

Drivers advised on winter hazards

Why does it always take at least one or two periods of snow or ice on the roads to alert drivers to the hazards of winter driving? Good question, right? Unfortunately, many of us tend to think we are already pretty good drivers, and that we can handle winter driving problems as well as the next person. But, maybe, there are a few things we need to be reminded of anyway. We just might save ourselves some embarrassment or personal injury.

Here are a few tips as provided by Jan Bowers writing in the Winter, 1979-80 issue of Family Safety magazine:

What is a common error many drivers make on slippery surfaces? When they see an object in their path, most drivers hit the brakes almost instinctively. On dry pavement this might be the proper reaction, but on ice or snow it can send your car into a dangerous skid. If at all possible, try to steer around the object without braking. If you decide you must brake, pump the brakes by depressing and releasing the pedal a few times. Since disc brakes release more slowly than the drum brakes on older cars, the

pumping action should also be slower.

What if I go into a skid? Again, stay off the brake. Keep calm, and turn the steering wheel in the direction the rear of the car is skidding. When you feel the car straighten out, turn the wheels straight and keep rolling.

Does ice on the road surface get more slippery as the temperature rises?

Yes, ice at 30 degrees is actually twice as slippery as it is at zero. Even when the temperature remains constant, drivers have to watch out for sudden variations in the road surface. Heavily used roads will thaw more quickly than deserted ones.

How do the new, smaller cars compare with standard-size models on winter roads?

A subcompact car is likely to require a shorter distance for panic stopping than a compact, which in turn needs about 25 percent less distance than a standard-size car. Smaller, lighter cars develop less breakaway traction on ice than standard sizes, and they have more difficulty getting back into motion,

Education, cont.

need it to keep up with technological advances in their fields.

"This means that no education will last a lifetime." Cross said. "In many career fields the rate of obsolescence is now pegged at between five and ten years."

The tendency of states and professional licensing agencies to mandate continuing education for professionals, from accountants to veterinarians, is another sign of the need for lifelong learning. In California, for instance, certified public accountants must take 80 hours of additional education every two years in order to retain their licenses.

Cross said that after a long history of moving steadily toward a linear life plan in which all life had been divided into three full-time phases of education for the young, work for the middle-aged and enforced leisure for the elderly, things appear to be changing.

especially at warmer ice temperatures. Another difference is that the subcompacts don't have enough clearance under the wheel wells for conventional tire chains, so manufacturers are now offering "minichains" with a flatter, smaller link.

Declining enrollment creates opportunities

Madison, Wisconsin—Students to enter a "Golden Age" What's in store for college students of the future? Because of declining numbers in the traditional college age range, students "will seldom, if ever have had it so good," says a report from the Carnegie Council on Policy studies. "They will be recruited more actively, admitted more readily, retained more assiduously, counseled more attentively, graded more considerately, financed more adequately taught more conscientiously, placed in jobs more insistently, and the curriculum will be more tailored to their tastes."

The projected 23% decline in the 18 to 24 year age group by the year 2000 will be largely offset by other kinds of students, predicts the report. Continued growing enrollments among the over-25 age group, minorities and women will help balance the declining numbers of traditional college age resulting in only a 5-15% enrollment decline by 2000. Minorities, mostly blacks, will make up 25% of the college enrollment by 2000 and this figure could be higher if more Hispanics participate. Also encouraging to enrollment potential is the possibility that retention rates will increase as colleges discover ways to eliminate the "boredom" most drop-outs cite as their reason for leaving.

But youth, no longer in over-

supply but in a "Golden Age," will be eagerly wooed by the military and industry as well, and this presents an unknown effect on college enrollments.

The report, "Three Thousand Futures: The next 20 Years in Higher Education," which will be released later this year, predicts level enrollments until 1983, a decline of about 2-6% between 1983 and 1989, a two year plateau of level enrollment, then a further decline of 3-9% by 1997 followed by a steady rebound through the early 2000's.

The 5-15% overall decline in enrollments projected in the report is more optimistic than most predictions. The report does admit that in an effort to attract more and different types of students, "a downward drift in quality, balance, integrity, dynamism, diversity, probate initiative, and research capability is not only possible, but quite likely in higher education," but maintains such a drift would not "be required by external events" but rather would be of the colleges' and universities' own making.


The report also:
* Predicts that the college population in the year 2000 will be made up of 52% women, 41% two-year students, 85% nonresident students and 50% over 22 students.

* Warns that the institutions most vulnerable to damaging enrollment drops are less-selective liberal arts

colleges and doctorate-granting universities with modest research programs.

* Says that while two-year colleges will continue to grow in popularity, they are vulnerable to Proposition 13-type funding cuts and low retention rates.

* Warns that colleges shouldn't go overboard on vocational programs at the expense of liberal arts since "given the new interests of students in the quality of life, the creative and performing arts may be subject to further expansion. The vocational interest may again shift back to liberal arts."



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Soap craze not harmful

Television Soap Operas are regular viewing for 40% of female students and 10% of males at Northern Illinois University, say two professors there. Soap opera addiction, the men add, is a national college phenomenon, but probably isn't hurting students any. Their research shows 40% of the viewers like the plots, 30% find the shows humorous and 14% said watching soaps made their own problems seem trivial.

Alumni rate tops

After two weeks of play the Alpena Alumni stand atop the Intramural Basketball standings with an untouched 2-0 record. The All Stars and Too Shorts are battling for second with 1-0 marks while the Rebels and Storm Troopers are entrenched in fourth place with 1-1 seasons. Seagrams 7 and the Knicks have yet to chalk up their first victories as they stand 0-1 while the Nets lie in last, 0-2.

Rick Carstens of the Storm Troopers leads the league in scoring with a 19.5 game average. The Rebels' Marty Sommerfield is in second with a 17.0 game average while Dave Jolly of the Nets is in third with a 15.5 average. Roger Pauley and Mike Fitzpatrick of the Alpena Alumni round out the top five with averages of 14.5 and 13.5 respectively.

In early season action:

Feb 4th-Storm Troopers 50, Nets 35
Too Shorts 46, Rebels 33
Feb 6th- All Stars 47, Seagrams 41
Alpena Alumni 74, Knicks 34
Feb 11th-Rebels 52, Nets 40
Alpena Alumni 45, Storm Troopers 25



CAMPUS UPDATE

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