



Top 10 fears of U.S. citizens

1. Speaking before a group
2. Heights
3. Insects and bugs
4. Financial problems
5. Deep water
6. Sickness
7. Death
8. Flying
9. Lonliness
10. Dogs

Source: The Book of Lists

Mooring Mast photographer Brian Dal Balcon displays an acrophobic's nightmare. Fear of heights is the second most frequently mentioned fear of Americans. For more on fears, see our special section, pages 7-9.

RLO checks into possible problem

Alcohol awareness program proposed

By BRUCE VOSS

While some deny that an actual "abuse" problem exists on campus, PLU is making the first tentative steps towards forming a student-oriented alcohol awareness program.

An "in-house" Residential Life committee on alcohol awareness, similar to one formed four years ago, surveyed dorm resident assistants last semester to "see what they see," said ex-committee co-chairperson Eric Holey. A campus-wide survey is planned for this spring.

There were no real surprises in the R.A. survey, said the other co-chairperson, Jan Maul-Smith.

"We found it pretty consistent from dorm to dorm. There is drinking, and there is vandalism...but I'd hesitate to use such a broad term as abuse," Maul-Smith said.

The proposed awareness program would ideally get students involved with experts in the alcohol abuse and treatment field, but Holey cautions that it is too early to talk about a program structure.

"It's really up to the administration...it's such a major task that not very much has occurred," said Holey. "We recognize the concern is there, but there's an uncertainty of who's going to do what and what's going to be done."

Recalling the failed effort of four

years ago, Residential Life Director Rick Allen said that RLO cannot be hasty and must "determine how to make it into a viable form."

"To make it work, it has to be peer-oriented," said Allen.

Currently advising the committee is the Student Health Center Assistant Director Dan Coffey, who has extensive experience in alcohol counseling.

In forming such a program, PLU would be following the advice of the American Lutheran Church, which sponsored a special Chemical Health Conference in Minnesota last January.

The Conference concluded that the Lutheran Church needs to pay more attention to the drinking problem, and perhaps "move beyond a wet-dry morality to an affirmation of alcoholic beverages as part of God's gifts to us."

Also, it was suggested that more emphasis be placed on programs which prevent abuse and promote healthy lifestyles, rather than funding only treatment and aftercare for "chemically-dependent persons."

Those goals are consistent with the prospective program here at PLU, Holey said.

"We wouldn't be dealing just with the alcohol abusers. We'd hopefully be teaching students how to be responsible drinkers. The educative function is just as important," Holey

said.

Such a preventative approach is just good common sense, says Ron Coen, Director of Administration and Communication for the ALC in Seattle.

Coen agrees that perhaps the church has not done all it could, but adds, "It's not the church's problem alone...it's an individual thing." He flatly rejects the contention of one conference goer, who claimed that the ALC had been living in a "period of silence" on chemical use and abuse.

However, there are no ALC-sponsored alcoholic care centers in the Pacific Northwest. In fact, there is little direct Lutheran involvement with alcoholism treatment in this area.

The Tacoma branch of Lutheran Social Services of Washington directs queries about alcoholism to Puget Sound Hospital. A spokeswoman from the Seattle-Northwest branch said they offer counseling on the "life issues surrounding alcoholism," but have no preventative or "withdrawal problem" programs.

"The Midwest is way ahead of us in drug-dependency programs," said PLU University Pastor Ron Tellefson.

"We're only beginning to get a few, most of which are corrective programs connected with the new DWI (driving while intoxicated) laws."

Pastor Tellefson said, "PLU is no different from anyplace else. It's just a matter of how the problem surfaces. There aren't many people who'll walk up and say, 'I'm having a problem with alcohol.'"

Tellefson said the recent near-death of a PLU student in an alcohol-related auto accident could have taught a valuable lesson, but a Mooring Mast article "kind of took the edge off it, and made it into a God miracle."

God does have an important role to play in the alcohol problem, asserts both Tellefson and Trinity Lutheran Church Pastor Robert Drewes. Drewes, whose ALC-affiliated congregation does have a deacon who works exclusively with alcoholics, called alcohol a "screwball response" to our problems.

"The best kind of preventative medicine is the full life, the kind Jesus led," Drewes said. "We shouldn't have to come home and kick the dog or hit the bottle."

The ALC Convention statement stressed moderation in attitude and consumption, and Pastor Tellefson agrees with the ALC position that "pain should not be avoided at all costs."

"We've made it (pain) obscene in our culture," Tellefson said. "When faced with turmoll, God doesn't promise us a way without pain. God just promises us a way through."

Inside

Goodbye. Jerry Buss once considered trying for a second term as ASPLU president. As his term expires, time is more plentiful.

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Peace. Motion-picture director Stanley Kramer challenged a weekend cast toward disarmament in this nuclear world.

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Graffiti. Campus walls are adorned with a variety of philosophical, religious and useless sayings. For a sampling...

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Down 'n Out. Both the men's and women's basketball teams have completed the season.

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Buss leaves office

Ex-ASPLU boss 'toyed' with re-election

By GAIL GREENWOOD

"Don't mess up anything I've done...or I'll haunt you," was former ASPLU President, Jerry Buss' joking advice to the new ASPLU president in a pre-election interview.

"I think that anyone who follows in this position is fortunate because I've worked hard and I think I've identified where a variety of problems existed. I might be wrong. I shouldn't say these kinds of things," Buss said.

Twenty-two years old today, Buss said that "when I was elected last year it was a gift, and this year it was a gift to be relieved of the duties."

Buss said he feels he did "a relatively good job" as president but "would prefer the students decide whether I did a good job or not."

A 32 credit hour honorarium was his pay for being president, a job which he said took about 35 to 40 hours a week. He said he looks forward to "being a student" and "having time for people."

When Buss campaigned last spring, he identified the following issues: student involvement in tuition decisions, identifying off-campus students' needs, examining the relationship between RHC and ASPLU, making students more aware of world issues, and making ASPLU more visible. He said these issues have been dealt with as follows:

•Tuition: "In my opinion, we were successful. The creation of the Education Expense committee was something that I think has been successful; it was a focal point in this spring's election. The involvement has not only been novel as far as the university budget goes, but probably a first as far as the level of involvement in letter writing campaigns and awareness of national financial aid issues."

"Maybe the only way you can prevent costs from going up so much is by presenting a strong case on some part of the university that's not needed."

Buss said it would be helpful if, next year, the committee could have more time to examine the university budget models.



Jerry Buss

•Off-Campus Students: One of the things Buss said this year's government did for off-campus students was to remodel the Cave, and expand the day lounge hours, giving off-campus students a place to gather and eat during the day.

•RHC: Buss said that he attended RHC meetings and "did a good job on re-working the articles." (The Articles of Affiliation is a document which explains the roles and relationship between RHC and ASPLU.)

•World Awareness: A symposium fund for world awareness was set up during the Buss administration. Three thousand dollars was set aside for programs that would make students more aware of world issues, "but we didn't come up with a method to (use the funds.) We weren't successful there."

"But we had some senators work on political awareness things; we registered people to vote; we had some (political candidates) come to speak. We partially funded the peace conference."

•Visibility: The visibility of ASPLU was enhanced this year, Buss said, by the publishing of a newsletter, the hiring of a publicity person as well as the sending of memos to all students concerning significant campus-wide events.

As far as the visibility of the ASPLU president himself: "Everyone harps about being more public—that the ASPLU president should be more visible and more public, and I probably agree with all of them...I wasn't very public."

The president "has a lot to do and with the amount of work he doesn't have time to be more public."

"Something else to keep in mind is the personality of the individual. If you elect someone (who) isn't a very public figure, I don't think that suddenly they are going to become public...So if students really want a more public president, they should elect one."

"The people who know everyone and hear what they think about things, have no time to do anything about it."

Getting to know a variety of people including students, administrators, alums and regents, Buss said, was the most enjoyable aspect of his presidency.

"What I disliked most about the job were the expectations (which have been) built up over the years. Sometimes it seems like each president was particularly interested in some thing, and so they got involved in that and attached it to the duties; so in that sense, there was simply an accumulation of duties, and then also, maybe an accumulation of expectations."

The most frustrating thing Buss found in his job was understanding his role as both an executive and a legislator. The ASPLU president has a vote in senate.

"I had a hard time understanding my role as a leader of this organization, versus my role as almost an equal when it came to the senate body...I've never worked somewhere where I was considered an executive and then there was this supposedly legislative body that I needed to have this relationship with."

His frustration later led him to make several suggestions to the senate for ASPLU structural changes, he said. The senate took the suggestions and came up with a formal recommendation for the incoming senate. The changes recommended include the removal of the executive vote in senate (other than the vice-president's vote in case of a tie), and the implementation of four new standing committees "for a more affective vehicle for senators to have a quicker impact on the university." Those committees are activities, academics, administration, and services.

Buss said his biggest surprise while in office was "the number of times that administrators commented on

'The president has a lot to do, and with the amount of work, he doesn't have time to be more public.'

Jerry Buss

the difficulty of the job."

But even if he had fully known the hard work and long hours required for an ASPLU president, before he decided to run, he would have done it, he said.

He "even toyed" with the idea of running for re-election, but did not because, "I'm not stupid."

"I don't know (why I didn't run). My liberal arts education is complete, and liberal arts is not the sort of education that needs to be dragged on. I'm not here to become a specialized student; I'm here to learn the sorts of critical thinking, the writing, the things that liberal arts give you, and that doesn't need another year."

Next year, Buss said he wants to "take a year off...whatever that means, and then I'm going to probably go to graduate school, possibly seminary."

Buss hopes that in the future "ASPLU will have support from the students, especially by student involvement on committees or by running; because it's one thing to sit back and be cynical, but is another thing to be involved. It's always easy to talk."

On-campus students plan now to move off campus next year

By JANINE STENEHJEM

PLU students with intentions of moving off campus next year, may have to plan now for a chance of being approved.

PLU has suffered a loss of several empty dorm rooms within the last semester. Because dorm occupancy is down, students will find it harder to be approved to move off campus.

"Unless they are 21, have 90 semester hours or are living at home, the students are to live on campus unless they are approved to move off," said Lauralee Hagen of Residential Life Office.

"We will ask the students to rationalize their reasons for moving off such as telling us where they will be living, how they will save money and if they'll have time to do things such as cooking and dishes," she said.

The reasons for stricter approvals, Hagen said, are to "account for facts of loss; we're trying to protect the overall student body."

In the off campus residency application it says "off campus approval is based on two factors: (1) specific circumstances of the student making the request; and (2) how full the residence halls are at the time the request is considered." Because of timing and lack of occupancy, there were students unable to move off campus this last year.

"Timing can be a key thing in getting approved," Hagen said. As it says in the off campus application, "it is to the advantage of the student to apply early for approval."

Students should also be aware that the residential life contract they receive when moving into the dorms is a binding, legal contract, she said. The student is obligated to live on campus if he/she signs the document.

On the reverse of the contract it states, "If a student is approved to live off campus after the beginning of a semester, he/she may be held to all or a portion of the room payment."

The Residential Life Office makes the decision whether the student has to make this payment. "We won't or can't keep the student from moving off, but if they have signed the contract we can hold them to their financial responsibilities," Hagen said.



Kramer urged crowd to speak out on nuke war

By **BARB PICKELL**

Stanley Kramer believes in speaking his mind. The maker of such memorable movies as "The Caine Mutiny", "Judgment at Nuremberg", and "Guess Who's Coming to Dinner," exhorted his audience to do the same following a showing of his 1959 film "On the Beach" last Friday night.

The film, based on a novel by Nevil Shute, is a humorless piece which observes the quiet desperation of several survivors of an atomic battle as they await the inexorable advent of the nuclear radiation which has exterminated humanity to the north.

"I get almost evangelistic about this," Kramer said of his recent activism in the nuclear disarmament movement. "(The danger) isn't the Soviet Union; it's the fact that there are so many nuts in the world and so many countries that will beg, borrow or steal to get a weapon...that's how it could get started."

While he was making the film, Kramer said, U.S. military officials insisted he was "taking myself too seriously." If there was an all-out war there'd be only 700 to 800 million world-wide casualties; it wouldn't be the end of civilization."

During "On the Beach" an American nuclear submarine (actually, said Kramer, a "British guppy") tours the lifeless west coast of North America. "Did you ever stop to think about how you get a shot of the Golden Gate Bridge empty?" Kramer said.

"I bribed the guys at either end of the bridge. They held (the toll gates) for 60 seconds. I think traffic got backed up for three miles. The shenanigan earned Kramer an invitation out of San Francisco from then-Mayor Joseph Alioto.



Stanley Kramer

Kramer, who said he came to Seattle five years ago to "contemplate my navel," is Artist-in-Residence at Bellevue Community College, where he is planning a series of seminars on film, censorship and the nuclear arms race. He also hosts movies for KCPQ-TV in Tacoma, lectures widely and writes a weekly column, "It's a Mad World", for the *Seattle Times*.

Kramer said that by traveling the lecture circuit with old and new films he hopes to "rekindle an awareness of where we are."

Young people should be leaders in agitating

against the arms race, he said. "I think the student newspaper should be active in yelling about it, and you've got all kinds of student groups. (During the 60s) it was kind of ill-mannered and out of line, but I believe that was a lot of what made an awareness of Vietnam."

"There's a lot more to be activist about today than there was when I was supposedly activist," Kramer said. The nuclear extinction depicted in the picture is, "less of a fantasy today for sure than it was when the film was made," he said.

"If I'm gonna be a rabblouser," he said, "that's what I'd rabble about."

Peace conference attempts to inform PLU

Student awareness of nuclear issues encouraged

By **SHARON DONLAN**

"I don't know how WWII will be fought, but I do know how WWIV will be fought....With sticks and stones," said Albert Einstein in the 1950's.

The all-day peace conference, on Feb. 26, attempted to inform the PLU community of issues concerning the nuclear arms race.

The conference, sponsored by such organizations as Campus Ministry, Bread for the World, Associated Students of PLU, the American Lutheran Church, and the Lutheran Church of America, drew an attendance of approximately 280 people, said Ron Vignec of Campus Ministry.

Ruth Adams, editor of *The Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists* opened the conference with a speech entitled, "Minutes to Midnight." If the clock on the cover of Adam's journal strikes

midnight, the world will have ended in nuclear holocaust. She said the clock presently stands at four minutes to midnight.

The American public first became involved in 1952 when many people experienced radioactive fallout from hydrogen bomb testing, said Adams.

Adams urged the audience to continue efforts to become better informed on current nuclear issues and to be active in voicing their educated opinions.

Roger Shinn, professor of Theology & Ethics at Union Theological Seminary stated several facts about nuclear weapons, for example, one atomic bomb has more power than all the weapons of all the countries involved in WWII.

Shinn then presented, in order of priority, five different options for U.S. nuclear strategy:

- The U.S. should consult it's allies and then renounce a first use of nuclear weapons.

- The U.S. should take independent initiatives toward disarmament (such as a reduction in the defense budget).

- Shinn placed a nuclear freeze third on his list because a mutually verifiable freeze between the U.S. and Soviet Union requires negotiation, which takes too much time.

- The U.S. should sign a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. This treaty would prohibit underground testing and, according to Shinn, would be valuable in preventing experiments which might destabilize the present situation.

- Shinn said he lists the option of negotiated disarmament last because, as was evident in SALT I and SALT II, negotiation is time consuming and the

result is often a raised ceiling in the number of nuclear weapons.

Jesse Chiang, political science professor at Seattle Pacific University, presented the lecture "Who's the Enemy?," in one of eleven workshops.

Chiang said the root of the arms race is *mistrust*. He further said the reason many Americans distrust the Russians is because they do not know them.

Chiang said he believes we could reduce the mistrust between the U.S. and the Soviet Union by freezing nuclear weapon production.

He suggested that the audience call their Senators and Congressmen toll-free in Washington D.C. at 1-800-652-6000 to support Senate Joint Resolution Memorial #6, and House Joint Resolution Memorial #3. Both of these are freeze resolutions.

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Mast should be 'Marketplace of ideas'

In our efforts to keep the Mooring Mast opinion pages as a "Marketplace of Ideas," we have extended the "letters" page to two.

This week we received close to 15 letters regarding various aspects of homosexuality in our community. However, due to space limitations, we are still unable to include all the letters. So, the letters printed in this issue are representative of all those received. As space allows, the remaining letters will be printed in next week's issue.

On the topic of homosexuality, we have received and printed views from many perspectives. We hope any letters to the editor in the future on the subject will only cover new ground on the topic, not repeating the same point of view already represented.

It is curious, though, at the number of responses received on homosexuality and the few or non-existent numbers received on other topics.

While tuition and room/board jumped 8.4 percent, no letters come in. While Luke Spencer of General Hospital still refuses to tell his family and friends he is alive, when they think he is dead, no letters come in. While some RHC members are pushing to eliminate alcohol/visitation/pet restrictions for some campus areas, no letters come in. While defense spending shoots up and social programs (including financial aid) are being cutback, no letters come in.

Student and faculty opinion is valuable and helps stimulate thought in some otherwise static minds. Help keep the Mooring Mast a "Marketplace of ideas."

Fair board should erect war memorial

The Puyallup Fair Board and representatives of a Japanese-American group will meet Monday to discuss the fate of a proposed sculpture dedicated to Japanese-Americans interned at the fairgrounds during WWII.

Two years ago, the fair board loved the idea, but now some Puyallup residents and the American Legion are voicing opposition to the plan.

Seattle sculptor George Tsutakawa was commissioned to craft the memorial to "Camp Harmony," the name given to the fairgrounds when some 4,000 local Japanese-Americans were detained there before being shipped to detention camps in the West and Midwest.

Feeling the pressure, the fair board agreed to go ahead with the memorial, but rather than place it inside the fairgrounds, the sculpture was to be put in a nearby parking lot.

When Tsutakawa heard the parking lot idea he declined to build the memorial.

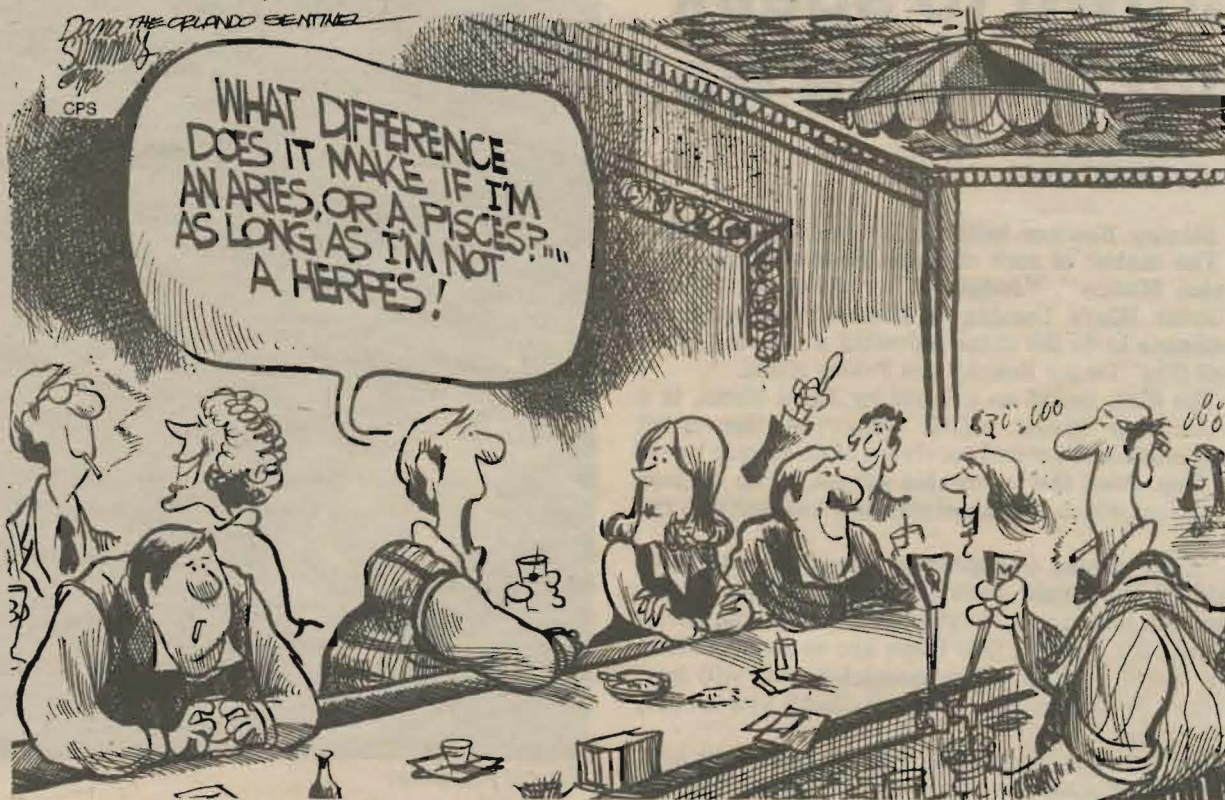
The state American Legion passed a resolution at its July 1982 convention objecting to any memorial, inside the grounds or out, saying the Japanese-Americans went to the internment camps voluntarily.

The fair board, headed by President Fred O. Weber, should honor the requests of the Japanese-Americans by placing the sculpture inside the fairgrounds.

Weber said in a March 1 Times article that the parking lot location was a compromise. "We don't want to hurt anybody's feelings. We want to be in a position to say hell to everybody."

When the Army forced the Japanese-Americans into the "concentration" camps during WWII, they were depriving citizens of this country of their basic constitutional freedoms, simply because of their heritage. Why weren't all the German-born citizens rounded up into camps too?

Some 40 years after the end of WWII, sculpture is no recompense for the evil our government carried out on the Japanese-Americans. However, in this gesture to admit our guilt, the least that can be done is put the memorial inside the grounds.



Evaluations a benefit

Standardizing would help profs

There has been some debate recently about student evaluations of the faculty. Traditionally, each academic department on campus has created its own evaluation. The formats and styles of these existing evaluations vary considerably.

Because of this, the existing evaluations are difficult to compare to each other, and the use of

No one is suggesting that the evaluation results be published or in any way made generally available. (Again, note the similarity to the system used to grade students).

In regards to the Rank and Tenure Committee, it is not at all apparent that the standard evaluation system will be abused. When it comes time to determine promotion or tenure, a number of things are considered. The mandatory standard evaluation in no way limits the faculty or department in administering their own supplemental evaluations. These results can be presented to the committee, as can any number of other things.

No one is suggesting that the student evaluation be the single most important criterion in determining the performance of a professor. Colleague and departmental evaluations, as well as a faculty member's own presentation, are all equally important.

Presumably, the faculty (through the Rank and Tenure Committee) has a significant say in promotion and tenure decisions. If a faculty member feels that the standard evaluation is not representative of his or her teaching ability, it should not be too difficult to convince their colleagues of the fact.

In any case, there also seems to be one further thing to consider. This is whether or not the students would like to have a standardized evaluation. The students are an important part of this institution, and if indeed the students would like standardized evaluations, the faculty should respect this.

I do not suggest that the opinion of the students is more important than that of the faculty or the administration. But I do suggest that it is definitely just as important, any rational student suggestion (such as standardized evaluations) should be seriously considered.

It may be helpful to remember that the relationship between faculty and students is symbiotic. Each of us must trust the other to perform honest, effective evaluations. These standardized, recurring progress checks will help us all to become better teachers and learners.

Red Square, the White House and the globe

By ERIC JOHNSON

a standardized, campus-wide questionnaire has been proposed.

But this idea has met with a great deal of faculty criticism. Some of the faculty feel that no single survey could be appropriate for all departments.

Even if this test could be created, however, many faculty feel that with a standardized test, each professor will be given a numbered rating. This number rating, they feel, could easily be abused by the administration, the Rank and Tenure Committee, or by the students.

This reluctance on the part of the faculty is understandable. But the potential dangers of such a system do not outweigh the benefit to the faculty of standardized student feedback as to faculty performances.

The present evaluations are fine for use within a department, but they are really useless outside of that limited scope. One cannot compare the students impressions of two professors unless the students have filled out the same evaluation for both.

A standardized scale gives a faculty member valuable information about his or her standing in regards to his or her colleagues. The situation is remarkable similar to a professor putting a grade on a test before the test is returned to the student.

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Scriptures not proof God hates homosexuality

To the editor:

In response to the three letters in last week's *Mooring Mast* regarding homosexuality, I would first like to congratulate the writers. The average Christian often does not separate the person from the issue he is opposing.

However, I must respond to the Scriptures they feel are such *conclusive proof* of God's hatred of homosexuality.

Both Dawn McColley and Karen Ullrich referred to Leviticus, where the consequence of a homosexual relationship was to be the death penalty.

If readers of Leviticus are going to accept this verse as "God's will," then they should also accept a few other verses. Perhaps "God's Will" also includes Lev. 15:19-20 which proclaims

a woman unclean and untouchable for seven days during her menstrual cycle, or Lev. 19:27 which states men are not allowed to shave or trim their beards.

This is a good example of proof-texting where these writers have selected out Scriptures to support their view—some Scriptures are applied strictly and literally, others are selectively ignored.

As far as the Sodom and Gomorrah story in Genesis, this story does not illustrate a gentle, caring, loving, responsible gay relationship. At best, it refers to vicious homosexual gang-rape, something few homosexuals would condone!

The New Testament references in Romans and I Corinthians also pose problems. Many Christians think of Paul as reflecting literally God's message to man. And perhaps, in

some cases, his theology was pure.

But in the area of ethics, Paul has some problems. His socialization process was based in the Old Testament Scriptures already discussed above.

For example, would today's church agree with Paul's apparent lack of concern over slavery? And yet, it was a common institution of Paul's day.

He was *not* infallible, nor were the words he penned somehow mysteriously dictated by God.

On the issue of homosexuality, Paul simply continued the Jewish tradition of rejection. That doesn't mean it was right or that Paul even seriously grappled with the subject. Perhaps more likely, he simply reflected what he'd been taught all of his life, that homosexuality was sin.

In response to the growing numbers of homosexuals, many main-line

churches are reevaluating this traditional Pauline stand and some have even come out condoning the gay lifestyle.

Few gays put any effort into crusading in order to convert heterosexuals to a gay lifestyle. We, for the most part, do not deny that heterosexuality is the norm for the majority of the population.

We accept you as you are; we live within your heterosexually structured society and we even mask our relationships, attractions, affections and attitudes so as not to be offensive (or invite persecution); don't we have the right to ask, in return, for your understanding?

Your letters portray little of the love Jesus spent His life emphasizing. You are strong on the legal side, but short on the agape love of the Gospel.

Gay Students Concerned

Mast a newspaper not religious tract

To the editor:

I am writing in response to Karen Ullrich's letter of Feb. 26, in which the *Mooring Mast* was admonished to "give direction, security, anchoring for students, that they may lead godly lives."

I would like to remind Miss Ullrich that the *Mooring Mast* is a newspaper, not a religious tract. As such it has a responsibility to reflect the concerns of the entire university, not just those of a particular faction within it.

PLU has a diverse student population, and PLU's newspaper should respond to that diversity. Miss Ullrich states that the purpose of the Mast should be to "offer stability, security." That is exactly what a newspaper should not do. Too often, security and stability are mere euphemisms for complacency and stagnation. The purpose of a newspaper is to inform, to stimulate, to shatter complacency.

The issue here is not homosexuality; but rather freedom of the press. The paper does have a responsibility to its conservative Christian readership to be sure, but it also has a responsibility to the other students of PLU.

Miss Ullrich has a right to express her opinion of homosexuality, but she does not have a right to change the whole focus of the paper to suit her particular style of religion.

Joanne M. Linchtrand

Bible should not be used to condemn

The content of last week's letters is a good indication to us that people have a variety of beliefs and emotions toward the act of homosexuality. That is not something that is easy to change. However, at the risk of beating a dead horse, we would like to add our two cents worth to the discussion.

We can imagine that people with sexual desires different from the norm are struggling enough as it is with society and their feelings. Employing Biblical excerpts to further hurt and condemn seems a contradiction to the general message of the Bible.

We are not interested in arguing the

issue of homosexuality as evil or not. The questions keeps entering our minds: Whose business is it anyway? What consenting people do behind closed doors, or the groups they form to make up for the support they do not get from the community is really no one's business but their own. It is fascinating to theorize why people criticize others so harshly. We think that the energy expended on condemnation and "sin or no sin" debates could be better channeled into examining ourselves. How might we be better friends and listeners?

Personally, we would like to look back in ten years and say that we established an accepting community at PLU rather than say we did a good job at abolishing differences.

Jeanne Jackson
Deborah O'Morrow

One lifestyle not appropriate for everyone

To the editor:

Last week's letters to the editor concerning homosexuality and Christian beliefs frustrate me. It seems to me that "free will" means people have the right to live their lives as they see fit, as long as they aren't hurting anyone. Many of us work hard at trying to convince others to adopt our way of life. If we like the beliefs that we live with, and we're happy, great! But let's not assume that one lifestyle is necessarily correct or appropriate for all people.

I'm not sure that God wants us all to be the same. In nature, we see animals, rocks, trees, etc.—zillions of God's creations, no two alike. Perhaps this diversity is inherent in human nature. It seems that how individuals live their lives should be kept between them and God. When we encourage others to be like ourselves, or to be like out concept of a "Christian," we're putting ourselves in the "judge" position and asserting that we are in a better position to determine how other people should live than those people themselves are. Further, I think that when we work so hard at changing a person, we prevent ourselves from fully appreciating that person—as God made them.

Personally, I'm glad that there are homosexuals on this campus, and I'm glad they want to challenge my beliefs and help me be more accepting of them. I'm glad that everybody in the world is a little different and that I can learn something from all of them. I'm glad that this paper is a place where

opposing views meet, forcing me to consider other people's perspectives. I came to PLU to get an education and I think the best way for me to get that education is through diverse experiences and through unrestricted, unconfined learning. I hate to see this type of education discouraged.

Brad Tilden

'Club for homos?' Oh, my God!

To the editor:

"Hey Tom, did you hear about the club for homos?"

"Excuse me..."

"You know, the one for all those perverts."

"Are you referring to those parties we attend every week Bill?"

"Be serious Tom. I mean what is happening to this school?"

"Maybe it's finally recognizing people's right to be individuals."

"Be reasonable Tom, the Bible specifically states that homosexuality is an abomination."

"How often do you read the Bible Bill?"

"That's not the point."

"Okay Bill, but did you notice one thing about all those verses?"

"What?"

"None of those verses are from the gospels which contain the only possible direct reference by Jesus to the issue."

"So?"

"So all the other sources are secondary and hence subject to the problem of divine revelation. Or do you believe God dictated through these men?"

"Okay, so those verses might suffer from problems of context and revelation. But homosexuality is still not natural."

"Why not?"

"Because no other animals do it."

"Have you read some recent biological literature on that issue?"

"No, you know I'm into mathematics and puzzles."

"Well I suggest you look because some animals seem to also have tendencies we would label homosexual."

"Well, can't they just abstain?"

"Like you do every weekend Bill?"

"Are you queer Tom?"

"No, but since I cannot tell you why I'm "straight," I cannot presume to judge those who are not."

"I still think it's perverse Tom."

"You know what's more perverse in a complex world Bill..."

"What?"

"Dogmatism."

Steven Siefert

Christians should love each other

To the editor and students at PLU:

After reading the three letters in the *Mooring Mast* last Friday (Feb. 25) I have decided to present the other side of "Christians should."

First of all, all three letters point out a very good point: that we are to love each other. God is the God of love! But from that point on I disagree. My religious training, especially here at PLU, has taught me differently.

Point 1: What is sin? Sin is whatever event or act that separates us as individuals from God. Who are we to say that any act or event is sin. Only God knows that. Mr. Hamlin states 1 Corinthians 6: 9-10 has his proof. Fine, but what about those who profess to be Christians, who wholly believe in the Holy Trinity and yet call themselves homosexuals? Do we truly know that being a homosexual separates her/him from God?

Point 2: It was pointed out that God hates homosexuality. Does this mean that God hates homosexuals? I was taught "For God so love the world..." God loves His creation. He loves all that He has created. He may not like what we do via free will, but he still loves us! Thank God!

Point 3: Mr. Hamlin said in his conclusion "To the homosexual and lesbian: your sin cannot be justified; there can be victory in Christ." One of the things I love best in life is God. A Lutheran document speaks about the love, that is the Augsburg Confession. The fourth article of the confession is the doctrine of justification by grace through faith. What this doctrine says is that God loves you and that he has shown his love for the individual and all of mankind in Jesus Christ. This doctrine is rather radical, then again so was Jesus. This radical assertion is based on the fact that God loves all people because He is good, not us!

Thank God that God loves me for me. Just as He loves you for you. I hope when I reach my goal of a Lutheran pastor someday that I will never forget the assertion in the confession. God loves us all, no matter what we have done. He may not like what we do, but He still loves us!

Cam Irmier

more letters
page 6

Let's share thoughts on 'Bomb and Us'

To the editor:

The one thing we can't afford to have continue is business as usual. If we ignore the PROBLEM, it won't go away.

We hesitate to speak or write because we are not "experts." The one thing that we know is that we don't know much. However, I think it's time to disregard the fear of writing or saying something that sounds foolish. We need to start sharing our thoughts, talking with each other, arguing with each other. Let's be aware at the start that there are bound to be disagreements on a subject about which we have such deep and strong feelings. I invite others to share their knowledge or lack of knowledge on the subject of the Bomb and Us.

I know very little about economics. But I do know some things. I know that we have a welfare system in this nation which is nearly universally

hated and criticized. One criticism is that the welfare system pays "recipients" for doing nothing. And at various times over the years the criticism is so loud that Congress approved plans to make people work for their welfare checks. Jobs that recipients have to take are sometimes referred to as "make-work jobs". That is, the work that is done has very little use to anyone other than to provide some "work" for the person to justify the pay.

What many people don't realize is that there are other welfare systems in America. The biggest of these has, up to now at least, had a respectable name that hid the fact that it's another welfare system. It's called the Defense Contract.

In a defense contract, the federal government uses a portion of its income from taxes to pay a private company to design and manufacture an item for use by one of the armed

forces. Sometimes the contract can be for something quite useful, for example, for 500,000 pairs of boots or shoes. But other items have absolutely no good use.

The U.S. plans to spend \$1.7 trillion dollars (\$1,700,000,000,000.00) in the next five years on Defense Contracts. Included in that figure is money for designing and manufacturing 17,000 more nuclear warheads. We already have about 20,000. When one of these monsters rolls off the assembly line what earthly use is there for it for heaven's sake? Such production is the most scandalous make-work project our country has ever had. The most that can be said for it is that it benefits the persons who are paid to design the build such "products."

Yet how do we stop doing this? And what would happen if we did stop? The economy of Washington State is bad now, but it would be worse if a Freeze was declared and Boeing had to stop

work on the cruise missiles and lay off everyone working on that contract. 1/2

Yet maybe there are answers to hard questions like this. The government has long followed a policy of paying farmers to not grow crops on their land (another welfare system). Maybe the government could pay Boeing to not build cruise missiles. At least for awhile until we figured out an alternative (and life-serving) way to spend the same money.

It seems to me that a crucial question we must deal with is this: Can we trust ourselves to work hard enough to think up some way to stop doing something that makes absolutely no sense and start doing other things that begin to make at least some sense? One answer is that we've risen to serious challenges before and succeeded.

Vern Hansen

Sorry Stanley, students here not future conscious

An open letter to Stanley Kramer:

This letter is offered in apology on behalf of my fellow students who attended your film and presentation as part of the recent peacemaker conference on campus. Many students came apparently looking for entertainment that night, munching on candy bars and licorice ropes despite the solemn purpose of the film and it's coincidental occurrence on a Friday of Lent. Your film, *On The Beach*, is an eloquent and powerful statement against nuclear war and one told in human terms, relationships and shared suffering. Unfortunately, some of the romantic scenes were too much for the audience causing them to giggle like kids. After the film you

apologized to the audience for the films shortcomings and continued to challenge the students to a renewed activism. You called the students to leadership stating to them your conviction that imaginative leadership was lacking and yet essential to our future. The student's response to this call was dismal. When you opened the discussion to questions from the floor the first question was "Can we stand up for a short break?" You graciously allowed a break during which a third to half of the audience left. The next statement from the floor offered as an excuse for the present lack of activism that times are tough and a student has to work too hard keeping their grades up so they can land those hard-to-get jobs, supposedly after

graduation.

First of all, Mr. Kramer, you were dead right to challenge us, but I think you were too kind. In the present state of the world apathy is tantamount to dereliction of our duty to our future. What a sad commentary on our students that we can't sit still and attend a conference quietly and politely, let alone become active in waging peace. Secondly, activism has never taken place without sacrifice, at least of one's time, occasionally of one's material possessions and on notable occasions of one's life. The sacrifices made by Christ, Gandhi, Martin Luther King and countless others in activist causes are unimaginable in contrast with losing a few hours of study time to participate

in a campus activist group or writing a few letters to congressmen and senators, especially when the tennis courts, the swimming pool, the golf course and the jogging trails are always so crowded. It is also unimaginable that the current rate of production of nuclear arms is four per day.

Thank you Mr. Kramer. It is not you who should apologize, it is we who should apologize. We who have grown up with the bomb, who have seen your film countless times in theatres and on TV since 1959 and who are concerned more for our personal comfort and our GPA than for the fate of the world.

Don Barney

Should FOCUS be substitute for Mooring Mast

To the editor:

I am glad Tom McArthur took the time to respond to some of my questions about FOCUS. I wish to challenge him some more and clarify some earlier remarks which Tom McArthur interpreted in a different fashion than I had intended.

First, yes FOCUS changes develops every year, just like classes in history and art change in content and emphasis every year. That does not mean however that the basic function has changed. Twentieth century history will still deal with the twentieth century; likewise, FOCUS is a film medium focusing on news and plans to stay within those bounds as far as I know and have briefly watched it over three years.

Secondly, I now know that what the \$29,000 is supposed to do is bring FOCUS on par with the *Mooring Mast*

by allowing for a paid staff. But does this school need two "news" departments at double the present cost to cover the limited amount of activity that goes on here?

Even if someone sees newsworthy events around that will not duplicate, how will the limited quality of these projects compare to students who come from departments like UCLA's Fine Arts, where the budget vastly exceeds anything PLU could possibly match to enable its students to produce projects to compete for the "small number" of established opportunities.

Third, I did not, and do not, advocate the use of "bribes." The lack of clarity resulted in misinterpretation. The thousand dollars was to defray the students' cost of transportation, etc., and hence hopefully lower the bureaucratic barrier of "we can't pay them." Also, the scholar-

ship would signify that the art department felt this person or persons were worth the time of the radio or TV stations to develop. Maybe my proposal is not feasible, but it was just that: a proposal. I have no say over whether it is implemented or if it would indeed work.

Finally, Tom McArthur writes, "national surveys show television as a primary source of news and information for the average American, and the most trusted." I would not be proud but chagrined at such a finding. The viewership increased when Dan Rather switched from jackets to sweaters. Does this mean his reporting was closer to the truth because more people now said they trusted him?

TV is a miserable medium for in-depth analysis of any topic. As Herman Wouk stated in *Time* magazine

about the eighteen hour series, *The Winds of War*, "Only 15 percent to 20 percent of the material in the book is on the screen." One could almost read the book in eighteen hours and get the whole picture. Similarly, CBS's project of American defense a year ago was well-acclaimed, and rightly so. But it did not give the viewer any understanding of the assumptions, strategies, and policies that lead to the requisition of these various weapons' systems they were critiquing and criticizing. Even Dan Rather has admitted that TV news only provides a glimpse of the story which needs to be fleshed-out by the written medium. Consequently, that people trust and get most of their news from TV is a reason for worry, not applause. Or should we substitute FOCUS for the *Mooring Mast*?

Steven Siefert

ASPLU passes off another dismal election year

To the editor:

Again the candidates descended from the airy heights of the U.C. into the Public Eye. For a fleeting moment, before they ascended into obscurity again, we glimpsed what is supposed to be the "students' government." Around the campus posters - the dismal solicitations of candidates spoke of experience and ordered

voters to re-elect. They reminded us that this election, like the others before it, was to be the regurgitation of the same watery gruel that appears every February. As usual there was no substance, only the poorly-printed posters.

Perhaps there can be no substance to ASPLU. The new president in a campaign brochure admitted a "lack" of any "pressing issues." I

can't think of any either. The same brochure, however, went on to say that the candidate if elected had "the knowledge to make it work." For sure this brochure wasn't the only one that spouted nonsense and tried to emulate the cliches and the aura of national senate and presidential candidates - it was one of many. Together though, they all pretended to the worst aspect of national elections: emptiness and meaninglessness.

I imagine it will make no difference; the ASPLU senators and the "better alternative" - President Brauen - will soon advance into the walls and prepare to solve the crushing issues that are bound to come up. To them; take note: "You can fool some of the people some of the time, but you can't fool all the people all of the time."

Eric Perkunder

Spiders one of three listed student fears

By SUSIE OLIVER and LOIS SWENSON

Amy seems just like the girl next door: friendly, smart, considerate...and arachnophobic.

In a telephone survey of 60 randomly-selected on-campus PLU students, 53 percent listed spiders as one of the top three things they were afraid of. Three students, including Amy, claimed to have phobic tendencies.

This near-crippling fear of spiders has affected Amy for sometime. Several years ago, she was startled by a spider on the ceiling of the shower she was using, an occurrence which may have triggered her hatred of the eight-legged creatures. "I was so scared that it would drop down on me," she recalled, confessing that she wouldn't use that particular shower again for over a week.

Many students mentioned losing one or both parents as a major concern. Most students feared failing to find a job after graduation, whereas many women dislike the thought of snakes, spiders and speaking in front of large groups of people.

While 18 of those surveyed noted that heights made them a little nervous, none claimed to be a full-fledged acrophobic.

Likewise, none of the surveyed students reported cases of the more bizarre pediophobia (fear of dolls), linonophobia (fear of string), or arachibutyrophobia (fear of peanut butter sticking to the roof of one's mouth).

However ridiculous these afflictions may seem, to the individuals who suffer from them, they are very serious. "I've had nightmares about spiders that were so horrible I'd wake up in a sweat," said Amy, adding that a good friend of hers "has the same problem."

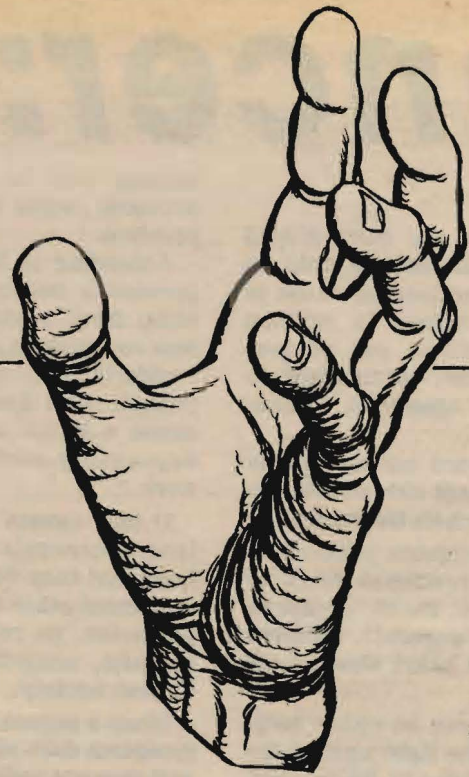
In another survey, PLU students cited death of a loved one as one of their three greatest fears. Following closely behind were nuclear war, being assaulted, falling a class, and the dark.

"I have this fear that my applications won't get to grad schools in time," said one PLU senior. "The night I sent them off, I saw this movie about a plane full of mail that crashed and all the letters were lost. It wasn't what I needed to see, now I wonder if they ever got there."

"I don't know. I guess women with asymmetrical haircuts," said one Lute in an attempt to be funny. "Taking a foreign language, and running into the prof outside of class, and having to speak the language," said another.

Other fears mentioned were pregnancy while in school, living through a nuclear holocaust, falling in love, creepy crawlers, heights, rejection, being laughed at, and falling down the stairs.

Mark believes that phobias are similar to hypochondriacs. "I just don't see how people can let fear run their lives," the junior from lower campus exclaimed. "I don't think I'm scared of anything except being out of control of my own life."



To conquer fear, confront it face on

"There is nothing to fear but fear itself" (Franklin Delano Roosevelt) yet 15-18 million Americans suffer from obsessive fears and 5-8 million are phobics.

In 1982, *Time* received 51,027 letters to the editor. The article which elicited the greatest response was "Thinking the Unthinkable: Rising Fears About Nuclear Wars."

Most of the 1,074 people who wrote in about the article said they were very afraid of nuclear war, according to *Time* March 7, 1983.

In the following pages, the *Mast* features staff examines fears and phobias. Articles include a survey of students' fears, historical fears, the physical effects of fear, agoraphobia, claustrophobia and the fear of cancer.

Before fear can be conquered, it must be confronted.

Gail Greenwood
Features Editor

Agoraphobics afraid of open places, public areas

By ROSEMARY JONES

Imagine not being able to step outside your front door because of fear, not fear of any one thing, but of everything out there.

One who suffers severe agoraphobia is afraid of open places, public areas, travel and leaving home. Their "panic attacks" can trap them inside their home, eliminating any hope of a "normal" life (Peter E. Nathan and Sandra L. Harris, *Psychopathology and Society*, 1975).

One Washington agoraphobic had not traveled on bus or train for 15 years, and avoided having her hair cut for fear of being "trapped" under the hair dryer, according to *The Seattle Times*.

Agoraphobia ("agora" means open space in Greek) afflicts nearly 50 percent of all phobic patients undergoing psychiatric care, according to Adams, *Abnormal Psychology*, 1981. Nearly 2 million Americans, the majority being women, suffer from agoraphobia, *The Seattle Times* reported.

The causes of agoraphobia are unknown. While many believe that it is a psychological disorder, Dr. David Sheehan, a psychiatrist at Massachusetts General Hospital, claims that a biochemical abnormality in the nervous system is to be blamed. This means that agoraphobia may be a genetic disease, according to *The Seattle Times*.

Treatments for agoraphobia vary. Sheehan prescribes an "anti-panic drug" that blocks the phobic's panic attack by effecting parts of the central nervous system, according to *The Seattle Times*.

Other therapists may use treatments like "in vivo desensitization" which requires the agoraphobic to venture outside the home accompanied by a supporter. Each time, the excursions are lengthened and the patient is encouraged to independently travel according to Adams.

Through therapy, many agoraphobics can become "mobile" again, at least able to venture outside of the home with people they consider "safe."

Fears, phobia affect the nervous system

Fears and phobias often go hand-in-hand with physical symptoms, said Denise Schmutte, psychology professor. The rapid heartbeat, breathlessness, or perspiration that hits you just before that huge midterm, or when that big, hairy spider is sighted crawling across the covers of your bed, is anxiety affecting the nervous system.

Though these mild symptoms occur in many people, only about 5 percent of the adult population is affected by a phobia. Schmutte defined a phobia as a specific irrational fear that elicits a strong reaction. This phobia may interfere with normal functions, Schmutte said.

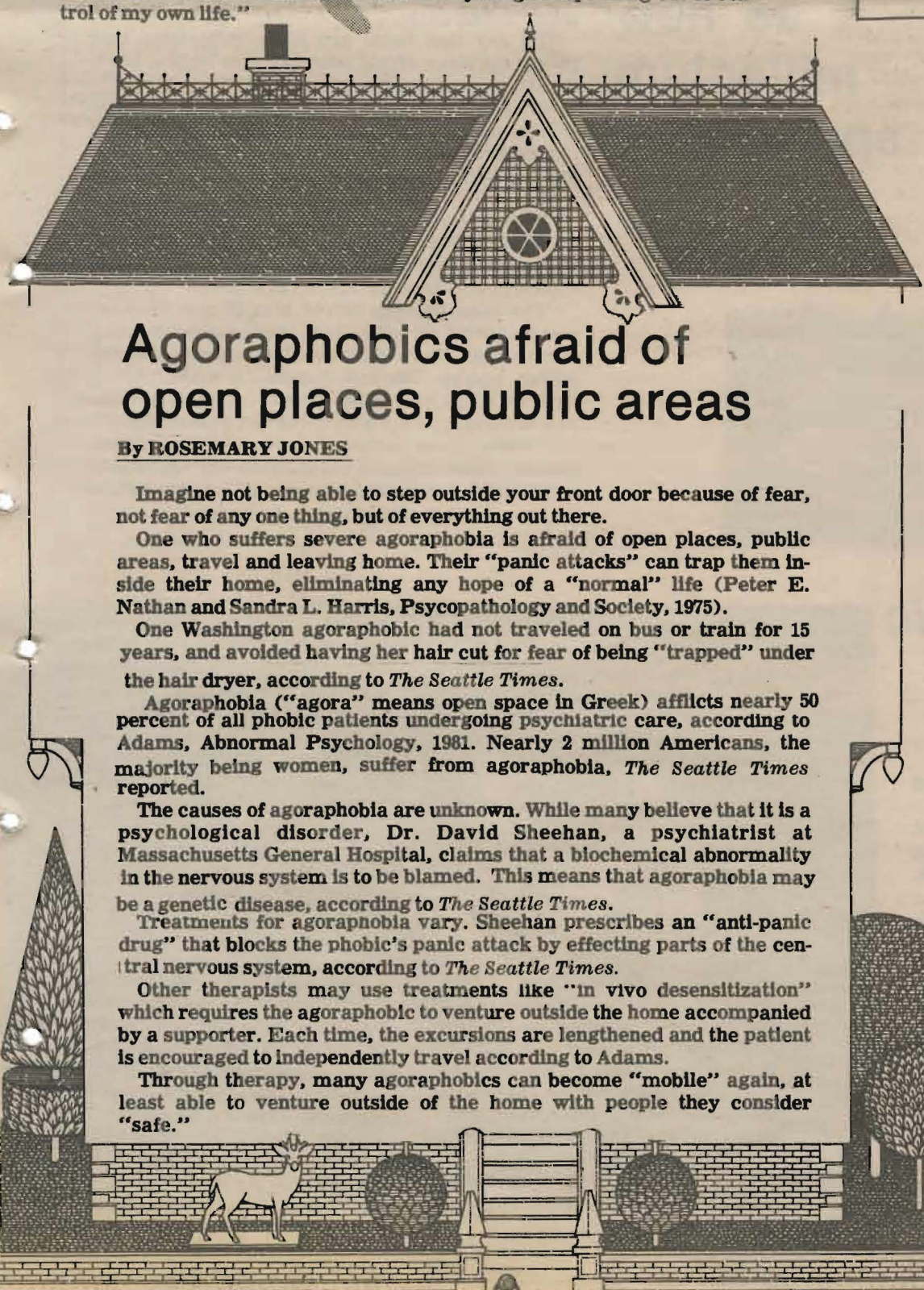
Donald Goodwin and Samuel Guze cited a study in their book, *Psychiatric Disorders*. They analyzed 28 different physical symptoms of anxiety, including palpitation, dizziness, headache, insomnia, anorexia, and paralysis. The most frequent response was palpitation, which occurred in 97 percent of the patients. Anorexia occurred the least frequently, affecting 12 percent of the patients.

Schmutte said that paralysis and blindness were "not as common" in phobia-afflicted humans. However, studies show animals that literally freeze with fear and assume a deathlike position.

Although physical reaction have been linked to phobias phobia patients are no more likely to get ulcers, asthma hypertension, heart disease, or any other illness which has been associated with stress in the past, than others, according to Goodwin and Guze.

Anxiety sufferers have a life span as long as that of normal individuals. One reason this may be, Schmutte said, is that phobic patients are able to channel their fears into anxiety, while others are resigned to holding things in and dealing with stress internally.

Though these mild symptoms occur in many people, only about 5 percent of the adult population is affected by phobia. Schmutte defined phobia as a specific irrational fear that elicits a strong reaction. This phobia may interfere with normal functions, Schmutte said.



Cancer:

Fear of killer disease can produce helpful, harmful results in fighting it

By LISA HICKS

Cancer is one of the most feared diseases. It ranks second only to heart disease as the leading cause of death. It will affect 66 million Americans, and three out of four families this year, according to estimates of the American Cancer Society.

To many, the word cancer means death, and unpleasant side effects are often associated with its treatment.

In a study of psychiatric patients by Dr. C. Bianchi, irrational fears of cancer were the most common disease phobia (47 percent), followed closely by fear of heart disease (30 percent).

Fearing cancer can be either helpful or harmful in the fight against the disease, said Dr. John D. Hicks, consultant for Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center in Seattle.

A person's fear can produce helpful and even life-saving results when it acts as incentive to support cancer research programs, to avoid the causes of cancer, to seek proper medical attention for early detection of cancer, or just to learn more about the disease, Hicks said.

According to "The Medical-Surgical Nursing Textbook," fear of

cancer can be harmful when it prevents people from facing up to the problem.

According to the book, "Fear can prevent a person with a suspicious lump from seeking medical advice; fear can make a physician feel too uncomfortable to speak frankly with a patient who has cancer; fear can cause a nurse to view cancer as a depressing and hopeless field of work."

If fear causes a person to deny or ignore cancer's warning signals in hope that they will disappear, or seek treatment other than from a qualified physician, its role can be extremely harmful, according to the American Cancer Society.

When a person who has a suspicious symptom does yield to his or her fear, and does not seek the proper diagnosis in time, the result could be fatal. According to most medical references, all cancers grow and tend to spread, and if not treated promptly, will result in death.

American Cancer Society estimates that about 145,000 people with cancer will die in 1983 who might have been saved by earlier detection and prompt treatment.

Ingrid Nielson, R.N. at the University of Washington's oncology ward

and PLU graduate, explains, "people are afraid of what cancer used to be." She said people generally fear the unpleasant reactions associated with cancer treatments, such as nausea, loss of hair, and disfigurement, which can result from radiation and chemotherapy.

"You never hear about the patients who are successfully treated by the drugs, or who don't become nauseous or lose hair when being treated for cancer," she said.

Fear of speaking to a cancer patient also poses a problem for many family members and medical personnel, said Nielson. She says her experience has taught her that there are no simple rules because each person and each situation is different.

Many families, and even a few doctors, still choose to keep the truth from a dying patient. This can be harmful to the patient and alienate the family at a time when they are needed most, said Nielson, because false cheerfulness and denial do not allow the patient to express anxieties and fears.

"Cancer is frightening and it is depressing," she said, "and it's best to validate the patient's fears. Don't say, 'it's going to be all right,' that doesn't help. Just say, 'I know this is horrible, I know this is a frustrating

experience,' because it is. Don't lie. They want you to be honest."

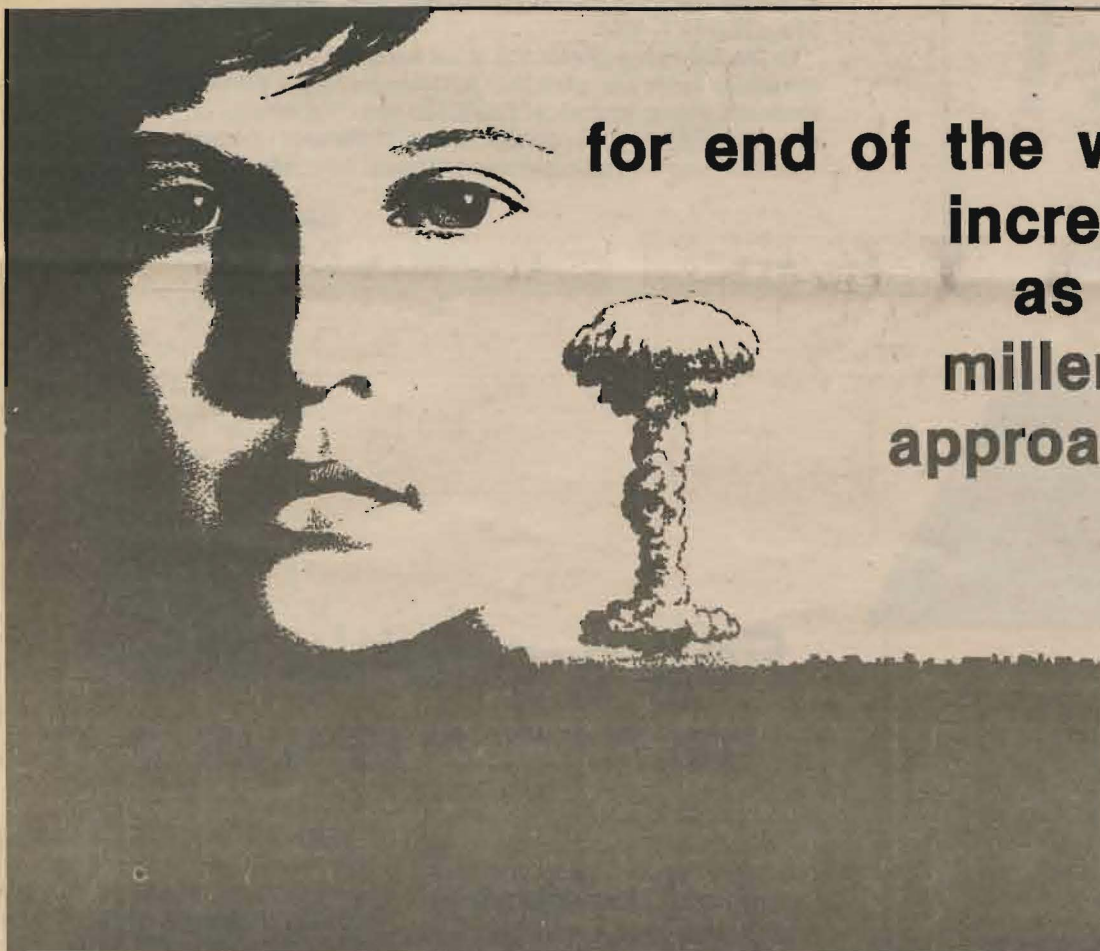
Friends and family may feel helpless and be at a loss for words, but then it is usually best just to be a good listener, said Nielson.

Many psychologists and authors attribute the cancer patient's source of fear to the fear of death. "In cases of disease phobia," says author Stanley J. Rachman, "the connection with the fear of death is plain."

However, not all terminal patients react with fear. In Dr. Victor Richard's article "Death and Cancer," he describes the case of a woman who was told by her doctor that her cancer was probably incurable.

The woman looked forward to her approaching death as a new and interesting experience. The author writes, "she said that since it was unavoidable, she was determined to enjoy it in the sense of embarking on an unknown and therefore fascinating voyage."

Although the fear of cancer is prevalent in our society, recent American Cancer Society statistics show that young people today have a better chance of surviving cancer than earlier generations, and a diagnosis of cancer need no longer be a sentence of death.



Fear
for end of the world
increases
as new
millenium
approaches

By LOISSWENSON

"As we approach a new millenium, there is a lot of fear for the end of the world, there always is fear at the turn of the century, but a new millenium inspires much more fear," said Dr. Arturo Biblarz, sociology chairman at PLU.

"People are always afraid of natural disasters, and wars. Nuclear war is a big fear in many countries," Biblarz said.

"I'd say that there are some indications that people are more afraid now than ever before, but it is hard to give a definite yes or no."

"What we're seeing is an increase in weapons, locks, and security systems. There is an increase in learning self-defense, especially in women. People are generally more afraid of each other," Biblarz said.

"People tend to think what is normal now is bad rather than what we have now is normal, and what we had then was merely a run of good luck," said Christopher Browning, history professor.

"The span between World War II and Vietnam was an unreal situation, and people assumed that it was natural. There was a great increase in military power, energy, the U.S. became a world power. Now the USSR has caught up with us. What we have now is nuclear parity with USSR at a greater level."

"People have become more frustrated, less hopeful. Their future is not guaranteed," Browning said. "People are discouraged, not afraid. Really people are not as afraid as they ought to be."

Claustrophobics have classic case of space invasion

By STEPHEN CARLSON

Claustrophobia is the extreme fear of being in small, confined, closed spaces.

Though it is unquestionably of psychological origin, claustrophobia not only affects the mind but also the rest of the sufferer's body. The claustrophobic may experience such symptoms as tightness in the chest, difficulty with breathing, rapid pulse, and even fainting whenever in a small room or space. Nearly always, tenseness and anxiousness are symptoms.

Perhaps surprisingly, these symptoms occur even though the individual realizes the fear is unwarranted. That is, the individual realizes that the symptoms result from his own feelings (not a threatening environment) and yet experiences them anyway. The symptoms are uncontrollable as long as the feeling remains. According to the claustrophobic, the best defense is the obvious one: avoid small confined spaces.

Sigmund Freud studied fears in general and concluded that very often a fear such as claustrophobia is really a fear of something else; the sufferer has displaced the fear from one person or object to another one which is perhaps more avoidable.

Freud submitted when the "patient" realizes the original source of his fear (such as some past experience), it is possible that this current phobia will lessen or completely disappear.



'Pompomophobia'

Funny fears fascinate phobia finders

By STEPHEN CARLSON

There's an explanation (rational or not) for all psychological afflictions. There's not, it takes only a moment to create one. And that's the miracle of modern psychoanalysis—if you've got a symptom, someone else will find a name for it.

You say the Space Needle gives you vertigo? Then you've got a rather common fear, acrophobia, the fear of heights. Some folks are afraid of enclosed places; we all know that's claustrophobia.

And these and several others (like hydrophobia, the fear of water and arachnophobia, the fear of spiders) are common fears. Their names have been around for years. They almost never scare us anymore. Does that mean that soon we'll all be fearless?

Not likely, for two reasons. First, if we've never reached that plateau of accomplishment, undoubtedly one would contract "adoxaphobia" (the fear that all will soon be extinct).

Second, and more important, new fears are being discovered (and named) each day at a breathtaking rate in fact at a rate far greater than the rate of extinction. This time in human history, the Age of Anxiety, is a time when any facet of life, any object inanimate or animate, any concoction of the imagination may legitimately be named. Ours is an age filled with opportunity. Consider the perverse people, the heroes of our day. For the

masochist there is hedonophobia; the fear of anything pleasurable. For the insane the diagnosis might be Hinkleyphobia: the fear that the jury is right. Even Pacific Northwesters have a name for what ails them: ombrophobia, the fear of rain.

There is alektorophobia for those who fear chickens. There is lophobia for those frightened by rust. Mossophobics fear rocks that just sit there. Rangeophobia is the fear of hearing a discouraging word; rootophobia is the fear of having no ancestors.

If you're afraid of cheerleaders, that's pomponophobia. If junk mail scares you, you've got occupantophobia. If blind dates scare you, it's bozophobia. Frightened by barber-shop quartets? That's Millstreamophobia.

Perhaps the most paralyzing phobia yet diagnosed anywhere is pentathlonophobia: the fear of being swum over, run over, trampled, stabbed with a sword, and then shot with a rifle at 25 meters.

Yes there's a lot to be afraid of these days. But at least we can get a grip on our fears (if not ourselves) by giving them names. In this ever-escalating super extra-strength buffered aspirin age of paranoia, knowing what to call what you've got means a lot.

But future generations, fear not! For though all the naming may soon be completed, our work will be far from over. The curing of phobias, no doubt, will keep us well-occupied far into the coming century. At least boredophobia won't be on the list.

'Things that go bump in the night.'

By ROSEMARY JONES

"From ghoulies and ghosties and long-leggety beasties and things that go bump in the night
Good Lord, deliver us" (Cornish prayer)

Fear of the dark, nyctophobia, is one most common childhood fears. In general, fear of darkness is the child or adult's fear of the unknown. Gordon W. Bronson, Mills College, called it "the fear of losing contact with others" in his book *origins of Fear*.

Partially, this fear of darkness stems from natural disorientation following the loss of sight. Turn the lights out in a room, and the normal points of reference disappear. A bedroom can suddenly become an obstacle course.

And, if phobias are learned patterns of behavior, culture teaches that the night or darkness is something to be feared. Our ancestors once believed that under the cover of darkness werewolves, witches, vampires and other nasties roamed the world, ready to pounce on the unwary.

According to the *Dictionary of Mythology, Folklore and Symbols*, Europeans once kept lights burning in the rooms of unchristened children to prevent evil spirits from snatching their souls. In the Middle Ages, bedroom windows were kept tightly shut to keep out disease-carrying "night-vapors."

So, if you find yourself breaking into a cold sweat in a dark room, your subconscious may be telling you that something out there is about to go BUMP!

By LISA MILLER

The public speaking phobia is prevalent just about everywhere, including college campuses.

In the book "Public Speaking for College Students" the public-speaking phobia is linked closely with the fear of making mistakes.

According to the book, some students never confront an audience because they are in constant fear they will make mistakes. They are too timid.

The book also points out the fear of speaking in public is not to be confused with stage fright. Even experienced speakers can develop stage fright; trembling, kneeshaking, rigidity and immobility, fast and irregular breathing prior to presenting a speech.

To overcome fear of public-speaking, the book stresses the realization that mistakes are part of speechmaking. They will become fewer as the speaker grows more confident.

The book also suggests replacing fear with another emotion, one the speaker wishes to convey in the speech.

Dread of failing cause for public speaking phobia



Phobia Society of America brings help to nation's phobics

By LISA MILLER

An estimated 15 to 18 million Americans suffer from some sort of obsessive fear. Five to eight million are troubled by a debilitating phobia.

Help is available for phobics through the Phobia Society of America, a phobia news letter called FEAR BREAKER and various phobia conferences.

In the last few years, self-help groups and phobia treatment programs have sprung up, using a variety of approaches: medication, hypnosis, diet therapy, psychotherapy and contextual therapy (in which a therapist accompanies the phobic to the feared situation).

Therapists claim that phobics are usually responsive to treatment. Patients typically receive therapy aimed at relaxing them in situations that make them fearful. Patients share their feelings with each other, set goals in order to overcome the fear, and venture into the anxiety-producing situations with a therapist.

Superstitions rooted in ancient, practical fears

By SUSIE OLIVER

Many superstitions have seemingly logical origins, which could be why modern society jokingly accepts them; but are people really joking?

Some of these fears, handed down through history, have their origins in the Christian faith. Thirteen people were seated for Christ's Last Supper on the night He was betrayed; hence the number is considered unlucky. On the same evening, Judas spilled salt on the table. This has come to symbolize bad luck.

The left hand has always been associated with Satan. In Scandinavian lore, the devil speaks in rid-

dles to humans he confronts. In the western Appalachians and the South, he can be called by a fiddler. This idea forms the basis for Charlie Daniels Band song, "The Devil Went Down to Georgia."

American folklore tells the bride, "Marry in white, you'll marry all right; marry in blue, your love is true; marry in red, you had better be dead." Yet Chinese weddings always use red because the festive color is believed to bring good luck to the happy couple. They reserve the ghostlike white for funerals.

By not walking under ladders, we revive an old European custom. In

early times, a condemned man was walked under the ladder that his executioner would use to mount the scaffold.

Some historical superstitions were actually quite practical. Threatening girls that the one who took the last cookie on the plate would become an old maid, impressed the importance of good manners on them. Not lacing and tying one shoe before putting on the other shoe kept many Americans from having their sock get wet and dirty while they knotted the laces on their first shoe.

Spiders have been thought to bring good luck, bad luck, cure illness and

house the spirits of brave warriors. Over the course of time, they have also represented lack of interest in sex, subconscious fears of bisexuality, and domineering mothers.

The Oriental pagoda-style roofs also have their origin in superstition. Flying spirits would try to enter a house from above, but such steep roofs made them slide off without doing any damage.

Today many people talk about such historical fears, but few actually believe in the practices. Apparently they are now simply curiosities and not something accepted as fact... knock on wood!

Schools desire increased freshman class

By JONATHAN FESTE

PLU students have just been hit with a tuition and room/board increase of 8.4 percent.

This total, based on 32 credit hours, amounts to \$8,295, or a \$645 price hike for the 1983-84 school year.

PLU is not alone. Other private colleges and universities in the Pacific Northwest are considering price increases. Some have announced price increases while others are still considering whether to raise their prices.

Maintaining steady freshmen enrollment is something many Washington and Oregon institutions are watching carefully.

Lucy Allard, Assistant Director of Admissions at the University of Puget Sound in Tacoma, said her school should be meeting planned freshmen attendance projections. Overall, last year, she said private colleges had fewer applications to choose from on a national level.

The sluggish economy and the declining number of high school graduates were two influences, she said.

Mike Goins, Vice President for Business Affairs at Spokane's Whitworth College said media reports about possible federal aid reductions hurt the public's perception of the opportunity and affordability of college.

Goins added that Whitworth is trying to hold back rate hikes as much as possible to allow students the chance to attend private college. Whitworth's 5.9 percent increase was necessary to cover expenses such as higher energy costs. He said this year's increase was smaller than previous years because inflation has come down.

The cost of attending Whitworth full-time, on-campus 82-83 was \$7,360. With the increase, 83-84 costs will total \$7,800.

Wilma Cox, public relations director at UPS said an 8.75 percent increase, bringing the price to \$8,760 for next year's average student, was needed to cover costs for maintenance, supplies and salaries. Cox also said lower inflation helped to ease the amount of the hike.

At PLU, Dean of Admissions James Van Beek said the university should meet its goal of 675 to 700 new fresh-

How PLU compares: 83-84

School	Full-time/On-campus
SPU	\$7,491
SU	\$4,068*
Willamette	\$8,360
Whitworth	\$7,800
UW	\$3,455
PLU	\$8,295
UPS	\$8,760
UO	\$3,366**

* credits only

** 82-83

men enrolling next fall, a consistent goal PLU has met for the last six to eight years.

Willamette University is hoping to have the same number of freshmen this year as last year. Sam Hall, vice president for academic affairs said the university is working harder to get new students. He said that costs for on-campus students would rise between 5 percent and 10 percent.

Students at Willamette paid approximately \$7,600 to attend full-time last year. If costs increase the projected 10 percent, the 83-84 cost would be approximately \$8,360.

Hall said he did not know if private schools would become options for only the wealthy.

"The federal government opened all the universities to everyone twenty years ago (with financial aid)," he said.

"Speak to Ronald Reagan," Hall said, commenting on the present state of aid.

Hall said that Reagan favors increases in work-study. He added that private institutions in Oregon are building a loan fund to pay the interest on student loans if the federal government imposes drastic cutbacks on student loan interest payments.

"We will find the money to pay the interest," he said. The plan has been developing ever since there was a threat to government programs, about the time Reagan was elected, Hall explained.

John Gardner, assistant vice

president for student affairs at the UW in Seattle, said 40 students transferred from PLU to the UW this school year.

Gardner said he sees no significant increase in the number of students transferring from private colleges to the UW. Students always move back and forth between private and public schools, making it tough to establish notable patterns, he added.

Gardner said students usually transfer to the UW because the UW may offer a specialized major a smaller school might not offer, or because a student's income bracket does not allow him/her much financial aid, making a private school unaffordable.

The basic premise of financial aid, he said, is that the more money one earns, the more likely he can pay for an expensive school.

The students from lower income families, particularly the ones who appear academically promising, get the largest amount of aid.

Gardner said the UW worries about cutbacks because it does not want to see some students have a deprived or disrupted education. In the long run, he believes federal student aid reduction won't hurt the UW.

Students living on campus, at the UW, paid approximately \$3,228 in 82-83 to attend full-time. A proposed cost increase before the Board of Regents would bring the cost to \$3,445 to the 83-84 school year.

Seattle Pacific University is planning an 8.55 percent increase in tuition

and room/board, increasing the total 82-83 cost from \$6,903 to \$7,491 for the 83-84 academic year.

Seattle University is planning to raise its class credit cost to \$113, up eight dollars from 82-83. No substantial increases are planned for room and board, which now costs \$2,493 for three quarters, Admissions Counselor Deborah Porter said. The cost for 36 credits in 82-83, was \$3,780. In 83-84, the same number of credits will cost \$4,068.

Judy Bogen, assistant director of admissions at the University of Oregon, said there is not an unusual number of students transferring from private schools to the UO.

Bogen said that the UO has developed new scholarship programs. She added that although Governor Victor Atiyeh has requested that tuition not be hiked, a hike in room and board costs is being considered instead.

In 82-83, UO full-time students on campus paid \$3366 to attend.

Van Beek said PLU has a very good rate of retaining students until graduation. An important goal of PLU is to continue getting financial aid for students who stay through until graduation.

He said PLU's admissions office goal is to inform qualified students about the option of attending PLU, a college that can be considered too expensive for some families at a first look.

Mike Goins at Whitworth said private education is worth the price, because it produces graduates that are unique and distinctive products.

He added that state schools, with all costs considered, are a more expensive way to educate students than are private schools. But, he said, because the state pays a lot of the bill, it is cheaper for individual students.

Porter, of SU, said smaller schools cost about the same as the state schools of Washington for out-of-state residents. At SU, she said, many students are from outside the state.

Goins said he hopes that his college will not become a school for only the elite and wealthy. Whitworth is trying to develop as much financial support as possible, he said.

As far as educational support at the federal level is concerned, education was once politically "sacred," now nothing is, Goins concluded.

M*A*S*H ends, memory still strives for peace

Goodbye, to 10½ years of television at its best. M*A*S*H has been repeatedly acclaimed and awarded as the finest hour of television.

M*A*S*H's excellence was evident in its last 2½ hour episode, the going home. It was happy but sad ending to a war that led to another war in another distant country.

This show made the public more aware of the

Movie Review

By BRIAN
LAUBACH

problems associated with war, the death of innocent people for causes known only to their governments.

It has been said that M*A*S*H overdid its comments on our nation's past wars, but maybe the audience needed to be constantly reminded that this nation should never again go to war.

Alan Alda, Hawkeye, would have wanted that. In fact everyone at the 4077th MASH would like it if there was never again talk of war.

The ending of this show was somewhat overdone, but perhaps the people at CBS wanted the show to go out with a bang while it was still on top. But it has left the public with reruns and the Dukes of Hazard.

The public is no longer left with a show to challenge thinking about peace, or maybe even the uniting of the world.

must find outside sources to the campaign for peace. No longer can the quest be subtle, or hidden behind jokes. It must be out in the open, direct and clear.

Maybe this is why M*A*S*H is leaving the air. Maybe they have accomplished their goal of informing the public that there is a need to try everything to end the senselessness of war.

M*A*S*H has taught its viewers to look at war in a more critical tone through bloody hospital scenes, deaths of friends, troubled minds, and heartsick surgeons.

The tone Alda set for the latter years of M*A*S*H were aimed more at the heart than were the earlier years that made one laugh at the crazy antics of the doctors. Maybe war was like that, just one big joke in the beginning but becoming more serious as the years went on.

M*A*S*H evolved into a show that seriously looked at the PEOPLE involved in war. War to Alda was people, not bombs, planes, or a rendezvous with nurses.

War changes people. It unites people, and sometimes seriously warps minds. Fortunately Hawkeye was able to make it back to the surreal world. He will probably never be the same again. The tragedy has ended but memories of pain still remain.

Hot Lips softened over the years to a woman of strength, courage and purpose in life. Much like the emancipated woman, she grew from being the end of a joke into someone taken seriously by her peers.

Charles learned there is more to life than his own circle. There are those that will enter, touch the

heart, and then leave. They might not be in one's own circle but they are still very much human.

B.J., as he said to Hawkeye at the end of the show, would never have made it without Hawkeye around. Through all the jokes they played, they kept their sanity, in the hope that someday they could return home.

For Sherman this was the war to end all wars. He had seen too many deaths and surgeries to go on in "this man's army." A true soldier who had just seen too much for his own good. He was the Rock of Gibraltar for the people of M*A*S*H who had never seen war before, adding his wisdom and strength to every situation.

Klinger's marriage to a Korean girl was a switch for him. He, who always wanted to leave Korea, ends up remaining there after the war. He sacrifices something he has always wanted for the wishes of someone else.

The Father, by the stroke of accident, found his true profession. Some would say God called him to another field. Working with the deaf would not have been his original choice, but because of his hearing loss, deaf people would benefit from the character this actor portrayed.

The cast goes on, and there were others who left earlier to meet their fates and futures. The remainder of M*A*S*H went home to peace and security for just a few years before once again their nation found itself in the depths of war, one that would not end for nearly 20 years.

GOODBYE KOREA, GOODBYE WAR, MOVE OVER VIETNAM, let's work together for what the 4077th wanted—PEACE.

Adopt-A-Grandparent brings 'renewed spirit' for the shut-in elderly



Karen Stakkestad visits Clara Larson
Jerry Johnson

By LIZ MEYER

Clara Larson never came out of her room. A resident of Northwood Manor senior citizens' home, she was virtually a hermit until visited by a PLU student through the Adopt-A-Grandparent program, said David Rich, student director of the ASPLU-sponsored committee.

Foss Hall's Karen Stakkestad, who visited Larson, said she was "a little hesitant at first." But they slowly built up a positive attitude and, said Stakkestad, it turned out to be a lot of fun.

Adopt-A-Grandparent, part of ASPLU's University Student Social Actions Committee (USSAC), provides an opportunity for a PLU student to volunteer one hour a week, carpool to one of the three senior homes in the Tacoma area, and spend some time with an elderly person.

"These people are so lonely, just putting a student in the home...brings a renewed spirit...lets them

live for something," said Donna Underwood, chairman of Adopt-A-Grandparent. Underwood estimates that 40 students are involved in the program, which is entitled Adopt-A-Student at the senior homes.

The student benefits through the program by gaining a friend. "You also might get a personal view of history...find out first-hand what happened in World War II," Underwood said.

Rich said he has met some interesting 'grandparents,' a Miss Alabama from the 1930's who spins some "very risqué stories," and a retarded 60-year-old who is "alert and a born comedian."

Besides arranging weekly trips to the homes, Adopt-A-Grandparent plans and organizes functions throughout the year, such as the International Fair last April, and a Thanksgiving party. The group is presently planning something for Easter.

Last year's Thanksgiving party was a success, Rich said, because they tried to involve everyone.

"You've got to realize that almost no one smiles (at the nursing home). They forget about smiling when they've been there for 20 to 30 years," Rich said.

Rich, double-majoring in European History and German, realizes that not everyone has the time to get involved. He just wants to make the opportunity available to everyone at PLU.

Most people are shocked at first by the condition of their 'grandparents.' "Let them complain, talk about the past, when they've had their hair done last; the point is to just get a two-way response," Rich tells the volunteers.

The students are told to dress up when they go to visit, just as if they are visiting an aunt. The 'grandparents' love personalized gifts, Rich said, and are likely to keep a cookie with their name on it for a long time, carefully hoarded in their room.

Though he said the care in the nursing homes is adequate, he admits that most students are distressed by the smell in the homes. The main thing to remember, he stressed, is that you're there to be a friend.

Bathroom wall philosophy rarely concerns world crises

By STEPHEN CARLSON

In reference to numerous political, economic, and moral world crises these days (such as resource shortages and nuclear holocaust), activists around the globe implore: "Can't we read the writing on the wall?!"

The answer is "yes," but the wall is most often the bathroom wall, and the philosophy found there rarely examines world crises. Certainly this is true at PLU.

A typical sampling of restroom poetics includes the promotion of one or two rock n' roll bands, the libeling of someone's sexual preference, and cocky snippets of male braggadocio which may not be printed here. There is no Begin, no Arafat, and no critique of supply-side economics.

Sometimes, however, there is religion. On one stall wall in the second floor library men's room, some Muppets lover has finally solved (at least for himself) the question of who God really is. The etching reads simply: "FOZZY IS God." Admittedly, such proselytizing is a bit hard to bear.

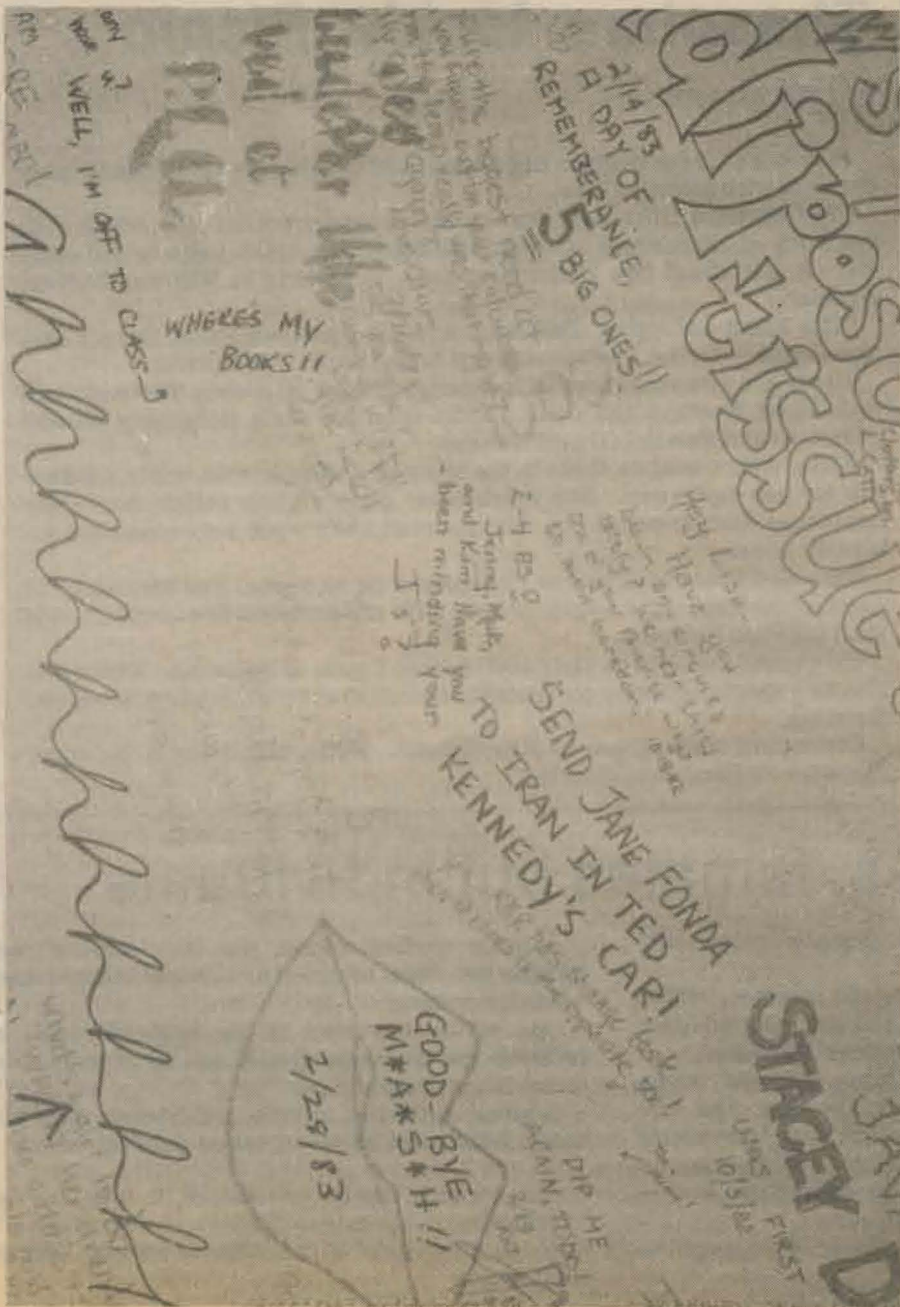
Much more thorough religious dialogue was carried on (until temporarily silenced by a coat of paint) for quite some time in the men's room on the second floor of the Administration building, just around the corner from the Philosophy and Religion Departments. There the stall door was labeled in large letters "The Religious Wall," so that none might mistake its true calling.

The debate there pitted freewill versus determinism, and also examined the consequences for Christians of these two worldviews.

Uncharacteristically, the toilet treatises were even signed with the initials of the authors. Of course lighter jabs also appeared around and among the "articles" of the more serious writers. These included such Marxist convolutions as "Opium is the religion of the people." Some several months ago this religion-paper rough-draft slate was painted clean, but it is gradually regaining its status as the campus' premiere informal literary forum.

Other graffiti hotspots include the Tinglestad elevators and the stairwells leading to the stacks.

Almost anything is a fair target for the graffitist, from religion to poetry to human rights. "Make babies not careers!" screams one wall on the way to the stacks. "Fred loves you, love him back," is announced in a library bathroom in Ingram hall. Fallacious logical arguments are inscribed for careful scrutiny. One of the more commonly reproduced ones runs like this: "God is love; Love is blind; Ray Charles is blind; Ray Charles is God." Who would have ever guessed?



Brian Dai Bacon



Technicians filming the German documentary on the Choir of the West

Germans televise Choir of the West

PLU's Choir of the West has been chosen as a major subject for a European television documentary on music to be produced in part on the campus of PLU.

After the production footage is recorded, the Choir of the West will move on for their national tour, culminating in special performances at the national convention of the American Choral Directors Association in Nashville, Tennessee, March 12, and on the PLU campus, March 15, in Eastvold Auditorium.

The European television documentary will be produced by a special television unit from Western Germany for distribution on major government networks in both West and East Germany. Further distribution is possible in other parts of Europe.

A segment of the documentary will be produced March 1 and 2 in Tacoma on the PLU campus, after which the German production company will move on to videotape portions of the March 12 performances in Tennessee.

Jerry Johnson

Health Fair intent to encourage self-care

By TRUDI STRAIN

Biofeedback, drinking, and Anorexia Nervosa are just a few topics the PLU Health Fair will address March 9. The 1983 Health Fair will be from 11:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. in the University Center.

The fair is designed not only to provide current health information, but to encourage self-care awareness, said Scheduling Coordinator, Deanna Thompson. The intent is to center on areas that students may not be totally aware of, such as nutrition, birth control, and alcohol, Thompson said.

Representatives from both campus health services and community health organizations will give free hearing, vision, and blood pressure tests throughout the day, she said.

A new twist to the fair this year is the addition of a career-oriented display. Career Planning and

Placement and the PLU Nursing Department have teamed up to present a booth describing health careers, and highlighting job prospects for the 1980s.

Various seminars are also scheduled to provide a more in-depth look at health. Speaker Gary Chase will discuss physical fitness and the individual responsibility that accompanies self-health care.

Alcohol use will be examined in a panel discussion. Featured panelists are Hugh Long, a certified alcohol counselor; Mike Towey, from the Pierce County Health Department; and Dan Coffey, a representative from the Health Center.

Sessions discussing nutrition, diet, and the disorder Anorexia Nervosa, are also incorporated into the all-day event.

Although the Health Fair will be directed primarily toward PLU students, the Parkland/Spanaway community is also a specific

target, Thompson said.

"We would like the outside community to join in just as much as PLU students. We wanted to touch the community as well as students," Thompson said.

More than 25 outside agencies are expected to participate in the Health Fair, an overwhelming response when compared to last year, Thompson said. The American Cancer Society, the March of Dimes, and the Biofeedback Center are just a few of the organizations taking part next week.

Students may pick up a brochure outlining Health Fair activities Monday outside the U.C. commons.

Thompson said the PLU Health Fair is for anyone interested in expanding their knowledge of today's health care, regardless of individual physical fitness.

"It's a good opportunity for anyone, especially people involved in sports, to see where they are at physically. We want to get everyone involved."

Applications for '83-84 Spurs due today in Foss

By TERI HIRANO

Applicants for 1983-84 Spurs (males and females) will have until 6 p.m. today to turn in applications to Foss Hall's desk, said Kathy Smith, president of Spurs. Application forms are available at all hall desks.

Applicants must be freshmen and are required to have a GPA of 2.5 or higher.

Fifty to sixty applicants are expected, Smith said, out of which 30 will be selected.

Forms will be viewed by Spurs members and each applicant will be interviewed.

Applicants will be interviewed March 7-9. The final choice will be

made by all members, Smith said.

The 1982-83 Spurs group have been involved in community service projects, tours and ushering of campus activities, and the Lucia Bride program.

Spurs is a group committed to "filling the needs of the community and campus," Smith said.

A member must be willing to commit time, she said.

"It's fun and work...ask any Spurs you happen to see."

"A lot of work," said Michelle Cheney, vice president of Spurs.

A member must have "a positive mental attitude," she said.

Thespians tackle Picnic

By LISA MILLER

Picnic, a play by William Inge, examines the value we place on sharing our lives with someone else.

The Communication Arts Department is producing the play, which tells the story of bittersweet summer romances in a small town in the early 50s. It has about five major plot lines, according to William Becvar, director.

"It's about accepting disillusion and the knowledge that there's real knowledge in trying, even though one fails," explained Becvar.

There are two romances in the story; Madge (Rebecca Torvend) and Hal (Mike Heelan) and their middle-aged parallels Rosemary (Kathy Plaisted) and Howard (David Nelson).

Along with romance there is the story of a mother who wants a better life for her daughters. She wants their good welfare rather than their happiness, Becvar points out. Her plans go awry when a sly vagabond enters the scene.

Inge also wrote such hits as *Come Back Little Sheba*, *Bus Stop* and *The Dark at the Top of the Stairs*. *Picnic* first appeared on Broadway in 1953 starring Paul Newman.

Picnic will run March 11-12 and 18-19 at 8 p.m. in Eastvold. There will also be a special showing for students March 10 at 8 p.m. Seating will be on the stage.

Costuming and sets are by Ray Gillette. Kathy Milodnick is the stage manager and assistant director.

The spectrum should not be males, females but individuals

By TERI HIRANO

People should start looking at what they want and what their needs are, and forget about the traditional male and female roles," said Jerry Lejeune, professor of psychology, at Monday's Brown Bag lecture.

About sixty people, almost all of them women, attended the "Real Men Don't Eat Quiche and Cinderella Complex: Part II" lecture.

LeJeune, and Alene Cogilizer, acting director of the Counseling and Testing Center, lead the open

discussion on male and female roles and stereotypes.

The forum lasted for about 50 minutes, which proceeded after LeJeune and Cogilizer offered ideas to set up and stimulate audience participation.

Audience participation was sparked when Cogilizer read an excerpt from the book *The Cinderella Complex* by Colette Dowling. The thesis stated women have a psychological dependency to be taken care of by others—the chief force that is holding them down.

One woman said, she feels women were taught to be dependent.

Another woman added, she does not see men holding her down as much as she sees other women holding her down.

One of the few men in the audience said, he believes the spectrum should not be of males and females but of individuals.

Cogilizer said the myths and stereotypes are there. What must be asked, is how does one fit in.

The lecture topic on March 7 will be on "Feminism in American Historical Perspective." Kathryn Malone, PLU professor of history, will be the speaker.

Countdown for 1983-84

Not much money for financial aid

By TERI HIRANO

To meet the Financial Aid Office April 1 deadline, financial aid forms should have already been mailed.

"There isn't all that much money to go around," said Al Perry, director of the Financial Aid Office.

A returning student who received \$3,000 to \$4,000 in awards last year would probably be eliminated from a vast majority of awards, if the deadline is not met, Perry said.

Students who have not mailed their forms, should as soon as possible, he said. "It might get back (to us) in time."

Perry said university funds have increased, but state and federal funds have leveled off.

"Approximately \$7.5 million will be available for programs through the office," he said.

The university offers several scholarships and grants.

• **University Scholarship.** This scholarship is

granted on the basis of academic achievement and financial need. To be eligible, transfer and continuing students must maintain a 3.00 cumulative g.p.a. Freshmen applicants must have a 3.30 high school g.p.a.

• **University Grants.** Students who do not qualify for a University Scholarship but have a high financial need and g.p.a. that is near the requirement are eligible.

• **Talent Awards.** Awards are granted to students with financial need who have exceptional ability in the fields of forensics, drama, art, music, and athletics.

• **Minister's Dependent Grant.** This grant is available to unmarried, dependent children of a regularly ordained, active minister or missionary of a Christian church.

Through federal funds, the Pell Grant (BEOG) and Supplemental Education Opportunity Grant (SEOG) are available to students.

A student is eligible for the BEOG if enrolled as an undergraduate carrying at least 6 credit hours a semester and shows exceptional financial need. The student must also be a U.S. citizen or permanent resident.

Any full-time student who is a U.S. citizen can qualify for the SEOG.

The Washington Need Grant (WSNG) is funded by the state. Students must be a Washington resident carrying a minimum of twelve credit hours per semester.

Perry said that students may also receive local and rotary scholarships.

The process of awarding gift aids first involves establishing the need of a student, based on an estimation of credit hours to be taken, Perry said. The remainder of the aid package is fulfilled by loans and work-study eligibility.

Perry said any outside scholarships or changes in the amount of credit hours taken will result in the re-analysis of the student's aid package.

TV chaplain

Eucharist 'joyous,' pastor says

By DEE ANNE HAUSO

The Eucharist should be an incredibly joyous feast, said Rev. Jeffrey Smith. *The Chaplain's Pantry* and his TV show grew out of his interest in the table as a Eucharist center. "I realized that the American church knows nothing of the history of the table. Probably because the Puritans were so down on showing emotions," he said.

Rev. Smith blames the Puritans emphatically for their seriousness and some of the traditions they passed on. "The Puritans messed everything up and I'm rebelling," he said. "Can you imagine a more ridiculous way to celebrate than solemnly with one hand in your lap?" he asked.

Rev. Smith owns *The Chaplain's*

Pantry here in Tacoma; and he is known as "The Frugal Gourmet" on his TV cooking show which airs nationwide on P.B.S.

Rev. Smith was a special guest on *Phil Donahue* Feb. 24. "My show is extremely popular in Chicago. Donahue's producer saw it and asked me to make a guest appearance," he explained. "We had a field day—Phil Donahue is a great guy," he said.

He clearly enjoys teaching theology at the table. "I've probably saved a lot of kids from a lot of boring meals," he laughed.

He genuinely encourages people to express an interest in his table teachings. A student approached him after the service to tell him that she enjoyed *the Pantry* and that she would like to talk with him sometime. He

promptly gave her his home phone number and encouraged her to come for a meal.

The penchant Americans have for fast food and convenience disturbs him, he said. Americans feast because they remember or anticipate. "If we cease to feast, does that mean our culture will disappear? I strongly believe so," he said. "I'm against Mrs. Swanson and her silly TV trays because you never see her—or Mrs. Olson—at a table."

Rev. Smith is former chaplain at the University of Puget Sound and an ordained Methodist Pastor. *The Chaplain's Pantry* was started during his stay at UPS and has been in business for ten years. It is a gourmet restaurant that also offers supplies and equipment for the kitchen-gourmet.

Fair date set for March 12

International Students Organization is once again sponsoring its Annual Intercultural Fair, March 12.

Display booths will open at 10 a.m. near the CK. Starting at noon, food and entertainment will be available.

Co-chairperson of the event, Joe Foss, said he feels it is important to have this kind of a fair to give to students outside the PLU community.

Entertainment will be presented in 20-30 minute programs in the CK. There is a \$1 charge at the door. Prices for food items will range from \$.75 to \$2.

President Rieke will present the opening speech. The fair will last until 4:30.

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Chieftains write Lutes' memorial, 74-67

By BRUCE VOSS

Old Memorial Gym rocked on Feb. 24, but it was Seattle U. that rolled to a 74-67 victory, ending the Lutes' basketball playoff hopes.

Seattle's 6-foot-5 Eugene McClanahan simply could not be stopped inside. The All-District forward with the side-of-beef silhouette and silky shot scored 29 points, mostly on baseline drives and follow shots, and muscled his way to 19 rebounds.

"McClanahan is difficult to contain indefinitely," said Lute coach Ed Anderson. "The first time we played, (a 80-67 PLU win), we held him to nine points with out zone defense. This time, we got behind, then they held the ball on us and we had to come out and get them."

Eleven of McClanahan's points came on free throws, and that was the game's other story: "foul play".

The referees appeared determined not to let the game get out of hand, whistling 18 fouls against the Chieftains and 32 against PLU.

While not yet in their full-court press, PLU picked up the first eight fouls of the second half.

"The problem was the referees were calling a tight game," said Gary Koessler, who had four fouls and 12 points. "We usually play a more physical game. We should have adjusted, and we didn't."

Anderson would only say, "It's unusual to score nine more field goals than the other team and still lose by seven." Seattle converted 34 of 43 free throw attempts, (one Chieftain scored all 10 of his points from the line), while PLU made nine of 17.

In front of a spirited crowd of about 750, Seattle jumped to a 37-26 halftime lead. The lead stretched to 17 (49-32), before PLU's man-to-man press began to unnerve the Chieftains.

Senior Curt Rodin, playing one of his best games

ever in the place of fouled-out Paul Boots, seemed to inject some life into the Lutes with a face-rearranging blocked shot. Rodin scored seven points in a minute and a half as the lead shrank to 11.

A red-hot Mark Falk buried four long jump shots in a row, and PLU trailed 59-50. But the Lutes could get no closer than the final margin of seven, as the game degenerated into a free-throw shooting contest.

"We were coming back; we just ran out of time," Koessler said.

It was the first loss in Memorial Gym for the Lutes in three years, when they dropped a playoff game to Simon Fraser.

Falk led PLU with 22 points, Rodin added 15 points on six of nine shooting, and Mike Cranston, playing nearly the whole second half with four fouls, had 11 points and nine rebounds.

Women hoopers end with win

Pacific Lutheran's Annette Kuhls (12) and Bunny Anderson do battle with Seattle Pacific's Judy Leach (31) under the boards during the Lutes' 61-50 season-ending victory over the Falcons Tuesday night. Senior Cindy Betts led the PLU attack with 17 points. The win snapped a three-game losing streak and gave PLU a 15-17 season record.



Women's track strength are distance runners

By PAUL MENTER

Distance runners will again dominate the scene this spring as the PLU women's track team attempts to defend its team title in the Women's Conference of Independent Colleges.

Junior Kristy Purdy, and the rest of the women cross country team that took fifth at the NAIA national meet last fall, will try to make a similar impression on the track this spring.

Purdy, a five-time All-American, was the Association of Intercollegiate Athletics for Women National champ at 10,000 meters last spring. However, with the AIAW now defunct, the

women will be competing alongside the men at the NAIA level.

Freshmen LeeAnn Mcnerney and Dana Stamper, and Junior Anne Jenck, will also make contributions in the distances. In the middle distances, senior co-captain Monica Johnson will defend her WCIC title in the 400 meters. Denise Stoaks (soph), will also compete the 400 and 800 meter dashes. Colleen Calvo (soph), will probably compete at the 800 and 1500 meter distances. Her sister, Corrine, is questionable due to a leg injury.

In the sprints, Kara Kehoe (soph) returns to defend her WCIC titles in

the 100 and 200 meter dashes. Kehoe placed 9th in the 100 at last year's AIAW nationals. Karina Zamellis (soph) adds depth to the spring corps, and will run the 100, 200 and 400 meter dashes.

The ladies return two heptathletes, sophomores Bobbi Joe Crow, and Lori Lingle. Crow took first at last year's Lewis and Clark Heptathlon in Portland. Crow and Lingle will run hurdles and relays when away from multi-event competition.

Senior hurdler Heather Jahr is back to try and improve on her school record in the 100 meter hurdles. She is

joined by freshman Karen Bell.

Jeanne Moshofskeg, last year's conference champ in the shot-put, has transferred. However, freshman Kristi Albano should pick up the slack in that event.

The Lute track program added three assistant coaches for this spring. Jeff Cornish, a 1980 graduate of PLU, who works at Weyerhaeuser, Corp. will coach sprints. Louise King is a teacher, and coaches middle distances and jumping events. Deborah Carter is a 1981 graduate of Seattle Pacific University. She coaches the women sprinters and long jumpers.

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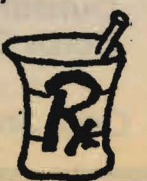
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Critics say tests are racially biased

NCAA proposal draws mixed reactions

(CPS)—The top college football and basketball teams in the country this year say they'd still be competing for national championships even if the NCAA's (National Collegiate Athletic Association) new, tougher academic standards for athletes had been in force this year.

College Press Service asked athletic directors and coaches of teams ranked in the final Top 10 Associated Press football poll and in the Top 10 of the AP basketball poll the last week of January, 1983 if a significant number of players would be ineligible under the new rules.

Some said the new rules, which set higher admission standards and require that athletes do well in certain language and science courses, would not affect their standings at all.

Most major conferences are now surveying their member schools to see how many current athletes would be disqualified. Results so far are sketchy.

But the Big Eight's completed study said that 10 to 27 percent of its white athletes might have been disqualified, while 60 percent of its black athletes might not have met the NCAA's standards.

That is a marked contrast to what athletic department officials at some of the Top Ten teams reported.

"The proposal would have no effect" on UCLA's basketball team, asserts UCLA faculty representative Douglas Hobbs.

The Memphis State, Virginia, Missouri and St. John's basketball lineups would also be unchanged, sources at those schools contend.

Indiana does "have an athlete on the basketball team who would not

meet the requirements as written for the SATs (Scholastic Aptitude Test)," reports Anita House, an academic counselor for athletes.

"But SATs don't measure determination or self-discipline," she adds.

Most department spokespersons qualified their estimates of the rules' effects somehow.

UCLA's Hobbs, for example, noted the new standards would have no effect on the basketball team "because we have no freshmen on the team, and the proposal only deals with freshmen."

"Everyone will be affected," flatly states Tom McCullough, a spokesman for the Southeastern Conference (SEC).

Some, however, will be affected more than others.

Based on preliminary results of the SEC survey, for example, McCullough thinks "basketball will be affected more than football."

But football teams will be hurt.

"A number of our players do come in on special admissions, perhaps 15 or 20 percent," says Don James, head football coach at the University of Washington.

"But there would be no major effects, except on perhaps four or five players, and most would still qualify on the SAT scores."

Ten to 15 percent of the University of Georgia's athletes are currently enrolled in "developmental studies," according to associate athletic director Lee Hayley.

UCLA would have lost two of the three freshmen football players on last fall's squad to the new course requirements, Hobbs says.

Fred Hobdy, assistant athletic

director at Grambling, finds it all hard to believe. Hobdy says he recruits against the top schools all over the country, and that if they wouldn't be affected by the new rules, "then we're getting the wrong academic information" on potential recruits.

"In Chicago, New Orleans, Miami, Atlanta, it's all the same," he says. "In one section the schools are excellent, in other sections there are boards instead of doors."

The new rules "will affect Grambling," he readily concedes. "But I say it will also affect Alabama, the University of Georgia, Texas, and the Kentuckys and the LSUs."

"The effects of the proposal will really depend on the individual school," NCAA spokesman Tom Yeager observes.

"Ivy League schools and schools like Northwestern will feel zero effects, but the other schools with open-door policies will be affected the most."

"Of all the Big Eight schools," observes Jean Cerra, assistant athletic director at the University of Missouri-Columbia, "I assume the proposal will have the least effect on us than on the others that have open admissions policies."

Thirty-seven percent of Missouri's black athletes would be ineligible to play intercollegiate under the new rules, according to the Big Eight survey.

It is on black athletes that the rules will fall most heavily, most critics seem to agree.

The new rules require an SAT score of 700 or an ACT (American College

Testing) score of 15, but such standardized tests have long been criticized as culturally-biased toward white, middle-class students.

Many athletic directors seem to have joined the critics. "I do think the SAT requirement has racial bias," Cerra says.

"The test is weighted against minorities, especially rural minorities," says Memphis State Athletic Director Charles Cavagnaro.

Advocates of the new rules seem to feel the losses may be worth it. "Someone has to tell the Ralph Sampsons right now how important it is to get a degree," says Virginia Athletic Director Dick Schultz.

At the NCAA January convention, which adopted the new rules, Penn State coach Joe Paterno asserted black athletes can compete on the SATs as successfully as they do on the field.

But Paterno's remarks drew a lot of flak, and now a Penn State athletic department spokesman says the rules are "too controversial" to comment upon.

The controversy continues. "I think we could skin the cat some other way," says Memphis State's Cavagnaro.

Grambling's Hobdy is sure the rules will change before they become effective in 1986 because "too many people are making a living and feeding their families on the black athlete for the NCAA to make the proposal stand as it is."

"There are three more conventions before the proposal goes into effect," agrees the NCAA's Yeager, "and a real possibility the test will be optional."

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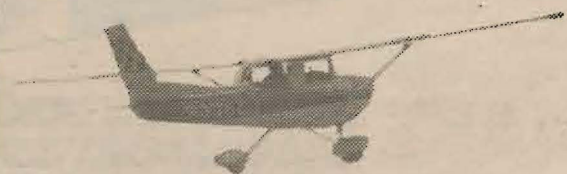
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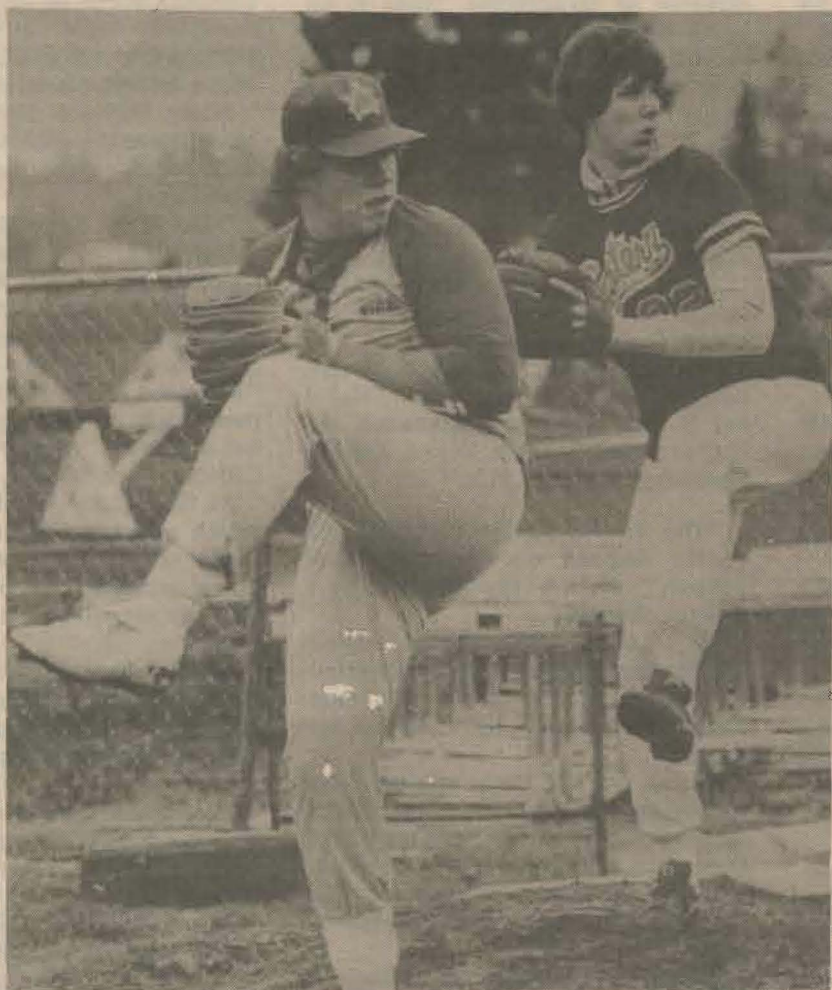
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Red-shirt pitcher Jim Lorenz, left, and hooper turned pitcher James Cedarholm throw some strikes at practice earlier this week.

Offensive-minded baseball team opens with Huskies

By HAL SNOW

The PLU men's baseball team will open their season at home with a doubleheader against the University of Washington tomorrow at 1 p.m. Last year the Lutes split with the Huskies, one game apiece.

Coach Jim Girvan and his assistants, George Baird (football assistant) and Ed Anderson (basketball head coach) will be trying to improve last year's 14-17 record. "The strength of this year's team is the outfield and catching," said Girvan.

Leading the outfield and catchers are co-captains Rich Vranjes and Mike Larson. Both are three-year letterman.

"Hitting and offense will be our strongest points. Plus with the junior college transfers there will be a lot more depth than last year," Larson said.

Girvan had the same thoughts, "I think we'll hit the ball and score runs. I'd be disappointed if we didn't," he said.

Larson said, "The weather has been frustrating to do the things you can do, especially for the outfielders." There is however, much experience in the outfield with Vranjes, Rob Whitton, and John Panko. All are returning starters.

In the infield is Larson and two-year letterman Kevin Dykman. Other returning letterman are Kirby Halvorson, Greg Perlot and Dave Halldorson.

The returners on the pitching staff are Matt Castello, Ted Walters and Kent Herzer, all having lettered one year. Castello and Walters will be probable starters against the Huskies, Girvan said.

"If pitchers consistently throw strikes and we get consistent play from the middle infield (shortstop and second base) we will be very, very hard to beat," Girvan said.

Jerry Johnson

Clare, freshmen lead promising golf squad

By CRAIG KOESSLER

Eleventh year coach Roy Carlson called this year's golf team "potentially the most promising team since PLU went to nationals in 1973."

Carlson has four returnees from last year's co-Northwest Conference champion team. Last year, the Lutes also placed second in the Northwest Small College Classic and took third in the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics District I tournament.

Jeff Clare, a junior from Redding, Calif., was the medalist in last year's classic and the runner-up at conference. Sophomore Bob Britt and juniors Tim Daheim and Todd Kraft were fourth, fifth, and sixth respectively at

conference.

However, it is two freshmen who are leading in the pre-season qualifying rounds. Todd Gifford from Portland is even par after 54 holes at 214. Wayne Clark from Snohomish is one back at 215. Clare is three over par at 217.

Sizing up this year's competition, Carlson said "Puget Sound will be tough this year. They have all their lettermen back." He said the conference opponents as a whole look pretty weak.

The PLU golfers will face that tough UPS squad March 17 at North Shore Golf Course in the Tri-City Tournament. Tacoma Community College will be the third team in the tournament.

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Sports Schedule

Today: Women's tennis vs. Montana at East. Wash.
 March 5: Co-ed track and field at Linfield Icebreaker
 Men's baseball doubleheader vs. Univ. of Wash. at noon
 Women's tennis vs. Wash. St. at East. Wash.
 March 8: Men's and women's tennis at Seattle U. 12:30 p.m.

'BYOP' theme for weekend

By LISA PULLIAM

Parents' Weekend registration closes today. Interested students should turn in their forms and the \$4.50 registration fee to the UC Office by 5 p.m., said Amanda Taylor, former programs director and organizer of the event.

Registration forms, which were mailed to all students, are also available at the information desk, Taylor said.

The annual Parents' Weekend, March 12-13, will feature the theme "Weekends Were Made for Parents" with a "BYOP" postscript—for "Bring Your Own Parents," Taylor said.

Check-in registration will begin at 8 a.m. Saturday. A professional photographer will be available throughout the day for free portraits, and parents will receive a frame with their registration forms.

All dorms will host lunches, and a van will shuttle parents to Gonyea House during the afternoon.

Evening activities include a banquet in the UC commons from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m., followed by a student talent show at 8 p.m.

Parents' Weekend will conclude with a special University Congregation service in the CK Sunday morning.

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