



Gregg Hansen, classical music director for KPLU-FM, prepares a record to play on the air.

Mark C. Pederson

KPLU-FM station boosts to 100,000 watts

By Kathleen M. Hosfeld

KPLU-fm's three-year dream of plugging into 100,000 watts of broadcasting power began to materialize this week as the station received a Federal Communication Commission 'go-ahead' and began program test operations.

Programming in this mode will continue until March 28, when the new 19-hour program service and new studios will be announced and dedicated.

According to Judd Doughty, general manager of the station, the expansion will make KPLU-FM the highest power noncommercial public radio north of San Francisco with a listening audience of approximately two million.

The expansion from 40,000 to 100,000 watts was made possible by a \$150,000 Health Education and Welfare (HEW) grant and community funding. The university financed remodeling and expansion of studio space including new air and news studios.

According to Judd Doughty, director of the station, the expansion will make KPLU-FM the highest power non-commercial public radio north of San

Francisco with a listening audience of approximately two million.

Doughty also stresses the unique offering of the station in providing both rural and metropolitan communities with a 7-night-a-week radio concert series as well as jazz programming.

According to Loren Denbrook, member of a 7-member Citizens Radio Advisory Board, the expansion is an ending as well as a beginning.

"Our dream has been fulfilled; now we have to start dreaming all over again," he said.

The advisory board, which serves as a liaison for planning community involvement, has served the facility since 1972.

According to Doughty, the realization of further dreams is only limited by "the length of our imaginations."

"From the day I stepped foot on this campus, 17 years ago I suddenly realized that, holy mother of Murphy, here is a tremendous resource for the community," he said.

KPLU began as the result of the efforts on the part of professor T.O.H. Karl, Paul Steinand and David Christian in 1966 as a 10 watt facility,

according to Doughty. The original audience was mainly the student population. It increased power in 1972 to 40,000 watts.

Doughty, the station's staff and several university administrators also met this week with Joanne Jacka, a station services associate for the National Public Radio.

Jacka was visiting the campus for a 'site-visit' to examine the existing facilities and to discuss services that the NPR can offer KPLU-FM including network productions, representational status (i.e. group acquisition of equipment) and promotional material for broadcasting.

According to Doughty, Jacka was impressed with the fact that a liberal arts college would work as long and as hard to develop the kind of public radio service that now exists at PLU.

Although KPLU-FM is not affiliated with NPR, Doughty hopes it will become so.

Doughty will meet with Public Radio officials this month and expects a positive response by summer if not by

With the programming expansion to 19 hours came personnel expansion and

concern over the role of student experience on staff.

According to Doughty, employment of more "professional" staff members would not make student experience with the radio station inaccessible.

Currently the station operates with the assistance of a 16-student staff.

Doughty said however that the station is limited in its use of students because he feels they are students first.

He said a balance between professional and student staff members needs to be maintained for times when students are not available for work including regular university recesses.

Doughty also said that besides being unable to expect the time commitment from students, he feels a sense of responsibility to student staff-members' academic life.

"If the student is not performing adequately academically, we need to help them make necessary adjustments," he said.

Doughty said that the commitment of both professional and student staff is high priority in selection. Student staff members often volunteer their own time

(Continued on page A-5.)

INSIDE

"The only definition of family is people related by heterosexual marriage, blood, or adoption," PLU students were told at the White House Conference on Families in Olympia. Page 2

Bob Golukiewicz, ASPLU President, plans to hold true to his platform and include more "community outreach" in the campus social structure. Page 3.

"The Marxist changeovers occurring around the world are a threat to national security." These changeovers are discussed in the Outside column. Page 11

Suspect taken in connection with art building theft

Pierce County authorities still have custody of a 20-year-old former student being held on charges of trespassing, resisting arrest and first-degree burglary (breaking and entering) in connection with reported break-ins and thefts at Ida Ingram Hall, according to Rick Shaver, chief of security.

The suspect was apprehended Feb. 16 at 9:30 p.m. when a security officer entered the art/nursing building, found the lights had been turned off but could hear a loud

chiselling sound, said Shaver. The suspect was found outside professor Walter Tomsic's office with a hammer and chisel apparently attempting to gain entry into the office, according to Shaver.

Upon being apprehended the suspect said that he had no identification and he was placed under arrest. According to Shaver, at this point he broke away from the security officer. He was re-apprehended, informed of his rights and taken to the security office where he admitted to

breaking into lockers, turning out lights and lying about his lack of identification, Shaver said.

Prior to the suspect's apprehension, the art department had experienced a year of related break-ins with a concentration occurring just prior to February 16.

In the past break-ins over \$1600 worth of tools and equipment including scales, vises, cameras and pressure gauges were taken according to Shaver.

Artist-in-residence, Dennis

Cox also mentioned that students had recently had wallets and other possessions stolen.

According to Shaver, the source of the problem lies in the accessibility of the art department.

"We've had art department break-ins ever since I've worked here," he said, because "the building is open from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. seven days a week without supervision."

"I'm surprised more wasn't taken," he said.

According to Cox, art department officials have been meeting to discuss security problems. One of the suggestions is to allocate student aid monies to pay for the employment of a supervisor.

It is still unsettled whether the university's insurance will cover the losses.

According to Shaver authorities might be willing to negotiate a plea-bargaining agreement in an effort to regain some of the stolen equipment.

Briar speaks at White House Conference on Families

By Laurie Hubbard

Washington State's White House Conference On Families was held at Capital High School in Olympia and five other places around the state, last Saturday. A select number of concerned individuals participated in the process of identifying major issues which they feel strongly affect the quality of family life in their area. Besides discussing these issues, the participants in the conference were also involved in the election of delegates to the national conference in Los Angeles, to be held in July.

The strengths of American families, difficulties they face, and how their lives are affected by government policies

were problems discussed at the conferences. Recommendations for action in dealing with the issues facing families were discussed and will be presented at the national conference.

Dr. Katharine Briar, assistant professor of Social Welfare at PLU, spoke at the Olympia conference. Briar mentioned that many of the public policies in the United States, in their present form, cause harm to the family.

"For example, our growing concern over the current 40 percent rate of divorce tells us that we should also keep in mind that welfare policies in 26 of the states in this nation cause family breakup. In order for families to be eligible for welfare in those states, the father must leave so that the mother and children will be eligible for aid," Briar informed the assembled participants. Briar went on to say that, while the state of Washington does not have that undermining policy, people must look beyond their own surroundings and be concerned over the plight of other families in this country.

A highly-organized conservative religious coalition had the large majority of spaces in the conference, and those who

were unable to attend made their views known by picketing outside the building. This conservative pro-family group maintains the traditional idea that children should be raised according to their parents' philosophy, not by the government, and that the only definition of the family is "people related by heterosexual marriage, blood, or adoption."

The pro-family group was accompanied in its picketing by a pro-life group. These people represented those against abortion.

The more liberal view came from the pro-rights group, those advocating the ERA, social welfare services, economic resources, and similar policies.

Briar reminded the audience that in their deliberations they need to remember to look at families of racial, socio-economic, and ethnic diversity. "Our deliberations must encompass the needs of a wide diversity of families who range in size and structure; in ethnicity and culture; in language and skills; in income and even in child-rearing practices," Briar stressed.

The picketing pro-family group felt that their opposition was anti-family, as the two sides' ideas differed on the major issues affecting the family. Issues identified in the top five were: The legal definition of "family," the ef-

fect of government regulations and policies upon the family, the effect on the family of parents' rights in raising their children, the effect of religious freedom on the family, and the effect of child care on the family. Other issues with effects on the family ranged from TV programming to the current divorce rate.

The feelings of animosity between the opposing sides at the conference were apparent as one female official from the pro-rights group was allegedly grabbed, pushed, and lectured at by two men from the pro-family group as she attempted to inform them that they were breaking certain rules.

While the conservative religious coalition was picketing on the outside and winning on the inside of the conference, another group of protestors was a small group of Indians with their one sign saying "This is a WHITE House conference." Because they were not accepted into the conference, possibly because of pre-registration which could not be accommodated in

the available space, these Indians felt they had been discriminated against.

PLU students involved in the social welfare program on campus played a central role in the conference by assisting the small-group facilitators in compiling the issues that had been identified as important to the conference participants. Because of this role, they were able to gain an inside view of the deep controversies surrounding the conference and emerging in conflicting issues and recommendations.

"We are showing the thousands of families across the state and the millions more across the nation how much we care," Briar said of the large numbers of people taking part in the conference. Each of the opposing sides were promoting the family, though they strongly disagreed on the issues. Through meetings of organized small groups, the conservative religious coalition came out on top with both the issues and the election of delegates to the National Conference.

Six workshops start on 'Human Connections'

"Understanding Human Connections" is the theme of a series of short evening and Saturday courses starting tomorrow.

Starting off the series March 8 is "Preserving Your Heritage," a workshop which will teach participants the skills needed to collect and

preserve previously unrecorded histories.

Understanding human connections in different cultures is the focus of the two courses that follow. "Ethnocentrism: Misunderstanding Other Peoples" (beginning March 10) will explore the causes of misunderstanding between people from different backgrounds and cultures. "The World through Its Films" (March 13) will examine the effects of modernization and change in Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America by means of eight films from those continents.

Human relationships will be studied through the imaginative lens of poetry in "Poetry as Human News," beginning March 18. "Darwin's Theory of Evolution" (April 14) and "Money, Cold, Debt and Inflation" (April 28) round out the series with an examination of the biological and economic realities that connect us all.



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Community outreach

New president to stick to campaign platform

By Kathleen M. Hosfeld

If newly-elected ASPLU president Bob Gomulkiewicz could redesign the university system, he said he'd stay true to his campaign platform and include more community outreach and "outside" interaction with in campus social structure.

Although Gomulkiewicz considers PLU "just as much 'real world' as anything else," he feels campus isolation is a problem that ASPLU should work to solve.

"We need to be impacting society now," he said, "and it should be impacting us."

According to Gomulkiewicz, an education is not merely "book learning" but also practical experience—experience which is not confined to job training.

He stressed community involvement as well as awareness. "People may call us (students) idealistic, but we have new ideas. We don't look at things the old way."

"In national political campaigns, the stamp lickens are the students," he said.

Campus isolation is unique to many private universities, he said.

State campuses like the University of Washington are regularly visited by outside groups. Gomulkiewicz feels that ASPLU can bring

community and national interests to students by sponsoring programs similar to last year's Social Justice Day.

Gomulkiewicz also feels that the limited segment of society represented by students contributes to the lack of social awareness.

He said that a generally white, middle-class, Christian student body is not a cross-section of the population and is therefore an unrealistic representation of the "real world."

In this setting he feels students don't grow to understand other points of view or other kinds of people.

Gomulkiewicz feels he would also like to see Christianity play a bigger role at the university.

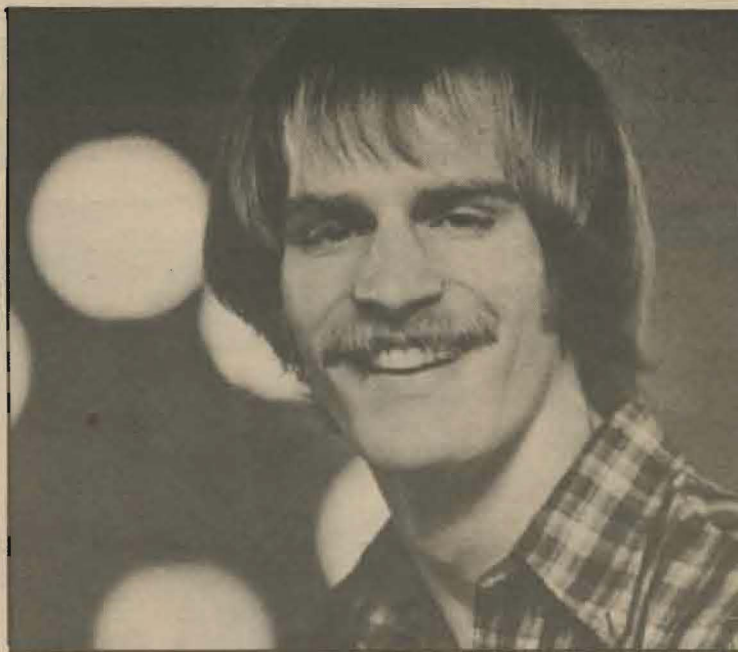
"I came to PLU under the premise that opportunities to engage in Christian activities would be at my fingertips; I found that you have to seek out things. But, in a way that's good because we shouldn't be forcing Christianity on people."

Gomulkiewicz feels that although many students come to PLU because of its religious affiliation, most come because of its academic reputation.

He feels that student policies such as alcohol and visitation do not exist because of spiritual values

'We need to be impacting society now, ...and it should be impacting us.'

—Bob Gomulkiewicz



advocated by the university but they exist because they create an atmosphere more conducive to study.

In building his own administration Gomulkiewicz plans to stress student/ASPLU and ASPLU/regent relationships.

Gomulkiewicz feels that ASPLU became isolated from the students in the past administration because senators and officers were not required to visit dorms.

Student response that he received during his campaign, "Why is it that the only time we see you guys is when you're campaigning?" showed him the importance

of the liaison role of officers and senators in student government relations.

Gomulkiewicz also feels that better student government/regent relations should be cultivated. He feels that it is important that the regents work with a student leader they can respect.

"I think it does matter to them to know what students want," he said. "If they aren't interested, they should be."

Gomulkiewicz hopes that the present government will be able to establish better communication and cooperation with Residence Hall Council to either merge

the government structures or at least alleviate the animosity between the two groups.

ASPLU has at times been condescending to RHC and RHC has in turn been antagonistic to ASPLU, he said, which was due to personality conflicts between student leaders.

RHC and ASPLU don't have to be at odds," he said.

Gomulkiewicz hopes that improved communication and the emphasis of mutual respect between the groups will be the answer to past problems between the two governments.

University to re-apply to honor fraternity

By Kathleen M. Hosfeld

Although PLU was denied eligibility for application to the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity, according to Dr. Jon Nordby, philosophy professor, the university is in the process of a self-evaluation process to determine improvements which would increase the chances for further consideration of their application.

Phi Beta Kappa, according to Nordby is "the last word" in national academic honor societies. The fraternity was established in 1776 and since its birth has promoted academic excellence in all areas of the arts and sciences.

According to Nordby, who is the chairman of the Arete Society, PLU's existing honor society, the denial of eligibility

for application does not indicate "glaring ugly sores" on the university's academic reputation. However, it does mean that PLU is less qualified than other universities.

Although the fraternity did not specify its reasons for turning down PLU's application Nordby said that the university will be examining several areas which were possible factors in the decision.

One factor, according to Nordby, is that there are virtually no university admission requirements. Another factor is low student participation in the honors program. Both reflect of the academic standards of the student body.

According to Nordby the fraternity inquires about all phases of university structures-library size, faculty

salaries and benefits, etc.

According to Nordby, acquiring a chapter affiliation with the fraternity would entitle the university to more

than a prestigious stamp of approval. The fraternity could also sponsor visiting scholar programs and open the door for grants and funding.

Faculty looks at Core

Faculty will be presented with the proposal recommending changes in the core requirements sometime next week, according to Arne Pederson, education professor and co-chairman of the core study committee.

Hearings will be held in mid-March to see what suggestions are left. Pederson said he plans to get the proposal to the April faculty

meeting for a vote.

The proposal suggests a slight increase in graduation requirements and greater interdisciplinary options between departments.

If approved, the new core requirements would be in effect no sooner than fall of 1981.

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Correction

Governor hopeful and PLU alum Duane Berentson was quoted in last week's Mast as stating that "the basic difference between him and his opponents is that he looks to government rather than other sources for solution." This should have read that the candidate looks to other sources rather than government for solutions.

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Phil Miner selected as potential leader for '80s

By Petra Rowe

Phil Miner, associate dean of admissions at PLU, has received the challenge to lead.

Miner has been selected by the Northwest Conference of Black Leaders for the Pacific Northwest as a potential

leader in the '80s.

Support for Miner's nomination was required by members of the Tacoma community, and representatives from church, civic, and political organizations provided this support. Miner submitted a resume of qualifications and

ideas with those recommendations and was selected along with 20 other people for potential leadership in the Northwest.

Miner said the 21 people who were selected are committed to at least ten years, during which they will try to aid and

expand all existing black organizations. These leaders got together in December with several representatives from black organizations in Tacoma at a weekend retreat and made an agenda for the blacks of Tacoma in the '80s. Last Saturday they met again,

where the plans were made to aid and support their efforts, and approach their problems.

Miner said there are two major objectives of the leadership selection. First, to let the blacks select their own leaders, "so they can begin to create a greater sense of power through cohesiveness," and second, to support the grooming of blacks for leadership roles by inspiring young blacks to the challenge of leadership. Miner said, "the overall goal is to get competent, qualified blacks in government."

Miner has been at PLU eight years. He said when he first came to PLU he didn't want to be "tagged as a minority recruiter, but as an admissions officer who was a minority."

Now, he wants to have more time for minority affairs, but not to the point where it will hurt PLU. He said getting the award has "definitely renewed my enthusiasm for working at PLU," and that recognition as part of PLU has caused more minority students to look at our university.

Miner doesn't feel his increased participation and involvement within the community will take time away from his responsibilities at PLU. He said he has received a great amount of support and assistance from his colleagues for minority affairs, and they feel that his community activity will aid PLU.

"The recognition has catapulted me into the limelight of the community at large," Miner said. "It's a recognition that will put me visibly in the public, and after so many letters and attempts to get my foot in the door, this is certainly a positive thing."



Doug Mattson

Phil Miner, associate dean of admissions at PLU, was recently selected by the Northwest Conference of Black Leaders as a potential leader in the '80s.

"That happy face belongs to my friend Cecil Andrus' daughter Tracy. Lately people say there's something new about her smile. Something I understand better than anyone. When I wasn't much older than Tracy, I beat cancer too."

Senator Frank Church



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American Cancer Society

Political Science Association:

Getting a fresh start this term

By Hilde Bjorhovde

"The only way for evil to prosper, is for good men to do nothing." And do nothing is exactly what Sal Mungia, chairman of the Political Science Association feels most Americans are doing when it comes to taking an active part in society.

He has set his mind to get a fresh start for the association this semester—"I want a renaissance of people caring and taking part in their society," Mungia said.

He said the name "Political Science Association" has to be changed into something less cut and dried. "It scares people away, as they think it's only for political science majors. It's not. Anybody who feels they have a stake in society is welcome."

Mungia said his only goal for this semester is to get the association going. "I have some goals myself, but want the group to set policy. We can go in any direction."

Some of the activities he has in mind are to bring in speakers, go on a weekend retreat to discuss environmen-

tal issues, and discuss current politics, both domestic and international.

"When I say politics, I don't necessarily mean politicians," Mungia says. "Almost every relationship in society is politics. If people care about the environments they live in and want to have a say in things that will affect their lives, they have to be involved."

"People always complain about the politicians making the wrong decisions, but has anyone ever thought about giving the politicians some kind of feedback, so that they know what you want?"

Writing letters to the legislature would be one of the things Mungia would like to see members of the association do.

"I want to make people aware of problems in society. Maybe I'm a dreamer, but I'm definitely an idealist," Mungia says.

Mungia also wants to get people in the community involved. "The association will be open for anybody."

Mungia says he has always been interested in society, and

it scares him to see how few people seem to care. "one topic I would like to discuss on one of our Friday meetings in the UC is why people feel they have no say in society? When I heard that only 12 percent of the people in this country actually vote, I asked myself: Do only 12 percent of the people care? People don't get aroused until you get something like the draft. But it's easier to cure a cold than a pneumonia—by this I mean it's easier to change politics if you get involved earlier. Give some feedback to the policymakers."

"I'd like to see this association of people aware of issues in society grow. At our first meeting this year, I was delighted to see so many freshmen show up. I believe that if people know what's going on, by raising their awareness level, they will care more about their society."

The association meets at noon every Friday in the UC. Mungia plans on having night meetings twice a month.

"If people are totally satisfied with society, I think they live in an ignorant bliss."



Mark C. Pederson

KPLU plugs into power with audience of 2 million

(Continued from page A-1)

for weekly meetings with professional staff members in order to improve programming and production.

Doughty said that as long as it was within his jurisdiction the station was in no danger of developing a completely professional staff and that the station

will continue to seek and employ "quality students who are committed and can meet the standards."

Although future plans for programming improvement include incorporation of a public affairs programming coordinator Doughty feels the greatest need of the station is university and general community support.



'No such thing as a Christian University'

Ingram enjoying 'more academic freedom'

By Petra Rowe

Paul O. Ingram, a professor of religion at PLU, is providing the broad-minded teaching one hopes to get at a liberal arts college, beyond the "Christian context."

Ingram had a double major in philosophy and political science at Chapman University, in Orange, Calif., then went on to get a master's in theology at Claremont, Calif., and from the Claremont graduate school earned his doctorate in the history of religion, with a minor in Asian studies.

Japanese Buddhism is his specialty. He received a grant from the Danforth Foundation in 1968 which enabled him to spend a year in Japan. There he observed the culture and practiced his Japanese language skills. He has never been able to teach Japanese as

a regular class offering, but in the past he has taught it on demand, usually after school hours.

In 1966 Ingram went to Simpson College in Indianola, Iowa, where he taught until 1975, when he was hired by PLU. "I really disliked Iowa. My wife and I both wanted to move. I would have been happy west of Nebraska," Ingram said.

Ingram said he was hired at PLU to teach Asian religion and philosophy courses, in an attempt to diversify the opportunities for students. "The administration didn't want PLU to be just a little Norwegian Lutheran school. There is a great need for students to learn to think critically and examine other ideas, and the administration realized this need."

Ingram said he feels no different teaching religion in a

"Christian context" than he would at any other university, because "there's no such thing as a Christian university or institution. Only people are Christian. It's an individual feeling." He added that, regardless of his subject, he is not here to be a preacher. "I'm here to teach."

He likes working at PLU and feels that he enjoys "more academic freedom than a secular university because we're not responsible to Olympia." Ingram tries to convey his ideas and subject without worrying about the "Christian" aspect. He said that he has trouble with some of PLU's advertising. He feels it makes PLU seem more parochial than it is.

Ingram's wife, Regina, works as the director of Social Services at Lakewood General Hospital. They have two children, Gayle and Rob.

Ingram likes to spend his free time hiking and camping with his family, "anywhere there's water and mountains," and is learning the martial arts with his son.

Ingram said he is pleased with what he is doing for PLU, and feels that the university has always appreciated his work and respected his right to teach. However, he has diverse tentative plans and goals for his upcoming sabbatical leave in 1981. He wants to go back to Japan, and also wants to write another book. His first book, entitled *The Dharma of Faith: An Introduction to Classical Buddhism*, was published in 1977.

The material for his second book will come from "information on inter-religious dialogue...it's an idea of real importance in our society today."

Ingram has also been developing a program of "in-services" at Lakewood General Hospital, in which he teaches nurses and staff about the Asian religion and culture. The hospital feels this offers Asian patients the benefit of increased understanding, therefore, better care. Ingram would like to expand this program during his sabbatical to include information on historically physical problems of the Asian people outside of American civilization.

Ingram said he also wants to visit several Islam meditation centers in the U.S. to see how the American influence has affected them. For interim in 1981, Ingram is developing a new course on Islam culture, which he hopes will become a regular course offering.

And his plans for the immediate future? "To fix the leak in our ceiling."

—MOVIES—

ROY SCHEIDER
ALL THAT



By Paula Dodge

All that work. All that glitter. All that pain. All that love. All that crazy rhythm. All that jazz.

And so goes the commercial for the new film *All That Jazz*. It's a classic case of misrepresentative advertising, for one goes into the theater expecting a film about the backstage life of a Broadway show, but leaves with something quite a bit dif-

ferent.

Directed and choreographed by Bob Fosse, this semi-autobiographical film looks at the life of big-time Broadway director and choreographer Joseph Gideon, brilliantly portrayed by Roy Scheider. Divorced, always taking his pick of the female dancers, Gideon is a workaholic perfectionist with tired eyes that look like they have seen too many bad performances.

The film opens with Gideon

auditioning countless dancers for his latest Broadway show and proceeds through the first rehearsals. At the same time, Gideon is also working hard on splicing together his new movie. Run down from the fast life, he has a heart attack and collapses.

It is here where the film takes a unique turn. Instead of following a typical serious death scene, *All That Jazz* becomes a fantasy of Gideon's decline. The story line is interspersed with a comedian's monologue, fantasy dance sequences, and a female representation of Gideon's conscience. It's not as confusing as it sounds—it is skillfully worked together for a stunning effect.

Actual or fantasy, the dan-

cing in *All That Jazz* is as dazzling as the lights on Broadway. It's exciting, energetic, and often laughable, as in one of the fantasy sequences where Gideon's daughter, ex-wife, and girlfriend shame him for all the bad things he has done in his life while riding off on a white hearse.

The fantasies are intriguing, and so is the quick glimpse of the Broadway life *All That Jazz* presents. It seems that a world of half-talent is out there trying to make it big, working too hard and getting nowhere. For those who are on top, it's a place where bodies are perfect, used as a tool for dancing and for sexual pleasure.

All That Jazz is blessed with the realistic performance of Roy Scheider. He fits well in the role of director-choreographer, struggling with himself when things are not good enough as he barks for one more time in every rehearsal, revises the most intricate movements and plays mother (and often, lover) to his dancers. Scheider handles it all, from dancing in a fantasy production number to conning almost everyone he knows.

Several other performances are notable. Erzebet Foldi as Gideon's daughter Michelle, is worldly but sweet. In one scene, she inquires about a movie she saw with two women kissing. When her father tries to explain, she interrupts, "I think lesbian scenes are a turn-off."

Leland Palmer is also mentionable as Gideon's appropriately sickening ex-wife, who is an aging actress-dancer, and John Lithgow is very traitorously as Lucas Seargent, a competing director.

Still, there are some disappointments in this film. Given a taste of Gideon's choreographic brilliance in an early rehearsal of several numbers, we never do see the final production, as the film lapses into fantasy. The fantasies may be too much for some viewers as they constantly project a live-it-up-while-you-can attitude. Even Gideon's death is a fantasy production number, with Ben Vereen joining in on a rendition of "Bye Bye Life."

Nominated for Best Picture and Best Actor academy awards, among others, *All That Jazz* is an original film. But it's not likely that it will leave the viewer with a good feeling or a bad one. One will probably leave with dulled senses, feeling as if actually having experienced the decline of a great talent.

Simon's latest film emotional, realistic

By Leann Allard

Neil Simon's *Chapter Two*, starring James Caan and Marsha Mason, gives audiences a new look at romance. Caan's character is 42, a successful writer, and, recently, a widower. Mason plays a 34-year-old working actress, recently divorced. Joe Bologna, who plays Caan's brother, brings them together through a negotiation with Mason's best friend, Faye, played by Valerie Harper. After their first five-minute date, Caan and Mason begin to see each other frequently and, after two weeks, decide to get married. The rest of the movie deals with how Caan's character copes with the memory of his deceased wife and the reality of his new marriage.

It is a very emotional movie with lots of laughs and lots of tears. Mason gives an excellent character interpretation, as

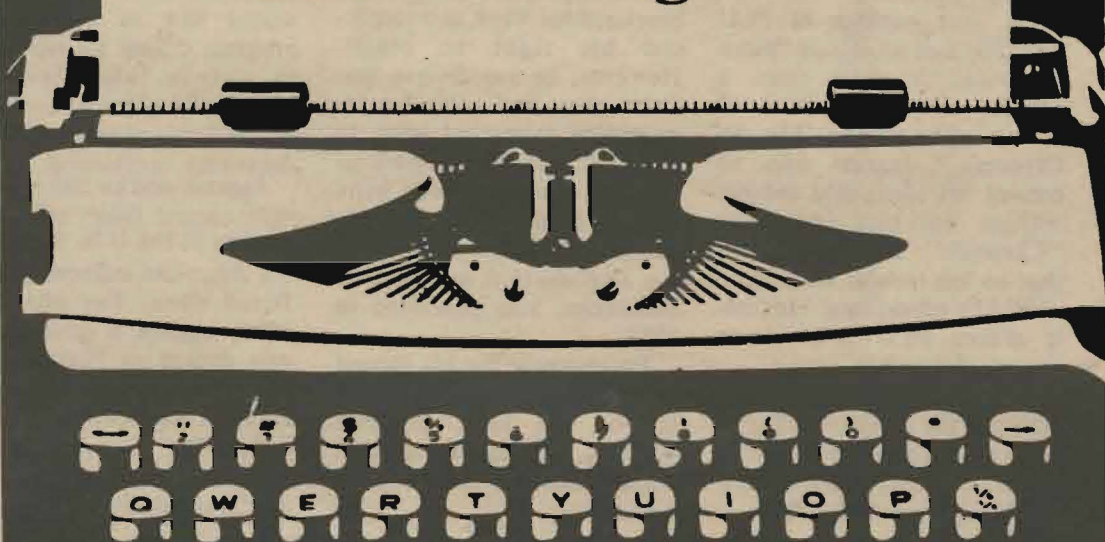
Jenny she deals with each crisis as she best knows how, with all the love, patience and compassion she can muster. Caan shows audiences that he can come down from his macho image to give a tender, touching representation of a bereaved man unable to cope with his wife's death alone. Bologna and Harper bring their characters to life with realism and creativity, though Harper's role is very much like the one she played in *Last Married Couple in America*.

This movie brings out the loneliness and feeling of being lost experienced by many divorcees. Death, a subject difficult to deal with personally or publicly, is well-presented and handled with care. The ups and downs and final triumphs of the characters gives proof to the strength and perseverance of human emotions and to the old adage that "love conquers all."

WE'LL ADMIT IT. WE NEED YOU.

Putting out a newspaper that meets the needs of over 3,000 students isn't any easy job. It takes a lot of time, a lot of work, and a lot of talent. People who can do everything from writing a column, covering a sports event or drawing a graphic illustration to learning how to sell advertisement. And people who don't mind making a little money while they're at it, either. Give us a hand—we need you.

The Mooring Mast



Save the Children



Westport,
Connecticut

A Time To Dance

Photos and Story
By Mark C. Pederson

Nine weeks of "intensified" practice will culminate this weekend when Amy Parks presents six original pieces of choreography entitled "He's Dancin' In My Shoes."

The production involves many types of dance, from classical to modern funk to jazz. Some of the dances involve only a few people, while others are large production numbers with upwards of 20 people.

The dancers involved in the smaller pieces include: Scott Galuteria, Corrie Minden, Heidi Hackensmidt, Anne Strangeland and Mary Shefvland. Although some of the dancers are featured in the small pieces, "...everyone is essential and a key to the overall performance," Parks said. She added that the dancers are a group of people who have, "...experienced the joy of dance inside a loving and supportive group of people."

One of the lighter moments of the concert combines just about every type of dance and

music. It begins when a woman walks on stage dressed in a black tuxedo. She taps her music stand with her batton and dancers scurry on stage from all directions and freeze. They are dressed in just about every conceivable costume, from tu-tus to tights to disco jackets to fishes complete with fins. The music is equally unpredictable, borrowing from some of the great ballets, such as the Nutcracker and Swan Lake, as well as disco, country western and funk. The scene is tied together by a man constantly running across the stage obviously in a hurry to get somewhere.

Two of the numbers in the production have been previously presented to PLU students. "In the Stone" was performed this year at Songfest and "Caligraphy" was presented at last year's Dance Ensemble. Parks dances in two of the numbers, including a duet with Scott Galuteria danced to a vocal accompaniment by Sue Krutz.

The performances will be presented this Sunday and next at 8:15 p.m. in Olson Auditorium. Admission is free.



Scott Galuteria and Amy Parks dance a duel (above). Mary Shefvland dances on toe to the *Nutcracker suite* (top left). Eric Nelson dances a hoe-down with David Asplin (top right).

EDITORIAL

The merit system—a threat to outspoken professors?

No matter how many critics tenure attracts, most agree that protection for outspoken faculty is needed.

Those who find fault with the system—which does have problems—should be more concerned about its actual survival, particularly after the way the new merit system was presented to students during a tuition forum in January.

During discussion, one student raised the complaint that tenure made it impossible to get rid of unwanted professors.

President William Rieke assured the student that it may not be much of a problem any longer. In making his first announcement of the new system, Dr. Rieke suggested that unwanted but tenured professors could be discouraged into leaving the university by simple economics—after a few years without a raise, he said, the professor could find it was not worth his time to teach at PLU anymore.

That phrase probably didn't reach many faculty ears, although some profs have probably already put two and two together.

It's a nice, uncontroversial way of circumventing the tenure system.

Tenure isn't all that popular among many faculty members. Some feel it is too political, based more on how well you "play ball" with the university than how well you teach. Others criticize it as a haven for professors who let their teaching slide after seven years of good behavior.

Few of those critics, however, would favor scrapping the

system via the seemingly uncontroversial merit system. It aggravates every one of tenure's deficiencies.

Basing salaries on such a subjective standard (just what is "merit"?) could only lead to more politics and a greater incentive for professors to remain uncontroversial, which often translates

as less challenging to students.

As an ideal, the merit system is near perfect. It rewards individuals for their own hard labor, rather than simply by what salary level they are currently at.

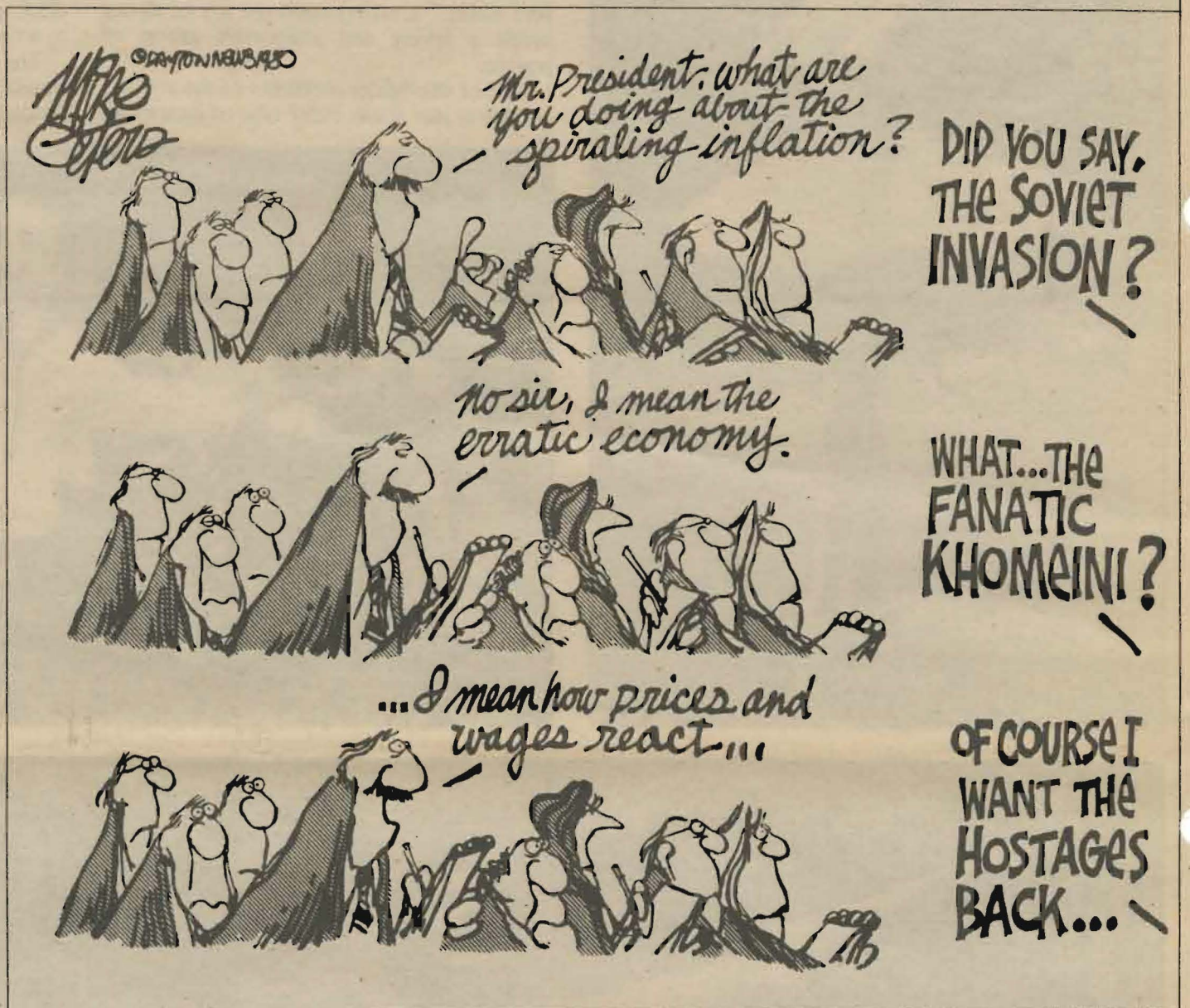
In practice, however, the idea of economic discouragement for outspoken faculty members

presents a scary future.

Even if the present administration restrains itself from using it as a way to silence troublesome profs, the potential will always be there.

And potentials always seem to find a way of being used.

Jody Roberts



The Fifth Column

By Mark Dunmire

Conspicuous consumption: We'd rather fight than switch...

"A man is rich in proportion to the number of things he can afford to let alone"—Emerson

Not long ago, aspiring politicians heralded the advent of the new American Dream. The vision to which Americans incanted their ears was one of unqualified optimism—that the "good life," brought about by technology, toasters, electric toothbrushes and so forth was just around the corner. These politicians promised peace, two cars in every garage, prosperity, and the middle-class suburban ideal. It seems we have arrived...or have we?

Today, the news is

dominated by "wars and rumors or war" in Afghanistan.

Today, the nation's third largest auto manufacturer faces bankruptcy.

Today, inflation and rising interest rates decreased the buying power of individuals. And these same factors have taken the average suburban home out of the reach of many middle-class families.

Our daydream of limitless consumption has become a nightmare.

In the past twenty years, America has risen to what many would call a state of world dominance in our ability to consume. Our individual voracious appetites for more, not only

more comfort, but more status relative to our neighbor, has led us to the assumption that national strength is based on our standard of living: To own is to rule, to exert political muscle in pursuit of resources is to purchase security. This is evidenced by our nation's reaction to Soviet moves in Afghanistan. Calling the aggression a "direct threat against the vital interests of the United States," President Carter has shown a willingness to take military action to protect our economic interests in the Persian Gulf.

In this case, it is necessary to ask: Is it just election-year-rabble-rousing? Does the threat really endanger our lives, or our

lifestyles?" While it is true that we import 60 percent of our oil, a substantial amount comes from Canada and Venezuela as well. Our goods will still get to market—but we may have to bus or bike to work. Many Americans would still rather fight than switch.

This, to me, seems shocking; a nation, built on the pioneer spirit of self-reliance, is now dependent upon small oil-rich states, and is willing to become involved with them militarily, because their mineral energy supports our standard of living. Given this dependency, we are then faced with two alternatives: 1) Reduce the dependency, paying

Arab states whatever they ask for in the way of money and political concessions.

It seems logical to conclude, therefore, that our high standard of living and consumption of energy is a form of national weakness rather than national strength.

America's greatness, perhaps even her survival, may well depend on a return to the pioneer ethic of independence and self-reliance—a realization of "less is more." To do this we may be called upon to sacrifice our conspicuous consumption, and our individual use of scarce energy to support our lifestyles, but it may mean our continued freedom if we hesitate.

LETTERS

Prof's letter to president opposes peace-time registration

To the Editor:

My wife and I would appreciate your publishing the letter that we have sent to President Carter.

Dear President Carter:

We are opposed to peace-time registration of our youth for possible induction into the armed services. There are too many things that ought to be tried first, too many things that ought to be set right first. It would be unfair to our youth to make them assume America's defense burden if that burden is not taken up more generally and more fairly by all segments of American society. At present, we older citizens are not even paying for our country's defense, much less bearing personal risk for it—instead, with deficit governmental spending, we are leaving the financial as well as the personal costs of our defense to our

youth.

It is contrary to American views on the rights of citizens to require them (especially just some of them) to register in time of peace. Certainly this is evidenced by our strong opposition to being required to register even our guns; should we not be even more opposed to registering our sons and daughters, and they to registering themselves?

And the Soviets will not be impressed by our registering our youth without taking more fundamental measures to strengthen our reasons, resolve, and resources for remaining an independent and powerful nation. They would recognize this as just another shallow, futile threat, and one that would simultaneously enhance the alienation of our youth—weakening our country, not strengthening it.

Our demoralizing involvement in the Vietnamese war is still fresh in

the memories of our youth, and they (and many of us older citizens) doubt our country has acquired the wisdom to avoid involvement in additional fiascoes of that sort. They logically worry that becoming registered would make them too conveniently available for hasty "police actions." Yet they would rush to our country's defense in the event of a genuine challenge to our national welfare. Their difficulty, like yours, is how to recognize what is a genuine challenge, short of something so obvious as a direct attack on American soil. The frequent news of governmental, industrial, and military scandal makes it very hard to accept the judgment even of people in high places.

But if peace-time registration must be employed, the country should register everyone from 18 to about 60, making special note of each individual's military training

or special training of possible military value (e.g., experience with repair of complex electronic or mechanical devices, with operation of telecommunications or computer equipment, etc.). This would give us a more meaningful inventory of who could be turned to on short notice for defense emergencies.

But first, before requiring registration in any form and before increasing military expenditures, if you and the Congress are genuinely concerned that our armed forces must be strengthened, you should overhaul our use of current military resources, including our voluntary armed services. Some examples of what should be done are:

1) Work to eliminate graft and corruption in the award and supervision of military equipment contracts.

2) Eliminate boot camp hazing and brutality.

3) Increase the salary of the lowest ranks of enlisted men, and give all military personnel a regional-living-cost allowance that would be above or below average depending on the living costs in the area in which they are stationed.

4) Increase the number of years of service required for retirement (but count time in combat at higher rate).

5) Markedly reduce the fringe benefits provided to future military retirees and use the savings to pay for the salary increases and regional-living-cost allowances mentioned above.

6) Recognize market place competition and increase compensation in any specialty area in which the armed services are having trouble retaining experienced and able personnel.

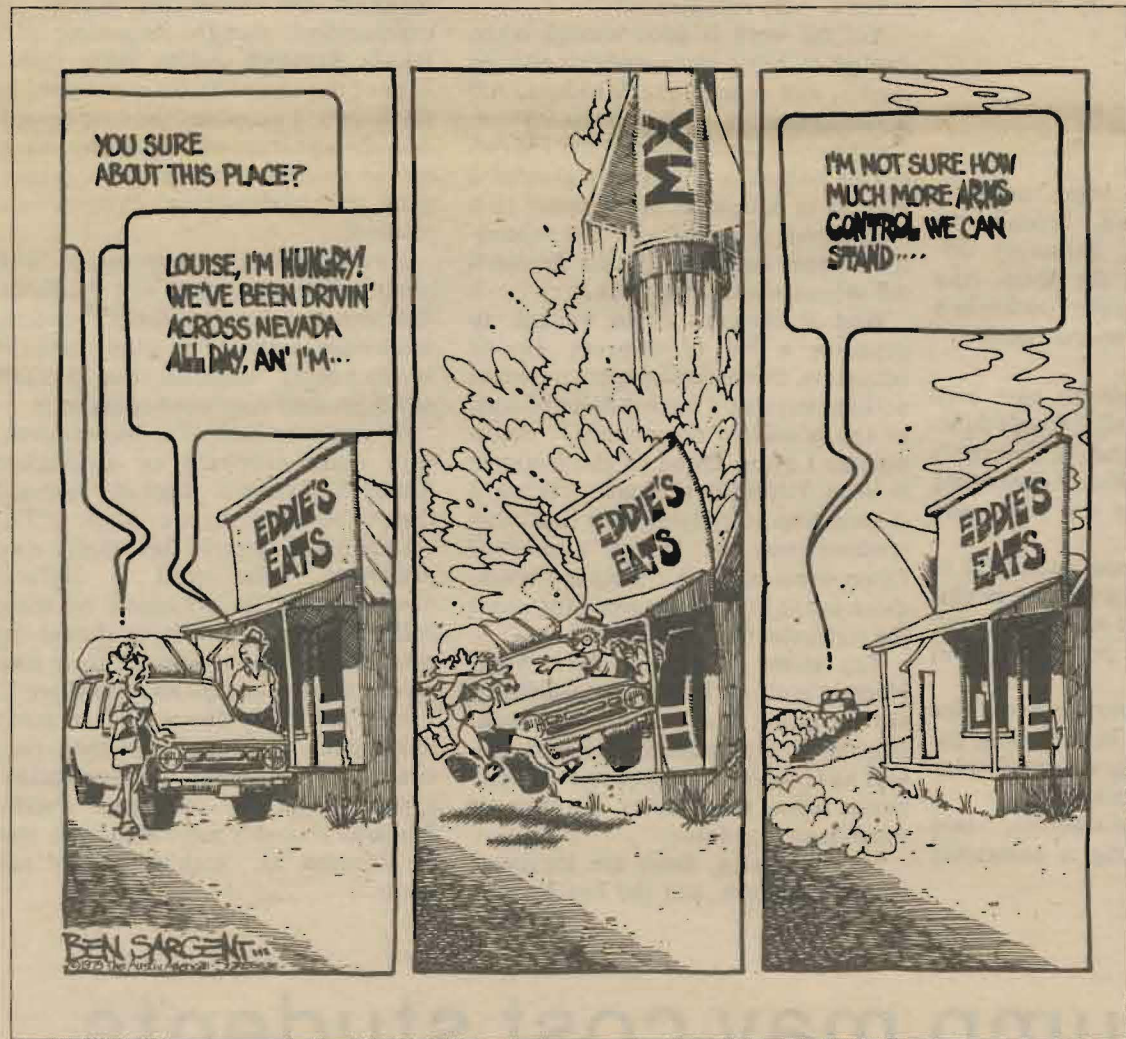
7) Increase re-enlistment bonuses, but only for personnel with good performance records, and give even higher bonuses to people with outstanding performance records.

If reforms like these are accomplished, our already good voluntary

armed services will have their morale raised and will become enough more highly regarded that any more of our youth will want to serve in them, making the registering and drafting of people unnecessary. And reforms like these would be perceived by the Soviets and ourselves as genuine resolve, not just symbolic gestures.

Above all, our country's strength lies in the moral and intellectual strength of its leadership. No one is eager to commit oneself, as a member of our armed services or in any other capacity, to the support of a government that is not just representative of high principles, and characterized by intelligent analysis and action. If these times are critical enough to consider such measures as peace-time registering and drafting of our people, then they are times for political leaders to take actions based on principle rather than momentary opportunism.

Sincerely yours,
Professor and Mrs. Charles
D. Anderson



Elections: we knew the candidates but not the date

To the Editor:

Today I exercised my freedom to vote by casting my ballot for candidate for PLU Student Government. I had a part in choosing who will make decisions about the monies I have paid in tuition which will be marked for student activities.

A week ago I noticed the first poster stating "Vote for Jane Doe," then I read in the Mooring Mast the resumes of the candidates, and daily saw more candidates names posted on campus.

However, nowhere did I see when the election was to be held. The Mooring Mast didn't list a date, the

posters didn't tell me when Jane Doe wanted me to vote for her. On the 26th I went to the ASPLU office to inquire when the election would be, and was informed the date was the 28th.

I suggest the Election Committee of ASPLU evaluate this election and consider the planning, publicity as to the date,

where to vote, times of polls, etc.

I felt my vote was important enough to obtain the needed information in order to vote. Otherwise, I may have read about it in the next issue of Mooring Mast and missed it completely.

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ELSEWHERE

Term paper mills — a booming industry

(CPS)—Like many students, Rainy Mendoza had honorable intentions. She'd worked long and hard for her doctorate, and labored many months to develop statistics for her dissertation with a reluctant Bureau of Indian Affairs. Once all that was done, she got cold feet.

"Although I had X amount of English training in college," Mendoza, now a guidance counselor in Tulsa, Oklahoma, recalls, "I felt that I was not adept enough with the lingo" to actually write the dissertation herself.

When she asked for advisor about commissioning someone else to do the writing, she says her advisor didn't forbid her. So on April 17, 1978, she sent a \$400 check and a letter to Pacific Research of Seattle, a firm which sells "research" papers to anyone with the requisite cash. True to its word, Pacific Research soon delivered a dissertation with the impressive title of "The Weschler Intelligence Scales for Children and the Wide Range Achievement Test: Their Use on Native American Indian Children."

Does she have any postgraduate ethical doubts about her purchased dissertation? Not really. She says her purchase, which one Pacific Research insider estimated probably cost \$1000 to complete, "goes on everywhere."

She's right. Though there are no available sales estimates in this closed-mouth industry, term paper selling is enjoying a boom.

Gil Shere and Michael Gross, two University of Washington grads, parlayed a copying business in Seattle's University District into a mail-order catalogue full of term papers for sale in 1974. Since then the business has spilled over from one to four converted houses full of three dozen employees on Queen Anne Hill, and includes a graphics arts department, four divisions, and even computer time bought from a local bank. The number of computer terminals in the office, according to a Pacific Research employee, has doubled in just the last year.

In the process, Shere and Gross, who refused to comment, have cranked up an impressive sales machine that in-

cludes widespread advertising in college newspapers and magazines, bulletin board coupons, and, of course, the catalogue, with some 7500 pre-written papers on subjects ranging from "America: Contemporary Social Life" to zoology.

The firm, like other research services, also offers "custom research," which currently goes for \$17.50 per page of undergraduate work, and \$9 per page for graduate, scientific, or technical work.

Their rates are competitive with the other major research companies. The most Los Angeles' Research Assistance will charge you for one of the 10,000 titles it claims to have on file is \$69.50, 50 cents less than Pacific's maximum. Some of the other major and minor research firms around are Collegiate Research, International Termpapers, and such colorfully-named groups as Planned Paperhood, Quality Bullshit, and Write-On, Inc.

The quality of their work inevitable varies. Mendoza found her dissertation was "inconclusive." A student reporter at Youngstown State University bought a paper last year from Research Assistance as part of a story on buying papers, and found that the research she'd bought was itself plagiarized from a 1966 *Saturday Review* article.

Frank Johnson of Research Assistance told College Press Service then that such plagiarism cases "have never happened," and that while the firm had no editorial review board or fact-checking, it had a "very reliable staff."

Yet the work is good enough often enough to bring some students passing grades, and others, like Mendoza, full graduate degrees. College Press Service, for example, has found that the University of Nebraska unwittingly granted a masters in education this summer to a high school principal who had submitted a thesis on which Pacific Research did at least some of the work.

And it happens often enough to generate a lot of concern among educators. Plagiarized papers represent nothing less than "a breakdown of trust in the academic community," according to Layton Olson of the National Student Educational Fund. "When a student who is studying feels that other students may be buying a grade," Olson wrote in April, "there is a breakdown in the rules of the game for which the consumer has contracted."

Ten states (California, New York, North Carolina, Illinois, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Washington, and New Jersey) have tried to legislate against companies selling term papers. Yet they are tough laws to enforce.

For one thing, there are legitimate research sources, and the line between

protecting legitimate research sources and controlling retail plagiarism is a fine one. "If we're not careful," notes Washington legislator Don Charnely, "we could put the Encyclopedia Britannica out of business."

Other kinds of problems in legally stopping the research firms became evident when the Illinois attorney general's office investigated Pacific Research for four months in 1978. Selling term papers in Illinois is illegal, so the attorney general's office, according to staffer Mary McCullagh, bought and received two papers from the firm in order to prove the firm was breaking the law.

Once the papers arrived, it became a mail fraud case. Yet, there was enough of a question about Pacific Research's action that the attorney general's office simply dropped the investigation. According to a 1973 Appeals Court decision in *U.S. vs. International Term Papers*, the firm doesn't defraud anyone unless it "contemplates a 'scheme' which involves misrepresentation based on the materials (the firm) sends."

That's why the firms insist on publically calling their wares "research," rather than term papers. By doing so, they evade responsibility for how the material is ultimately used. Buyers of Pacific Research materials, for one, get a contract which swears the buyer is getting date "intended to be used solely for research and reference purposes."

It is apparently a little harder to maintain the distinction within the organization, though. According to a Pacific Research staffer, fewer than a fifth of the contracts are ever signed by the buyers. Two of the form letters sent over the signature of Shirley Jay, director of custom research for the company, refer to delivering a "paper," not research.

Nevertheless, prosecutors still haven't found a way to halt the firms. The demand for the firms' services, meanwhile, seems to be strong, and the entrepreneurs maintain the demand sanctions their continued operations.

Students are entitled to buy research, says John Hopkins of Collegiate Research Systems, because colleges themselves are hypocritical. "The educational system has their own problems," he told a Detroit newspaper. "The presidents of some colleges in New York have abused the educational fund to finance their own private trips to Europe and elsewhere."

It is doubtful, however, that many term paper customers view their purchases as righteous blows against hypocrisy. In its catalogue, Pacific Research probably more accurately sees its function as "making college life easier."

'We're just average students...'

Being 'assassinated' just good clean fun

MILWAUKEE, WI (CPS)—Residents of Schroeder dormitory at Marquette University don't go out alone much anymore, and with good reason. It seems that Mike Brown, Marquette freshman, has "assassinated" more than 30 of his fellow dorm residents at last count.

Fortunately, Brown's unsuspecting victims have all lived to tell about their untimely deaths because they are part of a new residence game called "Assassination."

"We got the idea from an Inter-Residence Council workshop, and kind of dreamed up our own rules," explained Bob Nelson, Schroeder programming chairman. "At first we didn't think it would go over, but people are really getting into it."

The rules of the new dorm game are very simple. All a would-be "assassin" has to do is get the name of a resident to "assassinate" and arrange to get the "victim" alone. However, if the crime is committed in view of any witnesses, the "victim" walks away intact.

Nelson told the Marquette *Tribune*

that the motives for the game are three-fold.

First, it is an attempt to get people to meet each other, "to bring the dorm together," Nelson said. Second, the game is "something definitely different" to do around the dorm. And lastly, the game is a tension breaker in a dorm that numbers "several hundred" residents.

Four gregarious residents have even formed a "death squad," whose function is to surround a victim's room—dressed in identity-concealing disguises and carrying toy guns—and pull off a hit.

The one assassin most successful in scoring hits will be awarded a free dinner for two at a local restaurant, and will be featured on a poster displayed throughout the dorm.

Except for some wary concern for friends and neighbors in the dorm, the game appears to have achieved what programmers set out to do.

"We're just average students," said one assassin, "...taking a somewhat unusual study break."

Minimum wage jump may cost students

(CPS)—The increase in federal minimum wage standards from \$2.90 to \$3.10 per hour as of Jan. 1 will probably lead to a decline in job opportunities for college students, a number of educators predicted last week. They also forecast that the students who will be hardest hit by the cutbacks will be the students least able to afford them.

Rodney Harrison, financial aid director at Ohio State University, has heard "rumblings" that the number of student jobs in Columbus will decline even before the wage increase

"The great majority of research shows that the net effect of increasing the minimum wage is reduced employment," adds Jim Ragan, assistant economics professor at Kansas State University. He adds that, "non-students are probably hit a little harder than students."

Yet all worry the increase could make life harder for students on work-study programs.

Under federal work-study guidelines, students can earn only so much during a school year. The new minimum wage,

students risk earning up to the limit before the academic year expires. If they stop working, their eligibility for work-study funds can be endangered. If they try to stay under the limit by working fewer hours, they could end up working less than the minimum number of hours needed to qualify for the work-study program.

Watts also fears that the general reduction in employment expected will also mean there will be fewer work-study jobs available.

"We budgeted at the higher wage for the entire year," says Financial Aid

Director Dan Hall at Northwestern University. Hall recalls that the increased minimum wage was instituted at Northwestern last fall, and additional work-study funds have kept student employment at the status quo.

Handicapped and disadvantaged students stand to lose the most from the increase in wages, says Charles Whitehead, president of the State Technical Institute in Memphis, TN. He points out that jobs traditionally open to them are those at the minimum wage level, where fewer jobs are expected to be available.

OUTSIDE

'U.S. has one option'

One more threat to peace: the Caribbean

By Jeff Dirks

When the Soviets invaded Afghanistan, they placed themselves in position to sever the West's oil supply.

President Carter called this a threat to our national security.

Closer to home, countries in the Caribbean are becoming Marxist at a dizzying rate.

This is also a threat to our national security.

With the blessing of Cuba and the Soviet Union, island nations in the former American lake are under

Analysis

siege by Marxist terrorists. The situation is critical because of our vital interests in the area—oil, aluminum, and access to the Panama Canal.

More than half of the oil imported by this country flows through the Caribbean Sea. Supertankers unload their cargo in these islands since no port in the United States can handle their huge size. From there, smaller tankers weave their way through this newly charged area to ports on the east and south coasts of the U.S.

Furthermore, the United States is dependent upon aluminum for many industrial products. This ore is found in abundance in Jamaica, an island considered by many to be ripe for Communist plucking.

Jamaica's prime minister, Michael Manley, is in the State Department's view rapidly approaching alliance with Cuba. While

saying in Miami that he had great respect for the Western democracies, he has been calling Cuba's ruler Fidel Castro "Comrade President," claiming that he was absolutely satisfied that Cuba is a non-aligned country; the same Cuba that is supported by \$2 billion in Soviet grants, buys oil at \$14 a barrel from the Soviets, and accepts military equipment for its overseas adventures and its home defense from the Soviets.

Meanwhile, other Caribbean countries are quaking.

Grenada has imposed harsh civil controls and is allowing the Cubans to build an airfield.

Guatemala seethes with political murder, starting years ago with the killing of an U.S. ambassador. The CIA says the terrorists receive instructions from Cuba.

In San Salvador, 11 people died in one weekend in fighting between the left and right.

Nicaragua has just come through a two year civil war and the new ruling junta is still deciding just how Marxist to appear.

St. Vincent has had one of its islands seized by armed guerrillas after its moderate president won a landslide victory in recent elections.

While some see a Cuban/Soviet master strategy in the Caribbean turmoil, most, including the State Department, consider the communists to be simply playing upon weaknesses we let occur.

For too long, American's thought of this region in terms of Sunday-supplement travel sections and failed to see the suffering of the people who lived there.

The deprivation of the people on these beautiful islands of the basic necessities of life—food, clothing, housing, and education—is made all the more unbearable by the constant contact with the wealth of North America.



While we have poured economic aid into nearly all non-communist countries in the world, we have virtually ignored a neighbor who we are in the best position to help.

With a young and restless population, the leaders for change in these islands turn to the Cuban model because it appears to offer instant results and a hope for the future. Corrupt leaders and bad businessmen do not set good exam-

ples for either democracy or capitalism.

But the United States has one option. It can immediately build the economies of these countries with aid programs, business investment, and reduced tariff restrictions on their products.

As long as these people are poor, they will be unstable. Like it says on the walls, "The poor can't take no more."

THE INNOCENT BYSTANDER

By Arthur Hoppe

(Copyright Chronicle Publishing Co. 1980)

'Draft seems to me the worst kind of involuntary servitude'

I have checked the files. Over the years, I have written 32 columns attacking the draft. This will be the 33rd. It will be the hardest.

I hate the draft. I have attacked it as illegal, immoral, irrational and the ultimate abrogation of the social contract between the state and the individual. Sentencing masses of citizens to years of life-threatening labor solely because they are young and healthy seems to me the worst kind of involuntary servitude.

Some causes may be worth risking one's life for. Individual freedom, for example.

Each individual should be free to judge the worthiness of the cause. But surely, when old men decide a cause is worth dying for and then force young men who disagree to go out to die for it, this is the

epitome of hypocrisy.

I have said these things over and over again in every manner I could. I have said them from the sanctuary of my typewriter. The draft has never directly affected me or mine. And I suppose I have taken some secret pride in what I considered the nobility of my stance. Now the chickens have come home to roost.

When I read last month that President Carter had asked that all young people born in 1960, 1961 and 1962 be made to register for the draft, something within me stopped for a moment.

A young girl I love very much was born in 1962. It is not that I fear she will register for the draft. It is that I fear she won't.

In my eyes, she is an exceptional child. In my admittedly biased view, she is

beautiful, intelligent, cooperative, highly principled, funny, and very much alive.

But she is also, like many of her generation, anti-establishment. And I know she shares my loathing for the draft.

If and when the time comes that she must choose between registering for the draft or going to jail, I honestly don't know which she will do. It is a hell of a choice.

Maybe she will see this registration business as I do—a political ploy by the president, a flexing of the muscles to cow the Russians, a step toward what used to be called "mobilization," a macho gesture to impress the voters here at home.

If so, perhaps she will feel that merely signing a piece of paper in a post office is

not a matter worth going to jail over. God knows I don't want this young girl to go to jail.

Or maybe...But I don't want to think about that. The choice, of course, will be hers. Whatever she decides, I will be proud of her. I will be proud either of her wisdom or of her courage. But it is a hell of a choice.

How easy it has been all these years to sit behind this typewriter and make these noble, intellectual decisions. And how terribly difficult it becomes when they concern one you love.

And how bitterly angry I am at President Carter and those other old men in Washington who would even consider forcing such a choice on this young girl. How callous. How thoughtless. How cruel.

CAMPUS SHORTS



Luther scholar here

Roland Bainton, famous Luther and Reformation scholar from Yale and author of *Here I Stand* and *Church of Our Fathers*, will speak at 3 p.m. Monday in the UC. Topic of the lecture will be "Thomas Muntzer, Firebrand of the Reformation."

Bainton will also address the 10 a.m. Wednesday chapel at Trinity Lutheran Church on "The Church, the World, and Survival."

Master's candidates

M.A. candidates intending to receive their degrees in May must fill out an application for graduation and return it to the graduate office, HA 104, by today.

Parent's weekend

ASPLU will sponsor the annual parent's weekend March 14 through 16. Additional details and events are available through the ASPLU office, ext. 437.

Business office hour

Beginning Monday, the cashier windows at the business office will close at 4 p.m. to allow cashiers to complete balancing procedures by 5 p.m. Regular office hours will continue from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Music series here

A series of "Evening of Contemporary Music" concerts next week will mark the 10th anniversary of the program.

Programs at 8:15 p.m. Thursday and Saturday will be held in the CK. A Friday concert will be held at 8 p.m. at Stadium High School.

The program will feature faculty and student musicians performing the works of Charles Wuorinen, *Gerbeutungen uber das Glogauer Liederbuch*; Ruth Crawford Seeger, *Three Songs*; John Harbison, *The Flower-Fed Buffaloes*, and Peter Maxwell Davies, *Eight Songs for a Mad King*.

Nuclear energy

The pros and cons of nuclear energy will be the subject of a two part discussion presented by Hong Hall.

Lawrence T. Lakey, chemical engineer with the Hanford Waste Research Division, will speak with students at 9 p.m. Sunday in the

dorm lounge. At 7 p.m. Monday, members of the anti-nuclear affirmation group Crabshell Alliance will present their views on the subject.

Last ski trip

Outdoor Rec will sponsor its last ski trip of the season with a cross-country trip to Paradise tomorrow. Interested students may sign up in the games room.

Study skills course

Courses to assist students with study skills such as test taking, note taking and time management are now available through the advising center. Sessions are geared to specific classes as well as overall studying techniques. Contact ext. 412 for more details.

Teddy needs help

Students are being sought to volunteer in Sen. Edward M. Kennedy's presidential campaign. For information on the Pierce County campaign, call 565-6055. Information on the statewide campaign is available at 464-1566.

Campus dances

An all-campus indoor/outdoor dance will be presented by Ordal starting at 10 p.m. Tomorrow night, Foss hall has scheduled an all-campus square dance starting at 9 p.m.

Project Advance

Project Advance, a special enrichment program for high school juniors and seniors, begins on campus this Wednesday.

The program, which lasts six

weeks, offers one semester hour of college credit and is designed to complement high school studies and give students an opportunity to experience college.

Course tuition is \$15 per credit hour, with scholarships for the remaining costs provided by PLU and local businesses.

Senior seminar

The second senior seminar for graduating seniors, "Finding the Right Job," will be held at 3:30 p.m. Thursday in the Alumni House.

Discussion at the workshop will focus on choosing and interviewing for a job, the liberal arts job search, self-employment, and the creative research job search.

Graduating seniors are invited free of charge to the seminar. For additional information, contact Anita McEntyre at ext. 555.

Careers in science

A seminar for students interested in a career in science will be held at 7 p.m. Tuesday in Ramstead 108.

Dr. Gay Guzinski, director of the Division of Women's Health Care, UW, will speak on obstetric and gynecological health care patterns.

An informal meeting with the speaker will be held before the seminar at 5 p.m. in Kriedler lounge, with an informal dinner session scheduled for 6 p.m. in the north dining room.

For additional information on the seminar, call 442.

Artists needed

The Tacoma-Pierce County Civic Arts Commission is seeking professional artists to conduct a five week summer workshop for youth. Artists in the areas of visual, performing and literary arts will be considered.

Deadline for letters of interest is March 28. The workshop, open to youth between 10 and 15, is scheduled from June 23 to July 24, Mondays through Thursdays.

For additional information, contact Victoria Hamilton at 593-4754.

"Ghosts" on stage

Henrik Ibsen's "Ghosts," a play dealing with family tragedies, opens a seven-performance run beginning Wednesday.

Performances will start at 8:15 p.m. in Eastvold March 12 to 15 and 21 to 22. A 2:15 p.m. matinee will be held March 23.

The production, directed by Bill Parker, features Heidi Barbarick, Keith Markinaw, David Wehmhoefer, Phil Holte and Sidnie Bond.

Tickets are available from the Eastvold Auditorium box office.

Polish cello virtuoso

A free performance by Polish cello virtuoso Cecylia Barczyk will be held at 3:30 p.m. Tuesday in the UC.

Barczyk, a celebrated performer in her own country, is currently studying with Aldo Parisot at the Yale University School of Music. Her recent East Coast performances have been widely acclaimed. She has also performed throughout Europe and South America, and has appeared as a soloist with Warsaw, Berlin and Budapest orchestras.

Loneliness forum

Registration is still being accepted for the discussion group on loneliness being sponsored at 3:30 p.m. Thursdays by the counseling and testing center. Only nine students will be accepted into the group. Call Gary Minetti or Mark Selig at ext. 201.

Red Cross Auction

The Tacoma-Pierce County chapter of the American Red Cross will present Auction 80 on March 27, at 7 p.m. in the Bicentennial Pavilion.

Contributions are still being accepted for the fund-raising event. Items sought include merchandise, antiques and services.

Ticket prices for the auction, including wine, cheese, breads and fruit, are available at the chapter by calling 572-4830.

Used Bibles sought

Students from campuses across the nation are being asked to help contribute seldom-used Bibles and New Testaments to the World Home Bible League, a South Holland, Illinois-based organization.

Used Bibles may be sent directly to the World Home Bible League, 16801 Van Dam Road, South Holland, Ill. 60473.

Prom band preview

Spectrum, one of the bands currently being considered for the spring formal entertainment, will present a concert at 8:15 tonight. The nine-piece horn band is comprised mainly of former PLU students.

World film class

"The World Through Its Films" will meet Thursdays, March 13 through May 15, from 7 to 9 p.m. in Ingram 100.

SPORTS



Mark C. Pederson

Greg Rohr practiced throwing the hammer on the PLU football field last week. The Lutes travel to Bellevue Community College tomorrow for the annual Polar Bear Invitational track and field meet.

Hoseth happy with track start

By Doug Siefkes

With spring just around the corner, 300 track and field athletes from 14 different schools and clubs took part in the non-scoring Pre-Polar Bear relays here last Saturday.

The Lutes capitalized on the conditions of the day, partly sunny and mild, to register district qualifying standards in five events.

Steve Schindele recorded a 11.1 time in the 100-meter dash to tie for first place with Mike Marbut from Club Northwest. Freshman Phil Schot out distanced the competition in the long jump with a leap of 21 feet, eight and a half inches to take a blue ribbon. He also tied for first in the high jump with Dan Smith from Central Washington University with a jump of 67 feet, one fourth inch. Jason Hunter took the 400-meter hurdles with an impressive time of 56.7 and Greg Rohr also met qualifying standard in the shot put with a toss of 46 feet, four and one fourth inches.

Head coach Paul Hoseth also was pleased with the performances of freshman Neil Weaver who won his event when he threw the discus 133 feet, 11 inches and with distance runners Mike Carlson, Rusty Crim, and

John Swanson, who all ran well.

"We also ran two good relays, the 4 by 400 and 4 by 100 meters," said Hoseth. Willie Jones, Jeff Cornish, Robb Mason, and John Slater took second in the 400 and Mason, Jones, Cornish and Steve Schindele won the 100-meter relay.

"We really had good performances for this early in the season," Hoseth said. "I was really pleased."

The Lutes travel to Bellevue Community College tomorrow, where they will compete in the annual Polar Bear event. Again, they won't have team scores. That doesn't bother Hoseth. "I don't think places are the big key in track and field. Individual performances to improve are the main thing. A person's in-

dividual record is what we strive for," he said. "If we stay healthy this season we'll do fine," he added.

The women's track team got a boost of its own in the pre-Polar Bear relays when a particular concern of late, the jumping events, became an asset. Julie Heiden, a freshman, took the high jump with a leap of five feet even, and Brenda Ram took a third in the long jump with a leap of 16 feet, two inches. "I thought both performances were good for such an early start," said Head Coach Carol Auping.

Other top performances were turned in by senior Jana Olson who was clocked at 26.9 in the 200 meter. Monica Johnson notched a 2:27.5 in the 800 meter. Deb Tri also ran well and checked in with a time of 5:04 in the 1550-



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AIR FORCE

ROTC

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PLU tennis: getting ready for spring

Women hoping for good weather, consistency

By Kristin Kaden

The women racqueteers of Pacific Lutheran University have a little more to boast about this year as well as a slightly bigger reputation to uphold. Above all, with three members of last year's second place NCWSA team returning along with the 1979 national ranking, the women may have some mighty big shoes to fill.

Those shoes may appear all too large after the Lady Lutes took an 8-1 smashing from Oregon State University last Sunday. PLU's lone win came from fifth seeded Lylas Aust, 6-1, 2-6, 6-3.

"It's early in the season," said Coach Allison Dahl, "and we're just inconsistent. The rain has hindered us quite a bit. We just haven't had much of a chance to work out of the courts, so we're looking forward to more 'spring-like' weather."

Against OSU, the Lutes' number one and two doubles teams of Tracy Strandness and Sharon Garlick, and Sue Larson and Lori Miller rallied hard to fend off their opponents but narrowly lost, 4-6, 4-6, and 4-6, 6-7. "I felt that the duos did quite well considering it was the first time they had played together," said Dahl.

Strandness, the number two returnee from last year with an 8-14 record, and Larson, holder of the third seat with a

13-8 tally, will occupy the top two positions. Both are strong baseline players and, according to Dahl, will be key players in the team's contention for the WCIC crown. Strandness and Larson shared second and third places on the first and third doubles teams, respectively, at the NCWSA tourney in '79.

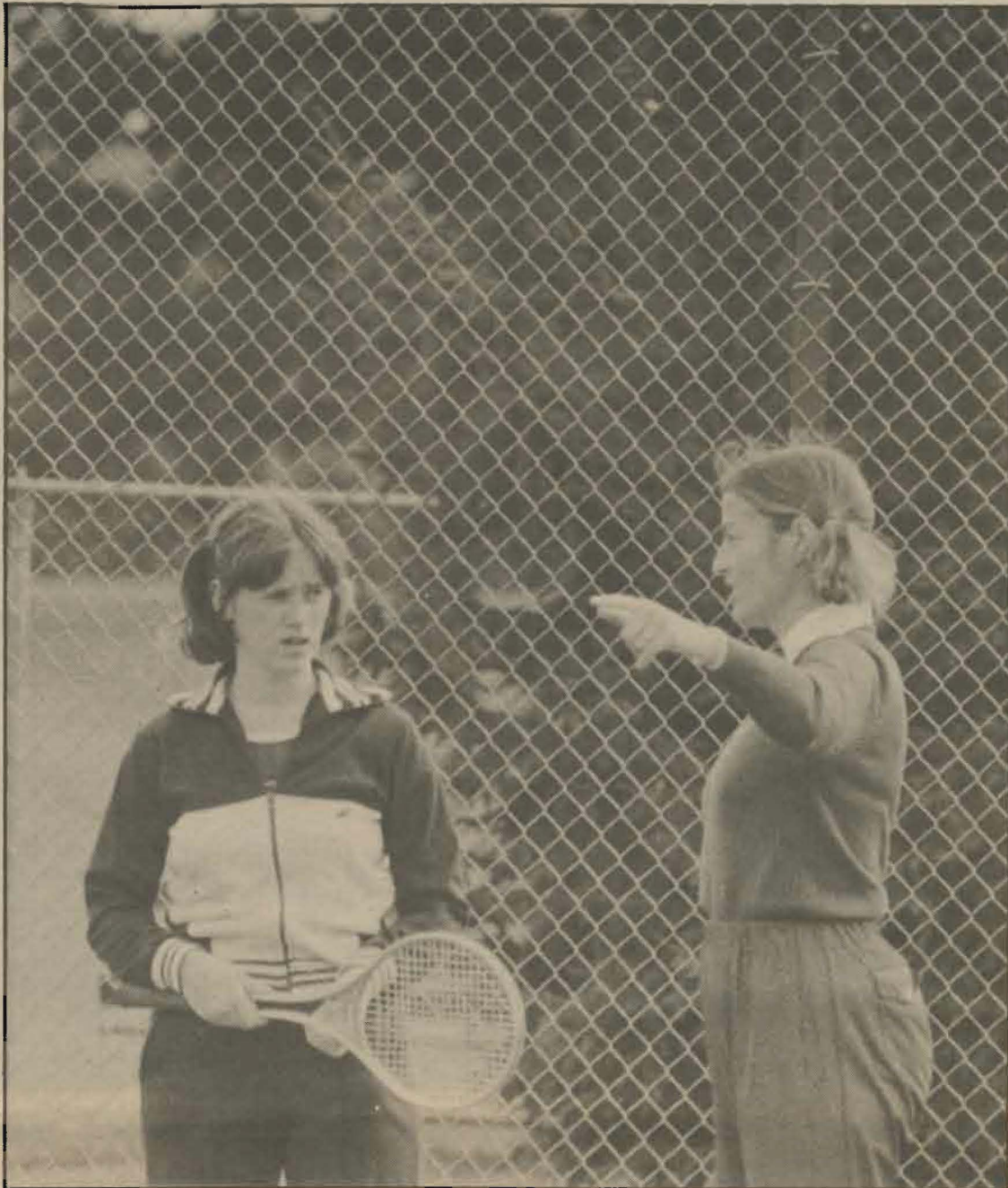
Aust, the team's only senior, returns with a 15-5 season to her credit as well as partnering the third doubles victory at regionals and a second place finish in the number five singles. She will vie for the third position with freshman Miller and Garlick. Miller comes with Oregon state tournament experience as does Garlick in Washington state doubles competition.

Shannon Burich, a sophomore returnee, will attempt to advance from last year's seventh single position to number six but not without some fierce opposition from two freshmen, Mary Nordin and Karen Stakkestad. Stakkestad has been juggling talents between regional basketball play and tennis and will not fully be able to concentrate on her net game until hoop play ends.

"We really have some good depth, though we are rather young. If last year's results are any prediction as to what our future holds, then we may be looking at a top showing in our league."

Placing second last year in NCWSA play only to University of Idaho and with this year's change of leagues (to WCIC), Dahl figures that Western Washington will be their top competition. "But I'm sure," she added, "that Southern Oregon and Lewis & Clark will be tough, also."

Their next match will be next Wednesday at 3 p.m. against the University of Washington at PLU.



Linda Knutson talked strategy with women's coach Alison Dahl on one of the PLU tennis courts this week.

Despite graduation, rain, men optimistic

By Kristin Kaden

If past records are any indication of the future, PLU netters may be looking at their sixth national berth in seven years. However, the Lutes have lost their two best netters and may have a hard time extending a four-year Northwest Conference and NAIA District 1 team championship strong.

Despite the fact that PLU lost All-American Dave Trageser via graduation and Mike Hoeger transfer to the University of Minnesota, Coach Mike Benson feels that the national playoffs will be possible for this year's young team.

"Right now, last year's number three and four players, Scott Charlston and Craig Hamilton, are heading up our roster," said Benson. "They've got that sophomore-letterman advantage, as well as experience at the national level."

"The final four spots composing the team are being hotly contested by seniors Jeff Hawkins and Jim Koski, freshmen Jay Abott, Craig

Koessler and Ken Woodward, and others from last year's JV squad."

Benson noted that the depth in the young team, accompanied by the strong tournament experience of the returnees, are conducive to a good motivating atmosphere.

"Charlston has a strong serve and a good net game," said Benson, "while Hamilton has consistent retrieving ability. He's quick on the court and quite a hustler. Both men have simply great attitudes to play to their highest potential."

Woodward was fourth in Washington State AAA singles and Koessler shared fourth in AAA doubles last year. Both have played extensively in junior tennis tournaments.

"Freshmen netters are entering PLU with such strong backgrounds that they actually do not experience a change to 'playing the big boys' in official competition once they arrive here," said Benson. "These guys have been playing super tough competition from

the age of 13 or 14, playing college kids as well as adults throughout their high school years."

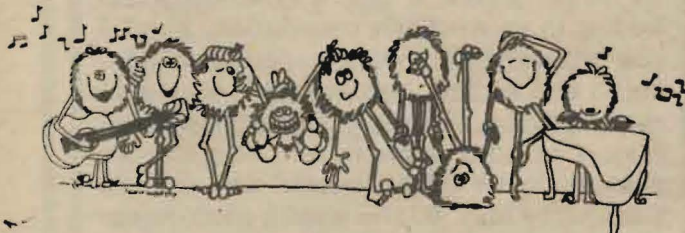
Rumor throughout the conference has it that PLU will not be able to win the crown following the loss of Trageser, but Benson remains optimistic.

"There's no doubt that Trageser was PLU's best-ever player," said Benson, "and to make it to the national finals, he had to beat people from all over the country. But PLU did go to national before Trageser was here, so just because we've lost him doesn't mean that we're out of contention."

Benson, seven-time district Coach of the Year and former PLU netter, stresses that the building of a team feeling is the all-important goal. "Though tennis is an individual sport, the entire team should grow together. Hopefully, their experience will be one to look back on with pleasure and satisfaction as a prominent part of their education."

The netters' first match will be March 14 at UPS at 2 p.m.

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Lutes have trouble filling the hoop, gym

By Eric Thomas

Last Thursday the PLU basketball team had trouble filling things up, specifically Memorial Gym with fans and the hoop with basketballs, and consequently wound up their season with an 85-72 loss to Simon Frazier in the first round of the district playoffs.

Actually, the Lutes, playing before a sparse crowd of less than 200, didn't shoot all that poorly, as they registered a respectable 47.8 percent from the floor. It was more a case of a Clansmen player getting hot

in each period.

In the first half, Simon Frazier guard Ray Ellis put up and made anything he could get his hands on, usually with a Lute defender's hand in his face. He canned 20 of his 26 points during the period, keeping the Clansmen close to PLU who, behind the shooting of Dan Allen and Dave Lashua, lead until the last minute of the half. The period ended with the Lutes trailing by three, 41-38.

In the second half, Simon Frazier got their fastbreak going, and with guard Mike

Jackle (28 points on the night) picking up where Ellis left off, the Clansmen expanded their lead to as much as 15. Midway through the period PLU was able to cut the lead to six, 65-59, on a Lashua jumper, but several quick Simon Frazier buckets built the lead back to 10, and the Lutes were never closer than eight the rest of the contest.

With the exception of Lashua and Allen, who netted 38 and 17 points respectively, PLU had no one registering a double figure game. Greg Lovrovich and Butch Williams

managed only four points apiece, while John Greenquist and Don Levin were held to eight and six points respectively. "It was a below-average shooting night for us," said Allen. "Our offense was all right, but when we missed a shot they'd break and we wouldn't get back."

For four PLU players it was the last time in a Lute uniform. Seniors Butch Williams, Craig Muller, Don Levin and Greg Lovrovich will all be claimed by graduation. For them, and for the team,

which won its second uncontested league title, the crowd attendance was disappointing. "We've had bigger crowds show up for JV games," said Allen. "For a team that finishes second in a district which is the toughest in the nation, I think we deserve a little better crowd." He was echoed by Lovrovich who noted, "It's a shame that students wouldn't spend the two bucks to attend the game. The team's been working hard since November and we deserve to have some support."

Five grapplers travel to national tourney

Wrestling: Five Pacific Lutheran wrestlers are in Fort Hays, Kansas, the site of the three-day NAIA national wrestling tournament, which got underway yesterday.

Paul Giovannini, Kevin Traff, Tom Wahl, Tim Judkins, and Dan McCracken left PLU Saturday by van for the Fort Hays State College campus. The wrestlers were accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Hank Thomas, parents of Lute 167-pounder Dale Thomas.

This is the largest group PLU has ever sent to nationals. Last year, Giovannini, Wahl, and Judkins competed in Wheeling, West Virginia.

Giovannini, district and conference champion at 134, is 17-1 going into the tournament. Traff, 142, district champion and NWC runner-up, is 11-6. Wahl, conference runner-up at 177, is 13-6-1. Judkins, NAIA District I, bidistrict, and conference leader at 190, has the best mark, 22-0-1. McCracken, District and conference winner at heavyweight, is 9-2.

Women's Basketball: Pacific Lutheran has received one of four at-large berths to the NCWSA Division III regional basketball tournament March 6-7-8 in Salem, Oregon.

The Lady Lutes, 14-12, are seeded seventh in the eight school field.

Regional rankings have Oregon College number one,

SOSC second, Willamette third, Northwest Nazarene fourth, Linfield fifth, Whitworth sixth, PLU seventh, and Lewis & Clark eighth.

Swimming: PLU freshman Kristi Bosch will compete in four events at the AIAW Division III swimming championships hosted by Allegheny College March 13-15 in Meadville, Pennsylvania.

Bosch, from Havre, Montana, will be accompanied by Lute coach Jim Johnson.

NCWSA regional champion in the 50 freestyle, Bosch will also swim the 100 and 200 free, plus the 50 butterfly.

Skiing: PLU finished third in both men's and women's cross country skiing in the northern division of the Northwest Collegiate Ski Conference.

In a report issued by the NCSC, PLU women were fourth in both slalom and giant slalom, Lute men fifth in each category. There are eight schools in the northern division.

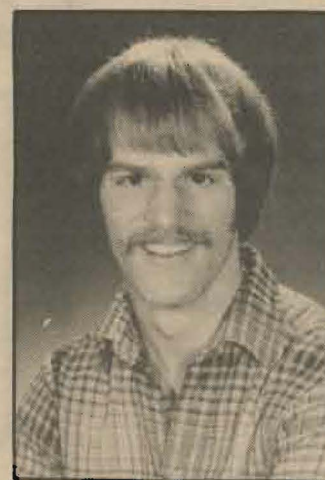
Basketball: PLU's head coach Ed Anderson coached the District I all-stars last night in a game against Central in Ellensburg. Forward Dave Lashua and center John Greenquist were on the squad (results unavailable).

Central won its seventh straight district title, making 14 in the past 16 years Monday

SPORTS SHORTS

night, beating Eastern 78-67.

Full season Northwest Conference basketball statistics were released this week. Lashua led the conference in rebounding (10.6), was seventh in scoring (16.4), and eighth in free throw shooting accuracy (.818). Greenquist was tenth in scoring (13.4), ninth in field goal shooting accuracy (.538), and 13th in rebounding (5.6). Sophomore guard Dan Allen was 11th in scoring (13.3) and 14th in field goal accuracy (.522). Butch Williams was 12th in rebounding (5.7). Junior Tom Koehler led the league in free throw shooting (.882) and field goal shooting (.600). Ken Reidy was third in field goal shooting (.583). Dave Lawson was 13th in free throw shooting (.795).



The Alumni Association congratulates ASPLU President Bob Gomulkiewicz and welcomes him as student representative on the Alumni Board.



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Last semester this column listed a sample of what you could still buy for 5-cents — a real bargain in these days of limitless inflation.

And if you searched long and hard enough, you might even be able to buy something for a penny (i.e. one-cent). But, what of something for free; nothing; gratuitous; without charge?

The complimentary glass or road map from the service station may have become extinct, but don't remove the word "free" from Webster's yet. Many companies are anxious for you to sample, or read about their products, or provide valuable information to consumers without charge (taking into consideration the 15-cent stamp or postage and handling charge). Ask and you will most likely receive.

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by Mike Frederickson

OFFSHOOT

A special supplement to the Mooring Mast

March 7, 1980

THE POLITICS OF ELECTION

Starting at the grassroots



Mark C. Pederson

INSIDE

Voter apathy among young people is "Tremendous" says a coordinator for the Carter campaign—are PLU students part of the trend? See story, page B-3.

The presidential race is won by winning the support of the delegates. How does the candidate organize his campaign, and where do local politics come in? Stories, pages B-4 and B-6.

Most of us would never volunteer to go to prison, but a state legislator did and has some interesting things to say about his experience. Page B-7.

Home rule charter to be ready for election

By Joye Redfield

The Pierce County Board of Freeholders is about midway through public hearings on the home rule charter plan to have ready for the November 1980 election.

According to chairman Don Farmer, the board is presently consulting elected and appointed officials of county government and hearing testimony from local citizen advisory councils and civic groups around Pierce County. Freeholder meetings have been held in Gig Harbor, Lakewood, Spanaway, University Place, Eatonville and Bonny Lake.

"We've had fair public participation," Farmer said of the twice a week meetings. "Some want minimal change, others want major change."

Freeholders are non-partisan individuals who were elected from the five districts in Pierce County last November to draw up a proposal for county government. All meetings held by the volunteer group are open to the public.

On March 10 the freeholders will

hear testimony from King County Executive John Spellman and Tacoma Mayor Mike Parker at the Mason Methodist Church in North Tacoma. On the 22nd the freeholders will hold an informal study session to determine where each member stands. The final public hearing will be on March 26.

From a questionnaire drawn up by the executive committee, the board will address some major questions concerning the form of government Pierce County should have. These will be discussed at their March 22 meeting. Questions range from whether to retain the present county commissioner form of government, or whether to create a county council with an executive administrator to oversee county posts, and whether these should be appointed or elected positions.

"From the straw vote we should be able to see where there are areas of consensus and where there are areas of conflict," freeholder from the 25th District Wayne Anthony said.

"The form of government drawn up is entirely up to the freeholders in

accordance with state law," he added. "I think the little things...whether elections should be partisan or non-partisan, whether there should be redistricting, these kinds of things will cause more problems than anything," in ironing out the charter.

Once the public hearings are completed, it is up to the 23 freeholders to draw on this information and create a Home Rule charter.

"In April, after this information gathering period, we will draw up a draft, which we hope to have public hearings on in the latter part of May and early June," Farmer said. "We will be printing up copies and circulating them so people can study and react to it."

"From the point of representation—we've got quite a representative group. I think 23 is a large number to work with, that's how come we have an executive board."

The executive board plans the operations of the freeholder meetings, determines how to handle certain problems and "generally act as a steering committee."

The chairman supervises the freeholder office in the Pierce County Annex, presides at the meetings and acts "in some regards as a spokesman for the freeholders," Farmer said.

The charter must be ready by the end of August to be put on the November ballot. Prior to this the freeholders will do some fine tuning, and make adjustments according to feedback from the public, Farmer said.

Since it is a presidential election year, the freeholders are hoping for a large turnout on election day. Once the charter is presented to the county commissioners the job of the freeholder is complete.

"I think there's a lot of sentiment for change. I think we can create a charter the people can accept," Farmer said. "As we disband as freeholders, we will go out and support the charter as interested citizens."

The freeholders have also organized a Friends of Freeholders Committee to help publicize freeholder meetings and to promote the charter once it is written.

Do you really elect the U.S. President?

By Beth Ellen McKinney

November 4, 1980. Election day.

It's not as important as you think.

The electoral, the primaries and caucuses of each state, the national conventions, and other aspects of campaigning are sometimes crucial factors in choosing the next President of the United States.

No one votes for President on the first Tuesday of November in an election year. The vote punched on the ballot is actually for members of the electoral college who then elect the President on December 15. These electors are active party members, appointed by party leaders to vote for the party nominee. They vote by state, and each elector votes for the candidate with the majority of popular votes in his state.

But in Maine, according to *U.S. News and World Report*, only half of the votes go to the state party leader. The other two go to the winner of the state's two congressional districts. Maine has only four votes because that is the size of its delegation in Congress; two senators and two representatives.

The election process of the United States government is considered to be one of the most complicated and confusing systems of the world.

First, the power of the electoral college is, in most cases, really a technicality. The people's or popular vote, is almost always easily translated into the electoral votes, and can be compute by election night. Still, it has happened three times, in the elections of John Quincy Adams, Rutherford B. Hayes and Benjamin Harris, that the candidate with fewer popular votes was elected President by the electoral college.

Because electors vote by state, a nominee may carry some states, but

lose others by a narrow margin, and therefore lose all the electoral votes in all those states. He may have more popular votes, but lose the election.

The process of choosing the state party candidate also varies greatly, and is therefore just as confusing. This is often the most intense and embattled part of the campaign.

The Democratic and Republican parties of every state must nominate delegates, who will then meet in a national convention, to nominate the party's Presidential candidate. It is often considered that a direct primary, in which every citizen votes at one time for one candidate of the party in which he or she is registered would be a lot easier.

However, the primary process as it is eliminates many of the Presidential hopefuls. Without state primaries or caucuses, the ballot would look like a New York City telephone directory. President Johnson's decision not to run for re-election, for instance, was caused mostly by his poor showing in some of the early primaries.

State party delegates can be chosen in a state convention or caucus or state primary, and nearly every state has its own variations to these basic processes.

Approximately 75 percent of the delegates to the two conventions will be chosen in primaries. There are three types of primaries—closed, open or blanket primaries. In a closed primary, a citizen is given only the ballot for his or her registered party, and can vote only for candidates in that party. In an open primary, the voter is given the ballots of all parties. He or she votes in secret on one of the ballots and deposits the unused ballots, without ever stating his affiliation.

The state of Washington has a completely unique type of primary called a blanket or wide open primary, used only in state elections, (i.e. state, congressional, local, etc.), in which a voter can vote for any candidate of any election race in any party. This allows the voter to vote for the candidate he or she feels is most qualified, regardless of party affiliation. He or she can choose a Republican congressman and a Socialist Senator, for example, all on the same ballot.

This is potentially dangerous, because a voter can better the chances of election within his party by voting for a weaker candidate in the opposition party.

The first state primary was held in New Hampshire on February 26 and the last eight are on June 3 (California, Montana, New Jersey, New Mexico, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Dakota and West Virginia). The early primaries are usually held in smaller states because they are less expensive. Candidates are given a chance to test their popularity and gain national recognition, and with that, funds for the rest of the campaign. The winner of a state primary is awarded some or all of the state's delegates to support him in the national convention.

Usually the delegates are apportioned among the candidates according to the percentage of popular votes they received. California, though, has a "winner-take-all" system, giving all 271 of its delegates to the one candidate who gets the most votes in their state primary. For this reason, writes Robert K. Morlan in *American Government Policy and Process*, and because it is late and unpredictable campaign, California is a very important

primary.

Some states do not have primaries, but hold caucuses or state conventions to select delegates, as Washington does. Again, there is a basic framework for this, with variations from state to state. Usually, it begins at the precinct of congressional district level. A type of neighborhood meeting is organized by an active party member or leader in each precinct in the state. Any registered voter may attend, but usually only the party faithful do.

The caucus members vote for the presidential candidates. The winning candidate is again given some or all of the caucus delegates, who are nominated there. These delegates go to bigger caucuses, and the process is repeated all the way to the state level.

After all this, delegates from the primaries and caucuses or conventions meet in the national party conventions. This is usually more of a celebration of victory than a decision-making process. An incumbent President almost always wins his party nomination, and almost always on the first vote. The smallest majority for an incumbent President on the first vote since 1936 was 75 percent for Truman in 1952. Even in the out of power party conventions there have been only three cases where the convention selected the nominee (Wilkie 1940, Dewey 1948 and Eisenhower in 1952).

This year, however, it could be a real contest. Although recent polls show that Kennedy is losing favor, the race has been close so far. And the large number of Republican candidates may mean that no one will have enough votes for a majority until late in the convention.

'Worst voting performance'

Student apathy devastates campaigns

By Andy Baldwin

"Apathetic." "Self-centered."
"Ignorant."

These are some of the terms used by campus activists to describe PLU students and their political involvement.

"PLU students are extremely apathetic," says Michael Thomason, executive officer of the PLU Young Republicans. "It's hard to find anyone who is interested in looking at any current issue. It's really too bad. It's a shame to see politics in the hands of a few."

The Young Democrats at PLU have been having an even worse problem with apathy than the Young Republicans. Unlike the Young Republicans, the Young Democrats have not been an officially recognized PLU organization since 1976. Kelly Allen, who is presently trying to reactivate the Young Democrats, sums up the club's problem: "I think people are very self-centered."

The Young Socialist Alliance no longer exists on campus. Cindy Francis, former Socialist Alliance supporter, says, "It died because of lack of interest and administration pressure. Everybody thought socialism was bad. They had been indoctrinated to think socialism is what is being practiced in Russia."

Cindy, also public relations chairperson for the Feminist Student Union, notes that ignorance of political movements was not only a problem for the Socialist Alliance, but still is a problem for the FSU. "More people don't come (to FSU meetings) because they are ignorant of the feminist movement," she said. Francis points out that "contrary to popular belief," there are "no lesbians in the club. No men-hating women."

Apathy is a problem even among non-partisan groups at PLU. Sal Mungia, President of the Political Science Club, exclaimed at a recent club meeting, that apathy "is discouraging. I don't know what it's going to take to crack through."

Recent statistics bear out the activist's claims.

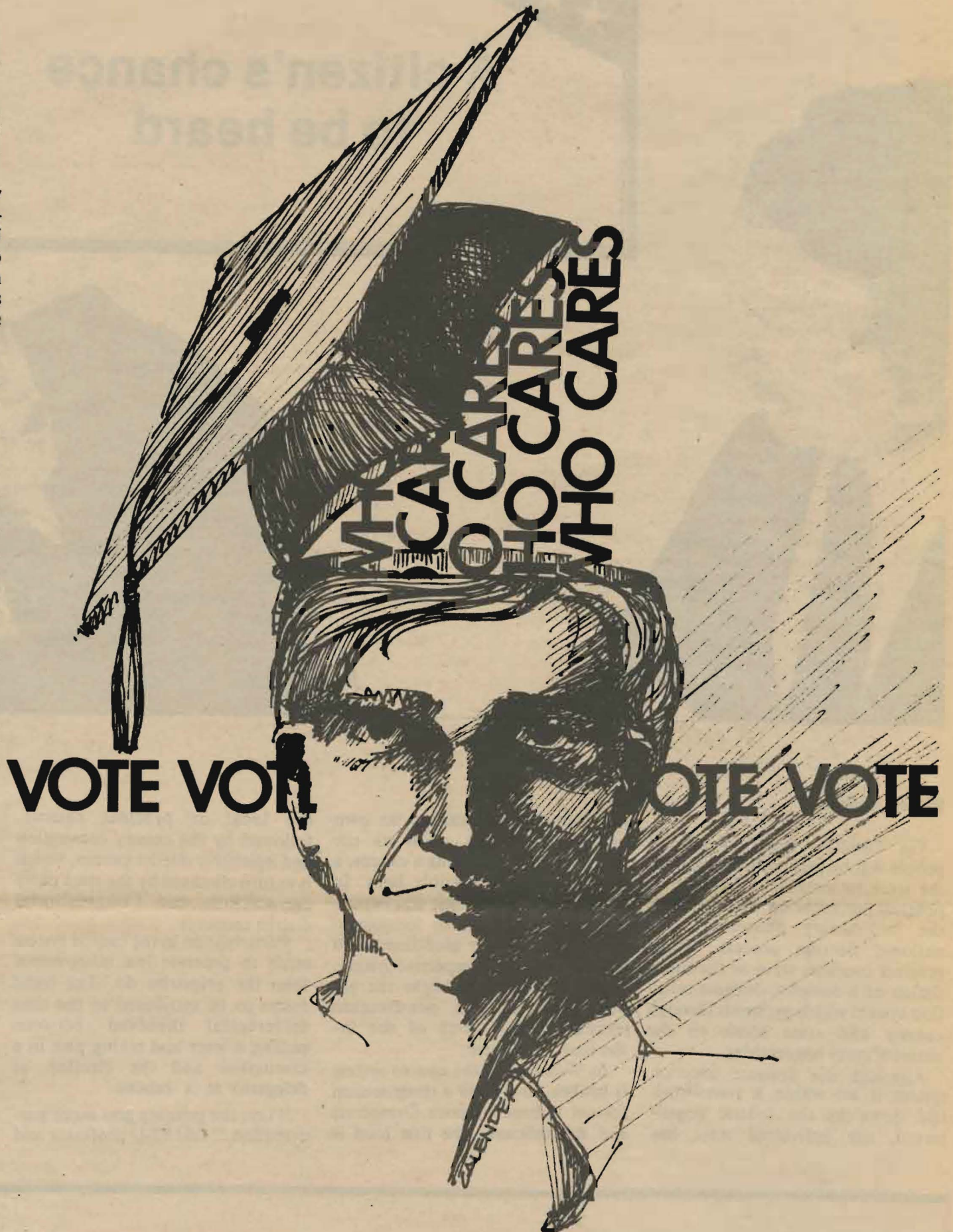
An informal survey undertaken for this article revealed that 65 percent of the 40 students interviewed did not know who their Congressman was, while 73 percent didn't know the name of their State Representative. Eighty-five percent couldn't name their State Senator.

Out of a student body of 3500 there are only about 40 students who are involved with any campus political organizations.

Donald Farmer of the Political Science Department claims there is widespread "political apathy" at PLU.

"A lot of students refuse to take responsibility for citizenship," he said. Wallace Spencer of the Political Science Department says, "The age groups 18 to 21 and 21 to 25 have the worst voting performance in terms of turnout, as compared to any other age group studied."

H.E. Bud Scruggs, Western region coordinator for the Kennedy for President Campaign claims that student apathy is "devastating" to the Kennedy Campaign.



Doug Wold, Washington state field coordinator for the Carter campaign, says political apathy among young people is "Tremendous, when compared to the late sixties and early seventies." He also notes that "the general lack of interest will hurt the President in the state of Washington."

But Darlene Bothell, executive director of the Bush campaign for the state of Washington, claims that there is "no apathy among students in the Bush Campaign." Sharon Shultz, executive director of the Reagan for President Committee claims that their campaign is "probably getting some of its best support from college students." It should be noted, however, that neither the Reagan or Bush campaign is getting any active support from PLU.

Despite the apparent apathy, the

political activities at PLU are still continuing their attempts at political education.

Thomason says, "Right now we are preparing for the 1980 election. We hope to make people aware of what the Republican Party stands for."

"I'm trying to reactivate the Young Democrats," added Allen. "Even if people don't get into party politics, it's important for people to work for someone they believe in."

Francis commented that the FSU will continue putting on different panel discussions and exploring women's rights in general, while the Political Science Club is planning for an active semester involving students in current issues.

The partisan clubs are encouraging students to participate in the upcoming precinct caucuses on March 11.

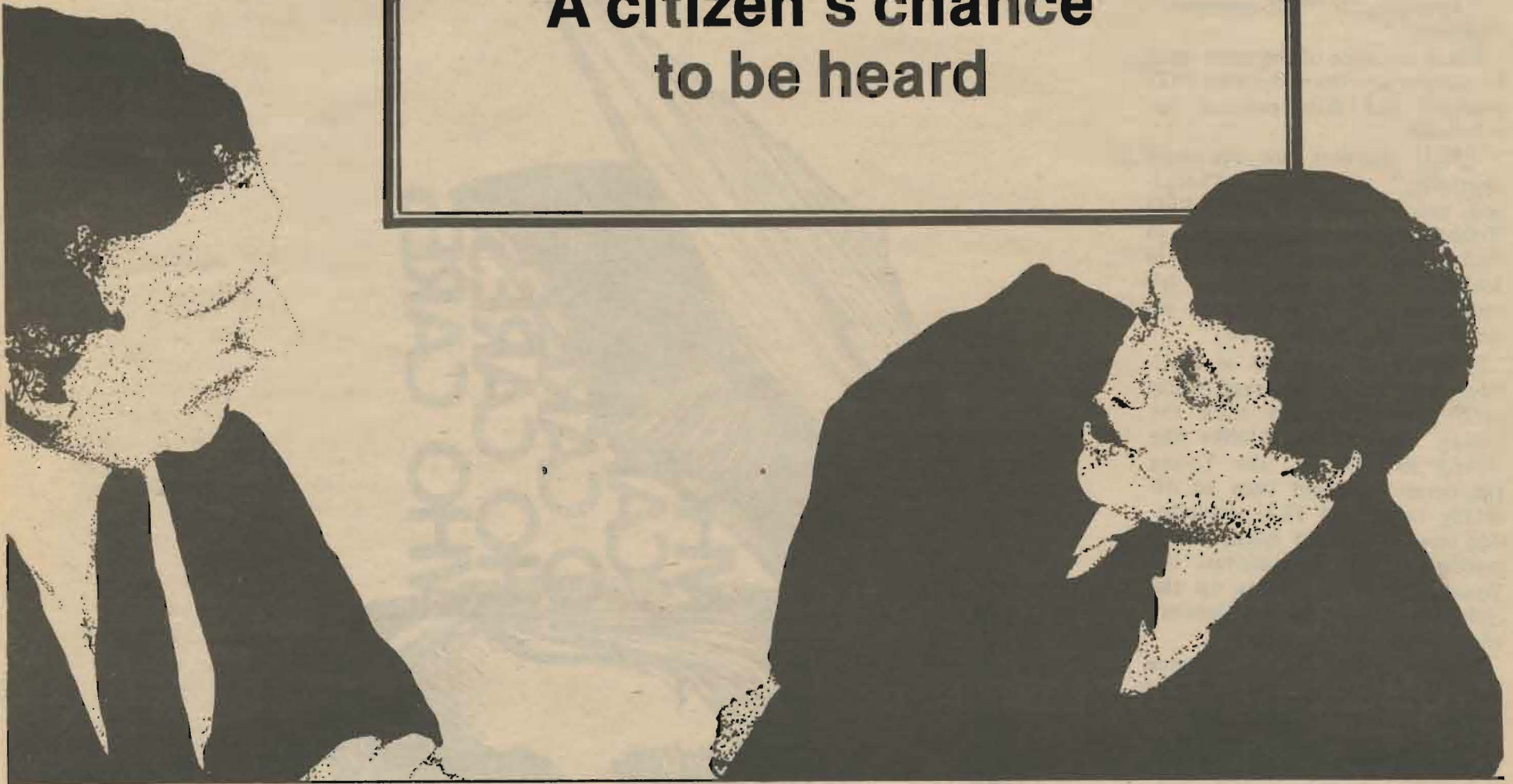
Speaking for the Young Republicans, Thomason said that, "We encourage students to take a step forward and involve themselves in current politics. One such way for students to involve themselves is by participating in their upcoming precinct caucuses."

"People don't realize how easy it is to get involved in politics," commented Allen. "We're asking people at school to go to their precinct caucuses on March 11 and express their opinion."

But despite this optimism, no students interviewed in the survey indicated any interest in becoming active politically and only one student expressed an interest in going to his precinct caucus.

As Edmund Burke said, "The only thing necessary for the triumph of evil is for good men to do nothing."

A citizen's chance to be heard



By Eric Thomas

On Tuesday, small groups of people will be gathering throughout the state to exercise their right of political participation and choice in the preliminary phases of our national election process. These precinct caucuses serve as the foundation of a complex delegate selection system which pyramids through county and state levels to the national party conventions.

Although the delegate selection system is set within a framework laid down by the federal constitution, the individual state has

the authority to institute its own procedural format, such as the discretion of establishing a caucus, a state primary or possibly both. In addition, the Democratic and Republican parties have each formulated their own specific guidelines with which to run their respective system. Such differences highlight the applicability of the pre-election process to the wants of the individual voter.

In Washington the caucus system is broken down into a three section format utilized by both Democrats and Republicans. The first level is

the local or precinct caucus, followed by the county convention and legislative district caucus, which is in turn climaxed by the state party conventions and Congressional district caucuses.

Participation in the caucus system tends to generate less involvement than the primaries do. The trend seems to be attributed to the time differential involved between pulling a lever and taking part in a discussion and the election of delegates at a caucus.

"Yes, the primary gets more participation," said PLU professor and

ex-Republican Central Committee chairman Donald Farmer. "But the potential is there for less thoughtful consideration. The caucus gives a greater deal of power to the individual voter if he cares to take advantage of it."

Caucus proponents also laud their system for the clarity it provides by isolating party votes. "In a primary you don't need such close party affiliation to vote," noted Farmer. "You get Democrats voting Republican and Republicans voting

Continued on next page

Adherence to a charter reflects party differences

By Eric Thomas

There exists many prominent similarities between the Republican and Democratic caucus structure. However, there also exist some underlying policies which reflect the fundamental differences between the parties. The Democratic party, for instance, is bound by a national charter which was established by the 1974 midterm convention.

"Usually you attend a convention to elect delegates," said Democratic Central committee chairman Bill Baarsma. "However this convention was held for the sole purpose of ratifying the charter."

The charter in effect sets the Democrats aside from the Republicans by the rules they must adhere to throughout the delegate selection system. The

Republicans have no such charter for determination of responsibility, relying instead on the moral ethics of the delegates within the system.

Some of the differences:

(1) Once preference is expressed for a candidate by a delegate in the Democratic party, that commitment must be kept throughout the entire process. Such a rule not only lets the candidates know exactly how many supporters, non-supporters, and uncommitted delegates there are, but assures that no "straw poll" switchover can take place. Republicans on the other hand could feasibly switch back and forth until the vote was taken on the national convention floor.

(2) No secret balloting is permitted within the Democratic caucuses, which prevents the possibility of the majority of a caucus supporting one candidate.

"In the Democratic system everyone knows where everyone else stands," said Baarsma. "Our slogan is stand up and be counted, which is the fundamental difference between the parties."

(3) Within the Democratic party there is no winner-take-all delegations, everything is proportional representation. Any candidate who gets 20 percent of the caucus support is guaranteed a delegate or a proportion of one. Such a policy insures that no viable candidate is excluded. The Republicans in comparison endorse winner-take-all primaries, which is the format the final national election takes.

(4) The Democratic charter stresses affirmative action by requiring that half of the delegates to the national convention be women and that an attempt be made to show minority representation. This is accom-

plished by dividing up the 58 delegates to the national convention: 40 come from the congressional district caucus, five are automatic appointments, (governors and senators), and 13 are at large, allowing for the appointment of minorities and women to fulfill the quotas imposed by the charter. The Republicans in contrast send 37 delegates to the Republican convention, none of which are automatic.

Such differences, according to Robinson, stem from the amount of governmental control each party wants imposed. "Republicans favor as little government as possible, and that which there is should be at the lowest possible level," he said. "The Democrats on the other hand favor centralized government with power flowing from Washington."

Caucus: taking advantage of politics

Continued from page B-4

Democrat. You can't quantify it."

On March 11 at 8 p.m. each voting precinct will hold two caucuses (one Democratic, one Republican) in different locations. This caucus synchronization was agreed upon by both parties to avoid any unwanted attendance and/or harassment by the other party's members. As Farmer put it, "We want our own people at our own meetings."

The caucus is open to any registered voter in the precinct, however, attendance by those residing but not registered within the precinct such as PLU students in Parkland, are encouraged to attend and participate, but cannot vote. A list of area caucus sites will be published on March 8 in the *Tacoma News Tribune*.

Upon attending either caucus one must sign a statement naming their preferences for President of the United States or if they are uncommitted, and if they would agree to public display of their attendance at the caucus. This is extremely necessary to identify party supporters since voters in Washington do not register by party.

The first half hour of the caucus is used for discussion of such local and national issues as presented in an "ice-breaking" questionnaire circulated at both party caucuses. Issues on the Republican questionnaire range from the use of McNeil Island for a state prison site to whether the defense budget should be increased. The caucus questionnaires are then collected and recorded, and channeled to the county convention and used as raw material for the platform committee.

"It's kind of a melting process," said current Republican Central Committee chairman Wayne Robinson. "The issues of interest involving the state are put on the state platform, and the issues of national interest are put on the state's national platform."

The next purpose of each caucus is to elect delegates and alternates to the county convention. This structure is centered around the election of delegates which is arrived at through the allocation process.

Each county of Washington is allocated a specific number of delegates for the state convention by both the Republican and Democratic parties, based solely upon the total number of party votes registered within its boundaries. Each county's voting precincts are then similarly allocated a number of delegates for the county convention and legislative district caucus, based upon its party votes registered in the last election. In Washington's precincts the Republican party allots one delegate for every 149 registered votes, and adds another delegate for each additional 100 votes, with no precinct allowed more than seven delegates. The Democrats allot one delegate for every 100 votes.

These delegates bear the responsibility for representing the political views and presidential preferences of those people who participated in their respective caucus. "The local caucus is where public politics begins," said Farmer. "If a citizen is interested in participating this is

his chance to be heard." For the most part attendance at precinct caucuses in Washington and around the country is slim. "It's not terribly impressive," admitted Farmer.

After the precinct caucus level, the elected party delegates then attend both the county convention and the legislative district caucus. Both the Republican and Democratic this year are held in April. For both parties, the county convention serves as the platform organizing structure for the state convention. Delegates elect chairmen for the Credential Committee, the Rules Committee, and the Platform Committee. On the same day or within several days before/after, the same precinct delegates will caucus within their respective legislative district to discuss issues

and elect delegates to the state convention. Pierce County, for example has six legislative districts, and therefore, each district will elect 1/6 of the county's delegates to the state convention.

The party delegates from the legislative district caucus and the county convention then go to the state convention and the Congressional District Caucus. Again there is a subdivision, this time delegates from around the state meet in their respective congressional districts to elect delegates to the national conventions. However, the state convention, often held on the same day, can also elect delegates at large to participate in the national convention. Similar to the county convention, the state convention has rules,

credentials, and platform committees manned by state delegates. Its primary function is to propose the party's platform for the national convention.

Locally, in precincts totalling 300 to 500 voters, the Republicans and Democrats expect anywhere from 6 to 15 participants to show up. However in this election year, the already high-intensity of the respective party rivalries, i.e. Reagan-Bush and Carter-Kennedy and the news coverage it's generated may cause a better turnout. "This year with the increased interest, there has been five to eight times as many people out than we've had in previous years," said Baarsma. "It illustrates that when the media gives the election process the proper attention, you can get big turnouts."

Kennedy's nephew campaigns at UPS 'Getting the message across' locally

By Kelly Allen

In preparation for this Tuesday's precinct caucuses, Joseph Kennedy, eldest son of Robert Kennedy, began a tour of Washington state college campuses to draw student support for his uncle's presidential campaign.

He appeared at UPS Wednesday and talked about the importance of Washington to Ted Kennedy's presidential bid.

"Ted Kennedy is interested in getting his message across to voters in Washington, it's a very important state in the selection process," he said. "It's a question of momentum."

He talked about the importance of some of Kennedy's opinions about issues facing Washington voters.

"When the inflation rate rises to a rate of 18 or 20 percent a year and we have a Democratic president who seems to believe that the only way to fight that is to raise interest rates to 17 percent; Ted has spoken out on issues such as the Northern Tier pipeline and the problem of nuclear waste disposal, this is a state where Ted Kennedy's opinions should appeal to the voters."

About this week's primaries he was both enthused and skeptical.

"It's nice to have a win under your belt (Massachusetts). Vermont was a beauty contest and we didn't put in any effort into it at all. It doesn't mean a thing and we want to concentrate on states that make a difference."

Only about one percent of all Washington voters turn out for the caucuses and the effect of that number of voters is questionable.

"When it's only one percent, the organization makes that much more difference," he said.

"We're making a major effort to campaign here and we're encouraged by the organization. Obviously it will be difficult when you have 6000 precinct caucuses held in one day," he said.



"We want to get people out of the polls and make people aware that you have an opportunity to choose which direction this country will take."

In a more personal vein, a question was raised about an outstanding bill for a Christmas party which his mother gave in Aspen, Colorado last winter for his family.

"My mother had a disagreement with the caterers and refused to pay the bill. The caterers went to the papers and they love to print things like that. If you want to base your decision on who will be President of this country based on how his sister-in-law gets along with caterers in Aspen, Colorado, then don't vote for Ted Kennedy, we'd just as soon not have you."

The inevitable question of Chapquiddick was raised and Joe felt the response of the Massachusetts

voters was a good sign of confidence.

"It was a tragedy and Ted has admitted that he blew it and he's never made excuses. He left it up to the people of Massachusetts and their response was overwhelming support."

As a family man, Ted Kennedy has strong roots.

"I come from a family of 10 brothers and sisters. My mother lives at home alone with my five youngest brothers and sisters. And for the last twelve years, twenty four hours a day, 365 days a year, there has been one guy that we could turn to, that's Ted Kennedy. I wouldn't be here asking you to support him unless I believed in him," he said.

"All the talking in the world isn't going to change the direction this country takes," he said, "Ted Kennedy will shake it up."

Elections start locally Candidates' hopes lie at grassroots

By Wallace Spencer

Let's state the case right at the top: presidential nominations are won and lost at the grass roots of American politics. The hopes of aspirants are fulfilled or dashed principally according to their ability to mobilize support for their candidacies in the neighborhoods and precincts of America.

This condition holds as much for Carter, Kennedy and Brown as it does for Anderson, Baker, Bush, Connally, Crane, Dole and Reagan.

This may be one of the most surprising characteristics of politics in post-industrial America. This is, after all, the age of bigness, of complexity, of problems, issues, and technologies which have seemed to make localities and localisms an anachronism. It is the age of mass media, when candidates are apparently merchandised like detergents and deodorants. The irony lies in the fact that probably at no time in American history have presidential candidacies depended as much on local organizations as has been the case in the past twenty years.

There are two basic methods by which delegates are selected to go to the national conventions (and therefore by which candidates may secure delegate support): 1) by presidential primary elections; and 2) by the caucus-convention route, beginning with caucuses at the precinct level and following with caucuses and conventions by district and county, finally meeting in state conventions to select delegates to the national conventions. The delegate selection process actually

consists of many variations on the two basic methods in that each state and state party, through laws and rules, determines most of its own procedures. As such, some primaries are not binding on the delegates, some at-large delegates may be selected by the state party committee or chairman, and some states combine the primary and caucus methods. But the essentials of the path to the nomination reside in the two basic methods.

Each party's presidential nominee is selected by the national convention it holds every four years. This is the principal business of the convention, although in the course of things, the convention will also transact other business, such as the writing of the party platform and the selection of a national committee to conduct the national party's affairs for the succeeding four years. Actually, national party organization doesn't amount to much; as national parties, the Democrats and Republicans are rather loose coalitions of state and local party organizations, which themselves often seem skeletal and vaguely defined.

The process of securing a presidential nomination, usually a long and arduous one, can be boiled down to simple arithmetic and a progression of fairly clear and well-defined events. To win the Democratic nomination, you need (in 1980) 1,666 delegate votes out of a possible 3,331 at the convention. The GOP nominee will need 998 of 1,994 delegate votes at the Republican convention. The task is clear—win the support of the delegates. Or better still, make sure that your sup-

porters are sent as delegates in the first place.

Throughout the first half of the Twentieth Century, presidential nominations tended to go to those candidates who could win the approval of sufficient political party regulars, particularly of the party bosses who often controlled large and key state delegations. But the widely-asserted decline of the political parties over the past few decades has altered the requirements for obtaining nomination. The decline is usually noted in terms of the growing number of voters who profess allegiance to neither of the major parties. However, it can also be observed in the diminishing control of party organizations, and the regulars who work them, as well as by the dying out of political bosses and their machines.

Moving in to supplant the more-or-less permanent party structures as the dominant influence on the nomination process are the separate and temporary campaign organizations of the individual candidates. The task of each candidate's national organization is to get organized in each state where the candidate will contest for delegate votes. Each state organization must in turn secure its organizational base in counties, cities, towns, etc., eventually penetrating the precincts, the basic unit of the electoral system.

The nature and activities of the various organizations will vary somewhat according to whether delegates are chosen by primaries or by caucus-conventions. Primaries will ultimately involve larger numbers of people, but for most of them the actual participation will be the

brief act of voting. In primary states, the organizations must key their efforts to that single major event, the primary election.

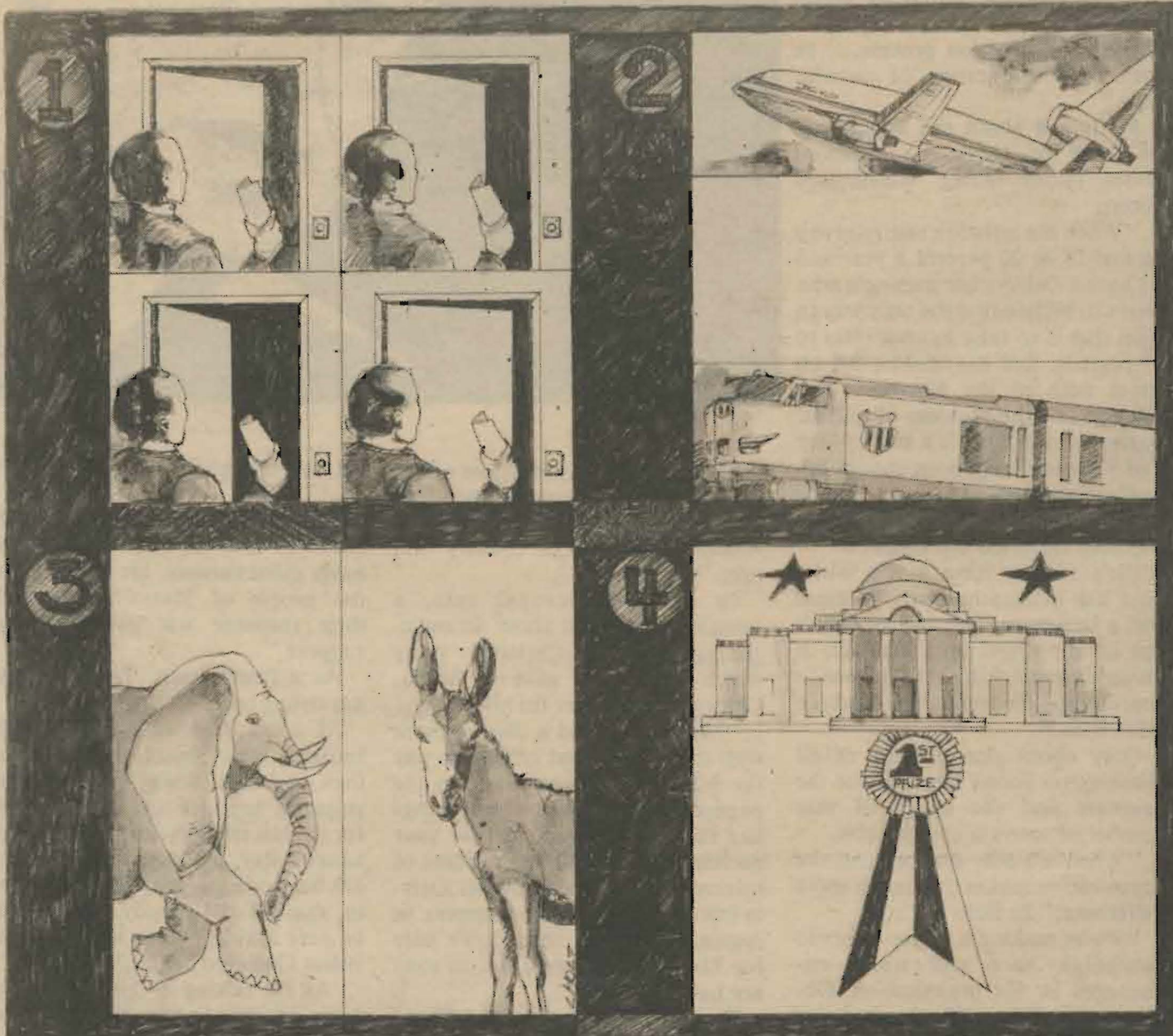
By contrast, candidate organizations in caucus-convention states (including Washington), must pitch their activities for a series of events leading up to the state conventions. Moreover, the demands in terms of time are greater on participants in the caucus-convention process. At the least, a participant must spend an evening in the precinct caucus, involving a substantially greater commitment than simply dropping in on the polling place, pulling a lever, and leaving. As such, participation in the nomination process tends to be considerably lower in caucus-convention states than in primary states. But it is also more intense.

In either case, however, the challenge to each candidate's organization remains essentially the same—mobilize more people on behalf of your own candidate than any of the opposition can muster. To do this successfully usually necessitates getting people active, dedicated, and coordinated at the grass roots, where the campaign can become personalized for the participant. Media exposure, endorsements, and all the other paraphernalia of campaigning can help—indeed, is probably more useful in primaries than caucus-conventions—but they seldom offset the advantages of competent, diligent, and vigorous local organization.

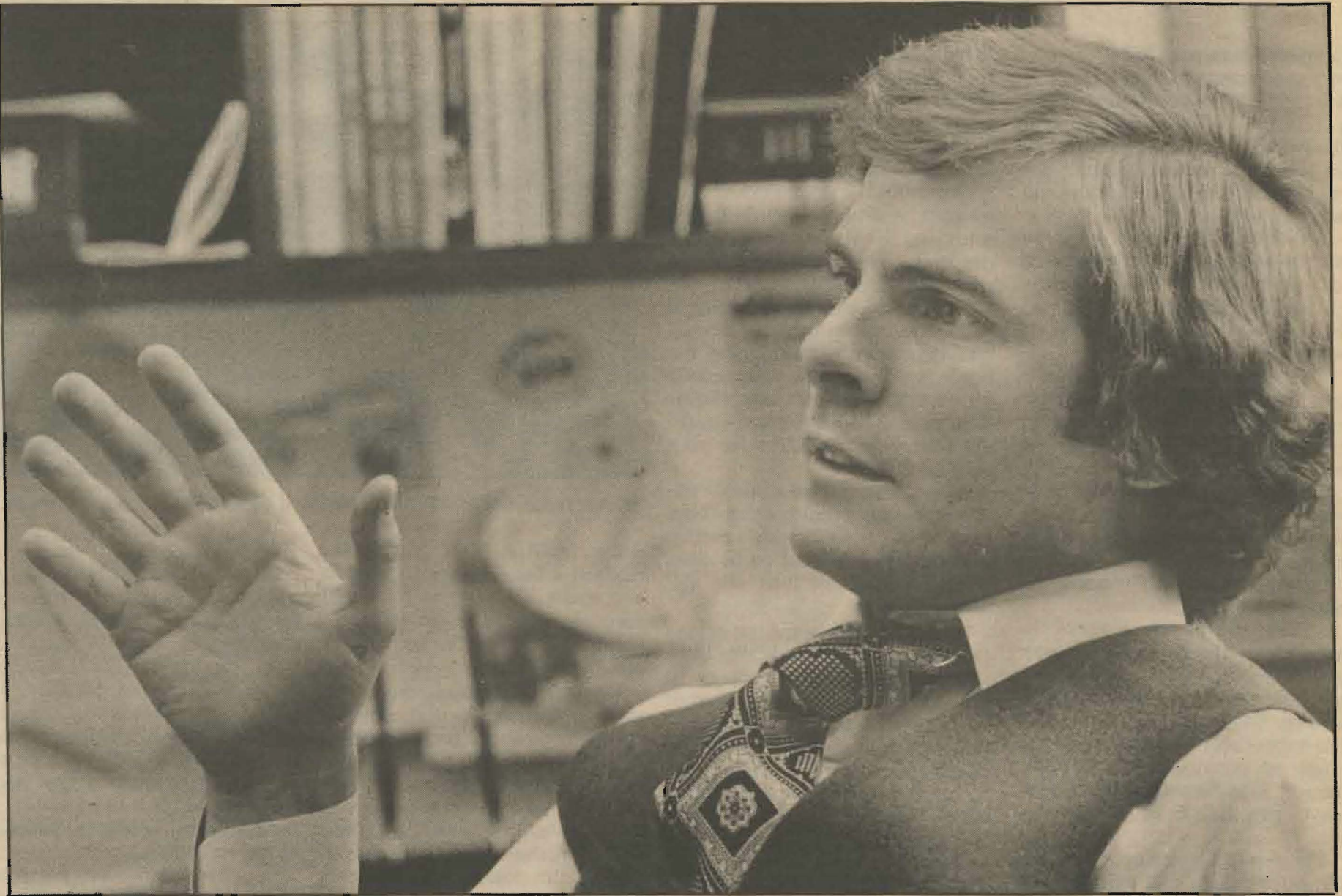
The rise of candidate organizations and the decline of party organizations have sources and benchmarks too numerous to go into here, but a few perhaps deserve mention. Most noticeable is the growing number of states using primaries. In 1976, for the first time, more than half the states (and territories, who participate in the nomination process) had presidential primaries. This year, the number will be up from 30 to about 35. When participation in nominations is extended to include the general voter, the influence of the party regular may be substantially diluted.

But the erosion of the power of the regulars has been in the works for some time, even under caucus-convention systems. The success of Wendell Wilkie in securing the 1940 GOP nomination came at the surprise and chagrin of many party regulars. Similarly, Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio was "Mr. Republican" to most of the party regulars in 1952, but he nonetheless lost the nomination to the more broadly popular General Eisenhower.

The watershed year, however, may have been 1960, when Senator John F. Kennedy's campaign organization employed a masterful synthesis of old and new techniques. He wooed and won the support of such powerful bosses as David Lawrence of Philadelphia and Richard Daley of Chicago. He entered key primaries, winning delegates while demonstrating that he could, as a Catholic, win big in Protestant West Virginia or, as a New Englander, defeat Hubert Humphrey in the latter's neigh-



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Mark C. Pederson

"I hadn't fired any sort of rifle since I was sixteen yet I had the highest score on the list of 'trainees,'" said Representative Grimm.

Legislator goes to prison—finds security lax

By Marci Ameluxen

What is your picture of the typical legislator? The villain in a three piece suit voting "aye" to raising taxes and "nay" to state funding of schools? Or is it the doorbelling candidate who somehow disappears after he is elected?

Representative Daniel Grimm of Washington's 25th Legislative district does not fit into either of these pictures. An energetic and active legislator, Rep. Grimm went beyond the usual bounds of a legislator's duties last November to investigate a matter of serious and recent concern—Washington's state prisons.

Responding to allegations of guard brutality against prisoners and overcrowded conditions in the state prisons, Grimm hired himself on as a guard at the Walla Walla state penitentiary under an assumed name to see if the allegations were valid.

Couldn't he have taken the easier and obviously safer route of arranging a tour of the facility or contacting the warden and other authorities?

"I didn't want to see the 'package' that would have been presented to me if I had told the warden at Walla Walla that I wanted to see the prison," he explained. Legislators are set apart from others and tend to get the 'special' point of view," he said, and he wanted to see the real

problems and concerns.

Grimm's motivation for his endeavor was a statement presented by the director of the Division of Corrections at a House Appropriations committee meeting last August. At that meeting it was stated that riot conditions at the prisons and the danger involved in being a guard was deterring applicants for the jobs, forcing the prison to hire "warm bodies": unscreened, untrained applicants. "Just go and apply

"I didn't want to see the 'package' that would have been presented to me if I had told the warden at Walla Walla that I wanted to see the prison"

and you're hired," said Grimm.

The reason for personally searching for information about the prisons also came from an evaluation of the range of expertise on the subject that was available to the legislature.

"With citizens in the legislature there is a broad range of professions and backgrounds represented," said Grimm. "We have teachers, insurance agents, housewives, all who can bring that particular kind of experience to be used when a related issue comes up." But no one had ever had any first-hand experience as a guard or could speak with any kind of specifics concerning

prisons, he continued. And when prison officials accused the state of not meeting its responsibility to adequately fund the training of guards, Grimm felt it was time to find out some facts.

Given motivation and opportunity Grimm applied at Walla Walla on November 6 and went to work two days later. He recalls the entry gate guard checking his car before he drove in to get his application. "I hadn't thought of the possibility that they would

search my car before I could go in, and I had accidentally left my briefcase full of stuff from Olympia in my truck along with some legislative newsletters, and in addition I had left my nametag in my shirt pocket," he said. The guards weren't very thorough though, because they never found the items. Grimm was also surprised when the guard did not record any information after looking at his license.

In filling out the application form Grimm had decided to use the name of an old college roommate because it would be a familiar name he would readily respond to. But he mistakenly

signed the form with his real name.

"They never even caught that wrong signature," he exclaimed. The warden was understandably upset when Grimm brought this to his attention at the end of his two week term of employment. In addition, any investigation of his application or into his background did not discover that he was a legislator, or that the employer references had never employed anybody by the name on his application.

The initial screening process consisted of the application form and a 25-minute interview conducted by three prison officials. He was asked if he had any military experience, how he would handle himself in a fight with a prisoner, and if he had any moral or ethical convictions which would prevent him from shooting someone.

After being hired for the job, Grimm was put with a group of new employees for a five-day "training" period which he considers more an orientation to the prison. During that week the new guards toured the entire complex and spent one day on the firing range learning how to handle the weapons guards would need to know how to use.

"One thing that really surprised me is that the guards never carry any weapons—no guns, clubs, anything—only a walkie talkie. But I learned that there is a

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Grimm says discipline is problem at Walla Walla

Continued from page B-7

very good reason for that—anything you carry can be used against you by a prisoner." Prisoners are not allowed to wear metal belt buckles for this same reason, because they can be made into brass knuckles and metal-tipped whips.

Although they didn't need to carry weapons, guards are supposed to learn how to use them properly on the fire range, another part of the training that Grimm is concerned about.

"I hadn't fired any sort of rifle since I was sixteen and had never held a pistol, yet I qualified in the number one category and had the highest score on the list of trainees."

The only guards who do carry weapons, those in the towers which surround the penitentiary, receive no more special training than the other guards, the only requirement being job seniority.

"These guards are required to requalify at the firing range every six months," he said. "I asked two of these tower guards if that is closely followed. One couldn't remember the last time he was at the range to practice and the other thought it had been at least a year maybe two since he had last fired a gun."

There is no screening of guards for vision either, said Grimm, and the qualifying test for tower guards is minimal. This is a serious matter to him because in a situation where a hostage is taken the tower guards are instructed to first give a verbal warning to the prisoner(s) involved, then fire a warning shot into the air, and if these are not effective, shoot to kill.

Educational requirements are also minimal for guards, he found out, and reading and writing tests have been eliminated because they discriminate against minorities.

"One guard admitted to me that he is functionally illiterate—he can neither read nor write. This is a grave matter when a majority of the instructions that guards receive are in written memo form."

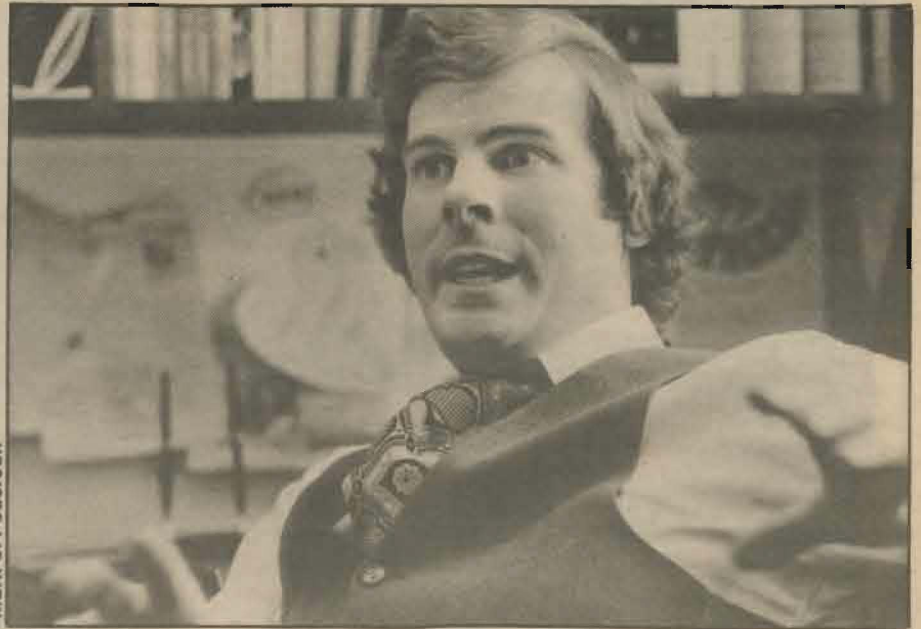
Grimm said he saw no evidence of violence or abuse by guards against prisoners. What he learned is that this is not for the prisoners, but to protect the guards.

"I was told by one guard that if an inmate 'crosses the line,' I could 'put him down' (control him) but don't 'mess with him because he'll get back and he don't care who he kills as long as it's a guard—and I don't want to get killed for your mistake."

He did notice verbal abuse directed towards the guards, which about 20 percent of the prisoners participate in, but it seemed to be done more out of habit than real animosity, he said.

Two experiences stand out among Grimm's stay at Walla Walla. Until a guard works up to seniority he rotates around the different areas of the complex and after a few months is assigned a regular station. He vividly remembers his turn to guard on death row and what is called Internal Segregation Unit, or "seg" among the inmates, and sums it up: "I don't ever want to be there."

Seg is a prison within a prison, he explains, and is mainly for inmates who break rules while serving their sentence, such as trying to start fires in the complex. An inmate is given a 30-day term in an area that Grimm describes as "as different from the rest of the prison as prison is different from the outside world." Inmates stay in tiny windowless cells 23 hours and are moved to a slightly larger cell to exercise for one hour every day. But some inmates, depending on their crime, go directly to seg without ever staying in the



Mark C. Pederson

Grimm recalls Walla Walla Prison: "I don't ever want to be there."

main facility. One such man received a life sentence for murder and under a recent state law will have no chance to go up for a parole. "He'll live in seg until he dies," said Grimm.

Working on Thanksgiving day is also an experience that stays in Grimm's mind. He had to work in the tower that day, and was overseeing inmates as they used the only phone allowed for prisoner use to make one call to family or friends. "Some of those guys lined up outside in the cold for three hours before it was their turn," he recalls. Grimm admits he got very emotional watching those prisoners who could not spend the day with their families, or had none to call. "There was one other guard in the tower, and he could tell I was upset. 'Makes you feel kinda sorry for them, don't it,' he said to me. 'But just remember, it's because of some of them that someone else will never go home to Thanksgiving dinner again.'" A majority of the prisoners at Walla Walla are there on murder

charges. Grimm cites discipline, not overcrowding, as the primary reason for problems in the prisons. "What is needed are thought out, reasonable rules that are enforced, and consistent guidelines of behavior," he said. Security checks and clearance on guards should be tightened and continued, and in order to have better security over the prison itself, higher educational requirements of the guards are necessary, including writing and reading tests.

As a result of his experience Grimm is proposing House Bill No. 1798 which would require educational and employment background checks, including a national criminal investigation check and a Washington patrol identification section check. The Senate has not taken action on the bill as of this printing, but Grimm is determined to improve the prison system in Washington. He may be none too soon: Two inmates have been killed since Grimm was at Walla Walla last November.

Diligent campaigning pays off in delegate votes

Continued from page B-6

boring Wisconsin. Most importantly, JFK's organization steadily and relentlessly organized Democrats throughout the country to win the caucuses and conventions necessary for his nomination. Illustrative of the payoff for such effort was that which occurred in Arizona, where Stewart and Morris Udall led the surprising and successful coup which pulled the Arizona delegation from under Lyndon Johnson and sent it to the Democratic convention under the control of the Kennedy forces.

Kennedy had worked with party regulars when he had to and when the prospects for getting their support looked good. When he didn't or they didn't, he was more than willing to wrest control of the party from them. He provided a blueprint for subsequent campaigns.

In 1964 and in 1972, Republican Goldwater and Democrat McGovern respectively represented out-factions for their parties. In each case, their campaign organizations exploited a condition previously manipulated so successfully by Kennedy, the fact that between presidential

elections, party organizations at the local level often go dormant or flabby, or both. The Goldwater and McGovern campaigns leaped and crept into the breaches, as circumstance can opportunity warranted, and took control of their parties and of the national conventions.

What the Kennedy, Goldwater, McGovern, and, later, Carter campaigns demonstrated with crystalline clarity was that early and diligent effort at the grassroots pays off in delegate votes. They also demonstrated that there are substantial opportunities to move into vacuums, or at least low pressure areas, in many precincts. Interest lags between elections and often is slow to activate as elections come rolling around. Candidate organizations, as well as motivated individuals, can serve as catalysts to activity, to involvement, and to success.

There are, therefore, numerous opportunities to participate and to have an impact, beginning at the precinct level. This is particularly true in caucus-convention states like Washington. It is also particularly true in states in which party organization is relatively less tightly structured and less potent—like

Washington. It may be even more true in a time when political apathy and cynicism are running at higher levels than usual and when participation is declining, a characteristic frequently observed of the decade of the Seventies.

One estimate of participation in a caucus-convention state should illustrate the opportunities. In 1976, Connecticut was regarded as having the most broadly participative caucus process in the nation. Of those eligible to participate, only about one percent did so. In Washington State, one would not be hard-pressed to find precinct caucuses where as few as half-a-dozen persons comprised the caucus and selected delegates to the county convention. One would not have to look far to find such precincts, either.

The presidential nomination game is played by relatively few, even in primary states. It can be won in the precincts. Win the precincts and the states are yours. Every presidential nominee since 1956 has come to the national convention with the nomination pretty well in hand. During that period, not a single convention has had to go beyond

the first ballot to determine a winner. In other words, the game was won long before—in the precincts.

The 1980 election may not follow past patterns. In one respect, there has already been some deviation, and it's a good sign. Participation in the recent Iowa and Maine caucuses was six to twelve times higher than in 1976. This may be an indication that the political lethargy of the seventies is behind us.

In other respects, too, 1980 may be different. We may see a convention (or two) in which more than one ballot will be needed to decide the outcome. The numbers of primaries may reduce the numbers of uncommitted delegates and reduce flexibility and maneuverability at the conventions. If we do get multiple ballots at a convention, the consequences should be interesting, at the least. So should consternation among television networks as their coverage slides out of prime time and into smaller audiences. But in either case, one or multiple ballots, the scene will have been set long before the actors arrived on the convention stages. It will have been set over the preceding months, even years—at the grass roots.