



# THE MAST

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## EPB reviews Cave manager

# Investigation finds Wehmhoefer competent

by Kathleen M. Hosfeld

Much ado about nothing seemed to be the result of a week-long ASPLU Elections and Personnel Board investigation of the performance of Cave kitchen manager Deb Wehmhoefer which ended in a meeting Wednesday evening.

The unanimous decision of the board, according to Wehmhoefer, was it could not find evidence of gross incompetence or neglect of her managerial duties, and that her continued employment was secure.

EPB Co-chairmen Deb Miller and Laurie Swan refused comment on the investigation until after Thursday night's Senate meeting. The results of the investigation were a scheduled agenda item as of press time.

Although the board reviewed several written statements concerning Wehmhoefer's financial and personnel management skills, the focal issue in the meeting was the

firing of Cindy Wandersee, a kitchen stocker.

From Nov. 17 to 21, Wehmhoefer was involved in the musical "The Sound of Music" and was absent from the Cave during the evenings. When she went to work during the day she said she noticed that the stocker's work had not been done, a problem she said she had noted for several preceding weeks.

Since all three stockers had been working that week, she said she felt this indicated that none of them had been doing their job. She notified stockers that they were fired but failed to notify Wandersee.

Wandersee said that she had heard "through the grapevine" that Wehmhoefer had fired all her stockers, but it was not until the two happened to meet in the coffeeshop after Wandersee had attempted to pick up a key for her shift that Wandersee was officially informed that her employment had been terminated.

minated.

Wehmhoefer agreed that she handled the situation poorly but did not feel that this was grounds to reinstate Wandersee.

According to Wandersee, she was not aware that she had done anything wrong. She also said that Wehmhoefer had failed to leave out purchase orders which stockers need in order to obtain the food which they are responsible to stock. According to Wehmhoefer she completed the orders as needed.

Wandersee said she felt dissatisfied with the investigation's outcome, "I feel I have been treated unjustly and there's nothing to be done about it."

Other incidents that were cited against Wehmhoefer were that she had failed to turn in a financial status report for the month of September to ASPLU Comptroller Lisa Guenther and that her deposits had been

sporadic.

According to Wehmhoefer, she sent Guenther a status report but that somehow Guenther had not received it.

Wehmhoefer said that to her knowledge her deposits were handled in the proper way and that other than during "The Sound of Music" her deposits were consistent.

It was reported by those present at the meeting that EPB members said that the investigation was being conducted at the request of ASPLU president, Steve Rieke.

In a previous interview however, Rieke had stated that he had suggested the procedure in response to what he felt was inappropriate discussion "through the grapevine" of the Cave situation.

According to Rieke, in addition to the investigation he had discussed another option for reorganization in dealing with the Cave situation.

This was to close the Cave

kitchen for a week in order to re-train and reorganize operations. This was in response to complaints that workers did not understand their duties. Instead of holding an emergency meeting of the Senate to discuss the possibility, Rieke suggested a senatorial phone-vote. The idea was later rejected by Rieke, who said he felt the move would be too abrupt.

According to Wehmhoefer she heard of the investigation "through the grapevine" before she had been officially notified of it. Two days later she confronted Rieke in his office about the rumor and he handed her an official memo from the co-chairmen of the EPB.

It informed her that a recent EPB meeting had decided that "an investigation is necessary as to your performance in the role of Cave Kitchen director."

The memo requested her  
(Continued on page 8)

## Co-ed housing system draws some criticism and defense

By Kelly Allen

"As housing director, I have to be concerned with more than just the fact that someone is happy that they got their dorms," said Rick Allen, director of residential life, "I have to be concerned with interchange of ideas, people, atmosphere and overall environment of a dorm. Dorms with only one type of student wouldn't accomplish that."

Allen is referring to his philosophy of housing and dorm life at PLU. The co-ed draw, the system by which residential life office houses on-campus students, has come

under considerable criticism because of its alleged inequity in placing students in residence halls.

Matt Morris, chairman of RHC, also sees a problem with the draw.

"The students aren't satisfied with it and needs to be changed. We're just waiting for Rick to present us with the information," Morris said.

Co-ed draw has been an agenda item for the past few weeks, but Allen has yet to present it, he said.

Allen said he sees the present draw as complicated but very fair. The present draw is a combination of an

old system, a new system and ideas from RHC, he said.

When Allen first came to work for residential life, the system was very different.

"When I came in, housing was based on the number of semesters you lived on campus. If you had the most semesters, you got to pick your dorm. It created some all-senior and all-freshmen dorms," he said.

When the new system was developed, the RHC members took it back to their dorms to discuss it. It was intended to be as fair to everyone as possible and at the same time,

(continued on page 9)



## INSIDE

What's a 'Trident Monster'? For demonstrators at Bangor last weekend, it was a skit protesting the building of nuclear arms and warning of their danger. *Offshoot.*

Security and residential life have had some disagreements in the past few weeks, but there is one thing they have agreed on—a few changes will be needed.

"The Life of Brian"—a hilarious comedy or a blasphemous religious satire? The controversy over Monty Python's latest film is reviewed on page 4.

Mandatory work-study ratios resulted in the firing of two non-work-study students from their position on the switchboard last month. See page 3.

The stock market has been falling drastically in recent weeks—but unlike the Great Crash 50 years ago, the latest stock activity—along with action by the Federal Reserve—may actually portend a more healthy economy around the corner.

The PLU football team did it again in the last 30 seconds of play at Lewis and Clark last weekend. Details, page 10.





# Up With People: smiles, world-wide appeal

By Kelly Allen

It was standing room only for the audience in Tacoma's Bicentennial Pavillion last Wednesday night. The crowd had come to see the cast of "Up With People," an internationally-recognized troop of singers, dancer and musicians made up of students from all over the world.

The cast of 100 had been in the Tacoma area since the previous Sunday and in four days had performed at a Seahawk's half-time show, a high school and a junior high on Monday, visited Weyerhaeuser and another high school on Tuesday and a nursing home on Wednesday along with their two-hour performance at the Pavillion that

evening.

Not one of their faces lacked energy or a smile as they opened the show with their theme song and continued with production numbers ranging from a 50's rock 'n' roll medley to the story of a young basketball star that transformed the dancers into a street hoop team entitled "Hey Y'all, Throw Me The Ball!"

Their versatility and world-wide appeal was evident in their tribute to "The American Popular Songs" of the 20's, 30's and 40's as well as an International Medley with songs and dances from each of the 16 countries in which the various casts have appeared.

"Up With People" has been

in existence for 13 years. According to cast director Jose Luis Gonzales, from Guadalajara, Mexico, UWP was created to develop communication between people.

"When we began in the late 60's," Gonzales said, "all you read about were the problems with young people in the world. We wanted to show that the youth of the world could live and work together and do good things."

Gonzales, like the rest of the staff members traveling with the cast, began as a cast member and stayed on with UWP.

Prospective cast members must go through an interview which is held following each performance. Over 13,000 applicants vie for the 500 available spots. Cast members

aren't required to be able to sing or dance, however the musicians are auditioned.

"We're looking for well-rounded people with good personalities," said Greg Anderson, interview coordinator and cast member from Salinas, California. "We need people who want to give a year to people."

Each applicant is notified four to six weeks after the interview whether or not he/she has been accepted. Then it's up to the cast member to raise the \$4,800 required to cover a full year's tuition with the group including plane fare to Tucson and home for Christmas. This fee represents only a third of the entire cost of transporting and facilitating each cast member. The rest of the tab is picked up by the group which is an independent corporation. Wherever the group travels, it is housed by host families. Sometimes locating families can be a problem, according to Anderson, but most often people are enthusiastic about having the cast members in their homes. In Everett, the tour director was handed a list of 65 names ready to house cast members.

Some of the cast report a variety of means for raising their tuition money.

Marc Broekhaart, a 19-year-old from Holland gathered

sponsorships from service clubs and worked for two years. Marc's favorite part of his UWP experience is meeting and entertaining the mentally and physically handicapped people.

"At first I was a little worried, but now I love to be in contact with those people. They are the most honest people there are," he said.

The cast is split up into three crews. One sets up and takes down the sets, another interviews and the third gets the night off. The crews rotate so that each cast member gets at least one free night in every third city.

Cast members have the opportunity to earn college credits through the University of Arizona while they travel. One cast member earned 19 credits during his year.

Each cast member also has the opportunity to work with the PR staff by traveling a few cities ahead of the cast to promote their performance and help find host families.

Cast A will be traveling for a month in Florida and three months in South America during their year with people.

"I don't think the impact we have on people will ever end," Gonzales said, "We're not out to change the world, we're just trying to let people know that we can enjoy people."

"Up With People" consists of five different troops that travel different parts of the world. The cast visiting Tacoma (Cast A) was made up of young people aged 18 to 26 from 14 different countries. Each cast has about 15 staff members traveling with them including an education coordinator, business manager, cast director and public relations people.

Cast A has been traveling since August 12 when they left their headquarters in Tucson, Arizona after a five- to six-week rehearsal period at the University of Arizona.

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# Work-study ratios cost students their jobs

By Krista Janes

Mandatory work-study employment ratios resulted in the firing of two non work-study students from their positions on the switchboard last month according to Anita McEntyre, assistant director of career planning and placement.

McEntyre said that the switchboard had not notified the CPPO office that two positions were available. The positions were filled by students who heard of them by word of mouth.

The employment of the two non work-study students upset the 3-to-1 work-

study/non work-study ration. When the situation was realized by the CPPO office, the students were released and the positions were filled by work-study students.

Francis Logan, switchboard supervisor, felt that "the ones that go out and look for the jobs are the ones that should get them. Not the ones that sit back and wait to be called."

Work-study is a federally-funded financial assistance program. Eligibility for the program is determined by the financial need of the student and his/her parents. To be eligible a student must file a

financial aid application with the financial aid office. The amount of aid is determined by need.

There is no limit on the amount of work-study funds that can be awarded, according to McEntyre. It can range from a few hundred dollars to thousands.

If, for example, a student is awarded \$1,500 of work-study, the government allows him/her to exceed that amount by \$200. The particular student has a possibility of earning a maximum of \$1,700.

if, however, the student goes over that amount, he/she will be required to

pay back the additional amount through loans or grants, according to McEntyre.

This year alone PLU received approximately \$310,000 from the government for the work-study program.

In order for PLU to use all those funds, three-quarters of working students must be on the work-study program, according to McEntyre.

Any funds which are not used must be returned to the government. This includes repaying four percent of the original allotment which is designated for administrative expenses and ten percent of that is provided for additional grants.

The amount of money returned has no immediate effects, according to McEntyre. But two years from its return when PLU applies for work-study funds the amount given will be significantly reduced.

At the beginning of this year 1,145 students were accepted in to the work-study program, but no accurate participation percentage has been made available.

Last year approximately 1,300 students were accepted in to the work-study program and of that, 739 were recorded as using their work-study option.

Between September 1978 and February 1979, the ratio between work-study and no work-study students employed by the university was 59 to 41 percent. Similar figures for the current academic were not available.

Students who are currently involved in the program are receiving minimum wages established by the Department of Labor and Industry.

Since PLU is a non-profit organization, they are not required to pay minimum wage.

In January, however, the Department of Labor and Industry will increase the minimum wage to \$3.10, but as of yet it has not been decided if work-study wages will be increased.

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare is in charge of work-study and PLU must account to them for the amount they spend on the program.

## New anthropology professor to teach course on Mead

One year has passed since Margaret Mead was defeated in her battle with cancer. According to PLU anthropology professor Laura Klein, who will teach a one-credit course on Mead starting Tuesday, her death resulted in "the loss of our ultimate PR person."

"Many anthropologists keep their studies somewhat to themselves, but Margaret was different," Klein said. "She was devoted to spreading the information she collected."

Whether as a frequent guest on talk shows or as a writer for magazines such as *Redbook*, Mead adamantly proclaimed the importance of her field. Especially interested in psychological anthropology, she did several studies concerning the influence of a society's culture on its people's behavior, Klein noted. In Samoa, for example, she discovered that adolescence was not a painful ordeal. Rather, the teen-age years

were a wonderful time of release from childhood limitations and of freedom from adult responsibilities.

As she grew older, Mead promoted urban anthropology, especially at New York University where Klein was a student. Mead once told Klein, "If you understand a town of 500 people, you understand the world." Klein, however, disagrees, based on two years she spent living with the Tlingit Indian tribe in Alaska. She feels that while "the study of one culture may reveal some basic sociological ideas, it does not guarantee the understanding of mankind as a whole."

Mead's ideas were also the subject of irritation during the Vietnam conflict. It seems the defense department in Thailand was giving anthropological grants and using the collected field data for strategic purposes. Mead felt the defense department was

too stupid to utilize this information; Klein and others disagreed, arguing that this situation conflicted with the first law of anthropology: "Never hurt your informants."

In any case, Klein contends that Margaret Mead's own studies have been ethical beyond reproach. In her report on the Omaha Indian tribe, for instance, Mead refused to reveal the tribe's name for fear of embarrassing them. Her luck in uncovering perfect examples in society was apparently due to her phenomenal note-taking ability and genuine love of humanity.

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# Monty Python's latest movie is controversial and hilarious

By Paula R. Dodge

I remember Monty Python as a group of British chaps who used to appear on public television, displaying their preposterous antics in silly skits while throwing some obscure animations during the breaks. Monty Python soon had a large cult following, and Americans were busy laughing away at those British imports.

Then the six-man production—John Cleese, Terry Gilliam, Eric Idle, Graham Chapman, Michael Palin and Terry Jones—ventured into films, and scored an enormous

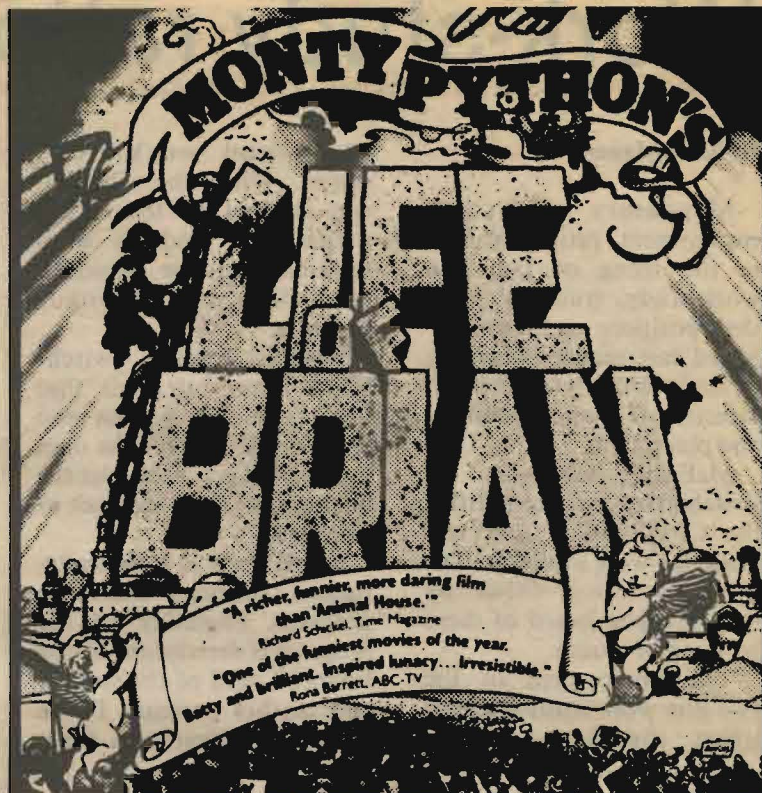
success with such films as "And Now For Something Completely Different" and "Monty Python and the Holy Grail," a tale of King Arthur and his knights. Their latest picture, "The Life of Brian," is on its way to greater heights than "The Holy Grail," but not without some trouble.

"The Life of Brian," a biblical satire about a man born several stables down from Jesus and later mistaken for the Messiah, has caused much controversy with religious groups. Jewish leaders find it insulting, the Catholic church finds the film

so morally objectionable that it forbids American Catholics to see it, and the Lutheran church also rules the film as controversial, according to *Rolling Stone* magazine. Even the film company, EMI films, found the movie to be religiously objectionable, and ex-Beatle George Harrison ended up financing the project.

One can see why the churches find the movie to be controversial. It all starts off innocently enough with the three wise men following the star of Bethlehem to the manger, but when Brian's mom (Python Terry Jones in drag) slaps them for intruding, one knows that this is only the beginning of the farces to come.

Brian (portrayed by Graham Chapman) grows up to become an active member of the radical People's Front of Judea, and is soon being chased by half the Roman army. To escape, he poses as a prophet, and soon he has a following that is hanging on his every word. His followers proclaim him "the messiah" and begin worshipping his sandal and his water gourd. An unwilling leader, Brian tries to ward them off by screaming obscenities and



running away to the mountains.

"The Life of Brian" is very creative with a subject that has been set in such a serious pattern for so long. It takes a special type of humor to make a serious subject funny, and Monty Python has done it. Who else could create a new story of Jesus? Still, they are a little too crude in parts, as in the children's matinee at the Roman Coliseum (assorted body parts all over the ground), and the idea that one of the men wanted a sex change, begging everyone to call him "Loretta."

Some of the parts of the film present ideas too modern to deem "The Life of Brian" realistic, but that is the element that makes it so entertaining. In one scene, Brian is falling from a tower and the filmmakers had to find a way out of it, so they simply interjected an alien spaceship to catch him.

Many of the cast play dual roles in the film, but it is director Terry Jones who emerges as the star with his portrayal of Brian's mother. A Jewish woman with a twist for the unusual, she (he?) is constantly pushing Brian around. During the Sermon on the Mount, she complains that she

would rather go to a stoning. When Brian's followers ask her if she is a virgin, her reaction is one of the funniest moments of the film.

The crucifixion is another scene many may find to be quite "different." The Roman guard who ushers the prisoners to their crosses acts as if he is a maitre'd seating customers at a restaurant. Brian's friends offer kind words, but no one tries to save him once he is on the cross. Finally, fellow prisoner Eric Idle sings "Look on the Bright Side of Life," hoping to cheer him up.

Monty Python has succeeded in making a messiah seem human and funny in "The Life of Brian." The film is not a joke about religion or a parody of the Christmas story; it's a humorous look at the tendency of people to "follow the leader." Brian only uttered a few choice words, yet moments later he had his own cult going.

Monty Python doesn't take itself seriously about the subject matter, yet the group is suggesting a very serious theory. After the film is over, it makes one wonder, "Could it really have happened this way? What if it were a mistake?" That is enough to make anyone feel uncomfortable.

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Child, spouse abuse

# Violence in the family: the hidden crisis

By Ruth Bruland

A man is confronted with evidence that proves he has sexually abused a child in his family. He defends himself by saying, "The Bible says I can do whatever I want with my children."

A sexually-abused child resists telling anyone about her father's attacks because she is always told that "God says to honor your father and mother."

Such are the problems that face Rev. Marie Fortune and Nancy Swanson of the center for the prevention of sexual and domestic violence. The center was initiated for members of the religious community, because it was felt that such people were not prepared for the issues of sexual and domestic violence.

In Monday's Brown Bag session, Fortune, of the United Church of Christ in Seattle, spoke on the sexual abuse of children in a family context, and Swanson talked about spouse battering.

According to King County statistics presented by Fortune, an estimated one out of four girl children is abused before she reaches 18. One out of every eight of those girls is abused by a family member,



while three-fourths of all sexual offenses are perpetrated by someone the child knows: 99 percent of the time the offender is male while 93 percent of the time the victim is female.

Fortune said that an offended child is not capable of understanding or resisting the offense and furthermore has a psychological dependence upon the aggressor, such as his or her father. Therefore, the attack is generally nonviolent because the child doesn't have to be forced. In most cases, the child will not report incidents because of simple threats: "If you tell anybody what Daddy did then I'll have to go bye-bye for a while and there won't be anyone around to take care of you."

In addition, many abused children do not come forward for counseling because they are not aware that what is being done to them is not normal or "correct." Many of the visitors to the center are adults still bothered by guilty feelings from when they were sexually abused as children.

Swanson, the second speaker in Monday's session, dealt primarily with domestic violence of adults (spouse battering). Most of her counseling is with women; however, she has talked with a few battered males.

She breaks down domestic violence into four categories:

- 1) Physical violence;
- 2) Psychological battering, in which there is a constant undermining of the marriage partners' feelings of self-worth;
- 3) Sexual abuse: sex without the permission of the spouse (rape in marriage is now being recognized in courts.); and
- 4) Destruction of property. In this, the spouse destroys

property that has emotional meaning to his or her partner.

Victims of spouse battering can't be stereotyped. Swanson provided statistics that showed battery at all levels of intelligence and education. But the pattern for the assaults is almost always the same: a continuing cycle that includes an excuse, followed by a reconciliation almost like a second honeymoon, and then a time of tension which leads to a scene, then another excuse. The reconciliation, or second honeymoon, is what makes it difficult to counsel a couple, according to Swanson. The contrition of the offender is real at the time, but after the tension builds again, the control and contrition are gone.

The church, in its counseling, has held the position that a troubled couple should work things out between themselves with little outside intervention. But according to Swanson, even the little research done on battery shows that outer intervention is needed. The offender in most cases should be taken out of the situation and counseled separately.

Society, says Swanson, tells the man that he is in charge, and that he is in control. However, when the stress becomes too much for him, he cracks. Society seems to say to him, "You are the head of the household and you can

do what you want." Because of this, one out of every two women are battered at some time in their lives.

Both speakers agreed that the church is slowly changing its position on battered wives and sexually assaulted children. For a while the victims were considered the "new lepers": the church didn't want to hear about their

problems because situations were generally difficult, with no easy solutions. Now churches are recognizing the need for intervention because the assaults are creating a new generation of victims. The new stance is to reinforce the victims' self image and to tell them, "No, the Bible doesn't say your husband (or your father) can assault you."

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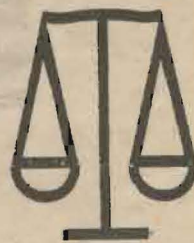
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# OUTSIDE

## Ordeal by fire Fed gives hope to our shakey economy

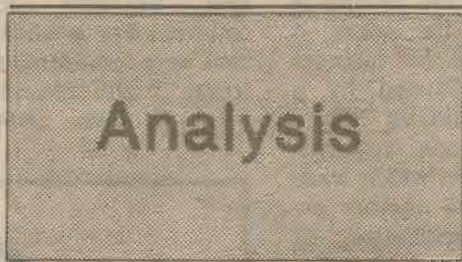
By Jeff Dirks

If you're a college student of the usual age, you probably only dimly remember a time when the economy was stable. Word of our out-of-joint economy has been numbing our minds ever since the '70's began with oil embargos and inflation sky rockets.

But the new Federal Reserve policy towards inflation may end our decade of troubles.

The past weeks have witnessed near panic selling on the stock exchange and new increases in inflation, now burning our incomes at 13.1 percent.

The stock market drop, at least, can be traced to deliberate action on part of the Federal Reserve under the new leadership of Paul Volcker. Volcker has committed the Fed to a campaign not just to support the dollar but to attack inflation at its source, the huge amount of money available to the consumer. The message will be clear: interest rates will keep going up, probably to rates no one could imagine a few years



earlier, and the supply of money will go down to prevent people from fueling inflation by spending.

The Fed's action is a three-prong attack. First, an immediate rise in the discount rate from 11 percent to 12 percent. The discount rate is the price the Federal Reserve charges member banks when they borrow money. The Fed requires that they keep a certain amount of money in reserve for every dollar they loan. When banks want to loan more money, they borrow from the Fed to keep the required amount on hand. A higher discount rate means it costs more to loan money to consumers therefore the member banks are less likely to do so.

Second, and perhaps most important, the Fed is requiring that eight

percent of all dollars borrowed from foreign sources to be loaned to American consumers be set aside and not loaned to anyone. These foreign dollars, known as Eurodollars, have in the past been used to circumvent Fed attempts to control inflation. When they restrict money at home, banks simply went outside the country, damaging our economy even more. The eight percent rate will make it more costly for banks to borrow.

Third, the Fed has announced a new policy where it will no longer simply try to control inflation by manipulating interest rates but instead will just stop creating so many dollars. It will do this by selling Government securities, thereby drawing in more dollars.

This is all good news to other Western governments, whose own economies have been hit as a result of instability here. They have been pressuring the U.S. for some time to control its inflation, especially in view of Carter's hopelessly inadequate wage and price guidelines.

The new policy has been in planning since Sept 29. Volcker at that time was meeting with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of Germany, who told us that if we wanted any help at all controlling our economy (Western nations play a big part in the stability of the dollar), we had better open up a full assault upon inflation. The Germans have more fear of inflation than any other country as a result of their disastrous experiences in the '20's, leading partly to Hitler. We could expect no help on exchange rate instability from the Germans as long as we had double digit inflation.

Some people have speculated that the new policy is simply a reaction to an apparent jump in the basic money supply two weeks ago. The Fed, however, found that a \$3.7 billion mistake had been made in the money supply reporting, an error that has cost millions to bond speculators. If the number had been correct, it would have been a signal that a new round of inflation was about to begin. Some thought that the new policy was an attempt to stop this inflation before it got started. Since the Fed had been working on this policy since September, however, it appears that they were planning the move long before the wrong number was reported.

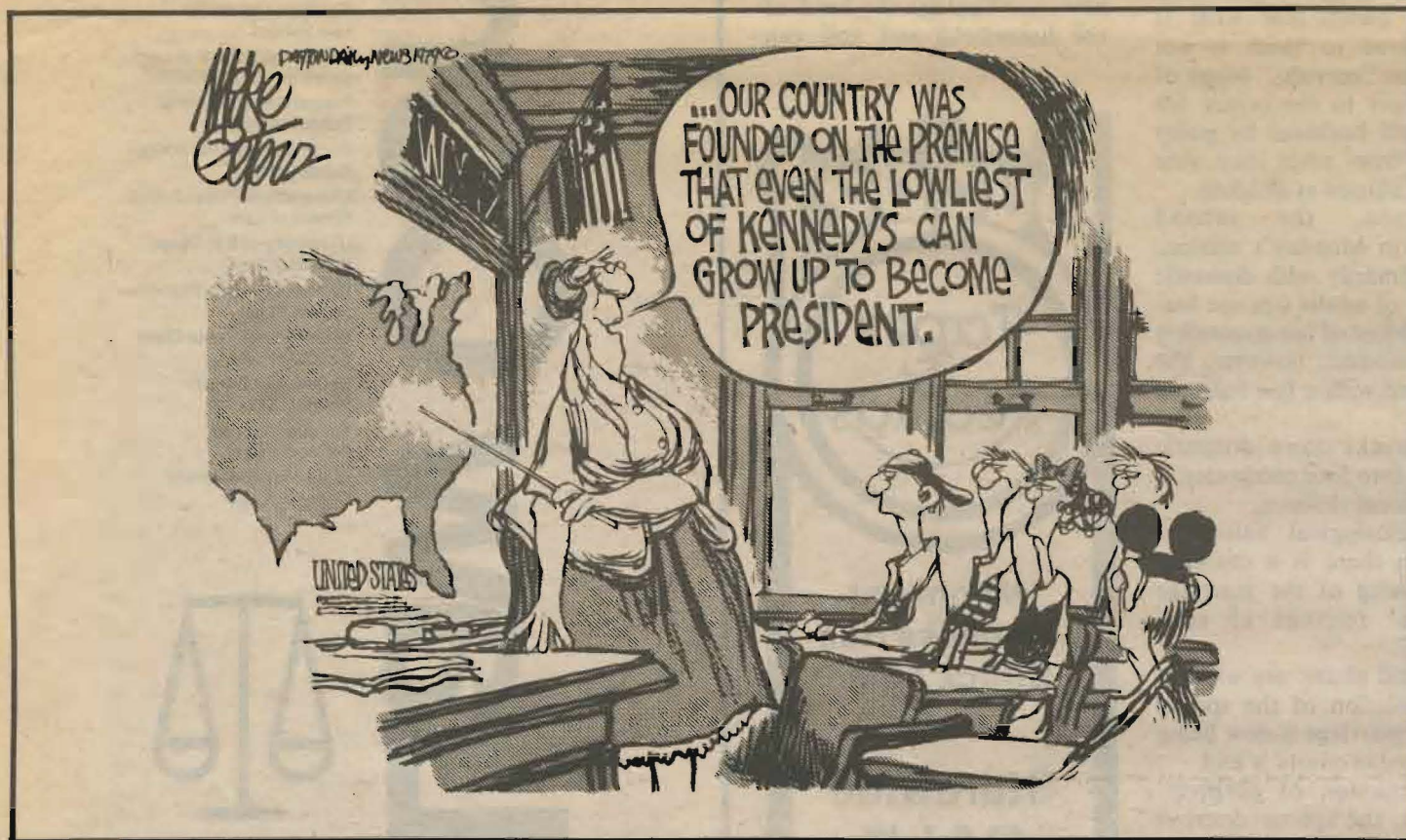
This does raise concern about what yardsticks the Fed uses to measure the economy, however. The *Wall Street Journal* reported that the wrong number was due to a bank clerk being on vacation and the substitute not spotting the error. More importantly, the Fed does not at this time take into account credit generated by such things as charge cards and new interest paying checking accounts.

In the short run, the Fed's new policy will probably only make inflation worse, since higher interest rates only make money more costly. It will take time for the new program to work, most likely having some effect early next year. The administration, however, still maintains that this years inflation rate will average no more than 10.6 percent.

If we are in a recession, as many experts claim, the economy is showing a curiously healthy glow, inflation withstanding. Unemployment fell from 6.0 percent to 5.8 percent in September showing that producers are expecting to sell anything they put out. This belief is supported by consumer purchases which rose 2.2 percent in the same time, twice what it was at the same time last year.

One danger of the Fed's new policy is that it will dry up money completely, forcing massive layoffs because businesses could not get even short-term credit. The Fed, however, argues that it can monitor the day-by-day cash supply with its new policy in order to prevent such an occurrence.

The nation just hopes it works. By taking the quick pain now, we may be spared long-term agony in the future.



## State draft Kennedy group forms

By Kelly Allen

The Washington state campaign to elect Senator Edward Kennedy to the presidency in 1980 has begun to organize in the Seattle/Tacoma area.

The campaign is now a matter of grass roots organization, according to Ted Van Dyk, Weyerhaeuser vice president, who, along with mountain climber Jim Whittaker, chairs the Kennedy for President committee in Washington state.

A press conference was held in Seattle a few weeks ago with local dignitaries voicing their support for Kennedy. The informal gathering

included state politicians such as house speaker John Bagnariol and was meant to be an initial statement of support in this state for the senator.

Van Dyk said the main thrust of the campaign is organization, until March 11 when the precinct caucuses meet. In order for the committee to obtain matching funds from the government, \$5000 must be raised in each of 20 different states. Pledge cards have been sent out to help meet that goal, Van Dyk said.

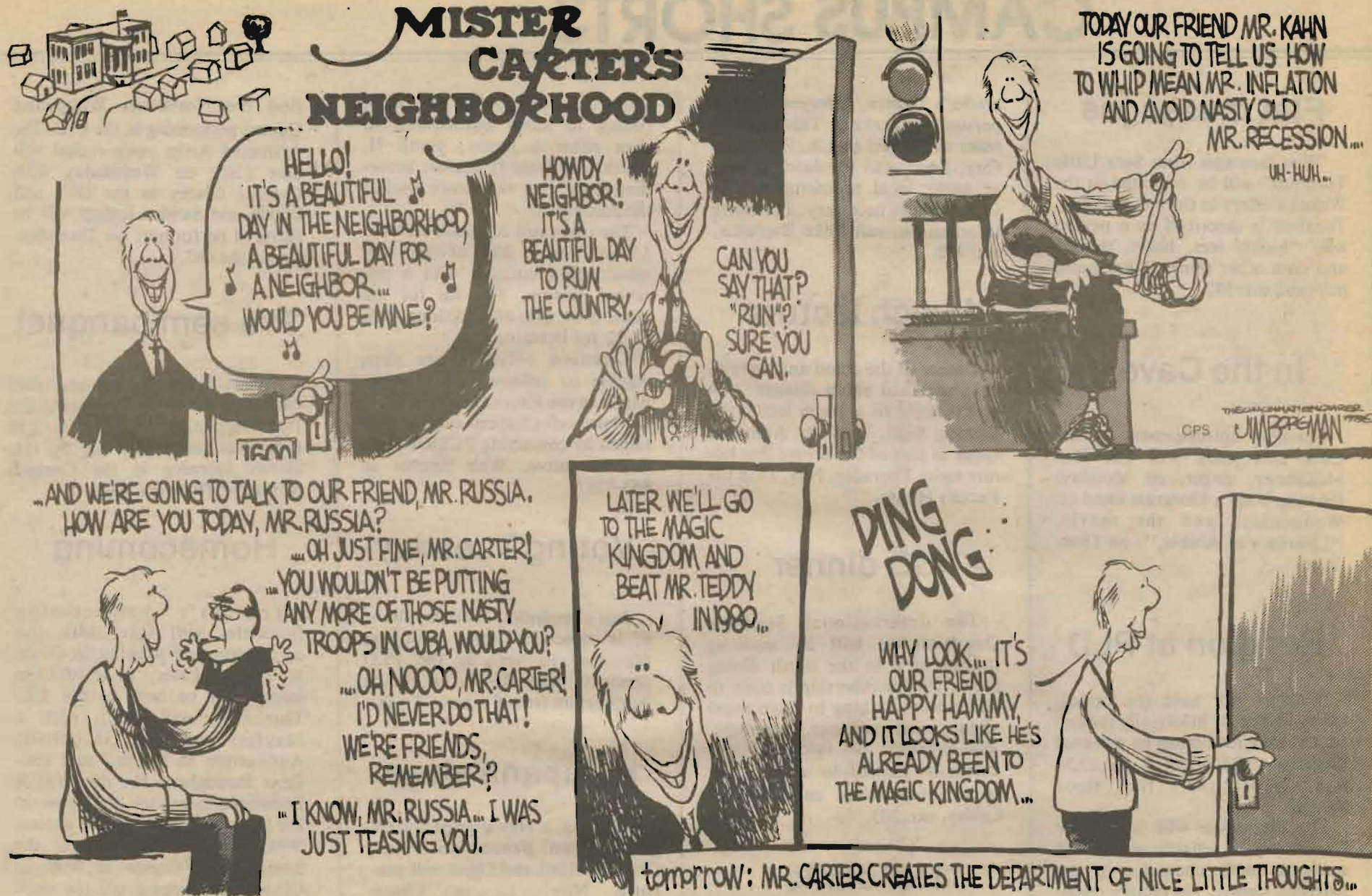
Tim Strege, Tacoma City Councilman who is helping head the campaign in Pierce County, said the

committee is looking for volunteers willing to go out to the caucuses and get involved. He plans to meet with the volunteers in early November.

There are also matching funds available for donations of \$100 or less, according to Strege, so the committee is also seeking small contributions.

Since Washington is a caucus rather than a primary state, caucuses will declare their preferences at the meetings on March 11. From these meetings, delegates will be selected to attend the county conventions and from there to the state and national conventions next year.





## EDITORIAL

### Work policy is fair, unless you're not work study

Last month, two student switch-board operators were fired. According to administrators, the two students were not fired because they were not doing their job, or because their services weren't needed. They were fired because PLU decided two other students needed the money from the jobs more.

PLU's 75 to 25 percent ratio for work-study and non work-study students seems logical at first glance. PLU receives about \$300,000 each from the federal government to pay work-study students. If these students are

unable to find jobs on campus, they lose the aid and PLU must return the entire unused amount back to Uncle Sam. Therefore, it is in PLU's and the student's interest to guarantee that a work-study student can find the job he needs on campus. That is why at the beginning of each school year, non work-study students are told they cannot apply for a job until a work-study student has a crack at it first, or until three-fourths of the available positions are filled by work-study students. It may seem unfair to the non work-study student, who may need that paycheck as

much or more than his work-study competitor, but it seems to be the only way to make the system work.

Firing students who having already been hired, trained and working at a job just because a work-study walks in the door and says he'd like the job, is ridiculous and unfair, however. It is especially ridiculous in light of the fact that as soon as the work-study student earns his eligibility limit, he too will be fired, or he will lose part of his other financial aid as a penalty for working too hard.

Jody Roberts

## LETTERS

### Catholic minister clarifies her views on the Church

To the Editor:

I am appreciative of the attention given to Catholic Campus Ministry at PLU in the Mooring Mast. However, I feel that some of my comments were misunderstood by the reporter, and I would like to clarify my position vis-a-vis the Roman Catholic Church.

Several of my remarks appear to have been conflated and important

nuances lost in the writing. I have never seriously considered changing denominations, and least of all at the time of my graduation from college. When I graduated from college, I decided to pursue a doctorate in theology because I felt that teaching as a ministry in the Catholic Church was more open to women than other forms of pastoral ministry, though I expected to be involved also in

campus ministry. As time passed, my emphasis shifted to ministry with some involvement in teaching. Though I do feel a strong call to ordination and though other people have asked why I don't become a member of a church which ordains women, I have not considered changing my church affiliation. I am at times saddened by the Church's position on various issues, including women's or-

ordination, but I am committed to the Catholic Church.

When my husband read the article he remarked that he had some difficulty recognizing me as the subject. I suspect that others may have had the same difficulty. I hope that this letter will allow him and others to recognize me more readily.

Victoria Ries  
Catholic  
Campus Ministry

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# CAMPUS SHORTS

## Flat messages

"Flat messages from Sara Little Turnbull" will be exhibited in the Wekell Gallery in the Art building. Turnbull is described as a person who "looks, sees, hears, thinks, and does other things." For more info, call ext. 392.

## In the Cave...

Featured entertainment in the Cave this week will be: Tim McKanney, singer, on Monday; Barking Dog, a bluegrass band on Wednesday; and the movie, "Lawrence of Arabia," on Thursday.

## Religion at PLU

Students will have the opportunity to discuss informally the impact of Religion classes on personal Christian faith from 9 to 10:30 p.m. in Harstad's first floor lounge.

The discussion will be led by Dave Perry, a religion major and academic skills counselor in the Advising Center. No faculty members will be present for this initial session. All students are welcome to come and air their views on the subject.

## Forensics

Forensics is looking for people who enjoy speaking and would like to develop their communication skills. Forensics is an area that includes debate, interpretive reading,

reader's theatre, informative and persuasive speaking. This year the team will travel to LA, Salt Lake City, Reno, and Portland, as well as many local tournaments. No experience is necessary. For more information, call Mike Bartenan, ext. 438.

## Lunch lecture

Cancer of the colon and rectum, "the untalked about disease" will be the topic of a lunch lecture by Gordon Klatt, M.D. Dr. Klatt will speak as part of the Brown Bag lecture series Thursday, Nov. 15 in the Faculty House.

## ISO dinner

The International Students Organization will be meeting tonight at 6 in the north dining room. ISO membership is open to all students wishing to learn more about other cultures, countries, and customs. All interested students are invited to attend. For more information, contact Tina Cables, ext. 203.

## Ref clinic

A clinic for persons interested in becoming referees with the Pierce County Soccer Referees Association will be held at PLU starting next week.

The clinic will be held Nov. 5, 6, 7, 12 and 13 in Room 105 of Olson Auditorium. The first session will last from 7 to 10 p.m. while the remainder will start at 7:30 and continue until 10 p.m.

The first four sessions of the clinic will be devoted to the laws of the game and their interpretation.

The session on Nov. 13 will be for testing to allow participants to earn either a junior, youth II, youth I or State II license, according to the past experience level of the participant.

The clinic will conclude on Nov. 15 in Room 204 of the administration building with a test review session. The fee for the clinic is \$4 with an additional cost of \$2 for licensing.

Licensed officials are then eligible to referee junior soccer games in the Pierce County area.

More information can be obtained by contacting PCSRA State Representative, Walt Snover at 863-8297.

## Voting Tuesday

Just a reminder—Tuesday, Nov. 6 is election day. Students registered to vote in the PLU precinct may do so in Olson Auditorium from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.

## Kalapana show

Kalapana, a Hawaiian jazz-rock group often likened to Pablo Cruise or Hall and Oates will perform Nov. 15 in Olson Auditorium. The concert, which will also feature a surprise warm-up act from the PLU community, begins at 8 p.m.

## Faculty recitals

Music faculty members will be featured in recital this week. David Hoffman, cellist will perform tonight in Eastvold. Andrew Schulman will present a guitar recital Monday, while Tuesday will

find the Northwest Woodwind Quintet performing in the U.C. The Affiliated Artist voice recital will take place on Wednesday with Cynthia Clarey in the UC, and Calvin and Sandra Knapp will be featured performers on Thursday, also in the UC.

## Pre-sem banquet

Students considering seminary education are invited to attend the free banquet on Monday, at 5:30 p.m. You must sign up by this Friday morning at the Campus Ministry Office, ext. 533.

## Homecoming

Tonight's homecoming festivities will start with the coronation and songfest in Olson at 7 p.m. Later, a Mardi-Gras stomp will be held in the CK. Tomorrow will begin with a Mayfest reunion in Olson Auditorium at 8 a.m., and continue throughout the day with a homecoming brunch at 11 a.m. in the UC, the football game against Willamette at FP stadium, the homecoming dinner at 5:30 in Olson, and capping off the week will be the formal ball at the Hippodrome in Seattle.

## Mums for sale

Homecoming mums will be sold at lunch and dinner today at the UC and CC. Cost is 75 cents or \$1.50 for the large size.

(Continued from page 1)

presence at Wednesday night's meeting as they discussed the results of the investigation. The memo also stated that "we would appreciate any information that you feel would be of interest in our investigation, i.e., personal testimony, friends, advisors etc."

During the meeting EPB members denied that they had been conducting an "investigation," according to students who attended the meeting. They said that it was more of a "fact-finding get-together" to determine just exactly the situation in the Cave was.

John Evans, a spokesman at the session on behalf of Wehmhoefer, said in an interview later that he felt Wehmhoefer's notification and the board's request for additional information and testimony was unfairly vague.

"How can you prepare for something like that when you do not have the foggiest idea what is going on?" he said.

But according to Rieke, the open wording was used to prevent a situation where he felt those involved would presuppose the conclusion of the investigations findings.

The investigational procedure was also criticized

by some because it was conducted when two members of the Cave advisory board, Rick Eastman and Cave program director Jim Funfar, were out of town.

A number of Cave workers were present at the meeting Wednesday to speak on behalf of Wehmhoefer. When interviewed most Cave workers said that they felt the Cave was operating "smoothly" with the exception of the stocking situation.

Most complained that food shortages were frequent, and some said they felt that Wehmhoefer is unapproachable, while others found her open and helpful.

Opinions about the tone of the EPB meeting itself varied. Some said it was a good meeting and that good communication occurred. Others said the meeting had an "us-against-you" atmosphere.

"They kept saying it wasn't a trial, but that's straight out of the J-board manual, too," said John Evans.

EPB plans to discuss the results of the investigation further with Wehmhoefer at a later date. The results were scheduled as an agenda item for last night's Senate meeting. The results of Senate discussion were not known prior to Mast publication.



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# Co-ed draw—a fair or inequitable rite?

(continued from page 1) create a diversity of people in the dorms, Allen said.

Since the co-ed draw has been initiated, changes have been constantly taking place, according to Allen, to increase fairness.

Allen says that the most complaints he hears are from people who didn't get moved and don't understand the technicalities of the draw.

According to Allen, the draw is held because there are more people wanting to move than there are spaces available and it beats waiting in line.

"About 60 percent of all students in the draw list Ordal, Stuen, and Hong in that order," said Allen. "They have the opportunity to list eleven choices and most only list three. If those three choices are filled, we have no alternative but to place them on a waiting list."

According to Allen, a percentage of each dorm is reserved based on the prospective numbers of empty spaces and the popularity of the dorm. The more popular dorms are assigned a smaller percentage of freshmen than the less popular ones. After that percentage is figured, another percentage is computed for

students within each point range. Points are figured on the basis of credit hours earned and semesters lived on campus.

As the draw is performed, once the dorms listed on the student's forms have been filled, the student's name goes on a waiting list. They remain on that list until they are placed in one of their three top choices for housing.

That is, until the first day of the semester. That's when the co-ed draw waiting list freezes and no more placements are made from that list. After that, students have to rely on other methods of getting into a dorm, Allen said.

Allen says there is a possibility in the future that more points will be given to students who have been on the waiting list the longest, though he noted that only four out of a hundred have presently been on the list for more than two semesters.

As it stands now, any senior who decides he wants to move will be given more priority than a sophomore who has been waiting to move for a year and a half, the residence director said. This policy still needs to be discussed with RHC, Allen said.

# Dorm placements vary at colleges

By Kelly Allen

Housing methods vary almost as much as campuses. A sampling of Northwest colleges indicates the variety (and similarities) that housing directors deal with.

Harry LaGrande, director of housing at Pacific University in Forest Grove, Oregon, places his 485 on-campus students according to the results of a questionnaire in the 20-page housing booklet that his office sends out each year.

At Whitman College in Walla Walla, students choose their roommates and apply for housing during preregistration in April. Students with more seniority are given preference. If the student is presently living in

that dorm, he or she will be allowed to stay. The rest are placed by computer.

The students then meet with their new head resident and choose their rooms, all before leaving for the summer.

George Fox College in Oregon offers a variety of types of housing, such as apartments, along with the dorms. They are applied for on days assigned for sign-up for those types of housing.

The system at Lewis and Clark College in Portland is much the same as PLU's. Returning students must go through a lottery based on seniority and a percentage of space in each dorm is reserved for freshmen. Later in the semester, they hold a "Dorm Change Day" on a

first-come, first-served basis for those wishing to change.

Western Washington University's housing director hopes to see a new system develop for next year that will allow them to house more students. This year, Western had to turn away 1,900 students for lack of space. Their system in placing new students is very simple, however. They place students according to the date on their housing applications.

At Willamette University in Salem, Oregon, there is a unique situation in Housing. They also operate on a lottery system, but, according to Dean of Students and Director of Housing Lance Haddon, there is not a strong desire to leave the dorms.

What does Allen think of giving priority to those residents in single sex dorms?

"That would be assuming that those residents of single sex dorms have a greater need to move than those in co-ed dorms and that's not true," he said. One girl could be as unhappy in Pflueger as another girl in Kreidler."

Another complication with the system is that more people are going through the draw and that causes an even longer waiting list.

Allen said he does feel that the system is basically fair in its consistency because everyone gets a chance.

Incoming students aren't faced with the same problems that returning students are when it comes to housing. They are placed on a first-come, first-served basis once they have been admitted and their application fee has been received.

## Residential Life and Security

# Policies reviewed for staffs

By Sandra Braaten

At an open meeting with students in the Rainier lounge last week, Chief of Security Rick Shaver said the policies of residential life and security "should be reviewed."

According to Rick Allen, director of Residential Life, there will be mutual training sessions for the members of both staffs, with discussions by the participants on expectations the staffs have of each other.

Action is being taken as a result of the lack of proper cooperation during the recent Cascade fire. Due to misunderstandings, security failed to call the fire department for eight minutes after being notified of the fire.

"Our staff were not always treated professionally," said Allen. "Security has a tendency to go in and take over. They need to be aware that there are other people in the building

who know what they are doing."

Allen pointed out resident assistants receive 50 hours of training, and hall directors 100 hours before school opens. This includes training in first aid and emergency situations.

Allen said he has offered to

help train security personnel in interpersonal relations, as their outside training is technical and does not take into account the university environment.

Shaver was very agreeable to the "community approach," according to Allen.

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# SPORTS

Strong safety big part of Lutes' success

## U of Pacific transfer likes Lutes a 'ton'

By Eric Thomas

When the University of Pacific football team opened their spring training last year, a young high school coach showed up along with everybody else. However, he wasn't there to pick up pointers from the 'experienced' collegiates, he was 'walking on' as a player. The coaches, discovering he was a top caliber player, offered him a full scholarship. After playing a year and a half, the coach-turned-player found he had had enough of what he calls "an impersonal program which was all win and nothing else," and transferred to PLU.

Scott Kessler now plays strong safety in the Lute defensive secondary and seems to like it. "This program is tons better than the one I was at before," he said. "It requires a lot of self discipline because there's so much freedom. I like having pressure on myself to work on my own, because no one is going to push me."

He, along with the rest of a young secondary are part of a Lute defensive unit which has been increasingly responsible for PLU's recent success.

Last Saturday in Portland, the defense came through when it counted, giving the offense the opportunity to mount a last-minute, game-winning drive. The 16-14 victory over Lewis and Clark was almost a carbon copy of their come-from-behind win over Linfield the previous week.

The Lutes had gotten off to a 10-0 first half lead on a Mike Westmiller four-yard TD run and a 25-yard John Wallace field goal.

"We were playing good but not really dominating or pulling away," said coach Westering. "We didn't quite have the rhythm going." In the third period PLU continued to move the ball, but couldn't find their way into the Pioneer end zone. "We had three or four deep penetrations, but a combination of fumbles, penalties and dropped passes stopped us from getting on the board," said Frosty.

Lewis and Clark soon got their first score when QB Geoff Steenson ducked under the PLU rush and hit his wide-receiver on a 62-yard bomb, closing the gap to 10-7.

The third quarter also saw the Lutes lose quarterback Brad Westering indefinitely when he was hit on the knee while throwing on a roll-out pass. That makes the second injury which the Westering family has suffered this season, as brother Scott sustained a similar injury during the UPS game earlier this year.

The teams then traded series until midway through the fourth quarter, when Steenson launched another TD bomb which put the Pioneers up 14-10 until nine minutes left. "You know, you can play well for a whole game, but one or in this case two plays can really hurt you," noted

Kessler.

The Lutes' next two drives were stopped by the LC defense, the second when back-up quarterback Eric Carlson's pass was picked off at the 10-yard line. That gave the Pioneers possession of the ball with 2:41 remaining, needing only a first down to be able to run out the clock. After two running plays, the third and two attempt was stopped short on Brian Troost's tackle, forcing LC to punt. "Luckily, I don't think we knew that if they got that first down the game was over," said Kessler. "There would have been one minute left with a running clock."

"Defensively, the thing we've learned the last two weeks is that we have to carry the load sometimes," said Kessler. "Our defense has matured tremendously. There's so little uptightness and more of just enjoying the game situation, which I've never been around before."

Receiving the ball at the 46, the Lutes moved it to the 29 on a Carlson to Ellison combination. It was then, with 41 seconds remaining, that PLU sent their 'isolation man,' Guy Ellison, into the end zone. Splitting three defenders, the junior halfback made a spectacular diving catch of Carlson's toss to push the Lutes ahead 16-14. Lewis and Clark's last-ditch effort was thwarted when Kessler hit a Pioneer receiver, deflecting the pass into linebacker Scott McKay's hands.

"The total team effort of our guy's is the sign of a great football team," said Westering. "It's not necessarily blowing teams out. It's being able to handle all of the things you have to deal with and being able to come up at the end and win them. We've got that, and that's what it's all about."

During the current season, Kessler has emerged as an important asset to the Lutes. "Scott is an inspirational leader who seems to come up with the big play just when it's

needed most," said Coach Frosty Westering.

PLU's next action will be its homecoming contest Saturday with Willamette at Franklin Pierce stadium. Kickoff time is slated for 1:30. The Lutes must win to keep in contention for a national playoff spot. "They're a strong, explosive football team," said Westering. "It's a real challenge for us, and we're going to have a great football game."

## Cross-country try for top

The women's cross-country team will try to crack the top three as a team at tomorrow's Northwest College Women's Sports Association regional meet in Spokane.

Hosted by Eastern Washington, the race starts at noon at Spokane's Finch Arboretum.

10-2 in league play, return a veteran front line but is inexperienced at guard.

"It's difficult to make a comparison pre-season, but even with our inexperience in backcourt we have the potential to be better than last year," head coach Ed Anderson said.

The Lutes will stage the annual Lute Club intrasquad game on Nov. 20. The team opens the season at Alaska-Fairbanks Nov. 30.

### SPORTS SHORTS

Upwards of 13 schools will have entries.

Last week, Dianne Johnson captured the WCIC individual title and Cisca Wery placed third, as the Lutes placed second, behind Linfield, at the Women's Conference of Independent Colleges meet at Pier Park in Portland.

Linfield had 35 points, PLU 53, Lewis and Clark 70, and Willamette 73.

Johnson cruised over the soggy 5,000-meter course in 19:24.1, while Wery finished in 19:45.

**Basketball:** The defending Northwest Conference basketball champions opened drills yesterday afternoon in Olson Auditorium.

PLU, 19-9 in 1978-79, and

**Field Hockey:** Coach Colleen Hacker's women's field hockey team, 2-5-1 this season, will travel to LaGrande, Oregon, tomorrow for the Eastern Oregon Invitational.

The Lady Lutes, who fell to Willamette 2-1 before tying Central Washington 0-0 last week, will face host Eastern Oregon, Southern Oregon and George Fox.

**Water Polo:** The PLU water polo team dropped a pair of games last week, losing to Central 19-17 in overtime and to the Thrusters AAU team 22-14.

Coach Ron Barnard's splashers are idle until the Nov. 9-10 Northwest Collegiate Championships in Portland, OR.

**Wrestling:** Dan Hensley's wrestling squad began practice last Monday. The grapplers, last year's Northwest Conference runner-up behind Pacific, begin the season Nov. 10 at the Simon Fraser Open in Vancouver, B.C.

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Ready for conference

# Harriers to taper

By Tom Koehler

Working 50 to 60 hours a week for the railroad laying track in addition to his off-season workouts, Rusty Crim, PLU's number three cross-country runner in 1978 almost ran himself into the ground this summer.

"All I did was work, eat, and sleep," Crim said. "As soon as I got home from work this summer, I'd eat and then go straight to bed. I slept so much it was ridiculous. After a while I thought I had mono."

In August, the six-foot, 135-pound junior from Seattle went to a doctor and it was determined that he had contracted a mild case of hepatitis.

"The doctors told me to take it easy," Crim said. "So I quit work two weeks before school started and recuperated."

Having dropped to the Lutes' number six runner this year, Crim is looking forward to the combined Northwest Conference and NAIA District I and II cross-country meet Nov. 10 in Walla Walla.

"I know we're ready," Crim said. "My illness put me behind schedule about a month and I'm still not where I want to be, but it doesn't really bother me

because everyone else on the team has picked up the slack."

"Steve Kastama (PLU's number one runner) has really done well this year," Crim said. "Behind him the rest of the top seven are all bunched together under a minute. There isn't a whole lot of difference between number two and number seven."

"At conference, we hope to at least run away with second place," he said. "Willamette will be tough to beat. They have all their runners returning from last year's team that went to nationals."

Last Saturday, the Lutes were fourth in a field of eight teams at the Central Washington Invitational in Ellensburg.

Kastama led PLU with a 25:16 clocking over the 4.8 mile course, good for 15th place. Mike Carlson, John Swanson, Randy Yoakum, Brandt Groh, Marty Clapp and Crim were all bunched between 25:37 and 26:32.

The team will taper off next week in preparation for the season finale in Walla Walla. "We had heavy workouts all last week and everyone ran tired at Ellensburg," coach Alison Dahl said. "We'll work hard early this week, then taper off."

Team has chance for NWC title

# Booters tie Lewis & Clark, 0-0

By Doug Siefkes

Before last Saturday's soccer showdown with Lewis and Clark, PLU head coach Dave Asher advised his players to "do the best you can and feel proud of what you accomplished." With this in mind, PLU went on the field and played a fine all around game tying Lewis and Clark 0-0.

"We probably played the best game of the season; it was a total team effort," said freshman fullback Brian Olson. "It was a very even game and I'm happy with a tie. I think we did feel proud coming off the field," he said.

The Lutes kept pressure on throughout the game and had some close shots but came away empty handed. Lewis and Clark had some bad breaks also. One shot hit the goal post and a couple other were near hits. With this shutout the Lutes have yet to allow a goal in league play.

Play was fast and aggressive in the first half. Footing was a problem at times. "I felt we had an advantage in the rain as we had played Evergreen State in similar weather," said one Lute. Play was pretty even and no one could capitalize on the other's mistakes.

PLU has two games re-

maining on their schedule. If they can take them both they will be Northwest Conference co-champions, assuming Lewis and Clark win their remaining games.

Hal Ueland is scheduled to return, after ligament problems in his ankle. He

should be able to make the trip down to Willamette. The squad now is at full strength for their final two games.

PLU will travel to Willamette on Saturday and try to keep the string of victories together. The Lutes are now 3-0 in NWC play, 8-7-3 overall.

# Golfers hold tournament

By Margo Student

Instead of waiting until spring as in past years, the prospective PLU golf team swung into action last Friday with an intrasquad tournament at the Spanaway Golf Course.

The Lutes, last year's Northwest Conference champs, felt the need to hit a few balls as a team at least once this fall and to "spark the competitive interest" among team members. It wasn't a practice but an informal, get-acquainted type session.

Jeff Peck, the captain of the team, felt that it was important for the squad to get together since practice does not begin until February. Due to a lack of funds, the team only plays second semester.

"This tournament let the golfers know who will be turning out in the spring and gives a sense of motivation," Peck said.

"We would schedule two or three tournaments in the fall if we could," coach Roy Carlson said. "This would reduce the pressure on the players in the spring and keep performance quality at its peak."

Peck, a senior, carded a 79 after "not having picked up a club in two months." Junior Mike McEntire birdied the last two holes to finish with a 78. Three freshmen, Dave Olson, Tim Clare and John Koehler all scored in the low 80's and have an excellent opportunity to make the six-man team in the spring.

The first match is scheduled for sometime in April.



# SPORTS AWARD

## FOOTBALL PLAYER OF THE WEEK



# GUY ELLISON

5-9 170 Junior Auburn

For the second straight week, Ellison caught PLU's game winning touchdown pass in the last half-minute of play. Ellison, who had eight receptions for 134 yards against Lewis and Clark, hauled in a 29 yard toss with 30 seconds remaining to give the Lutes a 16-14 win.



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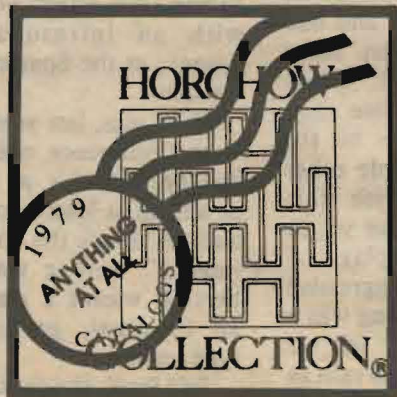
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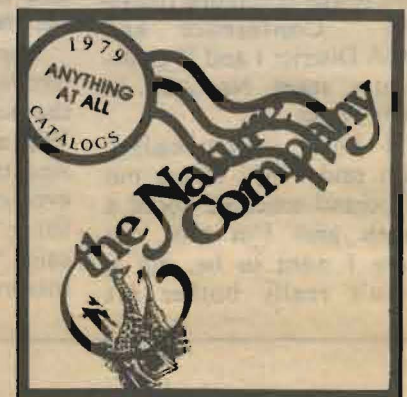
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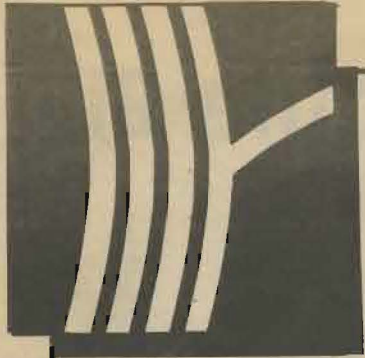
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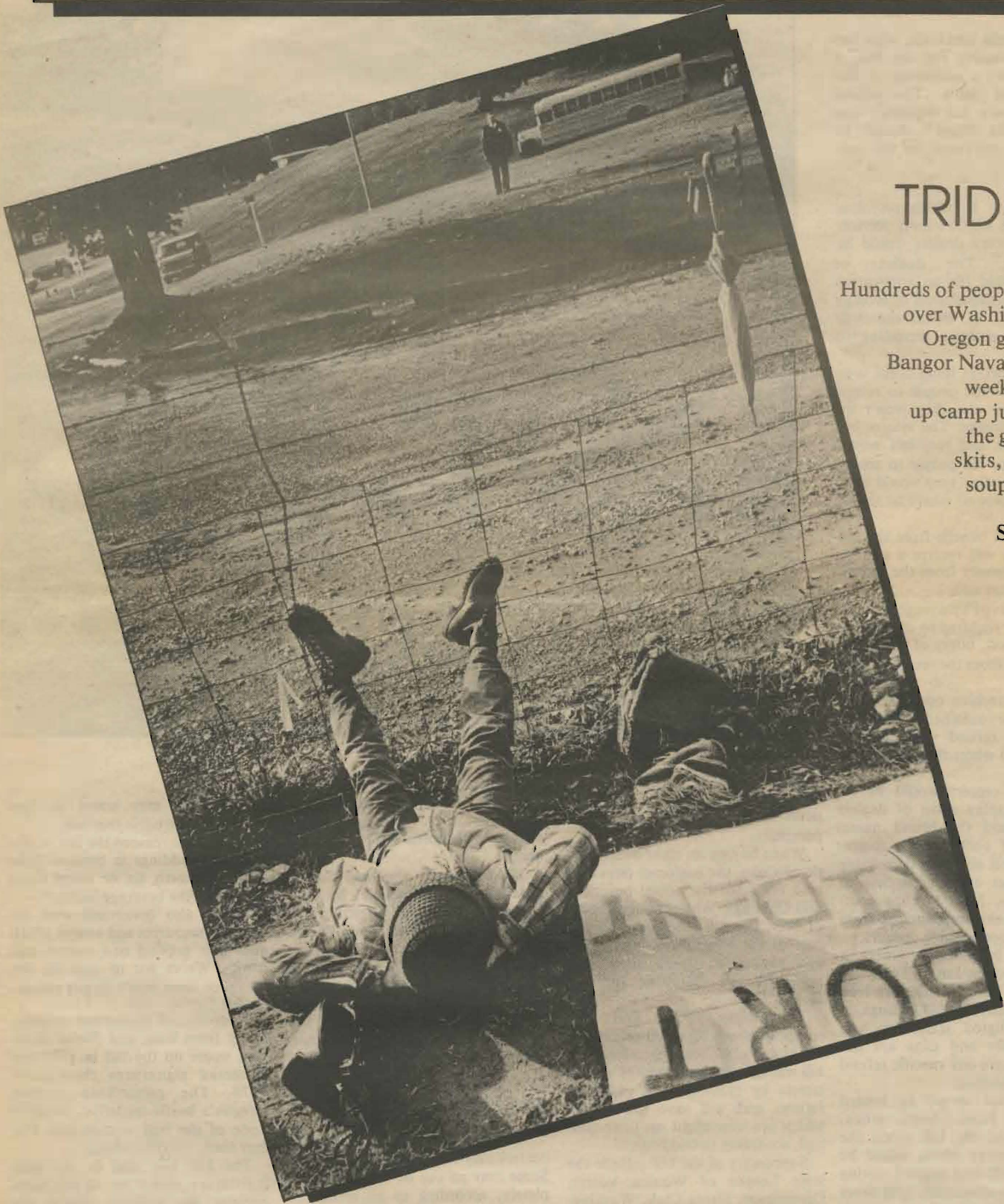
Described as the Christian Family Catalog with a wide selection of Christmas cards and gifts

By Mike Frederickson





# OFFSHOOT



## TRIDENT

Hundreds of people from all over Washington and Oregon gathered at Bangor Naval Base this weekend to set up camp just outside the gate, share skits, songs and soup—and get arrested. See page 4

## VOTE

Registered to vote in Pierce County but didn't do your home work and learn the issues? Don't flip a coin, see page 3 for what's on the ballot.

## BOTTLE BILL

Energy, resources, and roadside garbage are areas which would be affected by the bottle bill if it is passed by the State voters. See page 2.



Story by Geri Hoekzema  
Photo by Mark Pederson

It is probably causing more stir than any other measure on the November ballot.

Washington State Initiative 61, the "Bottle Bill," will appear on Tuesday's ballot, and to Roxy Giddings, the bill is important enough to devote much of her time and table space to its passage.

The bottle bill question will appear as "Shall a system requiring a minimum five-cent deposit on sales of beer, malt and carbonated beverage containers be established?"

Briefly, said Giddings, who has been campaigning for the bill, it would require a minimum of five cents refund value. The refund value, "Return for deposit," and "Washington State" would be stamped or embossed on the container.

**A** system in which recycling centers would supply services to grocery dealers would be established. The dealers or recyclers would file an application with the state department of ecology for approval of an arrangement between themselves, according to section nine.

"The important thing is for it to be convenient for people to return containers, or else they won't do it," said Giddings. The system between grocers and recyclers would make it easier for people to return containers because they would have a greater choice of where to return them.

Dealers will benefit from the bill because they will receive a percentage of the money from the returnables, Giddings said.

Grocers served by a recycling center would be required to display the name, location, hours of operation and distance from the recycling center.

Vending machine operators who sell recyclable containers would post a notice of refund value on the machine, and where the refund may be obtained.

Recycling centers would be required to display a list of dealers it serves, and the brand names and sizes of containers it accepts.

The bill will also ban detachable pulltabs from cans, according to section seven. Most bottling companies have already switched from pulltabs to undetachable openers.

If the bill is passed by voters, it will take effect on Jan. 1, 1982, "to give brewers and distributors lead time to get ready," said Giddings.

As Washington state law now stands, bottles and cans are not required to have any specific refund value, said Giddings.

The bill has stirred up heated arguments from both sides. Proponents of the bill stress the natural resources which would be saved if the bill were enacted, noting that recycling aluminum cans saves 95 percent of the total energy used to make them from raw materials.

Elements used to make cans and glass, such as iron ore, bauxite and silica sand would be saved by 45 to 83 percent, according to a study by the Resource Conservation Committee.

Beverages sold in returnable containers would cost 20 to 35 percent less, say proponents of the bill, although those opposing the bill claim that it will actually raise beverage prices. The average Vermont family saves \$60 a year with

returnables, according to proponents' statements in the state voter's pamphlet.

When buying an eight-ounce bottle of Coke, the customer pays only nine cents for the actual beverage, said Giddings. When buying a bottle of beer, the consumer pays 55 percent of the cost towards containers and packaging, based on a 1977 study by the "Brewing Industry Review."

Throwaway bottles and cans compose about 80 to 90 percent of metal and glass litter; therefore, the bill will help keep containers off the streets by making them easier to return, and will save tax dollars which are now spent on litter control, according to Giddings.

Supporters of the bill include the state League of Women Voters, Greenpeace, Sierra Club, Washington State Sportsmen's Council, and Washington Recyclers for Initiative 61, which includes 27 recyclers. Ten out of 18 Pierce County legislators endorse it, including Phyllis Erickson.

Opponents of the bill claim that the initiative will increase consumer prices. "Tests prove that all bottle bill states charge higher beverage prices," claims the voter's pamphlet statement.

Opponents also charge that the initiative will cause an estimated 5,000 skilled workers to lose their

jobs. About 450 jobs in Washington were lost as a result of Oregon state's 1972 bottle bill, say opponents.

The bill would also help destroy independent recyclers by encouraging consumers to return bottles to grocery stores, according to the voter's pamphlet. Opponents also say that the bill will not help control litter; beverage cans and bottles compose about 20 percent of all roadside litter, and Oregon has 56 percent more visible litter than Washington, even with deposits.

**J**ack Schultz, ex-president of Washington State Recyclers Association, said that recycling centers may lose half their business. Some may go out of business completely, according to an article in Renton's *Daily Record Chronicle*.

Opposition to the bill is strong, well-organized, and according to Giddings, is spending \$2 million towards its defeat.

Opponents include teamsters and other labor unions who are worried about job losses, container manufacturers, and beverage companies, including Coca-Cola, Pepsi-Cola, Anheuser-Busch, Schlitz and Olympia.

According to Giddings, 80 percent of this money has come from out-of-state bottling and glass com-

panies who may stand to lose business if the bill is enacted.

One of the reasons the bill makes sense to Giddings is because "the bottle is worth six or seven times more than the beverage inside."

She is also concerned with the waste of resources and energy which goes into making new bottles and cans: "We've got to stop all this waste, or there won't be any resources left."

A group of concerned citizens, many from King and Pierce counties, wrote up the bill in 1977 and collected signatures throughout 1978. The committee studied Oregon's bottle initiative, which is "one of the best written bills I've ever seen," said Giddings.

The bill was sent to the state legislature twice in draft form because the authors wanted the legislature's opinion. It was also circulated among industries and recyclers, and many of their suggestions were incorporated into the bill, such as section six, which gives conditions under which recyclers would not be obliged to accept returnables.

To put a bill on the state ballot; 123,000 signatures are required the bottle bill had 170,000 signatures when it was sent to the legislature a year and a half ago.

Giddings said there are two ways to pass or fail an initiative; it can be

## The Bottle Bill:





# Possible solution to waste

sent to the legislature which can pass or fail it outright, or it can be passed by the legislature and then put on the ballot.

In 1970, Washington was the first state to initiate a bottle bill, which was voted on and lost by a narrow margin.

So far, Oregon, Vermont, Michigan, Maine, Iowa and Connecticut have enacted mandatory deposit bills.

In 1971, Oregon was the first state to pass a bottle bill. According to the Oregon Bottle Bill Report of 1977, which was endorsed by Governor Robert Straub, it has been highly effective.

According to this report, researched by the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, beverages sold in returnable containers cost less, sales have increased, and "Oregonians support the bottle bill with an enthusiasm usually reserved for popular sports, motherhood,

and the flag." The bill has also boosted environmental concern among the public and encouraged public participation in state environmental programs.

Bottles and cans entering the solid waste stream in Oregon have been reduced by 85 percent, with a total of 385,489,100 containers saved, according to the Oregon State University bottle bill survey.

**B**everages containers found in liter dropped from nearly 24,000 a year in 1971 to less than 6,000 in 1974, after the bill's enactment, according to the Oregon Environmental Council.

Energy savings have been significant, says the report; savings by recycling can supply enough energy for the heating needs of 50,000 Oregonians.

Oregonian soft drink manufacturers and sellers report an increase

of ten percent in sales since the bill was enacted. According to the report, consumers are saving money

Recycling programs in Oregon state have risen to 325 since 1970. And in Oregon, 90 percent of the population approved of the law and 95 percent participate in it, according to the report.

With the success of Oregon's bottle bill, many of the opponents' accusations may prove unfounded, say some supporters of the bill. Giddings said she is unsure of the chances of the initiative passing; the opposition has gone to extremes to get publicity, and they have more money to do it.

However, said the Oregon report, 68 percent of Washington state residents supported the idea of a mandatory deposit law in 1977. Will the bottle bill become an effective litter control law or will it be defeated again? The public will decide on Tuesday, Nov. 2.



**Roxy Giddings**

# Ballot measures: Tax limit, handicap help

## Initiative Measure 62

According to the authors of Initiative 62, state taxes must grow as the state resident's yearly income grows, in order to meet the needs of the government.

However, state taxes have been growing faster than yearly incomes have; therefore, each year, Washington residents pay a larger percentage of their income towards state taxes.

The official ballot title of Initiative 62 reads "Shall state tax revenue be limited so that increases do not exceed the growth of total state personal income?"

Those who support the initiative say that in 1929, government at local, state and federal levels combined took 13 percent of the national income; 50 years later, in 1979, it takes 44 percent of the national income.

Initiative 62 would help limit the growth of state taxes by limiting

sales taxes, state property taxes and usiness and occupation taxes. The bill will also save money, according to supporters; if the initiative had been in effect during the past nine years, state residents would have saved over a hundred million dollars, according to the Washington State Research Council.

Opponents of the initiative claim that Initiative 62 does not correct the unfairness of Washington state tax laws; corporations will escape from paying their share of taxes, and Initiative 62 will not cut down on government waste, which takes up much tax money.

With Initiative 62, tax limits would not be figured according to personal income but a figure based on the Washington state Gross National Product, say opponents, who include the Washington state AFL-CIO and the Washington League of Women Voters.

AS the law now stands, there is no limit on the total amount of money the state may collect from taxes each year.

1977. It already costs \$55,000 a day for the legislature to hold session.

Supporters also claim that SJR will help get better-qualified legislators in to office: If a candidate realizes that he or she will be spending a part of every year in Olympia, they will have to be very serious about wanting the job.

By scheduling and limiting legislative sessions, more qualified citizens who also hold down jobs would be able to run for legislature.

Opponents contradict those claims by saying it will cost taxpayers more, because the legislature will be holding annual sessions rather than biannual ones.

Opponents also say the SJR 110 would decrease the chances of citizens becoming part-time legislators, because holding yearly sessions makes it feasible for only full-time politicians to run.

## Senate Joint Resolution 110

SJR 110 would have the state legislature meet annually, with a limit of 105 consecutive days during odd-numbered years and 60 consecutive days during even-numbered years. Special sessions called by the governor would be limited to 30 days.

AS the law currently exists, the legislature holds session every other year, beginning in January of each odd-numbered year. Regular sessions last 60 days, but there is no time limit on the sessions called by the governor.

According to proponents of the bill, SJR 110 will save the taxpayers money by preventing "marathon" sessions, like the 163-day session in

## Referendum Bill 37

A bill which is crucial to hundreds of handicapped people in Washington state, Referendum 37, will be presented on Tuesday's ballot, reading "Shall \$25 million in state general obligation bonds be authorized for facilities to train, rehabilitate and care for handicapped persons?"

The bill would help establish a system of regional and community rehabilitation and schooling facilities for handicapped persons. Non-profit groups would set up training homes, community centers, close-to-home living units, sheltered workshops, vocational rehabilitation centers, developmental disability training centers and community homes.

In the bill, a "handicapped" person is defined as someone having

"mental, sensory or physical" handicaps.

The money for these projects would come from the sale of state general obligation bonds. The state finance committee would sell bonds to the state of Washington, worth up to \$25 million or however much it takes to finance the projects.

AS the law now stands, facilities for handicapped persons are provided by local government, state and federal agencies, and money for new projects or improvement of established ones is drawn from local, state or federal funds available especially for that purpose.

Those in favor of the referendum say that the bill will better equip the state to meet the needs of its handicapped persons, and will not require any new taxes.

The referendum itself was written by handicapped people living in Washington state.

## Senate Joint Resolution 112

"Shall legislators be allowed to assume other civil office without receiving any increase in compensation passed during their legislative terms?" This bill would mean that if a legislator entered another civil office, the legislator could not receive the increased amount in pay.

The law presently prohibits a legislator from being elected or appointed to office if the increase in

compensation for the office occurred during the legislator's term.

Proponents say the bill will prevent conflict of interest by preventing a legislator from raising the salary of a civil office and then receiving that raise by securing the office for himself. The proponent also say that the bill would encourage more candidates to run for office.

The legislature passed the bill unanimously, and no one could be found to write an opposing statement for the voter's pamphlet.

## Senate Joint Resolution 120

SJR 120 would permit county, city and public utilities to lend funds or credit to homeowners to help them finance energy conservation measures in their homes, such as buying insulation.

Proponents say SJR 120 en-

courages energy conservation and allows public utilities to make conservation loans.

Opponents say that SJR 120 is discriminatory; taxpayers would be paying for those who heat with electricity supplied by government companies while those whose heat comes from wood, oil, natural gas, coal or propane would receive no assistance.



# Rallies make stand against Trident subs

Story by Geri Hoekzema  
Photos by Mike Bainter

The Bangor Naval Base near Bremerton was the setting for the Oct. 28-29 anti-Trident rally staged by the group Live Without Trident and for Peace Conversion City, a mass of tents, booths and displays built in front of the old main gate at the base.

Groups and individuals from all over Washington and Oregon participated in the rally, and non-violence training was provided for those who intended to get arrested for civil disobedience by climbing the fence surrounding the base.

The reasons behind the many arrests, according to a participant, was to bring the anti-nuclear cause into the courts, the press, and hopefully the attention of the American public.

Two of the rally's goals, in fact, were to make the public more aware of the urgency of the nuclear threat, and to encourage people to participate in mass resistance, according to the Trident Conversion Action Handbook which was put out by Live Without Trident.

The "October 28 Coalition," which was the organizational structure of the rally, was formed of seven task forces, each of which had a special duty in the rally. The legal group researched the legal con-

sequences of civil disobedience, the support group helped coordinate housing and child care, the press and publicity group handled public relations work, the non-violence-logistics group handled non-violence training sessions and civil disobedience actions, outreach corresponded with other national groups, staff officers, and fund raising also contributed.

The rally in Bangor was only one part of a series of protests occurring on the same days in different cities across America. According to a release distributed by the Ground-Zero based at Bangor:

**In Sunnyvale, California,** an estimated 650 persons marched to the Lockheed and Westinghouse plants, where Trident missiles are assembled. Forty-three were arrested and charged with trespassing on Lockheed property.

**In New York City,** 500 were arrested at the New York Stock Exchange by noon on Monday. One thousand had been arrested at the end of the day. The Wall Street rally was staged to call attention to the corporations who manufacture components of nuclear weapons and to those who buy stock in those corporations.



**In Washington D.C.,** about 200 demonstrators, wearing red armbands, blocked the doors to the Department of Energy building according to an AP report.

**In Groton, Connecticut,** 19 out of 75 protestors were arrested for committing non-violent civil disobedience at the Electric Boat Division Shipyards, of the General Dynamics Corporation, where the first Trident missiles are still under construction.

**In St. Louis, Missouri,** about 125 persons participated in a "die-in" at the corporate headquarters of the

*Inside the geodesic dome at Ground Zero, which served as a shelter for those at the rally, a support group waits for news about members of their party who climbed the fence and were arrested Monday. (below) Jon Nelson LCA Pastor and UW campus pastor, participated in the rally on Monday, and was arrested at the rally last May. He said that "churches have a growing awareness" about their political and social responsibilities, they are beginning to realize it is a christian duty to be involved. (upper right) "Trident Monster" played by Sarah Poston and Jim Dwyer, was part of a skit on how the Angel of Peace saved the tree from the Trident Monster. Songs and skits gave the rally a "campfire" atmosphere. (below right) Monday's Hero, Doug Jensen, was able to climb the tree immediately after climbing the fence and was able to avoid arrest until he came down, around four o'clock. Jensen was cheered on and encouraged by the other protestors as he refused to come down. (left) One woman sat in front of the gate apparently meditating, for several hours. (above)*





General Dynamics Corporation.

In Ashland and Clam Lake, Wisconsin, between 50 and 75 persons hiked into the Wisconsin woods to the proposed site of the Extreme Low Frequency communications system for Trident. In those woods, 200 miles of antenna grid would be buried underground and signals would direct the Trident missiles and their warheads to any target in the world.

In Pittsburgh, four persons were arrested when they carried a small "Trident monster" into the corporate offices of Rockwell International, the company which manufactures the navigation systems for Trident subs and triggers for their warheads. Charges against the four were dropped.

Actions were also held in Kings Bay, Georgia, Hartford, Connecticut, and Kesslering, New York, although the details of those actions were not made available to Ground Zero.

The Ground Zero center for Non-Violent Action occupies 3.8 acres of land next to the Trident base. It was bought in December 1977 by a collective of people and incorporated as a land trust.

Ground Zero is a center for non-violent activities and it was the organizing and PR center for the Oct. 28 rally. It sponsors disobedience actions, speakers, and discussions, workshops, civil

distribution of leaflets to base workers.

Facts on the Trident submarine, according to the handbook by Live Without Trident, include the statistics that one Trident sub carries 408 deliverable nuclear warheads, is 560 feet long, and is a first-strike weapon and is thus considered a preparation for "aggressive war" according to the Nuremburg Principles.

The Trident sub, says the handbook, is also a violation of the United Nations Charter, the General Principles of the International Law of Armed Conflict, the Non-Proliferation treaty and the Nuremburg Principles.

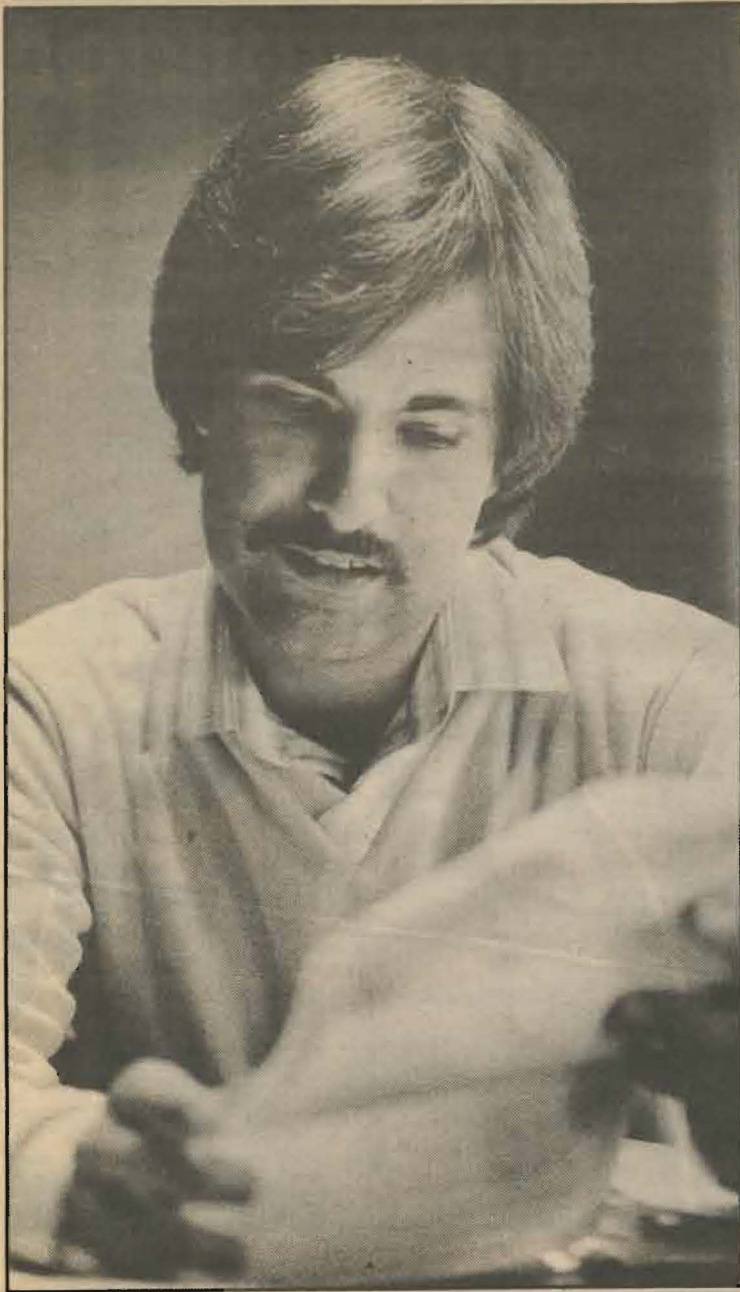
Each billion dollars spent on defense or defense-related projects generates the fewest jobs as compared to other government expenditures, according to the *Congressional Record*, May 23, 1972. One billion dollars spent on defense, for example, would generate 55,000 jobs while the same billion spent on public housing construction would generate 76,000 jobs.

Each Trident sub will cost about \$2.3 billion, enough to cover the cost of the entire University of Washington operating budget for 22 years, or cover Washington State's appropriations to grade K-12 public

continued page 8







**Farmer: (right)** "The recent problems with the sheriff's office have made people dissatisfied with county government."

**Anthony: (left)** "With the present government, the county commissioners' office is acting as the legislative and administrative branch, allowing for no checks and balances."



## Freeholders may be answer to problems

Story by Joye Redfield  
Photos by Scott Stenhjem

County government issues are often clouded by issues on a state or national level. With the recent focus on the sheriff's office in the Pierce County racketeering scandal and the 1976 Freeholder election, the issues of county government have gained prominence.

November 6 is election day. For Pierce County the 1979 ballot will elect 23 freeholders who may decide the future government of Pierce County if the home rule charter they propose is accepted in November 1980.

Currently Pierce County is an extension of the state, and therefore all legislation concerning the county must pass through the legislature in Olympia and then be compromised and adopted for all other counties in extension to the state. Three county commissioners are now responsible for administering state laws and for providing services as authorized by the state for unincorporated areas. Each of these three commissioners represents approximately 150,000 Pierce County residents.

Freeholders are nonpartisan individuals elected from the 5 districts in Pierce County who will serve on a volunteer basis for 6 months to a year. During this time the board of freeholders will draw up a proposal for county government. The board may hold hearings to inform the public of its progress, and obtain input from citizens in forming that government. When the charter is submitted to the people, the job of the freeholder is finished.

The charter, if accepted, will be the constitution of Pierce County. In addition to structural reforms provided for in a charter, a home rule charter enables the county to enact laws which are not in conflict with state constitution or laws. Without a charter Pierce County has only those powers specifically granted by the state constitution or by state law.

According to Wayne Anthony, freeholder candidate from the 25th district and 1979 PLU graduate, the growth of Pierce County has exceeded its government. With the present government, Anthony said, the County Commissioner's office is acting as the legislative and administrative branch, allowing for no checks and balances. In addition to this, he added, the commissioner's responsibilities also include the adoption of the annual budget. Budgets are adopted for the departments directly responsible to the commissioner's office, and for the departments responsible to the county assessor, auditor, clerk, coroner, prosecuting attorney, sheriff, and treasurer.

The objective of a freeholder board, Anthony said, is to come up with a home rule charter which is acceptable to the majority of the people in Pierce County. If the home rule charter is not passed, then the time spent in preparing the proposal is wasted, he said.

"We've got to make it as fair as possible," he said. "The biggest chore, probably a bigger task than writing it, will be selling the charter to the people."

Forty-six candidates have survived the September primary.

"Most of the candidates," Anthony notes, "have the same ideas. They are interested in being open minded and objective, and in creating a constitution acceptable to all people."

Donald R. Farmer, a candidate from the 29th district and a PLU political science professor, was also a candidate in the 1976 freeholder election. Farmer believes that from the 1976 election, more people came to understand the process of county government, "but perhaps thought the commissioners would solve the problems."

"The recent problems with the sheriff's office have made people dissatisfied with county government," Farmer said. "Although it doesn't make a substantive difference in the need for home rule...people have to perceive a problem before they believe a change is necessary."

For several years the League of Women Voters had been pushing for a freeholder election. In 1976 they, along with several other interest groups, were able to obtain enough petitions to have a freeholder election put on the November ballot.

On the same ballot that provided for the election of 15 freeholder positions, Farmer said, the commissioners had put the question of whether to have an election of freeholders at all. The question failed.

"In essence they were electing people for a job that might or might not exist" Farmer said.

Anthony and Farmer both agree that the measure failed because

Pierce County residents didn't understand the purpose of the freeholder election.

"I voted no in 1976," Anthony said, "because I didn't know what a freeholder was."

"The commissioners sabotaged the process by not providing for a primary," Farmer said. "The TNT (Tacoma News Tribune) didn't do much to publicize the election...I would never run under those circumstances again."

Because the question failed, the county auditor was not going to count the votes, but Farmer and other candidates protested the matter. "We at least wanted to have the satisfaction of knowing how well we did in the election."

"Without a primary it was difficult to get any clear-cut majority for any candidate...any number of candidates filed," Farmer said. "With a primary we are able to focus on two candidates from a district who are probably politically stronger people."

Freeholder candidates, for the most part, are ordinary citizens concerned about county government. While Farmer feels he gained experience in the 1976 election, it is Anthony's first time as a candidate.

"Basically, I've been doorbelling and attending forums held by interest groups," Anthony said. "My opponent is a member of CAFE (Citizens for a Freeholder Election), and has received the highest rating from the Municipal League. But I believe I can serve as well as anybody. I'm doing it for fun and to learn more about government—to meet more people, and to be right in there with him."



# 'It was bound to happen'

## Discovery in woods cleared for housing

By Joye Redfield

It is a forest of snags and high stumps. Ancient toppled logs give life to nursers, lichen, bracket fungi and colorful mushrooms. Just off Steilacoom Road we entered its chamber; jogging up and down and winding around on the old dirt road. In a clearing, scotch broom blazed like fire; Mount Rainier was luminescent as if out of a Paramount Picture from across the Nisqually Valley.

**T**hrough the brush we jogged, arriving at our fork in the road—a gentle curve to the right or the straight swath of land created by electric company power poles. The curve took us under low hanging branches of alder, evergreen and maple to a convergence of four grassy paths. An abandoned pickup lay in the sun, a relic of another era.

To the left, into what seemed like deep woods, we continued. A startled grouse took flight as we walked by, talking. The huge flat stump was at the end of a jetty; thirty feet below a creek carved around the jetty forming a point. We could go no further.

Along the banks of the creek clung sword fern and devils club. A

fallen tree, roots upended, lay in the gully. The soft sound of the creek, towering Douglas firs, and the one-hundred-year-old flat stump set us miles away from civilization.

The old stump was cut low to the ground, probably within the last fifteen years. It was big enough for a picnic lunch, big enough for two people to sit cross-legged. Like children finding a bird's nest, we had found something to keep, something to drag home to mother.

We had made a discovery! We had found a private place of our own. Hearts uplifted, we continued our wanderings, made other discoveries—but none quite like the stump in the woods. It was a place we would bring special people or go to in solitude.

Our return route took us across streams of water running over our path. We went on until a barbed wire fence crossed our way, marking the edge of the woods. The high stumps tell a story of misery whip saws and springboards. Cross-cut saws gave way to the present second growth of hemlock and douglas fir.

Since those early days, there has been virtually no logging in these woods on the south side of the Nisqually Valley, east of Steilacoom Road.

West of the pickup truck, an old steam donkey, looking like a whiskey still in the Ozarks, lay rusting in a circular clearing. Using huge pulleys called docks, a steam donkey would drag the logs to a landing where they were then rafted down rivers, loaded on trains or on early logging trucks, and hauled out of the forest. In those days a donkey was a marvel, doing the job of eighty horses.

The woods seem to sit unnoticed by the outside world. Its once active days stilled for probably 50 years now. Its only visitors are exploring neighbors, on foot or horseback, seeking serenity; or game and fowl seeking refuge from the surrounding development. Or so we thought.

Two months later I returned to the heart of this woods, taking the same route, following the same markers. The blazing yellow scotch broom had turned to brown pods; the truck still lay rusting.

**B**eyond this point the woods had changed. Several logs along our path had been stripped of their bark. Farther up a yellow cat sat idle. The place had been cleared. Across the fallen slash and logs I climbed down to the jetty. It was so bright. It was so ugly.

I felt betrayed. I counted thirty 30-40-year-old fresh Douglas fir stumps within a two acre area. Several others had been girdled, the sap oozing from their sides. I was angry, but did not want to know why or who had done this. I had no right to the land; it was private property. Building and clearing along Steilacoom Road had gone on for over a year now, so why should I be surprised?

On the way out my mind raced. Houses seemed to sprout over night. Land was being cleared everywhere, ready to receive more homes. Closer to my woods, a mobile home court already existed, with another one developing across the way. In time the woods would be hemmed in; in time they would be no more.

It was bound to happen. No one could ignore this choice piece of land forever. I had known that all along. But somehow I had naively believed it would be there a little longer. "I had hoped it would be there for my children.

When the time comes, we will drive to the National Forest and share discoveries in a campsite with everyone else. A forest ranger will point out the sword fern and nurser logs. And it will be all right—after all, he's been doing it for years.





2.8 million jobs predicted

# Solar major new but growing

By Helen Cordes

Golden, Co (CPS)—Glenn Backley reached his decision while strolling down a Los Angeles street. There Backley noticed a *Solar Age* magazine on display and leafed through its cover article on solar heaters for pools. It was that moment, he recalls, when he decided to pursue a solar energy education.

The Californian had ping-ponged from junior college to auto mechanic jobs, and admittedly "didn't really know what I wanted to do." Now, in his first year of a solar program at Community College of Denver, Backley's entirely satisfied with his choice.

"I'll never be out of work," he boasts. "In California, they're starving for solar installers. I'm getting in on the ground floor and there's no way the market won't grow. "Besides," Backley notes with a grin, "I'm impatient. One more year of school and I'll be done with it."

**L**IKE Backley, more and more students are beginning to see the advantages of solar energy training. In contrast to many other graduates, the solar energy grad will enter a market that has been growing by quantum leaps.

Since 1973, the amount of business done by companies that manufacture and market solar devices has doubled yearly. In 1978, that tallied to \$150 million, and a \$1 billion business is predicted for 1982.

Nearly 2.8 million jobs are predicted for 2000. One federal study charted that, even if the industry maintained only its present growth, some 400,000 jobs would be open in the next 20 years in solar heating and water systems alone.

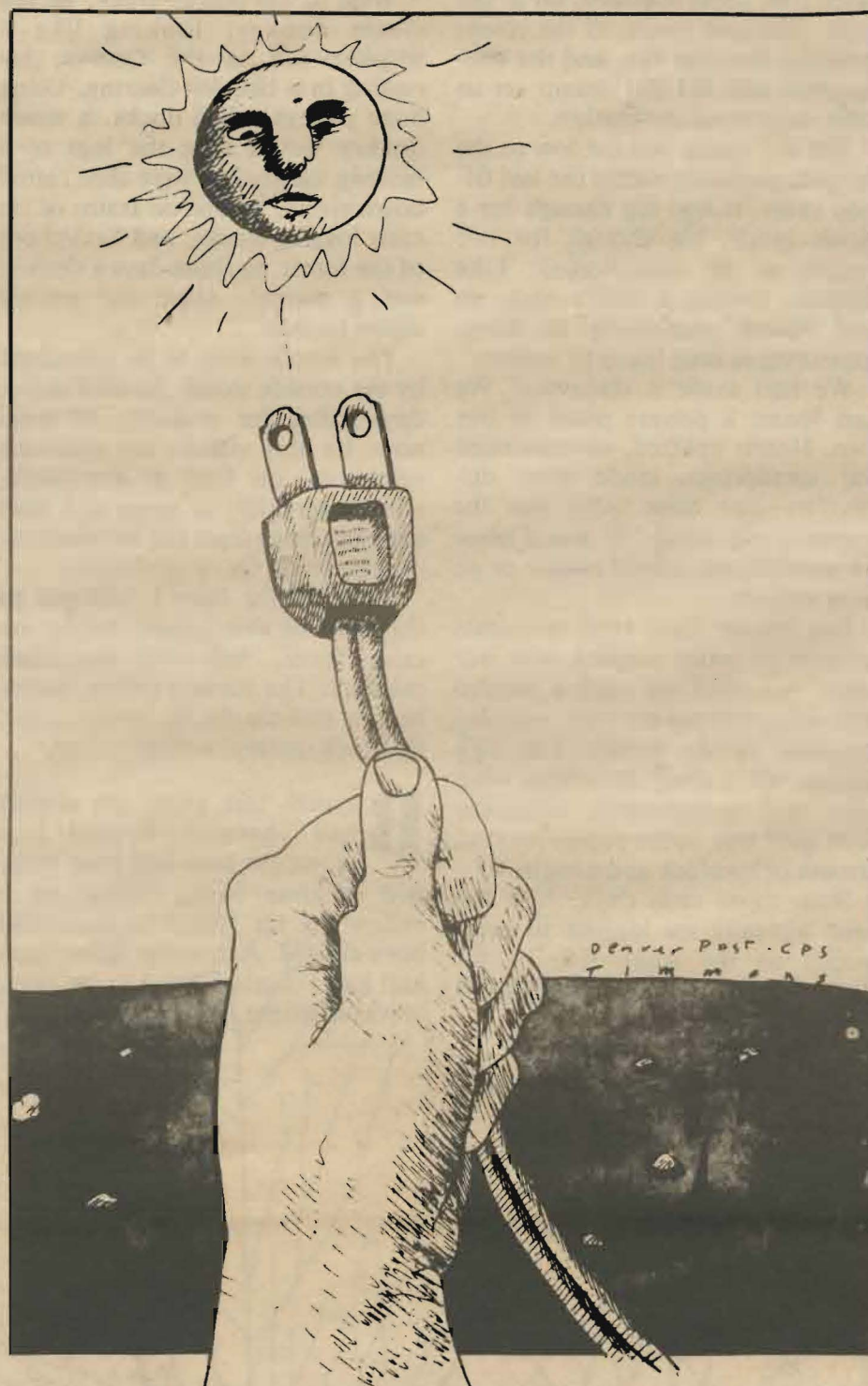
Numbers like those have been downright inspirational to both educators looking for ways to market college programs and students looking for degree programs that can lead them to jobs.

Now almost 700 post-secondary institutions have sprouted at least one solar energy course, according to a survey of 2100 schools by the National Solar Energy Research Institute (SERI) here. There are also an increasing variety of solar degree programs. SERI found 125 solar education curricula, and 148 full degree programs.

SERI's National Solar energy Education Directory, a thick volume that lists a total of 1307 solar courses offered around the land, is both comprehensive and an illustration of the inconsistencies of today's solar education.

"Right now, the numbers of courses are impressive, but we're not so sure about the quality," cedes SERI's George Corcoleotes. "We've since heard about several programs that are not as impressive as they sound on paper."

And because the field is so new, it's not always easy for the student to investigate quality before enrolling. Corcoleotes remembers, "We had a guy in here recently who was traveling around the country looking at solar programs. By the time he got here, he was down to his last \$500, and he had his wife and



kids along. We recommended a local college, but he wanted to check out a school on the coast first."

Corcoleotes suggests students might get additional information more easily by calling SERI's regional centers, or the National Solar Heating and Cooling Information Center in Pennsylvania.

The anticipated boom market in solar energy has not only increased the number of courses, but warped the courses' emphasis. Earlier in the decade, most solar energy classes dwelled on general analysis of how solar energy worked, and discussed theoretical applications.

More recently, seemingly hundreds of more practical courses are padding solar curricula with lessons for installation and research.

Most experts think a technical emphasis is the easiest to parlay into a job after graduation.

"Solar systems installers and maintainers—that's where the jobs are," advises Peter Colaiani of the solar Energy Industry Association, a trade association for solar companies. "People from technical schools are being gobbled up."

Bob and Craig Hilton, a father-son duo that heads one of the country's largest technically-oriented solar programs, agree. "Right now, there are five jobs for energy education and a technical slot for engineers and writers. Of our grads, though, about 75 percent are going into installation," said the older Hilton of his 31-class curriculum at

Community College of Denver.

The Hiltons readily add that other aspects of solar energy education are rapidly becoming more important. "We have 250 majors in our one- or two-year Installation and Maintenance Program. But an additional 180 are taking solar classes for all kinds of reasons.

"We have business majors who want to get into the business, or into solar device sales. We've got real estate people and insurance investigators who need to know how solar energy works and the value of solar systems. People in education come here—one of our grads is now teaching solar energy in a community college in Arizona."

**I**ndustry sources also feel that the composition of solar job area will change as the industry grows. "We're not large enough to require a lot of engineers or architects, or that many management people," Colaiani reports. He counsels that students get basic engineering, architecture or business degrees, along with a grounding in solar energy. Students should then "be flexible and see how the market develops."

"A lot of schools still consider solar energy a fad," complains Craig Hilton, who has encountered administrative reluctance to expand the CC program, even though it is turning applicants away. "But if solar goes the way we think it will, they're not going to have a choice."

## Trident rally at Bangor

(Continued from page 4.)

schools for one year, or pay for the construction of 33 Kingdomes.

The Trident was designed for a Pentagon-sponsored contest in 1967. Defense engineers were asked to submit designs of their "ideal" weapon, and the underwater long-range missile, commonly known as Trident submarine, won the contest.

The Armed Services committee, of which Sen. Henry Jackson was a member, voted down the Trident in 1972, and Jackson was among those to vote against it. However, when the proposal was amended to include Bangor as the base for the subs, he changed his vote. The Trident program was passed narrowly in Senate, 49 to 47, in 1973.

The first Trident sub was to have been built in 1979 by the Electric Boat Division in Groton, Connecticut. However, the sub's engines proved to be too heavy, and cost overruns plus production difficulties have moved the construction date to 1981.

Originally, there were to have been 10 subs; the proposed number was raised to 30 in 1978. The additional subs will be housed at Kings Bay, Georgia.

Resistance of the "Trident monster" began in the early 1970's, just as Trident plans were being announced to the public. A group of Kitsap County residents formed Concerned About Trident, and tried to fight the coming of the Trident subs to Bangor in the courts, on environmental grounds.

Their efforts failed, but in 1975, the Pacific Life Communities were formed in Seattle, California and British Columbia to protest the Trident base in Bangor and the missiles which are being built at the Lockheed plant in San Jose.

The Atlantic Life Community in Connecticut, where the subs are being built, and the Great Lakes Life Community in Michigan and Wisconsin, where the communication systems will be laid out, were also formed.

Non-violent civil disobedience is the key method for the Life communities' resistance. Between 1975 and 1977, almost 200 people were arrested for attempting to stop Trident.

The Trident Concern Coalition was formed in 1977, and soon reorganized to form Live Without Trident. During the summer of 1977, the Pacific Life Community, Greenpeace, the Crabshell alliance, Live Without Trident, and several other groups joined the Bangor Summer Task Force in Kitsap County.

Together, they held a summer demonstration at the base, in which over 2000 people participated in civil disobedience.

Rallies were also held in May and December of 1978, resulting in 181 arrests, and the Trident Conversion Action of Oct. 28 was planned by Live Without Trident and the Ground Zero Center for Nonviolent Action. The action was endorsed by Greenpeace, the Crabshell Alliance, Bread for the World, the National Lawyers Guild, and People United for a Liveable Seattle, among others.