

Mooring The Mast

March 5, 1982
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Pacific Lutheran University

Tuesday fire levy

PLU votes could make difference



David Walker

Parkland firefighters use Tingelstad Hall for their high-rise building fire experience.

BY LISA PULLIAM

PLU voters could decide Tuesday's levy for the Parkland fire district, fire chief Les Flue said.

Flue hoped Lutes will provide some of the 729 "yes" votes needed to pass the \$380,000 property tax levy.

The district will lose four firefighters, over 34 percent of its paid staff, if the levy fails.

"We've helped PLU a lot in past years," Flue said. "Now we're hoping PLU will give us a hand."

PLU is exempt from property taxes because of its non-profit status, but the University accounts for ten percent of the firehouse's calls, Flue said.

Parkland's fire district receives no state or federal funds and is entirely dependent on property taxes, he said.

Flue added that last year's levy failed because of a light voter turnout.

"Eighty-five percent of those voting voted yes, but not enough people voted to validate the levy," he said.

"We're hoping to avoid that situation this time, with PLU's help," Flue said.

Registered PLU students may vote in the UC Tuesday.



Dan Voelkel

Leslie Vandergaw and Jerry Buss are the newly-elected ASPLU vice president and president.

Voter turnout low

When asked what his first action would be as president of the new ASPLU organization, junior history major Jerry Buss replied, "You said it...organization."

Voter turnout for Monday's elections was the lowest in the past three years, according to outgoing President Alan Nakamura.

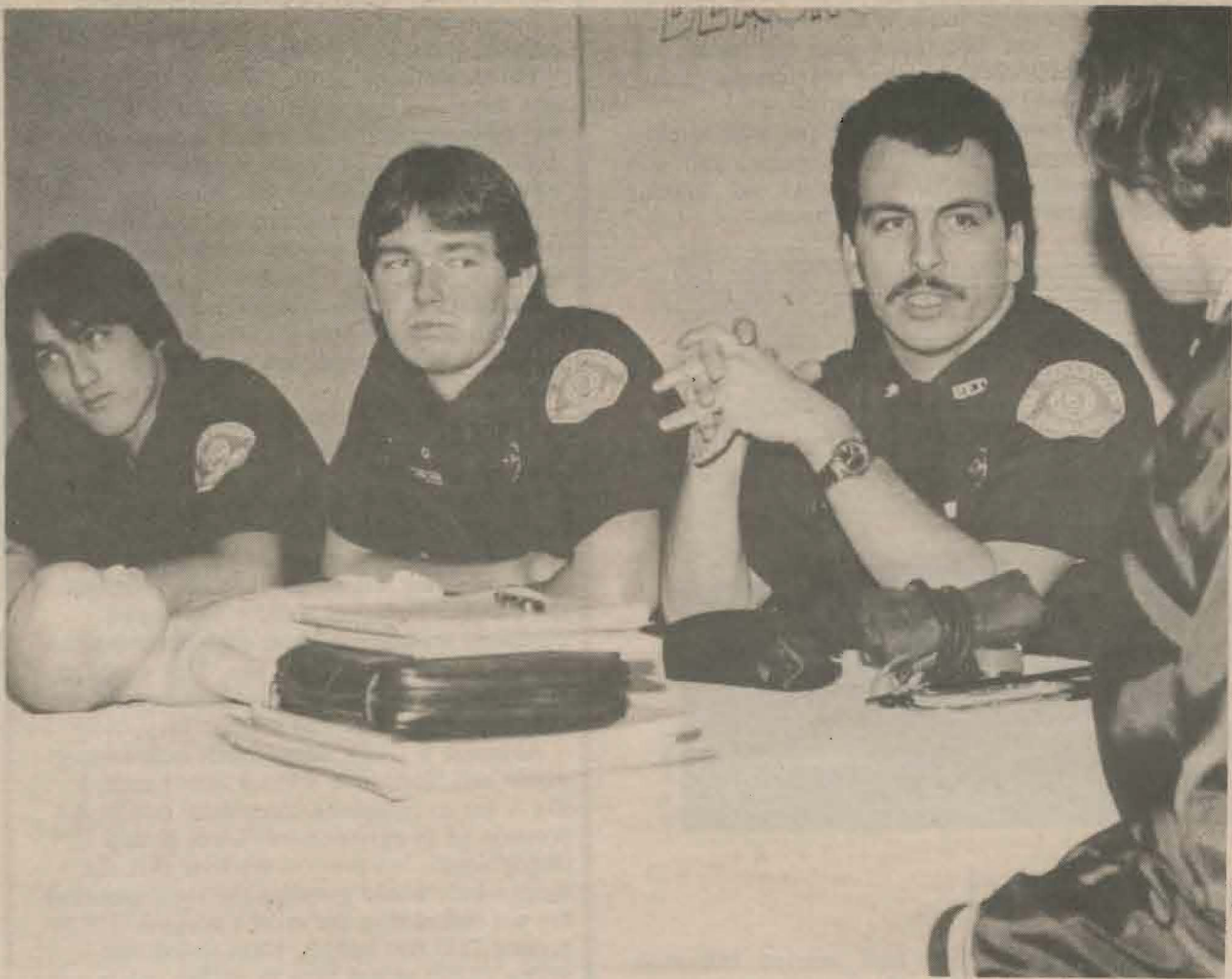
Vice President Leslie Vandergaw has wasted little time in calling the first ASPLU meeting of the rookie senate for 1:30 p.m. today in the Regency Room.

The senate will look to Vandergaw and comptroller Bruce Berton for leadership as they are the only two to be reelected from the previous administration.

ASPLU election results

President	★ Jerry Buss	630
	Dave Gremmels	333
Vice President	Bill Fletcher	307
	★ Leslie Vandergaw	612
Comptroller	★ Bruce Berton	655
	Todd Ferguson	220
Program Director	★ Amanda Taylor	554
	Carrie Wilkinson	340
Senators	Lori Engelking	472
	★ Ashlyn Flanders	549
	★ Todd Kinkel	560
	★ Ian Lunde	701
	★ Mike Morter	631
	★ Stacie-Dee Motoyama	712
	★ Piper Peterson	592
	Mark Schraeder	525
★ John Sparling	540	
★ Karen Weathermon	539	

★ successful candidates



Doug Stiefkes

From left, Richard MacMath, Mark Pickrell and Dale Stutesman represented the Parkland Fire Department at the Feb. 24 Health Fair in the University Center.

Inside

Art Review. Proposals on the Tacoma Dome art designs revealed to the city's "civically active art socialite crowd."

Published profs. Four PLU professors discuss their recent literary works.

Peace. Is worldwide peace impossible? Some say with a greater awareness and concern amongst the human race that peace can be achieved.

Track. Men's track places 2nd and women's track takes 1st at the PLU Invitational last weekend.

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Sex discrimination? Sauna hours questioned

BY ANDY BALDWIN

Having the men's locker room and sauna available at different hours than the women's locker room and sauna is being questioned by PLU students, Laurie McIntosh and Cam Irmeler.

"The concern is that the shower and sauna facilities are not available the same hours as the athletic facilities are available," McIntosh said. "If women play sports in Olson in the evening they are not assured that Memorial will be open to the shower and sauna facilities."

The men's locker room is located in Olson which is normally open from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Monday through Thursday, 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Friday, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Saturday, and noon to 4 p.m. on Sunday.

The women's locker room is located in Memorial which is officially open from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. Monday through Friday and 9 p.m. to midnight Monday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Memorial is also open whenever Mayfest or sports teams practice, or when laundry is done in the gym.

"To have the gym available because other groups are using it is not the same as having it open on a regular basis," McIntosh said.

McIntosh said she did not believe the university was intentionally trying to discriminate on the basis of sex. "I think it is an oversight," she said.

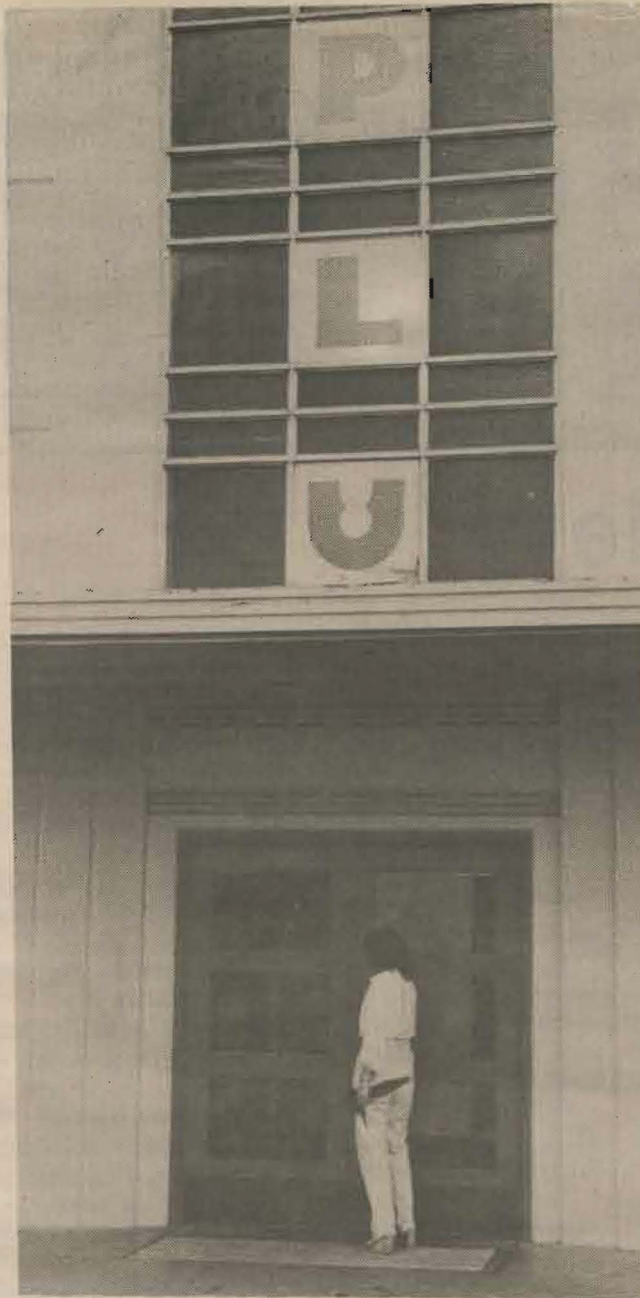
Cam Irmeler said she also did not believe the university was intentionally trying to discriminate.

"I just don't think people on this campus know what's going on," she said. "A lot of people don't even know there are women's shower and sauna facilities which can be used."

McIntosh and Irmeler are distributing a questionnaire which asks students if they use the Memorial locker room and sauna and if they would use it more if it was open the same times as the Olson locker room and sauna. Initial findings of the questionnaire show that many students are unaware that there is a sauna and locker room in Memorial.

PE Professor Maureen McGill said she believes a lot of women students are unaware the locker room has been renovated. Her chief concern with the women's locker room facilities is not the hours it is open but that someone is there to check out towels from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. every weekday.

"I would rather see some kind of security in the



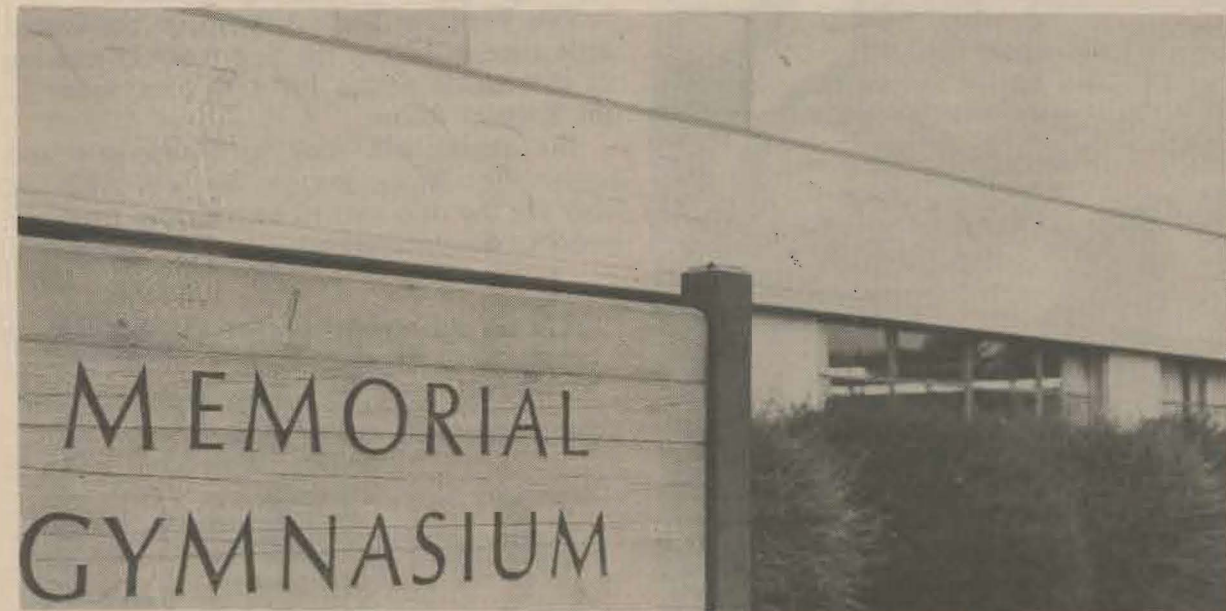
Doug Siefkes

building during the same hours as Olson," she said.

Judie Fortier, Women's Right's Supervisor for the City of Tacoma said having the men's locker room available for more hours than the women's locker room would likely be a violation of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972.

"Title IX specifically states universities that receive federal funds should make their facilities and programs equal for men and women," Fortier said. "Given the high percentage of female students at PLU, such a policy (of unequal hours) would not likely stand up in court."

McIntosh said that she had talked with Michael Benson, Athletic Facilities Coordinator, and that he is investigating the possibility of making Memorial available to additional hours.



Doug Siefkes

Graffitists nabbed in Harstad

BY BRUCE BERTON

Three juveniles reportedly writing obscenities on Harstad classroom blackboards were apprehended by two Campus Safety officer, reported Kip Filmore, director of Campus Safety and Information. The incident occurred about 2 a.m. Feb. 28. The County Sheriff was notified and the three were booked on trespassing charges.

Filmore also reported that receipts from the pizza-selling done by the women's basketball team were stolen from a desk in Memorial Gym between 4 and 5 p.m. Feb. 24. Cash totaled \$103; many of the checks were recovered, most from beneath the Memorial bleachers, and one was recovered from the parking lot at Paradise Bowl.

Several fire alarms were heard in the past week, according to Filmore. One occurred after the heater

at the Tingelstad front desk started billowing smoke at 10:55 p.m. Feb. 27. Four hours later an alarm was pulled on the third-cast wing of Pflueger Hall. Filmore stated that the alarm was false, and there were no clues as to who pulled it. On March 2, the refrigerator in Pflueger Hall Director Rick Byrd's apartment caught fire, and Byrd pulled the alarm.

All alarms were handled without incident, Filmore said.

In an outside occurrence, Filmore reported that there was an attempted kidnapping of an 18-year-old female in the Parkland area. Students are to be on the lookout for a red Ford Courier pickup with a white canopy.

"This report was given to us by the Sheriff's office. It can't hurt to have a few thousand more people on the lookout," Filmore said.

R*E*V*I*E*W Tacoma Dome

BY PETER ANDERSON

Everyone was there. Wednesday night's opening of the Tacoma Dome art proposal exhibition was attended by Tacoma's great and near-great—it was unquestionably a must event for the city's civically active art socialite crowd.

As Tacoma's new sports and convention center nears completion, its final decorating theme is still to be decided. The city's Arts Commission is conducting a nationwide design competition and has invited four top-name artists from around the country to submit proposals.

Andy Warhol, George Segal, Richard Haas and Stephen Antonakos are the artists who were chosen by a special three-member jury. All four proposals have now been received, and will be on display at various locations in Tacoma through April 2.

"Andy Warhol would like to see the Tacoma Dome as a large flower," states the explanation of Warhol's rather offhand attempt. His design would place a huge "unique flower from the imagination, a flower's flower" on either the inside or outside of the dome itself.

The presentation of his idea was almost as nauseating as the flower itself. Both the salmon-pink silkscreened flower design and the accompanying text were hastily and thoughtlessly prepared, clearly inappropriate to the building and insulting to the intent of the competition.

George Segal's entry was a more complete and well-thought-out piece of art, but I again feel it was inappropriate to the needs of the structure and of the city. He proposed a group of three life-sized acrobats entitled *The Tightrope Walkers*.

I liked Segal's proposal as a sculpture, but its placement within the lobby of the building relegates it to a position of relatively minor importance. It would be seen only by those attending events at the dome, and would have no great impact on the city as a whole.

The other two entries were more exciting and promise to be controversial. Stephen Antonakos proposed to paint the roof blue and then place red neon tubes in geometric patterns over it. The theme of the shapes is "incomplete circles and squares," resulting in a distribution of glowing arcs, straight lines and angles across the exterior surface of the dome.

His explanation of the proposal was thorough and showed a fine sensitivity for the intent of the competition. His statement indicates his desire for his art to "speak to everyone" and serve as a focal point to this geographic area.

While I liked the concept and the presentation, the finished project would look a bit spiritless. Although a fascinating piece technically, its coldly rational nature was rather uninspiring, and would do little to offset the already cold and hard look of the structure itself.

Richard Haas' proposal also treats the roof of the dome, but expresses an entirely different emotion. He calls for a sort of inverted planetarium, using the roof surface as a canvas on which to paint the constellations, the planets, and twelve stages of the moon.

To complete this rather cornball treatment of the building he would paint a 360-degree silhouette around the lower edge depicting the landscape surrounding the site. This would of course include Mount Rainier and Puget Sound, the omnipresent Tacoma landmarks.

Although it treads dangerously near what I would call Northwest Schlock Art themes, I like it for its intriguing complexity and its expression of its environment. I was greatly disappointed, however, to discover that the lights which would pinpoint the stars' positions are not included in the artist's proposal for the present \$235,000 budget. Haas stated that yellow circles would have to suffice unless extra funds were made available. I feel that the lights are essential to the success of the overall effect.

The proposal by Haas seems likely to be chosen because of its regional symbolism, but the choice between that and Antonakos' more artistic neon sculpture will be a difficult one. Nevertheless, I feel that the starkly technical neon tubes are better suited for the New York environment in which they were conceived, and I emphatically cast my vote for the Northwest Schlock Art themes.

The exhibition of the design proposals will be at the Kittredge Gallery on the UPS campus through March 14. The exhibition is open to the general public daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. and Sundays from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Hatcher lecture culminates Black Awareness Month

BY DEE ANNE HAUSO

Mayor Richard Hatcher of Gary Indiana, was greeted with a standing ovation as he prepared to lecture on "Surviving the Economics of the 80s" Feb. 26 in Eastvold Auditorium. Hatcher's lecture was the culminating event celebrating Black Awareness Month, following a series of workshops during the day.

The main thrust of Hatcher's lecture was an attack on President Reagan's "New Federalism." He described Reagan as "that Pontius Pilate, attempting to wash his hands of old people, young people, poor people, and Black people of the cities."

Hatcher said the issue is survival and that the Reagan administration has undertaken a systematic dismantling of the guarantees, protections and rights that Blacks have struggled so hard for over the last 20-25 years. "This administration is displaying the kind of racism and hostility, both abroad and at home, that has not been seen for a very long time."

Hatcher said affirmative action is under attack, desegregated education is no longer an objective and equal opportunity is being eliminated. "We are told that it is every person for himself."

Hatcher expressed concern over the economic prospects ahead and said the analysis supporting the administration's recovery plan is imbued with some very large myths about the history of the past two decades and increased military spending.

"President Reagan has been able to sell a group of myths and has sane, rational, intelligent people believing these myths are true," he said.

Among the myths Hatcher cited is Reagan's statement in 1981 that the U.S. is worse off economically than we were 20 years ago.

Hatcher said this is not true. Over the past two decades real income per capita has risen by more than 70 percent, and among the more important reasons for the improved welfare of Americans was government programs.

"These have helped many millions of Americans raise themselves into the middle class and prevented other millions from falling out of it."

The nation ignored the fact that over the last twenty years those living in absolute poverty declined from 22 percent to 11 percent of the



Richard Hatcher

population, Hatcher added.

Another popular myth is Reagan's assertion that big government has benefited the poor at the expense of the middle class. Hatcher cited unemployment compensation, pensions, price supports and subsidies as only a few examples of programs helping mainly the middle class.

There are programs designed for the poor, medicaid and food stamps, "but there are others such as medicare and social security which have no income test, therefore by definition benefit the middle class simply because they are the largest segment of our population. So it is not true that the poor are getting a free ride at the expense of the middle class," he said.

Hatcher said Reagan is wrong in claiming the government's social programs of the 60s and 70s have been a failure.

"I would suggest to you that the agenda of social reform is far from finished, (but) the

relevant issue is where we would be without these programs."

He suggested real poverty would be higher, discrimination would be more widely practiced, those who rose into the middle class couldn't have done so, the very poor would lack health care, and our elderly would be living in disparity.

"Operating on the basis of these flawed myths the administration is justifying the virtual abdication of nearly two decades of federal leadership and progressive social change," he said. "After all, wasn't it the failure of state government to provide such leadership that led to intervention of the federal government in the first place?" he asked.

At a press conference Friday morning in Seattle, Hatcher said state and local governments cannot be expected to cooperate with each other in the implementation of social programs.

"Cities and states are being left with the decision of where the money is to go," Hatcher said, "and I'm afraid that the tempting thing to states will be to take care of other financial matters or to use funds to balance budgets."

Hatcher was very critical of the budget cutter's axe being used to cut domestic spending and then turn around and massively increase military spending. "All we hear from our president, secretary of state, and secretary of defense is that we must spend more and more money to build more and more arms. We already have the capacity to kill every person in the world 8 times. I suspect once would be enough."

Hatcher appealed to the audience to work together in putting together an economic strategy for survival in the 80s. He quoted a disposable income among Blacks of \$140 billion in this country. "The trouble is those dollars wake up in the Black community but they go to sleep in the White community."

"We need to build fences around dollars generated in our own community so that they can turn over and create jobs and economic opportunity for our children, as opposed to letting those dollars flow right into the mainstream."

Hatcher's suggestion is a Black Common Market predicated on the European Common Market.

"I stress development," he said, "for it is important not only that we survive, but that we thrive."

Will focus on Articles of Affiliation this week

RHC focuses on amending by-laws

BY LINDA CRIPPIN

Of Sunday evening's Residence Hall Council meeting chairman Cheryl Sperber said, "We had an excellent turnout of people ranging from ASPLU candidates to those interested in RHC positions and dorm officer positions."

The main focus of the meeting, according to Sperber, centered around the re-structuring of the programs vice Chairman's position which is done by making amendments to the by-laws of the organization. It was passed that all the refrigerator rental responsibility be taken away from the

Programs vice chairman's duties and given to the treasurer and his/her finance committee, Sperber said. Because of these changes in duties, RHC's voting members passed some adjustments to the executive officers pay scale.

A question and answer session with six of the seven ASPLU candidates occupied the last part of the meeting.

"This was the first time that RHC had held such a forum for ASPLU, and by the response, it will probably be done again," Sperber said. She said the candidates expressed that they enjoyed it but proposed next time such a forum is planned

the date be set a little farther ahead of election day so the dorm presidents would have more time to report back to their residents about the results of the forum.

This Sunday's meeting will focus on evaluating RHC's Articles of Affiliation with ASPLU and their performance over the past year.

Anyone interested in attending this, or any other RHC meeting is invited, though it is recommended interested parties get in contact with a member of RHC to find out where and when the meeting will be for that week.

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Puzzle Answer

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T	E	E	N	R	A	G	E	D	M
H	A	S	T	O	L	L	S	P	A
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Y	E	L	L	O	S	T	R	A	S
M	E	E	T	S	E	E	S		

If you haven't picked up your 1981 Saga yearbook, pick it up at the info desk in the UC.



The Now Printers-

Congratulations to all the newly-elected ASPLU officers!

Dick and Eyvonne Roberts cordially invite all PLU students to stop in for printing, typesetting and photocopying.

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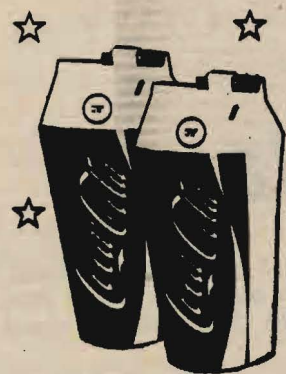
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Published profs make 'better' teachers

BY LISA PULLIAM

A published professor may be a better teacher, say four PLU professors who have authored or co-authored books in recent years.

"Any kind of publishing helps," Rachel Bard, part-time English professor and three-time author, said. "It makes you realize the importance of research and discipline, of doing the things you always tell your students to do, like 'buckle down,' 'be accurate,' 'be thorough.'"

Bard's latest book, a history of a Spanish province called *Navarre: The Durbale Kingdom*, will be published by the University of Nevada next year.

Her other books include *Squash*, a recipe book that was the product of an overabundant crop of zucchini, a newswriting guide used in professor Cliff Rowe's newsreporting class, and the Northwest section for a travel guide entitled *Country Inns*.

"Most of my pursuits are not academic," Bard said, referring to her 25 years in advertising and public relations and her current job as a copy writer for a Seattle advertising firm.

Writing helps her "keep ties to the academic world," she said.



Rachel Bard

Publishing also helps college instructors professionally, Scandinavian languages professor Janet Rasmussen said.

Professors often get little constructive criticism and intellectual stimulation in small, private universities, she said.

"When there's no one in your special field at your university, you need to get outside contacts...you need to reach out" by publishing, Rasmussen said.

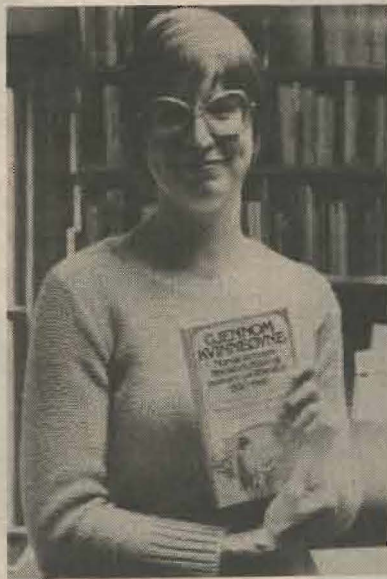
Rasmussen's bibliography of literary criticism was recently published by the University of Tromso, Norway.

The bibliography listed critics who addressed

literature written by Norwegian women, Rasmussen said, and was included in the book *Through Women's Eyes*.

Rasmussen said the project helped her empathize with students, and might have been an aid to them as well.

"When students are groaning under the weight of a 15-page paper, it might help them to know their professors are going home at night to work on their own projects...that we're sitting down at typewriters and [experiencing] the pain of writing too," she said.



Janet Rasmussen

Stanley Brue and Donald Wentworth, economics professors and co-authors of the textbook *Economic Scenes*, agreed that skills used in writing

a book are helpful in the classroom.

"Writing the book forced me to think systematically about how to explain difficult economic concepts," Brue said.

This means trading professional jargon for the words and situations of everyday life, Wentworth said.

"As a student, I was struck by how hard it was to find concrete examples for abstract theories," he said. In *Economic Scenes*, "we found examples from students' lives, and fit the [economic] language on top of them."

Economic Scenes has been used by universities, junior colleges and high school throughout the country as a complement to other texts in basic economics courses, Brue said.

Its "moderate success" prompted their publisher, Prentice-Hall, to offer Brue and Wentworth a contract for the book's third edition.

Wentworth, who also directs the Center for Economic Education and who works with teachers nationwide to improve courses in economics, said publishing helps to build "some kind of reputation as a national authority."

Brue said the book has proved to be a good source of professional contact, as colleagues and experts review the book and offer suggestions for the next edition.

Brue sees publishing as a way of helping more people to understand the principles of economics than can be reached just in his classroom.

"I teach about 100 students in two sections of my principles [of economics] class," he said. "That's nowhere near the number of students reached through the book."

"Publishing is an extension of my teaching," he said.



Donald Wentworth (left) and Stanley Brue

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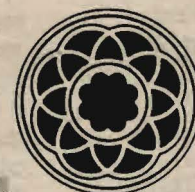
The Pub Board
is taking applications

The University Student Publications Board is now accepting applications for the editorial positions of *The Mooring Mast* and the *Saga*, PLU's student newspaper and yearbook.

Both positions pay the equivalent of 32 credit hours.

Applications must be received by March 10, 1982. Any interested student may apply.

When you apply, include a letter of application, a resume and writing clips. Send them to Charles Bergman, Pub Board Chair, English Department. Please call (ext. 7313) if you would like more information.



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

**Congratulations to all the
newly-elected ASPLU officers!**

**The
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Editorials

Shifting uneasily over 'simple living'



In the 13th century a young Italian named Francis left his family and went to live in the woods near his home in Assisi. He took nothing with him and began a life of absolute poverty, contending that even the smallest possession ends up possessing the one who keeps it.

Today most of us would like to simplify our lives. There are too many microwave ovens, radios, T.V. sets, blenders and other gadgets in the world. Sometimes there is an urge to huck it all and start over. But the thought scares us and we shift uneasily when someone talks to us about "simple living."

Somewhere between the wasteful American way of life and Franciscan asceticism there must be an alternative. And there is.

With a brief rethinking of our priorities and a little effort we can cut waste and rechannel valuable resources.

Here are a few suggestions.

Eat less meat. Eating beef is one of the most inefficient forms of getting protein. It takes about 13 pounds of grain to make one pound of edible meat. Chicken takes about two or three pounds of grain to make one pound of meat.

Avoid electricity. Fill spare time with a hobby or a visit to a friend's room instead of sitting in front of the "boob tube." Exercise.

Avoid fads. Buy only what you need. Make sure it is practical and will last.

By living more simply and by using resources frugally, we can help the suffering people in the world in two ways: we can give them the resources we save and we can show that we care.

As Saint Francis once said, "Blessed is the servant who regards all that he has as belonging to God."

X-tra, X-tra: 'X'-roomie x-aminated



Singing the PLUes...

BY DAN VOELPEL

It usually sets in about this time of the year. Roommates reach the breaking point, annoying habits become just too much and "the silent treatment," something we made good use of 15 years ago, becomes a better offensive weapon than an atomic bomb.

Perhaps I am looking for an attentive, sympathetic ear, but I cannot imagine a more problematic roommate vs. roommate conflict than the one at my house.

If you will allow me to lie down here on the couch, Dr. Freud, I'll tell you about it.

It all began last August...there were already six of us ready to move into our rental home near campus. We needed one more person to move in with us and share expenses. The only one to respond to our advertisements was a mild-mannered grad student named (X); he was quiet, said he studied a lot and would be willing to share a room. 'Great,' I thought, 'we're all set.'

As the famous Elvis melody says, 'Baby, that's when your heartaches begin.'

No sooner had we moved in than we discovered X could not cook worth beans, literally.

Thursday nights were X's nights to cook and our nights to have spaghetti. The first time, there was not quite enough Ragu to squeeze over seven plates of noodles, so a 16 oz. bottle of catsup supplemented nicely. After the second and third Thursdays of the same dish, we gently asked if he might think of cooking something else.

"Sure," X said. "How about pork 'n beans, some cauliflower, broccoli and a fruit salad?"

Finding none of them appealing, we said "O.K."

My five other roommates and I sat down at the table while X was finishing the cooking. Seeing smoke billowing from a saucepan, we reached for the fire extinguisher as X did not know water was a necessity when cooking broccoli and cauliflower in the same pan. Thinking quickly, X removed the pan from the burner and set it on the counter, only to reveal a blistered burn mark on the for-mica finish.

If the burned vegetables weren't salvageable, certainly the pork 'n beans must be. The pork was momentarily browned in a frying pan and tossed in with the beans. Still cold and deep red in the middle, we ate clear of the pork for fear of the dreaded raw pork disease—trichonosis.

Two down, one to go...the fruit salad wasn't bad, if you like grapes, grapefruit and tomatoes.

I cannot even bring myself to tell about the time X cooked the two-pound roast for 20 minutes or

shaked and baked the chicken giblets while they were still in the paper wrapper.

Finally, we gave the Thursday night cooking chores to another roommate's girlfriend, leaving X with the dishes.

We soon discovered winning the cooking battle did not assure us of winning the war. We battled for weeks about whether or not to put his "butterfly" collection on the wall above the fireplace. We listened as he made long distance phone calls to the same California number just to hear the "amusing" phone message recorded on the other end.

Some of my other roommates tried to think of ways to get him out of the house, by choice or by force, but when second semester arrived, we discovered, to our surprise, he was making plans to leave.

His plans, as X told us, were to fly to South America, where he was going to import American cars and sell them at a profit to the people.

All seemed fine and dandy until two days after X departed. Oops! The phone bill arrived to the heartwarming tune of \$135 in long distance phone calls made by X. There were calls to Argentina, California, Massachusetts, Texas, Alaska and Colorado. Oops! He left with \$19.25 in unpaid gas, electric/water and garbage bills.

We, those who are remaining in the wake of X's accomplishments, occasionally offer up thanks for the lessons we learned from X. In some sense, they are more valuable than anything we've learned at PLU.

The Mooring Mast

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Letters

Outsiders crowd gyms

To the Editor:

Well, it happened again tonight. I dressed down to play basketball, sprinted through the rain over to Olson, and found it being used. Then, hoping against hope, I made my way over to Memorial Gym, only to find Mayfest dancers inside.

This seems to be an increasingly familiar scene. More often than not, it seems, I find Olson and Memorial gyms being used by classes and outside groups on weekends. Surely Memorial isn't so over-scheduled that the Mayfest dancers couldn't practice early on a week-day morning. And why is Olson being used so much by outside groups, or for non-athletic purposes? Last weekend it was the state AAA wrestling tournament, tonight it's the Spanaway Assembly of God dinner banquet, this week the Girls' State AA basketball tournament, and next weekend we've probably got the Madagascarian Armadillo Appreciation festival.

Here ASPLU goes to all these well-publicized efforts to extend Olson's hours, and the athletic department decides to rent out the place. Now I can't blame the athletic department totally since I realize the rental fees they receive are a great boost to the University's financial situation. But there is nothing more frustrating than organizing a bunch of guys and running down to the basketball courts, only to find them being used. Maybe something like an "Olson Hotline" (don't laugh) could be organized to at least warn students when Olson is closed and in use. I know I would save a lot of time and bother.

I realize that one can rationalize and say that the monetary benefits probably outweigh the costs of depriving a dozen people of shooting baskets. But my point is, I'm paying a nice sum to go to this university. And use of PLU's recreational facilities is part of the return I expect from my investment. I would appreciate an explanation in next week's *Mast* of the Olson situation.

Paul A. DeLap

'Amen' to fewer demon-hunters

To the Editor:

In response to last week's article by Doug Clouse, I would like to add an enthusiastic 'amen' to the fact that we do not need any more demon-hunters today, especially in the Body of Christ. Christians should be devoted to seeking God and His ways (Matt. 6:33). There have been enough problems caused by Christians who got off track.

But it remains that Satan does exist. The Bible tells us in I Peter 5:8 that "...the devil, our adversary, is abroad in the world deceiving all he can who do not know the truth," and Christians need to be aware of this. It is important to understand that Satan is nothing but a liar; in fact Jesus calls him the "Father of lies" (John 8:44).

The Bible also tells us in I Corinthians 11:14

that Satan appears as an angel of light, making the things that are evil seem right and pleasing. As the Prince of this world, he uses his deceitfulness to corrupt everything from politics to the media—including music. Christians need to realize that God's command to "Be holy, even as I am holy" (I Peter 1:15, 16) should extend to everything they do.

Christians who seek God uncompromisingly are guaranteed His protection from being possessed by the forces of darkness, and Satan's deceptions become blatantly obvious. God tells us to be "...wise about what is good, and innocent about what is evil" (Romans 16:19). There's no need to go around demon-hunting if you're focusing your heart and soul on Jesus, and no fear of being 'controlled' by evil powers, because "perfect love drives out fear" (I John 4:18).

John Ubben
Julie Robinson

Yes to ROTC; no to killing game

To the Editor:

I have heard many students oppose having an ROTC program on campus for the reason that their personal faith doesn't agree with the militaristic point of view. They say they don't want military people and their mercenary "jobs" invading our fair PLU campus. What I would like to know is, how many people opposed ROTC at PLU and supported our upcoming "All-campus Assassination Game"?

I disagree with the idea of this game. "Kill a prof for extra points." "Bonus prizes for the best killers." I think the "All-campus Assassination Game" is a childish and ridiculous idea, and I think it is the worst idea RHC has had since I have attended PLU. I would like to see RHC have some better ideas.

PLU gives an education based on a Christian context. I think our Christian morals allow a carefully-prepared ROTC program for students taking advantage of those benefits, but saying no to ROTC and yes to this killing game is a major contradiction. I think this contradiction and this enjoyment of killing violates the Christian morals previously set by this school.

I do apologize if I have ruined someone's idea of a good time. Please don't take revenge by shooting me! But maybe this will encourage you to find something constructive to do.

James D. Arbaugh

ROTC needed

To the Editor:

Although I find myself in disagreement with most statements made by religion professor Robert Stivers in his arguments against ROTC on campus, (*Mast*, Feb. 26), I will agree "we don't need to associate Christianity with it."

Christianity has caused enough problems on this

globe, including some of the bloodiest crusades in history. What the ROTC needs are those qualities of leadership, including industry, justice, self-control, unselfishness, honor, and courage, that will make the candidate a leader others can depend on, especially in combat.

The main message of the New Testament may be non-violence as professor Stivers stated, but the people I fought against in three wars didn't pay any more attention to it than the Ayatollah Khomeini does today.

As long as there are humans who are greedy, selfish, and thirst for power, there will be wars of all types. Christianity will not hold the line—maybe a well-disciplined military can do the job.

Jack W. Jaunal

Hatcher lauded

To the Editor:

It has been a long time since I have been excited or moved by a political speech. In fact, not since my college years when Eldridge Cleaver, Kathleen Cleaver, Bobby Seale, and Huey Newton were regulars on campus (I am not a PLU Alum) have I even been addressed by a Black speaker.

Richard Hatcher's speech Friday night was excellent. Blasting Reagan's myths that pose as policies, he gave not only a national but international view of the U.S.

The anger at an unjust system is still there, but instead of cries of "burn, baby, burn!" Hatcher's message was mainly an economic one. Promoting trade between communities with Black mayors was one of his suggestions for affecting change in the Black community. As he said, "a lot of dollars wake up in the hands of Black folks but go to sleep in the hands of white folks."

Speaking of white folks, where were they Friday night? Although the audience was predominantly Black, Hatcher's message was for all of us.

Beth Ahlstrom

ARANAS thanks PLU

To the Editor:

ARANAS would like to thank those members of the PLU community who read our releases, wore our buttons and thought about the importance of being involved. A special thanks, also, to the ASPLU candidates who supported the intent of ARANAS and who ran for office because they believed in their own potential and in ASPLU's.

Now that our primary function is passed we do not mean to be forgotten. We shall continue to fight the spreading disease of student apathy and attempt to keep your student leaders representing you.

Congratulations to the ASPLU officers of 1982-83.

Kim Ashenbrenner
Kevin Benton
Bob Gomulkiewicz

Sandy Larson
Cheryl Sperber
Kim Tucker

Second Thoughts

BY ERIC THOMAS

I have been known more than once to give my *Mooring Mast* co-editor Dan Voelpel some good-natured ribbing. One of my favorite cuts is to ask him where he keeps his *Singing the PLUes* column outline, since I accuse him of laying down the same basic story each week. Some minor word changes here, a few fill-in-the-blank options there followed by a new headline on the thing and it's ready for the typesetter.

Yesterday I hid in the *Mast* closet to see where he hides it when he's done with it for the week (who would think to look in the garbage can?). I swiped it for reference, since this week's *Second Thoughts* topic is jokes.

Actually I have been collecting jokes for quite some time from readers to introduce the first-ever *Second Thoughts* joke contest. Submit your best joke (in care of the *MM* by March 9) and if you're lucky enough to be one of the top two contestants, you'll receive two Cave subs and a free one by three inch ad for your personal use.

Joke contest: hit us with your best shot

Here is an idea of the caliber of jokes you'll be going against.

From a Lutheran pastor in Ocean Shores comes this gem.

There once was an elderly pastor who had a young intern pastor working under him. One day the young intern came to the pastor and inquired whether he could talk to him about something which had really been bothering him. The pastor said yes and the young man explained his favorite activity was golfing and he couldn't sleep until he knew if there were golf courses in heaven. The pastor said he'd talk to the man upstairs about it.

The next day the young intern eagerly approached the pastor asking for news. "Well, I have both good news and bad news for you," said the pastor. "The good news is that heaven has the finest golf courses in the universe." Overjoyed, the intern began jumping up and down. "But, my son, there is also bad news," said the pastor. "Oh, nothing could ruin my day now," responded the intern. "What is it?" "Well," said the pastor, "your tee-off time is set for tomorrow morning at

nine o'clock."

Another gutbuster comes from Rick Bernstein of Bellevue. Jack went to visit his old friend Joe in the hospital. Next to Joe lay a Chinese who spoke no English and hadn't had a visitor in weeks. "I'll go cheer him up," said Jack, and he walked over to the bed, smiled at the old man and said, "How you doing, old-timer?" The man opened his eyes, said something that sounded like "Mong chea sung ai yow"—and died. Feeling terrible, Jack was consoled by Joe. "He's been very ill and at least he left with a smiling face looking down at him," he said. Two weeks later the two friends were at a Chinese restaurant and decided to find out what the old man had said before he died. "What does 'Mong chea sung ai yow' mean?" Joe asked the waiter. The young Chinaman puzzled a minute then said brightly, "Oh, that means 'You're standing on my air hose.'"

Good luck to all and in the spirit of fairness to you less experienced joke tellers, I promise not to accept any *Singing the PLUes* columns as contest entries.

The Nation

60s classes are becoming popular

COLLEGE PRESS SERVICE

One of the most significant reasons battered college liberal arts departments are holding onto students in the eighties is the sixties, according to a number of History and American Studies professors around the country.

Classes that focus on the events of the 1960s and try to explain their meaning to a new generation are becoming increasingly popular, they say.

The courses have names like "Youth in the 1960s," "Popular Culture in the 1960s," and "America and Vietnam," and are offered everywhere from the universities of Oklahoma and Kansas to Yale to Stanford. They are, moreover, in much demand. In a time when most social science courses are suffering dramatic enrollment declines, 140 students recently signed up for Penn State's 1960s history class.

Similarly, Stanford and Wisconsin, among others, recently sponsored "Sixties Weeks" during which political celebrities like Jerry Rubin and Allen Ginsberg appeared on panels to discuss the controversial era.

In what amounts to a "down time" for the social sciences, such as panels and courses are the only ones currently enjoying steady increases in enrollment, says Robert K. Murray, a historian at Penn State.

"We don't have any hard data to prove it, but there is no question that classes in popular culture or contemporary topics about the sixties have increased in enrollment" across the country, says Robert Gladowski of the American Studies Association.

"Students now are showing a great deal of interest in that time, which seems so incredibly long ago to them," adds Dr. Mary Young, vice president of the American Historical Association. Students "are very curious to understand what happened."

The people who teach the courses—many of them former activists themselves—attribute their students' interest to a nostalgia for the era and even an anger that its persistent influence may retard the development of a peculiar culture of their own.

One teacher in her mid-thirties, for example, reports a fed-up student telling her, "You guys had all the easy issues. It's harder on us."

"Current students don't really understand why there was so much turmoil then," Penn State's Murray observes. "They're not very sympathetic to their older brothers and sisters who still 'haven't found themselves.' The students now are deadly serious. There's very little frivolity, and they're motivated to get ahead as fast as possible."

Jack Nachbar, a professor of popular culture at Bowling Green State University, adds, "The sixties idea of sitting around all day and getting high just makes no sense to these kids. The confidence in middle class affluence as a given just no longer exists."

Because the 1960s and 1980s are so different



"...AND SO, AFTER PAYING FOR MY TEXTBOOKS, PAYING MY TUITION, AND GETTING THE RENT IN, I DECIDED TO TREAT MYSELF..!"

politically and economically, teachers have found a cynicism among current students about what their predecessors of the sixties did and what they left behind.

"What we have produced," says Warren Susman, a historian at Rutgers University, "is a new generation that is bright, interested in the past, but with an absolute belief that nothing they do can make a difference."

At the same time, Susman adds, "Students sense that (sixties students) had a culture of their own. At least the young had their own experience. Students today have a bewilderment that the legends could really be like what they've heard. They don't have that sense of mystery, that sense of adventure that the sixties students had."

The professors have an especially difficult time teaching about the Vietnam War.

Says Susman, "This group (of students) just doesn't seem interested in foreign affairs. Even isolationism is too strong a word. Their attitude is the Vietnam war was stopped, but so what? They're very, very dubious about everything, and they've given up that sense of heroism that students used to have."

But H. Bruce Franklin, himself an anti-war activist once fired from Stanford for participating in campus protests, disagrees.

Franklin, who now teaches "America and Vietnam" at Rutgers' Newark campus, says, "Many students see the sixties as something that was their antecedent, and there's a great deal of curiosity about that time. The more they hear about it, the more they see its relevance to their own lives."

At the University of Rochester, history Prof. Jules Benjamin finds, "The students come in pretty open-minded. In a strange way they want to be convinced if the war was good or bad. I get a few hawks and doves, but most don't have strong convictions."

He characterizes his students as "more cynical, but they're angry with their own cynicism. They have a wistfulness that they missed something creative and romantic. They might turn it down, but they're longing for a cause."

At Stanford, professor Clayborne Carson's "students have a feeling tht the earlier generation might have had a greater political influence than they do now, but they blew it."

But the current students "didn't see (Students for a Democratic Society) or (the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee) at their prime. What they remember is the residue like the SLA (Symbionese Liberation Army). It's hard for students to see these groups as something that had the capacity to win their political goals."

But Carson notes, "There are probably as many students around now who have the same ideas as their peers in the sixties, but they keep those attitudes under wraps."

Murray, however, attributes the harsher professional observations about the differences between student generations to the age of the people who teach the sixties courses. Many of them were college students during the decade.

"For many," Murray says, "it was a marvelous time period when they cut their teeth. They're teaching as if they could bring it all back. Their enthusiasm makes them good teachers, but it also makes them dangerous. They tend to blow things all out of proportion."

"What's happening," agrees Queens College prof. Morris Dickstein, author of the highly-acclaimed *Gates of Eden*, a cultural history of the 1960s, "is that people from that period have gone into teaching, and they're building on their own experiences. Some teachers are appalled that it's all so remote to their students."

"They're like veterans reminiscing and hoping it will all come back."

Dickstein, who just finished a European tour, says the same continuing, pervasive influence of—and ambivalence toward—the 1960s is evident among students in England, Italy and France.

Yet Dickstein believes it may be waning here. Mid-seventies students "had a sense that they missed a good party. But I think the current generation doesn't even have a sense of what the party was all about."



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War paranoia starting to sweep the U.S.

BY BOBBI NODELL

The social paranoia that was rampant in the '60s and which is heightening tensions in Europe is also beginning a large-scale sweep through the United States.

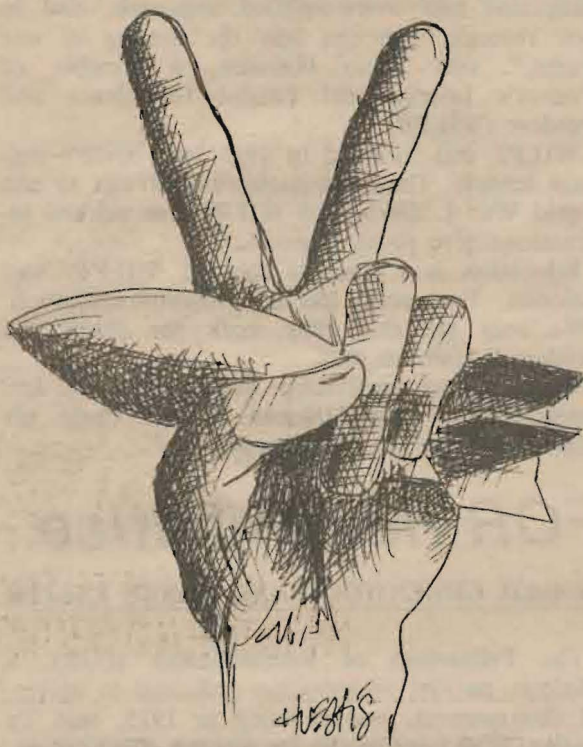
Reagan's goal of peace through strength as announced in his State of the Union message has sent people to the street in protest.

Although a joint *Newsweek* and Gallup poll released the first week of February indicates that 51 percent of the population support Reagan's defense expenditures, *Seattle Times* (1/31/82) wrote that a Gallup Poll in December 1981 showed that 76 percent of Americans favored a 50 percent reduction in nuclear arms by the superpowers.

The threat of a nuclear holocaust has breathed life into the once low-key peace movement and has sent survivalists to the hills.

No longer are just pacifists interested in peace. Scholars, Congressmen, physicians and church leaders are also included among the groups interested in saving the world. And their dedication to the human race has not gone unnoticed.

The first annual convention of the Nuclear Weapons Freeze Campaign was held last month in Denver. In mid-April, several peace groups will participate in Ground Zero Week, a week dedicated to publicizing nuclear war issues. And



in June a demonstration is planned in New York commemorating the end of the UN session on disarmament.

A breakdown of local support for the peace movement was summarized in the *Seattle Times* (2/7/82):

● Sixty-eight elected officials in Washington signed a declaration which called for a ban on nuclear weapons and a temporary suspension in the production of nuclear arms by the U.S. and Soviet Union. Seattle Mayor Charles Royer also spoke out against the arms race.

● Starting Feb. 7, a series of Sunday vigils began protest of the first Trident submarine, the Ohio. The vigils scheduled between 3 and 4 p.m. are to take place outside the main gate of the Naval submarine base in Bangor, until the Ohio arrives at Bangor this summer.

● On April 17, the Seattle-based Armistice peace group hopes to attract 10,000 people for a rally at the Seattle Center and then a march downtown.

The *Times* also wrote that the University of Washington's symposium on ending the arms race held Jan. 30-31 drew 1,200 people. UW was virtually a dormant campus a year ago.

So even though PLU has been known as a passive campus since time immemorial, students here should not be surprised at the large crowds when participants of the peace movement arrive at Olson Auditorium next weekend.

Peace: The word has many meanings

Peace has many meanings. It is a Hebrew word from greeting: shalom. Peace constitutes a 'state of tranquility or quiet' according to *Webster's*, or 'freedom from civil disturbance.' Peace is also thought by many as a way of life: live in peace and promote it.

The recent upsurge in peace movements and forums displays all of these concepts concerning peace. Peace has become a major topic among peoples and a dominant world issue. At PLU, the class roster for Interim showed an increase in peace issues. *The Christian Community: Peace and Justice* was a base of Holden Village—a Christian oasis high in the Cascades above Lake Chelan.

Students examined the three primary sections along the theme of peace and justice in a Christian community, including a historical section. Robert Stivers, PLU religion professor, and John Schramm, director of the village, combined efforts to present the different views.

Students explored the Christian positions of pacifism, justifiable war (realism) and crusadism.

Stivers said, Christian realism follows the justifiable war tradition that states: violence may be necessary in political realms.

Christian realists maintain that a defensive war can be fought under certain circumstances.

The pacifists oppose this view and adhere to non-violent action. This a relativ. modern theory supported by theologian John Yoder in *The Politics of Jesus*.

In this school of thought, Yoder follows the New Testament for support of pacifism. Although the two beliefs are basically at opposite ends of the spectrum, some overlap can be seen when realists become 'nuclear' pacifists. They are still realists, but against nuclear war since defense in this case would mean annihilation.

Students at Holden read several texts, had a few 'special' speakers, and saw a video, "Hearts and Minds". It presented parts of the Vietnam War.

Jennifer Wishart, said, "At the end of the movie, nearly half the class was in tears. It showed interviews, lost children, protests, and actual footage of the atrocities of the war."

The class was small—less than 20 students and the actual Holden community had at most, 75 people. Those not in the class were free to sit in on discussions and often they offered additional insights and strong opinions.

"Heavy discussions often extended out of class to the dining hall, sleeping lodge, dorm rooms, and even the sauna. That is what was to great about the Holden set-up: the discussions could be extended," Wishart said.

Stivers said the total living experience with the students was unique. They learned, discussed, argued, and played together. He said, "I don't think any viewpoints drastically changed over the course of the month. People who came in with certain concepts of philosophies, went out with much the same ideas. But, the students and their ideas were challenged.

"I hadn't thought deeply about my stance concerning peace. The course brought up many questions; it didn't necessarily try to answer all of them but it left you to turn within to seek an answer. In fact, it stimulated a lot more questions that it probably answered," Wishart said.

"Peace was presented many ways in the class, as was war, but the main philosophy stated that peace is a way of life. Don't think living in peace is having a peaceful life—a peaceful life isn't easy; it is a challenge," Wishart said.

Cynthia Liebelt, a Holden student said, "People must think first and not let the propaganda of the day influence their decisions. They must have ideas in their heads before they react."

Stivers said, that in recent years, there has been a growing swell of interest in the peace issues. He said, they perhaps stem from Vietnam, a misuse of violence, and Watergate, where people were caught with their heads in the sand. Social propaganda, especially in the military areas had propagated thought as well as action in the peace movements.

When not in avid discussions, the class enjoyed the community life at Holden. Cross-country skiing and numerous crafts like weaving, pottery, and photography, were explored. The library offered tremendous resources, including a tape library, recording all of Holden's lectures and forums, mainly concerning issues on peace.

The setting lent itself well to the issues at hand. "Yes, the Schramms (directors of Holden) are isolated up at Holden but they are only isolated physically, not spiritually or intellectually in their peace movement," wishart said.

Liebelt said, "It (Holden) was a luxurious climate in which to theoretically discuss war and peace. A greater awareness of peace and what it entails is needed at PLU AND PROBABLY, GLOBALLY. I was never aware how complicated and complex the peace issues are until this class."

Stivers suggested that if anyone is interested in promoting peace, to first study the issue form several standpoints: Christian, traditional, realistic, and pacifistic.

Write letters to congress, tax resistance and voting responsibility are ways to response, Stivers said.

"A response is definitely needed," said Stivers, "and there is a range of possibilities."

Peacemaking conference to 'affect our lives'

BY BOBBI NODELL

PLU's Peacemaking Conference March 13 in Olson has been called "a gift to the campus" by Ted Brackman, member of the peace group Second Mile.

Most students at PLU are naive, Brackman said, and "this issue (peace) is going to affect their life more than any other issue."

The conference from 8:30 a.m. to 9 p.m. will feature social policy analyst Richard Barnet, 3rd District Congressman Don Bonker, theologian John Howard Yoder and Archbishop Raymond Hunthausen.

Barnet, a former official in the State Department, is currently Senior Fellow of the Institute for Policy Studies in Washington, D.C. His latest book *Real Security* has received wide recognition along with his other works including *Global Reach*, *The Lean Years*, and *The Roots of War*.

Bonker has represented Washington's Third Congressional District since 1974. He is involved as a senior member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee and has a special interest in the church's responsibility in a democratic society.

Yoder is a professor of Theology and Ethics at Notre Dame University and is a noted authority on Christian attitudes in war and peace. His books, *The Politics of Jesus* and *The Christian Witness to the State* have been noted as significant contributions to Christian social ethics.

Hunthausen who is from Seattle has been in the news lately for advocating withholding half his income taxes for peace and willing to go to jail for it.

The conference, originally intended to be a dialogical debate between Arthur Schlessinger and Barnet, has become a function where most people are in agreement with peacemaking.

Several local major peace groups will be represented. Besides hearing speakers, various workshops are planned.

Workshop topics include peacemaking in the family, the physical and social consequences of the arms race, understanding the Russians, the economics of defense, peacemaking in the local church, non-violent social change, the Nuclear War Freeze campaign, the just war tradition, civil religion, the Trident submarine and Ground Zero, peace with self and other issues. Workshop and a homily will conclude the day.

Registration begins at the door at 8 a.m. There is no charge for admission but donations will be taken.

Seven peace groups are subject of interviews

Representatives of seven peace organizations in the Seattle-Tacoma area were interviewed. Two of these, Second Mile and World Without War Council, were chosen for more in-depth articles.

While their ultimate goals are the same, the means of achievement differ between the two peace organizations.

'Listening to each other' is best way to achieve peace

BY BARB PICKELL AND KAREN FASTER

"Listening to each other" is the most effective way to achieve peace, said Ann Marchand of Seattle Religious Peace Action Coalition (SERPAC).

"I think our government is working to maintain our own best interests, to keep what we have and to expand upon that rather than to share our resources with the rest of the world," Marchand said.

SERPAC is a religious organization, and a program of the Church Council of Greater Seattle. Its members are mostly church people who want to work to influence the general populace.

"We want to try to get them to influence our government," said Marchand. "SERPAC comes very much out of a faith perspective. The change [to peace] will happen with people of faith."

SERPAC provides lecture and discussion programs for church congregations in the Seattle area. It is also involved with the Vigil of Hope at the Trident submarine base in Bangor, Washington.

Can hear war drums

BY GAIL GREENWOOD AND KAREN FASTER

"The current administration? No, I don't think they want a war, but obviously they have a very antiquated and oversimplified approach, and in their rhetoric, one can hear the beating of war drums," said Taimi Halonen, a member of Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF).

WILPF was founded in 1915 by women's suffrage leaders. The organization's goal was to end World War I. Since then WILPF has worked internationally to promote peace.

Education is a primary tool of WILPF, said Halonen. The group has no religious affiliation. "We only ask that they work for peace and freedom," Halonen said.

"We support negotiations and negotiations and negotiations," said Halonen. "While you are talking, you are not dropping bombs."

FOR rids injustice

BY GAIL GREENWOOD AND KAREN FASTER

The Fellowship of Reconciliation (FOR), a religious, pacifist organization dedicated to universal disarmament, was founded in 1915, said Ty Tinsley, FOR coordinator for western Washington.

Tinsley said that "FOR has not disagreed with a prediction that has been projected all over the world. Some predict in we will reach a point of no return on nuclear war in three to five years."

FOR stresses the need to identify with people who are victims of injustice and the need to destroy that injustice, Tinsley said. FOR does this by conducting a variety of programs and educational seminars.

Threats won't work

BY BARB PICKELL AND KAREN FASTER

Daniel Bradac of Armistice was asked if he thought the U.S. government is working toward peace.

"No," he said right off.

There was a pause.

"That's a personal opinion," he said.

Another pause.

"The government still believes that peace can be attained by threatening people. It's not working toward peace," Bradac said.



Armistice is a grassroots, nonviolence-advocating organization, said Bradac. "We do not have a heavy focus on people in leadership positions," thought many people in leadership positions support Armistice, he said.

Armistice shares its views through public education and active organization.

"Call for Armistice," which will consist of a rally, a march, artists and performers, will gather at Seattle Center's Flag Plaza to promote world peace on April 17.

World Without War defies group stereotypes

BY BARB PICKELL

When the Trident submarine U.S.S. *Ohio* enters Puget Sound next August, the World Without War Council (WWWC) is one peace organization that won't be a part of the rubber-raft flotilla there to meet it.

The Council describes itself as a peace organization which "defies most peace organization stereotypes." It does not seek mass membership; it does not sponsor demonstrations; it is not church-related; it does not even actively oppose specific weapons systems, such as Trident.

"I've got a Marine Corps colonel and a guy who got his head bashed in at the '69 moratorium against the war in Washington," said Ryan Malarkey, associate director of the WWWC's Seattle office.

Clean-cut as a corporate executive, Malarkey sat in a Seattle University-district restaurant, endlessly stirring the lentils in his soup and talking about the complex problems and potential solutions to the peculiarly human invention called war.

"We're looking for some way to get off the [nuclear weaponry] escalator," Malarkey said, reiterating the Council's position which insists that ending war is not contingent on achieving a world of perfect justice and harmony.

Malarkey admitted that the World Without War Council is viewed as "establishmentary" by many other peace organizations but refused to place his group within either left- or right-wing ranks. "Rather than saying we're in the middle of that spectrum, we say we're ahead of it," he said. "We don't exist to resist militarism; we exist to replace it."

Exactly how does an organization with 20 full-time staff members spread throughout five offices nationally plan to replace militarism? The World Without War Council uses a two-pronged attack which is targeted at "the opinion-making sectors of society," said Malarkey.

The public-education track of the strategy, which Malarkey called "non-advocacy," offers international affairs seminars for business and civic leaders. The Seattle office also employs scholar-in-residence George Weigel, one of whose jobs is writing regular columns for the *Weekly* and *Northwest Catholic*, occasional editorials for the *Seattle Times*, and an article to be in an upcoming issue of *Saturday Review*.

Non-advocacy also includes work with the Seattle philanthropic community, Malarkey said, "trying to raise their consciousness" in the area of international events and needs.

The second category of Council activity is, unsurprisingly, called "advocacy," and at present, it centers around the idea of the non-military "initiative." In this context, Malarkey said, the term "initiative" has a highly specific meaning. He defined it as "an act taken prior to agreement with the adversary that is designed to induce reciprocation."

This happened, Malarkey said, in 1963 when President John F. Kennedy decided to halt nuclear testing in the atmosphere contingent upon the Soviet Union following suit. The maneuver world-wide worked, he said, and the end result was the 1963 Test Ban Treaty.

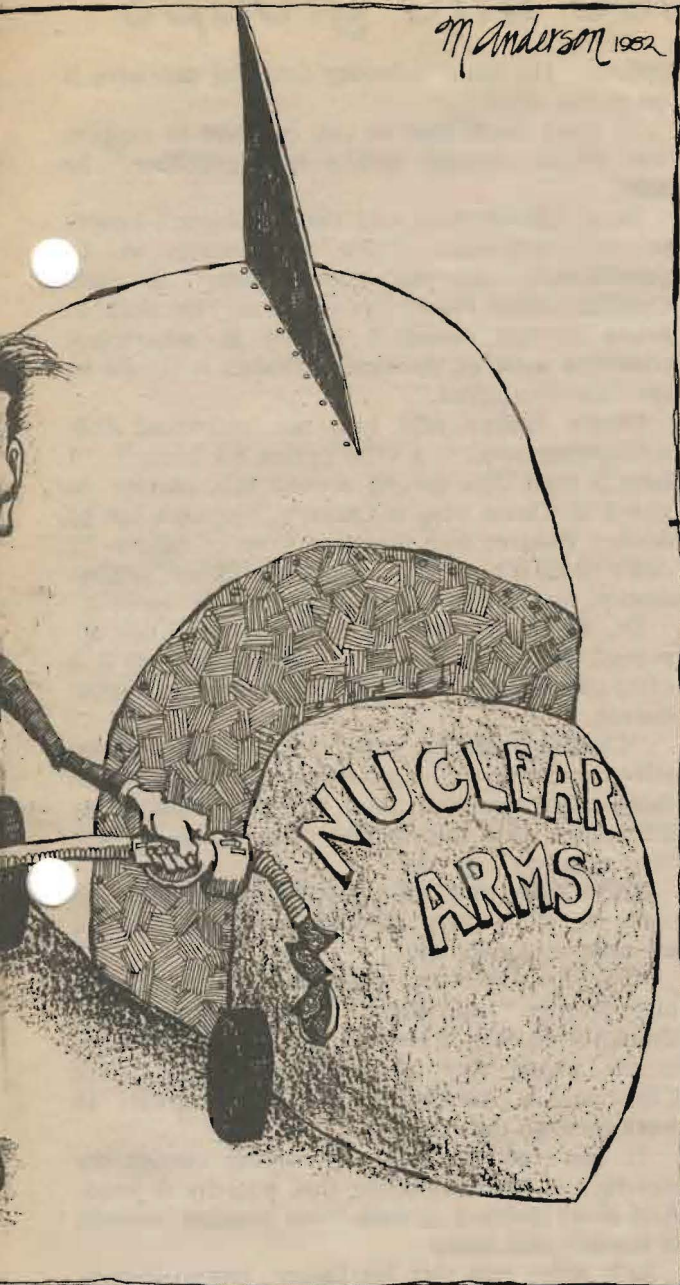
On the other hand, said Malarkey, "the neutron bomb decision by Carter was the exact opposite," since the unilateral declaration gave Kremlin decision-makers no reason to reciprocate.



Ryan Malarkey

The Council, which calls itself "*persona non grata* in the State Department," attempts to influence intellectuals and government policy-makers to favor such non-military methods as the "initiative." It also urges the creation of effective international political and legal institutions to solve disagreements between countries.

"This country, which is a pluralistic society, is a very good example of people creating a democratic system that really works out of a diverse society," Malarkey said.



PLU student hearing Echos of the 60s today

BY KAREN FASTER

Memoirs 20 years past echo in Karen Browning's mind as she reads papers and talks with people. "There's just a lot of stuff you don't want to see recurring," she said.

Browning, a 34 year-old returning student to PLU, was in the midst of the peace movement in the 60's, when she dropped out of high school. In 1967 she took the high school diploma equivalency exam and "passed with flying colors."

"I didn't want school," Browning said. "I was into the scene, into what the people were into. You know, the beads and the peace signs. I wasn't a genuine flower child though."

Ten years after she dropped out of high school, Browning received an associate degree in Arts and Sciences from Tacoma Community College. She plans to graduate in June 1983 with a degree in elementary education.

"Basically the 60s to me were," Browning said, pausing, "Janis Joplin, Jimi Hendrix, Jim Morrison. The things that stick in my mind a lot are the civil right's movement, the Kent State shootings and flower children."

Browning said that while she opposes the draft and nuclear arms, she realizes that the United States needs to maintain its military strength as the Soviet Union does.

"I wasn't in a specific peace group," Browning said. She participated in marches and rallies. Currently she believes that letter writing to Congress and the circulation of petitions is the best way to influence the government to make a change toward peace.

Browning describes the 60's as a communal time. "Now it's like looking out for number one."



Karen Browning

Following the road of peace with God

BY BOBBI NODELL

To "penetrate the heart of institutional evil" is seen as part of their Christian duty, Ted Brackman, member of the Tacoma-based peace group Second Mile, said.

This two-and-one-half-year-old organization which is affiliated with Associated Ministries of Tacoma is following the road to peace through the word of God.

Brackman's determination to "penetrate the heart of institutional evil," he said means to "go where evil is represented in its most grandiose sense and actually to expose it, unmask it, announce God's victory over it and do it in a way that's non-violent."

So this means that when the *Ohio* arrives this summer at the Trident submarine base in Bangor, Washington, the group will probably not lie dormant. Already one member of Second Mile has spent four months in jail for committing acts of civil disobedience at Trident.

Brackman said he condones civil disobedience because it is a way of exposing evil and sin. Civil disobedience has been part of biblical tradition, he said, citing the time Jesus entered the temple and overturned the merchants' tables.

Resentment to the first Trident nuclear submarine is in line with the group's stated purpose to resist the arms race and the proliferation of nuclear plants.



Ted Brackman

The commander of the *Ohio* will be "the third most powerful man in the world, behind Breshnev and Reagan," Brackman said. He expounded by saying that from 6,000 miles away he will be able to land a missile within 100 feet of the Russian Inter-Continental Ballistic Missiles, the Soviets' primary strategic weapon.

Despite the Second Mile's resistance to Trident, the primary function of the group, Brackman says, is as an educational resource for churches. They are also involved with the Nuclear Freeze Campaign. This campaign, said Brackman, calls on people in both the Soviet Union and the United States to ask their government to freeze nuclear weapons.

The gospel's calling to live a Christ-like life is actively sought, analyzed, and then applied to world conflicts by the group. Brackman said that he doesn't expect nations to be pagan. However, he said there is the possibility of a nuclear holocaust by the time PLU students have reached middle age and that the feasibility of disarmament exists.

PLU community polled about attitudes toward peace

BY KAREN FASTER

The features staff of the *Mooring Mast* polled, in the process of compiling this peace package, PLU students' and professors' attitudes about and involvements in peace. Approximately 50 surveys were turned back in.

The majority of the people polled felt that "nuclear war is an imminent danger." Some qualified their affirmation of this with statements that ranged from the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. being the participants in a war raging between third world countries that do not "realize the implications."

A general consensus held by those surveyed was that the public has little influence "over the government's decisions about the nuclear arms race." A 19-year-old female wrote, "The public has some influence, but I don't feel that it's enough to change any government decisions."

"The majority of the people polled felt that 'nuclear war is an imminent danger.' Some qualified their affirmation of this with statements that ranged from the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. being participants in a war raging between third world countries that do not 'realize the implications.'"

The U.S. government is not seen as working toward peace by those surveyed. One person wrote, "Not with the increase in arms. I don't believe peace should be achieved through strength or deterrence." An opposite view was expressed by a 21-year-old woman. "By keeping strong and ready, plus keeping the negotiations going, I feel they will make it."

The survey inquired of the effects of people's religious and philosophical beliefs. Most common was the Christian doctrine against killing. Perhaps the best illustration was by Eric Fjelstad. "I don't think Christ wants to see anyone at war. I can't picture Him with an M-16 in His hands."

"Part of life is death," wrote a 19-year-old woman. "Therefore, from a Christian standpoint, war isn't totally unethical—it depends on what one is fighting for."

Many said that they would fight or not resist being drafted if America itself were attacked. Several mentioned defending their family and freedom.

A 19-year-old man said, "If it is necessary to draft people to fight a war, then obviously those people do not want to fight the war. In

our country, the government is supposed to represent the people's views. The government would be violating those people's freedom for its own end, not theirs. I would fight if our country was attacked directly and my freedom was endangered."

Kevin Michael, 23, said, "Basically, I am in favor of the draft. I think it important for the U.S. to be militarily prepared, and one of the steps toward this preparedness is the registration for the draft, and maybe an actual draft. I think I would probably fight if I were called upon to do so by the government."

Suggestions to achieve worldwide peace involved limiting or ending the manufacturing, spread, and buildup of nuclear and conventional arms.

A couple of people suggested maintaining military strength.

Several more believe that the U.S. should set

an example as a peaceful nation. "The U.S. must be willing to unilaterally halt its expansion of the military machine...If the Soviets have shown no willingness, in turn, to halt their military growth, then the U.S. must be willing to pursue a course of superiority for peace," Pat Madden wrote.

About ten people said that worldwide peace was impossible, while another wrote that it would take "the return of Jesus Christ."

Writing letters was cited as a good way to work toward peace and as a method of involvement. Both areas also mentioned public education about peace and the world's situation.

Personal involvement which finds peace individually and interpersonally was mentioned the most. "I feel peace in our own lives is the way most of us can get involved. Just think if all of us achieved peace individually," Chris Shelton, 18, wrote.

Linda Super, 20, agreed. "Before we can do anything about achieving world peace, I think each of us needs to find peace within himself/herself. If we are at peace with ourselves, then that can be shared with our neighbor, our country and our world."

Christian viewpoints on war: classified into groups

BY GERI HOEKZEMA

Christian viewpoints on war have traditionally been classified into several groups; the "just war" theory which accompanies selective pacifism, total pacifism, and in the twentieth century there is now "nuclear pacifism." Pacifism includes either non-violent resistance or total non-resistance to war efforts.

Robert Stivers, PLU Religion professor who taught a class on peace issues at Holden Village this Interim, said he is among those Christians who believe that certain wars go contrary to Christian ethics. He said he reached that conclusion during four years of Navy service in the Vietnam war, as a weapons officer on a destroyer.

"It was due to my firsthand observation of what was going on, the absurdity of it all," said Stivers. "After the war, I became strongly anti-war."

Some of the reasons for Stivers' reaction to Vietnam, he said, was the war's failure to meet the standards of a "just war," and the questionable morality of imposing one's ideas on others. Stivers said that he is not a total pacifist, and that he still believes in the right to defend oneself. "But the times when good can be achieved by violence are rare."

While Stivers said he does not believe that unilateral disarmament is the solution to the arms race—"There is a need to balance power with power"—he said he believes the U.S. should take the lead with unilateral initiatives to reduce nuclear weapons. "We've got to start it, but we haven't," he said.



"The burden of proof that violence is needed rests with those calling for violence."

—Robert Stivers

Photo Services

Jesus Christ personified non-violent resistance, said Stivers, and he gave Christians a model to follow. Non-violence, care of the poor, and working for justice are parts of this model. However, said Stivers, working for justice may sometimes require Christians to fight injustice by using violence.

"But the burden of proof that violence is needed rests with those calling for violence," said Stivers.

Dr. William Rieke holds that while Christians should work to "prohibit, eliminate or limit" violence, there are times when a Christian may fight. Along with defense of one's own life or someone else's life, Rieke said he believes that defense of religious liberty is a valid reason to fight. "I don't believe in such a thing as a holy war, but there may be times when we have to defend our right to believe and worship," he said.

Three PLU students who participated in the Holden Village class—Doug Chamberlain, Martin Eldred and Cynthia Liebelt—said, with various reasons, that they could never participate in any type of combat.

"I believe that it [the military] is a Christian option, but I can't participate myself," said Liebelt.

Eldred said that he had reached a firm conclusion: "No longer with a Christian conscience could I serve in a military combat capacity," adding that he is still struggling with the idea of being a chaplain in the military. Eldred said that when studying the New Testament, he couldn't get away from the non-violent actions of Christ.

Another Holden Interim student, Dale Jones, said that whether or not he'd fight would depend on what the war was all about; "I wouldn't go to El Salvador," he said. Jones sees a contradiction between the values of Christ and the values of the world. "These values clash in my own life," he said. "I think that Christians are constantly forced to choose between the two."

Erik Allen, a PLU senior, is in the Marine Corps Reserve. Allen said that since his high school years, his position on the military has reversed. "I used to see the military as something inherently vile," he said. Coming into contact with Christians in various branches of the service, however, made him more tolerant, he said. "I softened, in terms of acceptance," Allen said, "and it went from there to almost a requirement."

"I'm not a violent person," Allen said. "It was tough to reconcile in myself the direction I was taking."



Allen said that while in the Sermon on the Mount, Christ "doesn't sound combative," he said that the Christian as a soldier does not pose a critical question for him. "It's essentially the same as being a police officer. Police sometimes use force. But society wouldn't last long without police," said Allen.

Allen said he wouldn't fight under every circumstance, but he felt that he probably wouldn't need to make that choice because the military system specified which orders are legal and which are not. He said that if he refused to obey an order, he'd face court martial, but that would "have a hard time picturing such a situation under our present government."

Allen said that Vietnam poses many difficult questions, but that he would have gone if ordered. To clarify his stand, he referred to the story of the Good Samaritan. "Suppose the Good Samaritan had come early, while the traveler was getting beaten up. Would he have stood by and waited, or would he have joined the fight?"

I think that Christ gives us an ideal example to follow," said Allen, "but we live in an imperfect world."

Most mainline protestant churches have adopted a set of criteria for a justifiable war. According to Stivers, these criteria stipulate that the war must be for defense only, after all other options like negotiation have been exhausted, and used as a last resort. Civilians should not be killed, land should not be destroyed on a devastating scale, and any killing by the Christian soldier should be done in a spirit of regret, according to the criteria of the "just war" theory.

Paul Menzel, PLU philosophy professor, said that several of his reasons for having opposed the Vietnam war included massive killing of non-combatants, use of defoliants like Agent Orange, and search-and-destroy methods. "Not every citizen of an aggressor country is an aggressor himself," said Menzel.

Stivers said he also believes that Vietnam failed to meet the standards of a justifiable war. "If everyone took the 'just war' theory seriously, there would be far fewer wars," he said.

One PLU student, who asked that his name be withheld, said, "I would have fought in World War II. The Nazi atrocities justified that. But El Salvador is different. For one thing, I'm not sure we're supporting the right side. It seems to me that evidence shows that the Salvadorean government is wrong."

During 1980-81, national leadership from many churches, such as Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Lutheran and Methodist, came out with official statements against military aid to the Salvadorean government.

Erik Allen said, "I'd like to think that we're not subjecting anyone. I personally don't believe we are." He said that the U.S. has its faults—"our support of Pakistan is frustrating to me"—but he adds, "Compared to the U.S.S.R. and the Common Market countries, I think our track record is pretty good."

Ways in which some Christians are responding to such things include writing their representatives, holding demonstrations, refusing to pay the military portion of their taxes, and committing civil disobedience.

"I see a broadening gap between the stands of organized religion and the current administration," said Dale Jones. "If this gap keeps growing, Christians may ultimately have to choose where our greatest loyalties lie."

He also believes that churches have a strong potential for peacemaking. "Policy is a reflection of values, and values are influenced by public

opinion. The main influence churches can have is on public opinion."

"I don't think that we can continue to support war efforts through apathy and ignorance," he said.

Doug Chamberlain said that he doesn't believe in non-resistance. "We are called to be peacemakers, not just peacekeepers," he said. Cynthia Liebelt shares that concern: "We must be active in our world...I believe in non-violent resistance most of the time, although it should be carefully considered."

Martin Eldred said he's not convinced that withholding taxes is a valid option for himself. "I have a hard time getting around that passage on giving to Caesar what is Caesar's," he said, but he doesn't disagree with the convictions of others. "I don't think it's so much a concern of withholding money, so much as making a statement," he said.

Dr. Rieke said that he "generally does not approve" of civil disobedience, because he feels it is often the result of partial or controlled information.

"Christians should rarely take it upon themselves to decide if the government is right, and in those cases, the issues must be crystal clear. They must have solid information upon which to base their opinions," he said.

Rieke adds that solid information is hard to come by, since every different group tends to see an issue in its own light.

"For the Christian, duty to government is a high priority," said Rieke. "Our first assumption should be to obey." He said that civil disobedience is the wrong way to tackle a problem, since Christians in America have the opportunity to work through the system.

"I don't see any way of working outside the structure without admitting that anarchy is good. And of all political systems I can imagine, anarchy is worst," said Rieke.

Erik Allen said that his biggest disappointment with the Christian peace movement is that "for too many Christians, civil disobedience is a social event. It leaves out Christianity."

Allen said that he has read essays on civil disobedience by both Martin Luther King and Henry Thoreau, and King's writings impressed him for more than Thoreau's because King's action seemed to have a stronger root in personal faith.

Associate Campus Pastor Ron Vignec said there are other perspectives on the problem of duty to government versus disobeying orders which one feels are morally wrong. Vignec said he is not a total pacifist, but has a strong interest in peacemaking efforts, especially draft counseling.



"Many peacemaking efforts do take courage."

—Ron Vignec

David Walker

Vignec said that he looks at the Bible's commands on obeying authority in light of the general thrust of scripture, taking into account Paul's passages on "powers and principalities," where Paul insinuates that the government itself could conceivably become the enemy of God.

In those cases, said Vignec, a Christian may feel compelled to disobey the government, but must accept the consequences of that decision.

While it is important to pray for peace and for peacemaking efforts, Vignec pointed out that what may be needed most of all are prayers for the courage to do what one knows is right. "Many peacemaking efforts do take courage," he said.

As Dale Jones said, thinking through questions and reaching conclusions is a process that won't happen overnight, and even if one does decide on some answers, the questions keep coming. Perhaps the process never stops.

None of those interviewed were prepared to say that what is wrong for them is wrong for everyone. As Allen said, "There is very little black-and-white in scripture. It's like the passage of eating meat offered to idols; some Christians could do it, some couldn't..."

"I disagree strongly with absolute statements. God can work through anyone. Absolute statements dismiss God," Allen said.

The peace movement in western Europe

Movements of strong feeling have come and gone since World War II

BY KAREN BREIDT

"Peace movements in Europe have come and gone in cycles since the second World War," Wolfgang Ulbricht, political science professor said. "They were strong during the Cold War in the 50s, the Vietnam Crisis in the 60s, and the arms race of the 70s.

"In the past two years the peace movement has reached a new high with the threat of nuclear war. A major step towards nuclear war occurred in December 1979, when Nato decided to allow the placement of 464 cruise missiles and 108 perishing 2 missiles in Western Europe. This process is slated to begin in 1983, *Sojourners* said.

The proposal was made by the United States because it thought NATO needed "modernization." The new weapons are "a new generation." It was believed that the new missiles would act as "bargaining chips" in forcing the Soviets to pull out its SS-20 missiles. The argument, the only way to slow down the arms race is to speed it up, is illogical and serves only to produce a faster and more elusive weaponry race, according to *Sojourners'* February 1982 issue.

According to *Sojourners*, new missiles make war more likely; tension in Europe has greatly increased. Europeans feel strongly about nuclear disarmament. Many feel a full disarmament is needed. They feel threatened that the weapons are targeted at their homes. The memories of the destruction of World War II are still vivid. They feel the only defense is protest and a policy of disarmament, according to *Sojourners*.

This motive is neither isolationist or anti-American. E.P. Thompson, writer and a member on the coordinating committee of European Nuclear Disarmament, wrote in a recent essay, in *Nation* magazine "It is not because I am 'anti-American' but because I am pro-American—that is, because I think that, on balance, it would be a good thing if American civilization survived—that I am asking attention to these arguments."

According to *Sojourners*, the home country for the nuclear disarmament movement is the Netherlands. It is a deeply rooted and politically influential movement.

The people involved are from both ends of the political spectrum. The Interchurch Peace Council (Interkerkelijk Vredesberaad, simply known as IKV) was founded in 1966 and has become the major source in the peace movement, according to *Sojourners*.

According to *Sojourners*, in its long history the IKV has been active in planning the annual Peace Week. In recent years it has adopted the slogan of "Help rid the world of nuclear weapons—let it begin in the Netherlands."

Since 1979 the organization has addressed itself to political structure. They have been active in seeking to influence the content of their elections as well as the work of the parties in the parliament. Over half of the Dutch people now oppose all nuclear weapons and two-thirds oppose the new NATO weaponry, according to *Sojourners*.

The major force behind the Dutch disarmament movement, Laurens Hogebrink, member of the IKV said in *Sojourners*, "One can safely take it as certain that Holland's share of the missiles will never enter the country. But what the Dutch peace movement wants is not a national 'clean-hands' policy, with the government agreeing with NATO but making an exception for itself:



We want independent Dutch initiatives to stop the whole NATO program. Increasingly this requires a campaign beyond the Dutch borders."

According to *Sojourners*, the most important country to NATO is West Germany. This country is NATO's major base in Europe and is the country where the new missiles are to be located. Since West Germany's founding, its politics and press have contaminated by anti-communism and fear of Soviet expansion.

Klaus Volpert, student and visitor to PLU from West Germany said, "the one-way people express their feelings is going against what the government says. They do not have one theme how to accomplish their goal—they just go against it."

The European people made it apparent last October when 300,000 people gathered in opposition to the increase of nuclear weapons in Europe. This was the largest demonstration in Europe since the end of World War II.

"The leftish and more radical groups demand an entire world disarmament. They want nothing to do with weapons—no national army, no new missiles, and not NATO."

Three basic ideologies exist according to Volpert: the moderate or realistic approach, the leftish and more radical approach, and the conservatives.

The moderate or realistic approach includes the people who are for a certain amount of defense. They agree that a fixed amount of protection is needed, Volpert said.

The leftish and more radical groups demand an entire world disarmament. They want nothing to do with weapons—no national army, no new missiles, and not NATO.

The tough language of the American president and his idea of a "limited nuclear war" mainly in Europe frightens them. It must be understood that the majority of Germans that support total disarmament are not anti-American. They do not particularly like the Reagan administration, according to Volpert.

The part of the population that supports NATO and would like to see a stronger defense are as prominent as the other groups. This group tends not to be as vocal as the others because they do not have as much fundamental support in the youth, Volpert said.

According to *Sojourners*, 150,000 Germans have signed the statement "I am prepared to live

without the protection of military armaments. I wish to take a stand in our country for the political development of peace without arms." Ten times that amount have signed the Krefelder Appeal asking the Bonn government to cancel its support for the NATO decision.

Another impressive statistic is the amount of youth choosing civilian service over military. In 1980, 54,000 young West Germans chose this way to support their beliefs. According to *Sojourners*, this represents 12 percent of all eligible youth in West Germany.

Konrad Luebbert, a Lutheran pastor in West Germany, compares the present crisis of conscience among German Christians to the one experienced in the Hitler years. "The problem is the intensity of anti-communist anxiety," he said in *Sojourners*. Several years ago critics of Luebbert unsuccessfully sought to remove him from his pastorate because he preached a sermon in which he explained that

the parable of the Good Samaritan today would be the parable of the Good Communist. "The Samaritan represented to the Jewish people what the Communist represents to us—the ultimate threat, the person you cannot respect or trust and with whom there is no common human bond, said Luebbert in *Sojourners*.

From the perspective of the growing number of Europeans, the greatest threat to their security comes from the nuclear weapon themselves. The competition the United States and the Soviet Union has created, threatens the whole world with nuclear holocaust, according to *Sojourners*.

The President of the U.S., according to *Sojourners*, agreed to begin the Geneva talks because of political pressure from Europe. It is hoped that the chief negotiator for the U.S. will be able to buy time in hope that the European Peace Movement will phase-out.

The fear of many Europeans is well-founded. It is felt that with the medium-ranged missiles in Europe will only increase that possibility of a nuclear war limited to that continent, according to *Sojourners*, they have come to believe that disarmament and a stable system of international cooperation is the defense for Europe.

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Congress to sponsor bills

'Conflict resolution' funding is no dream

BOBBI NODELL

In light of spiraling defense spending, federal funding for "conflict resolution" has not been laughed off as an idealist's dream.

Over 100 members of Congress have agreed to be co-sponsors of identical bills in the House and Senate that would allocate funds for a Peace Academy.

This is not a new idea. A peace office was proposed 200 years ago by George Washington.

Last month, Congress heard the report from a one-year study commission appointed by Carter, which recommended 66 million that would establish an institution that would train people in the "arts of peace-making."

Graduate students as well as foreigners and minorities would be trained in conflict studies with the primary emphasis on international problems. Conflict studies would also be applied to disputes between American business and foreign countries, labor and management, negotiations with terrorists and would train police officers and social workers.

A number of social scientists believe that conflict studies can provide promising alternatives to a range of conflicts.

Social psychiatrist Bryant Wedge, founder of the National Peace Campaign which began in 1976, is convinced that conflict resolutions can be taught.

He traveled through 15 countries during 1958 and 1959 as an Eisenhower exchange fellow. In an interview with *Science* (7/5/78), he said that he became acquainted with political, psychological events which were moving people towards conflicts they didn't want. He gave the Israeli-Egyptian conflict as an example of a problem that both sides hated but had no control over.

The 1972 Hanafi Moslem seizure of the B'nai B'rith headquarters in Washington was evidence of successfully applying behavioral sciences in solving conflict.

Brian Mapes, executive director of the National Peace Campaign said in an interview with the *Washington Post* that "they could have sent the SWAT teams in there and gotten the hostages out and lost 25 people in the process. Instead, they sent in experts in conflict resolution and all the hostages were saved."

Carlton Coon, deputy director of the Foreign Service Institute said in an interview with *Science* (6/30/78), that he doesn't see how students from a peace academy could better handle a situation over officials trained in that country's language, culture and politics.

Others feel that the money would be better

spent on existing programs and school education in lieu of expanding the federal bureaucracy.

senators claim that he seemed "comfortable with it."

"They could have sent the SWAT teams in there and gotten the hostages out and lost 25 people in the process. Instead, they sent in experts in conflict resolution and all the hostages were saved."

—Brian Mapes

Some critics object to the academy because they don't believe that there is such a thing as conflict studies. They contend that is an oversimplification of the issue.

The State Department, too, is against the idea. They argue that foreign service officers are sufficient.

The U.S. has four military academies and five war colleges. Many see the need for a peace academy as symbolic for the federal commitment to peace.

When Reagan was presented with the commission's report, *Science* (11/13/81) wrote that although he didn't endorse the academy idea,

If the U.S. was to adopt the proposal we wouldn't be the first. England and Stockholm already have established peace institutes.

A University for Peace was also adopted by the United Nations in February 1981 with its headquarters in Costa Rica.

Rodrigo Carazo Odio, president of Costa Rica proposed the idea of establishing the University of Peace in 1976. In a statement before the UN, published in the *UN Chronicle* (2/81), he said that "peace in the world would depend essentially on education for peace as its indispensable instrument."



Personal opinion:

One person's view on peace

BY KAREN FASTER

In going through and tabulating the peace surveys taken by *The Mooring Mast's* features Staff, I found a theme common to a number of the papers. Many wrote that in order to achieve peace in the world, people must first find peace within themselves and with each other as individuals.

This makes sense. We the children born in the early '60s, have led turbulent lives, though often it seems we have been vaguely aware of the turbulence. We were born into the Vietnam War. Our junior high years were riddled with Watergate. Doubt about our government is inherent in our generation. As a result, we are often cynical about the government.

Doubt and cynicism continued with the oil crisis, and the continual decline of the economy and the lack of jobs and student aid. The surveys indicated that people felt they have little influence over the current president and government.

The surveys show that people do not see the government as one that is working toward peace, either within America or in the world.

There is a general impression of powerlessness among PLU's students, because we have very little control over what our government is doing. Letters people might write to President

Reagan "would probably be intercepted by somebody else," one survey said.

It is this sense of powerlessness that shifts one's search for change to inner peace. Within the self, one is not powerless. Most people have the ability to change themselves.

The twentieth century has seen an introspective movement. From "stream of consciousness" literature to Freud's and Jung's work in dream analysis, to improved mental health care, to the voiced need for men to better express their emotions, humanity has realized that the mind is deeper and more fragile than thought 100 years ago.

Finding or creating "inner peace" may be the end result of this movement.

PLU is a good place for finding inner peace. I know this. Over the last year and a half I have done a lot of sorting. I have come to terms with some pain. I would say that at this point in my life I feel the most "peaceful."

The atmosphere of PLU is good for finding peace. There are few demands made by the "outside world," usually only those each person invites.

In correlation to our searching, our generation has been labeled the "me generation." Self-centered as a reaction to the world's condition, we expend energy and care only for ourselves. We care about what affects us and to hell with everything else. Our concen-

tration is solely on our individual searches.

Peace, even before it is completely achieved (if indeed it ever can be), must be directed outward, channeled away from the self into something. The peace must be given.

This is the catch. It is easy for the peace to die, for it to become stagnant. The atmosphere of PLU encourages this, because the "outside world" makes so few demands. Without sharing and channeling the peace, there is no further growth. There is no moving beyond the vague awareness of our childhood.

The question is this. How? How do we share this peace we've found?

It is in caring. It is in talking, questioning and writing. It is in protesting, in friendships, canvassing and in phonecalls, breathing and playing. It is in giving. Most of all, it is in asking why.

It was shown 20 years ago that people our age are great questioners and are instigators of change. College students are often among the first to be suppressed by a revolutionary government because they are among the first to question its motives.

In order to change something, we must gather the power we've found and created within ourselves and our friendships. That power must then be directed toward change.

What change? you ask. At this time, I suggest world peace.

Campus News

Dahl to present organ recital

Organist David Dahl, a PLU music professor, will present a recital at Christ Episcopal Church today.

The free program, beginning at 8 p.m., will feature works by Mozart, Pachelbel, Bach, Scheidt, Alain and Durufle.

Mary Helen Thompson in her first year on the PLU music faculty, will join Dahl on two works for organ and harpsichord by Gespard Leroux.

The recital program will be performed on the 22-stop mechanical action pipe organ installed at the church two years ago by John Brombaugh and Associates.

According to Dahl, the instrument in the avante-garde acoustical atmosphere of Christ Episcopal is one of the finest pipe organs in Tacoma. The excellent reverberation factor, he indicated, creates a sound like a fine organ is meant to sound.

The church is located at 310 North K Street in Tacoma.

Farner is featured soloist

Pianist Richard Farner will be the featured guest soloist when the PLU Symphony Orchestra presents its third concert of the 1981-82 season Tuesday.

The free program, under the direction of Jerry Kracht, will be held in Eastvold Auditorium on campus at 8 p.m.

Farner will perform Chopin's perennially popular "Piano Concerto No. 1 in E Minor." The work, composed in Poland when Chopin was only 20 years old, was ahead of its time both harmonically and in terms of musical vocabulary, according to Farner. "It is an elegant, aristocratic work," he said.

The concert offers a variety of musical contrasts, opening with Berlioz' "Benvenuto Cellini Overture" and concluding with another perennial favorite, Stravinsky's "Petrouchka." The latter was one of three ballets which were written in rapid succession when the composer was a young man, works which helped establish his reputation.

Farner, a member of the PLU music faculty since 1976, has performed frequently in campus programs and recently completed a Northwest concert tour which included performances in Seattle, Portland and Olympia.

Jazz ensemble to perform

Jazz favorites by nationally known composers and new works by PLU students will be performed by the PLU Jazz Ensemble in concert Thursday.

The free program, directed by Jay McCament, will be held in the University Center at 8 p.m.

On the program are works by such jazz composers as Thad Jones, Nat Pierce, Dave Barduhn, Lalo Schiffrin and others. Also featured are new work by PLU students David Bullock and McCament as well as arrangements by Erik Hanson.

Among the soloists are vocalists Kelly Irwin, a PLU sophomore from Boise, Idaho.

CPA review course offered

Those interested in taking the Certified Public Accountant exam in the spring can now study through PLU's CPA Exam Review Course.

All accounting students may take the course which runs from Feb. 27 to April 24.

Washington women topic of Brown Bag lecture

The Washington Women's Heritage Project is the topic of discussion at Monday's Brown Bag Lecture Series.

Dorothy Rhodes and Tri Regan will show slides and discuss the project at noon in UC 132. The lecture is free and all are invited. For more information, call ext. 7654.

Auditions for Kennedy's Children

Auditions will be held March 8 and 9 for the play *Kennedy's Children* by Robert Patrick.

Cited as one of the ten best plays in 1974, this drama deals with the growing disillusionment of five persons who grew up in the Kennedy era.

The auditions will be in the C.K. March 8 and 9 at 7 p.m. For further information please call Ken Terrell at ext. 8600.

England course

England will be the site for a four credit course offered this summer through the political science department.

The course runs from May 24 to June 12. The course content includes study of the legal and political systems with a wide range of interesting lectures. For more information, contact Dr. Marsh in Xavier 101 or call ext. 7410.

Community college artwork shown

Artwork by students from community colleges in the South Puget Sound area will be featured in an exhibit in the Wekell Gallery located in Ingram Hall beginning today.

The exhibit, which continues through March 25, includes the winning entries, in various media, from the South Sound Community College Student Art Competition. Students in the competition represent Highline, Green River, Olympia, Tacoma, Fort Steilacoom, and Centralia Community Colleges.

The work has been judged by Dennis Evans, an acclaimed Northwest artist whose works are included in the collections of Henry Gallery in Seattle and the Museum of Modern Art in New York City.

Gallery hours are Monday through Friday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Career-wise

Career:

Different meanings, different people

Editor's note:

Richard French will be writing a regular column on careers and employment starting today and continuing each week this semester.

BY RICHARD FRENCH
Director, Career Planning & Placement

What's in a name, a word? Different meanings, different people. Take the word *career*. It could fit on a Washington state vanity license plate. You see and hear about it in many places.

A basketball player exceeds his "career high" in a game. Four organizations have the word in their titles right in the Tacoma telephone directory. A parent or advisor suggests such and such is a good "career field." A room in the lower level of the University Center has on its front door, "Career Planning and Placement Office." You overhear somebody in the UC coffee shop say he's thinking about changing his career. And the cynical professional remarks, "I'm not in it for the career, but for the money."

So what is this career thing all about? Isn't this just a nice dressing on the same old job and work? What does vocation and calling have to do with it all? Is somebody just putting big words on what I'm expected to put in 10,000 days 'til retirement? Ask ten people and probably you'll get ten answers. That doesn't help much, but it does say one very important thing. It's up to you and me to do some defining that makes sense to us as individuals. My father always pushed me to "look it up," and not to expect quick, easy answers from him. Maybe that's why I became an English major. So I looked it up and here's what it says.

Career comes originally from a French word, *carriere*, meaning a racing course or road. Behind that is the Italian *carriera* that derives from *carro*, and from that we get that great American creation—the car! So, buried in the background of this simple word is the double idea of the vehicle in which we move (as driver or rider) and the road or highway we take to in that car.

Let's take that idea one more step. David Campbell in his very valuable little book, *If You Don't Know Where You're Going, You'll Probably End Up Somewhere Else*, has a chapter titled "If you want something to happen, make space for it." The heart of career planning lies in an old German saying that goes something like this: You have to take life as it happens, but you should try to make it happen the way you want to take it!

One of the best definitions of the word career I've come across is this: one's career consists of those major activities that are of prime importance and give meaning to one's life. Break these down to three major groupings. First, your job—those activities that contribute to basic survival needs, i.e., making a living. Second, vocation—those activities that provide a sense of self-fulfillment, self-worth, and contribution. Third, leisure—activities contributing to recreation and aesthetic pleasure.

There, you have the start of a realistic view and approach to life and work. Put this way we see there are choices we get to make. It's going to happen, so next week let's take a look at some of those choices and plans.

Three films about Japan to be shown

An evening with the "Arts of Japan" will be presented in three colorful, English-language films at the Tacoma Art Museum Auditorium, Baskin Gallery, on Wednesday, 7 to 8:45 p.m.

Admission is free to the public as part of a cultural familiarization program co-sponsored by the Consulate-General of Japan, Seattle, and the Tacoma Art Museum.

"Saien—the World of Kusube" is a film dealing with the pottery technique developed by the noted Japanese artist, Kusube. Major sentiments include Kusube's daily life and work, along with seasonal features of the City of Kyoto and its beautiful suburbs.

"Invitation to Kabuki" presents some basic knowledge necessary for the appreciation of Kabuki theater. Some leading plays are shown. The picturesque and musical esthetic aspects blended into the drama are revealed to help understanding. Kabuki appeals to the audiences' sensitivity and thus relishes human emotion deeply.

"Japanese Print Making" features traditional methods of creating a *hanga* or woodblock print, beginning with a preliminary sketch. The film also deals with the tools of the art. Included are examples of modern woodblock prints and techniques of several distinctive print makers.

First aid classes offered tomorrow

Pre-nursing students have the opportunity to attend multimedia first aid and cardiopulmonary resuscitation courses March 6 from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Class size is limited. For more information, call Colleen Klein at ext. 7344.

Antigone to be presented

A modern version of the ancient Greek tragedy "Antigone" opens March 19 in Eastvold Auditorium.

Playwright Jean Anouilh wrote this play during the Nazi occupation of France, director Bill Parker said. The play deals with the sanctity of human life and the conflict between personal loyalty and allegiance to the state.

PLU's University Theatre will present additional shows at 8 p.m. March 20, 26 and 27. Reservations, suggested because of limited seating, can be made through the Communication Arts Office, ext. 7762.

Tickets are \$3.50 for adults, \$2.50 for students other than PLU students, \$2 for senior citizens, and free to the PLU community.

Sports

Personal bests abound at the PLU Invitational

BY PAUL MENTER

PLU's men's and women's track teams started the season off last Saturday with a barrage of personal bests as the Lutes opened the spring track season with the PLU Invitational. Teams from Seattle Pacific, Central Washington, and UPS participated in the meet.

Thirteen PLU tracksters recorded personal records. Among the top performances for the men were victories in the javelin, hammer, high jump, and high hurdles.

Freshman Mike Herlan outdistanced his nearest opponent by nearly 30 feet as he won the javelin with a toss of 185 feet.

Co-captain Neil Weaver was pushing national qualifying standards early as he threw the hammer 160 feet, 7 inches. The heave was only about five feet short of National Meet Qualifying standards, and only two feet short of Weaver's personal best.

Sophomore Paul Menter tied a personal best in winning the high jump with a leap of 6-4, and came back to take second in both the high and intermediate hurdles.

Decathlete Phil Schot took first in the high hurdles with a personal best of 14.9 seconds. Schot also won the long jump with a leap of 21-11, and placed second in the high jump with a leap of 6-2 after having to drop out of competition due to a slight injury.

Other outstanding performances for the men included freshman Dean Stainbrook's 1:55.3 second-place time in the 800 meters. Scott Simon's 52.5 second-place finish in the 400 meters, Bob Sargent's second-place in the 1,500 meters, Kevin Harbine's 12-foot pole vault which earned him second place in that event, and Steve Dahlberg and Mitch Parker's 2-3 finish in the steeplechase.

The most exciting event for the men was the 4 by 400 meter relay. PLU's Paul Menter, Bob Sargent and Scott Simon ran stride for stride with the Central Washington contingent until anchor man Dean Stainbrook pulled away on the final stretch to give the Lutes victory in the final event with a time of 3:27.3.

For the women, sophomore All-American Kristy Purdy stole the show in the 3,000 meters, winning in a school record time of 9:56.9. Purdy wasn't alone, as Cindy Allen and Frances Terry finished right behind her to give the Lady Lutes a top three 3,000 meter sweep.

Other outstanding efforts were turned in by the 4 by 100 meter relay team of Kara Kehoe, Karina Zamelis, Lori Lingle, and Heather Jahr, who were victorious with a time of 52.2 seconds.

Freshman Colleen Calvo turned in a 1,500 meter victory as she kicked past Kathleen Parnell of UPS on the final lap to win with a time of 4:49.8.

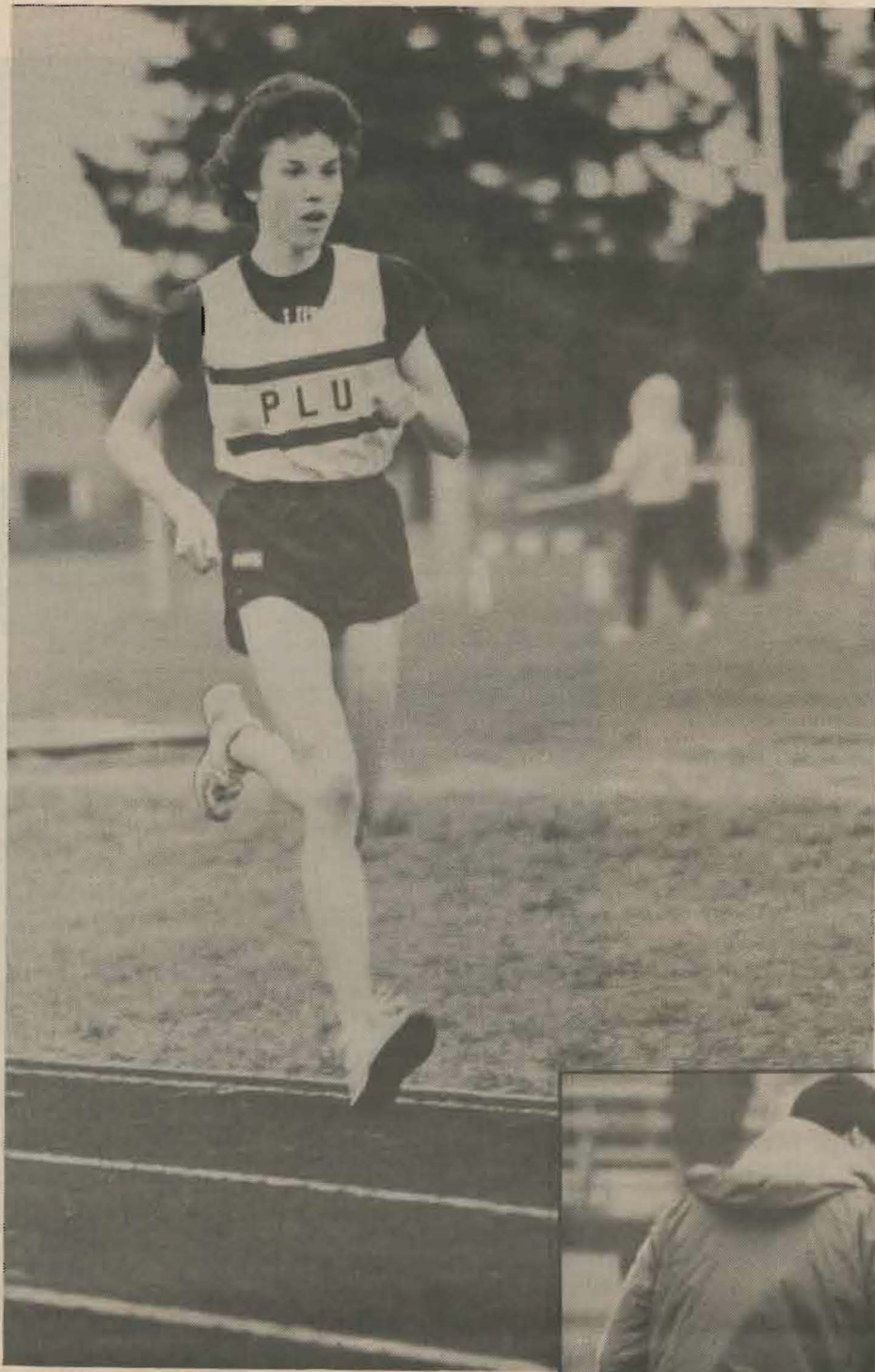
Freshman Denise Stoaks and Holly Louderbach finished 1-2 in the 400 meters with times of 62.1 and 64.3 seconds respectively.

The Lady Lutes also placed three runners in the 100 meter hurdles as Heather Jahr, Lori Lingle, and Bobbi Jo Crow finished second, fourth, and sixth respectively. Kara Kehoe and Karina Zamelis came back to finish 2-3 in both the 100- and 200-meter dashes, and Monica Johnson picked up a third in the 800 with a time of 2:25.

In the field events, the Lady Lutes had one victory as freshman Leanne Malmo won the high jump with a leap of five feet. However, Cam Viebrock, Jeanne Moshotsky, and Bobbi Jo Crow took second places in the javelin, shot put and long jump respectively.

Although scores were not recorded for team results, the final standings were: CWU, 102; PLU, 94; UPS, 48; SPU, 33. For the women: PLU, 95; SPU, 48; UPS, 45; and CWU, 22.

Tomorrow the Lute tracksters will be on the road to McMinnville to participate in the Linfield Icebreaker.



'She is, at our level, one of the top runners in the country.'

—Track coach Brad Moore about Kristy Purdy

Above: All-American Kristy Purdy on her way to a school record time in the 3,000 meters.

Right: Coach Brad Moore congratulates Purdy after her record performance.

Below: Two Lute relay teams in action last Saturday. Denise Stokes (far left), Monica Johnson, Holly Louderback, and Bobbi Jo Crow (far right) work hand-offs in the 4 by 400 meter relay.



Photos by Doug Siefkes



Baseball team 'awesome' on paper

BY TERRY GOODALL

The 1927 New York Yankees are called by many the greatest baseball team that ever took the field. They had it all: pitching, defense, hitting for power and average, depth, and coaching.

So too does the 1982 Lute baseball squad. Not only are headcoach Jim Girvan's Charges threatening to break a 16-year Lute tradition of below .500 ball, they are also expected to be serious contenders for the conference crown.

"On paper we have an awesome lineup," said third-year coach Girvan. "We have our entire infield and outfield back. What more could I ask for?"

Apparently not much.

Back is the complete infield from last year's third-place 15-15 squad. The left side is the conference's best as Eric Monson and Mike Davis are set at third and shortstop.

Monson, a three-year letterman, batted .326 last season, while being named a conference and district all-star. This past summer he made a tour of the Orient with Athlete's in Action and led the team in hitting (.388).

Davis, also owning three letters, is coming off a conference all-star season which saw him bat at a .343 clip. All signs point to him doing the same this campaign.

"Mike has really been practicing well," Girvan said. "He probably has shown the best stuff so far. We are counting on Mike a lot this year."

The right side of the Lute infield is similiary strong with John Camerer and Joel Patnode plugging the holes.

Camerer hit a solid .326 last season while holding down first base. He also doubles as a pitcher if needed.

At second base Joel Patnode has things under control, and if they do get out of hand Dave Halldorson, a transfer from the University of Oregon, is an able replacement.

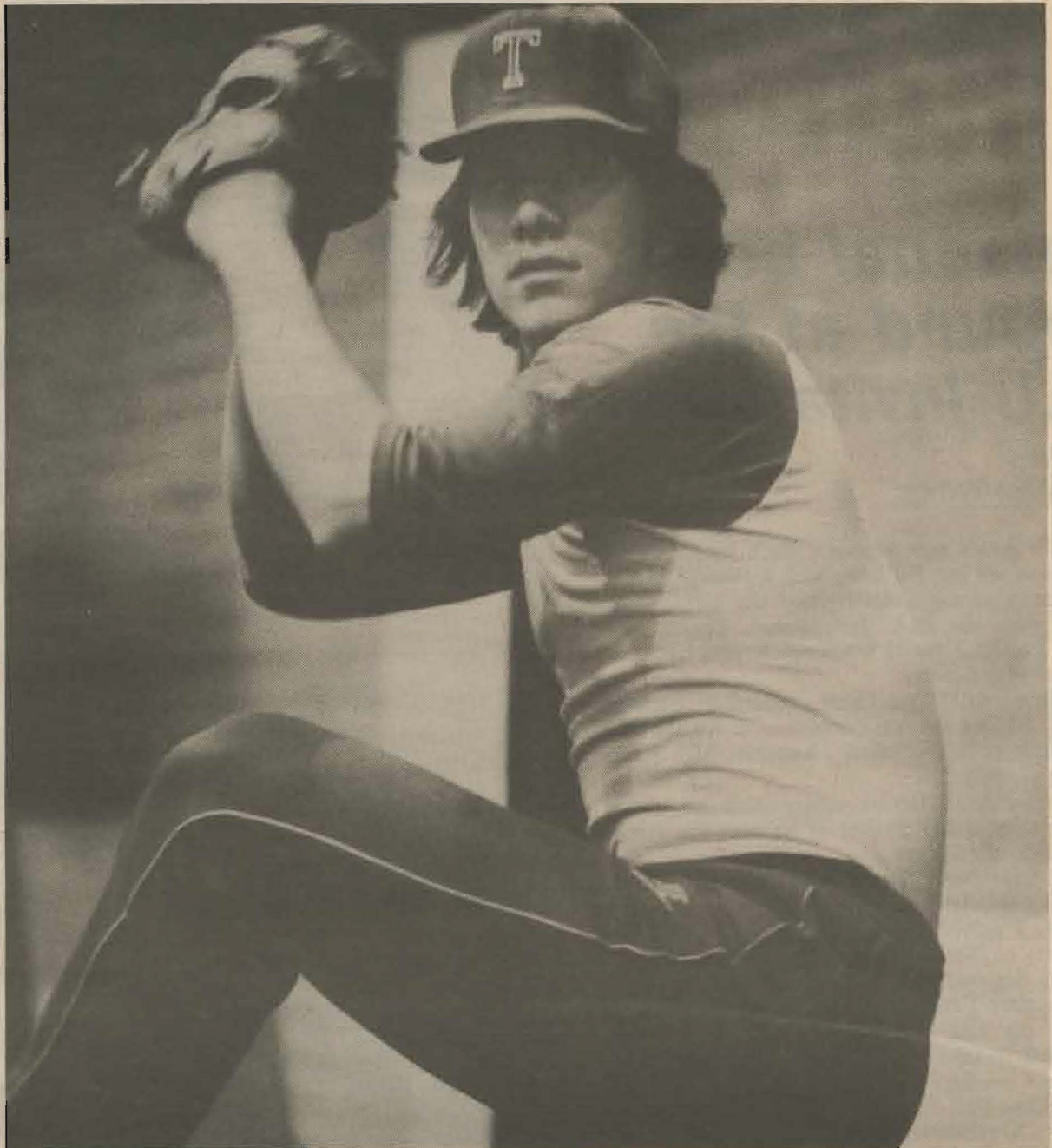
"Right now I'd probably start Joel at second and bat Dave as a designated hitter," Girvan said. "Joel's fielding a bit better."

Experience flows throughout the entire Lute lineup, as roaming the deep areas of the field will be two-year letterman Rich Vjanjes, Tom Brokaw and Rob Whitton.

Behind the plate is another conference all-star performer in Mike Larson. Catching is only half of Larson's job, he also is counted on to hit as indicated by his team-high six home runs last season.

Perhaps the area which received the greatest facelift is the pitching staff. Returning are only two letterman, yet Girvan has been blessed with five transfers who are capable of producing right away.

Three-year letterman Steve Klein is king of the hill staff coming off an all-league, all-district season. Racking up a 5-4 record, Klein showed his fire by sending 51 batters back to the dugout in 67 innings.



Brian Dai Balcon

David Schultz, rookie pitcher, practices his form.

The transfer list is impressive, included are Ted Walters, Kent Herzer, Jim Hammack, and Bill DeWitt. Hammack was previously a draft-pick by the San Francisco Giants.

"Our pitchers have been throwing since early November so they are in pretty good shape now," the coach said of the pitching staff which consists of 12 right-handers and one lone southpaw.

A positive addition to the Lute hardball program has been the return of the JV program. Last season the JV's played only six contests, but this year they are scheduled for a full 25.

"This is a real good thing," Girvan said. "It is going to give some of our younger players a chance to play and gain some experience."

The younger Lutes include Greg Perlot, a catcher from Enumclaw, John Panko, an all-stater

ranked by Collegiate Baseball as the number two prospect in Oregon last year, and All-State first baseman Kirby Halvorson from Scobey, Montana.

Girvan feels confident about his team's chances this time around and yearns for the season opener.

"I'm very excited to get the season going. We have such a great group," Girvan said. "We are vastly improved due to experience, but so is the entire league. It may take above a .600 mark to win the league."

The batsmen get down to business March 13 when they host two contests with Seattle University beginning at noon.

"What I would really like to see is student body support," Girvan said. "I think winning draws people to the games, and if that is the case, then I expect to see some good attendance at the games."

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Moods for Moderns	2	1	Get Smart	2	1	Hoseheads	1	1
String Music	2	1	Yukon Jacks	1	2	Abbondanza	0	3
The Varsity	2	0	Rainier	1	2	Railers	0	3
George's Produce	1	1	Punx	0	3	Women's League		
Vanilla Thunder	1	1	Lettuce-B-A-Head	0	4	The Losers	3	0
Coming Attractions	0	2	League B-2		Win Loss	7th Heaven	3	0
Yardbirds	0	2	Hank's Hardware Emp.	3	0	Hosers	2	1
League B-1			4-H Club	3	0	Pflooziess	2	1
P-Men	4	0	Zombies	2	1	Pflueger 2nd E	1	1
Derailers	3	1	Lunar Mooners	2	1	Blonde Bombers	1	1
Foamy Heads	3	1	Brew'ns	2	2	Alpine	1	1
Bad White Boys	2	2	Dos Equis	1	2	Stuenettes	1	1
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						Alumni	0	3
						Sharpshooter	0	3
						League C-1		
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						Hosers	3	1
						Sky Hogs	2	1
						Masons Loc. 172	1	1
						The Nads	1	2
						The 6-Pac	0	3
						The Question	0	3
						League C-2		
						The Bobs	4	0
						Travelers	4	0
						Widow Makers	2	2
						Mama Dunks	2	2
						Slogs	2	2
						Men's Room II	1	3
						Bricklayers	1	3
						Hose Piggies	0	4



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Nancy Ellertson (11) reaches for a loose ball against St. Martin's.

Lady hoopsters play Whitworth in regionals

BY TERRY GOODALL

There are no more secrets on the women's basketball home front as the news is out on who the Lady Lutes will face in the opening round of regionals which begin March 11 in Monmouth, Oregon.

The opponent: Whitworth, a team the women have already beat by 23 points earlier in the season. Despite that margin, coach Kathy Hemion is the last one to take the Bucs lightly.

"When we played them earlier we played our best game of the year, and they [Whitworth] were flat," Hemion said. "Somebody lit a fire under us at that game, but we haven't reached the same level since."

"I would like to be able to achieve that same level of play with some consistency," she said, "but Whitworth will definitely not give us the same game as last time."

Last year in first-round action at regionals the Lady Lutes were pitted against the same Whitworth squad—and were upset by two points in overtime.

Tonight the women play their final contest before the tournament as they take on Central in Ellensburg.

Hemion is calling tonight's game a "tone-up" to regionals. She plans to have her team trying many different things out on the court, with no worry of the outcome.

"We're going to do some things we'll probably never do again, but this is a good time for us to experiment," Hemion said. "It is not a game we need to win, so we're going to have some fun."

Fun was something they didn't have much of last Friday when St. Martins drilled them by a mark of 82-58 in their final home contest of the 1982 season.

"We didn't show up for the first half," Hemion said. "I'm trying to forget about that one."

Brian Dal Balcon

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 - 6 Apportion
 - 11 Click beetle
 - 12 Wanted
 - 14 Tellurium symbol
 - 15 Angers
 - 17 Scale note
 - 18 Possesses
 - 20 Taxes
 - 21 Resort
 - 22 Discover
 - 24 Map abbr.
 - 25 Tumbled
 - 26 Second showings
 - 28 Retinues
 - 30 Frozen water
 - 31 Make lace
 - 32 Waltzes
 - 35 Hinders
 - 38 Pilaster
 - 39 Article
 - 41 Leak
 - 42 Possessive pronoun
 - 43 — de menthe
 - 45 Nahoor sheep
 - 46 Quiet!
 - 47 Menhaden
 - 49 Latin conjunction
 - 50 Color
 - 52 Sippers
 - 54 Encounters
 - 55 Worms
- DOWN
- 1 Gratify
 - 2 Sun god
 - 3 Devoured
 - 4 Wigwam
 - 5 Mistakes

- 6 Corners
- 7 Dregs
- 8 Man's nickname
- 9 Hypothetical force
- 10 Tabernacle
- 11 Anesthetic
- 13 Clock faces
- 16 High; Mus.
- 19 Dashes
- 21 Sofas
- 23 Lily plant
- 25 Decreases
- 27 Born
- 29 Shoshonean
- 32 Field flower
- 33 National hymn
- 34 Scatters
- 35 Death
- 36 Renovates

- 37 Quarrels
- 40 Cut
- 43 Coagulate
- 44 Newts
- 47 Beverage
- 48 Bitter vetch
- 51 French article
- 53 Diphthong

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Answer on page 3.

The Mooring Mast

Baseball
preview, p. 18

Golf team looks tough

BY BUCK JENNINGS

Swinging to repeat as champions of last year's Northwest Classic, the 1982 men's golf team is looking forward to another successful season.

According to coach Roy Carlson, with the return of four lettermen, all sophomores, this year's team should be stronger than last year's runner-up Northwest Conference and fourth place district team.

"I think we'll be better this year due to the experience we have," Carlson said. This sophomore core consists of Jeff Clare, Tim Daheim, Todd Kraft, and John Nokleberg.

Returning from the Northwest Classic last year, Daheim was runner-up, Clare took third, and Kraft fourth. Although Nokleberg was not on the all-classic team, Carlson is impressed with his improvement over last year.

For the first time in years the team is practicing on the on-campus golf course. "Spanaway won't let us use their facilities because of expenses," Carlson said. Although the college course is not what the golf team is used to practicing on, it will have to do for at least this season, he indicated.

The Lutes first match is the Tri-City Tournament at North Shore against Puget Sound and Tacoma Community College on March 20. "I think we'll win the Tri-City Meet, but you never know until your through," Carlson said.

Final qualifications for who goes where on the 1982 roster begin today on the Brookdale Golf Course at 1 p.m.



Golf team member Tim Daheim practices his swing on the College Golf Course's first tee.

David Walker

Men's hoop season comes to a close

BY CRAIG KOESSLER

The season came to a close Feb. 25 for head coach Ed Anderson and his men's basketball team when PLU dropped a 91-83 decision to the Simon Fraser Clansmen in Burnaby, B.C.

The loss came in the first round of the NAIA District I playoffs. Simon Fraser finished third in the district and PLU finished sixth.

The game was closely fought in the first half. The lead changed hands several times but it was the Clansmen who led 42-41 at the intermission.

In the second half, Simon Fraser's leading scorer, Mike Jackel, took control. He scored the bulk of his game-high 37 points to hold off the Lutes.

The Lutes played another good game offensively. Seniors Ken Reidy and Dan Allen paced PLU with 24 and 16 points respectively. Junior forward Paul Boots added 15, Mike Cranston, 13, and Ed Boyce, 10.

Allen's 16 points put him in the elite 1,000-points-in-a-career club. He is only the second non-four-year letterman to accomplish that feat.

Looking back on the playoff game, Anderson said, "It was a tough game on the road." He said the team played adequately and that "I thought we were going to win."

"We were in the game right down to the end but we just didn't do it," he said.

As Anderson reflected on the past season, he said the team had learned a lot.

"We were relatively inexperienced, especially our big men," Anderson said. "The talent was there, but there's a big difference between talent and experience."

Anderson said the team progressed a little slower than the coaching staff expected. He said, in retrospect, that "maybe we expected too much, too soon" considering what little overall experience the team had.

Anderson has nothing but praise for his two departing seniors, Dan Allen and Ken Reidy.

"Those two have not only contributed to our team on the scoreboard, but to our overall program with their citizenship and leadership. They've just been an outstanding pair to work with."



Craig Hamilton—currently the No. 3 men's tennis player—hits a forehand in practice. The men's squad starts their season next Friday against Lewis & Clark.

Dan Voelpe

Baseballers to play in 100-inning game

BY MIKE LARSON

Lute baseballers are gearing up for their first game of the season as they meet Fort Steilacoom Community College in a 100-inning fund-raising game Sunday.

Money raised in the game will go toward the team's March 30 trip to Hawaii, as well as to the Pierce County Food Harvest and Tacoma Rape Relief.

Team members have been seeking pledges per inning from the public for the marathon game for the past two months. The game is slated for 10:30 a.m. at Cheney Stadium.

Anyone interested in pledging money to the team should contact coach Jim Girvan (535-7353), Rich Vranjes (535-7934), or Mike Davis (535-8054).

Intramural hoop in full swing

BY BUCK JENNINGS

Now in its second week of action, the 1982 intramural basketball season is in full swing.

Last week, it was the 3Q BQ's downing the 6-Pacs, 50-31, the Travelers cleaning out the Men's Room II, 47-29, and George's Produce slid by Moods for Moderns, 69-68.

The standings as of Monday have Moods for Moderns, Spring Music, and The Varsity from League A all contending for first place. In League B-1, it's the P-Men on top with a perfect 4-0 record followed by the Derailers and Foamy Heads at 3-1 a piece.

The evenly balanced B-2 League has Hanks Hardware Emporium and the 4-H Club leading the way, undefeated at 3-0. The Zombies and Lunar Mooners are close behind with records of 2-1.

The C-1 League is currently led by the 3Q BQ's at 5-0 with the Hosers hanging on at 3-1. It's been a close contest in C-2 between the Travelers and The Bobs who are tied up at 4-0 and will play each other Sunday to determine who is really in first place.

In the Women's League it's The Losers and 7th Heaven battling it out for first place with records of 3-0 each.

Skiers at nationals in Idaho

BY JOYCE STEPHENSON

With the regional competition behind them and placing in the top three with the College of Idaho and University of British Columbia, the PLU ski team is currently at the national competition in Idaho with teams coming from as far as Michigan, North Carolina, and Vermont.

"As far as I know, it's the first time PLU has sent a ski team to the nationals," said coach Dan Dole.

The women's team tied for second with the University of British Columbia. In the giant slalom, Jill Murray placed third, Liz Davis 13th, and Sandy Moen 31st. Murray was the women's top finisher in the slalom coming in eighth, Davis and Gretchen Wick followed her in 13th and 18th. In the cross country, it was Dianne Johnson (2nd), Davis (11th), and Tine Flinder (17th).

The men's team was led by Joe Lindstrom and Greg Timm both placing in the slalom and giant slalom. Lindstrom came in fourth and fifth, respectively, and Timm 11th and 13th. Dave Cole finished 14th in both events. Brandt Groh came in 14th in the cross country, followed by Timm (15th), and Dave Larson (21st).

Dole is looking forward to the national competition, even though they will again be skiing against the defending champions, College of Idaho.

"I'm optimistic that we'll have some good finishes, but we've got our work cut out for us," Dole said.