



# THE MAST

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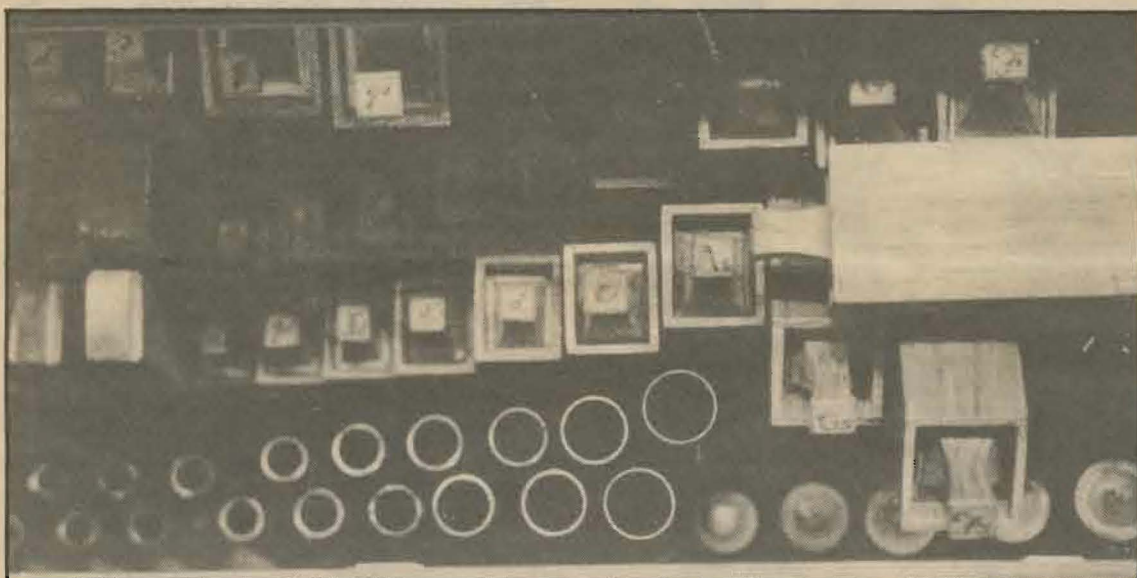






John Brombaugh, far right, stands behind his new organ with associates Munetaka Yokota, Tom Hampton, Jeffery Lake and Eberhard Eichner-Vogt.

Below, a view of the tightly packed interior of the organ.



# And just in time for Christmas..

By Mark C. Pederson

When PLU's Choir of the West entered the Civic Auditorium last Saturday to rehearse the *Messiah*, a small package was waiting for them.

It was a continuo organ, receiving a last-minute fine tuning by builder John Brombaugh. Brombaugh is considered to be one of the world's most respected classical organ builders. The instrument, with a range of slightly over four octaves, has all its pipes contained in one box, yet rises only two-and-a-half feet off the ground.

One example of Brombaugh's attention to detail are the lead pipes in the organ. Brombaugh has an actual pipe from an organ built in the 1500s. He had the metal analyzed to see what kind of impurities were in it, then reproduced his metal in the same fashion. After the metal had been formed into sheets, it was hammered, as was the metal in pipes of the classical organs. Hammering the metal changes the molecular structure of the lead, and affects the sound of the organ.

There are very few organs of this type in the area, according to music professor David Dahl. He also said that he has seen few comparable organs as compact as this one and said he couldn't remember any with such beautifully-carved wood.

The organ is built from hand-planed white oak. The only electric part of the organ is the blower. In the original classical organs, air was supplied to the pipes by manually moving bellows up and down.

Brombaugh went out of his way to finish this organ in time

to be used in the *Messiah* performances this weekend, Dahl said. It was not scheduled to be done until January, 1980. Brombaugh squeezed it in between his almost six years of back-ordered organs.

The name given the organ is continuo organ opus 24. This is the first organ of its type made by Brombaugh, Dahl said, and will serve as a prototype for other continuo organs he will build.

None of the continuo organs Brombaugh builds will be the same as this one. Since all the work is done by hand, no two will ever be alike. The hand craftsmanship combined with the rush with which the organ was made left Brombaugh less than sure how everything had gone together. He will take the organ back to Eugene in the near future to examine how it was done and record the information for use on their future organs.

James Wallace, who plays the organ in the *Messiah* concert, was plainly jubilant about the new instrument. "The engineering is amazing, to fit all that into such a small box and make it sound so wonderful!" he said.

In the small box frame are 153 pipes, including one which is eight feet long. Actually it is not eight feet, the pipe is capped, to in effect double its size. However, the four foot length of the pipe still had to be curved to fit the small area.

The effect of hand craftsmanship and attention to detail are the rich beautiful sounds produced from the small organ. Opus 24, along with Handel's *Messiah*, can be seen and heard on the East-vold stage at 8:15 p.m. Friday and 4:00 p.m. Sunday.

## Food service changes ANP

The alternative nutrition plan has undergone some changes according to Bob Torrens, food service director.

Food service is now working to integrate the ANP meal offerings into the existing program instead of keeping the two separate. This change was the result of two reasons.

The first reason, according to Torrens, is that upon closer examination, the alternative plan was found to be not

dissimilar to the existing one.

"Most students think this is a huge emmense change," said Torrens, "But it is amazingly not."

The second reason is the problem of policing students who may take food items which are not on the program they signed up for.

"We feel this would take away from the dining experience," said Torrens.

"Our goal is to offer the

total program," said Torrens. But for the time being due to costs less than 100 percent of the offerings will be available to students.

Torrens hopes to at least have a full salad bar available twice a day and one entree item from the plan offered at each meal.

The availability of whole grain breads and juices will be subject to cost.

## Faculty salaries to be discussed

Four open meetings to discuss salaries and related items are scheduled for the faculty in the regency room on Tuesday, Dec. 18 and Thursday Dec. 20.

The meetings are being held to stimulate discussion and ideas which will be offered to President Rieke to be used in his preparation of the 1980-81 university budget.

The meeting is being held by the joint budget committee of the Faculty affairs committee

and the educational policies committee.

Lat in November, the joint committee met with the president and the provost to discuss salary related statements which were endorsed by 100 faculty signatures.

The statements included concern that salary increases "at the very least keep pace with the cost of living."

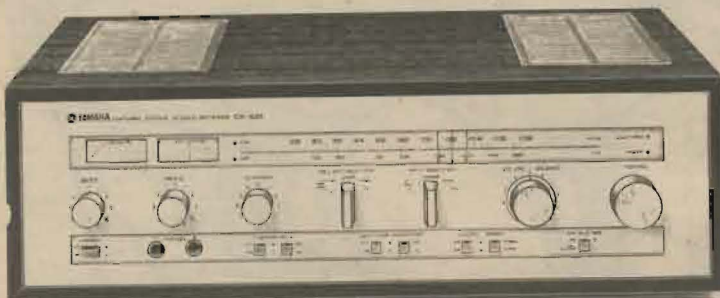
The faculty also expressed concern that salary increases

should not be achieved at the expense of existing academic programs.

The statements also recommended that the processes of increasing university revenue require critical assessment, more demanding goal setting and intensive development.

The faculty said that they recognized the need to support the administration but not at the expense of salaries or program quality.

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## Kalapana loses \$2,900

# ASPLU entertainment committee to be studied

By Brendan Mangan

An approximate loss of \$2,900 on the Kalapana concert upped the total losses on concerts this year to well over \$5,000, ASPLU comptroller Lisa Guenther told the senate at their meeting last week. The losses prompted a motion for an ad hoc committee to be formed in order to study the workings of the entertainment committee. The motion was passed

unanimously by the Senate. The committee, which will be chaired by Al Harbine, ASPLU program director, will report its findings to the Senate at the second meeting in January.

The John Fischer concert netted \$400 which will be donated to Bread for the World. There were also about 1,000 cans of food collected at the concert.

Only twenty-five students attended the open house at

Gonyea House last Wednesday night. ASPLU President Steve Rieke attributed the light turnout to poor advertising and to the fact that many people were attending the John Fischer concert that night.

Marv Swenson, UC Director and ASPLU advisor, reported that last week's book exchange was successful. Over 300 books changed hands, many selling for 25 cents apiece.

Senator Drew Nelson reported that surveys to parents of students are now in the mail. The surveys seek the parents' opinions on campus issues such as the alcohol and visitation policies.

It is hoped that students and parents can discuss the issues and the survey during the Christmas break.

The Senate made only one allocation. BANTU was given \$300 to help cover ex-

penses for a concert by the New Jerusalem choir, black history crossword puzzles, brown bag lunches with prominent minority people, and a lecture in February.

BANTU requested an allocation of \$2,350 for a lecture by a professor from Harvard. However, the appropriations committee felt that the risk was too high since most college students wouldn't be able to afford the \$5 to \$10 tickets that were planned.

# RHC discusses security and co-ed draw

By Marci Ameluxen

RHC's policies and issues committee and its investigations of PLU security were discussed at the dorm presidents' Dec. 9 meeting.

Don Jerke, vice president of student life, stated at the meeting that the security issue (see Dec. 7 issue of the *Mast*) was being taken seriously by the administration. Steve Ray,

vice chairperson of RHC, stated that an official report had been submitted to Rick Shaver, Howard Vedell, Perry Hendricks, and Dr. Rieke by the policies and issues subcommittee which had been gathering information and observing security since last October. It is likely that the university will conduct their own investigation, said Ray.

In a later interview Chair-

man Matt Morris said that RHC's policies and issues committee is considering the establishment of an annual review of security until specific problems within security have been taken care of.

Rick Allen, director of residential life, stated that the residential life advisory committee has been working on simplifying the coed draw system and is making a

change which will affect single room consolidation and hall waiting lists.

In effect by spring semester, the change will affect students whose roommate moves out within the first eight weeks of the semester and are left with a single room. To consolidate the single rooms in the present system a student is left with three options: find someone in the dorm to move in with, pay the extra charge of \$100 to keep a single room, or wait for residential life to assign them another roommate from the coed draw lists.

What often happens under this system is that students on the coed draw list are settled down and don't want to move when a room opens up later in the semester, so his or her name is taken off the coed draw list.

Under the new system, students will have only the last two options, but the change

will come in the more active role of residential life to fill that empty space by advertising and by contacting all the people on the draw list. Contacting these students will now be the job of the desk supervisor of the dorm, instead of the hall directors, which is an additional burden to them under the system as it is now. In the altered system, students on the coed draw list who do not want to move will not be removed from the list, and will remain at their present status on the list. Allen expects the coed draw lists and the hall waiting lists to move faster as a result of the change.

In the latter part of the meeting the presidents continued to work on their constitution, which has undergone some changes and revisions in the last few weeks. A finalized version is expected by spring semester when the presidents meet again.

# 'Old fashioned' ideas versus career goals for women

By Ruth Bruland

The last Brown Bag meeting was held last Monday, with professor Kathleen Blumhagen, of the sociology department and the series coordinator, speaking on "Social and Personal Causation: Distinguishing the Difference."

Professor Blumhagen first defined the two causations: social causation, she said, is external influence on behavior, and internal causation is when directions for the way you behave and think come from within yourself.

She said that telling the difference between the two is difficult because the "thing to do" changes with the times and internal causations can easily be overwhelmed by external influences. But, she said, it's important to find the distinguishing factor, because there are so many external requirements and drains that aren't completely satisfying unless questions like "Where do I come in?" are answered.

Professor Blumhagen told the class, "You have priorities; you can decide what you want to do; you can rely on yourself." She then asked for comments on what some of the external messages are that they, as college students, are receiving.

Some of the responses were that they, as women, felt pressure to go ahead, get an education, and put off marriage as long as possible; just getting married and

having kids is old-fashioned and should be avoided, they said, according to the current trend.

In the discussion, several people mentioned that they have insecurities because they feel they *have* to take that extra step of going for an education and a career. They said there is no compromise now between marriage and a career. People, it was felt, still don't sit back and look at themselves to decide what they want. It used to be a girl should have one goal: to get married and have a family. Now the goal has changed. Success is an education and a career. One girl said she doesn't fit in at either end of the scale, but "needs the middle."

According to some in the group, one result of these external causations is to reject the "old-fashioned" idea (and therefore marriage), simply because it is old-fashioned, and go for an education and a career instead. However, also

mentioned by one girl as what many female PLU students are doing, is to attend school, not for an education, but for an "m.r.s. degree."

Professor Blumhagen commented that she sees freshmen and sophomore girls all fired up with aspirations when they come to college, only to have them die out, usually with the girl saying, "Someday I'll still do that..."

One student then commented that she feels a woman's life and rights are put on the back burner because "as long as you have the breasts and the baby..." Professor Blumhagen said, pointing at herself, "Yes, this is the body that grows, this is the body that feeds. But it's not the only body that can get up at two in the morning."

She hopes, as does the class, that a balance can be found to recoup some sense of personal choice: That women can pick something to do with their lives that makes sense and then also have the right to change their minds.

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# Stress may cause 'holiday blues'

## Expecting too much can create depression

By Paula R. Dodge

Christmas is only a few days away, and everyone around you is busily making his or her holiday preparations. But you have got that one last final to take, and the furthest things from your mind are sugar-plums and Christmas carols. Or maybe, for no apparent reason, you just can't get into the Christmas spirit.

If this sounds like you, you may be part of a large group of Americans who have a condition called by experts as "Christmas reactions" or "holiday blues." Just like Charlie Brown, many people find themselves saying "holidays depress me" at this time of year. But for some, it goes beyond Charlie Brown's dilemmas of not receiving any Christmas cards or buying a Christmas tree that loses all its needles.

There are many different reasons why people suffer from holiday blues. According to a recent issue of *Psychology Today*, that down and out feeling is probably a reaction to the extra stress brought on during the holidays. This stress is often caused by high expectations of gifts.

Gift giving at Christmas has become such an important tradition in this country that some people see themselves as inadequate when they don't have the funds to buy numerous or expensive gifts for their family and friends.

This is especially true for the breadwinners of the family, but college students may experience the same feelings. After all, it is awfully difficult to stand by and watch rich Aunt Ruth give out the merchandise she bought at Nordstrom, when all you have to offer are gifts from the PLU bookstore.

Another problem with gifts is that some people have trouble in giving gifts at Christmas, just because it is not natural for them to give presents. Others feel uncomfortable with receiving presents, as they feel it obligates them to reciprocate.

Christmas reactions are also caused by expecting too much of the family situation during the holidays. Everyone would like to go home to find Mom singing happily while cooking a turkey in the kitchen, see little brother and sister busily trimming the tree, and find big brother and Dad having a harmonious conversation while popping popcorn in the fireplace. But believe it or not, we can't all be perfect like the Waltons.

It's more likely that Mom is tense from having too many preparations to worry about, the kids are probably crabby because they haven't gotten to sit on Santa's lap yet, and big brother and Dad are drinking too much booze while having an argument about the current crisis in Iran.

When fairy-tale dreams turn into something like this, it can

## Whoever said holidays were so fun?

Dear God,

Lord, nothing short of divine revelation is going to get me through finals. I'm even desperate enough to ask for a miracle for Christmas.

In I Corinthians it says that "To one is given through the Spirit the utterance of wisdom and to another the utterance of knowledge according to the same Spirit."

I want both, please.

I could really use that utterance of wisdom on my three term papers and the utterance of knowledge would be a big help on my four finals.

Lord, remember what you said about asking and receiving...

(I realize I'm twisting scripture to my own ends. But so does everybody else; they just don't admit it.)

Besides, I think the academic world has the whole system wrong. It seems almost cruel and unusual punishment to expect students to concentrate this close to Christmas. We should be celebrating.

By the time I get out to do my Christmas shopping I'll need a black belt to get to a sales counter.

And everything will be gone. All the avocado-colored blenders (my cousin's request) will be gone and the jet-propelled roller skates my kid brother wanted sold out last weekend when I was working on an English paper.

My first impulse is to go hug the person I know has mono, tell all my profs that I've been infected and that I'll turn in my papers (also contaminated) as soon as I'm sure they won't transmit the disease, probably the first week of second semester.

I feel sorry for anyone who has finals Thursday night or Friday. That gives them one day to get home, one day to recuperate, another day to do laundry, and one last day to wrap presents and do last-minute shopping (or all their shopping, for some particularly busy students). Then the next day is Christmas. They probably didn't get a chance to go caroling, or even watch any Christmas TV specials.

The only good thing I can see in that setup is that when they get home they will probably look so shell-shocked their parents won't make them shovel the walks or driveway.

("Martha, get that poor child to bed, he keeps muttering delirious things like, 'i' before 'e' except after the area of a triangle is equal to the square of the oil prices in Iran.")

It's so easy to get distracted from studies, though.

Last night I packed in all my Christmas decorations when I should have been studying. I put up lights, hung tacky silver stars and angels in my window and put so many balls and so much tinsel on a little plant that I think I deformed it for life. I think I even heard it groan when I put on the star.

I mentioned my first impulse. My second one is to say, "Oh well, what are academics anyway? Your birthday is more important."

I can envision myself explaining to my logic prof my reasoning behind this statement.

"Well you see, sir, in Corinthians, a little past the knowledge and wisdom verse, is this one that says that if I understand all mysteries and knowledge but don't have love then I am nothing. Well, Jesus is said to be love and His birthday is a celebration of love.

"Since love is more important than knowledge I therefore conclude...what kind of conclusion?...um...deductive...that studying is not more important than doing Christmas shopping and baking and singing carols. And that's why I wasn't ready for the test."

He'd say, "Fine." I'd drop the class so the F didn't show on my transcripts and that would be the end of it. But I can't do that in all my classes.

What? O sorry Lord, I wasn't letting you get a word in edgewise.

"What is Christmas? You mean besides celebrating? Well, we give gifts and..."

What? Your Son was a gift? I'm sure you're right but what does that mean as an example for me? I am to be a gift?

What do I do Lord?—put a ribbon around my neck and leave myself on my parents' doorstep? I think that happened 20 years ago and they didn't want to send a thank you note then either.

You want me to be a gift to You? How? You want me to have the desire to make the most of my talents and to work hard in the areas you've called my attention to?

That means studying, right?

Okay, okay, I'm going back to the library. No, I won't forget my political science books. Gee whiz.

(I head for the door and the cold-and-damp walk across campus.)

Lord, how about some eggnog in the Cave first?

Love, Kathy H.

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be depressing to many people. If a family is having serious troubles, the parents may try to keep up a false front of happiness during Christmas, which only causes more alienation and depression over the phoniness of the festivities. If you are part of a large family that only gets together at Christmas time, it may be

another cause of depression during the holidays. One may expect to be a close-knit group after not being together for 12 months, and it just doesn't work that way. Unless the family gets along well during the year, it is unlikely that the whole gang will be harmonious when they meet at Christmas.

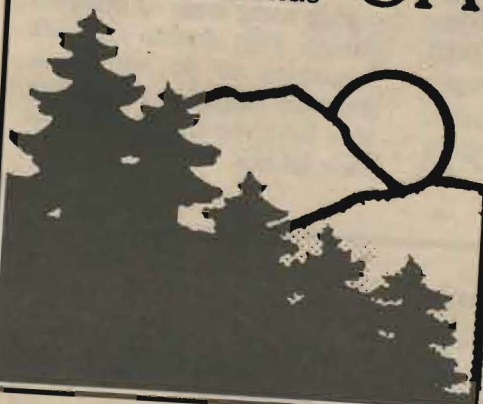
What can one do about "holiday blues?" Although there isn't a remedy for all the causes of the disease, there are some things you can do.

Lonely hearts columnists and psychiatrists alike advise that the best way to beat the holiday blues is to do something opposite of what makes you depressed. If Christmas is too complicated with too many relatives, try a small, quiet holiday. That blah feeling can also be helped by keeping yourself occupied with a special project or by paying a visit to an old friend.

The holidays can be a wonderful and joyous time, if one does not expect too much from them.

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# CAMPUS SHORTS

## Tolo tonight

Tickets are still on sale for the Christmas Tolo tonight in the CK. Cost is \$5 for the semi-formal event, which will start at 9 p.m. Contact the UC information desk for tickets and additional information.

## UC courses

Courses in photography, scandinavian knitting, beginning bridge, diet maintenance and a leadership series are among the UC courses to be offered during Interim. Students interested in attending or teaching a class should contact the information desk in the University Center.

## 'Last' lectures?

A "Last Lecture" series featuring administrators and professors will be held by the Ivy staff and hall council during Interim.

Asked to speak as if it were their last lecture at PLU are President Rieke, Jan. 14; Nursing instructor Lou Hefty, Jan. 16; psychology instructor Jerry LeJeune, Jan. 21; and residential life administrator Lauralee Hagen, Jan. 23. Each lecture will be held at 9 a.m. in the Ivy main lounge.

## CPR classes

CPR classes will continue to be offered during Interim. For information on class times and location, contact the UC information desk.

## Registration

Changes in registration for spring term will be accepted beginning Monday at the Registrar's office. Registration for Interim and spring classes will also be accepted.

## Airport vans

ASPLU will be providing transportation to and from Sea-Tac Airport over the holiday season. Vans are scheduled to run Dec. 19 to 21, and Jan. 6, with several runs each day. One-way cost for the transport is \$2. A sign-up sheet is posted in the ASPLU office for those interested.



## Special service

Campus Ministry's annual candlelight advent service, the Festival of Lights, will take place at 9 p.m. Monday in Chris Knutzen Hall. The special worship service will be the final service of the semester.

## Interim faire

Clubs and interest groups who plan to have a booth at the Interim Faire in January should contact Judy Carr, Interim coordinator, at ext. 596. Groups may use the booths to raise money with food concessions, Carr said.

## Interim events

Interim events scheduled for the month of January include movies, entertainment, sport events and a faire. On Jan. 17, the Bayanihan-Philippine Dance Company will present folk music and dances in Olson auditorium. Movies scheduled include *M\*A\*S\*H*, Jan. 27, and *The Boys From Brazil*, Jan. 12. The movie *Romeo and Juliet* will also be shown, along with *The Graduate*. Trips to Seattle sports events will be offered through

the ASPLU Special Events committee, with several ski trips planned through Outdoor Rec. For additional information on these and other events, contact the UC information desk.

## Auditions

Auditions are still open for men interested in performing in the Children's Theatre production *Yankee Doodle* Jan. 26 to 28. For audition information, contact the communication arts department.

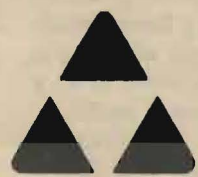
## Christmas concert

The final performance of the annual Christmas Festival Concert will be held at 8:15 p.m. tomorrow in Eastvold Auditorium. For ticket information, contact the information desk before 5:30 at ext. 401.

## Speedreading class

A speedreading/studyreading class will be offered during Interim and Spring semester. The Interim sessions meet Tuesdays and Thursdays from 3:30 to 5:30 p.m. beginning Jan. 10. The cost is \$35 plus textbook costs. Registration will take place in the Academic Advising Center in the library, ext. 412.

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# 'Star Trek' motion picture is a masterpiece

By David Carson

I was a Trekkie for about six months, back in my freshman year. I do not count myself such now, but that did not stop me from feeling a supreme joy when I found myself first in line for *Star Trek: The Motion Picture* (ST:TMP) at 12:45 this last Friday afternoon.

I have long been a devoted science fiction fan, and am a first-generation fan of the long-gone but still-present Star Trek series. That means that I can remember when it was on the network, and not just syndicated. My babysitter and I watched the second pilot when it was aired, back in 1966. The first pilot never made it to TV.

Standing in line for that movie was a very interesting experience. One should have the opportunity, at least once, of being gathered together with a large group of total strangers who are there with the same purpose, the same knowledge, the same general likes and dislikes, and about six hours to discuss them in. I was the only one who disliked the author of the story that the movie was based on, but I was among many that disliked other sci-fi (sci-fi is a term of derision used by true fans and applied to many TV products).

As the hour of opening approached, the crowd grew exponentially. By the time the

manager arrived, we were around to the middle of the back of the building. By the time the box office opened up, we were almost all the way around. At that time, over 450 people were standing in line, all to see this revival of a 13-year-old TV show that only lasted three years.

We finally entered the theatre. A large block of seats was blocked off, marked "Reserved." As it turned out, Diedre Doohan, daughter of James, who plays Scotty, is stationed in Seattle, and was bringing about 60 of her friends to see the premiere.

We wait for an hour, reading filmbooks, discussing, critiquing. The friends come in. Diedre is introduced.

The lights dim. We hold our collective breaths. The music swells. Black screen. Opening credits.

Then...a flight of Klingon warships (you'll never recognize them) flies by in battle formation. They approach an enormous cloud, glittering, glowing blue. Then they disappear. A federation space station, monitoring their transmissions, records it, and beams it to earth, where Fleet Admiral Kirk is alerted: the cloud is headed for earth at warp seven, and the newly refitted Enterprise is the only starship in interception range, but she has not been shaken down yet.

That doesn't stop Kirk from assuming command, though, and then we're off, on the most amazing adventure ever undertaken by the Enterprise and her crew. Yes, all the crew is back, with more added.

ST: TMP is a masterpiece, only that slightest shade of nuance away from being exquisitely perfect. The newly designed Enterprise is a joy, and I got as choked up as Kirk did when seeing it for the first time.



elements in what could have been the most expensive "hardware" film ever. Instead of becoming the main ingredient, as in some of the episodes, the equipment on the ship provides a background from character interaction.

And plenty of interaction there is: the reunion scenes, in which the old crew gets together one at a time, are some of the highlights of the film. Kirk's personality and his status as a legend throughout the federation help to mold the new and the old under his command into a single unit. We even get to see the whole crew in a single place, at a single time, while Kirk lets them see what their adversary is.

The only non-meshing character is the person from whom Kirk usurped command of the Enterprise in the face of the current crisis. He is Commander Will Decker, son of the Commodore Decker who took the U.S.S. Constellation down the throat of "The Doomsday Machine." He hates Kirk for taking away his first command before it even starts, for taking advantage of the approaching disaster to fulfill his lust for a starship command. This provides for some interesting speculation and several moments of discomfiture for Kirk, when his ignorance of the design changes in the ship lead to Decker's stepping in and "nursemaiding" Kirk through the action.

With a solid core of fans already behind it, ST: TMP stands to out-gross *Star Wars*, and would stand to even if the film had been wretched. However, wretchedness is the antonym of all the descriptions of the film. Ebullient, exuberant, ecstatic; any word connotating joy in perfection fits this magnificent work of art to a nicety. If you're only going to see one movie in the year, make it this one.

With a reported cost of between \$40 and 42 million, much of it on effects, the producers were finally able to do the adventure up right, putting in all the frills and bangles and bows that time did not allow them to add before. Even though the production changed effects producers in midstream (Robert Abel and Associates having spent a million and a half in a month and turned in not one frame of film), the effects outdo *Star Wars* by at least 20 to one.

The advances made in film technology in the last three years are truly staggering. There are shots in here that live up to Clarke's Law: any sufficiently advanced technology is indistinguishable from magic. That's how good the film is.

Retained from the series is the sense of cameraderie between the players: the sense of family underlying the relationships, however professional they may seem. Even though it has been ten years since ST was on the air, and two-and-a-half years in the film since the Enterprise's five-year voyage got over, the crew members all fall together like a family which has gone separate ways for a weekend and returned to face the weekend together again.

There are differences, however. Chekov and Rand have been promoted: Nurse Chapel is now a doctor. This is not the same Enterprise that Kirk knew...he even has to ask a midshipman where the turbo-lift is.

Director Robert Wise has overlooked none of the human

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## Wick chosen as Lucia Bride

By Janet Gunnerson

Gretchen Wick, a resident of Evergreen, was crowned PLU's 1979 Lucia Bride last Friday evening in Eastvold Auditorium. She was attended by Gretchen Bennett, Harstad's candidate, and Libbie Wallis, the candidate from Alpine.

The program included narrating by Peter Walan, an exchange student from Sweden, the reading of the Christmas story by President

Rieke, the crowning of the Lucia Bride by ASPLU President Steve Rieke, and various songs and dances by PLU SPURS.

A reception in Chris Knutzen Hall followed the program featuring dozens of Scandinavian goodies. The Mayfest dancers also performed.

The Lucia Bride and the SPURS traveled to the Tacoma Elks Lodge on Sunday to share the festival and join in a Scandinavian buffet

and also to Auburn on Monday to help those at the Auburn Senior Citizen's Center bring in the Christmas season.

The Lucia Bride Festival, presented by the SPURS, a national sophomore honorary, culminated months of planning by co-chairman Leesie Assam, Lisa Meyers, and Julie Pomerenk. Tradition and festivity have once again officially opened the Christmas season at PLU.



## Students- 'Nursing study too independant'

By Kelly Allen

The large workload of the average PLU nursing student may seem overwhelming to most of us acquainted with one, and some of them feel they aren't getting the credit they deserve.

The program, which is divided up into six semesters (level) utilizes a Personalized System of Instruction (PSI) and requires a majority of classwork to be done independently.

According to Doris Stucke, director of the school of nursing program was developed in 1973 as a result of a curriculum development project in the school of nursing.

The faculty is grouped into level teams and they prepare objectives, a syllabus and study guides for the students. The students then pursue those objectives on their own initiative. Periodically, the students complete a mastery exam which is gone over with upper class proctor or faculty member. A summative exam is taken at the end of each level.

"Because of the 'knowledge explosion' in past years which has become more apparent in the health sciences, there is a vast amount of information that must be covered and is essential for the student to know," said Stucke. "About two-thirds of what students learn now will be obsolete in three or four years because of constant developments."

Some students say they appreciate the PSI program because it enables them to move at their own pace and spend more time on difficult areas. Others, however, feel they don't get enough personal attention or feedback about what kind of work they do.

"We get no feedback and at times are on our own for a week," said one junior level two student.

A former faculty member stated her reasons for leaving the department: "There was no possible positive feedback for students and no instructor telling them what they did well. That kind of interaction isn't the same as a proctor telling them what questions they missed on an exam."

"It's self-taught program and doesn't give the young student, who needs positive strokes, the motivation that he

or she needs. I really enjoyed working with the students, but I hate to see them work so hard and get so little," she said.

Few of students' complaints concern the quality of the nursing faculty.

"They are all capable teachers and they want to teach us, but the system won't allow it," claimed another level two student.

Stucke said, "The demands on the school of nursing faculty's time are greater than that of other departments. So much is devoted to the clinical area and that has to be a one-to-one basis or in very small groups."

Thelma Hostetter, nursing faculty member, believes that the program allows students to organize their time and decide what ways are best for them to prepare.

"The large amount of information, which exists in all of nursing education, has to be covered in such a short time, it requires students to be independent enough to decide what to do at what time," she said.

"At times I feel as if it's 'us against them'," said one senior in level five. "Even though the faculty wants the best for the students, there is still very little support. If you don't do it well, you're out, if you do, you get through. It makes it very difficult to feel positive about myself."

Some students fear they may not be prepared for a practical career.

"We have talked to Tacoma nurses who say the PLU graduates need more practical work rather than theory work," said one junior.

"There is a lot of technique to be learned and we need feedback from someone who's been there."

Although a clinical experience is involved in each level of the nursing program, a lot of students would like to be able to apply more of what they learn. "I wish I could stay there twice as long," said one student of her present clinical situation.

"I felt as if I were expected to know everything before I got there and I was afraid to make a mistake," said one senior. "I had a summer job with a hospital and the nurses were very understanding and helped me understand what I was doing, both right and wrong."

"In nursing you deal with life and death situations," said Stucke. "We realize there is a lot of stress placed on students. Each credit hour they earn represents much more work than that. We try to teach them everything they need to know to provide good health care. That includes the legal and moral responsibilities involved, and it is very demanding."

She said, "If a nursing student is to function as a colleague, she must have enough confidence in herself to voice opinions and concerns in a colleague relationship rather than master-servant. We want to develop that kind of independence in our students."

The school accepts 48 students each semester and graduates two classes each year. Of the total enrollment of 265, 15 are males and between one-third and two-thirds are transfer students.

"We know that about a third of them came to PLU just for the nursing program," said Stucke, "and since we don't have enough room for everyone, a number of transfers drop out after not being accepted into our school." The unemployment rate for nurses is two percent compared to the national average of six percent and the placement rate for PLU nursing graduates is very high.

"The placement rate could be 100 percent if all of the students went right into jobs, but many don't try to find jobs right away," said Hostetter.

Cheryl Dunham, graduate of PLU's nursing program and now working on the staff, said "PLU turns out nurses very well-equipped to be decisive, self-motivated practitioners."

Some of the students feel however, that too much material is covered in too short a time.

"Learning for the sake of learning is impossible because of all we have to know. There is also an enormous amount of repetition in the material and information that doesn't pertain to all of us," said a student.

"I've had to make a lot of sacrifices with my time that I don't think I could have in any other department. I couldn't participate in other activities, and when I did, I had to take that level over again," she said.

"To become a nurse you have to be willing to give up some things," said Dunham. "A lot of times that is hard for PLU students to accept because we don't have any other professional programs that require such a heavy class load."

"We realize that PSI might not be the best way for all students to learn, said Stucke. "Some students learn better by reading or hearing or seeing. PSI is a combination of those and we hope that the student can find the best way to study and use those methods."

Most of the students realize that no matter where they went to school, there would still be an enormous amount of work to do. However, they don't appreciate the pressure it has placed on them.

"The nurses who come out of here are good," said one senior, "but getting there has made my college life stressful and unhappy."

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# EDITORIAL

## Security has problems, but who's at fault

Campus security has problems, all right—but not necessarily the ones extended by some of its critics.

While the problems in the department are being studied by the administration, it might be time for PLU officials to study some of the problems they themselves have been inflicting on the troubled office.

A single officer is expected to protect the entire campus during the "graveyard" hours, a situation literally inviting trouble. Add to this a turnover in staff whenever a trained student worker earns above his approved work-study limit, and the result is a frightening situation.

Understaffing and undertrained workers can make any department a nightmare, but one would think that campus security, at least, would be protected from such pressure.

"You get what you pay for," security personnel told the Mast last week.

And one of these days, PLU certainly will.



## The end of a decade—we still have a long way to go

At the end of a decade, it is customary to look back at those things we've accomplished. It might be more productive, however, to look at those things we haven't done.

The beginning of the '70s led to optimistic expectations, many of which were never fulfilled. The war in Vietnam was drawing to a close; it seemed we were ending an era of overseas intervention that had earned us a title of "ugly Americans." Before the decade was over, however, we found ourselves threatening to "take over the oil fields" of OPEC because we didn't like their prices, and nuke the Iranians because we didn't like them carrying garbage in our flag.

We entered what we saw as a

decade to end poverty—unless, of course, it occurred in a foreign and far away place like Cambodia.

We made pretty speeches about human rights, and gleefully took in Russian dissidents while chiding the Soviets for their harshness. When thousands of homeless Vietnamese, our former allies, asked for similar aid, however, we quickly closed our doors and wrote letters to editors about those dirty foreigners taking our jobs.

We talked about ending oppression in other nations, but sulked when we learned we were to give back to the Panamanians control of their canal. After all, we needed it—just as former imperialists "needed" cheap labor and resources from their own

colonies.

We started the decade by throwing a popularly elected leader out of power in South America, and ended it having one of our own puppets overthrown by his countrymen in Asia. Yet whether we learned a lesson is doubtful in the midst of mutterings that we should have the CIA topple Khomeini.

We demanded that our politicians change their ways, that they must think of the public interest, and not just of the next election. Yet when they stop bringing home the pork barrels we complain of their ineffectiveness, and growl when they warn we must be less extravagant with energy.

The decade has not been an en-

tirely gloomy time, however. Minorities have slowly begun to win more equality, concern and action have arisen out of fears that our educational system is faulty, and we have begun to realize that profits aren't everything when they threaten our environment.

There are some things we have accomplished in this decade that we deserve to be proud of. And we should be proud of them. But only long enough to inspire us to turn our energies to those things we didn't get done, and to turn our attention to finally accomplishing them, which we can.

After all, we still have a whole, brand-new decade ahead of us to do it in.

## LETTERS

### Cambodians need help during holiday seasons

**To the Editor:**

As we brace ourselves for the onslaught of holiday shopping, parties and the annual ritual of over-indulgence, the faces of starving Cambodians stare vacantly at us from the pages of daily newspapers.

In what has been termed the Suschwitz of Asia, the condemned people of Cambodia march slowly but certainly down the path to extinction. More than a third of the population of this tranquil land has already perished from the effects of war, repression and disease. As many as two million more are on the verge of death by starvation.

In witnessing a tragedy of this magnitude, the individual often stands by helpless, unsure of what to do, unable to believe that he or she can really make a difference. And meanwhile, the dying continues.

The fact is, of course, we can make a difference. Any contribution, no matter how small, means something to those who have nothing. The price of dinner and a movie could mean the difference between life and death for a Cambodian child. The proceeds from a fund-raising event by a club or dorm could supply desperately needed medical supplies to a refugee camp.

But time is running out.

The deathwatch has begun. Our help is needed now. Let's not be passive observers to a tragedy that may have no parallel in history.

Save the Children can now provide these

desperate people with food, medicine and helath care. But they need our help. Mail your contribution to Save the Children, Cambodian Relief Fund, Dept. P, Westport, CT 06880, or call toll free, 800-

243-5075..

This year, celebratge the holiday season with the best gift of all—a gift of life.

**Laura Malis  
Public Information  
Save the Children**

### Get together and discuss issues

This Christmas vacation all the parents of on-campus students will be receiving a survey of their opinions toward on-campus policies. This survey is an attempt by this year's senate to receive input from a new source

concerning alcohol, visitation and the rights of students to live off-campus. It would be greatly appreciated if your parents would complete the survey and return it. This is our chance as students to lobby for changes through the

financial back bone of this school, our parent's wallets. If you have nothing else to discuss this vacation, why not try our policies!

**Drew Nelson  
ASPLU Senator**



# LETTERS

## Senator's position on ASPLU Cave decision clarified

To the Editor:

Although it is not the usual policy of this Senator to engage in editorial page debates, I think that I have indeed been challenged by the *Mast* editorial staff. A careful and informed analysis of the *Mast's* "Three points restated" does not in fact reveal any "discrepancies" in my Cave issue response by any known definition of the term.

First, it cannot be denied

that Deb Wehmhoefer attached a very dark meaning to the term **investigation** when informed of such action by EPB. My metaphor "Watergate connotation" was added to emphasize the mistaken dark interpretation of EPB's investigation, which was conducted in a constructive fact-finding light.

Secondly, it is indeed correct that this Senator objected to the word "probation" in the Senate motion regarding the Kit-

chen Director. I objected because I felt that the positive actions which were called for in the Senate motion were already stipulated in the Cave Kitchen Director job description, with forthcoming action by Deb Wehmhoefer inherently called for. However, the majority of Senate felt that the probation period was needed.

I also felt that the word "probation" implied an undocumented wrong and

I do see a vast and distinct difference between "wrong doing" and "not doing." It was in terms of the "not doing" of several clearly stated aspects of the Kitchen Director job that I voted for the Senate motion.

Finally, the original *Mast* comment stated that "...Senate motions were based on information gathered through the grapevine." Once again I must reiterate that a unanimous Senate passed

a motion calling for required action by the Kitchen Director on the basis of several clearly unfulfilled aspects of the job description—and not based on any official/unofficial rumor mill.

My intent in responding to the *Mast* comment on the Cave Kitchen Director issue was to give students a firsthand and accurate picture of the whole situation. I did not intend to engage in an editorial page debate. It is the duty of the press and government alike to supply the real facts and information about a given issue, and especially to seek constructive solutions to situations which arise. ASPLU has worked exhaustively and constantly to fulfill this burden.

**Robert W. Gomulkiewicz**  
ASPLU Senator

## China pageant was no meat market

To the Editor:

I would like to express some of my feelings about Ms. Battle's letter to the editor (*Mast*—Nov. 30) regarding Miss Chinatown Queen. I do not, in spite of Ms. Battle's opinion, consider myself as a product of "meat market" and its racist organizer.

First, I believe the China Chamber of Commerce made every effort to frame the contest beyond a "meat market" level and emphasized the "human qualities." I do not know how knowledgeable Ms. Battle is regarding the meaning of the pageant. My belief is that most pageants are not to choose someone for a window display, but someone that can speak and act in behalf of the group involved. I deeply appreciate Ms. Battle's concern about my mental

health—a strong inferiority complex—but deny that I entered the contest to gain "a stamp of approval." I did it because I believed in its goal—to choose a qualified candidate to represent Chinese culture and heritage, so as to achieve mutual understanding among our culture and others.

I disagree with Ms. Battle's assertion that the pageant is a means for spreading racism and racial segregation. Quite the contrary, I think that Ms. Battle's so-called "Miss Some-Other-Kind" are means, among many, to promote the cultural elements within this American "melting pot." I believe Ms. Battle is confused between "being proud" and "being prejudiced." When one is proud of herself and her heritage, it does not mean she feels superior over

others. In contrast, I feel one MUST have pride in herself and her heritage in order to overcome prejudice. After all, how can a person understand others if she does not have confidence in herself?

Being raised in a cross-cultural environment and involved in International Students Organization, I have much experience in the problem of racism. I strongly feel that RESPEC-

TING oneself as well as others is the key for understanding. Only when one learns to treasure their own culture can one learn to show empathy and respect for others. It is my sincere hope that through this pageant and other such activities we would gain mutual understanding and respect among different cultural groups.

Suzanne Lin

## Looking for penpals

To the Editor:

We are presently prisoners and have been confined for over four years...We'd enjoy exchanging letters with students! If you respond, a

photo will be considered an additional pleasure. Be gentle with yourself!

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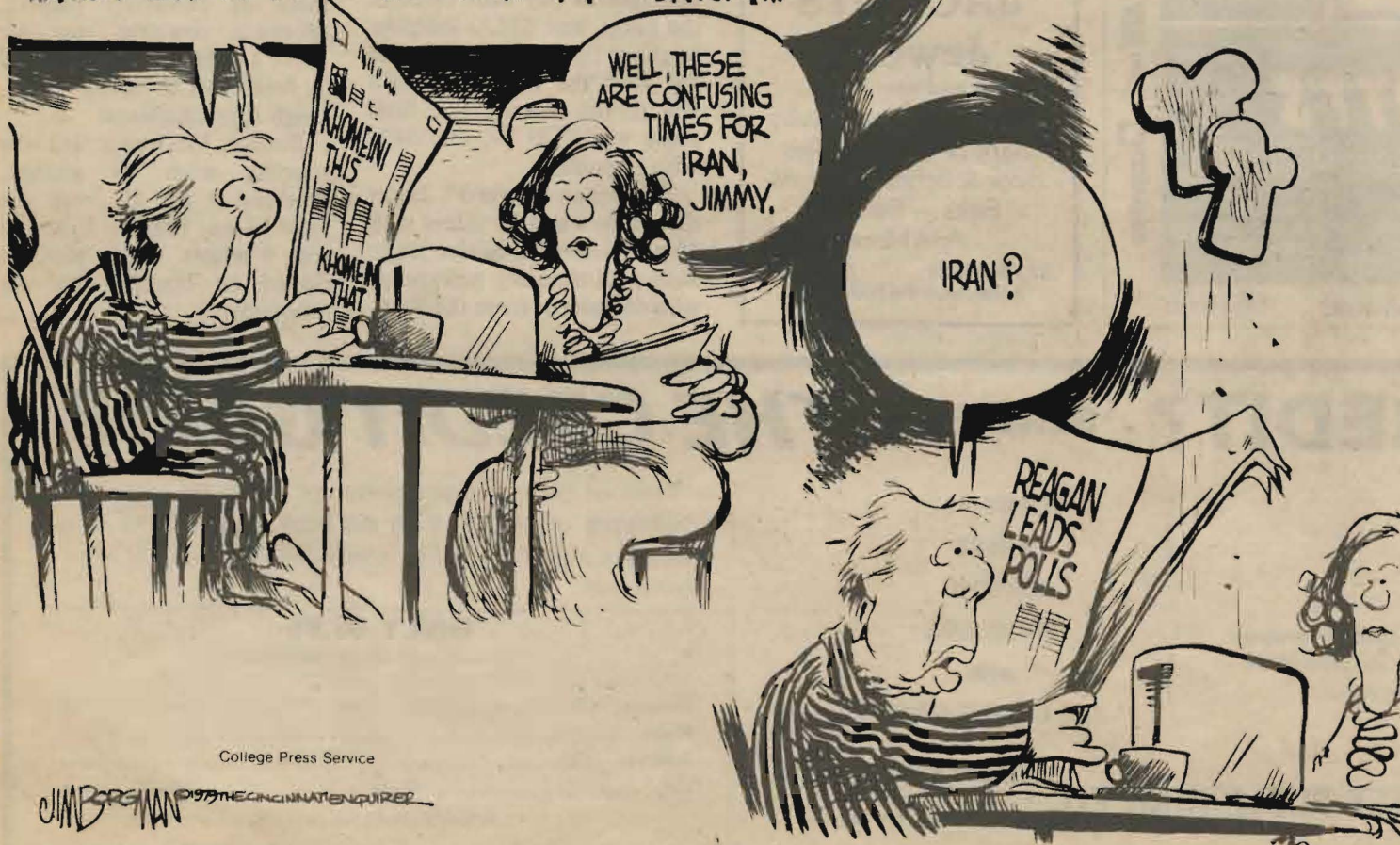
### The Last Mast...

This is the final *Mooring Mast* to be published during Fall semester. Publication will resume in the second week of Spring semester.

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# SPORTS

## Bosch qualifies for nationals, men swimmers dunk WSU

**Kristin Kaden**

Winning, records and championships seem to just come naturally to PLU freshman swimmer Kristi Bosch. At last weekend's meet against Washington State University, Bosch qualified for the AIAW III nationals in two of her three events.

Swimming lifetime bests in the 50, 100 and 200 freestyle, Bosch qualified nationally with 25.53 and 56.82 in the 50 and 100, respectively. She narrowly missed qualification in the 200 by .17 second.

Hailing from Havre High School in Havre, Mont., Bosch holds the state record in the 50 freestyle and was a member of the state record-holding 400 freestyle relay. She was the Montana High School girl's champ in the 50 freestyle for three consecutive years but conceded that she "only got second in the event as a senior."

While swimming on the AAU team as a high school freshman, Bosch broke the regional record in the 100 meter freestyle and succeeded to rebreak her own mark as a sophomore.

Bosch, also an avid basketball player, turned down two scholarships in order to come to PLU; one, a swimming scholarship from the University of Montana and the other,

a basketball award from Carroll College, Montana.

Admitting that her final decision to attend PLU was not based on swimming, but rather on its being out-of-state and in an area which she wanted to be, Bosch nearly joined the basketball team before choosing swimming.

"I really like to do both sports," said Bosch, "but (PLU swim coach) Jim Johnson really persuaded me to join his team. He seemed to show more recruiting efforts than did the basketball coach."

Bosch does express some remorse over not playing basketball. "I watched their (PLU's women's basketball) first game and I wanted to play so much," she said. "But later that evening when we swam against WSU and I qualified for nationals, I didn't feel so bad."

In PLU swim team action, the men downed WSU, 68-43, while the women fell to a 98-32 defeat last Friday, but both teams took a dunking by University of Idaho on Saturday.

Drew Martin swam for lifetime bests in the 100 and 200 freestyle against WSU and pulled out another best in the 500 freestyle the following day. Barry Heminger racked up two wins in the 200 individual medley as well as the

200 butterfly with Steve Lucky picking up valuable points in the 50 and 100 freestyle. Lucky also topped his life's best standard in the 100 free as did Allan Stitt in the 200 breast stroke.

Diver Rick Fuhrman scored his highest total of the year—168.3.

In the women's meet against University of Idaho, Marty Upton and Christi Mixson won in the 100 back stroke and 100 freestyle, respectively.

"Despite our losing to Idaho (men, 74-34 and women, 102-27) I was definitely pleased," said Coach Jim Johnson. "We have no numbers to compete against Idaho, but both our teams took some valuable blue ribbons away from our opponents."

PLU's next meet will be Jan. 4 in Portland against Lewis and Clark and Whitman. The next day, PLU will take part in the Lewis and Clark Relays at 10 a.m.



Mark C. Pederson

**Kristi Bosch**

## Women win over UPS by three

**By Rosemary Mueller**

Opening the 1979-80 basketball season, the PLU women's basketball team won the first game of the season against Concordia College with a score of 66-36 last Friday night. The following day, the PLU team took their talents across town to face the University of Puget Sound basketball team. The Lutes managed a close win against the UPS Loggers with a score of 59 to 56.

Following the win against Concordia, coach Kathy

Hemion commented that she was really surprised the team played so well in its first game of the season. Hemion especially noted the disciplined play of her team, and the versatility of her players coming on and off the bench.

Tuesday night playing at home, the Lutes went after the third straight win of the season in a game against the Seattle Pacific University Falcons. The SPU team is coached by former PLU student and athlete Ann Stephan.

A combination of PLU's full court press, the individually tailor-made offense that manages to put balls through the hoop, and SPU's inability to shoot from the field, 14 for 48, gave the Lutes the third win of the season. The final score was PLU 59, and SPU with 39 points.

Freshman guard Janet Sammons was high scorer with 16 points. Sammons also led in field goal shooting percentage with 66 percent from the field,

and a 66 percent average from the free throw line. Kim Krumm, another freshman guard, led the team with a 75 percent average from the free throw line, and also contributed with three assists. Another first-year player, center Cindy Betts, muscled down nine rebounds with Karen Stakkestad adding with eight rebounds. Pat Shelton had a noteworthy four steals in the game.

Playing the first game of the season, the junior varsity team pulled off a 43 to 38 win over Tacoma Community College on Tuesday afternoon. The JV team is made up of an assortment of ex-varsity players, Montana cowgirls, one Air Force Lieutenant, and coached by former PLU varsity player, Leigh Ann Charlston.

Bonnie McGregor led the scoring with 19 points, shooting 9 for 12 from the field. Lisa Tangen followed with 8 points. Karen McKean ripped on boards with ten rebounds.

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*Hoopers lose to SPU*

# Men's basketball travels to Hawaii

By Doug Siefkes

With a freeze-up in the shooting hands of the PLU basketball players, coach Ed Anderson is hoping a little Hawaii sunshine might help thaw his troops out, despite Wednesday's loss to Brigham Young University—Hawaii.

BYU-H stopped the Lutes 60-59 in the first of three games during the team's six-day tenure on the island.

Honolulu is the site where the Lutes go up against the University of Hawaii in games tonight and tomorrow. The 1-2 Rainbows, under the direction of Larry Little, have 4 starters back from last year's 10-17 squad including 6'8" Eric Bowman who led the

Rainbows with a 12.5 scoring average last year. The Rainbows won't be taken lightly as they have played some tough ball clubs, including 15th ranked Oregon State who beat the Rainbows in overtime, 75-74. All of the action can be listened to on KTNT Radio, 1400, with Steve Thomas calling the play by play. Broadcast time each night is 9:30.

Last Saturday night, PLU hosted the Seattle Pacific Falcons in the Lutes' home opener. With cold shooting and poor rebounding the 4-0 Falcons took every advantage and came away with a 89-69 victory. The Lutes' woes started early as they went on a

scoreless binge for seven minutes at the start of the game missing 13 of 14 shots and dropping behind 14-2. PLU finally got untracked and countered with an eight-minute spree which put them back in the ball game, shrinking away the twelve point SPU lead, "When we cut it to four points I figured we were on our way back," said Anderson. The Lutes went into the half trailing only 36-32, but that's as close as they came the rest of the way.

At the start of the second half Seattle Pacific tore off another string and moved out to a 56-39 advantage with 13:49 to go. Butch Williams fouled out 29 seconds later for

the Lutes and things only got worse. Jerry Line, 6-3 forward for the Falcons, poured in 16 second half points to secure the victory for SPU.

Anderson was obviously displeased with his team's performance. "We didn't play as a team. There was just too much individual one-on-one action." The 32 percent field goal percentage didn't help the cause either. Dave Lashua was the only consistent scorer, making good on 7 of 13 field goals and a perfect 8-8 at the foul line. The four other starters combined to sink only 7 of 34 shots. Lashua had game high honors along with Seattle Pacific's Jerry Line, both with 22 points. "About the only

other bright spots were Craig Muller (8 rebounds) and Don Levin (10 points) coming off the bench," added Anderson.

The loss of the board was also has Anderson concerned. The Lutes were out rebounded by a club that hadn't out-rebounded anyone all year. Seattle Pacific took down 34 boards to 21 for PLU in the second half and a 60-48 advantage overall.

In Jayvee action, Roger Iverson's squad downed SPU's jayvees 99-72. Ken Reidy led PLU with 20 points. Earlier in the week the jayvees fell to the Strap 106-91. Ken Reidy gunned in 23 and Tom Koehler added 20 in the contest.

# Wrestlers win two, plan for UW tournament

By Doug Siefkes

After a weekend battle last week against Linfield and Willamette, the PLU grapplers will roll back into action against Central Washington and at an Invitational Tournament at the University of Washington this weekend. Stiff competition is a sure bet in both matches.

"Central looks tough; they placed ninth in the nation last year and in the NAIA and have strong returners. A 177-pounder who placed fourth in the nation two years ago along with the defending national champion in the 126-pound class are back, along with runner-up in the nation in the heavyweight bracket. They are always a tough school and have a reputation which allows them to get good recruits," said assistant coach Dave Dahl.

After Central comes the Washington Invitational at the U of W. Top schools will be competing, including Iowa State (an NCAA contender) Portland State, Oregon State,

University of Minnesota, and Cal-Poly. "It's going to be a tough match, but I think we have some kids who are going to be competitive," Dahl added.

Last weekend, the Lutes improved their record to 2-1 by defeating Linfield 42-18 and Willamette 29-17 in conference action. Paul Giovannini posted two decisions at 142 pounds with Kevin Traff doing the same at 150. Freshman Kevin Thomas who is "starting to come on in collegiate style" had a pin and superior decision at the 167-pound level. Heavyweight Dan

McCracken continued to do well and posted a decision and a draw.

Coach Dan Hensley commented on the team's performance: "We displayed good technique but we still are not up to our potential."

"We're pleased with the progress so far. We're in better physical condition and in technique at this time of the year compared to last year at this time, but we do have a long way to go this season to be top contenders," added

Dahl.

The Lutes are better off this year in dual meets as they are not forfeiting weights as they were a year ago. "We have more people this year and the 118-pound and 126-pound classes are filled, unlike last year."

Freshmen are playing a big part this year. The grapplers have five solid returners but leave five spots open. They are being filled with some top prospects. Transfer Mark Hamilton is expected to do big

things as are Ron and Don Benboroks. "For our program the freshmen have to fill some pretty big shoes," said Dahl. "I think we will do fine this year and I think it will be down to a battle against Pacific to decide the conference championship," he added.

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# Anything at all

## The End is Near

"To make a long story short..." starts off many a conversation. When using this expression you edit the total sum of information, to produce a condensed version—easy when describing your weekend activities. But, how do you label a ten year period conveniently measured as a decade?

The 1970s could possibly be labeled the "me decade". People not only became more aware of themselves as individuals, but the media also reflected this idea. We were told that we deserved a break today and we could have it our way.

Maybe the "instant decade" would apply more aptly: microwave ovens prepared our condensed and pre-packaged meals; live news covered the wars and the closed doors, while we asked for more; and speed-of-light computers gave us information as fast as video terminals or laser type. writers could produce it.

History does repeat itself, and the 1970s were no exception. You may think that "I am not a crook" is a voice from the past decade. True, but not only did Richard Nixon speak this in 1973 regarding his presidency, but also in the 1952 "Checkers" speech in which he answered accusations of his mishandling of campaign monies.

We were doomed to repeat it.

What objects, people, and events helped to create the past 10 years and what will historians choose as a true image of the 1970s? The following is a long story shorted of what could be included in a "time capsule" to represent this nearly completed decade.



### DRESSED UP AND DOWN

- Mini vs. Midi vs. Maxi
- Kinky, curly, multi-dyed, braided hair
- Annie Hall look
- Plastic disco pants
- Platform shoes
- Braless look
- Jogging shorts and shoes

- Backpack
- Leisure suits
- Ski jackets and vests

### MEASURE OF PROGRESS

- Semiconductor chip
- ERA
- Nobel Peace Prize given to Sister Teresa
- Election ballots with women and black candidates
- Copy of Middle East Peace Treaty
- Pacemaker
- Running shoes
- Transcript of Watergate hearings
- Electron microscope
- Solar cell

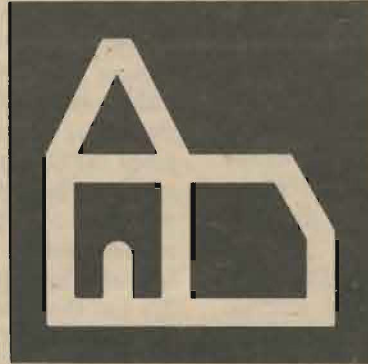


### MEASURE OF REGRESS

- Cocaine
- US Nazi party uniform
- Can of agent orange
- Neutron bomb
- KKK robe
- Child pornography
- Idi Amin's uniform
- 1972 Olympic account of terrorism
- Barrel of imported oil
- Fur from seals, oil from whales, ivory from elephants

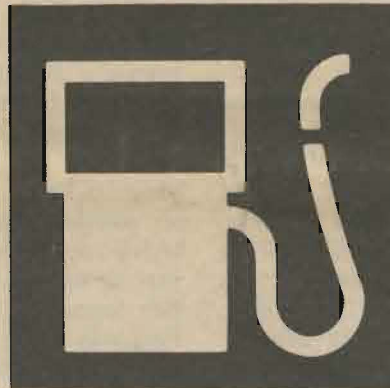
### IT'S A TAKE

- Dick Cavett Show (1971)
- Nutrition expert J.I. Rodale had just said, "I'm so healthy that I expect to live on and on." Moments later he dies of a heart attack on camera.
- Wide World of Sports (1974)
- Evel Knievel attempted to jump across the Snake River Canyon without success
- A Florida talk show hostess, Chris Chubbuck depressed by the seemingly endless supply of bad news, interrupted her morning program by shooting herself with a gun.
- Televised Watergate hearing (1973) The beginning of the end.
- TV cameras of the major networks (1974) covered the Los Angeles SWAT team attack against the SLA (abductors of Patty Hearst) hideout. Afterward, five charred bodies were found in the ruins.
- Academy Awards (1974)
- Robert Opel streaks behind actor David Niven.



### IN THE NAME OF THE LORD(S)

- Transcendental meditation
- Born-again Christians
- Acceptance of Blacks by the Mormon church
- Ordination of Women
- Iranian revolution
- Larry Flynt (Hustler) and Ruth Carter-Stapleton
- Anita Bryant
- Jonestown
- Hare Krishna
- Pope Paul, John-Paul, and John-Paul II



### FLOPS

- Gas rationing stamps
- Win buttons
- Comet Kohoutek
- Billy Beer
- Firestone 500 tires
- Punk Rock
- Volunteer Army
- Cata'y tic converter
- Phase I, II, and III of the Nixon inflation controls
- Movie sequels: Airport 1975, Rocky II, Jaws II, Omen II, and Godfather II

### HOME SWEET HOME

- Cheese Dreams
- 1978 Saga Yearbook
- PLU letterhead with "Quality Education in a Christain Context"
- ASPLU minutes of entertainment committee explanations regarding concert losses
- A UC chair and tray from the "Great Rip-off"
- Recording of jet blasts from McChord AFB
- Rune stones
- Alcohol and visitation proposals
- Minutes from faculty meeting of the Wiegman lack-of-confidence vote
- Frosty's PMA speech

### REST IN PEACE

- Red dye No. 2
- Cyclamates
- DDT
- Asbestos
- Free road maps
- Fluorocarbons
- Saccharin
- Legionnaire's Disease
- Tris



### ABBREVIATIONS

- DNA (Deoxyribonucleic acid)
- SLA (Symbionese Liberation Army)
- DDT (Dichloro-diphenyl-trichloro-ethane)
- LED (Light-emitting diode)
- OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries)
- ERA (Equal Rights Amendment)
- POW & MIA (Prisoner of war & missing in action)
- ESP (Extra Sensory Perception)
- R&B (Rhythm & Blues)
- CB (Citizen's Band)



### CAUSES

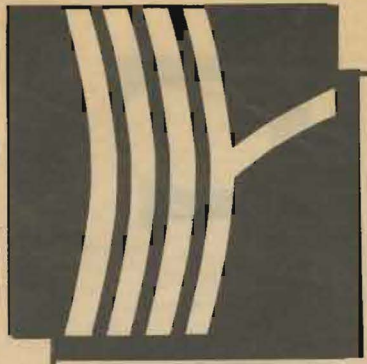
- Gun Control
- Nuclear power
- Abortion
- Equal Rights Amendment
- Vietnam
- Gay rights
- Conservation/ Ecology
- Death Penalty
- TV Programming
- Marijuana reform

### WELL—READ

- The Living Bible
- The Final Days
- Roots
- Your Erroneous Zones
- The Joy of Sex
- Passages
- All the President's Men
- Pentagon Papers

By Mike Frederickson





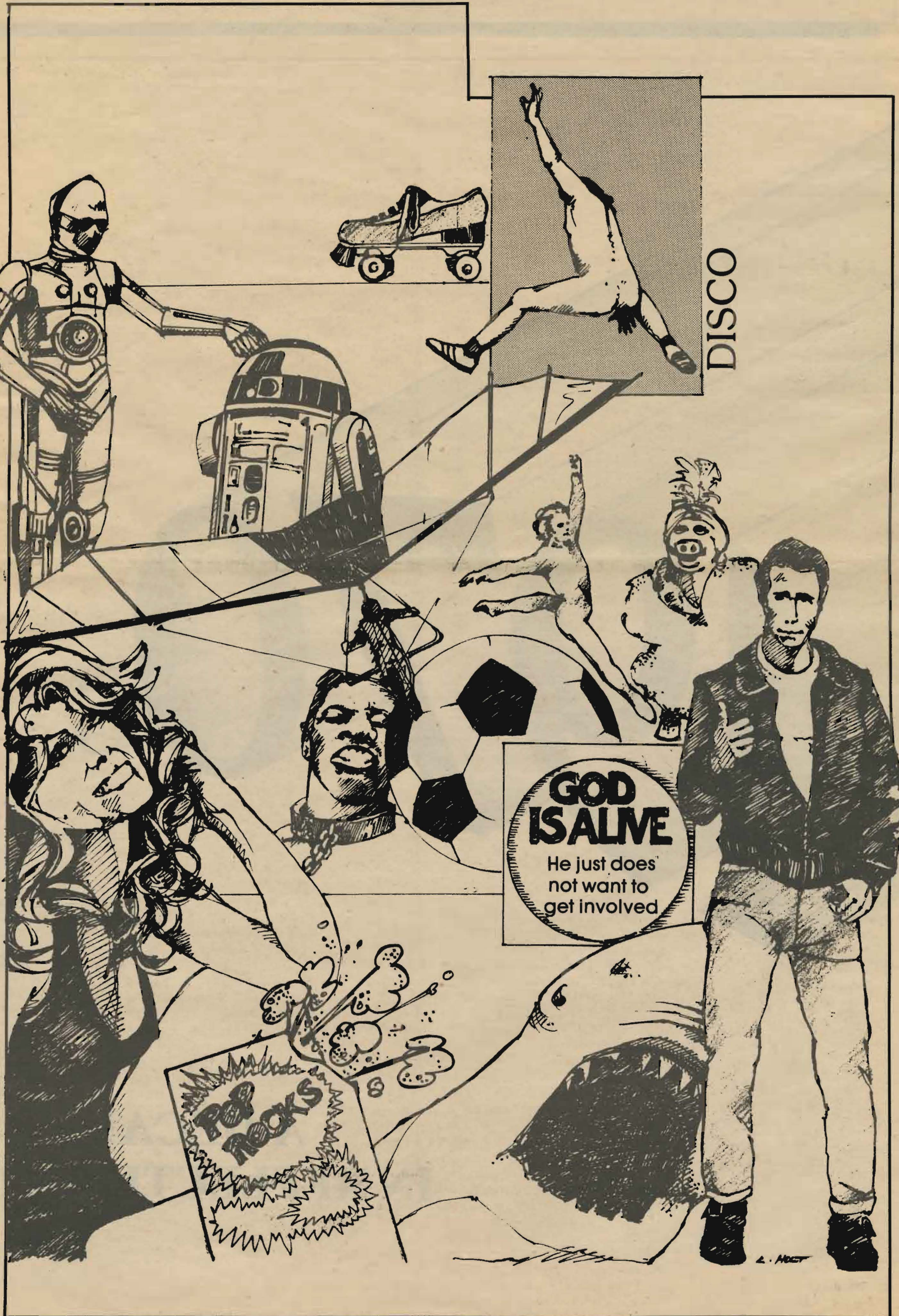
# OFFSHOOT

1970s

A DECADE  
IN REFLECTION



# PEOPLE





## Fads and fancies: trends of the seventies

By Joye Redfield

From pet rocks to pop rocks, platforms to pumps, Donny Osmond to Donna Summer—this has been the seventies. Its trends went forward—or backward, depending on how you look at it.

Skirts got longer; hair got shorter. It was no longer drugs, sex and violence, but back to booze, sex and violence. Women emerged on the political level, and the ERA almost made it. But television was slow in discarding the notion that

women are objects of pleasure or air-brained housewives. They are either Charlie's Angels or Edith Bunker. Women "squeeze the Charmin," clog up kitchen sinks, and drop bright pink boxes in the middle of city squares.

On the other hand, men are macho—a new word for what they've always been—cool as Columbo, right as Rockford, Jet-setting as J.R., and mystical as Mr. Roark.

While all was well in the big screen world of *The Waltons*, *Hawaii Five-O* and *Monday Night*

*Football*, we were buying more blow dryers, booing a president from San Clemente, and baring more flesh than Adam or Eve.

We were becoming healthier by running around the block; by avoiding cholesterol-infested eggs, and by eating organic food.

The drawl became acceptable with a peanut farmer president. Closet southerners stormed the White House and even survived accusations of snorting cocaine in the posh New York disco, Studio 54.

The commune is now the condominium. Kids no longer have a

mom and dad, they have a mom or dad. If you want status, own a Diesel Rabbit, not a Cadillac. If you want a following, create a new religion and move to Guyana. If you want happiness, live for yourself. "You" permeates society.

Coke adds life, but you know a winner when you taste one—it's Pepsi. You deserve a break today, for all you do, this Bud's for you. So let yourself go to Pizza Hut, because we do it all for you. Most importantly, impress yourself, with the taste of Colony. After all for a buck-ninety-nine, you're worth it.

## Looking out for number one: the 'me' era

By Marci Ameluxen

"Me, myself, and I." As children, how many times did we present this proclamation of individuality as a cute answer to just about everything from "who's going on a trip" to "who ate the last cookie."

Such a statement may reflect a trend of the '70s. Did we see more interest in self and reflection of what is "me" during this last decade than at other times? The research of a majority of social scientists and psychologists seem to point to the growth of such a trend during the last ten years.

Social critic Tom Wolfe was the first to put a label on this cultural trend, calling it the "Me Decade," a catchy phrase which has almost become a slogan for the '70s. Writer Peter Marin in *Time Magazine* describes it as a swing away from social concerns towards the development of the self, the "new narcissism" in his words, suggesting an extreme preoccupation with the self that goes beyond reflection. Experts not only think that it truly exists, but that it warrants research into the area.

Dr. Ernest Wolf of the Chicago Institute of Psychoanalysis says in a *Time* article that the development of the new narcissism signals "a major revolution in psychoanalysis in which self-esteem is seen as just as important as sexuality." Heinz Kohut, also of the institute, feels

that narcissism represents a fundamental shift in prevailing psychological patterns of modern western culture.

What is narcissism? Definitions range from the "inability to distinguish self from the outside world" (*Time*) to not being able to return affection (*Newsweek*). The result is that the person suffers and emotionally dies. In this definition the real flaw is not self-love, but a person's "grandiose expectations" of himself that cannot be sustained, making him vulnerable to chronic bouts of boredom and inner emptiness.

Dr. Ada Van Dooren, the staff psychiatrist at PLU, agrees that people are seeking to fulfill higher expectations.

"People have higher expectations today—they're not as willing to start at the bottom and work up, but want to be the president of the corporation right away. They have hard lessons to learn when they can't fulfill these expectations."

Kohut feels that this shift in our culture is caused by the changing climate of family life. Parents are choosing to have fewer children, he said, are not as interested in their children and are frequently remote from them.

Social scientists agree, citing the reluctance of couples to have children and the rise of young people who live alone as manifestations of self-centeredness. Because of our mobile society, they feel, young people are unable or unwilling to form lasting relationships and to make emotional commitments to others. If a couple does have children, they are reluctant to make any sacrifices for them.

"There is not as much emphasis on neighbors and family today," said Van Dooren. "Families are tending to drift apart." This may force people to separate from family and friends and dissolve connections.

Others see self-centeredness and narcissistic attitudes as a far broader, cultural phenomenon, growing out of two seemingly competing features of the '60s and '70s. At the same time that Americans were experiencing a rise in personal affluence, they were turning inward because of a sense that individuals cannot have important social or

political impact.

"The student of the late '60s lived in a cultural climate geared towards collective, group efforts," said sociology professor Kathleen O'Connor Blumhagen. "Everybody joined together for a cause, a goal. With the generation of the '70s there was a shift in efforts, from the collective to the individual because people were asking, 'What good was the collective group, did it do what it was supposed to, did it achieve what it set out to achieve? The problems were still there after all their work, so they got tired of it and turned back towards the individual.'"

History professor Susan Randall, new to PLU this year, also feels there is less interest in public issues.

"There is more focus on money and success today. In the '60s people were out to save the environment, change society—now it's a matter of self interest verses public issues."

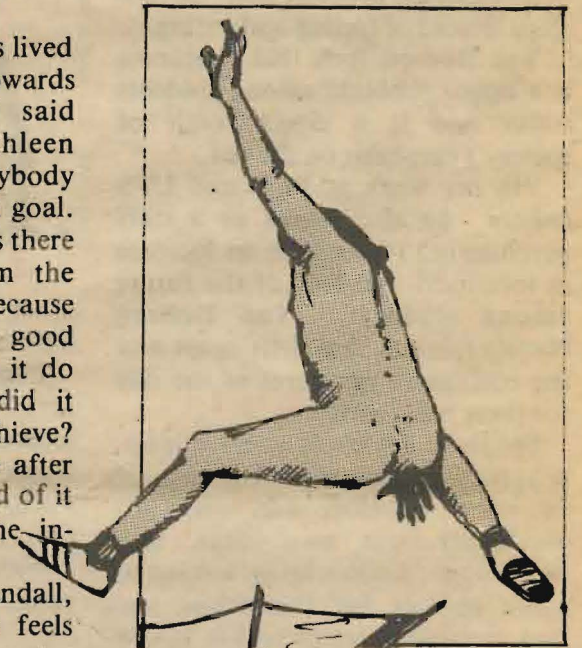
But there has been shift in the trend this year, she noted.

"From 1972 to 1978 there was no change in this attitude, but this year, the concern with nuclear power has brought out some issues. It would be interesting to see if it is new people of the '70s or the old people who raised the issues in the '60s who are bringing out all the concern about nuclear power now. I suspect it's the 'old' people."

Social historian Christopher Lasch, author of "Haven in a Heartless World," criticizes changes in society for nurturing the new narcissism.

In his theory Lasch blames industrial capitalism, which, he claims, has gradually transferred production from the family to the factory, appropriating the worker's skills through scientific management. The capitalists then "extended their control over the worker's private lives as well, as doctors, psychiatrists, teachers, and other specialists who began to supervise child-rearing, formerly the business of the family." This "social invasion," of the family, says Lasch, means parents have gradually lost their authority.

"When protection, work, and instruction in work have all been removed from the home, the child no longer identifies with his parents or internalizes their authority in the



**'We are studying to be our own best friends with an enthusiasm more proper to religious revival.'**  
—Herbert Gold

same way, if he ever internalized their authority at all." Lacking the experience of restraint and self-reliance that parents once provided, the child will enter the world as the "new narcissus," who is intent on insuring his own survival with little interest in others.

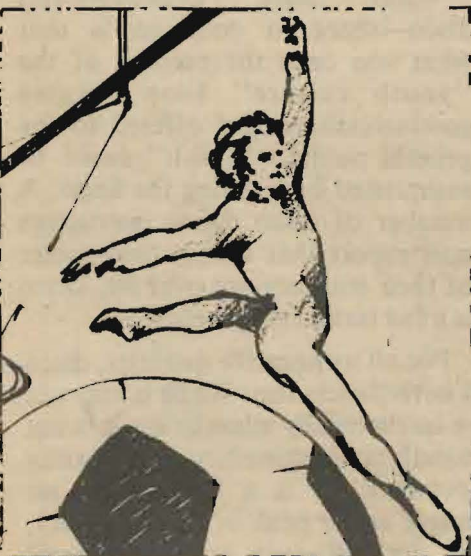
But others disagree, doubting whether the trend towards narcissism and selfishness is unique or more developed in the '70s, or that it exists at all.

Michael Novak, professor of religion at Syracuse University, states: "The only difference between now and the past is that today, the means of expression are extraordinary. You can buy attention."

Writer Malcolm Cowley feels that society fluctuates in its outlook. "Society alternates between looking inward and looking outward—the pendulum will eventually swing outward."

PLU psychology professor Jesse Nolph also agrees that success and emphasis on self are no more important priorities in the '70s than in other times.

"I doubt if anybody has ever been interested in anything but 'self' interest." Success has a different definition in the '70s, he continued, than it did in the '60s. "People aren't



**'We have all been taught love as the means to fulfill ourselves. Next question: have we overlearned the lesson?'**

Continued on B-4



# A decade of me, myself and I

Continued from page B-3

more interested in success, but in survival. The late '60s and early '70s were a time when success was defined by different criterion than now. There is also a different perception of what 'me' is in 1979 than there was in 1968."

At a 1978 conference on "Narcissism in Modern Society," (*Newsweek*) psychologists argued that there is still no solid clinical data proving that narcissism has increased in relation to traditional neuroses. But psychologist Kenneth Kenniston of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology wonders "whether a clinical term like narcissism can properly explain patterns of social behavior."

Those who believe that the new narcissism exists, point to serious social consequences present in our society today, including a high divorce rate, declining participation in the political process, and relationships devoid of feeling and caring.

Van Dooren feels that loneliness is a major problem among students today and is a direct result of society's emphasis on the self.

"In my work at PLU and UPS (where he also works as a staff psychiatrist) I have seen an increase in loneliness and fear of the future among students." Van Dooren blames families that drift apart and the economic pressures of the day for these problems.

But there are levels where it is appropriate to recognize that each of us must develop our own individuality, our own ideas, said Blumhagen. Encouraging women to make choices for themselves and find suitable patterns in life is one example of a healthy level of self-development. There does exist, however, a distortion of these positive traits, she said.

"One author called it 'hedonistic autonomy,' she said.

The literature of the '70s reflects this concentration on the self. Such books as "Winning Through Intimidation," "Looking Out For No. 1," "How to be Your Own Best Friend," plus such periodicals as *Self* magazine portray society and its search for the individual, while advertisements proclaim that "you deserve a break today." Some businesses cater to the extreme narcissist who seeks to gratify himself, such as the club in New York to which 700 couples a week pay to engage in sex with any willing party they happen to meet. Said one regular member: "I'm out seeking my own pleasure and satisfying my own needs."

Although some people, such as Peter Marin, blame "so-called humanistic psychologies" and disciplines such as gestalt, est, arica, and self-realization theories as the cause of the new narcissism, others feel there is a lot of worth in techniques which "alter states of consciousness."

Dwight Oberholtzer of the PLU sociology department divides self interest into two areas. The first area involves people who are essentially concerned about themselves, seeking extreme forms of self-satisfaction and material possessions, all in the name of "me." These people best illustrate narcissism.

"The problem with this group is

that it is self-exploration without the purpose of transcending the self; the self always wants gratification, now."

The second group, in which Oberholtzer is very interested, goes beyond the first level of selfishness to uncover the parts of our selves that our culture makes inaccessible to us, such as dreams and emotions. These people challenge the greedy consumerism that exists in our society, said Oberholtzer, by exploring values and dimensions to life



other than the ones society would have us adopt.

People are achieving these new levels of awareness through techniques which produce altered states of consciousness, such as various forms of meditation. Oberholtzer sees this "consciousness" movement as a very positive involvement with the self.

"Techniques like these are based on uncovering the strengths and emotions within yourself, which enables you to transcend and go beyond your 'self' and back to other people," he said.

"I realize that meditation has had a bad name in the past," said Oberholtzer. "But meditation can be used for very positive health purposes, and is a neutral technique which can be used by anyone." Meditation is not a religious activity by itself, he continued, but a relaxation technique.

Some people have found such self-exploration a way to free their self for other relationships, he continued, because they are more aware of their own emotions and feelings and discover a desire to make connections with other people.

These techniques have been criticized because they speak out against "gross materialism" and pose a threat to industrial powers, continued Oberholtzer. Other critics do not see the transcending or going beyond the self as part of the technique, but only recognize a primary level of selfishness and narcissism that is exhibited in Oberholtzer's first example.

"It is hard to be selfish in light of the fact that such self-exploration exposes your connections to so much else," he concluded.

Are college students affected by this trend? Do they show characteristics of the "me" decade?

Harvard sociologist David Riesman has investigated reasons why students choose their colleges and believes there is a correlation with individualistic attitudes.

"In many cases, today's students

opt for a school that won't challenge them. We used to call these children spoiled, but that no longer applies. It seems that many students were understimulated as children, easily bored, and still fear competition." Not as self-directed or sensitive to their peers as others, these students have a "need for parenting that was lacking in the original family setting," an observation directly in line with the opinions of many social scientists.

Sexually, noted Riesman, the new narcissism has created a mood of "quick intimacy combined with loneliness."

Will the '80s continue to concentrate on the individual, encouraging and proliferating a narcissism which could all too quickly become, not the "new," but the norm?

The most immediate benefit of the ongoing debate, claims *Newsweek* magazine, may be that new theories of narcissism will reattach importance to the role of parents, and support those who are struggling to give their children an internal set of values and a sense of moral and social responsibilities.

Pessimistic observers feel that the trend "will lead to an age of anarchic individualism with devastating impact on a society whose orderly functioning depends to a large degree on self-restraint."

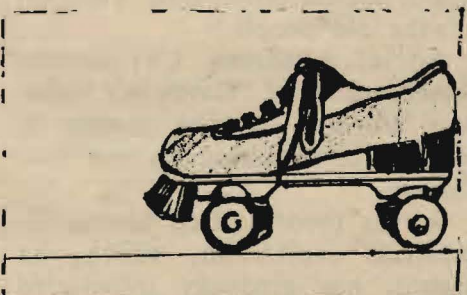
The consequences of the '70s, with or without the influence of a narcissistic trend, cannot be predicted, but can only remain to be seen in the next decade. But while reflecting on the last ten years, perhaps the words of writer Herbert Gold will prompt some constructive criticism of individual actions of the past:

"We have all been taught love as the means to fulfill ourselves. Next question: Have we overlearned the lesson?"

## Disco 'staying alive' as dance form

Musically, no one can deny that the '70s were the decade of the disco.

Disco, a term which often refers to the music, the dancing and the clubs, was popularized to a great extent by the release of "Saturday Night Fever" in 1977. According to



Bill Becvar, communication arts professor at PLU, disco was already thriving in Hollywood and New York City. The film's release was timed to "capitalize on something that was ready to be tapped," and can be compared with the release of the Fred Astaire/Ginger Rogers films. It was the presence of both Astaire and Travolta that made people pay attention to dancing. Disco began to spread around the country.

Although it soon blared from every AM radio station in the country, disco music as music never really caught on. Its purpose was not to be listened to, but to dance

to. The music is "phraseless, with a more percussive texture than other popular music," according to PLU student and disco instructor Casey Applen. "The beat is prominent."

Disco songs seldom deal with controversial or complex topics; each release chants virtually the same message of personal love or infatuation, in virtually the same manner. Without complex, poetic or meaningful lyrics and musical phrases, disco music is reduced to performing its primary function without distraction. And that is to provide music to dance to.

People dance to disco more often than they realize. While a recent campus dance advertised that there would be "no disco," which was expected to be a strong selling point, at least 50 percent of the music that evening was in fact disco, or at least heavily influenced by it.

Many dancing establishments now play disco music exclusively, business since doing so. Along with the popularity of disco dancing came a revival of "touch dancing," a radical departure from the more individualistic dancing of the '60s and early '70s, in which partners often danced several feet apart.

Becvar, Applen and PLU dance instructor Maureen McGill all agree that disco has its origins in ballroom dancing. "Disco is a dance form

that will stay in style," McGill says, "because it's rooted in the '40s."

A decade ago, college students marched to protest what they saw as injustices. Jobs weren't important—at least, jobs that made money weren't. A few years later, crushed by several bouts of recession, disillusioned by leaders who "copped out," college students of today hit the books and take the major that will get them the "right" jobs.

What both decades—and disco—share in common is that what was once the product of the "youth culture" soon became commercialized and offered to the general public. "Youth" could be assimilated by learning the lingo. A number of disco dance instructors now report that a large percentage of their students are over 30. Disco is a fad turned economic icon.

For all its negative qualities, disco is nevertheless fun. While it may not be intellectually stimulating, it's not mindless—remember the fancy footwork. It is a fad that is no longer at the peak of its popularity, but its influence extends beyond that. It is a social phenomenon that in the not-so-distant future will perhaps be seen as one of the most telling metaphors for life and thought in the '70s.



# Technical skill carries decade's movies

By Marci Ameluxen

The rebirth of the technical film seems to be the theme of the movies of the '70s.

Never since *The Ten Commandments* and Cecil B. DeMille have we seen such a resurgence in films of technical brilliance and mechanical sophistication. From giant, ready-made man-eating sharks to towering skyscrapers which explode with water, no cost was spared in providing the American public with thrills, chills and entertainment.

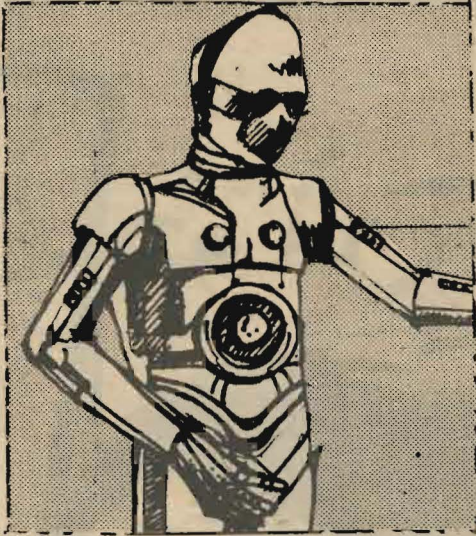
Have movies changed in the last ten years? According to communication arts professor William Becvar, films today aren't out to shock people. "We don't make big points over marijuana, profane language or sexual promiscuity in movies anymore. In the early '70s these things drew attention; now they're not essential to the movie."

A lot of themes from past movie eras have been reworked in the '70s, Becvar said. Adventure movies came back with *Jaws* and *Star Wars*; *Annie Hall* brought back the romance, and *Heaven Can Wait* was a direct remake of the 1941 original.

Hollywood is not afraid to put

politics in their movies anymore, as was illustrated in *China Syndrome* and *All the President's Men*, Becvar said.

But besides technical virtuosity, Hollywood failed to come up with innovative ideas equal to productions such as *2001: A Space Odyssey*



(1969), he continued. "*Nashville* would be the only innovative movie of the '70s because of the number of people that were kept track of and the quality of the editing."

Cult films? There aren't more of them; people are just coming out of

the closets to watch them. Cult films do not set out to influence, says Becvar, but to help familiarize and generate, as *Saturday Night Live* did for disco and the Bee Gees.

In his opinion, *Annie Hall* and *Manhattan* are the two best documentary films of the '70s because of their documentary of the people of the seventies: sophisticated but with all their neuroses.

Movies of the decade dealt with real life and real people. A new breed of performer came into existence; actors like Robert DeNiro, Jill Clayburgh, Meryl Streep, Diane Keaton, Al Pacino, John Savage and Sissy Spacek did not portray "personalities imposing themselves on their roles and their audiences, but human beings creating themselves in constant interaction with a troubled world," according to *Newsweek*.

Movies will continue to emphasize themes and symbolism in the eighties, said Becvar. Becoming more complex, films will be developing on two levels; as mass entertainment for the general public, and with deeper, symbolic meaning for those who want to look

further.

"Movies will be asking the audience to bring their mind to the theatre," Becvar said, because of the increase in messages underneath the surface entertainment. He cites *The Deerhunter* as the best example of this, having all the action and excitement for those who want pure entertainment, yet rich in symbolism and ritual on a deeper, second level.

Becvar also considers *The Deerhunter* the most important film of the seventies because it allowed America to finally "exorcise its guilt of Vietnam" and reinforces the values of a nation concerning war.

The economics of the film industry was very healthy during the '70s, with three filmmakers dominating the business: Francis Coppola, Steven Spielberg and George Lucas. These young and talented men competed for box office records with Lucas's *Star Wars* taking the prize over Coppola's *The Godfather (Part I)* and Spielberg's *Jaws*. *Star Wars* summed a phenomenal \$40 million, the most money ever grossed on a film to date.

But watch out, George, here comes *Star Trek*....

## Whatever happened to...

The seventies saw the end of an era of famous and controversial people. Movie stars, millionaires, producers, political and religious leaders, artists, singers and comedians—all of them noticed a little more now that they're gone.

"America needs you Harry Truman..."

Compiled from news services

1970

**Charles de Gaulle, 79.** He saved his country twice by sheer force of will; once, by giving in to Nazi rule, and again by dissolving into civil war over Algerian issues.

**Vince Lombardi, 57.** Football coach: "Winning isn't everything. It is the only thing."

**Gypsy Rose Lee, 56.** Queen of striptease.

**Janis Joplin, 27.** Rock singer ("Me and Bobby McGee," "Oh Lord Won't You Buy Me a Mercedes Benz") who burned herself out on the rock star's hazards of strong liquor, hard drugs and too many nights in motels. Died of an overdose of heroin.

1971

**Gamal Abdel Nasser, 52.** He freed Egypt from colonialism and nationalized the Suez Canal—but also experienced two military defeats by Israel and was unsuccessful in relieving his people of their poverty.

**Francois Duvalier, 64.** Described as the "Incorruptible Leader of the Great Majority of the Haitian People," Francois, (otherwise known as "Papa Doc"), was obsessed with voodoo and used gangs of killers to carry out his brutal rule of a potential Caribbean paradise.

**Igor Stravinsky, 88.** Russian composer who added more than 100 works to the music development of our time.

1972

**Harry S. Truman, 88.** The man who ordered atomic bombs dropped

on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and introduced the famed Marshall Plan and Truman Doctrine into American policies.

**Edward VIII, 77.** Abdicated after only eleven months on the English throne to marry Mrs. Simpson.

**J. Edgar Hoover, 77.** As controller of the FBI files for 48 years, he ruled with the influence of fear because he knew everybody's secrets.

**Jackie Robinson, 53.** America's first black major-league baseball player, played for the Brooklyn Dodgers.

1973

**Lyndon Baines Johnson, 64.** Known for his liberal legislation in civil rights, housing, education and medical care—and also his foundering during the disaster of Vietnam.

**David Ben-Gurion, 87.** Israel's first Prime Minister thought of as both Biblical prophet and stubborn leader.

**Pablo Picasso, 91.** Perhaps the single most influential force in twentieth-century art, the great artist displayed frantic energy and creativity in all his creations.

**Pablo Casals, 96.** Both humanitarian and virtuoso cellist, Casals refused to play for three years in protest of Francisco Franco's rule of his native Spain—then permanently exiled himself.

**Edward G. Robinson, 79.** A cigar constantly protruding from his snarling mouth, this screen star set the style for real-life gangsters.

**Noel Coward, 73.** Playwrite of

"Illusive" dialogue.  
1974

**Earl Warren, 83.** Chief Justice of the Supreme Court for sixteen years, dominating a court which saw landmark rulings, including the school desegregation decision.

**Duke Ellington, 75.** Starting in 1927 at Harlem's Cotton Club, this great composer, bank-leader and pianist produced 1,000 of the most distinctive works in the world of jazz.

**Samuel Goldwyn, 91.** The great movie producer who made quality movies in a Hollywood context....

**Ed Sullivan, 73.** The "rilly big shew" of TV from 1948 to 1971....

**Jack Benny, 80.**

1975

**Chiang Kai-shek, 87.** President of Nationalist China for 21 years, losing mainland to the Communists after WWII.

**King Faisal, 69,** of Saudia Arabia, assassinated by a deranged nephew. He and his father led desert campaigns to form the modern state of Saudi Arabia. He unveiled the ultimate Arab weapon—the oil embargo.

**Francisco Franco, 82.** Last of Europe's Fascist dictators, ruling Spain as a symbol of despotism for nearly four decades.

**Aristotle Onassis, 69.** A self-made shipping tycoon who amassed an empire worth at least \$500 million.

**Casey Stengel, 85.** Manager of the New York Yankees, leading them to ten pennants and seven World Series in twelve years.

1976

**Mao Tse-Tung, 82.** Chairman Mao ruled one-quarter of the world's populace for nearly 30 years.

**Chou En-lai, 78.** Chinese Prime Minister, remained a statesman

during the turbulent era of Mao's revolutions.

**Richard J. Daley, 74.** For 21 years, this mayor of Chicago made the city "work" his way—even if he had to use force.

**J. Paul Getty, 83.** The oil billionaire who once said, "Remember, a billion dollars isn't worth what it used to be."

**Howard Hughes, 70.** By the time he died, the millionaire hadn't been seen in public for years.

1977

**Elvis Presley, 42.** He sold 500 million records, and changed the direction of pop music.

**Charlie Chaplin, 88 and Groucho Marx, 86.** Two of the best-known comedians in show business.

**Bing Crosby, 73.** The entertainer.  
**Joan Crawford, 69.** One of Hollywood's grandest stars.

1978

**Golda Meir, 80.** Helped in founding the state of Israel and served as its fourth Prime Minister.

**Pope John Paul I, 65.** Pope for 34 days.

**Pope Paul VI, 80.** His 15 years in office saw much turmoil, including a controversy on the birth control ban.

**Hubert Humphrey, 66.** "Happy warrior" known for his Civil Rights Act of 1964.

1979

**Nelson Rockefeller, 70.** The millionaire who became Governor of New York, and Vice-President, but never quite made it to the presidency.

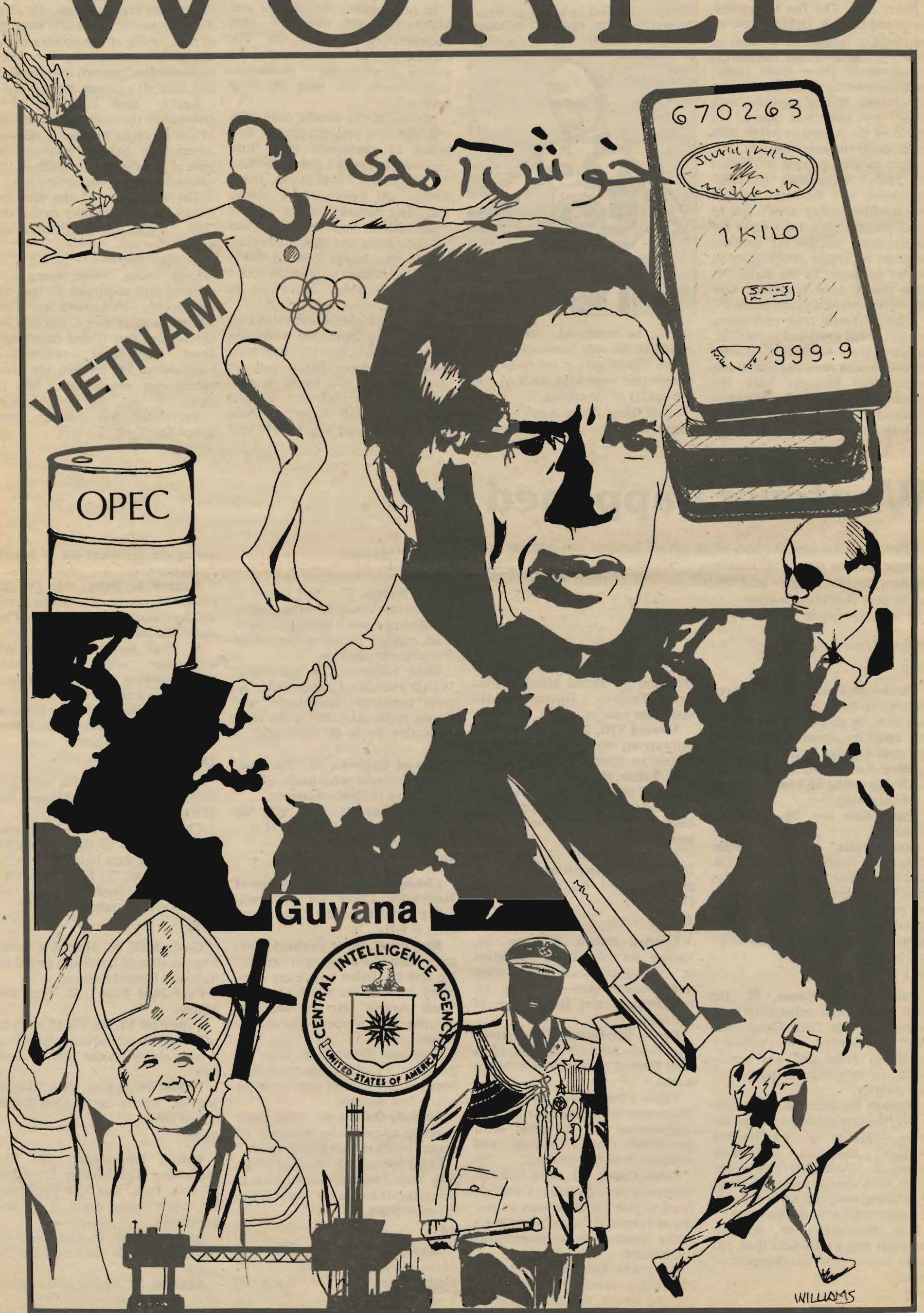
**Arthur Fiedler, 84.** Conductor of the Boston Pops Orchestra for 50 years.

**Al Capp, 70.** Author of the comic strip "L'il Abner."

**John Wayne, 72.** One of America's heroes.



# WORLD





# Top international events of the decade

While the campuses may have been quiet at home, enough problems were happening around the world to keep the '70s from totally becoming the quiet decade. The following incidents are among those which led many Americans to believe World War III may not be that far away:

**1970**—Two million died and starvation was rampant in Biafra as the region gave up its fight for independence from Nigeria.

**1971**—Violence continued as 250,000 died in Pakistan's civil war separating Bangladesh from it while in Uganda Idi Amin took the reins of power and wielded a strong hand over the country, executing most of his political opponents.

**1972**—The U.S. bombs Hanoi-Haiphong in the biggest attack ever, causing heated protest abroad and at home. The president regained some points when he traveled to China to try to re-open relations after a break of over 20 years. The

word "terrorist" became more familiar after Palestinians held 11 Israeli athletes hostage at the Munich Olympics in an incident that left 17 dead, and conflict in the British Isles heightened following the shooting deaths of unarmed marchers by British soldiers in Northern Ireland.

**1973**—The oil embargo against America by Arab countries following the Israeli-Arab war woke up Americans to the fact that oil doesn't flow in endless supply, and was a hefty weapon in the hands of political opponents.

**1974**—Aleksander Solzhenitsyn, author of the "Gulag Archipelago," was exiled from his homeland by the Russian Politburo in the same year that American and Soviet astronauts hooked up in space in a joint research effort. In a more sobering event, the young nation of Bangladesh lost thousands to a famine.

**1976**—While civil war intensified

in Rhodesia against a white minority government, bribing for contracts by corporations gained a spotlight when it was discovered that the Lockheed corporation paid \$2.4 million in bribes to foreign leaders, among whom were Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands and an ex-prime minister of Japan.

**1977**—The issue of bribing was brought closer to home when it was discovered South Korean businessman Tongsun Park may have attempted to put in a good word for his government in the form of large gifts to U.S. congressmen. A KLM (Royal Dutch) 747 collided with a Pan Am jet on a runway in Tenerife Island, leaving 577 dead. Yankees began to go home from at least one overseas nation with a signing of a treaty with Panama promising gradual withdrawal from canal control.

**1978**—Carter, Begin and Sadat made their big move towards peace at the Camp David talks, while the

U.S. sought to improve its relations with mainland China by dropping its longtime support of the Nationalist government in Taiwan. Troubles begin in Iran as civil war between Muslims and reformers left the country torn. Americans were more shook up at that time, however, by the mass suicide of the People's Temple cult in Guyana, when 900 followers, many of them Americans, followed leader Rev. Jim Jones in a mass suicide. Human rights in Soviet Russia were questioned when the government there imprisoned dissidents Anatoly Scharansky and Aleksandr Ginzburg. Pope John Paul II became the first non-Italian pope in almost 500 years following the unexpected death of Pope John Paul I after a month in office.

**1979**—Idi Amin was exiled from Uganda after several bloody years of ruling there. That same year, Britain elected its first woman prime minister, Margaret Thatcher.

## Mideast relations an explosive problem

By Dr. Paul W. Ulbricht  
Political Science Department

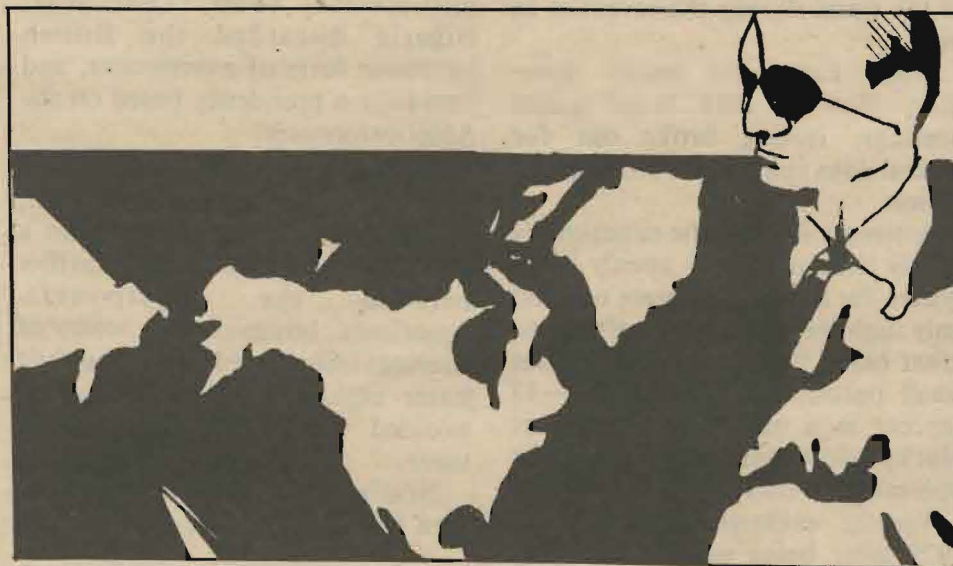
The takeover of the U.S. Embassy in Iran and the ultimatum of the Ayatollah Khomeini that the U.S. turn over the shah in exchange for U.S. Embassy personnel held hostage there once more reminds the American public of the existence of the Middle East and our involvement there. We just as soon would do with out such reminders. We recall the 1974 oil embargo by the Arab states that was to remind us of the disapproval of Arab public opinion of our support of Israel; we recall the drastic price increases of the OPEC cartel which reminded us of the life and death power that oil-exporting nations and especially the ones in the Middle East hold over the Western industrial economies, including our own. We remember the renewed oil crisis in the spring of this year which, we were told, was due to the revolution in Iran and the reduced oil production in that country. Fewer people will remember the assassination of the U.S. ambassador in Lebanon in 1968 by Palestinian extremists, the assassination of the U.S. ambassador to the Sudan likewise by Palestinian extremists in 1973, the killing of the U.S. ambassador to Cyprus by Greek Cypriot extremists in 1974 and the murder of the U.S. ambassador to Afghanistan by right-wing Moslem extremists earlier this year.

Have our actions in the Middle East been so outrageous to deserve that kind of response, or are these incidents just par for the course, the inevitable costs of a great power projecting its influence in other parts of the globe?

What has been the foreign policy of the U.S. in the Middle East in the seventies? There are some basic tenets of U.S. concern in the Middle East that can be summed up briefly: We try to prevent Soviet domination

of the Mediterranean by keeping the 6th Fleet there and by close cooperation with our NATO allies, Greece and Turkey; we are very sensitive to Arab threats to Israel's existence as a nation; we have gone out of our way to be on good terms with the two major oil powers in the Middle East, Iran and Saudi Arabia. It was essential for us to secure the oil lifeline of the western world, the Strait of Hormuz and the Persian Gulf.

All our policies in the Middle East, however contradictory they may have seemed at times, have



been based on these tenets.

Let me examine them one by one. We started out the decade by saving King Hussein's neck. The Jordanian ruler who, together with Nasser, had accepted American plans for peace talks, was challenged by the Palestinian guerillas in his country and in a series of bloody battles, succeeded in pushing them north toward the Syrian border. At that point, the Syrian regime sent its tanks across the border into Jordan. A PLO regime in Jordan was the last thing that Israel or we were willing to tolerate. We concentrated the Sixth Fleet off the Israeli coast and told Moscow to tell its Syrian client to lay off. They did.

The death of Nasser seemed to take the urgency out of the Israeli-Egyptian conflict and we did not follow through on our peace initiative. Passively, we continued to support Israel's occupation of the Arab territories which it had conquered in the 1967 war. It took the Yom Kippur War of 1973 and the Arab oil embargo to make us realize that we could no longer afford to ignore the Arab interests in the Middle East and especially the demands for a return of the occupied territories. From this realization resulted a new foreign policy of evenhandedness which finally, un-

der the Carter administration, resulted in the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and the gradual withdrawal of Israeli troops from Egyptian Sinai territory. It is no exaggeration to say that without President Carter there would be no Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty and the Egyptians would still be in the anti-Israeli camp.

The fact that there is now an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, dearly purchased both in terms of diplomatic sweat and tears as well as in terms of billions of dollars of U.S. aid, does not mean that all the issues of Arab-Israeli discord have been settled. On the contrary, the question of a homeland for the Palestinians, one of the prime

issues, seems to be nowhere nearer a solution than it was before Camp David. Even though the U.S. insisted that there would have to be talks on the future of the Palestinians in the West bank and the Gaza-strip, and such talks are being held between Israel and Egypt, the intransigence of the Begin government toward granting self-determination to the Palestinian people in the occupied territories makes a speedy solution of this problem unlikely.

This is both an embarrassment and a serious concern to the Carter administration. An embarrassment because of President Carter's commitment to human rights. Is the administration to condone the wholesale denial of civil rights to over a million Palestinians? The concern arises from the irreconcilable hostility of the PLO. Sadat, by extending the hand of friendship to Israel before the question of a Palestinian homeland had been settled, became an outcast in the Arab world which continues to champion the PLO as spokesman for the Palestinians.

To move on to the Mediterranean: In July, 1974, the U.S. became the scapegoat in the Cyprus crisis. What happened was that our two NATO allies, Greece and Turkey, whom we supplied with weapons and who were to help us guard the Mediterranean, got at each other's throat, or very nearly so, over Cyprus. In July, 1974, the military dictators of Greece, probably to broaden their support, gave the signal for the overthrow of the Cypriot government obviously to annex the island with its predominantly Greek population to Greece. Cypriot President Makarios narrowly escaped assassination and had to flee the country. At that point Turkey landed troops on the island to protect both the Turkish minority

Continued on page B-9



# Door to relations with China opens

By Jeff Dirks

In the 1970's, the Red Chinese became just the Chinese, and the yellow threat was no threat at all.

This decade saw the door open on mainland China for the first time since Taiwan's ruler Chiang Kai-shek was booted out by Mao Tse-tung. Soon after Chiang Kai-shek retreated to Taiwan, the Korean War broke out, guaranteeing poor relations between our country and China.

North Korea invaded South Korea on the assumption that the United States would not respond. Up until that time, we had been pulling back from the Far East, except for Japan, seeing events there as out of our control. But President Truman saw the North Korean invasion as an affront to the new United Nations charter. We responded by pouring troops across the 38th parallel. China feared that we would march through North Korea and into her heartland, so Mao decided to enter the war. On the other hand, we saw the Chinese attack as an example of Communist expansionism under the direction of the Soviet union.

This misunderstanding set our China policy for 20 years: China must be contained, weakened, and finally cleaned from the Earth.

Viewing this attitude, it is amazing the break-through brought us by President Nixon and Henry Kissinger in 1971 and 1972.

At the beginning of the decade, both sides were finally willing to open negotiations. The problem was how to let each other know. Mao accomplished this by sending his national ping-pong team to play exhibitions in the United States. We responded in kind.

Before the American ping-pong players visited China, more U.S.



citizens had been to the moon than Communist China.

With this exchange, our diplomats knew that China was interested in normalizing relations. So were we. Probably to offset growing Soviet pressure against China's bor-

ders, the Chinese opened the door to us by inviting Kissinger for secret discussions in 1971. The following year, President Nixon visited, calling the Great Wall a "great wall" and other Nixonian statements. He did, however, issue the joint Chinese-American Shanghai Communiqué, a statement of willingness to normalize relations.

Little progress was made for the next few years, however. Watergate, the Vietnam War, and the death of Mao all delayed action.

President Ford did make the trip to China, mostly to score political points at home.

But in what could become one of president Carter's fine diplomatic achievements, the United States agreed to recognize Communist China. This recognition means we finally have accepted the right of 800 million people to have a communist government as well as saying that we will no longer act in a belligerent manner towards them. This includes rejection of the Taiwanese claim to leadership of all of China.

The Taiwan question proved the most difficult to resolve. We could not give recognition to two countries claiming the same territory. Although the United Nations had already voted to oust Taiwan and seat Communist China as the legitimate government of the Chinese people, the United States still had a mutual defense treaty with the Taiwan island. This meant

we would defend Taiwan against attack, particularly from Communist China.

But Taiwan's claim to mainland China was becoming increasingly ludicrous. The idea of a small island nation laying claim to a country the size of mainland China proved laughable throughout the world. (Although this did not deter the British in the last century.)

The United States was forced by necessity to recognize China in order to open up new markets, communication, and the formation of a tri-party balance of world powers.

In our joint statement with the Chinese, we recognized that there is but one China, and Taiwan is part of that China. Carter, however, took pains to emphasize that the agreement will not jeopardize the people of Taiwan. Peking has said that it will seek peaceful means for reunification.

The near future probably does not hold a merging of the two Chinas by treaty and the Communists will probably never invade. U.S. military experts feel that an invasion would probably fail in any case since China does not have the capacity to transport the needed troops across the 100-mile Taiwan Straits.

The Chinese may become one of our closest Asian friends since it appears our goals in the area do not overlap. In any case, the '70s brought us an open door between our two houses.

# Africa the scene of racism, independence

The stereotype of Africa as a land of jungles and safaris became quickly outmoded during the '70s, when news of revolution and bloodshed became synonymous with politics on that continent.

Uganda's Idi Amin, whose coup in 1970 was surprisingly enough seen as a step towards political moderation at that time, captured the world's attention with his bloody and tyrannical rule and extermination of thousands of his political opponents.

Although he declared himself "president-for-life," Amin enjoyed only nine years of complete dictatorship before being ousted from power by Tanzanian and Uganda exile troops in 1979.

Equally explosive were the situations in Rhodesia and South Africa, where guerilla movements among the black majority population threatened to end white majority rule in a bloodbath of anarchy.

The birth-pains of the newly independent nation of Rhodesia started soon after its break from Britain in the first half of the decade, when black nationalists bitterly opposed the British compromise settlement sanctioning Ian Smith's white supremacy regime.

It took nine long years of bloody fighting, economic sanctions and international censor before democratic elections took place in the country, where Abel Muzorewa was chosen as prime minister.

Although the situation in the

South African government of President John Vorster was slightly less explosive than Rhodesia, conflict in that nation became accepted as the norm during the seventies as well.

When nationalist leader Steve Biko died in 1978 from police beatings, rioting broke out for several days running throughout the nation.

Attempts to calm the situation by slowly exchanging the openly racist system for a more moderate one had only slight results, and an attempt to grant black "home rule" to certain small portions of the country—13 percent in a nation of 70 percent blacks—only intensified terrorist operations in outlying areas.

Vorster eventually resigned in 1979 after being accused of complicity in his government's \$74 million propaganda scandal, and American students demonstrated to end U.S. investment in that country until changes took place in its white supremacist policies.

Nigeria was another troubled area in the region. After defeating the Biafran forces in their 30-month struggle for independence, the federal government pledged protection and political rights to the rebellious Biafrans.

In 1972, the Nigerian government "Nigerianized" many small foreign-owned businesses, and required larger companies to arrange 40 percent Nigerian ownership through issuance of stock. A few years later, in 1975, Gen. Yakubu Gowon was

deposed in a bloodless coup, and replaced as head of state by Murtala Ruffai Mohammed, who was assassinated the following year in an unsuccessful coup. That year, Nigeria discarded the British parliament form of government, and opted for a presidency based on the American system.

Cuban troops in Angola and Ethiopia, backed with Soviet aid, almost turned the continent into a potential powderkeg of conflict between the superpowers. Americans, however, were weary of overseas intervention following their bitter experience in Vietnam, and avoided unnecessary involvement there.

Nearly two million Ibo tribesmen died from combat and starvation in

Biafra's abortive three-year struggle for independence from Nigeria in 1970. More deaths followed as droughts and famines occurred throughout Africa during the seventies.

"Africa is important," states CBS news correspondent Randy Daniels, "not only because of its great mineral wealth and strategic position bordering on two borders, but because in the global sense it is truly the last frontier, a continent that is undergoing the process of rebirth after centuries of colonial domination."

"...The question few African leaders have bothered to raise and fewer still have answered is, where does all the fighting and bloodshed lead?"





## Mideast crisis faced

Continued from page B-7

and its national interests. Faced with a war with Turkey, the Greek colonels got cold feet and called in the previously ousted democratic politicians to take over the reigns of government.

The newly-installed Greek democratic politicians immediately started to blame the U.S., Kissinger and the CIA for the Turkish invasion. The Greek lobby in this country went into action and Congress blocked military aid to Turkey, our NATO ally. That did not facilitate the administration's conduct of foreign policy in the Mediterranean. For good measure, the Greeks discontinued their cooperation in NATO but stopped short of pulling out of it. (It was not until 1978 that Congress rescinded the arms embargo against Turkey).

Let us move on to the Persian Gulf. In this area Iran was our oldest friend. In 1953 we had helped the shah regain his throne after he had been ousted in a power struggle by his prime minister Mossadegh. Little did we know that our intervention would come to haunt us some 26 years later in the person of the Ayatollah Khomeini. Our reason for intervention was the fear that Mossadegh would succumb to the influence of the Communist Tudeh party and that Iran with its oil wealth would go Communist. Once before, in 1946, at the request of the then Iranian government, did we engage in sabre rattling to force the Soviet Union to withdraw its troops from Iran.

Iran had been the beneficiary of American foreign aid. In 1955 it joined an American-sponsored defensive alliance together with Turkey and Pakistan, meant to guard against Soviet penetration of the Middle East. After 1973 the shah no longer needed foreign aid. It was Iran which took the lead in OPEC to force up the price of oil. Immense sums of oil dollars began to flow into the coffers of the Iranian treasury. The oil wealth gave the shah the opportunity to realize his fondest dream, namely, to transform his country into a modern industrial state, "the West Germany of the Middle East."

In the mid-seventies, Iran experienced an industrial take-off, the likes of which had never been seen in a developing country. The shah would travel abroad with billion dollar shopping lists. He would buy a steel factory here, a petrochemical factory there, pick up a couple of nuclear reactors in West Germany and a couple of subway-systems in France. Most of all, however, he would buy weapons to make his country the foremost military power in the Middle East. We helped him build a modern army and a modern air force to enable Iran to become a bulwark against Soviet penetration and a protector of the Persian Gulf, the oil lifeline of the Western industrial powers.

The U.S. became the No. 1 supplier of both weapons and industrial goods for Iran. In 1975, the shah signed a \$52 billion five-year trade agreement with the U.S. American experts went to Iran by the thousands and the shah sent Iranian students to this country by the tens of thousands to learn in American universities and become the industrial elite of Iran.

The breakneck speed with which the shah undertook the moder-

nization of his country, the influx of foreigners and of values alien to Moslem traditions aroused the deep hostility of Iran's religious elite, the ayatollahs. It also created a cultural malaise among the middle class who, caught up in the modernization process, desperately wanted to identify with something Persian, anything Persian. By 1977 a religious revival seemed to be taking place. Co-eds on Iran's university campuses began to appear in traditional black veils, a sign of protest against modern "Western" civilization.

The whole situation was compounded by the authoritarianism of the shah. Most states in the Middle East have authoritarian regimes. But the shah practiced a kind of authoritarianism that is out of style in the second half of the 20th century: Royal absolutism. Like Louis XIV he could say, "l'etat c'est moi." Iranians of whatever political or religious conviction were less and less willing to put up with an absolute ruler who had decreed a one-party state and who suppressed all opposition.

The Carter administration put pressure on the shah to release political prisoners and to rein in his secret police. But no one in Washington had imagined the depth of hatred among the shah's opponents and their determination to bring him to fall. With the demise of the shah our entire strategy for the Persian Gulf has collapsed.

Let us move to the other side of the Persian Gulf. Saudi Arabia is the most important source of oil for the Western world. The Saudis also have been for a long time, friends of the U.S. This does not mean that they see eye to eye with us on our policy toward Israel. Saudi Arabia in the seventies has become a powerful influence in Mid-eastern affairs. Whereas in the sixties Nasser was the main voice of the Arab Middle East, in the seventies Saudi Arabia has assumed that role and has been financing with its oil money Egypt, Jordan, Syria and the moderate forces in the PLO. Saudi Arabia has been insisting on Israeli withdrawal from the West bank. The peace treaty between Israel and Egypt which seemed to close the door to a comprehensive settlement of the Palestinian question has not made the Arab states happy and Saudi Arabia is no exception. Riyadh has cut off its financial support for Sadat. We in turn have increased our financial aid to Egypt so that Sadat, a moderate, will stay in power.

Saudi Arabia has not complied with PLO demands for an oil embargo against the U.S. But Saudi rulers have to be careful so as not to be challenged by Arab extremists with regard to their position on Palestine.

Saudi Arabia, like Iran, is an absolute monarchy which introduces modernization by royal decree and which is vulnerable to social and political tensions brought about by modernization. As in Iran, ambitious long-term development programs costing billions of dollars are underway. The second five year plan 1975-1980 has a budget of \$142 million. As in Iran, the U.S. is the number one supplier of industrial and military hardware. Saudi Arabia encompasses an area as large as the United States west of the

## Southeast Asians flee endless war

By Joye Redfield

It has been almost seven years since its official ending. Two years after the peace agreement, Saigon fell to the Viet Cong. People swarmed the U.S. aircraft sent in to retrieve its own—hoping for survival, fearing death. Many were Vietnamese employees of the U.S. government, many were Vietnamese military men. Parents gave up their children, dropped them off as orphans, gambling on a better life for their offspring, if not for themselves. Eighty-one helicopters carried 395 Americans and 4,475 Vietnamese to waiting U.S. ships in the final evacuation of Saigon, April 30, 1975.

Months and years later, orphans and refugees continue to flee the bloody, starving Southeast Asia—products of endless war. This is Vietnam in the '70s.

Born in the mid '50s, groomed in the early '60s, coming out in the late '60s—the war was not unlike its greatest opposition, those that stayed home; the college-educated.

The war was stepped up during 1969, U.S. troops swelled the bases in Thailand, the Philippines and South Vietnam. American



Mississippi, but has only a population of five million, largely illiterate. Thousands of foreign experts bring technological know-how to Saudi Arabia and thousands of its students study abroad. Will the Saudi monarchy be more successful to deal with the tensions of modernization than Iran?

Most of the world's oil supplies, including our own, come from the Middle East. It is our interest to help maintain the stability of the area and orchestrate our foreign policy accordingly. Our perception of what it takes to maintain stability however, may not necessarily be correct. Moreover, it is not within

forces in South Vietnam reached a final peak of 543,000 men in April 1969.

And at home, anti-war protests were also stepped up—peace and love became the emblems of the time. Berkeley and Kent State capitalized the era. Marchers filled the streets, controlled college campuses, rallied at Woodstock and died for their cause.

The new decade brought much of the same—the protests continued, and so did the bombing.

Almost a year to the day after the Kent State slayings of May 4, 1970, 12,614 anti-war protesters were arrested in Washington D.C. between May 3-5, 1971. It was a record for arrests in a civil disturbance in U.S. history.

A year after the arrests, Haiphong was mined. Seven months later, on December 18, 1972, Nixon ordered the heaviest bombing of the war against NORTH Vietnam. B-52 bombers were used for the first time against targets in Hanoi; some 15 were shot down by Hanoi's surface-to-air missiles.

The cry for peace continued to be raised. In Paris, the Peace Talks resumed on January 8, 1973, and Nixon ordered the halt of all offensive military operations against North Vietnam. A ceasefire began on January 28. Between February 12 and April 1, 590 POW's were released; 1,359 were reported missing in Indochina. When the last U.S. troops left on March 29, the direct U.S. military role in Vietnam ended. Combats deaths were counted at 46,079 as of April 1973. Total dead were estimated at some two million.

Yet the war continued. Saigon held on for two more years. We provided limited military aid for two more years.

A decade has come and gone. Anti-war protesters are now anti-nuke. Jane Fonda operates an exercise clinic, and Bob Dylan claims conversion. Yet the product of Vietnam's terrorism is still seen in the faces of refugees. Citizenless members of humanity, they seek only what we sought over 200 years ago—life, liberty, and perhaps the pursuit of happiness.

our power to maintain stability anywhere on the globe. We can only help other governments to maintain stability. If these governments fail, we cannot do it for them.

Considering the explosiveness of the situation in the Middle East, the precariousness of the oil supply, our helplessness in the face of revolution and blackmail, it might be wise for us to draw some lesson from our Mideast involvement, and that is: Let us become independent from Mideastern oil, let us look for alternate energy sources, such as for instance, coal conversion. We have the coal and we have the technology.



# NATION



VIET  
NAM

Watergate  
Waterga

INFLATION  
& UNEMPLOYMENT

1.00  
p/gal.

CAUTION

Calvin



## Top national events of the decade revisited

The decade was full of traumatic moments for Americans: Four university students were shot to death in a protest at Kent State in 1970; that same year astronauts on Apollo 13 and NASA's mission control team successfully fought to save the space crew after an oxygen tank exploded 206,000 miles from earth. Protests didn't belong just to the '60s—the largest mass arrest in U.S. history occurred in 1971 when

13,400 protestors were arrested in Washington D.C. Later that year, an L.A. earthquake killed 62 and injured a thousand.

Concern about the powers of the CIA increased in 1975, with accusations that the agency was using unscrupulous means to gather information, such as wiretapping, drug tests with human "guinea pigs," and secret files on U.S. citizens.

The first death penalty in ten years was carried out with Gary Gilmore's execution in 1977, the same year that the Trans-Alaska pipeline was opened.

Reverse discrimination became a big issue during the '70s, and a Supreme Court decision in 1978 held that quotas for minority enrollments in universities were constitutional.

Concern about the environment, although it started in the '60s, continued through the present decade, and led many to be concerned about the safety of nuclear energy, particularly following the Three Mile Island incident in 1979.

Although many lamented the activism that marked the '60s, the '70s were not always as quiet and comforting as often painted.

## Watergate arouses national distrust, anger

Presidential Press Secretary Ron Ziegler labeled it a "third rate burglary," according to *Newsweek* magazine. But the June 17, 1972 break-in of Democratic National Committee Headquarters soon turned Watergate into a household word.

The five men who broke into the Democratic headquarters in the Watergate complex, wearing surgical gloves and carrying walkie-talkies and bugging instruments, were discovered by plain-clothes police after being tipped off by the building's night watchmen.

Four of the five men turned out to be ex-CIA agents. The fifth, James McCord, was a member of both the Republican National Committee and the Re-Election of President Nixon committee.

Four of the burglars had checked into the Watergate hotel the day before the break-in, and police discovered in their rooms burglary tools, radio equipment and address books with the names of two White House officials, Howard Hunt and Charles Colson, written inside.

Despite the names, Nixon's com-

ment to the press was, "The White House had no involvement whatsoever in this particular incident."

During the trial of the burglars, however, a White House-based cover-up of the incident began to make even bigger news than the break-in itself. John Dean, a Nixon aide, told the Senate committee that Nixon himself was a conspirator in the coverup and an ex-White House staffer, Alexander Butterfield, said Nixon had taped conversations in his office.

The investigation led through a tangled mess of rumors, reports, and an intense interest by the media, the best example of which was *Washington Post* reporters Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein, who were supplied some of their information by Deep Throat, an anonymous source.

Watergate ultimately led to the destruction of the careers of Vice-President Agnew, Attorney General Mitchell, presidential aides Erlichman, Haldeman, Dean, McCord, Liddy, Hunt, Colson and others, and of the President himself.



The nine Watergate tapes were subpoenaed by the court, and Nixon initially refused to comply with the order. The tapes included eight recorded meetings and one phone call with Erlichman, Haldeman, Mitchell and Dean. There was an 18-minute gap in one of them.

Grounds for impeachment of Nixon included refusal to comply with court orders and obstruction of justice. The impeachment process began, but was dropped when Nixon resigned on June 23, 1974.

Wallace Spencer, PLU political

science professor, said that the American public had always been distrustful of politicians; "Politicians is a nasty word." Watergate aggravated this cynicism to a severe degree, but Watergate cannot be isolated from other incidents in the past decade, like Vietnam and inflation.

According to Spencer, no one really knows exactly how much effect Watergate had on the trust of the American public in relation to all other aspects, because there is no way to measure such an effect.

## Student image: from idealist to practical



From cashmere sweaters and frats to frayed denim and demonstrations...and back to cashmere and "Animal House"?

The activist image some still associate with the word "student" may be outdated by now. Most college students in the late '70s probably have more in common with their parents than they'd care to admit.

The year 1970 saw the culmination of the '60s student activism at Kent State, Ohio, where Ohio National Guardsmen killed four students and wounded ten others during a violent anti-war rally.

The Kent State incident was followed by protests at 441 other colleges. The public was further incensed when a federal judge dismissed the charges against eight national guardsmen for violating civil rights.

Students of the late '70s, it seems, have "mellowed out." Reasons for this are still being debated. Some sociologists feel that disillusionment is a factor; people got tired of trying to change a system that wouldn't budge, and concluded that individual efforts aren't worth much anyway.

The Iranian crisis has stirred up some activism on college campuses.

Some is constructive, such as the flood of editorials and articles in student papers, and informational forums on the situation in Iran. And some have been destructive, such as the deaths of two Iranian students at a west coast university.

Some students are quietly involved in environmental organizations, like Greenpeace or anti-nuclear efforts.

But for the most part, the emphasis at colleges and universities is the preparation for a successful career, and on academic competition. The trend is partly evident in the growth of "practical" majors, and the decline of enrollment in liberal arts majors.

An article in the *WSU Evergreen* showed that the number of certified business majors at WSU jumped from 504 in 1970 to 1038 in 1977, while the number of english majors dropped from 360 to 127.

The article said that every year more students are choosing majors that "will enable them to make more money." It added that some experts are worried that this trend will produce graduates "who are at

best unreflective and at worst materialistic."

In an article for *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, Tony Peet, a Stanford alumnus, said that there are now two extremes on campuses today; a group he calls the "neo-radicals...they are convinced that the United States and the World will not survive without significant changes in the way Americans live..."

At the other end of the spectrum are what Peet calls the "American Dreamers," who long for the traditional values of home, family, a chance to "get ahead" and having faith in technology and military strength.

But the majority of students of the 70s, said Peet, see both sides of both views, and most students' personal views lie somewhere in the middle. "We don't all have our lives planned, our spouses chosen and our feet in the door of an illustrious corporation. Nor are we all likely to sell our worldly possessions and hitchhike to India. Instead, we will probably do something in between."



# Equality for women comes a long way

By Geri Hoekzema

They started the decade's drive for equality in 1970 by coming out of their homes and offices, and marching the streets of New York, Los Angeles, and other major cities. "Now we have women marching the streets! If only things would quiet down!" was the wishful comment of one Washington official.

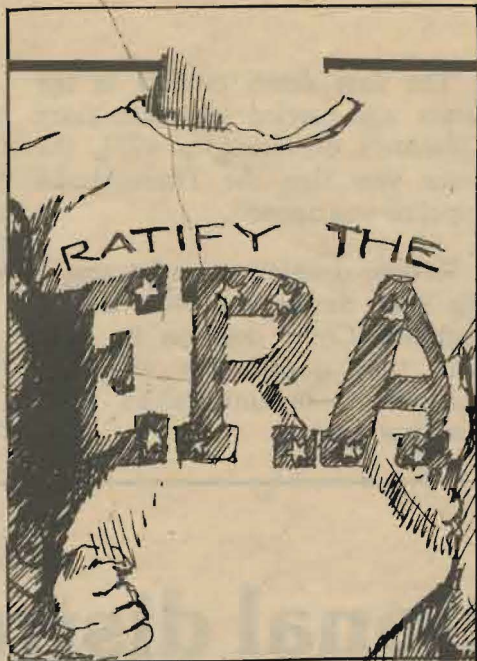
But things didn't quiet down; the drive to pass the Equal Rights Amendment continued. Now, at the end of the decade, the ERA must still be ratified in three more states by 1982, and the gap between the earnings of the average working man and the average working woman has actually widened by five percent. Many leaders of the women's movement are asking whether women have made such great strides after all.

The positive changes are sometimes hard to measure in concrete data, because many of them were changes in attitudes towards the position of women in society. There have been many visible changes, however.

A greater number of women are running for political office. "We are coming down from our pedestal and up from the laundry room. We want an equal share in government, and mean to get it," said Bella Abzug. Involvement in the local level of politics, such as campaign work and running for city and county offices has especially increased for women.

Jobs traditionally open only to men were also made more accessible to women, although sometimes only with the helpful pressure of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

In 1974, Vicki Kaufholtz became the first female firefighter. Also in 1974, Carter Hayward caused a stir in religious circles when she was ordained as the first woman Episcopal priest. And Americans thought women had really stepped higher when Anna Fisher became an astronaut in 1978, although the Russians had already been training



women as astronauts for ten years. In 1976, the first women were admitted to the U.S. Naval Academy in Annapolis.

Within the last five years, opposition to the ERA has grown noticeably. Phyllis Schafly, who heads the STOP ERA movement, and Marabel Morgan, author of "Total Woman," have been num-

bered among the most influential women opponents in America.

Reasons for trying to stop the passage of ERA include social security reasons, growing divorce, and the breakup of the American family.

Some opponents of women's rights have even gone so far as to oppose shelters for battered women and birth-control clinics.

Because of financial reasons, more wives and mothers who are not divorced or separated may have to work full-time in the '80s. According to the *Wall Street Journal*, "If the income brought into family coffers by the womenfolk of the country were suddenly cut off, the nation's high-flying standard of living would collapse overnight."

But many women are beginning to recognize the conflicts that occur when a woman takes on more than she may be able to handle. Said Susan Edminson, journalist, "In the sixties, a working woman thought she had to be a superperson...today being a superwoman is recognized as a fraud and an impossibility."

Ideally, the 1980's will bring in a time when a woman, whether married or single, working inside or outside the home (or both), will be able to do whatever she feels is right for her, without social criticism and disapproval. However, judging from the heated arguments coming from both sides of the women's movement and an inability for each side to understand the other, such toleration still must come a long way, baby.

List of America's Most Influential Women, Compiled by the *World Almanac* by the editors of 126 prominent newspapers:

1. Katherine Graham, publisher of the *Washington Post*
2. Rosalyn Carter, First Lady
3. Jane Fonda, activist actress
4. Ann Landers, columnist
5. Barbara Walters, newscaster and talk show personality

Others on the list include: Gloria Steinem, Jane Byrne, Anita Bryant, Erma Bombeck, Betty Ford, Barbara Jordan, Abigail ("Dear Abby") Van Buren, Coretta King, Phyllis Schafly and Helen Gurley Brown.

## '79 gas lines echo crunch of '73

Two men were engaged in a shouting match which grew more violent as the minutes went by, and finally one of them put an end to the argument by drawing a gun and firing at the other.

A scene from a western movie, or an episode of *Baretta*? No, just from a gas line in Los Angeles, May 1979. The incident was an exception from other incidents in the degree of violence involved. But all over the country, motorists' nerves were frayed as they waited hours to fill up, and in many cases, received only half a tank.

In California, Governor Brown tried off-even day rationing, based on license plate numbers. President Carter urged the nation to cut down on driving and endorsed Greyhound buses and city transit systems.

Meanwhile, the American public was blaming a number of culprits for the crunch; oil-producing countries, oil company conspiracies, real or imagined, and bad American foreign policies. A small percentage even admitted that American overdependence on gas just might be adding to the

problem.

The gas lines of '79 were reminiscent of the same crisis in '73, when Saudi Arabia cut oil production during the Israeli-Egypt war and banned oil shipments to Israeli arms suppliers, of which the U.S. was one.

During the gas crisis of '73, one Saudi Arabian sheik told the western world that they must "use less and pay more," according to a *Newsweek* article. And it seems that now, especially if another gas crunch hits, Americans will not have any other choice.

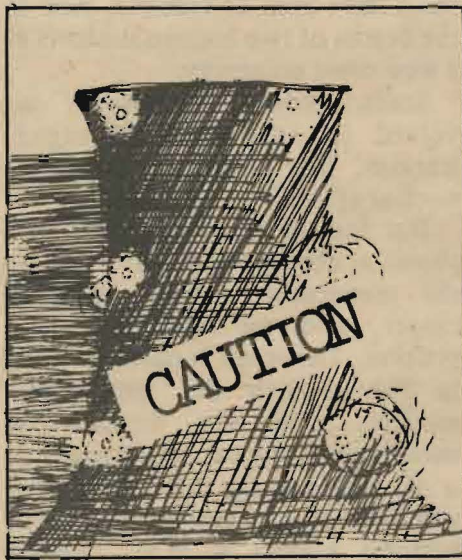
## Efforts to clean environment start at home

"Hell no, we won't glow!"

The chant of the anti-war protestors of the '60s was changed slightly to become the theme of anti-nuke protests of the '70s.

Not since Henry Thoreau's time has Mother Earth presented so much concern. The Three-Mile Island nuclear scare stepped up the anti-nuke movement as more people began to realize the uncertainties of nuclear power. For instance, where will all the wastes (including the concrete tanks) be stored? Suggestions have included the ocean floor, Antarctica, even the moon.

Solar energy is being developed as a practical supplement to other energy sources. However, scientists estimate that even by the mid-1980s, solar energy, still early in development, will supply only seven to ten percent of the nation's energy needs. Significant amounts of hydroelectric power are not available to every part of the coun-



try, and dependence on Mideast oil has threatened America's security in Mideast foreign policy.

In answering transportation's fuel problems, Americans are being urged to ride buses to work, or to pool it. Gasahol (90 percent gas, ten percent alcohol) is another way of

stretching gas supplies.

Air pollution, water pollution, land pollution—all were called to national attention on Earth Day, 1970. The environmentally-conscious gathered from all over the country to pay tribute to clean air and trees, and to protest land abuse and urban blight.

"Earth consciousness" has grown in America as a result of these movements. How much good has it done? Clean air standards make it mandatory for factories to filter exhaust. Some cities are making careful zoning plans in order to make efficient use of small areas. And endangered species of animals have been given better protection. The improvements are many.

However, the ever-present need for jobs and housing makes "developments" inevitable, and cars still clog freeways during rush hour.

There are no simple solutions, but the realization that the problem

exists is the first step in working out solutions.

One of the best hopes may lie with the young people being trained to work with environmental problems. Environmental studies, marine and forest biology, solar technology, and urban planning are offered by most major state universities and some private colleges; evidence shows that people are not taking "progress" for granted without realizing the consequences anymore.

The greatest potential is the public in general. Learning to make sacrifices, such as wearing sweaters instead of heating rooms, driving less, and tossing trash into the litter can instead of the street, could mean much could be accomplished. But are Americans, used to a high standard of living for so long, willing to make such sacrifices?

That's the one energy question this decade never answered.