



# The MOORING MAST

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Pacific Lutheran University

## Tuition increase to fund faculty pay hikes

By Kathleen M. Hosfeld

An "inflation-sensitive" faculty salaries increase was cited as the prime factor in last month's board of regents' decision to boost tuition, room and board a total of 13.7 percent.

Tuition for a 32-credit load will increase 14.4 percent to \$4,064, or \$127 per credit hour. Room and board will increase \$200 to \$1,835 for fall, interim and spring. Total costs will equal \$5,899.

According to President Rieke, even with the increases PLU will remain a "medium-priced university, ranking in the middle of the cost structure of comparable schools in the Northwest.

Rieke said in a university memorandum that financial aid from university funded sources will be increased to help offset the increase in tuition, and government funded aid programs continue to increase in both number and amounts.

The regents awarded across-the-board increases in faculty salaries following a sliding scale with the largest percentages going to the lowest salaries.

But beginning next year, salary increases may not be across-the-board. Rieke said he plans to implement a five-year-plan which will place annual increments on a merit basis.

The determining factors of merit are demonstration of professional or task skills, forwarding the objectives of the university and productivity as measured by work accomplished and/or suggestions for increased efficiency/effectiveness.

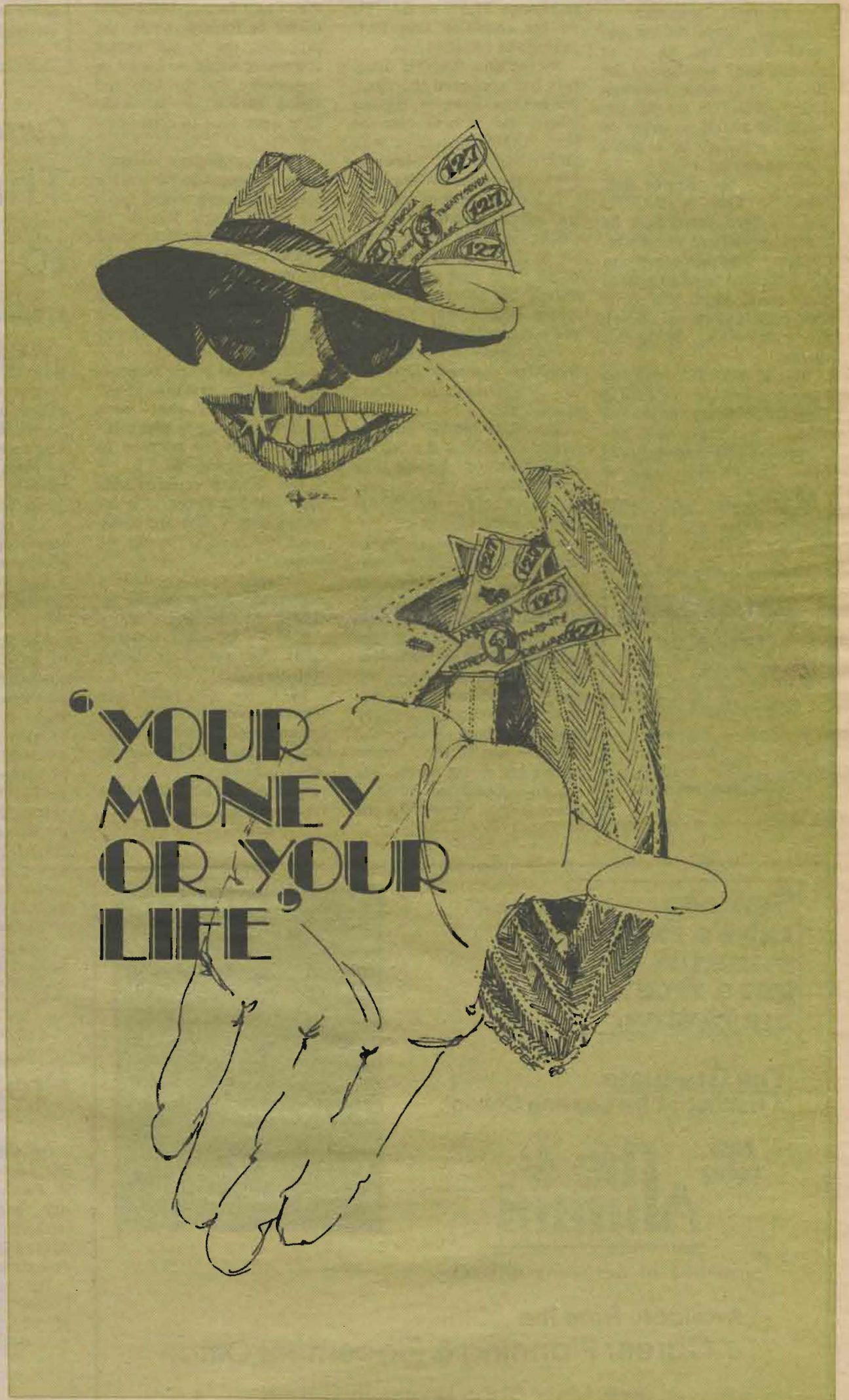
According to Lucille Giroux, executive assistant to the president, the merit system has not been unanimously accepted by university personnel, but is a plan which the president felt should be given a chance.

Giroux added that the administration will remain open to evaluation of the effectiveness of the policy.

The development office reported to the regents that over \$2.5 million in cash and pledges have been donated in the first 11 months of the capital fund campaign, "Sharing in Strength."

Raymond Rodes has been appointed director of the campaign. The company which set up the initial campaign planning completed their work for the university, and Rodes was hired to pick up where they left off, according to Giroux.

Former Washington state assistant attorney general Michael McKean, now a Seattle attorney from Gig Harbor, was named alumni representative to the board of regents.



## INSIDE

The draft—to go or not to go...we don't have to make that decision yet, but it's time to consider the issue. See *Offshoot*

Your folks were asked what they thought of the alcohol/visitation policies—and not unsurprisingly, they agreed with the regents. See page A-7.

National columnist Arthur Hoppe starts his *Mast* debut with a comments on Japanese cars and colonialism. See A-11.

# Senate debates Cave, entertainment, BANTU

By Brendan Mamgan

The Senate dealt with primarily three issues during their Interim meetings: all allocation request by BANTU, the formation of an ad hoc committee to study the management of the Cave, and a recommendation by the ad hoc committee which studied the role and future of the Entertainment Committee.

Intense, open debate occurred at the Dec. 13 Senate meeting as 12 members of the Black Awareness Through Unity (BANTU) sought upwards of \$2,000 in order to present a lecture by a noted Harvard professor.

Earlier, the Senate had allocated \$300 to BANTU upon a recommendation by the appropriations committee. However, that sum would not have included funds to present the lecture, which was to be the culmination of Black Awareness Month during this month.

Several BANTU members expressed concern that little is done for minority students at PLU and that the appropriations committee should have studied their request more closely.

Some senators opposed the allocation for two reasons.

They felt that most college students couldn't afford the \$5 tickets, and they felt that BANTU's goal of educating PLU students on black culture would not be met because mainly minority students would attend this lecture.

After over an hour of debate between the senate and audience, the senators opted to allocate \$1,800 to BANTU on the condition that PLU students be admitted free.

By the time BANTU members had contacted the intended lecturer, however, another school had already reserved him. BANTU members were able to find another speaker to present the lecture in his place.

In a second area of concern, the senate passed a motion calling for an ad hoc committee to study the management of the Cave, with members to include the senate, Cave advisory board, and elections and personnel board.

The committee would also formulate recommendations to improve future Cave operations.

The third matter that the senate faced was the recommendation of the ad hoc committee that was set up to review the role of the ASPLU entertainment committee.

In a report to the senate, entertainment committee chairman John Evans called the Kalapana concert the "Biggest financial disaster to date." He explained that although the committee had realized what its position would be after the Chi Coltrane concert, by that time the contract for Kalapana had already been signed.

In the text of their recommendation to the senate, the ad hoc committee noted a poor student turnout for the

concerts. They also stated, "We do not feel that these results (poor turnouts) were the fault of the entertainment committee, but a reflection of a lack of interest in the acts that the committee can afford to bring to PLU."

The ad hoc committee proposed that the entertainment and special events committees be restructured and that a new formal dance committee be formed. Under the proposal, the special events committee would no longer be responsible for the tolo and spring formal, so it would have more time to create new events.

The entertainment committee would maintain files on the concert business, would sponsor any concerts brought to campus by a promoter, would be responsible for the fall and spring picnics, but would not provide large budget concerts unless the Seattle concert competition changes drastically in the future.

The formal dance committee would assume those responsibilities that were released from the special events committee, in addition to the Homecoming ball.

The Senate rejected this proposal, but indicated it expected that a new and more specific proposal would be presented.

A number of appropriations were made during Interim including the following:

\$250 — to cover material costs for the Alternative Nutrition plan.

\$441 — To fund the regional pool, bowling and backgammon games tournament, and the 1980 College Bowl tournament.

\$170 — For new snow tires for the ASPLU van.

## ASPLU nomination convention upcoming

The nominating convention for election of ASPLU president, vice president, comptroller, program director, and eight senators will be held Feb. 24 beginning at 12:15 p.m. in Memorial Gymnasium.

Delegates for the convention will be selected by dorms from among their residents, with the list of delegates submitted to the ASPLU secretary today at 3 p.m.

Off-campus students can sign up at the information desk for positions on the 150-member off campus delegation.

The two candidates that receive the most votes from the delegates for each executive position will be the candidates for the final election. The top 10 senators will also go on to the final election on Thursday, Feb. 28.

## Current action

# Three committees to be reorganized

By Kathleen M. Hosfeld

Proposals for reconstruction of the entertainment committees and managerial system of the Cave were approved in Senate last week. The entertainment committee proposal was the result of a study by an ad hoc committee during Interim.

The entertainment committees will not consist of a special events committee, a formal dance committee and a general entertainment committee.

The special events committee guidelines specify that the committee will be in charge of presenting at least one major program per semester similar to past Casino nights, Octoberfest, the Halloween party or a Disney film festival.

The committee would also offer trips to Seattle concerts, professional sports events and recreational trips to Seattle concerts, professional sports events and recreational trips to places like Pike Street Market, Vancouver BC Gas Town, etc.

The dance committee would be in charge of Homecoming and Spring formal and a tolo.

The special events and for-

mal dance committees are open to student participation.

The general entertainment committee is the only closed committee of the three, with five selected members who would maintain files and contacts with the entertainment business, sponsor independent promoters desiring to put on concerts on campus, be responsible for fall and spring picnic and be responsible for two "Artist-in-residence" weeks in the Cave.

The reorganization of the Cave managerial systems, effective next year, will organize the Cave advisory board into a voting governing board. Representatives on the board will be the ASPLU president, Comptroller, two Senators, the Cave director and assistant director. Food service will have advisory status to the board also.

The cave staff will then be constructed such that a director and assistant director will be appointed, replacing the two kitchen and entertainment manager positions. Under their management will be a publicity manager, supervisors and a staff of kitchen and technical workers.

## Prof awarded fellowship

Dr. Christopher Browning, associate professor of history at Pacific Lutheran University, has been awarded a research fellowship from the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation in Germany.

The prestigious Humboldt Fellowship, valued at over \$20,000, provides for a year of post-doctoral study in the

Federal Republic of Germany.

Browning will continue his research on facets of the Holocaust, studying the topic, "The Destruction of the Serbian Jews."

According to Browning, Serbia is important because it was the only area outside the eastern front where the German army was involved in killing, and the only area outside Poland and Russia where a local death camp was established and killing by gas employed.

The Humboldt Foundation, funded by the West German government, grants approximately 400 post-doctoral research awards per year to scholars of all nations and disciplines.

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# Draft registration concern of PLU forum

By Mike Frederickson

In an attempt to prevent contagious diseases such as fear, anxiety and apprehension, a series of forums encompassing the impending selective service legislation and U.S. involvement in war have been initiated by ASPLU and Student Life.

Over 150 people attended the first forum held in the UC north dining room on Jan. 29. Vice-president of Student Life Don Jerke, Residential Life director Rick Allen and University Pastor Ron Tellefson expressed their personal and professional views regarding the draft and their lives during the Vietnam conflict. ASPLU Vice-President Dave Siburg served as mediator for the informal discussion.

A little under half of the audience responded when asked by Jerke if they had



Many students expressed their concerns at the recent draft forum.

watched President Carter's State of the Union address in which selective service registration was discussed. Jerke said, "To some of you this will be easy to accept, to others it will be like an ice cube down your backs." The majority of students on college campuses today have never been issued a draft card, he said.

Tellefson discussed the Christian confrontation with war and the draft. "We are caught up in decisions that are not black or white...it is the responsibility of Christians to find an individual choice," he said. Jerke and Tellefson answered questions on conscientious objection status and the history of the Christian in war, and the respective implications of students.

In a separate interview, Jerke stressed the need of students to know what it is to be registered because of the

new accountability and decisions they face. "We must ask ourselves, 'How do I, as a Christian, live in a hostile world?'" he said. The Student Life office will be working with Campus Ministries, Counseling and Testing, and ASPLU to keep individuals informed of current legislation and alternatives to meet student demand.

Rick Allen spoke of his military service during the Vietnam era in an emotional retrospection of friends who were killed in combat and those who returned with guilt and alienation. Memories of training to kill the enemy and thoughts about his own life and death were shared with the audience. "All I can tell you is to start thinking about it (war) now. Talk to friends and ask questions now," he told them.

Students asked questions of the panel and expressed their views on current international

tensions. PLU Iranian student Hossain Beke-Mohammadi said he felt that unless the U.S.S.R. had the capabilities to destroy the entire world, that government would not invade Pakistan or Iran. "President Carter is using Afghanistan just for his campaign," he said.

Student John Bley compared Russian expansionism with the 1962 Cuban missile crisis. He said, "Russia is basing their decision on what Kennedy did in that crisis." Bley also felt that the Soviet union is currently examining the American ability to mobilize its military force.

Even though Jerke prefaced the presentation by calling for an end to the 70s, *deja vu* pervaded the room. Amadeo Tiam, minority affairs coordinator, sang a song on the reflections of war in which one line pronounced, "Here we go again, my friend."

'Read the clearest line you can see...'

## Specs may aid more than your reading

By Paula Dodge

During an episode of "Happy Days," Fonzie put on a pair of spectacles and announced, "Glasses are cool."

I'd like to see him explain that to me, a local girl who has to compete with genuine imported PLU Norwegian blondes. Glasses were definitely not going to help my prospects any.

But that is just what the eye doctor ordered when I complained of headaches. He told me that all that reading I had to do for my college studies was the cause, and a simple pair of reading glasses would remedy the pain.

Wonderful, I thought. If I put my hair up in a bun, I'd look like a true intellectual. The Norwegian blondes would have it hands down.

After making me read the clearest line I could see closest to the bottom about 10 times, the doctor had his assistant show me the selection of frames.

Rhinestones and horn rims were out. They reminded me too my of my mother. Wire rims were to professor-ish and I didn't think the ones with the little ducks on them were quite my style.

"How 'bout these?" The assistant help up a pair of purple rimmed glasses. "Or these?" They looked so big that I doubted anyone would be able to see my face.

One hour and 50 pair of glasses later, I selected a square-framed, pink-brown tone pair of specs.

"Now," the assistant said tiredly, "What kind of tint would you like? A red, white and blue combo might look good with that frame. Or maybe a light green tint. Or perhaps you would like photogray in the lenses." Those are the kind that turn into sun glasses when you go

outdoors. She whipped out three sample books.

I skipped the tint job. The glasses would be expensive enough without it.

It would be two weeks before the glasses would be ready, so I had time to prepare myself for the shock. In a few days, I got used to the idea. Maybe I'd get better grades, because the profs would think I was a real hard-core studier with glasses. And a pair of spectacles could give me more credibility as a journalist. After all, Walter Cronkite wore an occasional pair of wire rims. John Chancellor sports a pair of modest spectacles. I'm sure Barbara Walters would wear them too, but she's rich enough to afford contact lenses.

Even with this wishful thinking, my glasses were hard to get used to. Since I only needed to wear them reading, I wouldn't pull them out around my friends, especially any of the male gender. Only in the sanctuary of my own home or in the quiet of Mortvedt's library would they make an appearance on my nose.

Then one day in the library, one of those Norwegian blondes unsuspectingly sat down beside me. When I looked up she said, "Hey, I like your glasses. I've gotta get a pair pretty soon. Where'd you get them?"

Now I wear my glasses everywhere.



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# Nader study questions validity of SAT tests

By Paula Dodge

Are those Scholastic Aptitude Tests (SATs) that many students slave over to be admitted to college still worthwhile?

Consumer advocate Ralph Nader thinks not. In a recently released 550-page report on the Educational Testing Service (ETS), the corporation that prepares the SATs, Nader states that a "short, one-time, three-hour gamble which can determine a life's pathway is simply not compatible with what is known about human personalities, their capacity for growth, their diversity and versatility."

In other words, Nader believes that test scores aren't a valid way to predict a student's performance in college, and he is calling for an "examination of the examiners."

Most colleges in the U.S. require some type of college pre-test for admission. Colleges use these tests as a tool to help predict a student's success during his or her first year. In addition to the SAT, colleges in Washington also accept the Washington Pre-College Test and the American College Test (ACT).

According to the report by the American Council on Education, Nader's finding—"The reign of ETS: The Corporation that Makes up Minds," concludes the following: 90 percent of the time, tests cannot predict first year grades; previous grades predict future performance better than test scores; when using high school grades to predict first year college performance, SATs improve the accuracy of a prediction by only a small percentage; tests

cannot predict higher level grades, achievements outside of the classroom, or future career achievements.

The report also concludes that ETS tests are unfair to minority students and that test scores are related to family income - the higher the family income, the higher a student scores on the SAT.

ETS President William

**'Previous grades predict future performance better than test scores'**

Turnbull issued a statement after the release of Nader's report, charging that Nader had already made up his mind about college testing before he began his study. He cited three problems with the report. First, ETS does not decide what should be tested; associations of schools and colleges do. Second, tests don't create a difference in minority students' intelligence, they reveal it. According to Turnbull, research shows that test scores predict college success just as well for minority students as majority students.

Turnbull also stated that "doing away with test scores would hurt students—whether of minority or majority—whose ability shows up on the tests, but whose grades are not outstanding."

When considering a student for admission to PLU, several factors are taken into account. High school grade point is checked first, and possibly class ranking. Then pre-college test scores are considered. When a decision is made about a student it is usually based 50 percent on high school grade point, 27 percent on the SAT verbal

score and 23 percent on SAT math score, or the equivalent from another pre-college test.

PLU Director of Admissions James Van Beek agrees with the contention that Nader "had his mind set" before he gathered research for his report. Van Beek said he personally finds test scores useful when screening applicants to PLU.

"Test scores are the second thing we consider," Van Beek said. "Test scores give us a standard measure to compare students to a larger population. They help us in admissions, but tests have other uses—as in advising a course load, and highlighting a possible problem for a student."

Van Beek looks toward the tests as an admission aid, because he feels 'grade inflation' is occurring in many high schools.

"High school GPA is not as valid because grades are easier to get," he said. "So many teachers are giving students B's or better."

"Tests can select out people, but they can be helpful if used in right way," Van Beek added. "They help us do a better job for predicting who has a chance for success."



## Mixed with regular meals Alternative food plan changes

Plans for the Alternative Nutrition Plan to be served exclusively in one of PLU's two dining halls and only to students who sign up for the plan have been dropped, according to Food Service Director Bob Torrens.

Items intended for the ANP have been integrated into the total food service program since January.

"Some are winners and some are losers," said Torrens. "We'll drop the losers and keep working on other alternatives."

Up until now, the new items have been accepted or rejected based on student acceptance. Since the cost of throwing away the "losers" is high, Torrens intends to try new items out on the food service employees and get their reactions.

"We don't know why," he said, "but some of the recipes for 10 or 12 don't taste the same when multiplied for 600

or 700. We're going to keep trying, so please bear with us."

Recipes are submitted by students and come from various cookbooks in food service.

Kimber Rapp, ANP coordinator, hopes that keeping the new items in the regular meal plan will help educate students.

"The whole idea is to get better quality food for everyone," said Rapp.

One of the drawbacks of the ANP is that students end up taking both entrees and a salad at mealtime. The result is that food costs increase.

"The rate of inflation plus the cost of trying the new items means something has to give," said Torrens. "I would hate to see the policy of unlimited food change—but it is a possibility."

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# Parents agree with regents: No changes

What do parents think of the alcohol, visitation and off-campus living policies?

The results of an ASPLU policy questionnaire sent home to parents indicate that the majority of parents are strongly against changing the alcohol and visitation policies.

Most replies advocated changing the off-campus residence age limit from 22 to 21. Most strongly favored the policy other than the age limit.

The questionnaire was initiated in response to student interest over changing policies.

According to Drew Nelson, ASPLU senator in charge of the survey, the parents' comments reveal a possible misunderstanding of today's educational concepts.

"It is too bad these parents allow what I consider to be too-rigid ideals to prevent them from seeing the positive aspects present in modern education," said Nelson.

Nelson said the alternative to this is "educating" parents to help them better understand these aspects. He advocates open discussion between parents and students on policies and on campus living conditions.

Of the 1570 surveys which were mailed to parents, 633 were returned.

The *Mast* reprints these comments by parents as they were written on the surveys. No corrections, except for spelling errors, have been made.

## Alcohol Policy

"I understand there is now a lot of drinking on campus. Dr. Eastvold would be turning over in his grave!"

"We find it hard to believe a Christian college would even stoop so low as consider allowing alcohol on campus. This is 'to become part of the world,' because they allow it in state colleges. This is no doubt being pushed by the non-Christian student. We say—stay a Christian witness and be counted for good.

"My opinion of the student body has plummeted! Do you have to drink alcohol to be sophisticated? Grown up? Someplace in the world should exist at which we can show that we can get along without alcohol or other security blankets."

"The University goal is to improve the mind. They should not allow that which destroys it."

## Visitation

"Don't students study

anymore? Does the student body do anything that is constructive? All students should read Plutarch's *Live's*."

"Buildings are noisy—students need rest. My child does not get enough rest now."

"With all of the small living rooms and lounges you have there is no reason for members of the opposite sex to visiting rooms unless sex is what you have in mind...And I do know this is what is going on."

"What are you really looking for here—trust or tacit approval of promiscuity? Lets not play word games—a "24-hour visitation" is a "one night stand." This is a foolish question to ask parents. Most of us have opted for marriage and commitments. This requires a whole lot of self-discipline. Many of us have failed and the divorce rate is rising. Why? You answer it."

"I feel my student is an adult and should be able to make decisions about time with the opposite sex."

"The hours are long and are overly liberal now! When kids do get home for vacations they are so overly tired from campus hours that they want to sleep all the time at home. If they'd get more rest and sleep they'd be better resistant to all

the bugs and flu germs that make the rounds there too."

## Off-campus Residence

"I think living on campus is a definite advantage—I want my child there all 4 years but it is up to what works out best for the student. I missed out on a lot by living at home when I attended college."

## General Comments

"Students are always agitating for change. When we were in college it was dancing. If they get these changes then they'll want pot and homo rights...We as Christians should not be afraid of standards—Mormons, Moonies etc. are not afraid to take a stand. Remember the 10 Commandments were not given to make us miserable but to guide us and make life all that it should be."

"Sorry this is so late—it got mixed up with the Christmas mail."

"Forget this trivia, none of it will give you a ticket to adulthood. Instead: 1. Check the industries in Tacoma—are they polluting the bay? 2. Do something positive for the community and the energy shortage. 3. Do something

positive for the environment and Washington. 4. Is the Interim more costly to the student than the traditional semester? 5. Were more faculty necessary to cover Interim. Does the faculty teach less now?"

"As long as any of these three categories you refer to are conducted in a Christian manner and do not infringe on the rights of others on campus it's ok. You cannot regulate the irresponsible or the immoral individual. When college age has been reached, the individual has to be held accountable for his own actions."

"I think the students have control down there whereas leadership should come from the administration and faculty."

"This questionnaire is pure foolishness. Make your decisions, people will go to your school based upon its program first, its environment second. All this will do is raise anxieties which are unnecessary."

"Those students who do not like discipline should go to a state school and not try to tear down our Christian college. If young people knew what was best, they wouldn't need parents."

## Professor practices 'criticism of caring'

By Leann Allard

Any freshman taking Professor Seal's English 101 class will have trouble forgetting his constant reminder not to go home on the weekends but to stay at PLU. He or she will also remember the lecture the class receives upon entering the room on their lack of energy. These are both ways David Seal expresses concern for his students. He calls it "the criticism of caring."

"I do care about students," said the 33-year-old professor. "It's an added responsibility, but they need to be criticized. Criticism is good for people."

Professor Seal lectures on the lack of energy in the classroom because he feels students don't want to "give" in the classroom.

"I want to get students to educate themselves, but students don't want to teach themselves," explained Seal. "They're always taking in but I want some of the energy I put out given back."

By this, he means contributing in class, questioning his lectures and views.

"A student who questions me is the student I remember most," said Seal.

Seal has also gained a reputation for his style of dress. "When I first came to PLU you never saw me in a coat and tie," explained Seal. "I wore casual dress just like the students."

Now it's not unusual to see him in a coat and tie. One of his most striking outfits consists of a black dress shirt,

gray sports coat adorned on the left lapel with a black polka-dotted maroon satin flower, rolled up Levis, argyle socks and rather worn-looking saddle shoes.

"I am very conscious of clothing statements. I dress this way to fool the students and to confuse them," said the professor. "It's a way of making fun of myself and of getting distance between the students and myself."

When Seal first came to PLU, he did get close to his students, but now that he has friends and activities outside PLU the distance is needed.

"A professor can easily project himself on a class and it can be dangerous when it happens," warned Seal.

Professor Seal earned his four-year degree at St. Olaf in Minnesota and went on to graduate school at the University of Chicago. While working on his master's he was drafted into the Army. He served for two years in Germany, earning the rank of sergeant in the infantry.

"What I remember most is the relief I felt not having to go to Vietnam," said Seal.

He was upset by the way the middle class escaped the draft by going to college.

"The war was fought by minorities and poor people," said Seal. Three-fourths of the servicemen were minorities.

After serving his term, he returned to finish graduate school. While working on his dissertation, he worked part-time at a school in Kentucky and it was there he began working with his dreams. He



'I want to get students to educate themselves,' explains Seal. 'They're always taking in, but I want some of the energy I put out given back.'

was inspired by a poet named Robert Bly.

Seal explained, "He told me to work on my dreams and I have ever since."

That was four years ago and that encounter has led to an interim course.

"Interpreting has put me in touch with the strength of the unconscious," said Seal. "Dreams show you what you are like. People are like icebergs, one tenth is showing

and the rest we don't know about. Interpreting helps us to discover the rest."

Before coming to PLU, Seal taught in the Midwest.

"The Catholic students are more vocal and more tolerant toward other people and tolerant towards themselves," said Seal. "Although I was raised a Lutheran, I am a little tired of it. The students are very bright here at PLU, but they are more immature and

very ethnocentric. It takes energy to break that."

Seal enjoys his work and is always willing to help students. "I've never lacked for advice," said Seal with a cautious grin, as if his advice giving has gotten him into trouble a time or two. "I talked my mother's head off when I was little. I've always loved words and stories; it's only natural I would gravitate toward being a professor."



"You're not going to believe this," explains tour coordinator Noel Abrahamson (back to camera) to a soon-to-be-serenaded "normal" passenger, as 75 musicians board a plane in Charleston, S.C. "Reactions of the passengers were classic!" recalls one choir member.

## Choir of the West experiences 'the road'

By Kelly Allen

The practice rooms in East-vold weren't quite as full as usual this Interim, and the halls didn't echo with the sound of Mozart, Samuel Barber, and Cole Porter being heard and rehearsed. This is because, for the first time, all of PLU's traveling performing groups were on tour in January, which made for some very quiet days on campus and some not-so-quiet ones elsewhere in the United States.

After a week of intense rehearsal, the jazz band flew to Hawaii, University Chorale bused off to California and Arizona, and Choir of the West left for just about anywhere Eastern Airlines would take them.

Although there is rarely time to relax on tour, all of the groups hoped to sightsee while spreading the word about PLU's outstanding music program.

Choir of the West is one of the few amateur choirs, if not the only one in the United States, that brings along its own chamber orchestra on tour.

The entire group, which numbers approximately 75, toured the U.S. for three weeks. The hectic tour schedule never allowed them to stay more than three days in one place.

One of the most memorable times was the take-off. Once the musicians and singers were seated and the plane began to taxi, the inevitable "emergency procedure demonstration" began. After a few flights, they had memorized the presentation and tried to help the attendants out by indicating the emergency exits and showing them their instruction cards. One attendant asked for a volunteer from the audience to help her and tenor Russ Rowland got the chance to be "flight attendant for a day..." but he couldn't quite master the part about the seat belts.

After take-off, chaos hit. Seats were exchanged to accommodate pinochle four-somes, backgammon boards were stretched across the aisles, and someone was always in the cabin crew's way. For those who stayed in their seats, there were magazines to read. On night and early morning

flights, the entire supply of pillows and blankets was used to catch a few quick winks (and later tucked into luggage to take to the beach).

If there was a movie on the plane, it was possible to acquire a pair of headphones from the storage closet (without paying the \$2.50, of course) and cover oneself (and the headphones) with a blanket and pretend to be napping while keeping one eye on the movie screen.

There were, however, some less happy moments. One of the saddest sights in the world is to see the organist's expression as he stands helplessly inside the plane while the freight crew outside unloads his brand new \$13,000 instrument with the arrows on the case indicating which side up pointing every direction...but never up.

Another tear-jerker was the bass player's reaction as he unwrapped his instrument to find the neck of his string bass broken completely off of the body.

But while flying had its pitfalls—it also had its advantages. What better ways to see places like New York City, Washington, D.C., the Alamo,

Mexico City, the white sand on the beaches of Florida, Omaha, Nebraska in the dark, and the Acapulco airport, all for only \$475?

When in Atlanta, choir members were guests of Eastern in a group room with free beverages, and reported always being welcomed aboard with a smile (even at 7 a.m.!), as well as earning their Eastern "Wings." On some flights, the Choir had the opportunity to serenade "normal" passengers and show them the talent wrapped up in the somewhat hyperactive packaging.

While flying wasn't the most important or rewarding part of the trip (although it was reportedly a great way to get closer to the person sitting next to oneself) and the people they met were incomparable in their hospitality ("y'all want grits for breakfast?"), many will never forget that feeling when Eastern Airlines flight 86 pulled out of the clouds to show the shining lights of Seattle. After three weeks of living out of a suitcase and washing clothing at strange houses, our choirs are again home.

# Winter Olympics clouded by commercialism

By Paula Dodge

"In 1980, the word comes to America."

The Winter Olympics are upon us again. The 12-day athletic event, being held in Lake Placid, New York, gathers together the best in the world of winter sports, many of the athletes having worked all their lives to reach the Olympic games. Along with the athletes, the games attract an enormous amount of media hype and publicity.

Perhaps it is the fact that the Olympic games are being held in the U.S. for the first time since 1960. Or maybe it's the thought that the 33rd Winter Olympics may be the only Olympic games that Americans will see this year, due to the threatened U.S. boycott of the Moscow summer games if the Soviets don't pull out of Afghanistan.

Whatever it is, the newspapers, radio stations and especially the official Winter Olympic Television network, ABC, have prepared us for many months with advertisements and plenty of publicity.

T-shirts and belt buckles flood nearly every major department store. There is an official Olympic product representing almost everything. For a donation to the Olympics, an advertiser can associate its name with the games. There is an official oil, tire, vitamin, coffee, mattress and camera. The products seem rather unrepresentative of the games, for there is even an official beer and an official aspirin. How many Olympic athletes are training by drinking beer and taking aspirin?

Television products have subtly gotten into the act, too: shows such as "The Top of the

Hill," "Swan Song," and "Heartbreak Winner," all of which are about Olympic athletes, just happened to be broadcast during the past two weeks.

ABC has been flashing the Olympic symbol repeatedly over the last month, and now most of America knows the Olympic theme song by heart. ABC's advertising for the games seemed to have reached the level of intensity of most of its prime time shows. They have even advertised within advertisements: "Watch the Winter Olympics Games on ABC" appeared in TV Guide ads for the network's other shows.

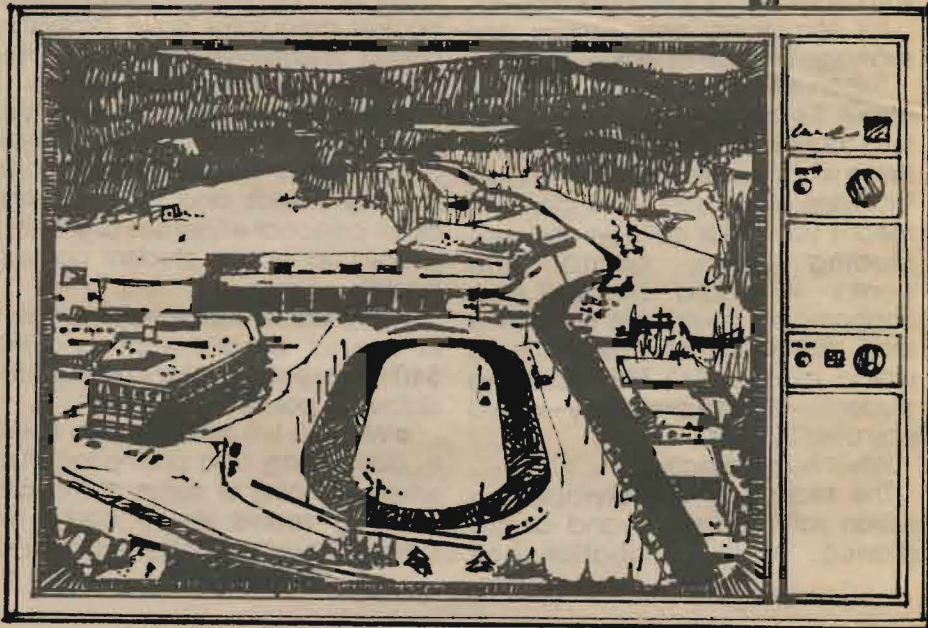
Well, we were prepared, and now, most of America is watching. It's not only the sports nut who is tuned in, but everybody else, too. According to a report from United Press International, ABC estimates that 180 million Americans will have watched some portion of the games before the Olympic flame is extinguished. That figure is roughly 85 percent of the U.S. population, enough to make any network executive drool.

No, it's not just skiing, skating and sledding anymore. The Olympics have turned into a big entertainment business. ABC paid \$25 million for the rights to broadcast the Lake Placid games—an inflationary price, up from 10 million for the 1976 Winter Olympics. In 1968, it cost only 2 million to gain TV rights, but that was a mere 27.3 hours of coverage. This year, ABC will broadcast 51 and a half hours of Olympic competition.

ABC may have paid dearly for the rights to the games, but they will get much in return. Twenty-nine sponsors are paying an average of \$130,000 per minute to ad-

vertise during Olympic coverage. And the games are being telecast during a 'sweeps' period—a time when rating services are doing their checking on what the TV audience is watching. The higher the audience rating, the more a network can charge.

The Olympic games definitely have become a big money entertainment business. Hopefully, it will not be the advertising and buildup that one remembers (as one's official winter Olympic T-shirt fades), but the finer moments of the games themselves.



## Stolen car used in theft

A blue Volkswagon parked in Harstad's parking lot was stolen and used in an armed robbery over Christmas break, according to Rick Shaver, chief of campus security.

Although details of the robbery were not available, the owner of the vehicle said that the thieves forced a window to gain access to the car. It was returned to the lot two days later with little damage except for a dead battery.

According to Shaver, this was the main action in an otherwise "predicably slow" period for vehicle vandalism.

He said, however, that grounds vandalism has increased sharply since last semester. Four signs and flags have been stolen from the golf course; vehicles have been driven on campus, damaging Harstad's lawn; and thefts of coats and purses have increased.

*"I am delighted that my friend Loy McGinnis has written this book. It is full of helpful insights about the mystery of human love and intimacy. His practical suggestions will help many discover new depths and dimensions in their primary relationships."* Bruce Larson

*"Read this book! It will certainly change—and enhance—the way you love."* Paula and Dick McDonald

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## The Friendship Factor

How do I get close and stay close to others? Some people have countless friends—what's their secret? Can I learn to develop meaningful relationships? How can I keep my marriage alive and growing?

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**DR. ALAN LOY MCGINNIS**, pastor and psychotherapist, is codirector of Valley Counseling Center in Glendale, Calif. Has authored recent articles in the *Christian Herald*, *Saturday Evening Post* and other magazines. Also travels widely as a speaker and conducts seminars on the friendship factor.

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# EDITORIAL

## Tuition increase may seem 'rational,' but is it really needed?

For those of you who haven't yet taken the time—or found the courage—to figure what the recent tuition increase will mean for you, you might be happier not knowing.

It's something only seniors can manage to smile about.

Tuition next year will be \$127—or about \$4,064 for those able to afford 32 credits worth of classes. For those who are freshmen, an annual increase of this size (14.4 percent) means your total college cost—excluding room, board and books—could be \$17,584. Sophomores could get by with a total price tag of \$15,497, and juniors a mere \$13,728. Incoming students—if there are many—could pay over \$20,000.

What happened?

The reason for the skyrocketing tuition rate is simple—and at first glance, rational. Inflation has

boosted the operating costs of the university to an alarming rate.

But the increases may not be that necessary.

Students consulting their nearest pocket calculator have probably asked themselves some of the following questions:

- Why do we still hear reports of faculty members charging their departments for personal phone calls to friends and family? What other personal expenses are being picked up via the student pocket-book?

- How come high school students in special programs are paying \$10 per credit hour for courses subsidized in part by PLU?

- Why do we see so much spent in advertising and promoting PLU, when the cost of some of this advertising seems like it could be barely covered by the additional

revenue it brings?

- Why should I spend \$508 in what I may consider a "non-essential" required course, such as P.E., instead of taking it at, and transferring it from, a community college? What would happen to the budget if a large number of students started doing this?

- Why are high school students being given jobs in food service while some of our own students are unable to get as many hours as they want? Why can't more staff positions, especially secretarial ones, be given to students who need employment?

- Why do all these "artistic" steel girders and giant pizza cutters seem to be springing up as sculptures all over campus—and who is paying for them?

- How can the student government manage to lose over \$5,000

in concerts nobody attends—and still afford \$800 worth of carpeting in their office?

- Are all of the periodicals subscribed to by the library of actual use to students? How much could we save by cutting a few that are never used?

For every question I've asked, there are probably 20 more I didn't. Questions that are silently asked daily by students, staff and administrators.

We can't afford to just ask these questions silently anymore. Although each question may bring a sharp "what a dumb question, here's why..." reply, it's no worse than quietly accepting the fact that "inflation is driving everything up."

Maybe the best question will turn out to be, why blame it on inflation?

Jody Roberts

## LETTERS

### Carter's draft registration plan makes no sense whatsoever

To the Editor:

In his proposal to Congress that the United States resume registering young people for the draft, President Carter has not presented a case for its being vital to the defense of the nation. Military and administration officials—and Carter himself—have admitted that the proposed registration is little more than a symbolic gesture without significant impact on military preparedness. On the other hand, the impact would be considerable not only for the directly affected young people whose most basic civil liberties would be threatened—the very freedoms which the U.S. military supposedly exists to defend—but for the safety and security of all citizens.

Contrary to President Carter's characterization of it, the current international situation cannot reasonably be considered to present dangers graver than any of the numerous other "crises" in even my own short memory. In any case, the proposed registration can have no practical effectiveness in regard to an immediate threat. There is no excuse for a proposal with such far-reaching implications to be hastily accepted in an atmosphere of contrived urgency. Instead, rational thought and careful consideration must be given both to the implications of registration and the possibility of practical alternatives.

Peace-time registration would immediately mean



more than a violation of privacy; it would demand the surrender of personal determination and a commitment to military service for purposes and under circumstances not yet known. For many this would require agonizing moral and political compromise. For others, unwilling to commit themselves in advance of the information necessary to make a conscientious decision on military service, the consequences would be potentially devastating.

Not appreciably less than those directly affected, the country as a whole is threatened by a reinstatement of registration. With the establishment of a mechanism for reinstatement of the draft, the

potential is created for military involvement and escalation abroad without the Congressional review otherwise necessary for an expansion of forces. This is the lesson the U.S. was considered, until recently, to have learned in Vietnam. If registration is only a threatening gesture to the U.S.S.R., acquiescence in it is a signal to our own government that the American people no longer consider the use of military force a disturbing prospect to be used only in the most extraordinary of circumstances.

The current volunteer army is considered by military officials to meet the current defense needs of the country. It is in many ways superior to the

previous draft army: the proportion of high school graduates and the average IQ level have both increased. Although recruitment goals have not been met in this last year, the number of reenlistments has exceeded expectations so that overall strength has not been affected. Assuming it necessary to increase the size of the army as well as its quality—which many experts, both civilian and military, do not—there are many options available. Among them is elimination of the much-publicized brutality in boot camps, salary increases for enlisted men and an increase in the years of service required for retirement—average retirement age is now 39. The retention or

recruitment of skilled and experienced personnel is of far greater consequence in improving the effectiveness of the army than further increases in unskilled recruits—only 16 percent of service personnel are trained for combat duty. Given this fact alone, the registration of 18- to 20-year-olds makes no sense whatsoever.

In the event of a genuine threat to the United States it is inconceivable that the defense needs of the country would not be met by volunteers. The present volunteer system has met and, if necessary, can continue to meet the needs of a standing peace-time army. While the proposed registration is not even suggested by its proponents to have substantial practical value, the negative consequences of registration are considerable. By writing letters and by whatever other means practicable it must be insisted by Americans of all ages that President Carter and the majority of Congress return to their recent and sensible opposition to peace-time registration.

Mark Anderson

### Letters policy

It is the policy of the Mooring Mast to print all letters received provided they are signed (names may be withheld on request), typed, and subject to editing for grammar, length and libel. Letters should be received by 3 p.m. Wednesday to ensure same week publication.



# LETTERS

## Sorry I missed PLU's reaction to latest 'hoax'

To the Editor:

Nearly one year ago, a group of PLU's finest pranksters effected the "News in Brief" Hoax, a classic caper. As a PLU student at that time I was both shocked and amused at the horror and panic displayed by a sizable proportion of my fellow Lutes. The pranksters were called "mentally deranged," "sick." After all, who but a "sickie" would inject into tranquil PLU the notion of immediate registration for the draft?

It's no longer a hoax, fellow Lutes. Is our fearless

leader just another great prankster? Is President Jimmy a "sickle"? The world is in a state of crisis and all of us will soon be standing in registration lines. But we won't be talking about deranged minds and classic practical jokes.

My only regret is that I'm not at PLU this year. I'd dearly love to see the reaction on campus this year! Unlike twelve months ago, this time the hoax won't pass and we won't be able to recede back into our bubble of isolationism.

Willy Stigglebout  
Stanford, CA



## Would you have been tossed out with chaff at harvesting time?

To the Editor:

I have now attended this university for 1½ years. During this time the administrative personnel and departments have gone out of their way to encourage and help me, from both an advisory and financial perspective, and I am very grateful.

I said that because it's true and because I have made another observation during this same period of time which is best revealed in parable form:

Once there were two farmers who worked two fields that lay side by side.

Planting time came and they tilled their soil to prepare for seeding. Before they could plant their grain, a strong wind blew from the west and brought with it seedlings of wild wheat which dropped onto the freshly turned earth.

The farmers planted their own (home-grown) kernels in the furrows and watered and cared for their fields. Soon all the seeds had developed into tall plants; both the wild and the domestic wheats. One farmer saw the wild wheat and decided to ignore it; let it grow on its own accord. The second farmer

saw the wild wheat and nurtured it as carefully as his own; he loved all growing things.

As the season for harvest neared, a strong wind blew in from the north and most of the two farmers' own wheat perished or was damaged. The wild wheat was hardier and withstood the storm well.

When the first farmer harvested, his yield was half what it had been the year before. He then kept only the domestic wheat, discarding the rest as unfit even for animal feed.

The second farmer harvested and had more than the previous year. He

kept some of both types of wheat for the next planting and gave of his abundance to the needy, as well as keeping and eating some himself. He found the wild wheat to be of stronger flavor and, while unpalatable on its own, perfectly suited to brighten the taste of his own bland hybrid.

The wheat is students, the farmers are instructors. Which are you?

This is not a criticism of, but a challenge for the faculty and students here. I have had opportunity to witness and/or be both of these types, and wanted to

share this story with those instructors who fall into the second category and cause instructors in the first category to be more nurturing of the "wild wheat," and less preferential of the "domestic."

Douglas R. Brewster

## Trading shah would have set dangerous precedent

To the Editor:

Gentlemen, I don't know whether in all the shovelfulls of grossly adequate information provided by Mr. Hossain Beke-Mohammadi (Letters to the editor, Dec. 7) the fact has been pointed out that Iranian students have initiated an act of war against the United States, and that Khomeini, by giving an uplifted thumb to that action, has acknowledged, for Iran, that act of war. Don't be too alarmed by this statement, because it is true; international law recognizes any nation's embassy as its own soil. No laws of the host nation apply to any actions committed in an embassy, so how can these Americans be tried in Iran?

The United States government has brushed off this Iranian challenge by calling it terrorism. Even so, terrorists are not to be coddled, and anyone

supportive of terrorist actions, with full knowledge of their implications, should be watched closely lest they commit such acts themselves. There are channels, at least in a democracy, through which actions, international and national, may be achieved. Iran, by acknowledging terrorists, has denied that fact; they have

declared themselves a political piracy, not a democracy.

These terrorists demand a life, the shah's; they have decided that forty Americans are worth a shah. They barter in murder. Very well, we can lower ourselves, we can give them a life for forty, but then, how many Americans will the next

nation ask for some life? Will we barter in blood with political savages, national criminals? You answer, the people here have a voice, and they can use it, we are ourselves a power. Pity the poor Iranian souls; what will they say to God, "We traded for blood!" What will we say then?

Lionel D. Alford, Jr.

## American students are patriots, too

To the Editor:

American youth are just as committed to their country as those radical Iranians who have engaged in violence against the United States are to theirs. Many of the demonstrations in this country have been organized by members of our organizations. There has been an outpouring of patriotism by

American college students over the last few weeks. No longer are young people protesting our nation's strengths but we are deploring its weaknesses. We will continue to mobilize young people in any constructive manner.

Let it be clear that any efforts by groups such as USSA or ACLU that encourage or defend potentially inflammatory

gatherings by Iranian students who support the embassy takeover or that challenge the government's attempt to deport illegal Iranian aliens do not have the support of any significant portion of American students.

Robert C. Heckman  
Executive Director  
Young Americans for Freedom

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## ELSEWHERE...

# Coeds protest *Playboy's* campus recruiting

(CPS)—Apparently impressed with its past photographic and publicity forays onto American college campuses, *Playboy* magazine is planning a pictorial tour of the Southwest Conference. This time, however, the going may be rough, for its first venture in the Southwest Conference project has met with the loud resistance of the student paper at the University of Texas.

Shopping for models to pose "clothed, semi-nude, or nude" for the pictorial that is scheduled to coincide with the opening of the 1980-81 academic year, *Playboy* photographer David Chan visited Austin, got the expected publicity interview in the *Daily Texan*, and inspired an editorial

blasting the magazine's proposition.

"University women thinking about interviewing with Chan should realize the ramifications of what they're doing," *Texan* editor Beth Frerking editorialized after Chan's visit last week. "Posing for *Playboy* only lends legitimacy to sexist attitudes."

Susan Marshall, a UT sociology professor, told College Press Service she agreed that magazines like *Playboy* "reinforce the notion that woman is here to satisfy man physically, rather than in terms of companionship or friendship."

And editor Frerking warned that models would get only \$300 for posing nude, not the much publicized \$10,000

that centerfold Playmates earn.

The controversy parallels the arguments heard in late 1978 when *Playboy* advertised in Ivy League newspapers for models for a September, 1979 pictorial called "Girls of the Ivy League." The controversy turned out to be a publicity gold mine for the magazine.

When the *Harvard Crimson* refused to run the ad, also placed by Chan, stories about the refusal in other Boston papers resulted in applications to pose from 80 Harvard and Radcliffe women.

Soon thereafter, two dozen fraternity members wearing only athletic supporters broke up an anti-*Playboy* demonstration at Cornell. Chan recalls the

battle netted him 340 photographs and applications from Ithaca women.

Earlier in 1978, *Playboy* noisily toured campuses looking for its silver anniversary Playmate, often asking campus reporters to accompany its own photographer during the interview.

*Playboy*, however, has declined to comment this time.

Chan himself has no trouble expressing his feelings. "I think we have all learned from (the women's movement)," Chan told the *Daily Texan*. "It has helped them and us by letting them use the news media. I don't think anyone has lost because of it. I think both sides have come out winners."

# Energy costs fuel college tuition increases

(CPS)—Shaken by forecasts that energy costs were going to keep rising, administrators at George Washington University in Washington D.C. sat down last August to calculate just what it was going to cost them to keep their campus warm this winter. They carefully projected an average fuel price of 88 cents per gallon, which would have saddled the university with a total fuel bill of \$2.7 million.

Alas, GWU has been forced to pay between \$1.15 and \$1.20 per gallon,

and will shell out a total of \$3.6 million before the academic year expires. Looking for some way to make up the unanticipated energy deficit, GWU administrators tapped a new source for more fuel funds: students.

GWU students aren't the only ones. Colleges all over have had an awful time keeping up with escalating energy costs, and even figuring out what those costs will be six months from now.

So in increasing numbers administrators are starting to assess

students directly for the cost of energy. At some schools, those assessments are being included in the 1980-81 academic year tuition rates. In other places, dorm fees are being hiked to pay for the increased cost of fuel, although dorm residents may end up subsidizing off-campus students' use of classroom energy. And at at least two schools, students are being asked to pay an extra "energy surcharge."

"Somehow we must pay for the oil," laments GWU President Lloyd Elliott.

Students will therefore find an extra \$25-\$50 energy charge tacked onto their tuition bills next fall. GWU, once burned by its inaccurate August projections of energy costs, doesn't know exactly how much the charge will be.

"When you project how much (energy) is going to be," Elliott says, "you run into all the machinations" of OPEC pricing politics.

Students at the University of Connecticut have already started paying a \$20 energy surcharge.

# Athletic ineligibilities lead to look at courses

(CPS)—As investigators sift through the allegations that a number of collegiate athletes have bogus academic credits on their transcripts, public attention keeps turning toward the extension courses that have granted some of those questionable credits. But as the investigation illuminates the dark side of the booming extension course industry, administrators maintain the courses are an important part of college finances and curricula.

The scandal, of course, revolves around the ways coaches at New Mexico, Oregon State, Oregon, Utah and other universities allegedly helped some of their athletes meet academic eligibility requirements.

Investigators are accusing coaches of improperly arranging credit from junior college and extension courses. Sometimes the athletes get credit without ever attending class. Sometimes the athletes don't even know they've been enrolled in the class. Nevertheless, a number of athletes' transcripts are studded—occasionally fraudulently—with credits from extension courses from places like Mercer County Community College of Trenton, N.J., Los Angeles Valley College, Rocky Mountain College of Billings, MT, and Ottawa University of Ottawa, KS.

Keith Shumway, Ottawa's continuing education director, says the improper awarding of credit was just a fluke.

"An instructor proposed a program to us—an instructor (who) came to us with two masters and excellent credentials. We tried it for 28 days, and it just didn't work out."

That instructor was Earle Durley, and his course was called "Principles of Coaching." (Shumway is unsure of the exact title). It turned out that Durley, a

former New Mexico coach, had told some coaches that he was, according to Shumway, "willing to plug in a few athletes" to the course. Among the 49 who got credit were four University of Oregon football and basketball players, some of whom reportedly never attended the course, which Durley taught under Ottawa's auspices in Van Nuys, CA.

"There aren't many ways to try to regulate these programs," admits Carol Katski of the National University Extension Association in Washington, D.C. "These programs come under the jurisdiction of regional accrediting boards, but there is a lot of competition between institutions, and people have abused programs that are quite legitimate."

There's competition in the industry because it is a profitable venture for colleges. To conduct an extension course, a college is relieved of the costs of providing physical facilities (some courses are held in living rooms), and extension course instructors are usually paid less than instructors who work on campus. In other words, the costs are low while the student fees are close to what they might be for an on-campus course.

"Extension courses have been big business for institutions for decades," observes Shumway of Ottawa, which not only coordinates "living room" courses all over the country, but maintains a branch office in Phoenix, AZ.

He contends the extension courses serve a valuable education function as well by providing courses that schools ordinarily can't afford to offer.

"Take California, for example. Here you have a state with a huge education system. Those institutions tend to ignore a number of education programs

that people need."

But those programs, as the current scandal shows, can be manipulated because of the ever-changing faculty and the sheer physical distance between classroom and administration. Weeding out the "bad guys," according to Katzki, "isn't easy." In the wake of the recent revelations, all Rocky Mountain College and Ottawa could do was discontinue their physical education extension courses.

They've even spawned a minor extension course credit-arranging industry, complete with course "brokers." One ex-broker, a former high school football coach named Emerson Wilson, says the blame should be on four-year universities that accept the extension course credits.

"Whenever a coach called me and asked about putting a kid in one of these classes," Wilson recalled during a

pre-Christmas interview in Boulder, CO, "I would say, 'Well, the university may not accept this credit because these are supposed to be graduate-level classes.' The coach would say, 'Don't worry, just put him in the class.'"

Wilson, though, still believes in the value of extension courses, even those "arranged" for coaches.

"I always thought our courses were outstanding," he told the *Dallas Times Herald*. "You always used to get pot shots from other schools, saying that its cheap credit...I think we offered (students) a good deal."

Yet these days Wilson is a little wary of getting mixed up with coaches for any reason. "I have a friend at Arizona State...who said 'You know, Emerson, when this Watergate situation finally gets figured out, they're going to find out that some basketball coach was behind it.'"

# Most students received wrong BEOG amounts

(CPS)—More than half the Basic Educational Opportunity Grants (BEOGs) given out in 1978-79 were awarded in the wrong amounts to students. A U.S. Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) report has found that 55 percent of the awards were either overpaid or underpaid, and that the major reason was that the BEOG application forms were so complicated.

Among the two million students who

participated in the BEOG program, about 720,000 got an average of \$397 more financial aid than they were entitled to. About 380,000 students were underpaid by an average \$255 each.

Most of the errors could be traced to "problems encountered by students and institutions in filling out and handling a complicated application form." Most of the errors, moreover, concerned estimates of families' financial status.

# OUTSIDE

## Moscow's a lonely town Olympics will be there—but we won't

By Jeff Dirks

Ever as the International Olympic Committee announced its intention to hold the Olympic games in Moscow as scheduled, the support for an American boycott of those games is growing.

President Carter proposed the boycott in his recent speech proclaiming American interests in the Persian Gulf. Called by many the Carter Doctrine, this statement bluntly told the Soviet Union that any assault on Mideastern oil production states would be considered an attack upon the United States itself. This was in response to the December invasion of Afghanistan by the Soviet Union, an invasion which violated international law as well as spelling the end to cordial Soviet-American relations. (Related article, page B-2).

The boycott itself was only an item in a package of pressures placed upon the Soviets by Carter, including an end of technological goods sales and a grain embargo. Although the grain embargo attracted the most initial attention because of its timing (just before the Iowa, a grain producing state, caucusses), the public has now focused more upon the Olympic boycott.

A world boycott of the Olympics would serve to prevent the Soviets from scoring a propaganda victory similar to that staged by Hitler in the 1936 German games. Although the U.S. Olympic President Robert Kane said that Jesse Owen in fact scored a victory for the United States and black athletes in particular in those games, the case now is not racial prejudice but a government in error. But a world boycott is no longer likely since the IOC decision. Although the United

States has gained support from Egypt, Australia, New Zealand, the Netherlands, and several Muslim countries, most of the world plans to continue with the games.

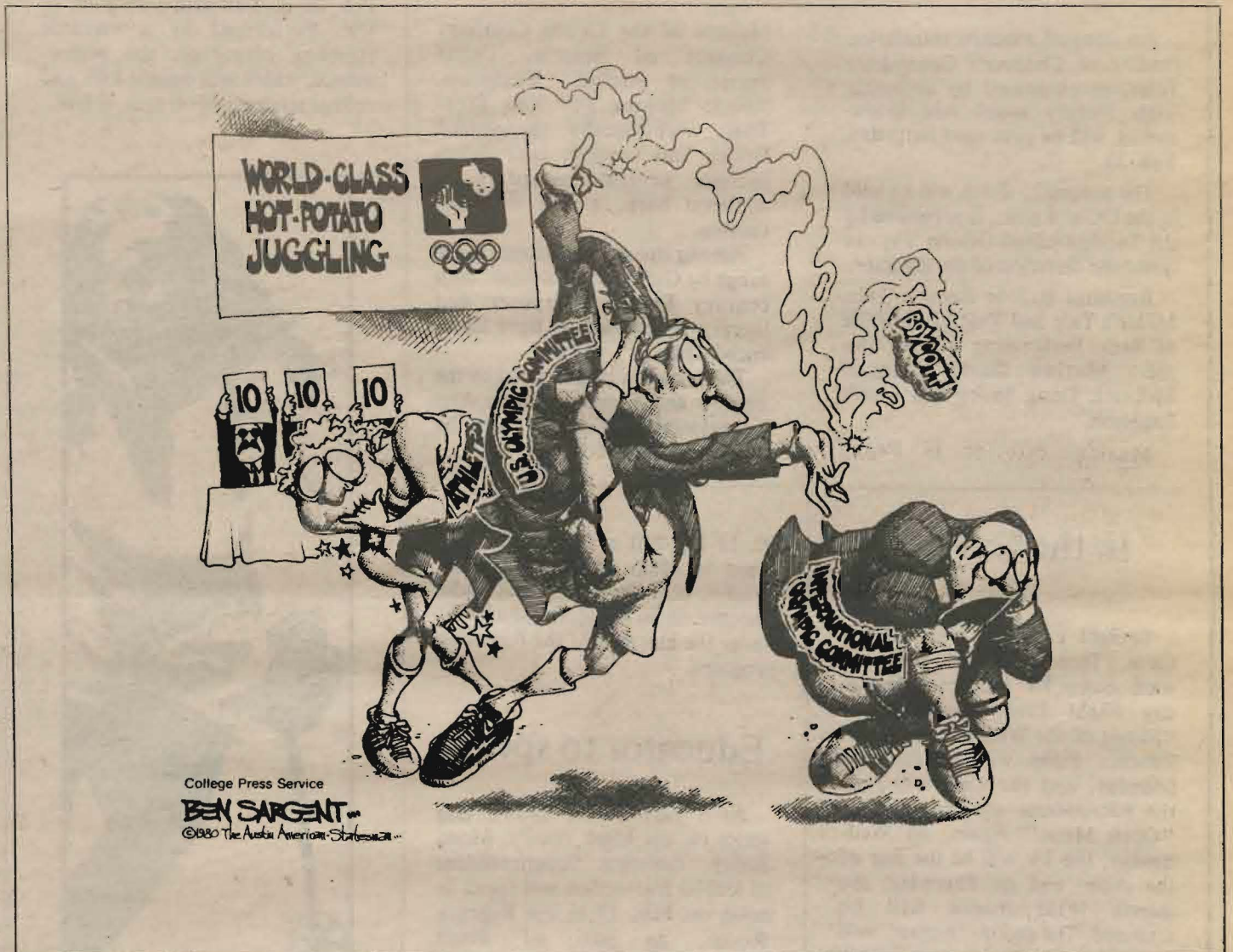
Still, a U.S. boycott would serve a purpose. Agreed to by the United States' Olympic Committee, this boycott would demonstrate our willingness to make sacrifices in placing pressure on the Soviet Union. Without it, now that the question has been raised, they will

question our resolve to impose costs upon their aggression. It will show that they cannot invade another country with impunity, that we will not play sporting events in the capital of an aggressor.

The Soviets will be hurt by the boycott. They have been spending huge amounts of money upon the games, aiming at demonstrating the strength of their society and its achievements. Already that image is badly tarnished.

Carter has given the Soviets until next Wednesday to pull out of Afghanistan before he urges an official boycott, a boycott which both Congress and the American public overwhelmingly supports, according to polls. Chances are slim that they will leave by this time, if ever. If they don't, we almost certainly won't be playing in the Soviet Union this summer.

The smiling Soviet Olympic bear just doesn't look cute anymore.



## THE INNOCENT BYSTANDER

By Arthur Hoppe

(Copyright Chronicle Publishing Co. 1980)

### A Yellow Peril

U.S. Ambassador Mike Mansfield warned the Japanese last week that they had better stop exporting so many cars to America or there's going to be trouble.

"All the ingredients of an explosion are there," he said grimly. "This clearly presents danger."

That's putting it mildly. I, for one, am sick and tired of these technologically advanced nations taking advantage of simple, unsophisticated countries like ours.

So these well-educated Japanese engineers know better how to build the kind of cars we Americans want than our less-skilled American engineers do. Big deal! The world knows that we Americans have never cared much for the automobile.

Nevertheless, building smaller, less expensive, more economical cars smacks not only of unfair competition, but of the crassest sort of economic exploitation.

In their greed to make a yen, the Japanese are increasing our trade deficits, fueling our runaway inflation, adding to our unemployment and generally destroying our admittedly primitive economy.

Ambassador Mansfield is right. If they were any kind of friend at all, they would stop selling us small, less expensive, economical cars.

This wouldn't be as difficult as it sounds. All they need do is gradually increase the size, price and gasoline consumption of the models they export to the American market until they match the native product.

I'm sure those brilliant Japanese engineers could learn to design cars with four headlights and seats that went up and down electrically if they put their minds to it.

Unfortunately, highly developed nations like Japan generally have an ill-concealed disdain for the real needs of more backward societies and all-too-callously foist off on them whatever the traffic will bear.

Another approach was taken by Douglas Fraser, head of our United Auto Workers, who threatened last November to organize a boycott of Japanese cars—presumably on the grounds they were too small, too inexpensive and too economical. But that was like asking an Australian aborigine not to sell his birthright for a handful of glass beads. And nothing more was heard of that.

Our government is therefore now urging the Japanese to build their cars in this country, employing the

cheap native labor. But the Japanese manufacturers are understandably hesitant. Can unskilled American workers be trained to build small, inexpensive, economical cars?

As a patriot, I say we can. With Japan's capital investment and technological know-how, I see no reason that America, in time, could not emerge into the 20th century and take its rightful place among the modern, industrialized nations.

True, history tells us that the underdeveloped society generally renounces its customs and heritage and adopts the cultural attributes of its colonial benefactor.

But gray flannel kimonos and three-saki lunches are a small price to pay for national pride.

It's either that or—as Ambassador Mansfield implies—war. And this time, Hirohito and his gang had better realize before it's too late, we're going to lose.

# CAMPUS SHORTS

## Black legislator to speak

U.S. Rep. Cardiss Collins (D-Ill.) will deliver a public lecture on the topic, "The Black Family Today," Feb. 22.

The program, one of a Black History Month series at PLU, will be held in the UC at 7:30 p.m.

Rep. Collins, elected to the House of Representatives in 1973, currently serves as chairperson of the Congressional Black Caucus.

She is the first woman and first black to chair the House Government Operations Subcommittee. She is on Manpower and Housing. She is

also a member of the House Foreign Affairs subcommittees on Africa and Inter-American Affairs.

In addition, she serves as chairwoman of the Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control, Task Force on Women.

Tickets for the program, including a post-lecture reception, are available from the PLU Office of Minority Affairs, a co-sponsor. Other co-sponsors are BANTU, the PLU black student organization, and ASPLU.

## Flying Chaucer lands at PLU

An unusual modern translation reading of Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*, accompanied by authentic 14th century music and instruments, will be presented Saturday, Feb. 23.

The program, which will be held in the UC at 8 p.m., is presented by the Tacoma-based Dessert Theatre under the direction of Irv Zimmer.

Readings include Reeve's Tale, Miller's Tale and Tale of the Wife of Bath. Performing will be Zimmer, Marion Davis, Duncan McLean, Doug Saxby and Marty Eagleson.

Musical director is Peggy

Monroe of the Goode Company Consort of Seattle. Other musicians include Eagleson, Robert Monroe and Ken Beck. Their authentically reproduced British and German instruments include several recorders, a medieval harp, a lute and percussion.

Among the musical selection are songs by Guillaume Machaut, 14th century French composer and literary figure said to have influenced Chaucer's writings.

The program is sponsored by the English and Communication Arts departments. Tickets will be available at the door.

## In the Cave...

Tonight is a jazz night at the Cave. Tomorrow will find the wide-screen TV tuned to "Saturday Night Live," and to the "Movie of the Week" on Sunday. Peaches Picks will be featured Monday, and the Cave will turn the microphone over to you for "Open Mike." Again, on Wednesday, the TV will be the star of the show, and on Thursday, the movie *Wild Bunch* will be screened. The group "Arrow" will cap off the week for next Friday and Saturday.

## Sign for aid now

Financial Aid recipients are reminded to sign for Spring loans and other aid at FAO. Deadline for signing is March 3.

## ASPLU Convention

ASPLU will hold its nominating convention Sunday, Feb. 24, at 12:15 in Memorial Gym. Each dorm will select a given number of delegates to represent them. The convention will nominate two candidates for each officer position, as well as 10 Senatorial candidates. For more information contact your dorm president or ASPLU.

## Radio Play

For those students wishing to be a part of a "reader's theatre," an interest meeting will be held Feb.

20, in UC 210 at 7:30 p.m. The event is often compared to the "radio play." The group will compete on an intercollegiate level, under the auspices of the forensics program.

## Educator to speak

As a part of the Brown Bag series on the black family, Mona Bailey, Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction will speak at noon on Feb. 19 in the Regency Room, as part of Black History Month.

The Forensics squad will host its annual high school debate and speech tournament this weekend. Judges are still needed. If interested, call Michael Bartanen at ext. 238.

## ISO coming events

Two international events are scheduled for the end of the month. First, the ISO puppet show, which will be held in Xavier 201, Feb. 29, at 7:30 p.m., as well as the International Fair and Bazaar which will be held in the UC at 10 a.m. March 1.

## CPA Exam Review

The Center for Executive Development and the School of Business Administration will sponsor a CPA exam review course.

The V.A.-approved, 8-week course begins March 1. For more info, contact Jim Fredricksen, ext 374.

## Fight inflation

Tomorrow night, the PLU-Linfield basketball game will feature "old-time prices night." Concessions will be sold at reduced prices with some going for free. Prizes will also be given away at halftime.

## Circus to perform

The Royal Liechtenstein Quarter-ring Circus will be presented Feb. 20 at 3:30 and 8:15 p.m. in CK. Performed by a versatile traveling entourage, the performance, which will delight kids and college students of all ages, is free.



## Cross-country skiing

Outdoor Rec is sponsoring a cross-country skiing trip to Satus Pass in Brooks Memorial State Park. The trip, which will leave Saturday morning and return Monday afternoon, features accommodations in heated cabins, and a lodge with amenities such as a piano and fireplace. Contact Outdoor Rec for more info.

## Poli Sci meeting

The PLU Political Science Association will hold its first luncheon-discussion meeting of the year at noon today in Xavier 112. All interested students and staff are welcome.

## Refrigerator fees

Spring semester fees for RHC-rented refrigerators are due today. Students intending to continue to rent their units may pay for them in the ASPLU office from 10:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m., or from 3 to 5:30 p.m. Students returning their units should contact Mark at ext. 1130.

## Foreign study

An interest meeting on study programs in Spain, Russia, France, Kenya, Norway, England and other nations will be held at 4 p.m. Wednesday in the north dining room. Also, applications for PLU's London study program for fall and spring semester next year are due in the Study Abroad Office by March 1. Students interested in studying in Scandinavia will meet at 4 p.m. Thursday in UC 214.

## Alpha Kappa Psi

Alpha Kappa Psi will hold an interest meeting at 4 p.m. Wednesday in the Regency Room for business and economics students who want to join the organization.

## FASP lectures

Japanese folk art will be the subject of a FASP lecture by Gail Y. Okawa at 7 p.m. Tuesday in the Regency Room. Okawa is a program specialist and lecturer at the Univ. of Hawaii. On Thursday, FASP will present "Cultural and Environmental Context of International Business" by UW professor Dr. Tagi Sagifi-Nejad at 7 p.m. in the Regency Room.

## Peace for the World

Civil disobedience and other forms of non-violent protest will be discussed at Monday's Bread for the World peace symposium. Appearing will be those arrested for their Trident protest last fall, before their Feb. 25 trial. The symposium will take place at TCC, building 18, room 1 at 7:30 p.m.

## Editors sought

Editors are being sought for the 1980-81 *Mooring Mast* and *Saga*. Students may apply for either of the two positions, which pay a year's free tuition, by applying to the University Student Publications Board, c/o Lynn Stein, education dept., by Feb. 28.

# SPORTS

## Tackles Linfield Saturday

# Hoopers back on track after slow start

By Eric Thomas

For many teams, losing six out of the first seven games in a basketball season might be sufficient cause to hang up any hopes for a successful season. However, the PLU basketball team under head coach Ed Anderson, never stopped believing in itself and has since managed to post an 8-1 conference and 13-9 overall record.

The Lutes, who faced tough opposition in the early going, won their opener, but then dropped six games in a row. Alaska-Fairbanks avenged their opening loss to the Lutes by taking a 74-63 decision in the second contest. One week later PLU lost their home opener by a 89-69 margin to Seattle Pacific.

The Lutes' next action was a three-game roadtrip to Hawaii, where they lost a 60-59 shootout with Brigham Young-Hawaii before dropping a pair to University of Hawaii 80-65, and 101-83. The first Hawaii game saw PLU lead for much of the game before dropping it down the home stretch.

The Lute hoopers then returned home and split a pair, losing to district leader Central 73-63 before getting back of trace with a 71-65 victory over St. Martins. PLU continued to up their record when they hosted and won their own Lutheran tournament, knocking off Luther 83-65 in the opening tilt and crushing Cal Lutheran 94-63 for the championship.

Going into league play with a three-game win streak, the Lutes then won a thriller in Oregon, as they topped the Linfield Wildcats 100-93 in double overtime. Of PLU's next eight games, all but three were blowouts as the Lutes went on a scoring rampage, reaching the 90-point mark three times and netting 100-plus points twice enroute to a six-game win streak.

PLU crushed Pacific 92-72, walloped Whitman 99-68, and buried Whitworth and Lewis and Clark 110-79 and 92-63 before clobbering Pacific again 101-68. The Lutes also split a pair with Western during the stretch, dropping a 73-69 home contest and taking a 87-83 victory in an away tilt. Rounding out the streak was a 78-69 decision over Willamette.

Statistically, the Lutes are led in scoring by Dave Lashua (15.1 pts. per game) and John Greenquist (13.9 pts. per game). Forward Butch Williams and guard Dan Allen are also in double figures, averaging 10.8 and 11.3 points respectively. Other PLU point leaders are seniors Greg Lovrovich (6.6) and Don Levin (7.4). In the rebounding department, Williams, Lashua, and Greenquist are again the team leaders. Lashua is averaging 10.6 caroms per game, while Greenquist and Williams average 5.8 and 6.1 respectively.

The 6-7 trio has, for the most part, been dominant against the smaller centers in the NWC.

"Our height is one of the reasons why we are where we are now," said Coach Anderson. "Also, our veterans (Lashua, Williams, and Lovrovich) are providing leadership for our younger players. They're blending together and playing well. It was just a matter of gaining experience and meshing together."

The Lutes dropped two out of three games this past week they encountered a fired-up Whitworth club in Spokane, which managed to keep all but one Lute out of double figures (Greenquist had 17), enroute to a 45-41 victory.

Sophomore Dan Allen scored a career-high 27 points to lead the Lutes past the Whitman Missionaries Monday. Dave Lashua and Butch Williams each added 13 points in the effort. Tuesday found PLU in Cheney, playing Eastern. The Lutes lost 68-60. Dan Allen was the high-point man with 17.

PLU holds a two-game advantage over Linfield in the NWC; the team is in third place in district behind Central and Alaska-Fairbanks. Saturday PLU plays host to Linfield, and the following Monday they take on St. Martin's. Both tilts are scheduled for a 7:30 tipoff, with the JV's playing at 5:30.

Saturday's contest will also mark the celebration of the ninth annual Old Time Prices Night, where pop, doughnuts, and popcorn go for 10 cents and half-time festivities will include prize giveaways.



Robert Berglund

The Lutes host Linfield this Saturday at 9:30. After a slow start, PLU has posted an 8-1 conference record.

## Wrestlers win district crown

By Doug Siefkes

After winning the NAIA district I championship Saturday, Dave Hensley's grapplers take on the tough prospect of competition against Pacific University and the rest of the conference teams in tomorrow's Northwest Conference Tournament at Whitworth.

The Lute wrestlers are coming off the most impressive showing of the year, a victory in the District I tourney. PLU fought off nationally-ranked Eastern 87½ to 76½. Western was third with 37 points.

Of the nine matmen for PLU, six captured number one honors. Paul Giovannini, with a 15-1 season mark, captured the 134-pound weight. Kevin Traff, the tournament's

most valuable player, took the 142-pound title. Freshmen Jeff Baccetti and Dale Thomas took the titles at 158 and 167 pounds. Senior Tim Judkins took the 190-pound division and heavyweight Dan McCracken continued his winning ways by capturing his weight class.

Coach Dan Hensley likes his chances at the Northwest Conference tourney.

"We're optimistic and we know we can do it if we wrestle up to our ability," said Hensley. "We've been getting stronger as the season progresses, but there is still room for improvement. Hopefully we will peak at the national tournament for those able to go."

The grapplers have had a tough schedule so far. "We've played many tough NCAA

teams and prominent NAIA schools and ended up with a winning dual meet record, so we're very pleased with the way the men have come along this year," Hensley said.

With good individual performances tomorrow, PLU hopes to send some wrestlers to the national tournament held March 6,7,8 in Ft. Hays, Kansas.

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## Northwest Collegiate Conference Championship

# Skiers wind up the season this weekend

By Tom Dobson

The Pacific Lutheran ski team is finishing up its season this weekend, February 15-16-17, at the Northwest Collegiate Ski Conference championship at Mt. Bachelor.

Both men's and women's teams are headed by first year coach Gro Styrmø. Coach Styrmø is an ex-Lute cross country standout from five years ago. She returns after ski instructor stints at resorts in her native Norway, as well as the White Pine Ski School at Park City in Utah.

The men's and women's teams, which finished seventh and sixth respectively in the NCSC championships last year, hope to do better in this year's final. They will be competing against 33 other schools, including UPS, Lewis & Clark, University of British Columbia, and WSU.

Hopefuls in the downhill events are junior Mike Evans (Tacoma), and senior Linda Davenport (West Linn, OR). Davenport, who placed sixth in the giant slalom, and 11th in the slalom at last year's championship, is "very steady, and can come through for us," according to coach Styrmø. Also, team captain Cisca Wery (Bellevue), who just returned from a trip to Europe, could do well, according to Styrmø.

The Lutes look even stronger in the Nordic events, with the likes of sophomores Dave Susong (Yellowstone Park, WY), and Dianne Johnson. Johnson was able to convert her cross country running skill from waffle trainers to fiber glass skis.

Lute downhillers train at Crystal Mountain, while their cross country counterparts train 15 miles up the road at Kongebery. Because of the split the team really needs two coaches. To help out Styrmø has enlisted the aid of Rich Ludow, who was a PLU skier for four years.

"Rich takes care of the downhillers, which lets me coach the cross country skiers," Styrmø said. "We're able to work it as it should be."

Styrmø has made some discoveries as a first year coach. "It takes more than a year to build a team," she said. "The skiers have to get to know you and your ideas and you've got to build these ideas. At PLU, academics are stressed," Styrmø said, "so we have to work around school. This, combined with the short season (6 weeks) and traveling time (hour and 15 minutes to Crystal) makes it hard to get total dedication from everybody. But all in all, it has been very enjoyable working with the team."



Dana Martens

Both Nordic and downhill ski teams, under the direction of coach Gro Styrmø, are aiming for a better showing than last year at this weekend's ski championship at Mt. Bachelor.

## Lute swimmers win two; seven turn in career bests

By Kristin Kaden

Literally dunking all earlier misgivings of showing less than a tremendous season performance, seven PLU swimmers turned in career bests one week prior to the conference meet. Lute men trounced Eastern Washington last Friday, 64-13, and returned Saturday to nip Lewis and Clark, 59-36.

Saturday's meet saw Barry Heminger beating the NAIA national qualifying time in the 200 butterfly with a 2:05, taking the blue ribbon ahead of the defending NWC champion.

The men's 400 free relay of Heminger, John Lewis, Drew Martin and Alex Evans also

beat the national standard with a time of 3:23.6. It was Evans' first weekend in a Lute suit.

Steve Lucky improved his three-event career standards in the 50 free, 100 free and 200 breast as did Alan Stitt in the 200 individual medley and 200 breast.

Embarking on a journey that will be, for some of the swimmers, the final step before national competition, the teams will attend the Northwest Conference and Women's Conference of Independent Colleges swim meets this weekend at Gonzaga University in Spokane.

Eyeing a possible first place berth in the NWC, Lute fellows hope to upset defend-

ing champion Willamette. "We're going to have to have a great meet in order for the men to win the conference," said coach Jim Johnson. "All the swimmers have had a chance to see their potential, and this final meet should be impressive, no matter the score."

The women swimmers, led by national qualifier Kristi Bosch, lost both meets last weekend by close scores, losing 76-55 to Eastern Washington and 65-56 to Lewis and Clark.

Bosch swam career bests in the 100 individual medley, 100 butterfly and 100 breast and was joined by lifetime best recorders Debbie Hunt (500 free), Christi Mixson (200 free), and Marty Upton (200 individual medley).

It's been a really great year," said coach Johnson. "Everyone on the team had at least one lifetime best during the season, and I see no reason why we shouldn't improve in upcoming years. Number-wise we are lacking on the girls' team, but we'll be looking for more participation next season with recruitment efforts well underway."

Sandra's Salon of Beauty needs male and female volunteer hair-cutting models for shop demonstration and future hair fashion shows. If interested, please call 672-Interested, please call 627-3184.

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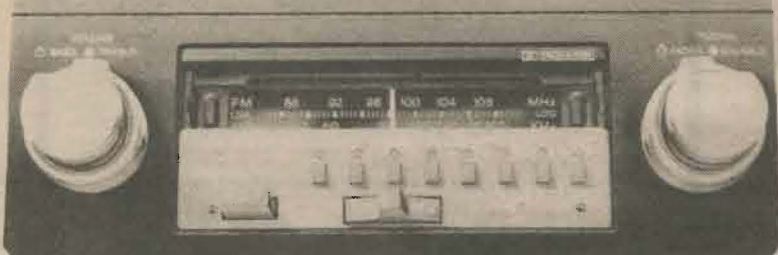
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# Honors keep coming for PLU football team

By Eric Thomas

During the past football season, PLU's most successful ever, coach-Frosty Westering used to liken his '79 players to the tide. "They just kept coming," he said. Such a statement also describes the honors that were accumulated after the season by Lute players and coaches.

In addition to the many PLU players named to all-district, all-conference and all West Coast teams,

four Lutes have been tabbed for All-American awards. Junior safety Scott Kessler was named to the NAIA All-American second team and received honorable mention in a similar Associated Press Little All-American poll.

John Bley, a junior guard, earned honorable mention on both the NAIA and AP squads, and seniors John Schultz and Brad Westering were likewise tabbed for NAIA All-American honorable mention awards.

The entire Lute football squad was honored by regional writers, broadcasters, and college information directors, as they named PLU the Northwest small college champion.

PLU also received the John Heinrick award for the first time ever, which recognizes the regional poll champ. It is the first time that this award has crossed the Oregon border into Washington.

Coach Westering, who reached a personal milestone of 100 wins in the

collegiate ranks, went one up on his conference coach of the year award by receiving regional coach of the year honors for 1979.

The final national rankings provided the ultimate recognition of PLU's successful season. Although PLU lost in the finals to Findlay, Ohio 9-0, they were given an unprecedented number two nationally, moving ahead of Northwestern of Iowa, who were blown out 55-0 by Findlay in the championship final.



WESTERING



SCHULTZ



BLEY



KESSLER

## PLU women post win last week

**Women's Basketball:** PLU women, who posted a win in their lone basketball outing last week, face a busy undertaking, six games on tap in a nine-day period that started last night (results unavailable).

The Lady Lutes, 12-7, played at Oregon College of Education yesterday and are at Pacific and Lewis and Clark tonight and tomorrow. On Monday, Wednesday, and Friday PLU will host Central, George Fox, and Wenatchee.

"We've got to improve our act on the road," said PLU coach Kathy Hemion this

Thunder, The Nads, Kaos, Skyhogs, Hosers, and Blonde Bombers, the 44 men's teams and 12 women's teams will continue to play throughout February and March.

Lundgaard said that an intramural racquetball tournament will soon be starting. Deadline for signing up is February 19 in the P.E. office.

**Tennis:** The men's tennis

team, coached by Mike Benson, will begin regular practices Monday.

"We have about twenty guys turning out this year," Benson said. "We hope to trim that number down and eventually work with about 12-14 people." Five lettermen are back from last year.

Playoffs will be held this weekend to determine position.

**Football:** Tabbed as captains for next season were running back Guy Ellison, safety Scott Kessler, tight end Scott Westering, guard John Bley, and linebacker Glenn Rohr. All are juniors.

### SPORTS SHORTS

week after reviewing her game-by-game results, which show a 10-2 home mark and a 2-5 away record. In league play, PLU is 3-4.

Hemion was pleased with 5-9 freshman forward Michele Bishop, who had a season-high 15 points in PLU's 67-47 win over Lewis and Clark last Friday. "Michele is getting stronger on both offense and defense," Hemion said.

**Intramurals:** The 1980 intramural basketball program, under the direction of recreation specialist Gene Lundgaard, begins season play Monday after practice games this past week in Olson Auditorium. With names such as Face the Nation, Vanilla

There's a lot more of these around than you might think.



And you don't have to just rely on your local newspaper to find them. Because this spring, Ford's *Insider* magazine will feature an entire issue on how and where to find summer employment.

There will be information on government jobs, including tips on taking the Civil Service exam. Articles on overseas jobs, too. Intern and co-op programs in private business. Jobs workin' on the railroad and other outdoor money-makers. Jobs at resorts. Even jobs at Disneyland. And for the individualist, job profiles of a clam digger and a magician.

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Look for Summer Job issue of *Insider* Ford's continuing series of college newspaper supplements.



# Anything at all

## Take One Down and Pass It Around

Mind your Ps and Qs. This expression was originally a warning to the bartender to serve full Pints and Quarts of the popular beverage-beer.

We know that beer has been with us for a long time, for the Mesopotamians etched a recipe in stone dated 7000 B.C.

American beers are generally made as thirst quenchers, but serious connoisseurs enjoy the more complex taste of the imports. You can pay double to triple the price for a bottle of foreign beer compared to American brews, and with careful selection it is well worth the extra cash.

A lager beer is usually aged three months and is characterized by its pale, light appearance. Pilsner was originally a light, very bubbly lager beer made from crystal clear waters. Both should be served at about 50-55 degrees.

Ales, porters and stouts should only be slightly chilled, between 60 and 65 degrees. These beers are heavier and more bitter in comparison to lagers.

To keep your head and bubbles about you, use a glass with a narrower bottom than top; always serve beer in very spotless glasses, any grease will kill the head.

You can purchase many imports at most grocery stores and deli's, but to find the best selection, visit the Merchant Du Vin, 214 University Street, Seattle (phone: 682-5880), where you can purchase such brews as Aass from Norway, Diekirch from Luxembourg, Rodenbach, a "red beer" from Belgium and numerous others.

To get you started we have tasted a few and given the results. All of those listed are available in this area.. Our judges enjoyed this exploratory taste test and suggest that you try it (off-campus of course). Many thanks to judges: Steve Krippaehne, Michelle Novack, Steve Kagle, Kirk Miller, John Specht, and Naomi Carlsen.

### ASHAI - JAPAN Price: 80 cents

Although this beer was described as bland with no special taste, it did supply its own entertainment—the volatile small bubbles produce an audible fizz. A cork bottle cap and sediment (a desirable element) also characterize this lager brand.



### BANKS - BARBADOS Price: 89 cents

Smooth, but no distinct taste like most American beers. Of the several beers produced on various islands of the Caribbean, Banks is said to be the finest

### BECKS DARK - GERMANY Price: 73 cents

Not one of the panel's all-time favorites. The cork lined cap and cream colored head was impressive, but only one taster enjoyed this import.



### DORTMUNDER UNION - WEST GERMANY Price: 89 cents

Often cited as one of the five best brews in the world, this dark beer is sold throughout Germany as a national brand. The visual characteristics of small bubbles and a creamy colored froth starts the enjoyment of this brew, with a pleasantly bitter aftertaste to top off its appreciation.



### FOSTERS LAGER - AUSTRALIA Price: \$1.29 (25 fluid oz.)

This popular beer is widely available in the United States. A proud froth, active bubble production and a strong smell of hopps make this canned lager a panel favorite.

### TECATE - MEXICO Price: 61 cents

Try this in a Mexican restaurant with squeezed lime juice and salt on top of the can. Similar to American beers, but with a mild aftertaste.

### GRENZQUELL LIGHT - GERMANY Price: 79 cents

While the males enjoyed this pilsner beer, the strong aftertaste caused the females to vote nay. One judge likened the distinct smell of this brew to that of skunk cabbage.



### KIRIN - JAPAN Price: 80 cents

Brewed with rice, this Japanese import wasn't too complex for the panel's enjoyment. After it rolls over the tongue, the smooth taste coats it and leaves a pleasant aftertaste.

### LEOPARD - NEW ZEALAND Price: 75 cents

This lager beer produced a small head, little zip and no aftertaste. Not bad, but we've tasted better.



### MOOSEHEAD - SAINT JOHN AND DARTMOUTH, CANADA Price: 75 cents

From the distinctive green bottle to its mellow taste, this brew is a personal favorite. The well defined head consists of small bubbles which remain active for a long period.

### SAMUEL SMITH - ENGLAND Price: \$1.25

This pale ale is bottled in a unique, but traditional embossed Victorian container from Yorkshire's oldest brewery. Adherence to costly

brewing methods makes this Real English Ale worth the price. A beautifully colored head and beer tastes slightly sweet. Only one judge didn't care for this import.

### SAN MIGUEL LIGHT - PHILIPPINES Price: 75 cents

This very smooth beer from Manila produces tiny bubbles and good suds.

### SAN MIGUEL DARK - PHILIPPINES Price: 75 cents

Unexpectedly this molasses smelling beer with a dark head was found undesirable by the entire tasting panel. You must be a brave soul to enjoy this one.



### TOOHEY'S - AUSTRALIA Price: \$1.39 (24 fluid oz.)

Although one judge said the aroma was like "a urinal in an old Chevron station," this lager is worth trying. It has a tangy flavor and large head.

### TOOTH'S KB LAGER - AUSTRALIA Price: \$1.25 (25 fluid oz.)

You may want to hold your breath while chugging this import, for the taste is far superior to the smell. A smooth, no special aftertaste beer with tiny bubbles.

### WATNEYS - ENGLAND Price: 85 cents

This golden color toned beer is produced by a brewery officially appointed by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. The slight cheese smell and sweet aftertaste warrant a try.

### WHITBREAD - ENGLAND Price: 85 cents

A substantial yellow headed English Ale which doesn't have much taste and borders on being too bland.



By Mike Frederickson





# OFFSHOOT

A special supplement to the Mooring Mast

February 15, 1980

**ARE YOU  
READY FOR WAR?**



MIKE FREDERICKSON

# BRIEFING



## Many questions arise from Soviet actions

By Jeff Dirks

The fence has broken.

In the Southwest corner of the back forty, the Soviets have moved militarily into an independent country, endangering the East-West balance first established as a result of World War II.

America now thinks the unthinkable: War with the Soviet Union.

With this thought comes questions—many questions. How did we get in this situation? Is war likely? What kind will it be?

And what in the hell is so important about Afghanistan?

With the end of World War II came spheres of influence, divisions of the world in Soviet and American camps. A line was drawn across the globe, dubbed the Iron Curtain and symbolized by the Berlin Wall. Designed around the practical realities of who was sitting where

when Germany fell, this status quo has remained much the same for 35 years.

During this time, however, there have been some changed alliances. China, Vietnam and Angola have gone communist. Each switch in ideology has brought about a change in the international fence line. Previously, however, the Soviets have not involved themselves militarily in these switches, waiting instead until a call for aid is sent. Except for their crushing of Czechoslovakia in 1968 and Hungary in 1956, the Soviets have never sent their troops into conflict outside of their borders since World War II. In their two Eastern Europe excursions, the world—although condemning the action—understood that Russia perceived its security at stake since it was using these two countries as buffers against a possible NATO assault. Furthermore, these countries were already under Soviet control and has standing arrangements for Soviet military within their borders.

But now, for reasons still unclear, the Soviets have sent their troops across their border in a new direction, in a move that is panicking an already unstable region and producing a surge of militarism in America.

The map above illustrates the shaky foundation of this part of the world recently telescoped into the American eye.

Before the '73 oil embargo, the Soviet move would have naturally brought condemnation from the

West, but probably little else. Although political experts would have realized the danger, the American public was not oil conscious. Why risk war over an obscure Arab country, especially one that was already Marxist? Besides, we were still recovering from the sting of Vietnam, and were in no mood to repeat the experience so quickly.

But now, the introduction of a super power's troops into a region which holds the hopes of growth for the industrial West through its oil production has brought just such a war risk.

For if the Soviets advance beyond Afghanistan, the West—particularly the United States—will be forced to fight, and fight full scale.

This would not only be to preserve our future with oil, but to protect our present style of living. Without Mid-eastern oil, we would be thrown into an industrial dark age—meaning massive unemployment, extreme goods shortages, and cold houses.

Another threatening result would be that Europe and Japan might be forced into deals with Russia to get oil, ending the West as it now exists and limiting our influence to the Western hemisphere. America's days of global power would be at an end.

So the question being intently studied in the West's capitals is: Are the Soviets going to advance beyond Afghanistan? To answer it, the motivation behind the Afghan move must be explored.

A consensus has developed among newswatchers as to why the Soviets invaded Afghanistan. On the surface, the invasion appears to be another case of Soviet expansionism and opportunism. They have traditionally sought to buffer their borders with client states so that any invasion will be countered in someone else's territory, a lesson learned in World War II when 20 million Soviet citizens died under the German guns.

Beyond this, however, lies the Soviet's growing thirst for oil. Their internal sources have been running dry and they have turned also to Mid-eastern oil, particularly from Iraq. From a position in Afghanistan, they can guard their oil interests. The Muslim revival has made their own supply as questionable as the West's, since the Muslim religion is inherently anti-communist.

Another motivation is the large Soviet Muslim population. Numbering more than 50 million, these Muslims are a conquered people with no cultural or ethnic ties to their Moscow rulers. Although cowed by years of Soviet repression, the successful revolution in Iran and the winning Muslim revolution in Afghanistan before the Soviet troops appeared had the potential of stirring rebellious urges. This was something the Soviets could not tolerate, since a rebellion among the Muslims might incite rebellions from other ethnic groups within Russia's borders. So when the Marxist government installed by

military coup in Afghanistan could not control its rebellious citizens, Moscow sent troops across the border to murder that country's ruler and replace him with their own man. The Soviets expected the lesson would be clear.

But now that the Soviet Union is firmly settled in Afghanistan, will it move beyond—into Iran for oil or Pakistan for desperately needed warm water ports? The answer is probably no...for the time being.

Afghanistan will, however, serve the Soviets as a base of operations in the Mideast. From that country, the Soviets can destabilize the already shaky Iranian government by supporting Iran's Marxists. Furthermore, they can gain air superiority over the Persian Gulf region, further enabling them to protect their oil flow.

For the time being, they will stay in Afghanistan. The pressure

being put on them by the Carter administration will make them uncomfortable but not change their position. The Soviets, extremely face conscious, will not admit defeat by withdrawing their troops. And the present Soviet leadership will not forget that Khrushchev, the last Soviet premier, fell from power after the world humiliation of the Cuban missile crisis. Breshnev is now in much the same position.

Although the Soviets will probably not move again for several years, they will eventually do something unless the United States makes it clear that action will mean war, and a war we could win.

To this end, President Carter has announced consideration of increased defense budgets, the possibility of bases in Egypt and Somalia, aid to Pakistan, and a proposal to form a Rapid Deployment Force to get troops to a Mid-east trouble spot in a hurry.

Although the Soviets seem to have gained the upper hand, the next few years could place them in the net loss column. By gaining a foothold in a troubled region, they have also gotten a tougher American president, world-wide condemnation (including the disfavor of the Third World countries, some of which had formally sided with the Soviets), an aggressive American public, and have forced the remaining Arab countries closer to the United States.

Whatever happens, the Soviets will have a harder time finding friends in the future.



# Are we ready for war? We tried to find out

The explosive effect of the invasion of Afghanistan has suddenly thrust the U.S. into a situation which calls for some hard and fast thinking. As a balancing power to the Soviet Union, we need to take a closer look at our defense program to decide if it needs bolstering, or if the frightening possibility of a war with Russia will force us to consider other means of remedying the situation.

The Interim in-depth news reporting class tackled the issue for this special report, in order to both satisfy their own curiosity about a

subject which they found intriguing, as well as to gain journalistic experience in putting a project of this complexity together.

The result is this special issue of *Offshoot*, dedicated to the subject of preparing for war as a nation, a community and an individual. The class—which undertook every phase of research, reporting, illustration and layout on its own—spoke both with experts and individuals who have survived military crises of the past and who had valuable opinions concerning

the present situation. While some strongly felt that the draft and going to war are the only options we have, others were busy working hard to provide possible alternatives to war.

On the local level, memories from the past came back as anti-draft demonstrations appeared on campuses across the nation as young men—and, for the first time, young women—are facing decisions never before experienced by this generation.

In order to convey as many of the varying opinions we found as

possible, the subject was divided into four main topics: military, draft, civil defense, and alternatives to war.

The class hopes that this issue will help all students at PLU in thinking about their future and how coming decisions will ultimately affect it.

For all of us here at PLU will indeed be affected by the future, more than we could ever imagine.

Are you ready for war?

—Marci Ameluxen,  
*Offshoot* editor

## Our defense lagging, Russians still building

By Joe Brumbley

*"It is natural for man to indulge in the illusions of hope. We are apt to shut our eyes against a painful truth...Is this the part of wise men, engaged in a great arduous struggle for liberty? Are we disposed to be of the number of those who, having eyes see not, and having ears hear not, the things which so nearly concern their temporal salvation? For my part, whatever anguish of spirit it may cost, I am willing to know the truth; to know the worst and to provide for it."*

— Patrick Henry

Retired adjutant General of the Washington National Guard Howard McGee says that two of the biggest problems we face today as a nation are our lack of national unity and the absence of a foreign policy. Due to our lack of a foreign policy, he states, many countries have lost their confidence in us and are angry and do not trust us.

It took a major crisis like Pearl Harbor to unite us and shock us into fighting, but the question we must face today is what kind and how great of a crisis is it going to take to wake us up this time?

In the face of the Soviet buildup, we took a step backward as a nation and decided that if we allowed the Soviets to build until their strength equaled ours, they would quit because we were equal. The Soviets reached that point, but unfortunately they did not quit.

We took a second step backward when we realized this and decided that even though they have more missiles than we do, it is enough to know that we can destroy them, and that they can destroy us.

Our military officials say that we have agreed to further arms limitations which we have kept but the Soviets have not.

The Soviets have the most extensive anti-ballistic missile system in the world. As far as we know they have 1,000 ABMs. We have none. We had four in Washington state, but they have been abandoned.

The Soviets also have 2,600 to 3,000 home bases fighter interceptors in addition to 4,300 tactical fighters. We have 300 home based fighter interceptors and have reduced the number of our tactical fighters from 6,500 to 3,400.

Our present bomber fleet is made up of a number of outdated B-52s. With the present Soviet defense



**We decided that if we allowed the Soviets to build until their strength equaled ours, they would quit because we were equal. The Soviets reached that point—but they did not quit.**

network it is highly questionable whether the B-52s could penetrate it and be of any value to us. The Soviet bombers, on the other hand, are well able to reach us and in some cases, such as their new supersonic Backfire Bomber, overfly us and land in Cuba.

Our volunteer enlistment program has not worked. For example, at a recent Fort Lewis artillery demonstration, due to the lack of manpower, the six gun unit was operating with only five guns. Instead of 11 men on a crew, they are operating with eight.

The Washington National Guard is presently 1,500 people short and the Air National Guard is five to six percent short.

Due to SALT I, we agreed with the Soviets not to build any more missile launchers. We fire our missiles in the launchers which burns out the inside of the launchers. The Soviets thrust their missiles out of their launchers and fire them in the air. The result, according to our

leaders, is that their launchers are not damaged and can be reloaded with another ICBM in 20 minutes.

Our military leaders say that we presently maintain forces in both Europe and Korea. Due to supply problems, we have to keep and store all the arms, ammunition and supplies there and these are the backup supplies, not those required for daily use.

Our troops at Fort Lewis are being trained to fight in the European theater because the terrain is similar. The C-130s stationed at McChord Field are being repainted with a desert camouflage instead of the Vietnam era jungle camouflage. The general opinion of our local military is that we are facing a war and they are planning to fight it in Asia or Europe.

The strength of the Soviet threat is beginning to have a psychological effect on our soldiers, and the possibility that the war could be fought on American soil is truly

frightening. It is easier to think of fighting in someone else's backyard

Our military leaders say that if they decide they need a new piece of equipment, due to our present bureaucracy, it takes seven years to get it.

Considering the present Soviet buildup, the present world situation and our present situation, how serious a concern is all this to our military and civilian population?

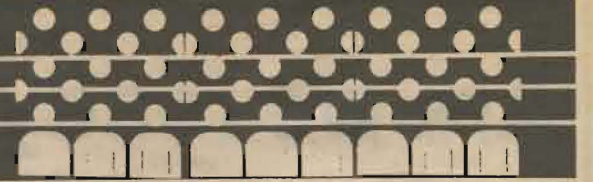
Perhaps we should heed the words of Confucius while evaluating our relationship with Russia:

"Look at the means which a man employs, consider his motives, observe his pleasures."

As a man cannot conceal himself, neither can a nation. And the Soviets have not chosen to do so.

As Lenin put it, "As long as capitalism and socialism exist, we cannot live in peace; in the end, one or the other will triumph—a funeral dirge will be sung over either the Soviet Republic, or over world capitalism."

# DRAFT



Uncle Carter wants you...

## Draft registration bill to include students

By Marci Ameluxen

On January 23, President Carter's State of the Union address contained what has been called his "get tough" policy for the Soviet Union, his strongest warning yet to the Russians in which the Persian Gulf region was put under the protection of the U.S. "Any attempt by any outside force to gain control of the Persian Gulf region will be regarded as an assault on the vital interests of the U.S." But the most significant phrase, and one which should be of

concern to every person between the ages of 18 to 26 states: "Such an assault will be repelled by use of any means necessary, including military force."

To follow up his speech Carter presented a request for reinstatement of draft registration to Congress last week, along with a boosted budget of \$10 million for the Selective Service. By all signs Congress will have no difficulty passing the proposal.

What does the Carter plan entail?

The youth of America (narrowed down to 19 to 20 year olds in the present proposal) would be required to report to their local post offices to file their names, addresses and age. Postmasters would forward the registration forms to the Selective Service System, where they would be stored in computers. Draft cards would not be issued, although it is still possible that testing and classifying of people (including the possibility of exemptions) will be included in the final layout of the bill, primarily for purposes of time in the event of an emergency, and if immediate drafting of registered people were called for. The matter of exemptions is complicated, but one fact is sure: there will be no exemptions for students.

Why is Carter asking for a revitalizing of draft registration after seven years of absence? The most obvious and crucial need, say Pentagon strategists, is for ready reserve forces to provide trained manpower until a draft is set in motion. In all areas of the armed services the reserves are hurting, say Pentagon officials: 133,000 people short of the optimum 94,000 for peace time standards. The failing of the current volunteer forces has been the inability to retain trained people after their first term, said Air Force Secretary Hans Mark. Making the military more visible through a draft registration would encourage people to volunteer, fearing that the draft will be next.

Perhaps the most dramatic aspect of Carter's plan is the inclusion of draft registration for women. Carter may call for a revitalization of the registration for men, but the registration of women would take a separate proposal. The present proposal calls only for the registration of females 19 to 20 years of age, no mention being made whether or not women would actually see combat or not. So far the majority of Congress is not favorable to the possibility, leading some to speculate that Carter knew all along that such a proposal would be vetoed, but was trying to satisfy pro-ERA factions for popularity's sake. Others, like the American Civil Liberties Union, say they will challenge Carter's plan in court unless women were included. All talk, however, returns to the basic question of whether or not women in the military should engage in combat. Currently, combat roles are illegal in the Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps, and against policy in the Army. Added to this possibility is the consideration that the U.S. is not and can never be psychologically prepared to see females on the battle field.

But does registration mean a draft is inevitable?

According to Senator Mark O. Hatfield (R—Ore), in a recent interview with *U.S. News and World*

*Report*, registration cannot be separated from the draft. Draft seems inevitable, says Hatfield, because in the President's new budget proposal an important check and balance is omitted for the first time in the last five previous budgets: the fact that the Selective Service was prohibited from using any funds in connection with induction of any person into the armed forces, an important check over the warmaking powers of the President.

"If we had not had the draft, we would never have been at war for the length of time we were in Vietnam," he said. "As long as each President had that unlimited supply of manpower, he could sustain that policy without a congressional declaration of war."

But Senator Sam Nunn (D—Ga) disagrees, stating that registration would not make the draft automatic.

"It is possible that registration, if implemented with a great deal of leadership, may stimulate more volunteers. But the real probability is that at some point we either will have to return to the draft or cut substantially our overall defense commitments. We are at a point where our vital interests greatly exceed our military capability to defend them—and, to me, that spells danger."

President Carter's tone of his union address and the administration's change now in support of the draft come as sharp contrast to last year's State of the Union address. The SALT negotiations would be a reassurance to Americans, promised Carter, that their country was not falling behind the Soviet Union as world power. He stressed the need to stay out of regional problems around the world.

"We have no desire to be the world's policeman," he stated a year ago. "National security in this complicated age requires more than just military might."

The \$143 billion defense budget for 1981 belies last year's pledges. Seen as a direct response to Russia's massive military buildup and Soviet expansionism, the spending of a total of about a trillion dollars is planned for the next five years. The Pentagon has already earmarked funds to start work on a fleet of CX cargo planes, in addition to 14 special ships which will store military equipment for a Marine Corps amphibious force situated in various parts of the world.

Does defense budget spending really get at the root of the problem?

"...the true vulnerability of America today lies not with our lack of military manpower arms; it lies with our massive dependence upon energy imports, our inflation and our underproductive economy," stated Hatfield.



**'Any attempt by any outside force to gain control of the Persian Gulf region will be regarded as an assault on the vital interests of the U.S....'**

# PRO:

## 'The volunteer force experiment has failed'

By Kris Morris

*"The volunteer concept has failed. I believe the time has come to end the experiment."*

—Sen. John Stennis, Miss. *Saturday Review*, June 23, 1979

As global conflict seems to grow more imminent, national leaders are taking a long hard look at America's preparedness for war. Increasingly, a return to the military draft is recommended. In an interview with *U.S. News and World Report*, Sen. Stennis offered the following comments about the all volunteer army:

"I see more and more evidence that we are not going to be able to get sufficient numbers of qualified people through the volunteer system. This situation has steadily worsened over the past six years despite added financial incentives for enlistment and other benefits. Also the trouble is showing up now in the reserves; an increasingly important part of our defenses.

"I believe that if the Pentagon were more candid about our problems with the volunteer system, there would be no question whether

we should revive the draft. I've been a backer of the all volunteer concept since it passed, but it plainly hasn't worked out; it's weakening our defenses."

Stennis is not alone in his convictions, particularly regarding his concern with the Armed Forces Reserve. General David C. Jones, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, has stated, "We strongly endorse registration and some degree of screening, not only because of the need to be able to call people up more quickly in the time of a crisis, but also...to call the attention of the American people to the serious problems we have in recruiting and retaining people, particularly for our reserve components."

The shortage of reservists is said to be critical. In the event of war, reserves constitute 45 percent of the military's "quick reaction" manpower. The Army Reserve is 45 percent below its optimum manpower level. The Navy, Air Force and Marines are 15 to 20 percent short-handed.

The neediest of the military reserve components is the Individual Ready Reserve. The IRR is made up of veterans who have completed a

three or four year tour of duty. War plans call for mobilization of 600,000 IRRs to replace the initial casualties in the active duty units. There are only 180,000 IRR members at this time. Although already trained and organized into combat teams, Army Reserve and National Guard units would be broken up and used for individual replacements.

Executive vice president of the National Guard Association General Francis Greenlief has said:

"Breaking up trained guard and reserve units would have the effect of destroying one half of the deployable force structure of the U.S. Army. If we knew the U.S.S.R. had a weapon that could destroy one half of the U.S. Army at one time, a great hue and cry would go up."

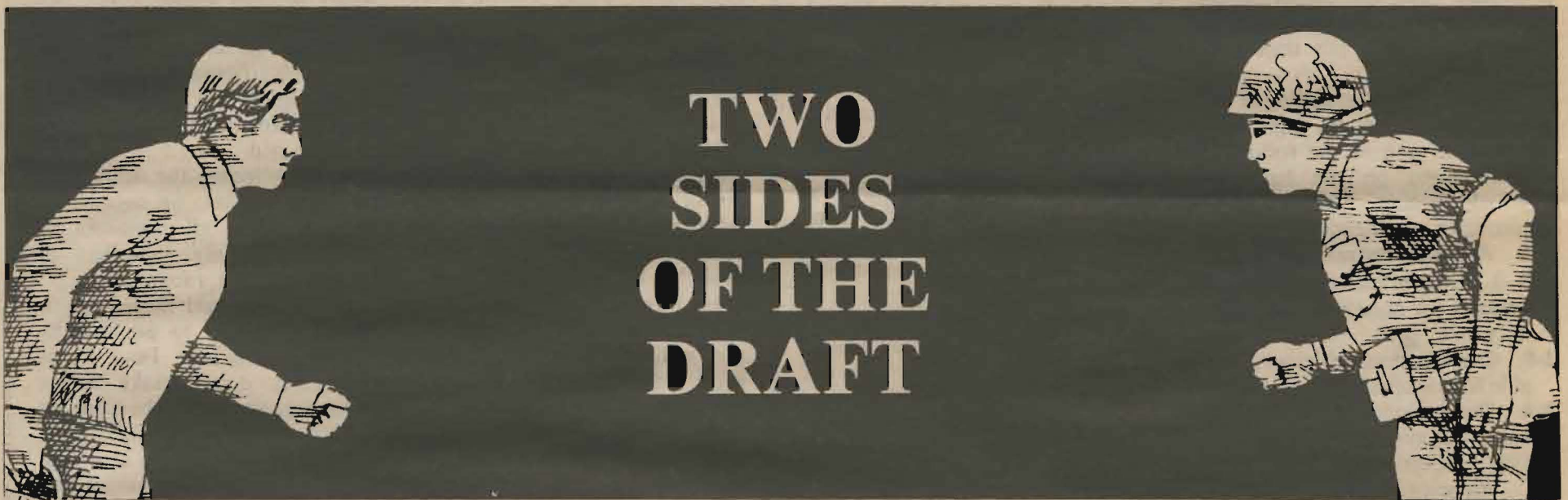
The shortage of reserves is not the only manpower crisis that the Army presently faces. With the end of the draft, the military lost a mechanism for obtaining doctors. Currently the armed forces suffer a nine percent shortage of doctors. The situation is particularly dangerous in the Army, where there is a 14 percent deficit in the medical corps.

The Volunteer Army is expensive.

Sen. Stennis points out that "we have enlistment bonuses and re-enlistment bonuses that amount to as much as \$12,000. Despite this, we haven't been able to meet the enlistment quotas. We have to do something else. I might add that we're putting 56 cents of every military dollar into personnel, leaving only 44 cents to buy airplanes and submarines and carriers and missiles and all the other things that go with our worldwide commitments and problems."

The Department of Defense estimates that the Armed Forces cost taxpayers \$3 billion a year more than a part volunteer, part drafted, armed forces would cost.

The picture being painted is one of "too much for too little." Observers say that even more tragic than the shortages and the expense that the all volunteer forces have created in our military is the questionable quality of the soldiers that are being trained to defend our nation. Although it is true that the Department of Defense statistics show an improvement in recruits' performances on standardized intelligence tests, some AVF critics also point out that the defense department changed its standard test with the advent of the all volunteer army.



# CON:

## 'Draft is constitutionally and morally wrong.'

By Kris Morris

*"The most conspicuous and notorious character of any form of military conscription is its near total subjugation of civil liberties. It is difficult to conceive of any action of government which imposes more total—indeed totalitarian—controls on the citizen than the military draft. The right to reside where one wishes; to pursue an education; to select one's own employment and to negotiate working conditions through collective bargaining; to travel or not as one desires and can afford; to marry and raise a family—all of these are destroyed by the draft."*

—ACLU spokesman as quoted in *Nation* magazine, Oct. 20, 1979

The American Civil Liberties Union is not alone in its condemnation of the draft. U.S. Representative Ron Paul of Texas is quoted in the *Saturday Review* (June 23, 1979), as saying:

"The draft and the even worse

idea of national service are wrong, constitutionally, economically, and morally."

The Congressional Black Caucus last June warned that "the draft facilitates involvement in foreign conflicts."

There seems to be no consensus on whether the draft is even needed at this time. Clifford Alexander, secretary of the Army, has stated that the current all volunteer army is "doing well...the people that report to me—that is, the four-star generals—indicate unanimously that these are the finest young people they see."

Statistics back Alexander's assertions. Despite allegations that the all volunteer force is comprised of educationally and mentally inferior soldiers, a special report prepared by the U.S. House of Representatives Democratic Study Group and published April 9, 1979, offers statistics to the contrary:

"The mental quality of AVF personnel, as measured by scores on the standardized intelligence tests, has

increased substantially over that of soldiers of the draft era. This upward trend has occurred in spite of the general downward trend in youth scores on other tests, such as the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT), administered to the general population. In 1972, the last year of the draft, 17 percent of the total active force scored in Mental Category IV, the lowest category eligible for military service. In 1978, only four percent of the active forces were in Mental Category IV.

"The average percentile score on the military intelligence for the entire active force has risen slightly, from an average of 54 in 1971 to 58 in 1977. Average test scores for Army and Navy recruits have remained virtually the same, while those of the Marine Corps and Air Force have improved substantially.

"The percentage of high school graduates among recruits has also risen since the end of the draft. In 1972, the last year of the draft, 68 percent of all recruits were high school graduates. By 1978, that per-

centage had risen to 77 percent. The distribution of high school graduates among the services ranged from 74 percent of recruits in the Army to 85 percent of the enlistees in the Air Force.

"Overall, therefore, the quality of recruits to the AVF, measured in terms of intelligence test scores and years of education completed, has improved in the years since the end of the draft."

The most common criticism of AVF is that it is failing to attract recruits in sufficient numbers. Although it is true that all four services have failed to consistently meet their goals for attracting new recruits, a higher proportion of re-enlistments than expected have kept manpower levels adequate. In the same report from the Democratic Study Group, it was stated that "two of the services (Army and Navy) were more successful than anticipated in retaining enlisted personnel, thereby producing a final strength level that was actually higher than they had planned."

# More options open than to just sit and be drafted

By Mike Frederickson

Catch-22 designates the small print that makes any endeavor difficult, if not hopeless, from the start. In Joseph Heller's novel by that name, the hero sought to leave the Army on grounds of insanity, only to be informed that one could not be crazy if one wanted out of the Army.

His discharge attempt occurred during his military duty, but what options might be available prior to service, if and when the draft is reinstated?

Information on the following op-

## Selective Service Classifications

The Selective Service System, an administrative agency of the federal government executive branch, must classify every registrant within its jurisdiction. The hierarchy is determined according to answers given on a questionnaire at the time of registration, and only during an actual draft.

Currently, President Carter has promised that no classification hierarchy or physical examinations will take place in the upcoming registration.

Until the 1975 dismantling of the selective service system, registrants were put in one of the following classifications on the basis of physical, mental, moral or administrative qualifications:

- 1-A Available for military duty.
- 1-A-0 Conscientious objector, available for noncombatant military duty only.
- 1-0 Conscientious objector, available for alternate service only.
- 2-A Occupational or student deferment (not available after 1970 and 1971, respectively).
- 2-C Agricultural deferment (not available as of 1970).
- 2-S College student deferment (not available as of 1971).
- 2-D Deferment for a student preparing for the ministry.
- 3-A Deferment because of dependents:
  - a) Fatherhood deferment (available as of 1970).
  - b) Hardship deferment, available to those whose dependents would suffer "extreme hardship" if they were drafted.
- 4-B Certain government officials.
- 4-C Exemption for certain aliens.
- 4-D Exemption for ministers.
- 1-H Holding status.
- 4-F Not qualified for service.
- 4-A Military duty obligation completed.
- 4-G Exemption for "sole surviving sons" and "surviving sons."
- 1-W Conscientious objector performing alternate service.
- 4-W Civilian alternate service completed.
- 1-D Deferment for members of military reserve units, or students taking military training.
- 1-C Member of the active armed forces, or commissioned officer in the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration or Public Health Service.

tions is based on laws passed by Congress in the Military Selective Service Act of 1967 with changes, interpretations and rules issued by the government since 1976. Upcoming congressional legislation may completely replace this act.

Current options include:

- 1) **Military service** — by enlisting in active service or reserves, or volunteering for induction.
- 2) **Emigration**—by leaving the United States for another country with the possibility you may never be able to return.
- 3) **Prison** — for being convicted of refusing to obey Selective Service orders.
- 4) **Deferment or exemption** until past draft age by qualifying for one of the classifications the selective service offers.
- 5) **Conscientious objection (CO)**—by applying for one of two classifications which make you eligible to be drafted into noncombatant military.

The first three categories (military service, emigration and prison) are the most easily understood of the categories. Military service entails enlisting or volunteering directly for one of the branches of the armed forces; the Army, Marine Corps, Navy, Air Force and Coast Guard. This choice must be completed *before* receiving an induction notice.

Individuals who will not serve in the armed forces and find imprisonment undesirable face the decision of leaving the country. Canada provided a haven for many draft evaders during the Vietnam era, but one may stay in any country that will accept you.

Leaving the U.S. is not in itself against the law, unless you violate the draft law in doing so. You do, however, face the possibility of never being able to return or face the prospect of prosecution even if you take up another country's citizenship.

To qualify as a conscientious objector, you must be against war and killing on religious and moral grounds. The law states that you must object to all wars. You do not have to answer hypothetical questions of your objection to war in all points of human history or future circumstances, only the present.

Past U.S. Supreme Court decisions have rendered two important clarifications in CO status: 1) that purely moral or ethical beliefs may well be "religious" from a legal viewpoint, and 2) a CO need not adhere to nonviolence as a matter of principle in all personal relationships. In the case of *Gillette vs U.S.*, the Court stated, "Willingness to use force in self-defense, in defense of home and family, or in defense against immediate acts of aggression and violence towards other persons in the community has not been regarded as inconsistent with the claim of conscientious objection as such."

However, this doesn't make it any less difficult to obtain CO status for the non-Christian or non-pacifist.

Trained counselors are available as a source of information and guidance for everyone who asks themselves whether they are a CO or

## Ex-marine Hatch says, 'War is needed.'

By John Wallace

"A person who sticks around and uses what this country has to offer but is not willing to pay the price is unethical—a freeloader," says W.A. "Buzz" Hatch, a former Marine Corps enlisted man and Army officer. He is now the director of veterans programs for the National Alliance of Businessmen in Seattle.

Hatch, who commanded combat units of 180 to 325 men during the Vietnam era, said he felt that "there was a better class of soldier before the end of the draft" in 1972.

He believes that in an attempt to create an all volunteer force, the military eliminated many tools of discipline that some volunteers were looking for.

He says he believes some type of draft should be reinstated, but "it's fair to ask why you must go before you go."

"Two of the requirements of new citizens are that they understand the rights of a citizen and also understand the duties of a

not. Advance preparation and careful thought is essential. The nearest office for such assistance is the Seattle Draft Counseling Center, 1514 NE 45th, Seattle, 98105 (525-0300). The center will provide current information of CO status and other publications on the draft and military.

Even though a new draft has yet to be announced, those considering applying for CO status should be prepared in advance for any changes. To protect your rights and avoid possible penalty, a few precautions and rules should be followed:

1) **Plan ahead.** Know what you believe regarding military service in any situation or draft regulation. Think about what you would do if actually faced with the decision.

2) **Keep informed.** It is fairly certain that any proposed legislation will be known well enough in advance to let you express your opinion.



John Wallace

W.A. "Buzz" Hatch

citizen," said Hatch.

One of the duties of all Americans, Hatch says, is to spend time in military service. He sees the draft as the best way to do this, "because then you know where to find people when you need them."

All through history people have made sacrifices; in Vietnam, Korea and World Wars I and II, people went to carry out their duty, he said.

To be effective the draft must be totally equal, he continued, drawing from all segments of American society regardless of economic status, race or sex.

Hatch also said that "people shouldn't expect to get wealthy serving their country; Peace Corps volunteers don't make a lot of money, and their jobs often get as hairy as military service."

While Hatch believes that "no one should argue the immorality of war," he also believes that "with the nature of man today, war is needed, and you must look to the day it isn't needed."

"But that is not today!"

Many counseling groups and agencies will make themselves known as the need arises.

3) **Build a record.** If you might seek any other option than automatic induction into the Army (A-1 status), you should keep copies of everything regarding your physical and mental condition or relevant evidence as to sincerity as a CO (church records, letters of your character, written and/or published expression, etc.).

4) **Don't believe everything you hear.** No matter what new legislation emerges, it's bound to seem confusing at first. Don't depend on rumors or stories, but ask questions of dependable sources. Only you will be responsible for your mistakes.

Whatever may happen in the future, and whatever you plan to do, it is best to be prepared. You'll need time to make the right choice for you.

# National service: an alternative to a draft?

By Kris Morris

A possible draft resumption looms. Given that, there is increasing attention being given to an interesting proposition featuring alternatives to military service for draft-age Americans.

Rep. Paul McCloskey of California introduced a National Service Act to the House last February. Although NSA would not rule out induction into the armed services, for the 18- to 23-year-old, it does offer some options.

The bill would require registration for all 17-year-old men and women. At that time registrants would choose between two years of military service, six years of membership in the military reserve, or one year of civilian service at a "subsistence wage."

If none of these options seemed desirable, the registrant could opt to have his or her name placed in a lottery pool, making the registrant eligible to be drafted for military service at any time between his or her 18th and 24th birthday.

Arguing on behalf of the proposal, McCloskey said, "Onerous service to the nation is

not something that the United States should ask only of its poorest and least educated citizens. Why not also recognize a sense of national duty for everyone."

The concept of a national youth service program has gained limited support as a possible means to end military manpower woes and provide a large low-cost work force to staff new public projects as well as offer participants a valuable educational experience.

Stephen Muller, president of John Hopkins University, stated in an editorial for *Newsweek* magazine that, "The direct benefits of such a universal national youth service program would be significant.

"Every young man and woman would face a meaningful role in society after high school. Everyone would receive job training and the right to earn assistance towards postsecondary education. Those going on to postsecondary education would have their education interrupted by a constructive work experience. There is evidence that they would become more highly motivated and successful students, particularly if their work experience related closely to

subsequent vocational interests. Many participants might locate careers by means of their national service assignments."

General Howard McGee, former adjutant general of the Washington State National Guard, said in an interview last month that "for many young people there is a searching period between high school and higher education. The service can supply growth for these people."

"Although I would not particularly like to see mandatory military service," he added, "I would like to see people serving in some capacity...not necessarily military service."

Despite its warm reception in a few political circles, opponents of the draft just as ardently oppose the NSA. Clifford Alexander, secretary of the Army, called the proposal "a tax on the poor." Citing the subsistence pay that the NSA would pay its recruits as a problem for disadvantaged youth, Alexander said "Upper class families can afford that, but lower class families cannot."

According to some observers, if the NSA or a similar plan is implemented, it could affect college

students two ways; an interruption or postponement of education and career plans, and a change in the method of allocation for federal student aid.

Many college students, particularly those at private institutions such as PLU, rely on financial aid from the federal government to meet college costs. At present, more federal aid to students is allocated on the basis of financial need. Proponents of the McCloskey bill, however, are discussing the possibility that eligibility for financial aid be determined by the student's completion of service in the military or the civil service option.

Some critics, however, state that this system of allocating funds would prove unfair to students from lower to middle class families.

A student in this situation would be forced into a period of military or civilian service in order to finance his or her education, they say. On the other hand, a student of greater means, not having to rely on federal aid to finance his or her education, could opt to have his or her name placed in a draft lottery and possibly escape any type of service at all.

## Drafts have been felt through nation's past

By John Wallace

It has been seven years since an American has received his "Greetings" from the military. But on Jan. 23, 1980, President Carter stated he would request legislation that would reinstate registration.

If this happens, it will be the first time since 1975 that 18-year-olds have been required to register with Selective Service. And, according to Rev. George Poor of the Seattle Draft Counseling Center, all peacetime registration has been followed by a draft.

The first conscription law was enacted by Congress in March, 1863, two years after the beginning of the War Between the States, but it was only used in areas where the volunteer quota was not obtained. The South also resorted to conscription for troops during this time.

Before this era, the U.S. relied on volunteers for its protection, and the Spanish-American War of 1898 was fought with an entirely volunteer force (as was the War of Independence of 1776).

The first peacetime draft began when the Selective Training and Service Act was enacted on Sept. 16, 1940, more than a year before the U.S. entered into World War II.

On March, 1947, President Truman recommended that the 1940 act be allowed to expire, but that conscription would be reinstated if volunteer manpower did not meet needs.

As the U.S. entered into the Cold War, the selective Service Act of 1948 was established, although few men were drafted until the Korean conflict in 1950.

President Truman in June 1951, lowering draft age from 20 to 18 years and lengthening service from 21 to 27 months.

Four year extensions were approved by Congress in 1955, 1957 and 1963. President Johnson requested a Pentagon study of draft alternatives in 1964, but the report was never published.

The draft system became a controversial subject in 1966, because large numbers of draftees were becoming casualties in Vietnam. Some critics wanted a complete overhaul to correct inequities, and others wanted it abolished altogether. However, 11 days before it was to expire, Congress extended it for four more years, to July 1971.

In Richard Nixon's 1968 presidential campaign, he used the all-volunteer force in his platform. And soon after his inauguration, Nixon ordered an investigation of the all-volunteer force prospect, to be headed by former Secretary of Defense Thomas Gates, Jr.

On the basis of the Gates Commission Report, Nixon began to lay the groundwork for a volunteer Army to begin at the conclusion of current draft legislation, which Congress had extended until July, 1973.

The last draft call was in January, 1973; however, the Selective Service System continued to register men after their 18th birthday until 1975, at which time President Ford put the draft system into a state of "deep standby."

Since that time, the all-volunteer force has not lived up to military expectations. The Carter administration has proposed several



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steps to relieve the military of their manpower problems, including increased enlistment bonuses and a more energetic recruiting campaign. But AVF critics argue that this will not provide enough help.

The critics believe that the anti-draft sentiments of the Vietnam era were more out of opposition to the war than to the draft itself. They believe that a draft is essential to national security.

Army Chief of Staff Gen. Bernard W. Rogers and other senior military officials would like to see immediate action taken to deal with two specific problems:

The Individual Ready Reserve, the force used to replace casualties in the first months of a conflict, is 500,000 men short of estimated need. members of the IRR have completed a tour of active duty of three to four years, and have a usual military obligation of six years. The IRR shortage is the most significant statistic that draft supporters use; but the end of the draft is not the only cause for the shortage. Another major factor is the current size of the military, which has shrunk from 1.5 million in 1968 to

774,000 now. This causes a need for a larger IRR force.

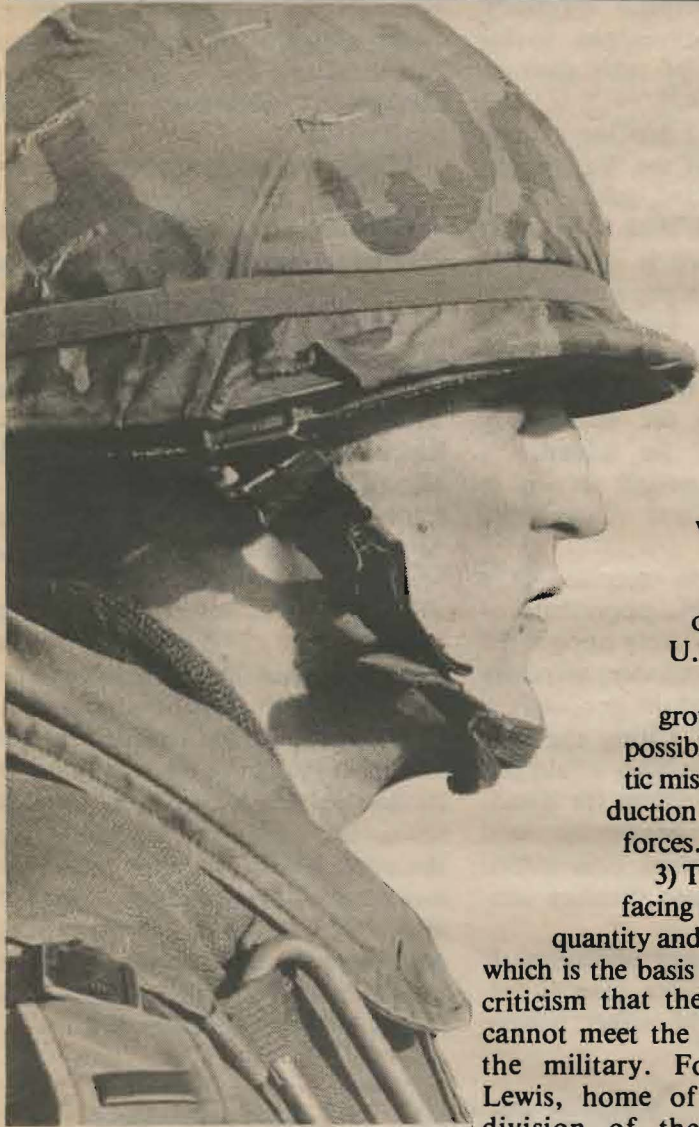
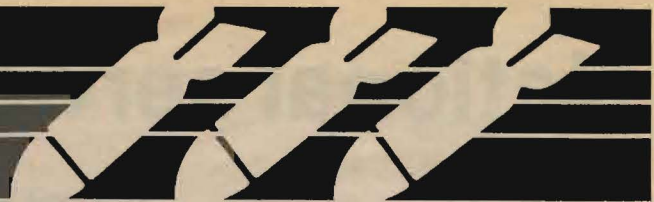
The length of time it would take for the Selective Service, in present status, to deliver the first draftee to the Army is considered too long.

According to Army sources, under present conditions the first recruit would report for induction in 110 days and would be fully trained in 305 days. If possible draftees were registered at the time of need, they would report in 15 days and be fully trained in 210 days.

The reason for the amount of time required to deliver the recruits is the phase-down of the Selective Service System. In 1972, their budget was \$100 million for a nationwide network and full time staff. In 1978, it was reduced to \$7 million and a staff of 100.

Military sources feel that the best way to eliminate both of these problems is the reinstatement of a limited draft to fill IRR manpower needs, and the requirement of 18-year-olds to personally register with the Selective Service (they believe personal registration as opposed to registration via public agency file will increase volunteer enlistment).

# MILITARY



Margo Student

By Eric Thomas

Traditionally defense spending has been a sore spot for U.S. military authorities who have watched it drop from 10 percent of the national budget in 1960 to the 4.6 percent it is today. Their concern has heightened in recent years as manpower and equipment costs continue to soar.

Although military leaders constantly warn of a dangerously high Soviet weaponry level, they are contested in their requests for increased spending by many who feel that no country wants World War III, and the level of defense wouldn't matter as mutual destruction is assured by our present state of technology.

However, there exists an increasingly strong opinion that the Soviets do not share the same ideological thinking, that in fact they never have been and are not now dedicated to peace.

Another concern is the fear that the Russians may believe they can fight a nuclear war and survive.

Sergeant Gerald King, a recruiter stationed in Tacoma, notes, "Russia's building of underground installations and their involuntary dispersion of the population is an indication that they are preparing to survive a nuclear war."

The following is a picture of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. arms race as painted by local military officers:

1) The United States is at present outgunned in weaponry by a six to one ratio.

2) The past United States lead in strategic weaponry (counted on to offset the Russian numerical superiority) has dropped due to U.S. policy on arms limitation treaties, specifically SALT I.

"Our arms limitation agreements was a signal to the Russians to catch up on us," commented one high ranking army officer. "It looks like it's dead now and it's a good thing

## Military fears problems in gearing up for a war

for the United States.

It told people that they were a lot safer than they were."

Among the weapons deleted from the U.S. forces because of SALT was the Nike ground-to-air missile, a possible ABM (anti-ballistic missile) force, and a reduction of the B-52 bomber forces.

3) The armed forces are facing serious shortages of quantity and quality manpower. which is the basis for many officials' criticism that the volunteer service cannot meet the quota required by the military. For example, Fort Lewis, home of the 9th infantry division of the U.S. Army, is operating at 88 percent strength, and similar figures are being registered at other bases around the nation.

The disenchantment with the service is not, however, limited to the ranks of enlisted personnel.

"Officers are leaving the Army at a devastating rate," said the officer. "Majors with ten years experience are getting out; lieutenants are staying for their required time, but once their commitment is up they're leaving the service."

Part of the problem seems to stem from the fact that commanders must do more than think about training their men. They also have to worry about training regulations, filling out all kinds of forms, and dealing with the large turnover in personnel (complete every 16 to 18 months in the case of American forces stationed over in Europe), which prevents the commander from getting to know his men's capabilities.

4) Inflation has also become somewhat of a behind-the-scenes nemesit, but is no less of a problem than the enlistment shortage. At present, 60 percent of the military budget is used to pay personnel costs, mostly salaries. Some examples of how inflation has affected weaponry costs in the last decade: an M-16 rifle bullet has gone from six cents to 19 cents; an M-16 rifle from \$82 to \$260; an army jeep from \$2,835 to \$9,067; and a helicopter from \$1.9 million to \$10.4 million.

5) In the event that the U.S. became involved in a Mideast confrontation, questions arise as to whether U.S. forces could be effectively mobilized and whether we could get them the resources to fight effectively. One officer stated, "We would be in a world of hurt if we had to go to war right now."

At present, the U.S. faces problems such as unreplaced ammunition stockpiles overseas; 250,000 dependents in Europe who

might have to be evacuated; a lack of possible refueling and supply stations; and, most importantly, the question of getting men over and back.

In an attempt to measure the exact extent of such inadequacies, a recent test of military mobilization in the event of a war was conducted by the Army. Labeled MOBEX, the results turned in were bad enough to be termed "devastating" by one military official. It found that thousands would die in Europe from inadequate support, and that wounded would have to be loaded on planes and brought back without being treated.

6) Not only does the military service voice a need for new weapon development, they also face the task of replacing present equipment which is vintage in origin, as in the case of the B-52 bomber. Aside from the question of just how effective it is today, it is interesting to note that the sons of the B-52 pilots of World War II are now flying the same aircraft as their fathers. Furthermore, U.S. industry has stopped producing B-52 parts, which has forced the Air Force to fabricate parts to keep them in the air.

7) Directly related to the equipment shortage problem is the seven-year span between proposal of a new weapon and the decision to produce it. During that period, research, building of models, and tests by both military and civilian agencies may meet head-on in a crossfire

said. "They've done everything but send us a note telling us what they're doing."

Retired Army general E.M. Llewellyn noted, "The Russians are spreading their influence into the Middle East countries, first through the Cuban troops already stationed there, and secondly by moving in their own aides and equipment. If that doesn't paint a picture, nothing does."

While President Carter last month proposed a budget that would increase defense spending, some of these same local military personnel still foresee decisions that will have to be made to ensure adequate U.S. military strength. Among these are:

**Reinstatement of a mandatory draft.** "If it came to war, we should have it (the draft) in a position to go," Gen. Llewellyn said. "I like it and I believe in it." He also addressed the need for more "bright" men in the military.

"Right now we're operating more sophisticated equipment with less intelligent personnel," he said. "We've got to strike a balance between the weapons and the men trained to operate them."

**Increase spending on defense, as well as a more consistent spending over a longer period of time.**

"We've got to spend money," said one army official. "But we have to spend it wisely."

While top Pentagon officials urge at least a five percent budget increase now, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, David C. Jones, warned recently that "the last thing I would want to see is some unsustainably large increase in defense budgets over a very short time, followed by no increases or decreases over a much longer period. We've experienced that too often in the past."

**Elimination of much of the civilian bureaucracy now involved in the military's administration.**

"Let the military run the military," said King. "We've got to clean house," echoed another military officer. Such elimination, along with increased spending, would allow for the quick development of such strategic weapons as the Trident submarine, which King calls "the best weapons system around," the MX-1 missile and the manned bomber, all of which the military considers essential to our security.

**Increased capability to mobilize for war, primarily by increasing the capability for industrial weapons production.**

"Private industry is the salvation to our weaponry problem," commented one Army official. "They can develop and manufacture weapons in a hurry if the government will let them."

**'We would be in a world of hurt if we had to go to war right now...'**

where, as the officer noted, "No one will go anywhere without having his butt covered with studies."

If such problems plague U.S. military service and jeopardize our defense capability, while at the same time Russia continues to amass an advantage, how will this imbalance influence Soviet strategy?

Several local military officers indicated little doubt as to Soviet intent.

"Russia is convinced that they could make a first strike against the United States because they know that we will never fire the first weapon," said the officer. "They lack the capability at present to get their troops over to the U.S.A., so we're safe for two years, but the same doesn't hold true for the Western Hemisphere, that is, Cuba, Panama."

Sgt. King, likewise, expects Soviet aggression. "I predict Russia will mount an invasion by 1984," he



# McChord, Ft. Lewis eyeing possible action

## Local military preps for battle

By Michael Balch

"Our primary goal is achieving readiness," according to Public Information Officer Captain Colleen Nelsen, spokesperson for Ft. Lewis. The base is the home of the 9th Infantry Division, and used to serve as a basic training center. Now used for more advanced training, the base is ideal because it resembles the northern European terrain. 87,000 acres were given by the community to the Army in 1917 with the hopes that a base would be established. Ft. Lewis now houses approximately 24,187 military personnel.

Not all the training at Ft. Lewis is done on the base. There are five bases in Washington that are used to

train personnel, the most noted of these being the Yakima firing center. Because of its size the firing center allows for full-range shooting of the artillery, which can mean 11 miles for maximum distance shooting of the 155mm Howitzer. The other bases used are the Vancouver barracks, Ft. Lawton, Camp Bonneville, and Huckleberry Creek, which is high terrain training.

Steve Stromvall, Public Information Specialist for Ft. Lewis, indicated that the primary training at Ft. Lewis was for a European conflict. However, later in the same interview he related that the "big thrust is to make every man a tank killer" because the "Russians far outnumber us in tanks."

How prepared is the 9th Infantry for a real attack? According to Lt. Col. Joseph Armistead, "The fastest they can get a group airborne is eighteen hours." When that happens they are equipped with transport from neighboring McChord Air Force Base.

Not escaping the energy crunch, Ft. Lewis must budget fuel and ammunition for training purposes, said Captain Nelsen. Because of cost, steps are being taken to develop a new form of ammunition called the "lighter". A fake ammunition used in the M16 rifle. This will enable the Army to schedule inexpensive firing practice and also cut down on noise pollution, always a problem around a residential area. Perhaps the most familiar source of noise pollution for PLU students are the planes from McChord Air Force Base.

Located in the Sage building at McChord Air Force Base in Tacoma

is the 25th Regional headquarters of the North American Air Defense Command (NORAD). Consisting of both air and radar surveillance, NORAD was established in the late 50's to defend both Canada and the United States from attack by the Soviet Union. With eight different regional headquarters stretching across the United States, McChord is responsible for the defense of approximately one million square miles. Extending from the northern borders of British Columbia to northern California, and as far as 250 miles off the coast, NORAD searches constantly for intruders. With seven radar sites interspersed strategically along the border areas, McChord field provides a vital early warning headquarters for the Pacific Northwest.

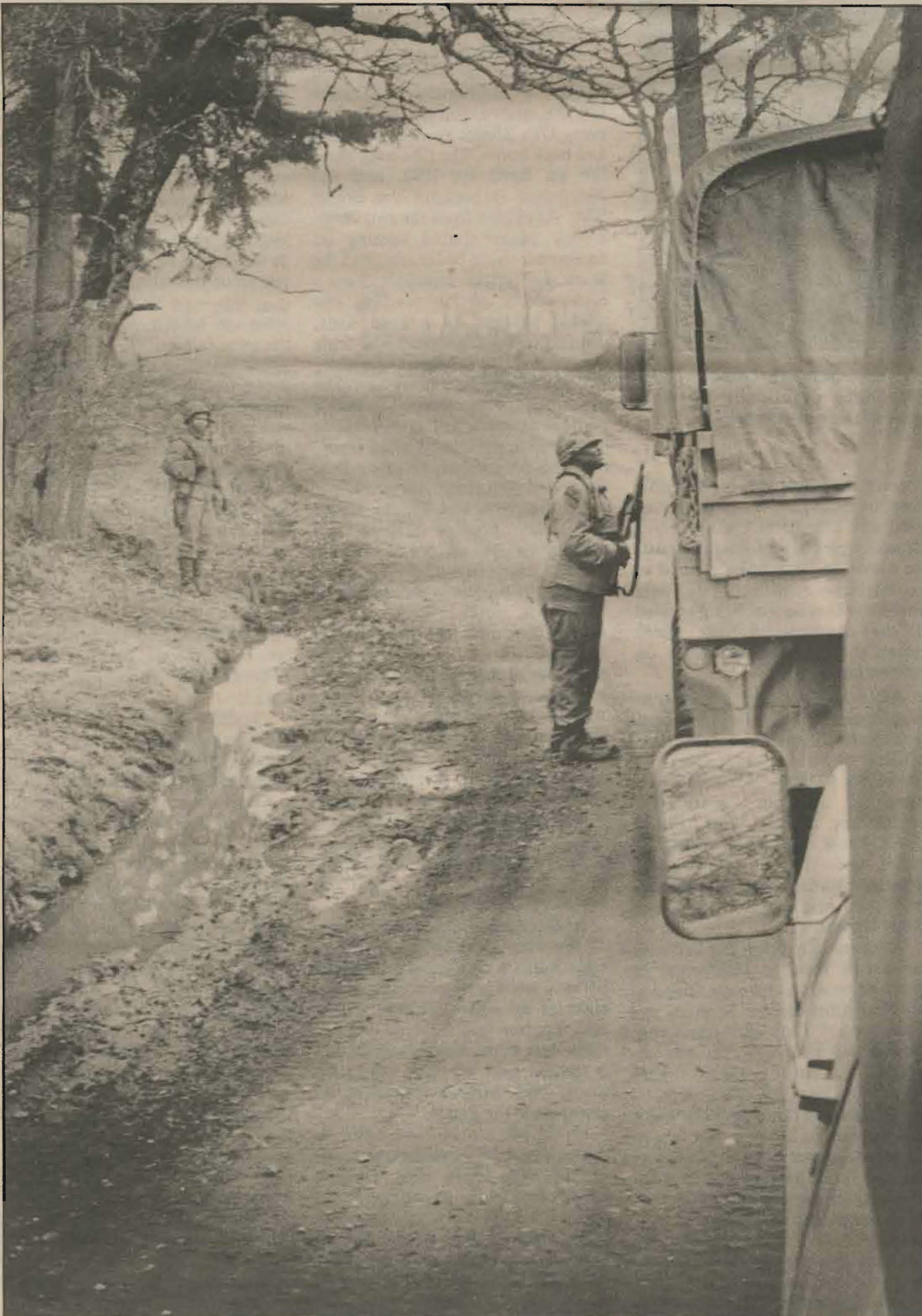
There are three basic types of invasions that NORAD is looking for; Intercontinental Ballistic Missile (ICBM) raids; Sub-Launched Ballistic Missiles (SLBM); and Space/Satellite attacks. Bombing raids are not left out from the list of possibilities either. But a NORAD informational pamphlet dated May 1, 1979, stated that, "The aircraft surveillance and early warning system still in use today was deployed during the late 1950's and early 1960's, and it suffers from high operating costs, vulnerability to attack and coverage deficiencies." How sound is the McChord Base in Tacoma?

McChord operates with a "duplex" system of two identical computers, one in operation and one on standby. Made over 20 years ago, the computers are non-solid state and greatly affected by power failure, needing close maintenance. According to Lt. James Stinger, weapons controller, "The computers are not made to intercept, which is their main task." NORAD intends to replace these computers in the next few years. In the event that both computers fail to operate, the neighboring regions on both sides of the 25th region will take over their responsibility.

Looking at the radar capabilities solely for this region, the radar is over 20 years old. A low flying aircraft or missile could, if it were to pass our major radar scanners first, get as close as 50 miles off the coast before it was detected, according to the NORAD information pamphlet mentioned above. "Detection range of present ground radar out over the oceans is about 40 to 50 nautical miles at low level and approximately 200 to 250 at high altitude," it states.

McChord's air defense is made up of just over 300 supersonic interceptors. They're equipped to identify unknown aircraft, or fire missiles at enemy bombers. Relied on by the base as the mainstay at McChord is the F-106 Delta Dart. This plane has been in use since 1959 and is flown by one squadron at the base.

Canada also contributes three squadrons of CF-101 Voodoos to the McChord base. These planes can be scrambled and in the air within five minutes of a sighting. Time is an important element to consider. Theoretically the U.S.'s radar system could give 15 to 25 minutes of attack warning in case of an ICBM raid on this country, according to the NORAD informational pamphlet.



Mike Balch

Fort Lewis is training for a European conflict, but 'the fastest they can get airborne is 18 hours.'

## From calvary to submarines

# General compares colorful past with today



Eric Thomas

**'Today it's all gone,' mused former civil defense director and military general E.M. Llewellyn. 'We have practically no civil defense. It's sheer stupidity on the part of the government.'**

By Eric Thomas

A firm handshake and a warm smile serve as a welcome mat at the home of retired Army General E.M. Llewellyn. Wearing a white wool sweater and brown slacks, the dignified gray-haired gentleman on this day looked back from retirement while seated in a living room easy chair, framed by a picture window looking out to the sparkling waters of Puget Sound.

He is a proud, bold, loyal man, who exhibits a love for people, life and memorable experiences. He sits back and begins reminiscing about a military career which spanned "30 years, four months, and 20 days."

Llewellyn began his distinguished military career just after WWI by joining the Citizens Military Training Program, where men could enlist in a three summer cours to qualify as an officer. "But that wasn't enough," he said, "so I enlisted in the 58th machine-gun squadron, while at the same time attempting to get into officer school at Annapolis." He took and passed the entrance exam, registering the highest score in the state, but was disqualified because he was too old. He similarly tried take the West Point exam but was disqualified because he couldn't read the eye charts. Thus having to resort to working his way up through the ranks, he moved up from buck-private to sergeant before taking the officer's exam direct, scoring a 99.3 percent oi.

He then served 12-and-a-half years as a first and second lieutenant

"before they took our horses away from us and gave us a choice of going into anti-aircraft or armour." Llewellyn picked anti-aircraft and at the same time was being trained as an intelligence officer. He later found out that he was being trained as the counter-espionage agent against the Japanese Americans on the west coast.

After holding that position for some time, he was informed that he was to attend command staff school which he did, graduating on December 6, 1941. "I remember the speaker at our graduation ceremonies saying, 'You officers don't know how soon you'll be called upon to put into practice what you learned here.' On December 7, the next day, we were hit at Pearl Harbor."

After initially being put in charge of Marsh Field in California, he received orders to take command of all Nesi-Americans in he army and train them. "They were wonderful, wonderful people," he remembered. "And they were Americans, first, last and always."

Orders again came, and Llewellyn was assigned to London, but first to report to the east coast. Thus reporting, he found himself put to work for the three days prior to his departure across the Atlantic. "I was assigned to put down on the map, the loss of every Allied plane and ship, and the loss of every German plane and submarine in the whole world," he said. "So before I took off on the transport, I know where those German sub-packs were

located and we had to cross their path on the way over, making me a little nervous. I had strapped on my wrist a series of secret codes, with orders to go down with the ship. I was not to get on a liferaft, which made for some interesting and touching moments as I stood on the deck during submarine attacks on several occasions."

Upon arriving in London, he worked several months as an intelligence officer before his station received orders to start a newspaper for the troops. "The only people we had at our headquarters were one general, four colonels, four sergeants, and me (a captain). When the order came, I being the junior officer, was naturally told to do it. The government gave me no funding, organizational instructions, or equipment, so with 857 dollars out of my own pocket I started a newspaper."

The newspaper he started is, of course, the famous Stars and Stripes, an authorized publication for the armed forces, which was every GI's lifeline to events abroad and back home. The first issue came out on April 10, 1942, and was distributed throughout the British Isles. As profits from the two-cents-a-copy paper started coming in, equipment could be bought, and the Stars and Stripes expanded from a once weekly edition reaching one million soldiers, to a once daily, printing two million issues and being delivered in "five theaters of war."

"Our reporters went on air-raids, invasions, and were in battle perhaps as much as any division or personnel in the war. We had reporters who were killed, and they were decorated with the purple heart.

As the Stars and Stripes expanded, the profits started accumulating, "so we looked for ways to help the GI," said Llewellyn. Among the programs thought up by Llewellyn were; the buying of athletic equipment and the sponsoring of athletic events; the setting up of an adopt-an-orphan program, where a regiment or division would adopt one or two orphans, entertaining them on holidays and paying for their keep until the age of 18; the purchasing of a theater and the showing of movies to orphanages, complete with the first candy they had ever had, and a real home-cooked American meal; and a crafts show, featuring GI art, which was visited by 3.5 million people.

At that time, and for the duration of the war, Llewellyn was working eight hours a day as an intelligence officer, while also working another eight as an editor, feature writer, and reporter. He survived 343 air-raids, was in on three invasions and organized and put into operation Stars and Stripes branches in Europe and the Pacific.

From Britain he was sent to Africa where he witnessed the battle of Kenysian Pass with General Eisenhower, but as he said, "I didn't want particular assignment in that theater; I figured the big invasion would come in Europe, and I was right." He returned to Britain and participated in the Normandy invasion and the start of the Allied march across Europe. One memorable experience occurred as

the Allies were moving to take over the British peninsula. "We got into Reemes (capital of Britany) and thought we had the town secured, so we moved into a hotel that had been abandoned, to sleep. Along about midnight I noticed a terrible racket going on outside my window. Looking out, I saw crossfire and thought, boy, a counter-attack, so I went around the hotel alerting everyone to get the heck out, including my own people. One of them said, 'Llewellyn, you're crazy, the Germans are 50 miles away.' Well, I got most of them out to the other side of town where we holed up for the night with a French underground unit, and the Germans recaptured the hotel, including one of my men. A couple of months later I got a postcard from a prison camp, and all that it said on it was 'Llewellyn, you were right!'"

As an intelligence officer, General Llewellyn often came in contact with German spies, both exposed and unexposed. Sometimes, detecting them was relatively easy. "Once when I was down in Africa, we picked up a German spy and noted everything about him, including the way he was dressed," said the General. "We sent out orders to look for anybody dressed like this, as they might be a spy too. Well, we picked up a total of 28. It turned out that they had all come out of the same spy school and all dressed in the same fashion."

Llewellyn was appointed bridgidier general in 1947, and retired after serving over thirty years. He was then appointed head of the civil defense program for Washington State. Today's program drew sharp criticism from the former director, as he has seen many of his achievements phased out. "We had protection for 1.4 million people (food, water, medical supplies, etc.)," he said. "We had underground hospitals, fully equipped, with staffs trained to come in and take over. We also had facilities for underground operation of the state."

"Today," he says, "it's all gone. We have practically no civil defense. It's sheer stupidity on the part of the state and federal governments."

Asked about the changes he's observed in the military since World War I, the general noted, "The army back then (WWI), believed in a purpose, it was the war to end all wars, they believed that they were dying for a grand cause, and they fought brilliantly. However, at the end of World War One, we let our army and navy slip, and by the 1930's we'd let it go totally."

Today, although "America is extremely strong in atomic weapons," he warns, "We believe that Russia goes under the assumption that we will never fire the first shot, and if that's true, and they throw everything including the kitchen sink, they could destroy every one of our ballistic missiles that's presently above ground." Among the problem areas he sees the military facing are, under strength from the volunteer army and a general lack of spirit in the troops today.

Asked if he thinks it's too late to stop the Russians, he replied, "We've almost waited too long."

# ROTC program rising from all time low at PLU

By Mike Balch

Sponsored by the United States Air Force, the Reserve Officer's Training Corps (ROTC) is growing at PLU. There are currently about 25 students at the university enrolled in the officer training program.

Offered as a two to four year program, it is steadily rising from the "all time low point hit two years ago," according to Colonel Dale Reynolds, chairman of the Aerospace department at UPS.

ROTC offers some scholarships for students at PLU, especially for those interested in the sciences. Half of the program's students at this school receive these scholarships, which pay full tuition, books and expenses. During their junior and senior year, participants also receive \$100 each month.

The ROTC program basically

consists of 13-18 credits taken in military theory while a student attends school. It is a non-major program that is taken in conjunction with regular classes, with the military theory segments held on the UPS campus. A freshman or sophomore in ROTC will begin with one hour of classes a week.

But the program's contents are not restricted to the classroom.

In the summer of his/her sophomore year, a student is required to spend four to six weeks in a training camp at a military base. There the student learns how the military works, and how to function effectively in a group. This serves as a screening process, a type of "boot camp" that has to be passed before going on to ROTC, according to Steven Rambeck, an ROTC student at PLU.

Lionel Alford, another ROTC student here, says he doesn't like

the term "boot camp" applied to the summer session. "The summer experience is not what the term 'boot camp' implies," he said. "Physically, anyone could do it. It is the mental aspect that is emphasized."

Although some students entering the military often want some sort of guarantee before they go in, "The number one point to remember is that the government won't guarantee anything," according to Reynolds. Although participants have the greatest chance of gaining desired positions in the missile, pilot and navigator fields, the local program director said he usually only has a certain number of positions in these areas to fill each year. For example, Reynolds said that last year he was only given five spots for pilots.

PLU sophomore Judith Watts, who has been in the ROTC

program since high school, said she sees ROTC in two different ways: it is a way to pay for her education, and she likes the practical experience it offers. Watts, a nursing major, said she "would go and fight" if she was drafted.

Rambeck and Alford both cited the leadership training as the aspect of the program they benefited most from. Both seniors in the program, they will also share the excitement of becoming fighter pilots after they graduate. "Choosing ROTC was the best decision of my life," Rambeck said.

"Ever since I was a little kid, I wanted to fly and be an officer in the Air Force," said Alford, who is near completion of his goal.

After graduating from PLU, the students will become commissioned in the service as second lieutenants.

## What can students expect from the draft?

By Eric Thomas

For many students, the thought of military service is a distant and unfamiliar concept. Unlike our counterparts a decade ago, this generation has not been conditioned to the possibility of having a segment of their lives placed beyond their initial control.

Few have any idea what such a commitment means or is like in today's military service. Our confusion is further compounded by the misconceptions about the service which seem to gravitate the situation. In an attempt to provide a perspective of just what can be expected by the young person encountering the military for the first time, here are the answers to some commonly asked questions, gathered from recruiters, soldiers, and military officials:

**Q: What does the process of registration include?**

**A:** It is essential to realize that the initial process of registration is a far cry from actual enlistment. Registration, under present plans, merely entails the recording of a person's eligibility for the military service. In the past there has been a second phase called classification, based on interviews and tests, after which the individual would await notification of indoctrination into the service.

**Q: Once I am officially drafted (received notification), what would happen to me and would I have any say in it?**

**A:** First, the draftee would be sent to one of the seven basic-training centers around the nation for what is known as primary training. The draftee has no control over which site he is sent to, but all training centers stress the same curriculum and last six-and-a-half weeks. As a result of earlier testing, the military would attempt to match skills with areas of individual interest. If your scores are compatible with your interest area, it will be assigned as your advanced individual training upon

completion of the basic training course. The average length of these courses is ten-and-a-half weeks.

**Q: What is basic training like and what skills are learned?**

**A:** Basic training is essentially a course which provides the recruit with the discipline and knowledge necessary to be able to effectively participate in a wartime situation. To accomplish this objective, the course is designed to be tough and grueling. "Yeah, it's tough," echoed a Ft. Lewis Soldier. "But then again, it has to be."

Recruits learn to handle M-16 machine guns, throw hand grenades, and fire small anti-tank weapons. In addition, the recruit is instructed in CBR (chemical, biological and radiological) training, and trained in gas warfare. We would also learn the ins and outs of military tactics and survival, and take classes in military law and codes of conduct. Throughout the course a strict disciplinary format is emphasized.

**Q: How long am I required to serve, and what is the pay?**

**A:** At present, the starting pay scale for recruits in all areas of the military service is \$449 a month, with free medical and dental care. In the existing selective service system, the possible enlistment terms for the army are three, four, five and six years. Just how long the service requirement would be in the event of reinstatement of the draft rests with the bill Congress finally approves.

**Q: What can be expected in advanced individual training?**

**A:** Many training programs exist at Ft. Lewis, and the order in which they are approached rests with the unit commander, whose responsibility is to get his men through everything in the ten weeks assigned.

Specifically they include the unit training (battalion drills), mission training, (readiness and deployment of units), and individual training

cycles (weapons firing and physical fitness).

These maneuvers can be carried out in a variety of climatic and environmental settings, provided by different camps set up around the state (i.e. Yakima for desert training), as well as around the world (Panama for jungle warfare simulation).

**Q: What are conditions like in general?**

**A:** While there appears to be some preferred barracks at the Ft.

Lewis base, they are pretty much all the same. "They aren't the best," said one soldier, "but it's good to get back after three days in the field," where the soldiers stay in tents with sleeping bags. Soldiers at the base eat in mess halls, but in the field you could be eating C-rations or a mess truck may serve hot food. Dress codes require official military apparel while on duty, with set acceptable grooming standards in accordance with military regulations.



Margo Student

# Nursing pros recall own military roles

## Military starting to lower traditional sexual barriers

### More recruiting directed toward women

By Margo Student

The Women's Armed Forces Integration Act giving women regular military status limited the number of women to two percent of the total force in 1948. Today no limit exists.

What attracts women to a field that was once traditionally all male? In the past there were essentially two reasons: the G.I. Bill, which helped pay college tuition, and travel opportunities.

Now women are often attracted to military service because of added benefits. Equal pay, travel, rank and promotion are across the board and awarded on the merit system, giving women more of an advantage and greater variety than on the outside.

After Vietnam, military policies were altered in an effort to attract an all volunteer system. During the last decade of peacetime, the percentage of women in the military increased substantially, from 30,000 or 1.3 in 1971 to a projected level, if combat bans are lifted, of 200,000 or 11.1 percent in 1983.

At the same time, the declining birthrate has made the number of males diminish, women needed to fill areas in the military

that were unheard of for them in the past. The decline of male volunteers has made the military direct more of its recruiting program toward women.

Another reason for the surge of women in the military, according to a 1978 survey by *U.S. News and World Report*, is that active duty forces are 80,000 under planned strength. According to this report, the Pentagon's planners stated that the cost of recruiting a well-educated female is equal to that of a poorly qualified male. Among those males who have volunteered, the average level of intelligence has declined while the dropout rate has climbed to 40 percent of all those who enlist.

Women train and work alongside men in all other capacities, but the question of women training to fight in the front lines has been unsolved since women started entering non-traditional positions in the military. As the possibility of a draft nears, the question becomes more significant.

On July 19, 1978, the Navy for the first time allowed women on warships that were on peacetime missions. Women are still barred from frontline units, missile cruisers, destroyers and aircraft engaged in combat.

By Margo Student

"Ice cream and hopscotch," were the words used by Lee Weirick, nursing professor at PLU, used to describe impressions of World War II.

During World War II Weirick was stationed in Germany, working as a nurse on the front lines. "Keeping up with the units and staying five to ten miles from combat zones was like playing hopscotch," she said. "The biggest delight and the item the soldiers cherished most was ice cream."

Weirick entered the Army nurses corps during World War II, retiring after 28 years of service. Phyllis Yeargan, also a nursing professor at PLU, has been on two years of active duty for the corps and is now an active reservist.

"I am willing to support my country, if I am needed," Yeargan said. Both women agree that combat was no place for a woman, and "there are plenty of support services that are more vital for women than face-to-face combat."

"Women and men are conditioned since birth that the male should be the protector and therefore women have been sheltered from horrors similar to front-line combat," said Yeargan, referring to a study done at West

Point on the psychological effect of combat duty on women.

Both women entered the army at the professional level, enabling them to bypass routine maintenance duties required of enlisted personnel. They said they felt the army was a good experience personally and professionally. Weirick said, "The army is what you make it." Supporting her statement, Yeargan said, "I would recommend it to young women for three reasons: more chance for advancement, more independence in practical nursing, and equal pay."

"The army means a lot of adjustments," said Weirick, "and one of them is basic training." Discipline is strictly enforced but the purpose of rigid discipline is to teach reflexes and reactions that might save your life, they said. Their basic training included physical training, weapon familiarization and gas chamber practice, in the event of a chemical attack.

"Feelings during war time are very emotional and morale among the troops is high; everyone is concerned about the other guy," Weirick said as she described her war experience.

"Being an active reservist is a small price to pay to live in a free country filled with variety and choice," concluded Yeargan.



Phyllis Yeargan



Lee Weirick

Margo Student

# Officers say women too weak for combat

By Margo Student

Although the last decade has seen the image of women change along with their advancement in non-traditional roles, men have held their ground as the only sex to defend the United States in front-line combat.

"I don't think the country is ready to put women on the battlefield," said Lt. Col. Joseph Armistead, who spoke from an artillery field at Fort Lewis.

Because of physiological and psychological reasons, he said, women would be a distraction on the artillery field and more useful in support positions. For example, the howitzer used at Ft. Lewis is a small cannon that fires 77-pound shells and because of its size it would take two women to load the shells instead of one man.

A more general attitude of men and women is that men would be more concerned with protecting women than fighting the enemy, making women a detriment in combat.

Many enlisted women and officers say they feel that the majority of women in the military were not strong enough emotionally to handle the horror and tragedies of combat duty.

"Women couldn't handle combat situations emotionally," said Loretta Gorski, "and it's the fault of the male population, they have always played the protector role." Gorski is a radio mechanic at Fort Lewis, where 80 percent of her coworkers are men. She entered the Army on the G.I. Bill and says she feels there is more opportunity in the Army for women than on the outside, but that she would not volunteer for a combat post.

Gorski said she has thought about what might happen if the country were to go to war, and "it scares me, but not enough to detour me. I am here to defend my country, and if I have to go, I will."

Not all women are satisfied once they are inside the military system. "Too much Mickey Mouse garbage and messing with you," said Deborah Tuller, "it seemed good

when I joined, but it did not live up to my expectations."

Tuller enlisted in the Air Force, because she "didn't have anything to do and it seemed like a patriotic thing to do." Dog tags, fatigues and black leather boots are not part of the normal image of a soft and sensual American woman, but Army green is the color and fatigues are the uniform.

Unfeminine? No way, said Capt. Colleen Nelsen, Ft. Lewis, who feels Army fatigues do not take away from her femininity. "The Army is just trying to maintain a proper professional appearance and flashy makeup of any type is not becoming," she said.

Michelle Frank says she feels the uniform and regulations are a bit masculine. She works in the public affairs office at Fort Lewis and feels the combination of uniform and regulations is not attractive. "No jewelry except rings or ID bracelets are allowed and hair must be above the collar," she said.

Feminine or not, women in the military get harrassed, but as

Tuller said, "you get hustled on the outside, too. You learn to be meaner and how you act determines what you get back."

"At McChord in particular, there are so many more men than women that women constantly are getting hustled," said Deborah Lawton, senior airmen, McChord. She explained that the military has many, "life-timers," stereotypic men from the old school that cannot cope with women doing their jobs.

Gorski said she felt that as a woman working in an environment dominated by males, "I have to set higher standards and do twice the work men do to get the same recognition."

The military is opening up to women by including them in more programs, providing equal opportunities, and regulations.

Only a few years ago, it was unheard of for women to have responsibilities outside of the home. Today the question of women fighting in combat situations is unacceptable, but who is to say how long this attitude will last?

# ALTERNATIVES



## Conscientious objectors given center's aid

By John Wallace

"We as a human race are still in our childhood and pre-adolescence. We think the way to win is to hit the other guy and knock him out," said Rev. George Poor, one of the original members of the Seattle Draft Counseling Center.

According to Karen Riley, one of the counselors, "We are advocates for judgement and fair play. We want to let people know what their rights are and to help them get what they want."

The center originated out of the Vietnam era because of the need of so many students and draft age people who were appealing to the peace churches at the time. Counselors were originally established on a volunteer basis, but the demand for counselors grew so large that the group became a non-profit corporation in February of 1970.

At that time the center had four paid members and a number of volunteers. After the end of the draft in 1972, they decided to become a totally voluntary organization.

Besides counseling those who wished to avoid the draft, they also became a military counseling service. This, according to Poor, was largely due to the work of ex-Navy man Joe Davis, who chose to give



Rev. George Poor

his time to such a project after his experience in the military. After joining the Navy, Davis became a conscientious objector, (CO), deciding the military was not the place for him.

The majority of the people the center counsels now are those presently in the military but wishing to get out. However, it is much easier to become a CO before entering any type of military service, said Poor. The presidential pardons given in 1977 by President Carter were for draft resisters, he explained, not for those who were

AWOL because of their convictions.

"Some go into the military on a whim, without thinking things through," said Riley, "but when they see the destructiveness of the weaponry, they become disillusioned."

The center is officially a task force under the Church Council of Greater Seattle. The center's counselors and interested laymen meet the third Tuesday of every month, and, according to Riley, "A number of people who had not attended since the Vietnam era" were on hand at the first meeting following President Carter's request for registration legislation.

At that meeting, the members of the center decided to begin organizing counseling groups and giving general information, but will wait and see what happens before deciding on their next step.

People also come to the monthly meetings with concerns other than the draft, and the center sponsors different conferences on related subjects, such as disarmament.

"The only way to end war," said Riley, "is to have people believe that it doesn't solve anything."

Poor has been a conscientious objector since World War II and has helped thousands since that time to gain CO status. Poor said only one of the persons he has helped failed

to gain CO status, and that was because the young man froze at his interview and could not convey his thoughts verbally.

One of the things that influenced his own decision, Poor said, was a statement published by Albert Schweitzer which declared that if three percent of the world's men refused to take part in war, war would be impossible. Poor signed the declaration to become part of that three percent and a CO.

Riley has also been a conscientious objector for a number of years and has raised her five children, one girl age 10 and four sons ages 14, 16, 18 and 19, as COs.

"The analogy of sending your children off to war, whether for vital interests or not," said Riley, "is the same as giving up your children as sacrifices to pagan gods."

Both stated, though, that the best thing students can do is to begin preparing a CO claim at this time. One of the best things is to write papers on beliefs, such as for composition classes or student publications. This will show that you have had your convictions for some time, but remember to save all that you write.

But the main point in becoming a conscientious objector, they said, is sincerity.

## A world without war? They sure hope so...

By Marci Ameluxen

Imagine that war, as a means for protecting society through overt power, is now a defunct idea and has been replaced by a world political community which resolves conflicts among nations without a threat of violent action.

Sound Utopian?

Not for members of the World Without War Council, an organization which believes very strongly that such a community could exist, and in our lifetime. Originating from pacifistic Quaker ideals, the World Without War Council is a non-sectarian, national organization with five offices, one of which is in Seattle. Believing that military power is not a deterrent to war, the council members say they feel they have developed an alternate strategy to war as an answer to a world of hostile values and regimes. Such designs, however, can be met with skepticism and doubt, and Stephen Boyd, executive director of the Seattle office, points out that "sometimes it is easier to define a group first by what it is not, than by what it is."

"We are not a communist front organization," he explains. "We are not a pacifist organization. But it is in everyone's interest not to go to war."

But, "...there has been such a

widening of the sense of peace that it means nothing, almost an impossible dream..." said Weigel.

"We understand peace more as making life safe for pluralism," he continued, "but the only peace this side of peace of God is peace of government."

The council contends that the absence of war is a possibility by the establishment of not only a world political community, but effective legal institutions capable of enforcing agreements and providing alternative channels for waging conflict.

The achievement of world peace, said Boyd, could be possible through four major political goals.

The first is a disarmament which must include all countries, and be verifiable, enforceable and complete (including nuclear weapons).

Second, international institutions of government and law are necessary to provide the alternative to "killing power" used by nations to resolve their conflicts.

Third, a sense of world community which can sustain law and basic human rights by the consent of the governed.

Finally, a change in the economic development of Third World countries and a realization of their interests in the new international political order.

cohesive and functional system, the

council realizes that a fifth goal, a feasible strategy and a vehicle through which that strategy can be implemented, is needed. For the council, that vehicle is the United States.

Because of the value of the political community here, the U.S. is the best vehicle that can spread the council's message and move into a position of leadership towards peace, said Weigel and Boyd. The political mood and decisions of this country already affect the rest of the world, and if this political arena became one of dedicated efforts towards peace through a viable strategy, then the rest of the world could be persuaded and influenced to follow the initiative of the U.S. Areas of conflict would emulate the democratic West instead of the communist East and North, maintains the council, and Third World countries would look to the U.S. as a social model.

But how to go about changing the political scene of a country which is involved in a global arms race that consumes \$400 billion annually?

The energies of the council are directed towards exposing and educating the public to their ideas. Recognizing volunteer organizations as outlets of opinions, the council sends speakers to such groups as the local Rotary clubs, Lion's clubs,

and the League of Women Voters. Weigel says they feel they are effective locally because "politicians in Seattle listen to us."

The council also attends to private sectors, developing curriculum and internship programs in schools, as well as speaking with businesses to gain added support.

Once a broad public consciousness about the council's goals has been raised among these volunteer and private groups, the government will start to listen and take a much more serious look at U.S. and world situations, said Weigel, but not before then. The ultimate goal will be to run a presidential candidate on a platform based on the ideologies of the council. But such a possibility is 10 to 15 years away, they admit.

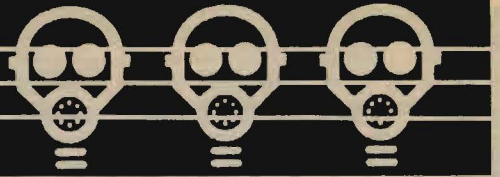
What, then, is the future of our world, and of the World Without War Council?

"None of us know if we have a future," one council member admitted. "The best way to insure a future is to prepare for a non-war lifestyle and to quit looking at short-term measures."

"We must have the wisdom to look down the line at what we can do when things happen later."

More 'Alternatives'  
on back page

# CIVIL DEFENSE



## Public apathy led to neglect of area shelters

By Sandra Braaten

"It'll never happen to us, and if it does, we're all gonna die anyway," is the general public's attitude toward nuclear war, according to Pierce County Emergency services secretary Bobi Atlee.

Public opinion is reflected at the federal level in budget and interest given to civil defense. In times of extreme international tension, most notably the Berlin and Cuban missile crises in the early 1960s, the budget has been large and action has been taken. Otherwise, no one seems to care, some observers remark.

The results, they point out, are an inadequate supply of fallout shelters stocked with outdated food and medical supplies; an almost total absence of blast shelters; public ignorance of civil defense procedures; and outdated plans and volunteer lists.

Yet, according to civil defense officials and literature, millions of people could survive if protected from fallout. As much as 83 percent of the population may survive the initial blast effects, they claim.

How many people could be saved depends on "rapid assessment of Basic Operating Situations (blast effects and radiation levels) and automatic response by planned action," according to Defense Civil Preparedness Agency literature.

But Pierce County is between plans right now, and neither is currently satisfactory, according to county emergency services personnel. The shelter system is being de-emphasized. Training programs for shelter managers have lapsed for at least five years, making shelter manager lists five years out of date. Stocks have not been replaced. These and other problems make the Emergency Services Operations Plan itself out of date, personnel say. But they add that the worst problem of all may be a serious lack of shelter spaces.

According to the plan, last published in 1974, Pierce County (excluding Tacoma city limits) had 182,800 less shelter spaces than were needed for the population. Tacoma had an estimated 13,000 spaces in excess of its needs. This won't handle much of the overflow, civil defense personnel warn.

Tacoma civil defense director Carsten Carlsen, however, says Tacoma has 239,244 spaces, 82,744 more than are needed for the city's population. This includes all plausible shelters, including basements. If a five megaton bomb hit the city, "there wouldn't much left of Tacoma," said Carlsen. The shelters are not blast-proof, he said, and the public does not seem to be interested in funding shelters that are.

A Crisis Relocation Plan is now in the works to replace reliance on inner county shelters, civil defense personnel said. Under this plan, people in designated high-risk areas

would be moved to low-risk areas.

High risk areas are metropolitan areas with a population of 50,000 or more, or areas near major military installations. Pierce County qualifies on both counts. Low-risk areas are rural and small town areas.

This program would move people from the Puget Sound region into the outlying counties, such as Mason and Grays Harbor, according to Atlee.

The plan assumes a warning period of a few days in which to get ready and travel to low-risk areas. Civil defense personnel claim this is plausible due to advanced spying techniques. They expect a period of international tension to precede an attack.

Crisis Relocation also entails the building and stocking of fallout shelters in host areas, and/or plans for doing so in a hurry in an emergency. Transportation may also prove to be a problem for some.

But the plan is not completed yet, and won't be for perhaps two to three years. So what happens if we are bombed tomorrow? "Tremendous confusion," says Atlee.

Beyond that, they really don't know.

Civil defense has not been big since the tensions of the early 1960s. The Berlin crisis fueled public hysteria in 1961, and people began building private fallout shelters. Civil defense was put under the Department of Defense. Public and private fallout shelters were the primary emphasis of the program.

Even at that time, Congress and the Administration opted for a restrained program with "attainable goals": locating, marking and stocking existing shelters; encouraging home shelters; and the building of shelters in new construction.

Then the Berlin crisis ended, and with it public interest. Congress began scaling down funds, and civil defense began a fight for survival. In 1965, for the first time in four years, the Administration did not request funds for civil defense, even though the President at that time said fallout shelters were the cheapest and highest priority defense item.

Civil defense has been in much the same situation since "It's dying from the top," says Carlson. The

county office says the war cause has been "pushed to the back" in lieu of natural disasters. "Too bad you didn't want to know about flooding (emergency procedures)," said Atlee.

But there has been a small increase in public concern over the past couple of years, she says. People are beginning to realize war is a possibility.

Meanwhile, the county is heir to 20 years of apathy and low funds. Their emergency plan, which should be reviewed every few years, is outdated. They have a plan only "because it is required by the federal government."

There are three people working in the County Emergency Services office: Anthony Katkavich, director; Mimi Stieler, coordinator; and Atlee. "Three people in an office for a county this size is not enough," says Atlee.

But there is hope for more funds in the future. In July, 1979, the federal government created the Federal Emergency Management Agency—a merger at the federal

(continued on page 15)

## PLU civil defense all ready—almost

By Jeff Dirks

A thousand people packed into the gravel pit for three days may not be quality education, but in case of nuclear attack it is a PLU student's best chance to live.

Even though all food, medical, and radiological detection supplies were removed last summer because they were outdated, Rick Shaver, chief of PLU security as well as director of campus civil defense, feels that everything can be readied for the students before any actual atomic attack.

Except for placing radiological detection devices (gieger counters) in the shelters, which will be handled by Civil Defense, security will be charged with directing all preparations before an attack. But everyone on campus will have a part to play.

Besides taking charge, security would get students off the grounds and into the shelters with enough food to last a minimum of three days. Supply personnel would assist food service and deliver the medical supplies. The physical plant would furnish labor crews and vehicles for deliveries. They would also secure PLU's water supply from the Parkland main, since PLU's private wells would be safe from radioactive contamination.

Engineers would unlock all of the shelters (they have master keys, as does security, the physical plant and the housekeepers), and would secure the boilers and steam lines. University vehicles would be assembled and put away, and all windows would



Scott Stenehjem

Rick Shaver, chief of PLU security, walks around in the 'gravel pit,' PLU's storage center and largest civil defense shelter.

be banked with sandbags or wooden shields.

Emergency generators would be brought in by the mechanics. Linens and blankets would be delivered to the shelters by the housekeepers.

All of the above duties would be carried out if time permits, said Shaver, adding that "if there wasn't enough time, it wouldn't matter anyway."

Shaver feels that even if the campus personnel were not around to perform their duties, there would be plenty of volunteers to lend a hand.

PLU's shelter locations are as

follows: Mortvedt Library basement, including the tunnel and computer center, could hold 1,000 people; Eastvold, under the stage, 455; Rainier's basement, 445; Stuen's basement, 305; Harstad's basement, 240; Ordal's basement, 240; Hong's basement, 180; and Kriedler's basement, 180. There is also space for 60 people in Trinity Lutheran Church.

But students may find themselves sharing space with Parkland residents, since PLU has the only shelter spaces available in the entire community.

Back to the 80s:

# Why would anyone want to blow up PLU?

By Scott Stenehjem

"So you want to hear about the time back in college when I got nuked?"

"It was the month of March way back in 1980 when it started and life around the community of Parkland was focused on international tension. The Ruskies had control of Afghanistan and their invasion on the Persian Gulf was under way. Worst of all, the Summer Olympics in Moscow were cancelled along with my chances for a gold medal in skate boarding.

"President Carter was upset about his loss to Ted Kennedy in the elections, and called a national alert. The news around Parkland and the rest of the world was pointing at possible nuclear war. Then came word from U.S. agents reporting from Russia that people were leaving the city of Moscow and other cities, it looks like their evacuation plan when preparing for nuclear war.

"Was I scared, you say? Hell no, I was confused. I got confused a lot back in school, but that's another story. I talked to the Pierce County civil defense program about an evacuation plan in this area, they were confused also. You see, PLU had enough fallout shelters for me, but it was a high risk area for being bombed. Why would anyone want to blow up Parkland and PLU? I had some good clues, but the Russian's reason was the close proximity to Fort Lewis and McChord Air Force Base.

"People were leaving Parkland and the students were packing their new luggage (graduation presents from high school they seldom got to use).

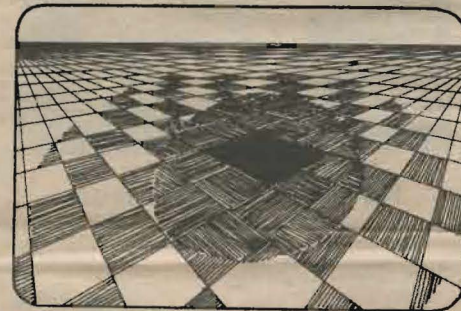
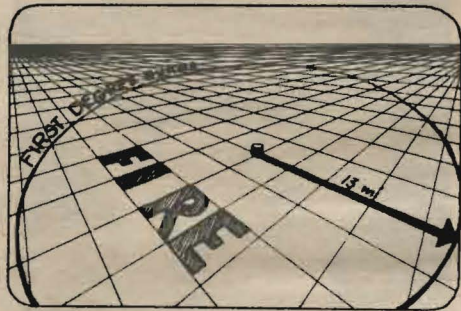
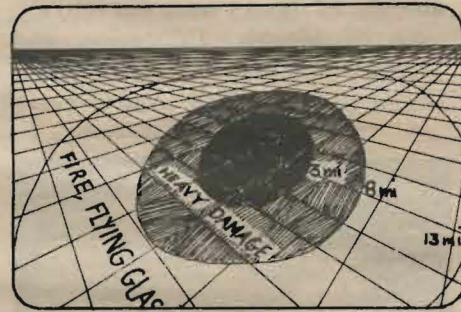
"I called the civil defense again and was told where to go. The PLU community was to head south to Cowlitz County and southeast to Morton, both low risk areas. My fellow students were climbing into buses and cars for their escape to Morton. I couldn't bear the thought of leaving my loved one behind (my car) so I went home, grabbed all the food in the house (17 cans of Vienna sausages), a couple gallons of water and a nice bottle of Bordeaux, in case I ran out of water.

"Pacific Avenue was jammed with motorhomes, buses, cars and mopeds all heading south. I crawled along in traffic for two-and-a-half days thinking about my paper due in class next week, eating Vienna sausages, and listening to the emergency broadcast system in stereo.

"The news coming over the radio left no doubt that nuclear attack on America was imminent. The prime target areas for Soviet warheads were listed and then came the important news: the Sonics won. I finally arrived at the reception area and was told to follow the signs with the number of the last digit of my license plates. This was no game, although it was fun, it was the way to organize all the newcomers. I was number six and wound my way to the welcome site of Len's second Haven. The rest of the day was hard, grueling work supplying people with beer as they built fallout shelters for everyone. Late that

## Just how far is too close?

Let's look at the ground-level detonation of a one-megaton nuclear bomb. It is a relatively small bomb packing the equivalent of a million tons of T.N.T. When that bomb explodes, it produces intense



light (flash), heat, blast and radiation.

Picture the bomb exploding where you sit; for one and a half miles in all directions there is total destruction caused by the air blast, heat, and initial radiation of the nuclear fireball. Ninety percent of the people within this radius are dead; two percent are injured. At a five mile radius, the heat and blast causes buildings to collapse, fires to start, and leaves 50 percent of the people dead, 40 percent hurt, and 10 percent safe.

Five to ten miles from where you used to sit, there may be burns and fires, possibly firestorms; but 75 percent of the population should be safe, 25 percent hurt.

Beyond this area the sole concern is with radioactive fallout. This fallout takes form with the thousands of tons of soil, rock, buildings and other debris melted or vaporized with the heat of this explosion. This debris is carried to a height of some eight miles. The larger particles fall back to earth within 24 hours. Depending on the weather (sunny or rainy, windy or still), and the terrain (flat or hilly), this local fallout may extend as far as 100 miles down wind. Smaller particles of debris drift greater distances and become global fallout.

Look out the window and imagine what this would look like...

Another voice, interrupting the first, burst out, Soviet nuclear warheads are detected heading for Fort Lewis, McChord, and Bangor. Anyone in these areas take cover immediately, close all windows, loosen clothing, place your head between your legs, and kiss your... (fuzzzzzzzzshhhhhh)! The radio screamed with a loud static noise and muffled the last word. I felt explosions and pictured pieces of Mortvedt Library being sucked up into the air with the nuclear cloud to become newborn radioactive fallout. Other thoughts raced through my mind of buildings, school books, tuition bills, and unpaid parking fines being blown to smithereens and a smile came over my face. All day the sirens screamed, the bombs exploded and time after time I lost at backgammon.

"The next day things quieted down to a typical day in the fallout shelter, but that night I was the cook. We had wienei scallapini and were glad I had the bottle of Bordeaux to complement the meal. It was fun and games in the shelter for a week, until somebody accidentally knocked over our makeshift crapper. The wind shifted direction and the radiation level decreased, making it relatively safe to leave the shelter for short periods of time. Helga Worzinsky, our shelter manager, went first with the radiological detection instrument. I stuck my head out of the hole, saw my shadow, and predicted six more weeks of winter. I helped deliver food and water to people without and evaluated the damage to the area. I was relieved to find my car sitting where I had left it.

"After about a month it was safe for everyone to leave the shelters. The rest of my story about the lack of housing, caring for the sick, and rebuilding of the nation is rather boring, and can be found in any history book. I was pretty shook up by the experience and wandered around confused for days, pondering a big question. Where would I finish college?"

night I felt safe in the basement of Len's.

"Everyone voted on a shelter manager to direct our group, I was elected but declined, I was still confused. Another person was chosen and she assigned us to our duties for the remainder of our stay in the shelter. Suddenly we were interrupted by a loud wailing tone coming from the radio. Was it Wayne

Newton? No, it was the attack warning signal. I recalled the civil defense had said the Parkland area had no outside warning system, and pictured a policeman in his car yelling through a megaphone, the Russians are coming!

"The voice over the radio was urgent, nuclear explosions have destroyed minuteman and ICBM silos in some parts of the U.S.

## County shelters rated 'one' on scale of ten

(continued from page 14)

level of five closely related agencies, including the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency and the Office of Emergency Preparedness.

Besides providing a single point of contact for state and local governments in emergencies, FEMA will also free funds through the consolidation of agency headquarters, regional facilities, and staff—as much as \$10 to \$15 million annually.

In the meantime, the Pierce County Emergency Services has worked with their means. They have an emergency broadcast station, KMO-AM. The emergency services office is a ready-made Emergency Operating Center, to which various city and county officials will emigrate in case of attack to carry out their emergency operations. The office, in the basement of the Coun-

ty-City Building, has a protection factor of "100-plus," say employees.

There are 32 fixed Fallout Monitoring System stations in the county, as well as fallout monitoring devices in fallout shelters. The Fire District 6 (Parkland) station is one FMS station, and certain individuals are trained in the use of the monitoring devices.

The county has no siren system, and would have to rely on emergency vehicles to warn the public.

The emergency services also coordinates the activities of law-enforcement officials in times of emergency. It already has a close working relationship with the various enforcement agencies, according to Atlee.

Washington State Patrol Sgt. Ron Anderson reaffirmed this relationship. The WSP would respond ac-

ording to the situation, and go where the emergency services thought they could do some good, he said.

The priority mission, according to the operations plan, would be to direct the public to shelter. Controlling public disorder and protection of property would be secondary.

But, the plan says, there are no mutual aid agreements in effect among the county's law enforcement agencies. It also states manpower and equipment deficiencies. And, says Carlson, "You better believe when things get untenable, that cop is going to leave, and I know he is going to leave."

When asked where Pierce County would rate in preparedness on a scale of one to ten, Atlee said, "One."

# They want a life without Trident...

By Marci Ameluxen

The anti-Trident rally at Bangor last October received a lot of attention from both the media and the surrounding community. Over three thousand people gathered to watch, cheer or climb fences, but for Live Without Trident the rally was only a part of the organization's year-round efforts to expose the public to what staff member Mark Czaja says "is the important effect and impact of Trident on our world today."

Established during the spring of 1977 during a "Trident Concern" week, the voluntary organization has many programs for educating the public, including slideshows, speakers, and informative pamphlets. Civil disobedience and non-violent strategies of protest are also being constantly explored and utilized by the group.

Arising from a concern for the environmental and growth impacts on outlying areas of Kitsap County, Live Without Trident now focuses much of their efforts on "tactics" of non-violence.

Historically, any violent response to a violent action or situation actually helps to keep that cycle of violence going, said Czaja. The philosophy of Live Without Trident, he explained, is that the means should be proper to the goal. Violent reactions are not proper, nor do they add credibility to an organization which seeks to stop weapons of violence, he said, adding civil disobedience is one way to act out non-violent methods of protesting.

Czaja says he thinks less people were involved in last fall's protest than in previous years because more emphasis was placed on going to jail for acts of civil disobedience. The possibility of receiving a jail sentence cut the number of fence-climbers in half, he continued. But the laws concerning trespassing on government property have changed in the last few years too, he pointed out.

Previously, when a person was caught trespassing the first time he was given a barring letter, warning the person that one more such infraction would mean a jail sentence. Now the first warning is not given, and someone may be given a jail sentence for their first act of trespassing.

Czaja's personal viewpoint on the arms race with Russia is that "even accepting the premise of nuclear submarines, Trident subs are not needed." The U.S. already has 41 nuclear submarines, he said, with strategic nuclear weapons amounting to 1,000 in number.

The ultimate goal of Live Without Trident is to stop the Trident project altogether. Although three of the submarines will be completed soon and Carter plans to boost the defense budget, "the group has not been discouraged," said Czaja. Compared to other "social" movements, such as civil rights, the relatively young organization has accomplished quite a lot, he said. The results of their actions are seen in people—changes in their awareness, concern, involvement and action.

## Pastor urges end to 'insanity'

# 'Warfare like this means extinction'

By Berit Bjerke

"When Jesus said, 'blessed are the gentle for they shall inherit the earth,' he was not saying something sweet, but a precise political statement," said Rev. Jonathan Nelson, Lutheran Campus pastor at Campus Christian Ministries, University of Washington.

Nelson says that in a country which believes in using nuclear weapons as a system of security, his place is in jail.

"I want to go to jail because it is a statement of how strongly I feel," said Nelson.

To oppose what he terms "insanity," Nelson has climbed over the fence which surrounds the Trident submarine site in Bangor twice, and went to jail for repeated trespassing.

Recalling the time he went before the judge to receive his sentence, and was told by the judge that he had shown disregard and disrespect for the law, Nelson had replied, "No, judge, that's where you're wrong. It's because I have such respect for the law that I've chosen to break it and take the punishment. Conscientious objectors can only function in a society where law is respected."

Despite his political activism, Nelson said he does not consider himself a radical or an extremist, but rather a product of a conservative Christian tradition which has a concern for violence in this community.

He claims he is not an extremist because "it is the extremists who are proposing nuclear war as security."

Nelson said he sees the Christian, non-violent action as a means of solving human disputes. The power of non-violent actions became apparent during the Vietnam era, the B-1 bomber and amnesty issues, and has been working through religious, political and educational channels to bring the arms threat to light.

An example of the development of the stand against war and a growing awareness among world churches was the meeting of both U.S. and Russian church leaders in Geneva last spring, explained the Lutheran pastor.

It was agreed on at that conference that both groups would return to their respective governments and talk to them about the threat and danger of nuclear war.

The meeting, called "Choose Life," represented an affirmation of unity among churches everywhere to choose life in the threat of war and death, Nelson said.

Discussions on the issue of war and weapons are not limited to religious organizations, however. "Much of the work is being done in concert with many non-Christian groups," said Nelson. He explained that these groups are making alliances with labor unions in the name of such projects as "economic conversion" which are

occurring all across the nation.

These projects resulted in part from a study of defense spending by political analyst Nancy Ramsey and economist Marion Anderson. The study strongly implied that the old standby argument used by both the military and the government—that the military means jobs—is no longer a valid argument. Their studies held that if an equal amount of money were put into the area of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW), the ratio of jobs would be nine HEW jobs to every



Rev. Jonathan Nelson

five military jobs.

The study also sees such projects as the Trident submarine and missile systems as devastating both to the community and to the environment.

Union workers know and understand the constant threats of waste and cost overruns, and the vast amount of unusable facilities that may result when temporary military installations finish their jobs or have their budgets cut, Nelson said. Such endeavors ultimately destroy the fabric of the economy, he continued.

Economic harm is just one of the problems with the military, the Campus Christian Ministries spokesman said.

"Inflationary pressure rises out of military spending, not welfare spending," Nelson insists. To explain this, he used the example of the MX missile system. Costing thirty-five billion dollars, the same amount of money could have paid for a mass transit system which would move 30 million people a day, Nelson said.

"When we spend money like this on machinery that is destructive to both the environment and the economy, we are basically destroying more and have less to defend," he said.

Discussing the arms race, Nelson speaks first from an economic and political viewpoint rather than a Christian view. Claiming support of his facts from the result of a study done by MIT on the way the U.S. spends its defense budget, Nelson said it is possible to reduce the budget by 40 percent and turn

from our complex system, which is destructive to the environment, to a more modest and flexible budget which strives for quality and excellence, not quantity alone.

Concerning Russia and the arms race, Nelson cites evidence which charges that the development of new weapons in the U.S. is an initiative action which forces Russia into similar development.

"Any logic is lost when there is no security to anybody," Nelson said. "Warfare like this means extinction. Even our own weapons will wipe (the U.S.) out," he said, referring to a congressional hearing in which the U.S. capability against a nuclear attack was described. The use of 408 Trident missiles (one Trident submarine's capability) against Russia would conceivably kill 80 million of their people—and then 10 to 16 million people in the U.S. as a result of nuclear fallout.

"This Congress considers 'acceptable collateral' for war," said Nelson.

The Lutheran minister said he sees sending people to war as destroying the very life we want to defend.

"If we want to survive with this quality of life, we must change our consumption lifestyles to harmonious lifestyles that can be environmentally supported," he said. "If we want to attend to such things as the protection of cultures and the care of the vulnerable, then this represents the future to me, and then I would give my life to such a worthwhile cause."

Students facing the decision of draft and going to war must pay attention to the political arena, Nelson said. "They can't turn off and leave the problem to people who they think will do the work and thinking for them," he said.

"Many people are turned off now. The danger in not learning about politics is that we become caught up in looking for a 'quick fix' solution to our problems. This will not get the work done. You have to be prepared to get your hands dirty."

The university is one of the best places to test your ideas, suggested Nelson. Students need to see it as a testing ground for world ideas, history, and their own thoughts, he said.

Students also need to care about particular issues and follow them through, not just watch the large and general news, he said. To make students expose themselves to many different situations all over, Nelson points to one of the programs at the UW Campus Christian Ministries which is centered around this theme, offering students trips and internships to prisons.

"The students here will know what it's like to be in prison, to live on First Avenue, and to stay in a hospital for the mentally ill," Nelson explained.

"The purpose of education is to conserve the survival of the human community."