning and for new curriculum and program design. At one time he served as principal of Portland's Jefferson High.

Dr. Bortolazzo has been personally responsible for successful completion of nearly $ 80 million in college construction.

Community College trends today and the development of career programs in vocational education will be this topic in a luncheon meeting with PCC administrators.

"The Best of Times, The Worst of Times," a review of scientific and social advances to be expected by the year 2000, and the dangers the world and its societies face during that period, will be his theme in a presentation to students and staff in the College Center Commons area at 1:30 p.m.

Dr. Bortolazzo, who holds degrees from Santa Barbara State College, UCLA and Harvard University, was a Naval Training Section officer in World War 11. He moved into college administration in 1952 after years of service as teacher, principal, and school superintendent in California and Oregon.

His programs for economically and educationally disadvantaged were among the first college developments of their type in the nation. Tutorial and learning skills programs learning laboratories, and resource centers utilizing self-teaching facilities were developed in each of the colleges he has administered.