

Buss wants to make ASPLU more visible...

BY BRIAN LAUBACH

"I didn't think about becoming president until three weeks before the convention," said Jerry Buss, newly-elected ASPLU president, sitting in his rearranged office.

Buss said, "It worked out that I had some experiences that allowed me to run."

Buss transferred to PLU in the fall of 1980 from the Colorado School of Mines. He is from Berthoud, CO, and is a junior working on a history major and a minor in Greek.

He said he came to PLU for three reasons: his father is an ALC pastor, he had never been to the Pacific Northwest, and after comparing PLU to other Lutheran schools, with some advice from a friend here at PLU, he decided this was the school to transfer to.

When he came to PLU he had no expectations of becoming the next ASPLU president, Buss said with a confirming "absolutely not."

As ASPLU president, "there are a variety of things to accomplish; it's hard to weigh one over the other."

"ASPLU must decide whether to take a stand, to be a voice for the students or remain the student service that it is," said Buss.

"It is not for me to decide the actions of ASPLU but it is between me and the other officers," said Buss.



"Did I do a good job as president? Yeah, I like to think so. Given the goals I set up and measuring myself with those standards, I think I did fairly well." —Alan Nakamura

Right: "There is no doubt that being president is an organizer, and a communicator but not some overarching authority." —Jerry Buss

'What did I do?'

...Nakamura recalls year as president

BY GAIL GREENWOOD

"That's a good question. What did I do this year? The role of the ASPLU president and the job description are so vague...What *did* I do?" ex-ASPLU President Alan Nakamura said, smiling and leaning back. He tilts his chin up, appearing to search the ceiling for answers.

"I remember going to a lot of meetings," he continued, chuckling. "I can't pinpoint one thing that I personally did. I think I set some things in motion by giving ideas and having people take off on those ideas," Nakamura said.

"My main concern was on the internal structure of ASPLU, and I ran it more like a business than a government," Nakamura explained.

Nakamura, 28, a philosophy and physics major, plans to graduate this spring and said he is thinking of applying to PLU's graduate business program to earn his MBA.

But for the last year, Alan's main efforts have been in playing the part of ASPLU president, a job which he spent "an average of at least 30 hours a week," and for which he received a 32-

Mooring The Mast

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"I see myself as having a power in setting a direction for ASPLU. I don't see myself having power over people. Being visible in the work we do, cost of going to school here, being open to the other organizations on campus and working to develop some communication between the organizations."

"That is the power that I want ASPLU to have. There is no doubt that being president is an organizer, and a communicator but not some overarching authority. Leadership is more important than power," said Buss.

The issues that face ASPLU are the expense of attending school at PLU, and should it concern itself with external issues such as world peace, war, armament, draft, hunger, and different polarizations, said Buss.

Buss said, "There are a variety of ways to address these issues: senate committees, a new format for the lecture series, and increased budgeting."

"Within the ASPLU structure there is a greater need for communication and cohesiveness between

the members. Each member needs to have a fairly defined role," said Buss.

He is not overly concerned about working with his executive staff. "Good diversity, commonalities in some ways, but different in many others. There are good qualities amongst the executive staff," said Buss.

He said he plans to have weekly meeting between the other officers and himself so as to have problems that arise taken care of "so I just don't sit back and see problems happening."

The election results, said Buss, "weren't surprising to me, especially in light of the convention, though it's not the only indicator."

"They weren't a reflection on the candidates but a reflection on ASPLU. There is a need to project leadership qualities and ASPLU working. There was a lack of visibility of ASPLU," said Buss.

"Yes, things could have been handled better," said Buss. "EPB should be more closely tied to

(Continued on page 11)



credit hour stipend.

Nakamura said he applied his philosophical training to his role in ASPLU.

"I think I tend to philosophize a lot, maybe too much...Although given my nature, I could not help philosophizing some," he said.

Describing himself as a "late bloomer," he explained, "I came to PLU with the philosophy to develop as an individual. Since I'm coming here as an older student, there are a lot of things that I can't experience in a class, and ASPLU was an activity that provided this kind of experience."

His philosophy in leading the students of ASPLU included "a more realistic view of how things can be accomplished on campus. That is why I took a more informal approach instead of an aggressive approach."

"The communication between ASPLU and the regents and administration I don't think has been any stronger than this year, but because it is on an informal basis, I cannot document this. I took the approach that sometimes an informal manner can get the job done just as well and it worked for me. I'm not saying that it is the best way; it was

the best way for me," Nakamura said, kicking off his black leather thongs.

"So, in this way, I guess that I wasn't a powerful, assertive, outspoken type of president, but the task of developing strong committees was accomplished...I'm not sure if I disappointed people by having that sort of an image," he said quietly.

One of the issues that Nakamura said he dealt with on this informal basis was the Veterans' Coalition.

"Instead of making a strong, strong stand before knowing both sides of the story, I decided

(Continued on page 11)

Inside

Peacemaking conference agenda and list of workshops.

Compass. Washington legislative issues discussed.

Students question degree's worth

BY LISA RITTHALER

Skyrocketing education costs and the scarcity of job opportunities have students and faculty re-evaluating the benefits of a liberal arts education over a more directional vocational type training.

"In the past students seeking a liberal arts education didn't bother to ask what type of job they would get when they graduated. They all assumed they were going to get one," said John Schiller, professor of sociology, in a recent panel discussion involving faculty. "Today, students come to get a bachelor of arts degree and they're not sure if they're going to have a job when they finish. Students are now asking 'What will that education do for me when it comes to getting a job?'"

Other panel members included, Thad Barnowe, business; Kathy Mannelly, cooperative education; and Ron Tellefson, university pastor.

The panel discussed whether a liberal arts education is beneficial in itself or whether students should be specific in planning for after college—choosing subjects that would help them in their goal.

At one end of the spectrum, Schiller said, he believes that faculty members have to worry about student's abilities to make themselves employable with a liberal arts education. He said students should be shown in the classroom the transferability of skills learned in philosophy, history

and literature to job skills.

At the other end of the spectrum, Ron Tellefson said "a liberally educated person is encouraged to think logically, to be thorough, critical, clear in the assessment of evidence and in the communication of ideas." He said self-fulfillment and service to society are two important aspects to higher education. This does not necessarily mean being trained for a job.

"PLU remains committed to retaining and enhancing the study of liberal arts as the essential core and long-term value of genuine higher education," said Provost Richard Jungkuntz.

While some marginal schools, those not totally committed to liberal arts, de-emphasize their commitment by appealing to the "cash value" of technical programs, other quality institutions are re-discovering the importance of liberal arts, Jungkuntz said.

"Moreover, they are becoming increasingly energetic and imaginative in helping their students to see the practical relevance of their liberal arts studies in terms of a great variety of employment opportunities," he said.

Jungkuntz said "there are no automatic consequences of a liberal arts education. The potential consequences are marvelous, but they depend as much on what the student puts into his or her education as on the subject matter itself."

The Career Planning and Placement Office (CPPO), who sponsored the faculty panel

discussion, is committed to helping students to market their liberal arts skills.

"CPPO is not here to get people a job. Rather, we're here to teach people to make that bridge between liberal arts and their career. We show students how to present themselves now and 20 years from now," Pam Raymer assistant director of CPPO said.

Raymer said students should have an idea of a career goal because this enhances a liberal arts education. "People come in their senior year when they are ready to graduate and they say 'I haven't given a thought to what I want to do and I'm not really sure what I've got here—but I want a job by June.' That's a real tough bill to fill.

We'd rather talk to people when they're freshmen, so this (CPPO) could be a resource while they're here at PLU," she said.

Raymer said she doesn't want to paint too rosey a picture for a liberal arts graduate. In the short run, industries are equipped to handle more jobs technically related to computers, electronics, and accounting.

Students have to be more specialized than they did 10 years ago to get in the door, she said. Although it may be harder to get hired initially, a liberal arts graduate will go farther after hired, probably further and faster, said Raymer. "It's the people who have the thinking skills who get promoted into mid-level and upper-level management."

Women's Heritage Month

Celebration to include rally, fair and exhibits

BY SANDY WILLIAMS

Women's Heritage Month, March 1982, celebrates women's contributions to the history and heritage of Washington State. The festival will coincide with Women's History Week (March 7-15), International Women's Day (March 8), and the Washington Women's Heritage Exhibit, "Working and Caring."

On March 6 a state-wide march and rally, from Seattle's downtown library to the Seattle Center Arena, launched the events which include presentations on the creative and entrepreneurial activities of women since the 1920s.

Rediscovered diaries and letters, oral history and interviews, and photographs were collected by groups of women working with the Women's Studies Programs (the nearest office is located at the University of Puget Sound) under funding from the National Endowment for the Humanities. Other activities are sponsored by city and county

organizations.

Programs include:

● **March 10, 17 and 24** Northwest women's history, drama, music, and art will be featured in the Wednesday Evening Women's Heritage Series at the Museum of History and Industry, Seattle, 8 p.m. in the McEachern Auditorium. Admission free.

The March 17 program is "Western Washington Women's Stories," a dramatization by the Co-Respondents Readers' Theater of oral histories.

Concluding the series on March 24 is "In Perspective: Our Arts," an evening of music, art and poetry by Northwest women.

● **March 14** The Third Annual Seattle Crafts-women's Fair from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. at the downtown Seattle YWCA at 5th and Seneca. The fair is open to the public and free of charge.

● **March 14-27** "Working and Caring" photographic exhibit at the YWCA, 5th and Seneca, Seattle. Fifth stop in the state-wide tour

which began Jan. 10. Opening and reception 4 p.m. with performance by Linda Allen, folk musician, songwriter, collector and editor of *The Rainy Day Song Book*.

● **March 16 (7-10 p.m.) and March 28 (1-4 p.m.)** "Discovering Our Heritage as Lesbian Women," a series of two workshops designed for lesbian women to be held at the Lesbian Resource Center, 4253 Roosevelt Way NE, Seattle. Part I is entitled "Sharing Our Stories Through Oral Histories." A \$2 donation per workshop is requested to defray costs. Space is limited so participants are requested to call ahead. Contact Nancy Welton, 625-4374. Child care arranged if requested in advance.

● **March 17** "Curtain Call, Grandmother!" a dramatic mosaic from recollections of Western Washington women, 8 p.m. in the Seattle Museum of History and Industry. Admission free. Presented by the Co-Respondents Readers' Theater, two professional historian-dramatists from Olympia—Patricia Larson and Sandra Nisbet—who have a national reputation for their lively dramatization of historical material.

● **March 20 and 27** Free storytelling hours for children at Seattle's Museum of History and Industry. "Women's and Girls' Stories in Our Heritage" will begin at 1:30 p.m. each day in the Museum's "Yesterday Place," new home of hands-on exhibits and activities for children.

Cathy Spagnoli will tell stories on March 20. On March 27 the session will be led by Clare Cuddy, founder of the Seattle Storytellers Guild. Interpreters for the hearing-impaired will be present.

For more information about Museum programs and exhibits call 324-1125.

● **March 21** Cornish Institute will present "Women of Cornish," a round-table discussion with six women who were professionals in the arts from the 1920s through the 1950s. 2 p.m. in the Cornish Theater, 710 East Roy Street, Seattle.

Included are recollections of Native American, Black, Asian, and other women, reflecting the cultural diversity of Western Washington. Discussions led by local scholars will follow the performance.

● **March 22** The Women's Health Care Clinic offers free breast examinations. Exams and evaluations by a family practice physician and a women's health care specialist nurse-practitioner. Training in self-breast examination by trained medical assistants. Services by appointment, call 328-1700. Clinic location: 726 Broadway on first hill across the street from Swedish Hospital, Seattle.

● **Ongoing Journal Writing Project**, to encourage women to design and share their own histories, and to discover and reaffirm their own heritage. Contact Ellen Jahoda, 543-9531.

RHC: Coke offers gifts

BY LINDA GRIPPIN

The Sunday Residential Hall Council meeting was attended by 27 people ranging from current RHC officers and dorm presidents to prospective RHC candidates and some of the newly-elected dorm presidents.

The meeting was slated as a discussion of RHC's Articles of Affiliation with ASPLU and their performance over the past year. Discussion was held off until next week when members are asked to bring their copies of the articles.

Next was discussion concerning the current billing process for those who use the RHC vans and how it is causing collection problems. Members were asked to think about ways in which the bills could be collected and in turn possibly a more restrictive authorization process for van rental. Discussion on this will begin in individual committees and be brought to a close with final action taken this coming Sunday.

Kim Tucker, executive vice chairperson, said that she has been looking for a speaker for one of their last meetings together as current officers. After some deliberation Rev. Wold, chairman of the Board of Regents, was decided upon. Tucker will be getting in contact with him to see when he will be able to attend.

Tucker said that PLU's Coke representative is very happy with his accounts at PLU and therefore is willing to make some special

agreements with RHC and the machines used in the dorms.

The representative suggested that stickers could be placed on some of the cans which would state that the purchaser take the can over to the Residential Life Office and get a free gift, said Tucker. Possible gifts that were mentioned were visors and frisbees.

RHC is currently sponsoring many events in which students may participate. RHC's calendar of events looks as follows:

● **March 8-22**, The Assassination Game. This involves water guns and contracts to "kill" certain persons. 107 people have signed up for this event.

● **March 11-17**, St. Patrick's Day Spirit—Orders will be taken to have a green helium balloon and green candy, with a note attached, delivered to the person of your choice on St. Patrick's Day. Cost: 25 cents.

● **March 14**, Sunday, 6 p.m. in the Regency Room—Elections will be held for new RHC executive officers.

● **March 20**, Saturday, 10-2 a.m., RHC will be sponsoring an all-campus dance in the UC Commons. Taped music will be played from 10-12 a.m. while the last two hours will be shared by "Airwaves" and "The Happy Vermin" performing live. Admission: 50 cents.

RHC's next meeting will be at 6 p.m. in the Regency Room. Anyone interested may attend.

All-day peacemaking conference tomorrow

Peacemaking—from dealings among individuals to international affairs—is the theme of an all-day Peacemaking Conference Saturday.

Featured speakers are author Richard Barnet (*Real Security, The Roots of War*, others), senior fellow at the Institute for Policy Studies in Washington, D.C.; Washington State Congressman Don Bonker; theological-author John Yoder (*The Politics of Jesus, The Christian Witness to the State*); and Raymond G. Hunthausen, archbishop of Seattle.

Topics of some of the conference's 17 workshops are Peacemaking and the Family, Peacemaking in the Church, Peace With Self, The Physical and Social Consequences of the Nuclear Arms Race, The Arms Race and Our Taxes, and several others on aspects of war/defense, relationships among people and relationships among nations.

The conference will be in Olson Auditorium from 8:30 a.m. to 9 p.m. Registration begins at 8 a.m.

Further information is available from the Campus Ministry Office, 535-7464.

Agenda

- 8:00 Orientation, registration, seating, singing
- 8:45 Welcome, conference collection
- 9:15 Richard Barnet, "Comprehending the Arms Race—Roots, Momentum, and Direction"
- 10:15 Break
- 10:30 John Howard Yoder, "Comprehending the Arms Race—Through the Eyes of Biblical Faith"
- 11:30 Questions from the audience
- 12:15 Ground Zero and Nuclear Freeze announcements.
- 12:30 Sack lunch and folk dancing.
- 1:30 Panel of Church leaders, "Northwest Peacemaking Agendas"
- 3:00 Workshop I (see campus maps of organizers for workshop location)
- 4:15 Workshop II
- 5:15 Dinner (see area restaurant map)
- 7:00 U.S. Representative Don Bonker, "The Politics of Peacemaking"
- 7:30 Richard Barnet, "The Social Policy of Peacemaking/Disarmament"
- 8:00 John Howard Yoder, "The Peacemaking Church in the Nuclear Age"
- 8:30 Break
- 8:45 Beginning worship
- 9:00 Homily by Archbishop Raymond Hunthausen
- 9:30 Conference closure



Richard Barnet



John Yoder

Photos by Photo Services

Workshops

Choose two workshops (from the list) and pick up workshop tickets (yellow—Workshop I, green—Workshop II) from appropriate boxes in Olson lobby.

Check workshop information table for questions regarding workshops.

1. Peacemaking in the Family (Hauge Administration 200). Helen Hamilton, United Presbyterian Church Peacemaking Task Force.
2. The Physical and Social Consequences of the Nuclear Arms Race (Olson Auditorium 104). Physicians for Social Responsibility.
3. Lifestyles That Make for Peace (Olson 105). Tom and Ida Karlin, Second Mile; Carla Vendeland, Washington Association of Churches Task Force.
4. Ground Zero and the Trident Submarine (Hauge 202). Shelley Douglass, author and organizer, Ground Zero Center for Non-Violent Action.
5. The Economics of Defense (Hauge 206). Dr. Robert Lamson, Economist.
6. Peacemaking in the Church (Hauge 204). Rev. Charles Mays, Lutheran pastor.
7. God Bless America—Civil Religion and Christian Faith (Hauge 208). Ron Moe-Lobeda, Second Mile.
8. Converting to Peaceful employment (Hauge 223). Matthew Jordan, Puget Sound Conversion Project.
9. Understanding Russia (Hauge 211). Dr. Jesse Chiang, Professor of Political Science, Seattle Pacific University.
10. The Just War Tradition Today (Xavier 201). Dr. John Howard Yoder, author and Professor of Theology, Notre Dame University.
11. Non-Violent Social Change (Ingram 100). Jim Douglass, author and organizer, Ground Zero Center for Non-Violent Action.
12. Peace With Self (Hauge 101). Sister Katherine Dyckman and Father Pat Carroll, Directors of Center for Spiritual Resources.
13. Visualizing Peace—The Activism of Art (Ramstad 108). Rich Caemmerer, artist, Grunewald Guild, Leavenworth.
14. Arms Proliferation and Disarmament—Focus on the Third World (Olson main floor). Richard Barnet, Senior Fellow, Institute for Policy Studies, Washington, D.C.
15. The Arms Race and Our Taxes (Hauge 216). Jerry Hogan, Puget Military Tax Alternative.
16. The Nuclear Freeze Campaign (Hauge 207). Ann Marchand, Seattle Religious Peace Action Coalition; Mark Plunket, Evangelicals for Social Action.
17. Woman and Violence (Hauge 213). Rosemary Powers, Coordinator for Education, Armistice.
18. Humor and Protest (Hauge 215). Morf Morford, Second Mile.
19. Peacemaking in the Military (Hauge 217). LCDR David Becker, Chaplain, Trident Submarine Base, Bangor.
20. Draft Registration Issues (Hauge 214). Mark E. Toren, Second Mile; Duncan Saunders, Seattle Draft Counseling Center.
21. Peacemaking in the Bible (Olson 102). Ted Brackman, Second Mile.

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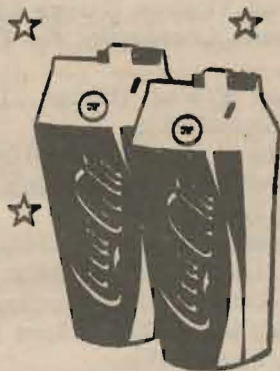
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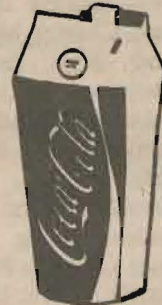
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Equal rights fights backsliding

BY PAM HOLTEN

"We've come a long way (in the fight for equal rights legislation)," said Suzanne Carmichael, an attorney with the law offices of Monte Hester in Tacoma, at Monday's Brown Bag lecture.

"But due to Reaganomics and inefficient court systems we've begun backsliding," she said.

Carmichael said politics have played a major role in decreasing the momentum of equal rights legislation. Reagan's lack of excitement about Equal Rights has caused a lot of the backsliding occurring today.

For example, she said major cutbacks in the funding of the Human Rights Commission have created barriers for human-rights advocates, as Tacoma's government-funded center was recently forced to close.

Carmichael said inefficient court systems are another obstacle facing equal rights legislation. Because of all the bureaucratic red tape and continually increasing backlog of cases, "the present court system keeps people from exercising their rights," she said.

"In federal court people usually wait five to six years before their case is heard, in state court one to three years. In the meantime, people may die while waiting for their cases to be heard!" said Carmichael.

"Community acceptance is the only thing that will ultimately make the difference in the fight for equal rights legislation," Carmichael said. The first step toward this acceptance is to familiarize the public with the laws, presenting them in layman's terms.

Carmichael said, "The obligation of my



Suzanne Carmichael

profession is to share my knowledge, and in order to accomplish this, lawyers must 'laymanize' the laws as much as possible."

David Walker

Second Thoughts American nicknames: the old, the new, the lasting

BY ERIC THOMAS

Question: What is harder to avoid than a suntan in Hawaii, sticks like glue once it comes in contact with you, and affects millions of Americans each year?

The answer is the nickname, that descriptive syllable that drives some to drink, some incognito, and still others into the history books. A number stick for a while but soon fade into obscurity. Others follow the owner for life but wind up succumbing with him at the grave. The award-winners, however, stand the test of time, destined to be read by great-grandchildren in the updated version of the book *American Nicknames* by George Earle Shankle.

Immortalized in his 500-page second edition are a number of classics which, with a little effort on our part, could be fitted with contemporary counterparts destined for a similar fate. For example, a method for PLU students to vent their steam over UC food would be to follow in the footsteps of a group of scholars from Yale University in 1828. Immortalized as the "Bread and Butter Rebellion," the nickname denotes a New Haven, Connecticut agitation to secure better food in the university dining hall. Just remember to duck when the "Tuna Boat Massacre" rolls around this spring.

Then there is a way for PLU women to get in their licks on the military. It seems that during the Civil War southern states abolished prayers for the president of the United States for obvious reasons. After a federal military governor imposed a reinstatement decree after union forces took control of New Orleans, a local Episcopal church under direction of the Reverend Elijah Guion refused compliance. As federal soldiers marched up the aisle to arrest him they were bombarded with prayer books and hymnals by congregation females

in what is known as the "Battle of the Prayer Books." Imagine the damage a group of lady Lutes could inflict on an ROTC group using the hefty green Lutheran hymnal.

Then there is the strange saga of James Eads How of St. Louis, MO, who sets an example of principle for the few PLU students with the bucks deluxe. Although heir to \$250,000 in 1915 when his mother died, he refused it, believing it wrong to live on money not earned. He subsequently became a tramp, traveling around the country under the guise of "The Millionaire Hobo."

Any PLU converts to this line of thinking who are having problems dispersing of their funds can leave it in care of the sports editor at the *Mooring Mast*.

The Reagan Administration could also benefit by incorporating some of the great American policies which have found their way into the *American Nicknames* volumes.

To offset public dissent over increased defense budget spending, the Pentagon could economize an ammunition by following in the footsteps of the 1862 Montgomery Guards of Louisiana during their fight in the second Battle of Bull Run. Legend has it that in the midst of fighting they found themselves depleted of ammunition. Shankle writes, "Seeing a quantity of blasted and broken rocks, Captain Rice ordered his men to throw rocks at the oncoming federal soldiers. Other units adopted similar tactics and held the enemy in check," in what was accurately dubbed the "Battle of the Rocks." Maybe our troops stationed in Pearl Harbor should begin perfecting their aim with coconuts.

Another budget-saver could be adopted for Nancy Reagan's social functions. As William Jennings Bryan, a member of Woodrow Wilson's cabinet practiced in 1913, all alcoholic beverages were passed over in favor of grape juice in what has gone down as a White House milestone known

as "Grape Juice Diplomacy."

Rocks, grapes and peanuts

The Reagan Administration might also be able to use some past White House experience in their campaign to crack down on cheaters of the welfare and food stamp programs. Assistant Attorney General Robert Houghwout Jackson took a similar tough stand in 1937 when he became known as "Jack the Giant Killer" for his vigorous investigation of Andrew Mellon for an alleged deficiency in income taxes. The fact that the courts found after Mellon's death that there had been no such deficiency was apparently immaterial to the White House as Jackson was later elevated to the post of Attorney General in 1940. It's just Richard Allen's luck to have been born in the wrong decade.

And then there is the dilemma of the American dollar, which has dropped repeatedly as inflation has infiltrated our economy. It all actually started back on April 19, 1933, however. It was then that the U.S. went off the gold standard, and American currency was labeled "the Baloney Dollar," since no matter how thin you sliced it, it still retained the characteristics of the original. It would appear that Reaganomics is headed toward similar notoriety via its institution of the "Jimmy Carter Dollar"; so dubbed because no matter how you shave it, the poor always end up with peanuts.

Of course it's not unheard of to be able to make up a nickname for yourself, as is the case of Floyd Caves Herman. Back in 1922 when he broke into the Detroit American League Baseball Company he asked to be nicknamed "Babe" since he said he was destined to become another Babe Ruth. With 181 career home runs to Floyd's credit in 13 seasons, it appears that the Babe's nickname was never in any real danger of transference. But Herman's attempt wasn't all for naught; it got him into *American Nicknames*.

Jesse James: enjoyable western musical

R*E*V*I*E*W

BY PETER ANDERSON

If you're looking for a good time, you couldn't do much better right now than to see *Diamond Studs: The Life of Jesse James*. The Tacoma Actors Guild's production of this enjoyable wild-west musical is currently playing at the TAG theater in Tacoma.

Diamond Studs is a series of historically accurate scenes from the career of one of America's folk hero greats, the bank and train robber Jesse James. Beginning with this rather bland-sounding theme, the writers of the play have introduced wild music, funny dialogue, and fast-paced action, which combine to make *Diamond Studs* one of the most energetic and fun musicals I've recently seen.

Much of the success is due to the lively music from Rural Delivery, a local bluegrass and country-western band. The catchy and foot-stomping tunes combine with sassy and amusing lyrics to create an atmosphere of rollicking good times.

Although it was definitely exciting and full of life, the show was by no means perfect, and in fact might have been something of a disappointment to that part of the audience more interested in the acting than the music.

I was most disappointed in Jesse James him-

self, played by Wesley Rice. While I can't actually fault his acting abilities, his general personality and off-key singing made him a poor choice for this role. He seemed more of an arrogantly slick New York urban cowboy than a popular folkhero outlaw.

There were other weak members of the cast, but some really outstanding actors and actresses as well. All three of the women were very good, but were unfortunately given roles of relatively little importance. The exception to this, of course, was Cheryl Cantwell's saucy portrayal of Belle Star, an actual frontierswoman of checkered background. Her creatively off-color rendition of the song, "I Don't Need a Man to Know I'm Good" was a smash hit with the audience.

My nominations for best actor go to Chad Henry and Jeffrey L. Prather, both of whom played several different roles. Prather was absolutely hilarious as the mother of the James boys. Although casting an over-six foot man with a mustache and boots in the role of a frail old woman may sound like cheap slapstick, his fine acting made it quite successful.

Chad Henry proved very versatile, playing a variety of characters from James gang member Jim Younger to the infamous Mexican outlaw, Pancho Villa. Although he occasionally was on the verge of appearing like a ham, his sheer exuberance and vitality made it all seem appropriate.

The cast as a whole seemed to exhibit little in the way of opening night jitters. With the possible exception of Wesley Rice, they all seemed comfortable and confident, lending the entire performance an appropriately casual air.

As for the play itself, the dialogue was quite weak in a few places, and the action in the second half got a bit dull and repetitious. Fortunately for all, writers Bland Simpson and Jim Wann included more musical numbers than one often sees in this type of show, and the songs were unusually well-integrated with the action.

The Tacoma Actors Guild production of *Diamond Studs* is notable for its enthusiasm. The few rough spots are compensated for by the vitality of the cast and the music. This is entertainment at its best, and everyone involved in the production of the show is to be complimented. It's great to see this kind of artistic expression in Tacoma, and I strongly recommend the show.

Diamond Studs will run through March 27 in the TAG theater located at 1323 South Yakima in downtown Tacoma. Curtain time is 8 p.m. Tuesday through Saturday, and 7 p.m. on Sundays. Matinees are offered Wednesdays and Sundays at 2:30 p.m. Call the box office at 272-2145 for ticket information. Special student discounts are available.

Editorials

Try to attend Peacemaking Conference

In 1953, Dwight D. Eisenhower said, "Every gun that is made, every warship launched, every rocket fired, signified in a final sense a theft from those who hunger and are not fed—those who are cold and not clothed."

"This world in arms is not spending money alone—it is spending the sweat of its laborers, the genius of its scientists, the houses of its children."

By 1959, he said, "I like to believe that people in the long run are going to do more to promote peace than are governments. Indeed, I think that people want peace so much that one of these days governments had better get out of their way and let them have it."

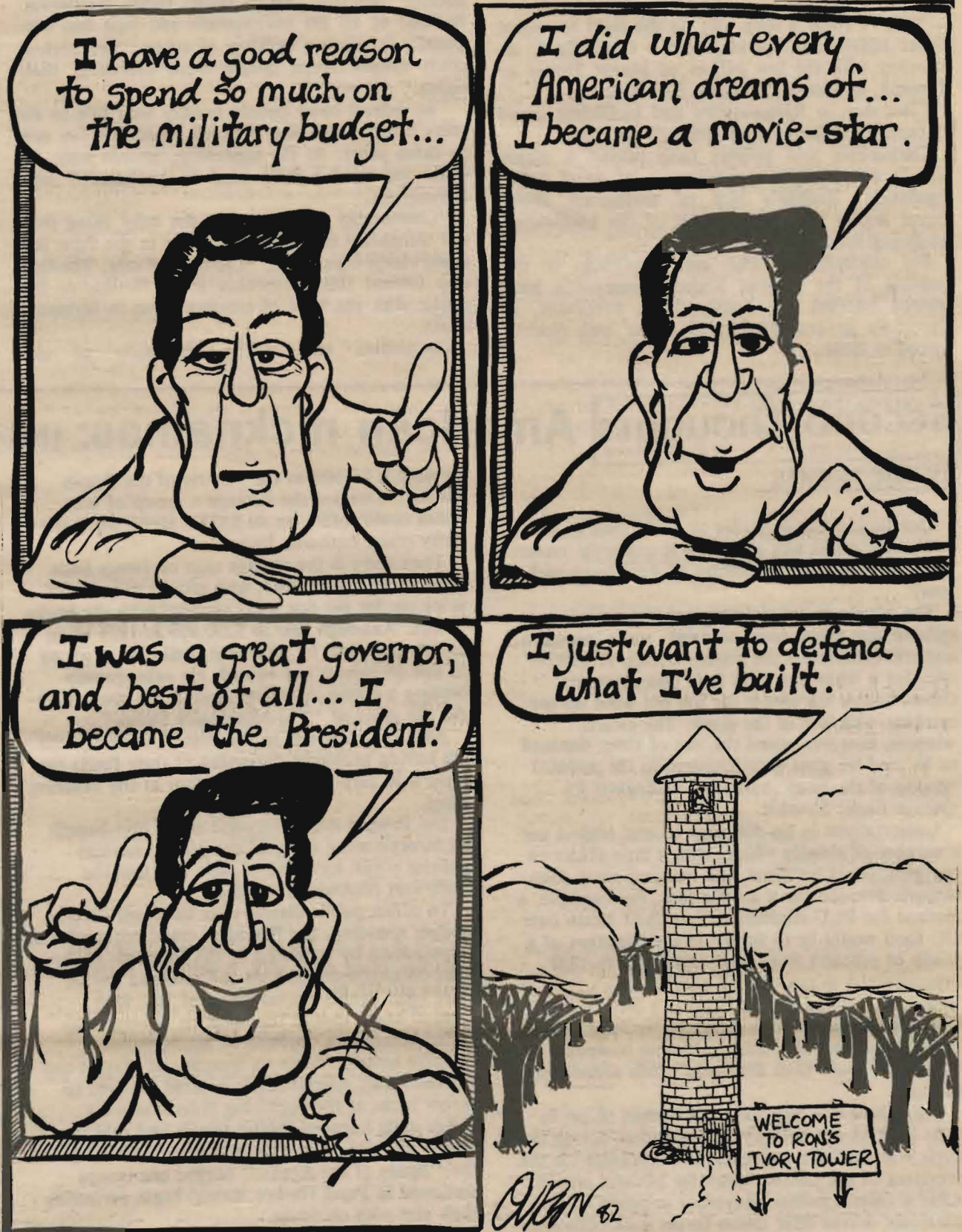
It could not be more true in 1982. People throughout the world lack adequate food, water, and shelter. According to the Council for a Liveable World, governments are now spending one million dollars per minute on armaments.

Grassroots efforts in the United States to halt the nuclear arms buildup and to keep from getting too involved in El Salvador have been springing up from California to Massachusetts recently. In June 1981, a Gallup survey showed that 80 percent of the Americans polled wanted the U.S. to meet with the Soviet Union this year to try to reach an agreement on nuclear disarmament. So far, the federal government has not wavered or changed policies.

But if Watergate and Vietnam proved anything, they proved that the power of an aroused public is unbeatable. Your own awareness and action can be the added energy needed to make the difference between war and peace.

Tomorrow PLU will be hosting an all-day Peacemaking conference. Try to attend.

Tom Koehler



'Potato, potato, whiskey, whiskey...'



Singing the PLUes...

BY DAN VOELPEL

Aye. Sit ye self ba'k lads and lassies and imagin' wit' me if ye will what this wretch of a university would be like this day if instead of Scandinavians, PLU were founded by the fine countrymen from the bonny, bonny banks of Ireland.

Far-fetched ye say? Nay, friends. Could 'ave been true enough...

When the U.S. was battered by its first wave of immigrants between 1840 and 1880, most of the foreigners were Protestants and Catholics from Scandinavia, Ireland, Germany and England. In fact, in 1890, the year PLU was formally established, the Irish comprised 20.2 percent of America's population. The Scandinavians comprised less than 14 percent.

If one of our founders had been a "hunch-back" we might be known today as the "Fighting Irish of Notre Dame" instead of the "Mighty Lutes from PL-who?"

We might have more Catholics than Protestants. And if not, surely we would have a more lively campus life—riots in Red Square, hunger strikes,

letter bombs to the president. Certainly, building Molotov cocktails by candlelight some Saturday evening would be more exciting than going to see the "Jazz Singer" in the CK and finding the last reel to be the Japanese version.

Rather than living in dorms suffixed with "stad," we would reside in dorms prefixed with "O"—O'Rourke, O'Hara, O'Halloran, O'Daugherty, O'Donnell, O'Keefe and O'Leary would comprise half the names in the student directory. Some buildings might be named Mulligan Hall, O'Malley Chapel and Timothy Flannigan Administration Building.

The university's president would no longer be William O. Rieke, rather Billy O'Rieke.

The Cave would be the Pub, featuring Irish coffee. I cannot imagine the Irish enforcing as strict an alcohol policy as Scandinavians.

Lacrosse, golf, soccer and rugby would be the major sports. Shamrock green and white nets would string across the tennis courts.

We would be rid of the Mayfest Dancers and blessed with the St. Patrick's Jig'ers.

Cheers of "Lutefisk, lutefisk, lefse, lefse..." would be drowned by cries of "Potato, potato, whiskey, whiskey..."

The skinny, mild-mannered, blonde professors would be replaced by boisterous, red-haired, temperamental instructors ready to pound their students to a pulp with a shillelagh.

The Lucia Bride Festival would be replaced by the Blarney Mate Shindig, where a lad would be elected to kiss the university's blarney stone, giving him powers to woo and flatter the girl of his choice.

"Leprechaun's Day" would take the place of Dad's Day. Vice President emeritus Milton

O'Nesvig would be the guest speaker and tell this joke:

A Belfast gentleman traveling through Dublin found an elderly and grim-looking man sitting in a roadside pub. Said the Belfast, "Excuse me, sir, I know I'm a stranger but I wonder if you would have a drink with me."

"Don't drink; tried it once, didn't like it," the Dublinite said.

The Belfaster squirmed a bit and tried again. "Sorry to barge in, sir, but I wonder if you'd smoke a cigar with me."

"No thanks, don't smoke; tried it once, didn't like it," the Dublinite said.

The Belfaster spotted a billiard table across the room and decided to make a final approach. "Pardon me, sir, but perhaps you'll have a game of billiards with me."

The Dublinite replied, "Sorry, don't play. Tried it once, didn't like it... But look here, my son will be along soon. He will enjoy a game with you, I'm sure."

"Your only child, I'm sure, sir," said the Belfaster.

The Choir of the West would be famous for their laurels and unisoned limericks. Perhaps the group's famous piece would no longer be "A Mighty Fortress," rather a rendition of "My Wild Irish Rose" or "I'll Take You Home Again, Kathleen." They would end each concert with the first popular limerick by Edward Lear:

A flea and a fly in a flue
Were imprisoned, so what could they do?
Said the flea, "Let us fly!"
Said the fly, "Let us flee!"
So they flew through a flaw in the flue.

Letters

Assassination game immature

To the Editor:

I would like to thank Mr. Arbaugh and Mr. Journal for their respective comments on ROTC and Christianity at PLU.

I have always resented the very immature idea of the "Assassination Game." Killing is scarcely anything one should turn into a game. Death is a very serious matter indeed and it is extremely poor judgement to attempt to mislead young minds into a calm acceptance of this contradiction in terms.

I am not opposed to people enjoying themselves, but I fail to see how this subtle glorification of killing does this. This only serves to cause more moral conflicts then could the existence of an ROTC unit at PLU.

Mr. Arbaugh is quite correct in his statement concerning the benefits associated with military services in general. I speak now not only of monetary values, but of an even greater set of values; those of personal honor, loyalty and of consideration for others aside of oneself which this training endeavors to instill. I believe these are also Christian principles as well.

I must also apologize for being a spoil sport. I simply cannot swallow hypocrisy a top of apathy under the guise of...fun.

PFC Oneida D. Battle

Baseball team perturbed

To the Editor:

The PLU baseball team is perturbed with the shabby journalism displayed by the *Mooring Mast*. Two consecutive issues showed photos of baseball players with the wrong names attributed to them. The photo of "Mike Larson" batting in the fieldhouse was actually Phil Franklin, and the photo of "David Schultz" was actually Ted Walters.

This is brutal!! There's not even a Dave Schultz who goes to PLU!! How in the world did this happen? Ray Charles could label photos better than whoever labeled this one.

Screwing up once is acceptable, but twice in a row is pretty poor. The baseball terms for this blunder are "have a clue," "check yourself," "shake yourself; you're in a groove," and "pull your head out."

If this kind of journalism is to continue, we would rather not be included in the *Mooring Mast's* sports page. Shape up or leave us out!

The PLU Baseball Team

Comments depressing

To the Editor:

Professor Stiver's comments about ROTC (*Mooring Mast*, Feb. 26) were "very depressing" to me for a different set of reasons.

If PLU were to have an ROTC program available, there would be no more "control" over it than there is now over the programs in the Department of Religion. Academic freedom exists for all in the teaching profession. At the very least, it should.

A pacifist has the right to his or her view; this is a constitutional right. But, if the majority determines the existence of a program that is in op-

position to those views, an individual has the right not to participate. One does not have the right to superimpose his views on others or be divisive except by debate and/or acceptance.

New programs should be under consideration by elected faculty committees such as the Educational Policies Committee. The Provost's Council is not an elected faculty committee but its members should be—some are, most are not.

It appears that tax funds spent for social programs are not much more effective in helping citizens than expenditures for military protection. We still suffer our humanity. Being a teenager during WWII gave me a feeling that this country had a dramatic role in making it a little easier for Christianity and humanity to continue to exist. I think that it is still true.

Professor Stivers seems to place New Testament Christianity at one end of a continuum and ROTC at the other end. It seems to me that just the opposite is necessary. Helping students and others to put those ideas together is needed if humanity is to continue to exist.

We need to carefully separate the rights of individuals and groups in a constitutional democracy. We cannot tolerate rule by the minority anymore than we can subvert the rights of individuals.

Carrol DeBower

Allen, Petersen refuted

To the Editor:

Some comment I feel is necessary to Rick Allen's and John Petersen's articles in the Feb. 26 issue of *The Mooring Mast*.

Rick Allen seems to have two major points. First, he continually refers to growth. Growth is necessary, but growth in what, and in what proportion? A new science and fine arts building is only a growth in the physical plant and maintenance cost, but no growth in intellectual quality and contrast of ideas that new faculty would bring into the educational institution. Since PLU's budget is limited, I was curious which of these elements, plant or faculty, is getting a bigger piece of the growth pie.

Second, Allen repeats six times the trite phrase, "Add that to the inflation rate." I assume Allen thinks all he has to do is mention that insidious word, inflation, and students will immediately genuflect before this new hoary devil. Sorry, if PLU has taught me anything, it is to be critical of such slogans. For starters, where is the 26 percent increase in financial aid coming from?

Some rumors have it that the bulk of this money is coming from the people able to pay the full tuition rate. If this is a false rumor, could you supply the data why it is false and why such funds were not available to students before the 1982-83 calendar year? The answers to the above questions would be appreciated.

Now, I turn to John Petersen's article. Many of the article's implications are not beneficial to the faculty or students. First, most students I know favor a faculty salary increase, but Petersen's reasons are pitiful. Petersen marshals a whole range of relative deprivation charts to argue his case. Such charts are superfluous for the following reasons:

- When universities nationwide are slashing whole departments, it is hard to convince students that talented faculty has anywhere to go for better salaries. (*Barrons* guide to colleges has consistently labeled PLU below the national average in

salaries.)

- Everyone has told me since I was in high school, "You do not teach to make money." (American society has never liked intellectuals and "brains," except in technology.)

- Of the professors willing to tell students why they teach at PLU, they cite a combination of location, small university size, along with salary as reasons for teaching at PLU, not salary alone.

The reasons faculty deserve a salary increase is merit over their quality and knowledge gained through the years of schooling, and not as a commodity to be compared to other professionals who have always commanded better wages.

Finally, Petersen points out that the average student applying for financial aid has a parent(s) averaging an income of \$23,508, while professors earn \$18,210, therefore professors deserve a raise.

First, a fair number of PLU students come from California, where the cost of living, particularly in L.A. and San Francisco, far exceeds that of Tacoma and Seattle in Washington. Second, that it takes a family earning \$23,508 on the average to send a person to PLU should not be looked on with pride but worry. Such a salary level is still above the average economic salary in America, and thus PLU should consider whether it is not starting to price itself out of a shrinking market. Third, PLU siblings can attend PLU or affiliated institutions at virtually no tuition cost; while this does not equalize the income differential, one must remember, it is the student's parents who are paying the professors and not vice versa.

Thus, I feel faculty deserve a raise for reasons of merit, because under a commodity demand basis no raise would be required because of a glut of Ph.D.'s. I also have a question for Professor Petersen. "Does the faculty raise have to be financed by an increased tuition, or are there some other administrative cost/budgeting methods that will allow a faculty salary increase with little or no tuition increase?"

Steven Siefert

Scheduling coordinator responds to letter

To the Editor:

In response to Paul DeLap's letter (*Mooring Mast*, March 5), I can certainly understand his frustration at not being able to use some of the facilities, namely Olson for recreation and relaxation. I do want to take time to paint the entire picture for Paul.

First of all, Mike Benson, building supervisor of Olson, each month posts in Olson Rec. revision sheets. This sheet not only states when Olson will be closed but limited recreational time in Olson and times when Memorial Gym will be opened for rec. Paul, you can find these sheets in the lobby, athletic rooms, lockers, etc. or you can call the Information Desk, Campus Safety, or the switchboard for this information.

Every Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday evenings "Night Owl Hoop Special" is a regularly-scheduled event in Memorial Gym. Second, I would like to address the issue of on-campus groups using Memorial Gym. Due to the limited availability of classroom space, Memorial is scheduled early in the morning until 2 p.m. with classes. We then try to accommodate dance ensemble, women's basketball (JV and varsity), men's volleyball, women's volleyball, Mayfest, etc. They all ask for space to practice and we do the best we can. We also are aware of the students' need for recreation and we try our best in making recreational time in both Olson and Memorial.

Third, there are two main reasons for scheduling public events in Olson. PLU happens to have one of the few auditoriums in Tacoma that can accommodate certain types of programs. Hence if they were not held at PLU, they would not be available in the area. We try to limit such use but sometimes good citizenship dictates allowing some of the events. We do not directly rent to promoters who are just out to make a dollar. Then too, many of the programs, (concerts, lectures, etc.) are an important part of enriching the quality of life at PLU. While you may have preferred to play basketball the night of the Seattle Symphony, 400 other PLU students attended the concert.

We are sensitive to the problems raised and make every effort to keep Olson Auditorium available for recreational use most of the time and to announce changes in the schedule well ahead of time when they do occur. I appreciate your letter.

Deanna Kupper
Scheduling Coordinator

The Mooring Mast

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Tacoma YWCA

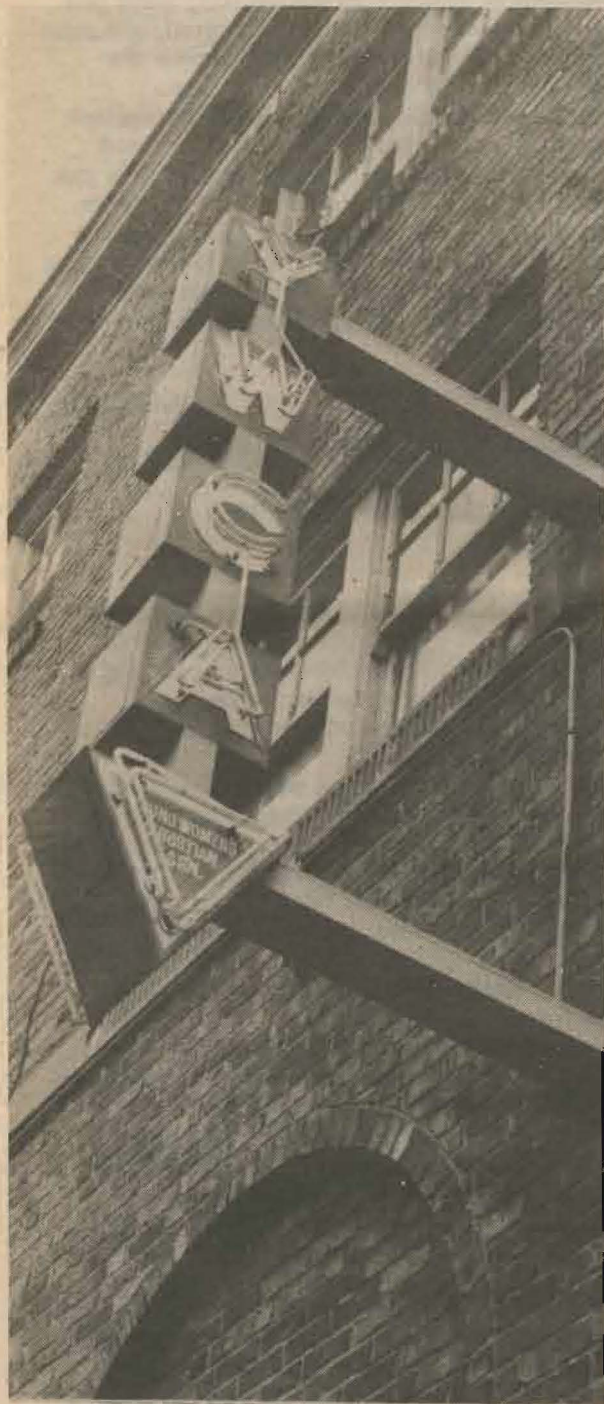
Project offers recreation, support and history

BY PETRA LEHMAN

It is a dark entry way leading off in to several wood-paneled halls, lined with bulletin boards which are plastered with notes of upcoming classes, emergency service numbers, and gym and pool schedules. "You could probably walk into a YWCA anywhere in the U.S. and when you opened your eyes you'd probably know where you were," said Rebecca Brown, Asst. Director of the Tacoma YWCA.

The YWCA on 4th and Broadway was completed in 1928, and few renovations have taken place since then. "We have re-done the wiring and put in a new heating system in the last two years. Now we're beginning a new plumbing project," said Brown.

The "Y" is sandwiched in between an imposing beautiful chocolate brown house on one side and apartments on the other. "That house used to belong to the YWCA but it was at a point where it needed a lot of work to save it, and the "Y" didn't have the funds, so they sold it...it was a big loss, but there was nothing else they could do," said Brown.



YWCA 4th and Broadway

Greg Lehman

with one aspect of a project, but then for their own financial security have to move on."

The payroll staff of the YWCA is 23. Most of the employees are used for the Women's Support Shelter, and the "Y" has a constantly changing staff of volunteers, "we have some people who bake things for us when we are hosting a group, there are others who work with the children's and elderly programs, and others who do paper work for us," said Brown.

The facilities the "Y" offers are divided into three areas; the Health Physical Education and Recreation Department (HPED), The Women's Resource Center, and the Women's Support Shelter.

The HPED offers a gym which is used by many of the local private and public schools who don't have gyms of their own. An intricately tiled, surprisingly deep pool, is located near the gym where various classes are taught including a "mommy and me" class for mother's and their infants. Classes taught by the "Y" include: gymnastics, slimnastics, aerobics, and tumbling for children. Modern dance will be offered in the future.

The Women's Resource Center teaches classes such as assertiveness training, clothing color selection, nutrition, pre-natal care, self-defense, and a class for displaced homemakers.

"The displaced homemakers class is for women who haven't recently worked in the job force. They are often women who are widowed, or divorced. Women who attend and use these services range in age from 30-55," said Brown.

The Women's Shelter is located on the second floor, and was reached by going through several corridors to a cage elevator. A few doors were open, and inside the rooms there were simple beds, a dresser, a lamp and an occasional chair. Some children were waiting in a kitchen for a treat of a donut, one woman irons, and another sits quietly at a table working a crossword puzzle.

The women's lounges as well as the children's play and learning room have bars on the windows as, "...safety measures" said Brown, and they are moderately furnished and carpeted.

We "are definitely on our way back to our feet, and to making an impact in the community."

-Rebecca Brown

Brown said, "If anyone knows anything at all about the YWCA they usually know about the Women's Support Shelter." It is the largest facility of its kind on the west coast, and serves an estimated 1,200 women and children a year.

They have housing for 30 women and 40 children. They take in battered wives and children and run a 24 hour crisis line.

The "Y" only takes in women that have been in battered situations. "We won't take in transients, because our policies don't enable us to handle the two programs separately. We also don't take in men or boys over 12," said Brown.

Women who come to the shelter are allowed to stay for three days free, and then must pay rent. "Most women get some form of public assistance, some get money from their families, and a few get money from their husbands. Not many of them are psychologically capable on their arrival of going out and applying for a job," Brown said.

In addition to rent the women are required to do chores in the shelter and attend classes and counseling at the "Y". There is a room set up for the children to play and receive lessons from a teacher while they are at the shelter.

The walls of the children's room are covered with bright paintings of frogs, brontosaurus and other creatures which were painted on hardboard and donated by some employees of Weyerhaeuser Co. in their off-hours Brown said.

All the clothes for the women and children as well as the furniture food and kitchen utensils are donated. The shelter has two kitchens which were refurbished by the Boeing Employee Good Neighbor Fund, Brown said.

"The clothes are really appreciated since many of the women arrive in the middle of the night with their children and haven't brought anything with them," said Brown.

The women and children are allowed to stay up to six weeks. Brown said that although the shelter is extremely vital to the community it will never pay for itself, because if someone can't pay, arrangements are made.

The salaries of the women who are kept on at 24 hour call, and the three to four women on con-



Greg Lehman

Women's lounge has bars on windows as "...safety measures."

stant duty, as well as money that has to be put out for items that aren't donated, are continual costs.

A stairway addition is being added to one wing of the building to increase the security of the entrance to the women's shelter. A door buzzer and release system is being installed so that a desk worker with a clear view of the door and anyone calling can approve the persons entrance automatically.

Should someone force their entry (i.e. a batterer) the desk worker on duty could automatically lock the entry door, and also the door at the top of the stairwell, trapping the person until the police could get there.

"You could probably walk into a YWCA anywhere in the U.S. and when you opened your eyes you'd probably know where you were."

-Rebecca Brown

Brown said the differences in location, facilities, and support between the Tacoma YMCA and YWCA "...goes back as far as the fifties. At this time the YMCA's became mainly physical fitness centers for the community. They took the harder route, the more controversial one, as they still stand for equal rights, and minorities. There is a lot of money to be made in recreation and the YMCA is hitting that market as well. I think it can also be attributed in part to the past management of the YWCA. It takes a little to convince people that they should invest in something which they don't trust as secure, or aren't aware of beyond a social tea-serving club."

Brown said that while they are fighting for progress we "are definitely on our way back to our feet, and to making an impact in the community. When I approach companies and individuals in the area they are usually impressed with our programs and ready to support them. It's just making them aware that we are here, and that we have things to benefit them."

Brown said the YWCA offers a membership for \$15 a year, with an additional 90 cent charge per swim. "We don't appeal to the person looking for the suburban Adidas sweats, we are more person oriented. If you forget something the lady at the desk knows who are and can personally return it. It's not crowded. For many it provides a social frame for talking and seeing people they normally wouldn't be able to. This is especially true for the elderly people who come to participate in our senior citizens activities. You can really feel like you are getting involved down here, if you want to."

Cognitive therapy deals with 'mood swings'

BY VIRGINIA C. BOWIE

Depression has run throughout the fabric of human history like a heavy dark thread affecting the brave, the brilliant, and the insightful.

Many suffer from the gray menace..dark emotions that shroud their lives in feelings of utter despair, of helplessness and hopelessness. Even among children and adolescents the suicide rate has increased in recent years, said Herbert W. Armstrong, founder of the Worldwide Church of God, in the August '81 issue of *The Plain Truth*.

In spite of the many available medications, antidepressant drugs and tranquilizers, depression remains the greatest public health enemy, ranking as the world's number one killer, said Armstrong.

In a revolutionary new scientific method of treating depression termed "Mood Swings" Dr. David D. Burns reports: "Depression is not an emotional disorder at all, but the result of your negative distorted thinking. Illogical pessimistic attitudes play the central role in the development and continuation of all your symptoms."

Burns said, "Depression is an illness and not a necessary part of healthy living. What's more important is that you can overcome it by learning some simple methods for mood elevation."

Burns studied psychiatry at the University of Pennsylvania under Dr. Aaron T. Beck. Beck, one of the world's most foremost authorities on mood disorders, terms this revolutionary yet controversial type of "talking" treatment "cognitive therapy."

Cognitive therapy refers to how you are thinking and feeling about things at a particular moment. Beck said, "When you are depressed and anxious, you are thinking in an illogical, negative manner and you inadvertently act in a self-defeating way."

In a cognitive therapy situation a person learns that feelings are created by the dialogue he or she has with himself or herself. Feelings of depression derive from thoughts dominated by pervasive negativity, Beck and Burns said.

Beck and Burns became dissatisfied with traditional methods for treating depression because they were found to be slow and ineffective. As a result, they developed and systematically tested cognitive therapy as a treatment modality for depression and other emotional disorders.

In a series of recent studies they discovered that the techniques of cognitive therapy reduced the symptoms of depression much more rapidly than conventional psychotherapy or drug therapy.

The new therapy emphasizes interventions based on common sense.

"The moment you have a certain thought and

believe it," Burns said, "You will experience an immediate emotional response. Your thought actually creates the emotion."

The negative thoughts that flood your mind are the actual causes of your self-defeating emotions, he said.

"Every time you feel depressed about something, try to identify a corresponding negative thought you had just prior to and during the depression," Burns said.

"Negative thoughts can be the result of a past history of depression," said Dr. David Dunner of Harborview Medical Center in Seattle.

"I doubt that depression is habit-forming, but it certainly is recurrent in a number of individuals. Many of our patients have family histories of depression," Dunner said.

Burns reports that the simple mood-control techniques of cognitive therapy provide rapid systematic improvement in all your depression symptoms in as short a time as 12 weeks.

"After only three months of treatment, the majority of severely depressed individuals treated at the Mood Clinic reported a substantial reduction of the symptoms that brought them to treatment," said Burns.

And best of all, said Burns, personal growth with genuine and long-lasting prevention of future mood swings can be realized and can effectively be based on a reassessment of some basic values and attitudes which lie at the core of your tendency toward painful depression.

According to recent studies, Burns said, compared with other established methods for treating depression, cognitive therapy has shown itself to be substantially superior in all respects.

"The majority of patients suffering from moderate to severe depressive episodes had failed to improve in spite of previous treatment with two or more therapists at other clinics," said Burns. "Of particular importance was the discovery that the patients treated with cognitive therapy improved more rapidly than those successfully treated with drugs.

"The effectiveness of cognitive therapy should also be encouraging for those who prefer not to rely on drugs to raise their spirits, but prefer to develop an understanding of what is troubling them and do something to cope with it themselves," said Burns.

Mood elevating techniques one learns in cognitive therapy are quite easy to master, Burns said.

"Cognitive therapy is the first form of psychotherapy in history that has shown in clinical



research studies to be more effective than antidepressant drug therapy in the treatment of serious depression.

Burns said other published investigations have also shown that cognitive therapy is superior to several other forms of psychotherapy, including behavior, group, and insightful-oriented therapies in the treatment of depression.

These findings, he said, have intrigued many psychiatrists and psychologists and have caused a wave of basic and clinical research investigations.

"Cognitive therapy's rapid mode of action has caused some skepticism among more than a few traditionally-oriented analytic therapies," said Burns.

"However, we now have a large body of research data and clinical experience which suggests that people can learn to control painful mood swings and self-defeating behavior through the application of a few relatively simple principles and techniques," Burns said.

In the Puget Sound area doctors who are involved in cognitive therapy include Dr. Joseph Becker at the Department of Psychiatry and Behavior Sciences, University of Washington, and Dr. John Williams of Seattle.

"While one may be curious about cognitive therapy and its claims, it must be emphasized that as with all new developments in medicine and mental health research, the final judgment must await the test of time and further studies, but the initial findings are highly promising," Burns said.

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The Nation

El Salvador protests grow

COLLEGE PRESS SERVICE

Campus opposition to U.S. involvement in El Salvador has grown noticeably more vocal in recent weeks in response to President Reagan's requests to increase aid to the Central American country's government. Moreover, opposition movement organizers predict their movement will gain momentum this spring with a series of planned protests and demonstrations around the country.

In just the last month:

- Twenty University of Massachusetts students were arrested when they occupied the office of Congressman Silvo Conte in an effort to pressure Conte into voting against the Reagan request for an additional \$55 million in aid to El Salvador.

- Nearly 3,000 students at the University of Colorado rallied against increased aid to the Duarte regime.

- More than 300 students demonstrated in Los Angeles the same day that 4,000 rallied in New York against the U.S. policy toward El Salvador.

- Some 200 protestors—many from the University of North Carolina—Greensboro—braved sub-zero weather to picket nearby Fort Bragg, where several hundred Salvadoran soldiers reportedly are training.

Perhaps even more significant than those and other recent campus protests in reaction to the flurry of administration pronouncements is that student rallies and teach-ins, after peaking in a 100,000-member march on Washington last May, re-surfaced and continued throughout the fall and winter without much official provocation. Campus political activity is typically low during the cold months.

"Students are now playing a leading role in the movement," says Brian Becker of the People's Anti-War Mobilization Committee (PAM) headquarters in Washington, D.C. "We have several national mobilizations taking place in the next few months in which students will play a prominent role."

"I think students can see the link between U.S. policy abroad, such as in El Salvador, and cuts in financial aid, the return of the draft, and other domestic policies," theorizes Mark Warschauer, spokesman for the Committee on Solidarity with the People of El Salvador (CISPES).

"Students across the country will continue to mobilize until U.S. intervention in El Salvador is stopped," Warschauer confidently predicts, adding that CISPES has active committees on over 100



"HOWDY, AMEERGO—REAGAN DOESN'T WANT ME BUTTING INTO AMERICANS' LIVES ANYMORE, SO HE SENT ME DOWN HERE...."

campuses nationwide.

Movement leaders are, like other leaders of other campus movements, prone to comparing their efforts to the anti-Vietnam war campaign.

"I was around when Vietnam started, and I personally believe the analogy is very close," Becker says. "First it's aid, then a few advisors, leading up to tremendous amounts of aid, and then full-scale military intervention."

In many ways, Becker says, the El Salvador protests are actually ahead of the opposition to Vietnam years ago. "Thousands of coffins had come back before the real (Vietnam) demonstrations started."

But "this doesn't yet have the same flavor as the late sixties and early seventies when we were burning down ROTC buildings."

Nonetheless, campus rallies will be a strategic part of the protest movement this spring.

"We have a lot of regional demonstrations coming up, culminating with a national march on Washington, D.C. on March 27," says CISPES's Warschauer. "Students' participation will play a critical role," he contends. "We're encouraging action on campus for those who can't come to

Washington."

PAM is planning a national day of student protest on April 29, consisting of "activities at a variety of campuses protesting foreign policy." Becker says that over 100 organizations will participate in the protest, which is part of a larger National Week of Resistance from April 24 to May 2. That event will also wrap up with a march on Washington, which Becker predicts will draw protestors in the "tens of thousands."

But unlike last year, protests against U.S. involvement in El Salvador may go virtually unopposed this spring. The Collegiate Association for the Research of Principles (CARP), a campus arm of the Unification Church instrumental in staging counter-demonstrations against last spring's protest efforts, says it has dropped its efforts in support of U.S. policy towards El Salvador to concentrate on the Polish crisis.

"We continue to take the position that the U.S. should continue aid to El Salvador," explains Dan Fefferman, director of CARP's national headquarters. "But this year our main focus is on the Poland issue. We don't have any national demonstrations planned regarding El Salvador."

Private colleges survive cuts better than public schools

COLLEGE PRESS SERVICE

Private colleges—which are supposed to suffer the worst effects of the decade's enrollment declines and federal budget cuts—may be able to cope with federal cuts much better than public schools, according to a new study of financing for independent campuses.

Researchers James Henson and Pamela Tolbert,

both of UCLA, found that private college and university administrators are typically more efficient in raising money. Because the private colleges rely less on federal money, the researchers reasoned that they could survive the loss of funding better than the public colleges.

Private schools can hike tuition and fees with less difficulty than public colleges, and are better prepared to compensate for losses incurred by

lower federal funding, the report—called "Patterns of Funding in Public and Private Higher Education"—asserts.

But in releasing the most recent study, UCLA Dean Eugene Weber observed the private colleges and universities have a "tradition in raising private money" that could offset some of the federal cuts.

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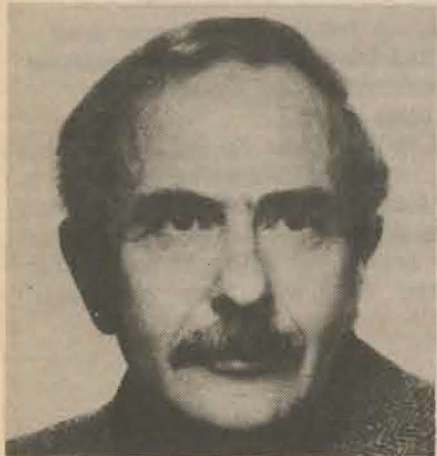
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Campus News

Foreign policy expert to lecture

Warren Cohen, a nationally-recognized expert on foreign policy, will deliver the eighth annual Walter C. Schnackenberg Memorial Lecture Monday.

Cohen, author of five books on American Foreign policy and



Warren Cohen

American-Chinese relations, will speak on the topic, "Dean Rusk, American Liberalism, and the War in Vietnam."

The lecture, sponsored by the PLU Department of History, will be held in the CK at 7:30 p.m.

The Michigan State University history professor recently published a book on Rusk as a part of the "American Secretaries of State and Their Diplomacy" series, published by Cooper Square Publishing Company.

He is also author of *The American Revisionist* (1967), *America's Response to China* (1971) and *The Chinese Connection* (1978). He also served as editor of the journal, *American Diplomatic History*.

A graduate of Columbia University, Cohen holds a Ph.D. from the University of Washington.

The Schnackenberg Lecture is named in honor of Dr. Walter C. Schnackenberg, a PLU history professor for 21 years prior to his death in 1973.

Artist Series switch

One of the top attractions scheduled this year by the PLU Artist Series will not be making his anticipated March 20 appearance.

Bandleader Woody Herman has decided to cancel his concert tour, including his scheduled concert at PLU. In his place the Artist Series has booked Buddy DeFranco, former leader of the Glenn Miller Orchestra and the winner of 19 *Downbeat* annual polls as a clarinetist.

The concert will be held in Olson Auditorium at 8 p.m.



Buddy DeFranco

Persons who hold Woody Herman tickets will be admitted to the DeFranco concert or may request a refund, Swenson explained. Tickets for the DeFranco concert are available at the UC information desk, and at the door.

Contemporary music and dance

Two free evenings of contemporary music and dance, sub-titled "The Rites of Spring," will be presented in the UC at 8 p.m. Mar. 18 and 19.

Featured soloists are dancer Jim Coleman, mezzo-soprano Mira Frohnmayer and cellist David Hoffman.

Coleman, who tours the West Coast professionally, also teaches dance at the University of New Mexico. He and Hoffman, a member of the PLU music faculty, will be featured during performance of Peter Maxwell Davies 1969 composition, "Vesalii Icones."

Frohnmayer will perform during performances of Tacoman William Doppmann's 1981 "Spring Songs." She will be accompanied by ensemble director and percussionist David Robbins, clarinetist Jerry Kracht and Doppmann at the piano.

Doppmann's work takes diverse texts, from Chaucer to John Lennon, and blends them into a work



Jim Coleman

that is at once traditional and tranquil but implies a darker, almost sinister side to contemplations of spring, according to Robbins.

Davies interprets the Easter observance through dance, medical drawings and unexpected musical sounds.

The third featured work, Mario Davidovsky's 1975 "Scenes from Shir Ha-Shirim," combines ancient musical influences such as the Hebraic song of songs, with quasi-electronic gestures.

Dances on the program have been choreographed by PLU dance instructor Maureen McGill.

The concert observes the centennial birthday of the late composer Igor Stravinsky. The theme recalls his first composition, "The Rites of Spring," which earned him his first international recognition.

Women's lives subject of talk

Singer, composer, and educator Linda Allen will conduct a free workshop entitled, "Our Mother's Song" Monday from Noon to 2 p.m. in the Regency Room.

The workshop will focus on many aspects of women's lives: their roles, their fantasies, heroes, work, unionization and current struggles.

Choir of the West featured

For the past two years, the PLU Choir of the West has been featured on the CBS Cavalcade of Christmas Music. The series, aired nationally by CBS affiliates, features eight choirs selected from all areas of the country.

Career-wise

Decisions, decisions...

BY RICHARD FRENCH
Director, Career Planning & Placement

You'll hear the cynic say that life's one damn decision after another. With such an individual, the glass is half empty at best, never half full. A good deal of it all is in attitude, whether it's how one handles those academic assignments, interviews for the first job after graduation, or performs in the work environment.

Recently a friend loaned me a book by a psychiatrist, Dr. M. Scott Peck, *The Road Less Traveled—A New Psychology of Love, Traditional Values and Spiritual Growth*. He quotes another author who states that basically all patients come (for help) with "one common problem: The sense of helplessness, the fear and inner conviction of being unable to cope and to change things." Peck goes on to identify one of those roots of this sense of impotence in the majority as being some desire to partially or totally escape the *pain of freedom*, and therefore, some failure either partial or total, to accept responsibility for their problems and lives. They feel impotent because, in fact, they've given their power away. He concludes this section with a profound observation: "Sooner or later, if we are to be healed, we must learn that the entirety of one's adult life is a sense of personal choices, decisions. If we can accept this totally, then we become free people. To the extent that we do not accept this we will forever feel ourselves victims."

Most of us were taught in the process of decision-making, effective planning, or goal setting. It was assumed as we added more and more years of education under our belts that such a facility somehow would happen, just like that. For some, miraculously, it did. Such are the goal-oriented, targeted and achieving ones. For many, though, it didn't (and doesn't) work out quite that neatly. I believe these are the majority in our land, though they'd never admit they'd frittered or plain given their power away. Such would be a very painful admission, indeed. However, there is a real payoff in the victim role. One can always pass the responsibility off to another—whether it's the system, Reaganomics, mate, employer, employee, teacher, and so on and on *ad infinitum*.

As we take a beginning look at life and career planning let's try for a definition of the victim mentality. As a matter of fact, we'll have our noses rubbed in it to see how really unpleasant such a lifestyle truly is.

"My life is essentially at the mercy of vast powerful forces *out there* and beyond my control. Therefore, I am a victim of, and at the mercy of (usually at least four are selected):

- My history, my upbringing, my genes, or my heritage.
 - My social class, my education (or lack of it), or my IQ (or lack of it).
 - My parents, my teachers, or an invalid relative.
 - My mate, my partner, my husband, or my wife.
 - My boss, my supervisor, or my co-workers.
 - The economy, the times we live in, or the social structure.
 - The politicians, the large corporations, or the rich.
 - Some particular enemy who is out to get me, and who has great power: an irate creditor, an ex-boyfriend or ex-girlfriend, a combine, or the Devil.
- ...As a consequence, it makes little difference what I want out of life; I have had to learn to settle for whatever I can get, since I am relatively powerless."

If you're disturbed, provoked, about to tear up this paper after that check-the-box exercise—good! There's life and hope ahead! Of course, the caricature is overdrawn—they always are—to get attention and make the point. The important fact is you've read this far, dear reader.

The theologian, Harvey Cox, once penned a one-liner which used to be a poster on my wall, that is until our office moved to the University Center and it was lost—*Not to decide is to decide*. I leave you with that thought until we meet next week!

Rosemaling to be demonstrated

Authentic Norwegian rosemaling will be demonstrated here Thursday, by Norwegian rosemaler Nils Ellingsgard.

The free demonstration will be held in the UC from 10 a.m. to noon.

Ellingsgard, from Hallingdahl, Norway, is well-known in Norway as a rosemaler, restorer, teacher,



Nils Ellingsgard

and most recently, as an author. His book, *Norsk Rosemaling*, is a history of the rose painters of Hallingdal.

The artist comes to the Pacific Northwest via Decorah, Ia., where he is presently teaching and conducting seminars at the Norwegian-American Museum.

Committee Rush to be next week

Committee Rush will be next Wednesday through Friday in the UC.

Committee Rush is run by the Elections and Personnel Board to find chairpersons, assistant chairpersons, and members for all the ASPLU, Faculty, and University Committees. Various committees will have displays set up and information will be available on all of the committees.

EPB is looking for "enthusiastic, creative and energetic people for positions of chairperson and assistant chairperson," said EPB member Cyndee Kraiger.

Anyone interested in a committee is also invited to sign up to be a member. The display times for Committee Rush are Wednesday, 4:30 p.m. to 8 p.m.; Thursday, 11 a.m. to 2 p.m., 5 p.m. to 8 p.m.; and Friday, 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.

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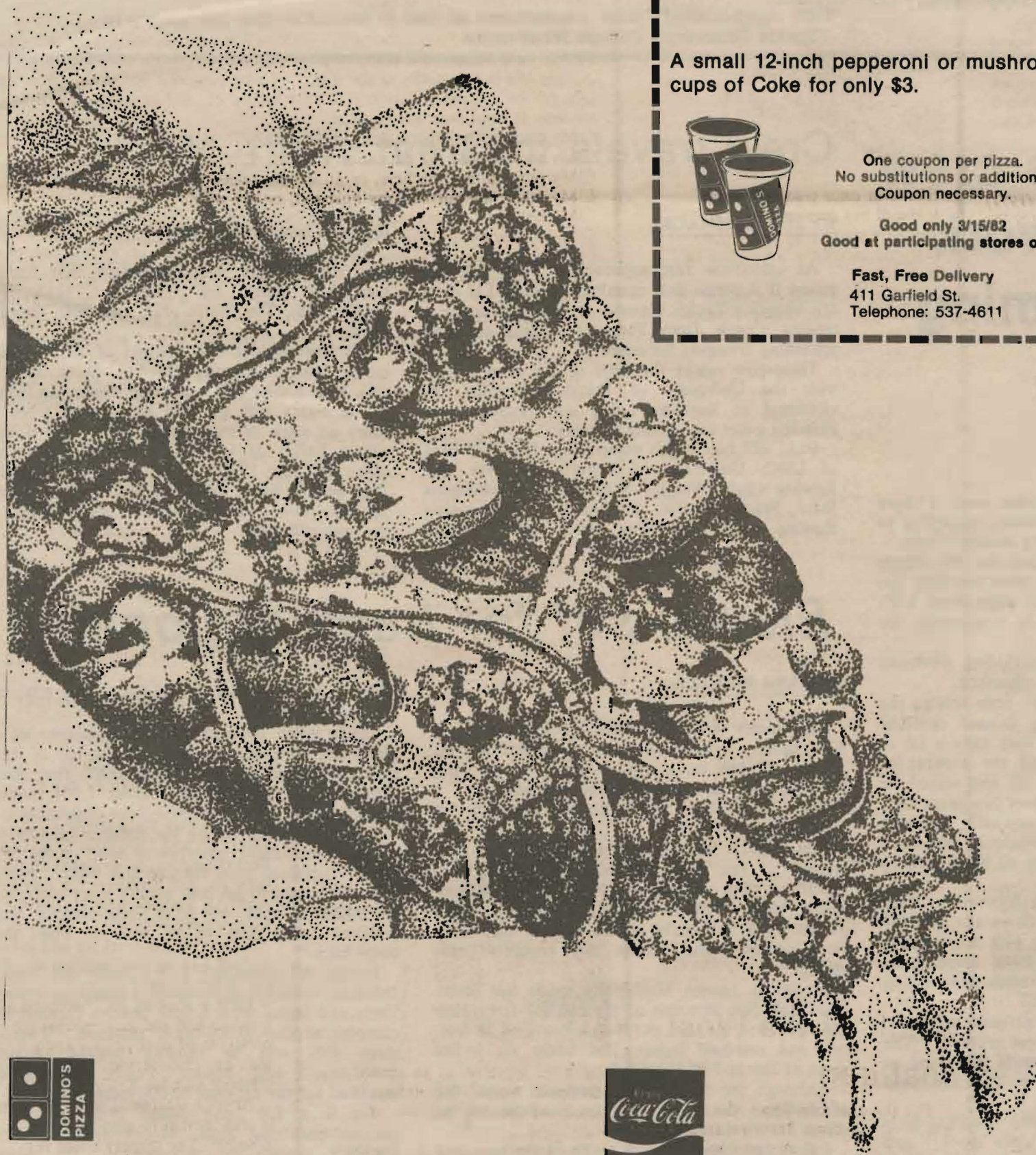
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Sports

Baseballers open season tomorrow

BY TERRY GOODALL

Baseball coach Jim Girvan's long-awaited day finally arrives tomorrow as his team gets the season underway with a twin bill against Seattle University at noon.

"I'm excited about this season because we have a very strong club," Girvan said, "and I like our chances."

Girvan isn't sure what to expect from Seattle University as they will take the field with several different players than last year's squad.

"Last season they were competitive—they beat University of Washington and Puget Sound," Girvan said, "so they should give us a good game."

In the Lutes' first exhibition of the year, the baseballers met Fort Steilacoom Community College in a 100-inning fund-raiser last Sunday.

Using a pitching machine as the pitcher, the Lutes showed what can be expected from them this season as they annihilated Fort Steilacoom 48-8. Lute bats collected over 120 hits in the marathon with Rich Vranjes doing most of the damage by tallying a game-high 18 hits.

"It was awesome," Vranjes said of the fund-raiser. "The weather was great and we played some good ball."

Estimates are that the players raised over \$3,000 in pledges from the game, to be divided between the team's trip to Hawaii later this month, the Pierce County Food Harvest, and Tacoma Rape Relief.



Lute catcher Greg Perlot grounds out at first in the J.V.s' 10-5 win over visiting Tacoma Community College Wednesday.

Women's crew hard at work for upcoming regattas

BY PETRA LEHMAN

The women's crew team at this point is more prepared than the past two seasons, according to Pam Knapp, vice-commodore for women's crew.

Predicting a competitive season for the female rowers Knapp said they have been working out since Feb. 8, with 26 girls each night from 4:25-6:30 p.m. on American Lake in preparation for their upcoming eight regattas.

Of the 26, 18 are novices including freshman coxswains Mary Dahle and Deb Thurston.

In practice Lute strokeers have been rowing the two eight-seat shells, working around conflicts with evening classes. Although they have a lot in experience this year Knapp said the number of people who turned out in the fall and stayed on until spring is greater than the past two years also. "It's much nicer this way," Knapp said, "because we usually spend the fall on technique, and when people don't return in the spring we have to re-do all of the training."

Knapp said they are looking forward to their first regatta this Saturday at Greenlake. "...We feel good about our boats. The girls are working together real well, and we have some good possibilities." In overall season competition Knapp said the light four should do well.

Knapp said that another key attribute they have as a team right now is based on attitude. "The people who are out are out because they want to be here, and they want to enjoy it. They are really willing to work."

As a PLU sport Knapp said that the PLU crew members would appreciate the same support and recognition that other PLU teams get. "We work just as hard if not more so than other teams, and a lot of students just don't know what we really do, but won't come and watch either."

Crew travels to Great White North

BY JIM HAMMACK

As tomorrow fast approaches, don't be surprised if it seems that members of the PLU crew are adopting British accents, or that you notice a smiling Coach Dave Peterson sipping tea and munching crumpets for lunch.

Tomorrow marks the start of the crew season with the University of British Columbia Invitational at Burnaby Lake, and reports from Peterson point to a strong showing.

PLU will face tough competition from the likes of UBC, University of Victoria, Victoria City Rowing Club, Western Washington, Washington State, Seattle Pacific, and the Lake Washington Rowing Club. Peterson notes that Western

Washington returns all but two positions on the light and heavyweight boats.

For PLU, positions are set on all but one of the four men's boats. The lightweight four features Gail Rice (cox), Jim Schacht (stroke), Dave Lemley (#3), Tim Slater (#2), and Bob Trondsen (bow).

The heavyweight four consists of June Nordahl (cox), Martin Johnson (stroke), Steve Knudsen (#3), Paul Kalina (#2), and Greg Wightman (bow).

The eights will go with the rowers from the fours on stern in both boats, along with a lightweight lineup of Mark Landau (#4), Dan Gard (#3), Jeff Alm (#2), and Mike Anderson (bow). The heavys have Kevin Klepser (#3), and Aki Johnson (bow), with the last two port positions on the boat still open.

Eleven set for track regionals

BY BARB PICKELL

Two meets into the season, 11 Lute thinclads have already jumped, run, or thrown fast and far enough to plan on a trip to Ellensburg in early May for this year's women's track regionals.

Last season nine PLU athletes qualified for regionals.

Coach Brad Moore expects several more Lute women to run with the ranks of the regional qualifiers after tomorrow's PLU-hosted Salzman relays. Most of PLU's long-distance squad, which placed third nationally at the end of last fall's cross-country season, have not competed this spring.

Freshman Jeanne Moshofsky made her intentions clear last Saturday at the Linfield Icebreaker after she won the shot put with a heave of 38 feet, one and one-half inches, just under six inches short of the 38-7 PLU record.

Although the throw was a personal record for Moshofsky, Moore said she has outdistanced the school record during practice.

Fellow freshmen throwers Gayle Hollenbeck and Lori Lingle also bettered their high school bests, Hollenbeck with a 30-10 $\frac{3}{4}$ put of the shot and Lingle with a 92-4 javelin toss.

First year Lute sprinter Kara Kehoe came up

with a pair of runner-up finishes in the 100- and 200-meter races.

Cindy Allen covered the mid-distances—all of them—for the Lutes on Saturday. On top of competing in the mile relay and 800-meter run, Allen clocked a personal best 4:54.5 at 1,500 meters, finishing third among division three competitors.

Moore has been saving his distance runners for the Salzman Relays tomorrow at noon on the PLU track. "I trained them through this week," Moore said. "It's hard to get that quality every week, and it (taking a week off from long-distance competition) helps them to be superior when they come back."

Double All-Americans Kristy Purdy and Dianne Johnson, freshman cross-country stand-out Frances Terry and senior letter-holder Shauna Guscott will compete at the 10,000-meter distance. "Two or three girls will be running toward national qualifying," said Moore. Purdy has already qualified for the national 10,000-meter race.

The 4 x 800 relay squad may produce a national-qualifying time, Moore said, and the women's medley is "approaching the school record."

It is also likely, of course, that the Lutes will lengthen their list of regional qualifiers. Maybe Moore will have to charter a Greyhound.

Coke adds more than life—scoreboards

BY BILL DEWITT

Thanks to a generous donation of more than \$10,000 from the Pacific Coca-Cola Bottling Company, PLU has a new scoreboard in Memorial Gymnasium.

The new board replaces the original which had been in use since 1947.

Included in the donation was a three-piece all-purpose mat that can be used for wrestling, gymnastics, self-defense classes and aerobics.

The gifts came as a shock to PLU, acting athletic director Jim Kittilsby said.

Coca-Cola had won the bidding rights to serve Coke products at all PLU athletic functions as well as the dining rooms.

In late 1981, General Manager Ken Arneberg of Pacific Bottling approached PLU's Vice President of Finance and Operations Perry Hendricks, and offered some type of assistance. PLU was to identify the needed area.

Since advertising in athletics provides much needed exposure and the Lutes desperately needed a new scoreboard and mats, the decision was made. The new equipment arrived promptly and was installed in January.

Coca-Cola provided their own sources for the equipment. The scoreboard and mat are of high quality and should provide many years of use for future Lutes.

The only cost for PLU was \$1,820 for a second scoreboard panel, paid for by the Lute Club.



Bill Wilkins of the Mama Dunks gets the ball slapped away by an opponent in a game between the Bob's and the Mama Dunks. Both teams are from Rainier Hall and the game was played in Olson.

Agostini leads Lutes

BY BRUCE VOSS

It's not that PLU wrestler Mike Agostini isn't happy with his 5 x 7 plaque acclaiming him an All-American. It's just, he said, he would have preferred the one measuring 12 x 13—the one that says "177-pound National Champion."

"I feel I could've done a lot better," said Agostini of his fifth-place finish at nationals last weekend in Forest Grove, Oregon. "It's neat to be an All-American (one of the top six NAIA 177-pounders in the nation). Every year I'm getting closer."

Making his second straight trip to nationals, the sophomore Agostini was ceded seventh, earning a first-round bye. He dominated his second-round opponent, 21-11, but lost 17-4 in the quarterfinals to a "pretty tough" wrestler from West Liberty.

"He kind of intimidated me; the guy looked like an Atlas," said Agostini, who has problems when he lets his opponent control the match. "The whole match I was trying to counter what he was doing."

After his defeat, Agostini won three of his four matches in the consolation ("backdoor") bracket, finally taking fifth place with a 9-6 decision over season-long rival Kim Hogan of Pacific.

All of PLU's eight and one-half team points were scored by Agostini, as none of the Lutes' seven other wrestlers—Ken McElroy, Phillips, Kevin Traff, Jeff Lipp, Dale Thomas, Russ Netter, and Keith Wiemerslage—were able to win a match. The seven were each first-round victims, and under the NAIA's unique "follow the leader" rule only Dale Thomas wrestled again.

That rule states that a first- or second-round loser can re-enter the tournament only if the person who beat him makes the semifinals.

"It was kind of a sad state of affairs," said Agostini.

"The rule" closed out the wrestling career of senior Kevin Traff. Traff, 13-6 for the year and making his second trip to nationals, lost a hard-fought 5-3 first-round decision.

For the season, Agostini led the Lutes in winning percentage at 26-7, followed by Traff, Russ Netter (12-8), Jeff Lipp (16-13), and Northwest Conference champ Ken McElroy (11-11).

Men tracksters ready for Salzman Relays

BY PAUL MENTER

PLU's men's track team went south to the Linfield Icebreaker last weekend without one of their top performers. Decathlete Phil Schot, who was recovering from a hamstring pull in the PLU Invitational, remained at home.

However, the Lutes did well against teams present, which included contingents from the University of Portland, Portland State, and Oregon State.

Freshman Dean Stainbrook led the way for the Lutes by placing fourth in the half-mile run with a time of 1:55.3. In the same event, freshman Greg Rapp set a personal record of 1:58.9, beating his

former best by almost three seconds. Steeplechaser Steve Dahlberg set a personal record by completing the 3,000-meter barrier chase in 10:43.34.

Co-captain Neil Weaver placed fifth in the hammer throw with a heave of 155-3. Weaver also managed a ninth-place finish in the discus.

Freshman Chris Rocke, making his college debut after missing the PLU Invitational due to an injury, took third in his heat of the 400 meters with a time of 51.3 seconds. Scott Simon was close behind with 51.8.

Freshman Dave Malnas, state runnerup in the high jump last year, placed sixth with a jump of 6-4. Freshman Jim Stoda set a personal record of 15-41 in the 5,000-meter run.

Leroy Walters put the shot 46-7 $\frac{3}{4}$ for seventh place and took ninth in the discus with a toss of 139-5. Freshman Mike Heelan threw the javelin 180-8, placing ninth overall in that event.

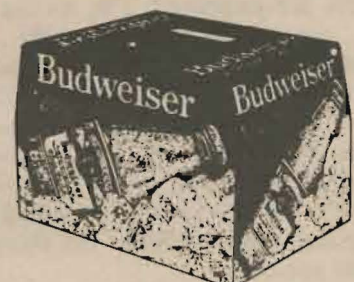
In the final event of the day, the Lute mile relay of Paul Menter, Chris Rocke, Scott Simon, and Dean Stainbrook overcame a slow start and were able to finish sixth with a time of 3:27.2.

Tomorrow PLU hosts the Salzman Relays. Both men's and women's times will be combined by event to determine the order of finish. Teams scheduled to compete include Western Washington, University of Puget Sound, Seattle Pacific, and Central Washington. The meet begins at noon on the PLU track.

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Wrestling
wrapup, p. 15

Tennis

Men tough in the top four positions

BY BARB PICKELL

The men's tennis team will be operating under the inverted pyramid strategy this spring.

At the top of the roster is 1981 district singles champion Scott Charlston, who together with fellow senior Craig Hamilton carried off both district and conference doubles titles as well.

A notch below Charlston on the Lutes' as-yet-unofficial ladder is junior Craig Koessler, while junior Ken Woodward and Hamilton complete Coach Mike Benson's quartet of experienced-at-nationals veterans.

After that, the pyramid begins to narrow. Injury and ineligibility have knocked sophomores Eddie Schultz and Gary Koessler and senior Tim Larson out from under the foundations of the six-man varsity structure. The Lutes also lost Larry Floyd, who finished last season in the third-seeded spot, to graduation.

A few surprises are in store for teams visiting the Lute courts this season, said Charlston. "We've got gold nets. I'd never even heard of colored nets before," he said. "The first time I played with them I thought I needed sunglasses!"

Players who are used to foot-faulting (illegally stepping over the baseline while serving) will be hearing about it from coach Benson, Charlston said. At last year's national tournament, said Charlston, Benson was disturbed at the number of foot-faults that went unchecked by umpires and determined to do something about it at PLU.

This afternoon at 2:30 p.m. the Lute men will be across those gold nets from a talented Lewis-Clark state team from Lewiston, ID. The match could prove among the Lutes' toughest of the season. "We're not sure how strong they are," said Benson. "We're looking forward to playing against this team in our first match of the year."

On the dual-match level, the Lutes' top-heavy roster could come up short on the depth needed to rack up an impressive season record. For the four returnees from last year's 10th best team in the nation, however, along with fifth- and sixth-ranked Tom Peterson and Doug Rasmussen, the regular season will be a warm-up for the real season—and that doesn't start until May.

Women have a tough act to follow

BY BRUCE VOSS

They've got a tough act to follow after finishing fourth in the AIAW Division III Nationals last year, but PLU's women's tennis team is feeling no pressure. "It all depends on the other teams," coach Mike Benson said.

Benson can afford to be less-than-worried, for he returns the top six players from a squad that went undefeated in Conference play and easily won the AIAW Northwest Regional. "It's all a matter of attitudes," he said, and besides, "Everyone is so much improved."

Leading the way will be sophomore number one singles player Tanya Jang, 12-6 last year. The hard-hitting Jang got her season off to a smashing start last weekend with three straight victories over major-college opponents.

"My volleys are improved; I'm hitting the ball really deep, about two feet from the baseline, where they can't do anything with it," said Jang.

Behind Jang is senior Sue Larson, who reached the semifinals for number two singles last year at the nationals in Trenton. A "very experienced" player with what her coach calls a "terrific will to win," Larson's main problem is finding time to play—her nursing major prevents her from making about half the practices.

The next three singles spots are up for grabs among Tracy Strandness, Sharon Garlick, and Stacia Edmunds. Edmunds, perhaps the best athlete on the squad, played number five singles last year but has recently beaten the other two in challenge matches.

Both Strandness and Garlick have health



Craig Koessler



Tom Peterson

problems; Garlick has been sidelined with a sprained ankle and Strandness by pneumonia.

Number six singles player Karen Stakkestad (17-5 and consolation champion at Nationals) is healthy but equally unavailable—she's still playing basketball for the post-season bound Lady Lutes.

Doubles was a definite strength for the Lutes last year, and Benson expects no change even if he shuffles the parings. Edmunds and Strandness will likely team up again, as Benson said they were the "surprise of the tournament" in taking runnerup honors in third doubles at nationals last year.

And, if one of the top six netters falters, Benson says, "We've got greater depth this year. There are 13 girls on the team... and our numbers seven and eight players are freshman."

Those two newcomers, Julie Chapman and Kathy Upton, played in the numbers three and four positions as the short-handed Lutes made an unfortunate Eastern road trip last weekend. An upset by Upton and Jang's consistent play were bright spots in losing to WSU 8-1, Idaho 8-1, and Eastern Washington 6-3.

"We weren't being patient—weren't letting them make the mistakes," said Jang of the team's play on the hard, slick indoor surfaces.

Coach Benson sees little trouble in Conference play, (which opens April 13 at Willamette), and is looking forward mostly to a late March rematch with WSU and Idaho.

"We hope to take our regular squad this time," he said, "They're Division one—we try to get the toughest schedule we can handle, so we're continually drawn towards a higher level."

Chase, Daheim earn All-America status

BY MIKE LARSON

Swimmers Scott Chase and Tim Daheim earned All-America status last week at the NAIA national meet at Simon Fraser University in Burnaby B.C., as the team finished eleventh for the second year in a row.

Chase, a freshman, placed third in the 100 meter breaststroke with a time of 1:06.93, and Daheim swam to a fifth place finish in the 1500 meter breaststroke in 16:24.33, five seconds under the sophomore's previous best.

PLU's 400 medley relay team of Alan Stitt, Mike MacKinnon, Mark Olson, and Alex Evans just missed achieving national status as they cruised to a seventh place finish.

Evans also placed ninth in the 50 meter freestyle, as well as eleventh in the 100 meter butterfly, and thirteenth in the 200 IM. Olson's 200 IM swim was a personal best clocking. MacKinnon placed twelfth in the 100 meter breaststroke.

Nine swimmers represented PLU at the meet which was won by Drury College.

Five Lutes represent PLU at nationals

BY MIKE LARSON

Five Lute swimmers are representing Pacific Lutheran University at the AIAW DIVISION III swimming and diving championships which began yesterday at Allegheny College in Meadville, Pennsylvania.

Lute swimmers Elizabeth Green, Kristi Bosch, Kristi Soderman, Barbara Hefte, and Danielle Dodgson will be accompanied by coach Jim Johnson.

Green, a sophomore from Pullman will swim the 100 and 200 freestyle, the 400 IM, and the 100 and 200 meter breaststroke. She will also compete in the 200 and 400 meter medley relays. Green's strongest events are the 200 and 400 meter IM, Johnson said, and she should also do well in the 200 meter breaststroke. Johnson also said that she could score in all five individual events.

Bosch will swim the 50 meter free style, as well as compete in the 200 and 400 meter medley relays, and the 200, 400, and 800 meter freestyle relays.

Freshman Hefte will represent PLU in the 200 and 500 meter freestyle, as well as participating in the five relays.

Soderman will swim the 100 and 200 meter butterfly, and Dodgson will compete in the 200 and 400 meter IM.

Johnson is confident that the team will improve its times in the individual events as well as the relays.

Hoopers in playoffs

BY TERRY GOODALL

Entering first-round playoff action against Whitworth last night, the Lute women's basketball team was faced with a problem of some tall Whitworth timber.

"They definitely have a height advantage over us," said coach Kathy Hemion.

Due to press deadlines results on the outcome of the PLU/Whitworth matchup were unavailable.

One thing that is certain, however, win or lose, the women are guaranteed at least two more contests in the three-day tournament which began yesterday in Monmouth, Oregon.

The women entered the regional tourney seeded fourth after finishing the regular season at 17-101.

The team's latest win came on the road at Central Washington last Friday. The Lady Lutes won the overtime contest 85-79.

They had a balanced scoring attack which saw four women hit double figures, led by Jorie Lange's 18 points. Teresa Hanson did the work on the boards collecting ten rebounds, while chipping in 12 points.



Compass

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Sluggish state

Economy slides despite cutbacks

BY SANDY WILLIAMS

After cutting state spending by \$1 billion and raising taxes and fees by more than \$900 million in 1981, state officials in Washington still entered 1982 with a troubled financial future.

When the legislature convened for its regular session Jan. 11, financial problems again topped the agenda. A sluggish state economy continues to generate far less revenue than expected when the two-year state budget was written last year. And a \$400 million loan, needed to help the state with its cash flow problems, will have to be repaid next October.

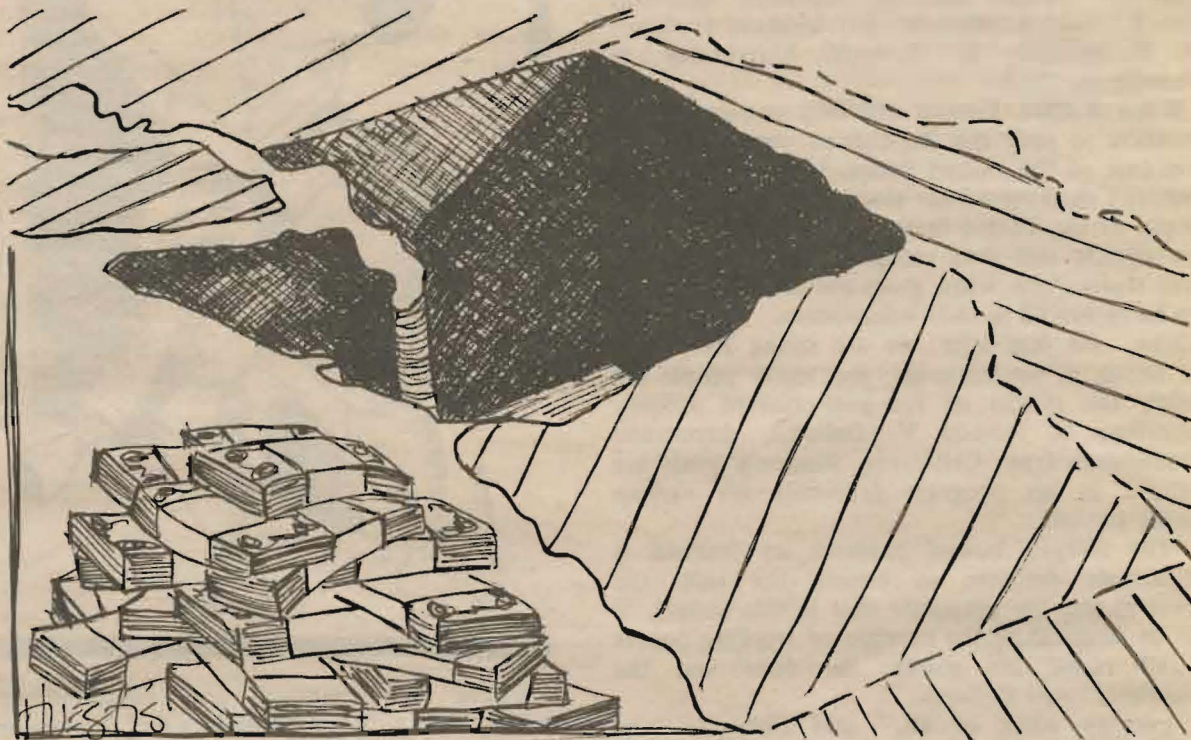
When the 1981-83 budget was drafted last year, economic recovery for the state was expected in the third or fourth quarter of this year. Future forecasts by worried budget experts predict even lower state revenue collections and see the recovery period sliding into the future.

The state funding shortfall is now over \$500 million. Since last year, the state budget has been cut about \$1.5 billion. This includes \$1.1 billion in state cuts and \$400 million from the federal government. The new proposed federal budget calls for \$200 million more in cuts for the state in the coming fiscal year.

The state's cash flow problems began back in 1971 and became so severe last year that the state had to borrow money to pay its bills. In order to avoid a deficit in the 1969-71 state budget, state officials agreed to use July 1971 tax collections to pay bills from the previous budget period, which ended June 30.

Since then, revenue collections for each new budget period have been delayed a month, creating a cash-flow gap. State officials refer to the late revenue collections and the resulting cash-flow difficulties as the "25th month problem."

State officials now estimate they will need an ex-



tra \$125 million on hand when the \$400 million loan must be repaid next fall. One option is to raise additional revenue through another tax increase.

Governor Spellman and some legislators would like the state to raise enough money during this budget period, which ends June 30, 1983, to begin eliminating the 25th month problem.

Ideally the state would have enough money on June 30, 1983, to pay all its bills. Then all tax collections in July of that year could be applied to the new biennium and the state would not have to start in the hole.

But officials estimate it would cost about \$250 million to "buy back" the 25th month and they are not optimistic about the state's ability to catch up. House and Senate leaders are not certain they will be able to get the votes this election year for a significant tax increase to buy back the 25th month.

As the economy continues to deteriorate, legislators turn their attention from cash-flow problems to budget deficits. Washington state is said to be having the worst economic situation in 25 years.

Economy goes from bad to worse

BY SANDY WILLIAMS

With 244,100 workers without jobs and a cash flow problem of \$290 million, Washington state's economy seems to be going from bad to worse.

The unemployment rate of 12.4 percent is higher even than the 11.9 percent reached in February 1972, during the "Boeing bust" and higher than the national unemployment rate of 9.4 percent. It is the worst reported rate since Depression-era federal census reports estimated a jobless rate exceeding 15.4 percent.

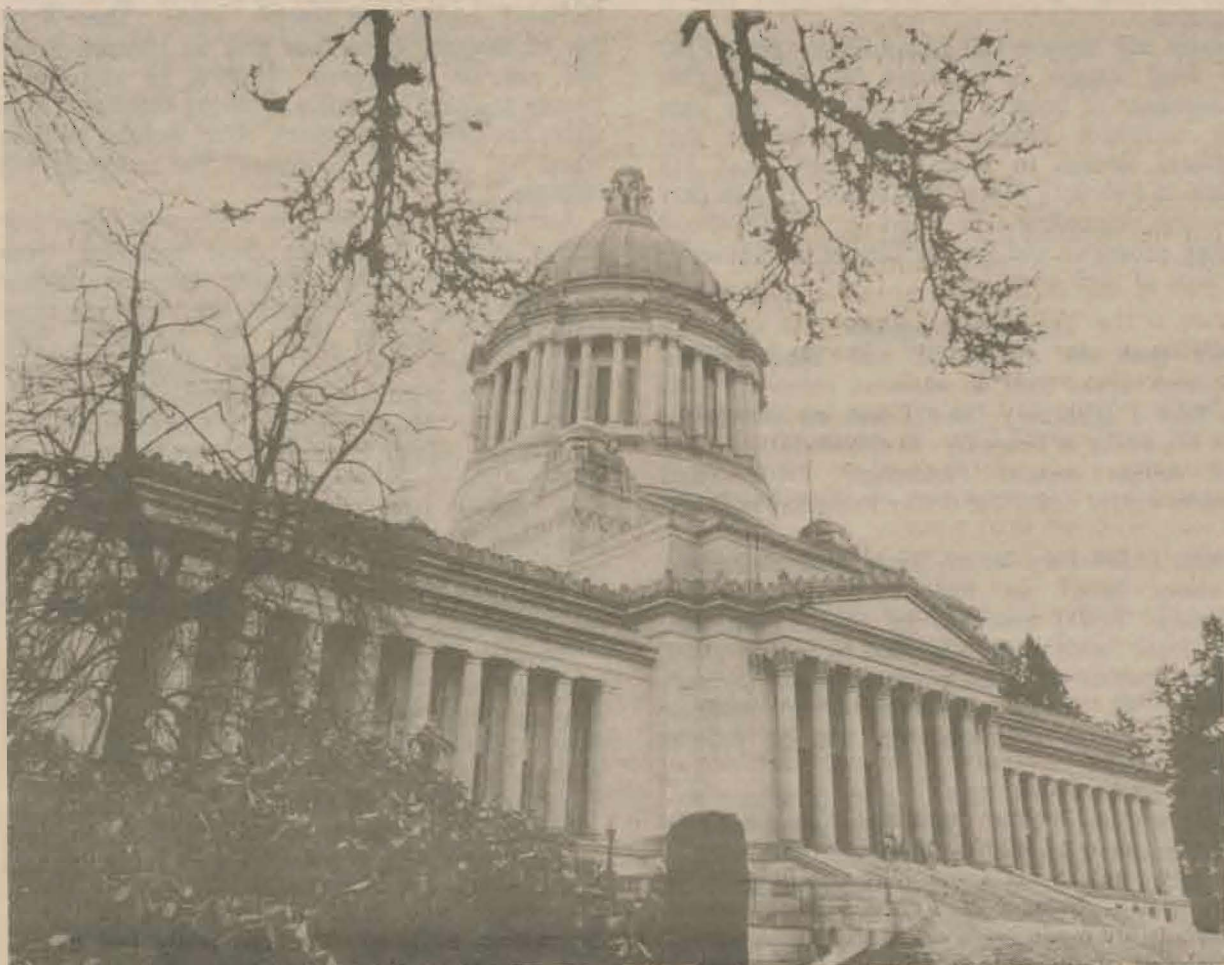
In addition, the lawmakers have seen the state's credit rating downgraded for the second time in less than six months. Washington, Michigan, New York and Pennsylvania are now tied with the lowest bond credit rating in the nation.

Many lawmakers, their eyes on November's general election when all 98 representatives and 25 senators must face the voters, want to solve the problems without resorting to a tax increase.

That despite the fact that they have been warned by New York and local bankers that they will be facing possible suspension of the bond rating if they do not take steps to increase revenues and broaden the tax base.

Spellman subscribes to that theory. He says he will not accept more than \$80 million in cuts—none in the public schools and higher education budgets. He also wants a cushion of at least \$100 million in the event the economy slips even more after the legislature has adjourned.

That means that reluctant lawmakers would have to raise about \$330 million through tax increases, bookkeeping shifts and "revenue enhancers"—a lottery, extension of the sales tax to gasoline and services, etc.



Brian Dai Balbon

During the past two months the Legislative Building in Olympia was the site for debates on budget cutbacks and ideas for raising state revenue.

Inside

State Budget	p. 3
State Lottery	p. 5
Reagan's Federalism	p. 2
Review of "Reds"	p. 7
Arts	p. 6
Education	p. 2
Sexual Abuse	p. 8

Hanging on to the American Dream

New federalism hits people programs

BY VIRGINIA C. BOWIE

"Reaganites argue that America grew strong by harnessing the raw energy of selfish profit-seeking. It grew weaker, they insist, as government grew bigger, and intervened more in decentralized decisions. Reaganites believe that beneath all the regulations, taxes, and subsidies imposed by New Deal and New Frontier administrations lies a dormant but powerful private enterprise economy eager to emerge and to stimulate economic growth," said Lorenzo Brown, assistant professor of Economics at Howard University in Washington, D.C.

When Ronald Reagan officially announced his intention to seek the Republican nomination for President of the United States, he said, "If I am elected, I shall regard my election as proof that the people of the United States have decided to set a new agenda and have recognized that the human spirit thrives best when goals are set and progress can be measured in their achievement."

Now, one year later, we are seeing Reagan in the action of setting goals, and many people are feeling the effects of his goal-oriented actions. According to Ronald V. Dellums, democratic congressman from California, Reagan's goals are outlined in his program proposals for various human services.

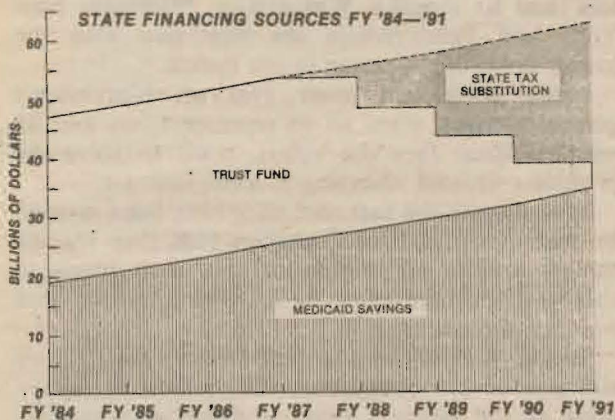
"The Reagan budget program as outlined is deliberately designed to benefit the rich, the powerful and the corporate elite in this society. It will be financed at the expense of working people of all races, the young, the poor and the powerless," said Dellums.

"Perhaps worst of all," said Dellums, "the President is pandering directly to the privileged by advocating the elimination of taxes on unearned income and providing greater relief for those in the higher tax brackets because of their 'greater ability' to save and invest. For the working-class people of America it is a matter of sheer survival..."

Last year \$45 billion was cut from various programs and according to *Newsweek* over nine million persons were unemployed. But in addition to this, President Reagan has proposed an additional \$27 billion cut out of human service programs.

The President has outlined a framework for a major Federalism initiative. In a report from the White House, he says he will work with states and local officials and Congress to develop the necessary program designs.

President Reagan advocates restoring balance of responsibilities within the Federal system and reducing decision management and fiscal overload on the federal government.



Reagan told the people in his nomination speech, "The people have not created this disaster in our economy; the federal government has."

His words fell upon the ears of those who had been disillusioned and disappointed with a previous administration and with a president whom they called "weak and ineffective." And like a crusader in the night, but unlike Robin Hood, Reagan offered the people "less taxes."

"The key to restoring the health of the economy," he said in his speech, "lies in cutting taxes. At the same time we need to get the waste out of federal spending."

For Reagan, getting the waste out of federal spending meant that millions of middle-class workers would be laid off and many jobs would vanish forever. Also on his agenda was the proposal that federal government swap components with state and local government.

According to a report in *Newsweek*, "Many of the nine million unemployed are just realizing that their jobs have probably disappeared forever. They scrape by as best they can, first with unem-



ployment compensation and rapidly-depleted savings, then with public welfare and the largest of hard-pressed relatives. Most never dreamed it would happen to them—and the awakening can be painful."

Yet, according to *Time* magazine, it's full speed ahead for the Reagan revolution—and never mind the recession. "Ronald Reagan is calling for slashes in social spending fully as painful as those enacted last year," *Time* wrote.

In the President's Federalism Initiative Basis Framework, he proposes a turnback of some 40 federal education, transportation, community development and social service programs to states along with a \$28 billion federal trust fund to finance them for a period of eight years.

The rationale and justification of the "swap" program is a "clean sweep" separation of domestic welfare responsibilities between federal and state/local sectors.

The \$20 billion exchange or program responsibility requires that the federal government assume Medicaid assistance function while state government assumes income assistance function for non-elderly.

According to the initiative, in fiscal year '84 Medicaid will be fully federalized and will be restructured as part of integrated federal cost containment initiative to limit what he calls "skyrocketing" growth of medical and Medicaid programs.

States will assume full responsibility for AFDC and food stamps in February '84 with flexible maintenance of benefits requirement for new state cash assistance program. It is estimated that Medicaid savings to states will grow from \$19 billion in February '84 to \$25 billion by February '87—thus exceeding the costs of AFDC/Food Stamps programs and thereby freeing up increasing portions of their own taxes.

Turnback Programs

• More than 40 categorical and Block Grant Programs turned back to states on voluntary basis in Phase I (February '84-87) and on permanent basis beginning in February '88 (Phase III).

• \$28 billion annual Federalism Trust Fund provides nearly dollar-for-dollar financing in Phase I.

• Phase I: February '84-87. Trust fund allocations to states based on historic program shares (February '79-81) modified by gain or loss on swap. State funds may be applied to federal grant programs which continue in current form through February '97, or as a no-strings *super revenue sharing* payment if states opt out of federal programs early.

• Phase II: February '88-91. Grant programs terminated at federal level. Trust fund payments and federal excise taxes decline 25 percent each year—with states free to substitute their own taxes or reduce program costs.

• End result. More than 40 federal grant programs and existing excise tax bases returned completely to states. Federal government free to focus on fewer issues of *greater national significance*.

What those things of greater national significance are has not yet been identified. However, in regard to his election, Reagan said, "The 10th Article of the Bill of Rights is explicit in pointing out that the federal government should do only those things specifically called for in the Constitution. All others shall remain with the states or the people."

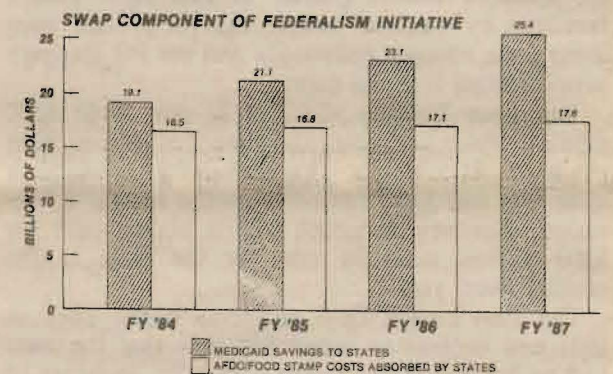
"If Reagan is justifying his policy to return these powers to the states based on the 10th Article of the Bill of Rights, then his interpretation is antiquated," said Dr. David Atkinson, associate professor of Political Science at PLU.

Atkinson said, "Through evolutionary litigation the Constitution has been interpreted into the federal system with lots of functions performed by the national government."

Even if states accept Reagan's proposal for whatever obscure reason, there still remains much controversy over the equity of distribution. "There'll be no equity at all," said Atkinson. "As soon as the feds aren't there to look over the states' shoulders there'll be a checker-board system of solving problems of human needs. I agree with Reagan's logic but not his conclusion. The feds are to blame..."

On the state level in Olympia, Karen Rahn, director of Planning and Community Agency, said, "Washington may lose out in the long run with the program as the President proposed it. So far there've been no federal guidelines set for administration of the programs once states do take over."

However, according to Robert Van Schoorl, budget analyst for Senate Ways and Means of Social and Health Issues, federal guidelines are not a problem.



"Washington is ahead of other states in grant standards and will continue to set their own standards," he said. Adding, "I see nothing negative in the program as the President proposes it. We'll be better able to provide for the people in the state of Washington."

Nevertheless, there is a vast concern for inequity among states which is why the federal government got involved in the first place. Pauline Hill, a Seattle-based author and teacher, said, "There'll be lots of inequity when feds give up control; states will not be monitored. There'll be disproportionate amounts of people receiving benefits. Some states are richer than others. After deficits budgets where will states get the money? The programs will collapse."

According to the President's proposal states will accrue monies to finance these programs from existing federal alcohol, tobacco, telephone, motor fuel and parts of oil windfall tax. Whereas some states may benefit from the turnback, Hill estimates there will be a great exodus of people moving from state to state under this system.

Hill said, "Already there is a new class of poor people: the middle class poor! Welfare roles will increase due to all the blue collar workers who've been laid off their jobs. There's always been the poor-poor," she said. "Now we have the new breed of poor. Those people who used to blame affirmative action for loss of jobs. Now they see it's the government doing it to them."

Dorothy Pounds, a Bellevue-based consultant and column-writer, said, "When this dismal nightmare is in full bloom, then we will see if the people continue to hang onto the American dream. When all the pieces of the puzzle are put together everyone will see what it means."

Brown, of Howard University, said that existing programs which the President appears ready to end are incompatible with *laissez-faire* and free enterprise ideology. "The Reagan Administration has made it clear that this is only the beginning," said Brown. "Fuller cuts are to be expected in the future as he moves government towards a slightly amended *laissez-faire* economic policy."

Haggling over state tuition rates continues

BY GAIL GREENWOOD

Planning to transfer to a Washington state community college next year or perhaps begin post-graduate work at a four-year state institution? If House Bill 784 in Olympia passes, you will find that you will be paying more to go to school.

The bill, which was initiated by Governor Spellman in October, has been through both houses and now must go to a House/Senate Conference Committee where a compromise version will be worked out. However, the bill will not likely pass, according to sources in Olympia.

House Bill 784 has been through many different versions and faces. When it was drafted, it was designed to bring in \$42.2 million in increased tuition from public colleges. Several months and amendments later, it calls for a provision that would give the state only an additional \$11.2 million in tuition revenue.

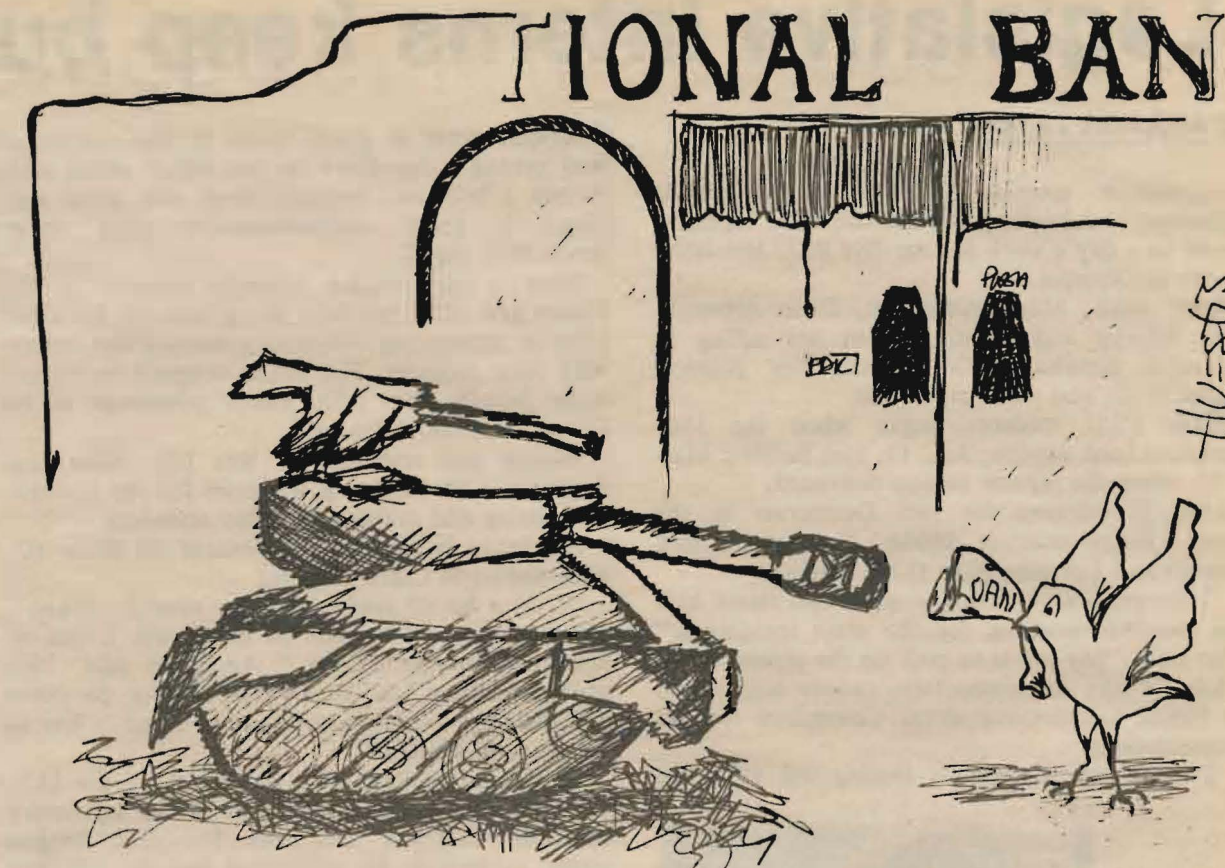
The question now in legislators' minds: is this small amount of income worth the inevitable hassle of antagonizing the higher education constituency?

The bill does not call for an across-the-board surcharge, but would raise revenues by 1) attempting to close loopholes in residency laws, 2) increasing fees for graduate students, and 3) instituting a minimum credit charge requirement of two credits.

Calling HB784 "a reasonable response to state financial problems," Denis Curry, Deputy of Finance for the Council on Post-Secondary Education (CPE), said, "Overall, the bill as it now stands, seems to be pretty consistent with the council's statement."

"The residency portions, we think, are a definite improvement from the current system...The council has endorsed the concept of a minimum charge," Curry said.

"In terms of increases for the grad students, the council has endorsed a fee increase within the context of the fiscal problems facing higher education. The amounts are reasonably consistent with those charged in comparable states. I think that it needs to be kept in mind that the legislation was prompted by financial problems...and that the bill is a



reasonable response," Curry said.

Curry also cited a possible indirect effect the residency portion of the bill could have on private institution students. He said the incoming students who do not have the required residency according to the bill may be precluded from receiving state need grants.

Students at institutions of higher education have not remained idle at this bill's introduction. Student lobbyists representing the University of Washington, Washington State University, and Western Washington University are in Olympia trying to persuade legislators. The UW has just completed a letter-writing campaign, emphasizing support for Senator Pullen (who was the only Republican not supporting the bill in Senate). The UW also just ended a voter registration drive.

Parker Trewin, president of WAUS, a student organization representing four-year state institutions, said that besides the current lobbyists in Olympia, WAUS is creating a Washington student lobby to expand funding resources as well as lobbying potential.

"We are looking toward the future, we are active in what's going on now, but our main hope is to increase student grass roots awareness of politics and policies formed in Olympia dealing

with higher education," he said.

"Student governments are currently seeking approval of a Washington student lobby by the Board of Regents at each school," Trewin said.

The students would be funding this lobby by a \$1 per student tax voted in by the students at each university.

"Western Washington University's student body has already passed a mandatory refundable \$1 tax and is going to their Board of Regents to get it approved. Both Eastern Washington University and The Evergreen State College look encouraging," said Trewin.

Student input in legislative matters can "move mountains" according to Trewin.

Sources in Olympia might concur, for they say that letter-writing campaigns can be influential. However, it was pointed out that it is important that students exhibit an understanding of the overall state political and financial picture in their letters, while putting in their two words for keeping the quality of higher education a priority instead of recounting personal "sob stories" and displaying their ignorance of the overall picture.

Meanwhile, little movement is expected for HB784 as the legislative session comes to a close this year.

Legislators consider 'great arena of ideas'

Chaos, dim future predicted for state

BY SHELLY SWANKE

Budget troubles are the major problems facing the 1982 Washington State Legislature. The state is trying to find funds to repay a \$400 million loan due in October of this year. At the same time it is struggling with the financial responsibility the states must now take over from the federal government.

One legislator called the economic situation in Washington "chaos." One of Governor Spellman's staff members called the future "very dim." Almost all agree that it will take a long time before the state is free of these troubles.

It is the legislators who must make decisions to resolve these troubles. To do this they must either raise taxes or make cuts in existing programs.

To add to the pressure of finding a solution, Spellman promised to call a special session if the problem is not solved, and he created a 4.2 percent across-the-board cuts to services proposal that would go into effect on April 1.

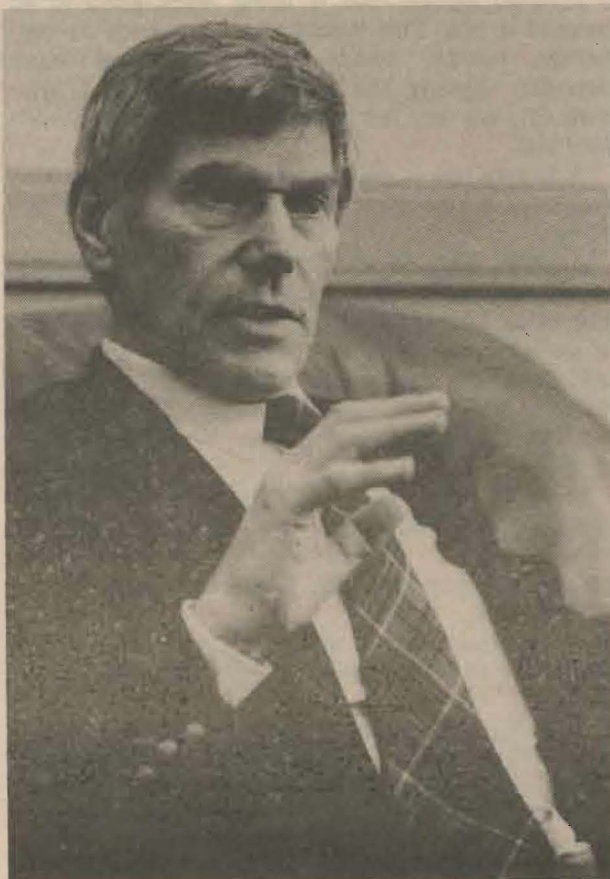
Spellman's proposed cuts would affect public schools, social programs, prisons and colleges.

According to an article in a Longview paper, heads of these services have figured out realistically what these cuts mean.

- **Schools**—cuts would require staff reductions, larger classes, and reduced programs reductions.
- **Social Programs**—Large cuts in health and mental health services and cuts in children's services, including juvenile rehabilitation.
- **Prisons**—Cuts would affect not only the actual institutions, but the community services handled by this department as well.
- **Colleges**—Cuts would mean drastic reductions in

staff and faculty as well as enrollment. For example, the University of Washington has estimated that it would have to make enrollment cuts of up to 3,000 people by next fall.

With these drastic cuts looming in the future,



the legislature has been trying to come up with other options.

Senate Majority leader Jeannette Hayner (R-Walla Walla) said that there has been a "great arena of ideas" this session and so far she doesn't feel that any have been disregarded. Senator Jack Metcalf (R-Langley) stressed that all options need to be brought out.

One of the ideas is a state lottery. Hayner is against the idea "Philosophically." She feels it is not a good way for the state to bring in revenues.

Senator Metcalf said he does not "believe it is wise...It is ultimately money from the community that is taken away," he said. "Money that is already being taxed...It is money that is taken

(continued on page 4)



Left: "The legislators are in tune with the [state budget] problem. It is so serious that they don't want to think about it," said Senator Jack Metcalf (R-Langley). Above: Gov. Spellman pushed proposals to cut spending.

More than textbook learning

Legislative interns keep busy in Olympia

BY AMANDA TAYLOR

Committee meetings, bill drafting, caucus gatherings and hustling around the state capitol—it's all in a day's work for the five PLU legislative interns in Olympia.

Kelly Allen, Marci Ameluxen, Dave Arbaugh, Scott Ellerby and Kristin Kaden are acting as legislative assistants this semester for political science credit and work experience.

These PLU students began when the 1982 legislators took session, Jan. 11, and finished March 11, when the regular session convened.

Allen is working for two Democrats in the House, Representatives Shirley Galloway (Clark County) and Lorraine Hine (King County).

"They are both amazing women who raised kids and are now working for the state legislature," Allen said. "My job is to pick up the pieces."

Allen works the democratic caucus and covers the House Local Government Committee for her representatives.

"Part of my job entails finding out from the



Kristin Kaden: "I had no idea how much bureaucracy existed until I started putting together the reams of paperwork."

Scott Pickell

chairman what is going down in the committee and getting a run-down on the bills," Allen said. "Then I brief my representatives and make sure there is good communication with other democratic reps."

Hine is the ranking minority member in the House and Allen has been doing research for a bill Hine is sponsoring concerning helping the elderly with their finances. The bill is designed to protect older people from being taken advantage of by greedy relatives, Allen said.

Besides the research for this bill, Allen was responsible for lining up witnesses for the committee hearing and making sure they attended.

Ameluxen is working for Senator Al Bauer (D-49th district in Clark County).

"I do a lot of reading for my senator. When I see something of interest to him I cut it out or brief him on the subject," Ameluxen said. "He usually has one hour in the morning for questions and briefings. Sometimes I have to stand in line to see my own senator."

Ameluxen worked on a memorial to the U.S. Congress that Bauer introduced to the legislature opposing waterway user fees. President Reagan wants to impose an additional tax on shipping vessels which would have a drastic effect on the local economy, Ameluxen said.

"It is an important memorial because of the economic impact on this area. There could be an immediate loss of 15,000 jobs and a loss of \$750 million in revenue," Ameluxen said.

This memorial was passed unanimously by the Senate and will be voted on by the House soon.

Ameluxen said that her job did not have a consistent pace. "Sometimes I'm working furiously for an hour then there is nothing to do."

Attending committee meetings and watching her senator on the floor are part of Ameluxen's job when immediate problems do not arise.

"I believe it is all part of my education to see how different committees function and watch the senators communicate on the floor," she said.

Arbaugh is working for Representative Frank Warnke (D-South King County, the new 31st



Brian Dai Balcon

Dave Arbaugh: "The state just isn't meeting the requirements to keep state-supported schools functioning."

district). Warnke is the ranking minority member on the Education Appropriations Committee.

"Frank is interested in education and a lot of the work he deals with is in education," Arbaugh said. "He is concerned about this area because the state isn't meeting the needs of the schools."

Arbaugh helped Warnke draft a proposal to extend the levy lid in the school districts. Right now, school districts can only ask taxpayers for a ten percent levy and Warnke believes the districts should be able to ask for more money, Arbaugh said.

"No one likes a levy. This is a last resort," he said. "The state just isn't meeting the requirements to keep state-supported schools functioning."

Ellerby is working for the leader of the Democratic Minority Party, Senator Ted Bottinger (Tacoma). Bottinger was the majority leader until Senator von Reichbauer switched to the Republican party.

Ellerby said his prime responsibility is constituent relations and mail inquiries. When constituents call about bills, he researches the bill and gets back to the inquiring citizen. However, Ellerby said he does work on legislation sometimes.

"One day the senator called me and asked me to write up an amendment on a mineral rights bill and have it to him on the floor in 15 minutes," Ellerby said. "It really made my day when the Senate passed it 25-21."

Kaden is working for Representative Bruce Addison (R-West Seattle) who is chairman of the State Government Committee.

"This is one of the busiest committees in the House. It handles a variety of bills dealing with issues from auditing to the size of paper state agencies should use," Kaden said. "I work as a clerk for this committee which entails taking roll call for voting and making preparations for the meetings."

Kaden did the research on a paper reduction act for Addison. This act is designed to reduce the time of filling out forms and ease putting them together.

"It was really interesting because I got to call all around the country when I backgrounded this bill

(continued on page 5)

Dim future predicted for state

(continued from page 3)

away from local businesses and that hurts them as well."

Representative Wayne Ehlers (D-Parkland) said he feels the lottery has some chance of being passed this session. He feels that as a purchase for himself a lottery ticket would be "foolish." However he also said, "It is not my responsibility to stop other adults from making the decision themselves."

Spellman has voiced some doubts about the gambling issue and the law enforcement problems that go along with it. However he said, "If it passes both the House and Senate, I will sign it."

Another possible revenue source would be a tax on gasoline. Spellman feels that this would be one way to bring badly-needed dollars into the state. This proposed tax would mean an increase of six to eight cents on a gallon of gas.

Metcalf commends the governor on his convictions, but believes another option may hold a better answer. "I disagree with this particular one. Gas is something that people need to look for jobs. I think other options must be presented," Metcalf said.

State Treasurer Robert O'Brien also feels there must be another way to bring money into the state. He favors a graduated state income tax.

The one tax that would affect most residents of Washington would be a state income tax. There are several bills proposing such a tax.

One of these bills was introduced by Senator Jack Metcalf. This bill calls for a constitutional amendment that would make two major changes. First, it would abolish the present taxes on property.

Second, it would establish a state income tax. The tax would apply to an individual's gross income and is not to exceed 2.5 percent.

Metcalf feels that the property tax needs to be eliminated. "Property tax is most inequitable. There is a fear that people may lose their homes and businesses if things get really rough," he said.

"It would be fair to everyone. Rather than having taxes high it would tax a little to everyone. It would not hurt the poor and elderly," Metcalf stated.

Before the bill could go into action it first needs the support of the legislators and then the vote of the people.

Metcalf believes that about 65 percent of the people would go along with the constitutional amendment if they understood that the property tax would be abolished and that the rate of tax could not be raised unless the voters agreed to an increase.

However, getting the support of the legislators could be another matter. There has been some dissension among the Republicans. One group feels that state spending needs to be cut, not taxing increased. The other group feels that the cuts have done too much damage already and there must be some forms of taxes established.

Metcalf said that about half of the Senate is saying "O.K." to his proposal. "The Republican party could be heroes from this," he said.

There are several versions of a state income tax. Some propose a flat rate tax, particularly a one percent flat rate income tax.

Another option that is being investigated is an intangible tax. This would tax items such as corporate stocks, bonds, mortgages and bank deposits. Among the problems that could arise with this tax are tax evasion and cases of double taxation.

A luxury tax is another idea. Spellman has also suggested a one percent excise tax on private airplanes.

Another idea is a "junk food" tax covering foods such as candy, pastries, ice cream, coffee and other low-nutrition foods. There is a problem in defining exactly what "junk food" would entail. Still, the tax would raise an estimated \$30 million, which, as Metcalf said, "...alone would not solve the billions of dollars we need to come up with."

In 1977, the voters of Washington chose to eliminate a food tax; now there is talk of reestablishing it. Hayner feels that if a food and gas tax are implemented, then other taxes would be decreased.

The budget troubles are serious. But how many people are truly in tune with the seriousness of the situation?

"The legislators are in tune with the problem. It is so serious that they don't want to think about it," said Metcalf. "The people are aware, but they have elected us to do the worrying and come up with a solution for the problem. They are busy with their jobs," he said.

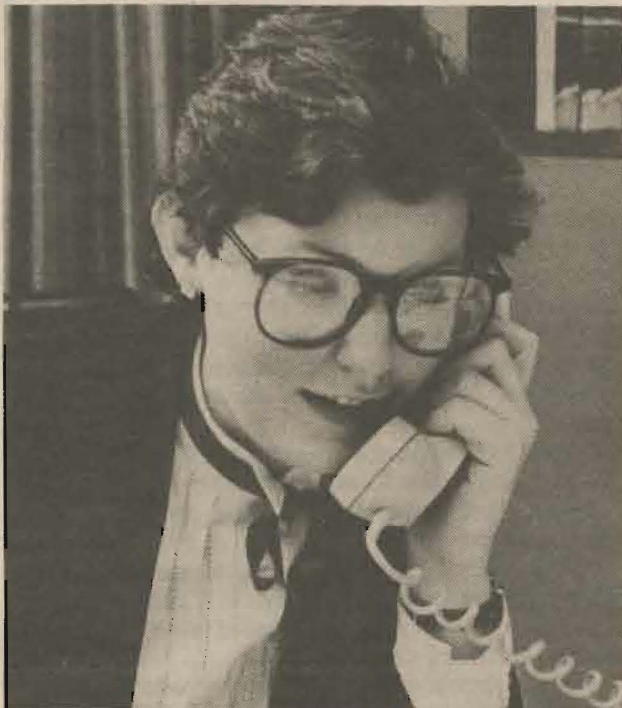


Brian Dai Balcon

Scott Ellerby: "It really made my day when the Senate passed [the bill I helped write]."



Marci Ameluxen: "It is the only way to apply what one learns in class to the real world."



Kelly Allen: "My job is to pick up the pieces."

Mafia money-maker?

Lottery idea debated

BY LAURIE HUBBARD

Despite claims of opponents of a state lottery proposal that such a measure would promote casino gambling and invite organized crime into the state of Washington, proponents of the bill claim that lotteries in some 15 states show that such problems are unlikely.

Elwin Hart, deputy director of the state Gambling Commission, said that in the 15 states with lotteries, there is no indication of organized crime resulting from the lotteries.

"In fact, no special law enforcement problems have appeared in those states since they began lotteries," Hart said.

Though the state Gambling Commission refuses to take a public position on the issue, it does intend to make certain that adequate safeguards are written into possible bills, Hart said.

Representative Gene Struthers (R-Walla Walla) obtained the aid of the Gambling Commission staff in the drafting of his bill.

Struthers' bill, which he said has bipartisan support, would require a 60 percent "yes" vote in the general election this fall.

"We're [the state] desperate for money," Republican Senator Ted Haley said, in support of a lottery. The only other proposals to aid the economy are tax proposals and the selling of state assets, Haley said.

His bill would state that lottery earnings would go to a disabled children's assistance fund, freeing other funds for general government services.

Certain standards followed nationwide in lotteries would be enforced in a Washington lottery. No one under the age of 18 would be able to purchase a lottery ticket, though minors would be able to receive a ticket as a gift, and the manner in which a minor would be allowed to receive a large monetary prize upon winning a lottery would be specified.

"I don't like the bill on principle, but my

what I read in my political science books."

Allen said that this internship has made her more aware of how much access people have to their state legislators.

"I found that the legislators really represent the people," Allen said. "The state government is more people-oriented than the federal government."

Ameluxen believes that all students should experience working outside PLU during their collegiate career.

"I emphasize academic learning with practical experience. It is the only way to apply what one learns in class with the real world," Ameluxen said.

district supports it and so I'll probably support it," said Representative Mike Patrick (R-Renton).

Patrick, rather than believing the revenue from a lottery would solve problems, believes the bill would create problems. "For one thing, it would be the state sanctioning gambling," he said.

"In effect, it would penalize the poor, because we know that in lotteries in other states, the poor invest heavily in the lotteries, hoping to make it big, and when they lose, a rift is created in the family environment," said Patrick.

"The thing is to give it a chance. If it passes by the referendum process, it would be reviewed in five years to see if it is really working," said Patrick.

He voiced concern that a lottery could lead to a numbers racket, or organized crime lottery, moving into the state. "The return in a numbers racket is much greater than in a state lottery," Patrick said.

Though certain forms of gambling, such as cardrooms and punchboards, are now legal in Washington, up until four or five years ago, gambling was strictly illegal in the state.

"With a lottery would come a message from the state that gambling is okay if it pays, and that's not right," said Bellevue Police Chief Donald Van Blaricom.

Van Blaricom said legalizing a lottery would be hypocrisy on the part of the state as the state would be calling gambling illegal until it suits their purpose, in this case, the legalization of a lottery.

Broadening legalized gambling within the state would bring in an environment for organized crime, Van Blaricom said. "This has been the definite pattern everywhere else," he said.

"In the East, lotteries almost wiped out organized crime. It really cut down on the numbers racket," said Representative P.J. Gallagher (D-Tacoma).

Gallagher supports the lottery in anticipation of new jobs. "It's not a panacea, but it would create about 10,000 new jobs," he said.

Gallagher considers that a much more valuable gain than the \$19-to-40 million a year that the lottery would apparently earn.

"I am opposed to any extension of gambling which will lead to organized crime, which has been the pattern everywhere else," said Van Blaricom, contradicting proponents of the bill. He added that New Jersey, one state with a lottery, has the highest rate of organized crime in the nation.

Those states which have lotteries already had organized crime to begin with, and it flourished when the lotteries were brought in, Van Blaricom said.

Editor's note: On Wednesday the lottery bill cleared the House.

(continued from page 4)

and hear different accents," Kaden said.

"I also found it fascinating watching the progression of this bill," she said. "I saw it pass through the committee and now it is on the House floor."

Kaden said that this position has made her more aware of the amount of bureaucracy in government.

"I had no idea how much bureaucracy existed until I started putting together the reams of paperwork," she said. "It is incredible what goes on before a bill actually reaches the floor."

Arbaugh also commented on how being involved in the actual process opens one's eyes to the reality of government. "There is a lot more to it than

Interns meet, question Gov. Spellman

BY SHELLY SWANKE

The invitation said that the guest speaker would be Governor Spellman "in spite of an extremely tight schedule." The meeting was for the legislative interns.

Spellman was delayed in a federal budget meeting and was about half an hour late. In his place was Ed Devine, counselor to the governor, who answered questions from the interns.

At one point during the questions, Devine was asked what the governor's opinion was on a certain issue. Devine replied, "Well, I can't give you his opinion, but I'll give you mine."

Several of the interns had given up hope of speaking to the governor and had left for lunch when Spellman finally arrived.

Spellman's time with the group was short, but very intense. The interns let few issues escape their questions.

They asked pointed questions about budget troubles in this state, about the press coverage of Spellman's administration, about the closure of the Washington Public Power Supply System plants four and five, and about the main reason for Spellman's trip to Washington, D.C.

One of Spellman's staff came into the room and reminded the governor that there were still other matters to attend to that day. That concluded the meeting.



Flanked by Kelly Allen (left) and Kristin Kaden (right), Governor Spellman answered a barrage of questions from Interns on current state issues.

Art patrons duck penny-pinchers

BY BARB PICKELL

Art in Washington state has its head on a chopping block, and at least some members of the panicky, penny-pinching legislature are more than ready to put struggling state-funded programs out of their misery.

The State Arts Commission took a 50 percent budget cut during last July's legislative session and, like other state agencies, a ten percent reduction of funds as a result of the November special session. A bill abolishing the commission entirely was defeated last summer, but, in theory, could be reconsidered by lawmakers before the present session adjourns.

During the 1979-81 biennium, the Commission operated within a total budget of \$1.2 million. In July it was combined with the Cultural Enrichment Program, and the two agencies were appropriated \$1.2 million together, with over half of that, \$750,000, earmarked for the Cultural Enrichment Program.

To cope with the crunch, the Arts Commission reduced its staff from 14 to seven paid employees, and suspended several grant programs.

The importance of government funding for arts institutions lies as much in the credibility that it lends to the organization as in the actual dollar figure itself, said Michael Croman, executive director of the Washington State Arts Commission. State money, he said, acts as a catalyst, attracting funding from the private sector. Typically, every state dollar spent on a Washington arts institution attracts \$5.28 in business and personal donations.

In 1974, Washington became the second state in the nation to enact legislation designating that one-half percent of all money appropriated for public buildings be used to acquire works of art for display in those buildings. The Art in Public Places program has recently been criticized for forcing pieces of art on institutions, such as public



schools, without regard for the wishes of the recipients.

House Bill 849 attempts to solve this problem by setting up a system which would allow school administrators a stronger say in the artworks chosen for placement in their buildings and would give them the right to veto completed projects. The bill would also set up an "Art Bank" in which Arts Commission administrators could pool rejected works for distribution elsewhere.

The bill was passed by the House but ran into a snag at a Feb. 25 meeting of the Senate Education Committee. Senator Ellen Craswell (R-Bremerton)

proposed an amendment which would place a two-year moratorium on the Art in Public Places program in the state's elementary and secondary schools.

"I don't think the taxpayers should necessarily be forced to buy works of art for other people," said Craswell. "I think art is something you buy because you want it. I'm not sure it's a function of the government."

The amendment was passed by the committee along party lines, with the committee's five Republicans overpowering its four Democrats. The action exasperated arts supporters around the state.

Richard Moe, Dean of the PLU School of Arts, feared the moratorium would effectively kill the program. "The legislature is, by its actions, saying that the arts really aren't very important," Moe said. "Once you take an action (it can be difficult to reverse)."

At press time, House Bill 849, complete with the Craswell amendment, was scheduled to go to the floor of the Senate momentarily.

On March 2, House Bill 1156 was passed by the Senate and became law, allowing local city or county governing bodies to tax their citizens for the specific purpose of building arts, sports and convention centers. While the primary purpose of this bill is to provide jobs and strengthen the tourist industry, said Arts Alliance lobbyist Casey Johnston, "it doesn't hurt the arts organizations any."

After last summer's budget-whacking and the try at abolishing the Commission, arts supporters in Olympia are laying low, hoping to ride out the present storm.

"I'm really an optimist," said Croman. "I think right now we're going through a financial crisis." Croman said he was convinced that the public values art more than the legislature realizes. "It's simply a necessity that government will be responsive to that social need."

House, Senate murals create controversy

BY BARB PICKELL

"We all think it looks like it's made of M&Ms," said the green-jacketed capitol hostess to the four or five people sitting next to her in the otherwise-deserted back row of the state Senate gallery.

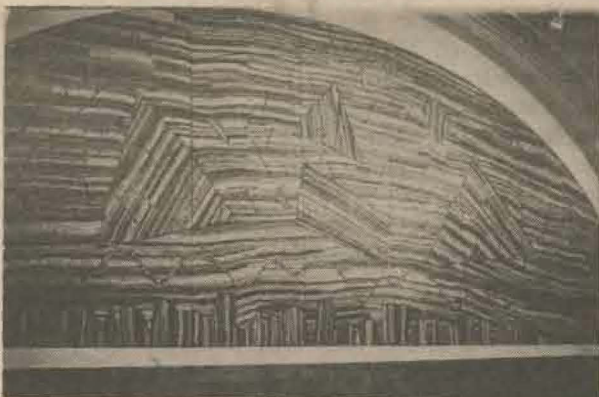
Apparently this was no ordinary tour, but the women's opinion of the murals, which have hung above the House and Senate chambers in Olympia since last summer, is as common as are school buses in the capitol parking lot.

Two years ago, the legislature voted to commission murals to fill the long-empty walls of both houses. Seattle artists Alden Mason and Michael Spafford were chosen for the job, Mason to create a pair of murals for the front and rear walls of the Senate and Spafford to come up with four of them for the walls of the House of Representatives.

"The art went up in July, and the legislature is furious!" said Marcia Pinto, assistant director to the Washington State Arts Commission. The lawmakers voted to freeze funding for the project with two of Spafford's works not yet completed.

Spafford's paintings, primarily black and white depictions of "The Twelve Labors of Hercules" painted on 12 cotton duck-covered plywood panels, proved the less popular of the two pairs of murals, and a Republican Caucus-powered attempt was made to have them removed.

House Speaker William Polk (R-Mercer Island) responded by appointing what came to be known as his "Blue Ribbon Committee" of legislators, art experts, and business leaders to



Thick acrylic paint squeezed from a mustard bottle gives Senate gallery painting mosaic appearance.

study the dilemma and come up with a suggestion to solve it.

Spafford never dreamed his work would be the object of so much controversy, said Elizabeth Spafford, wife of the now-notorious artist and University of Washington professor. "The Labors of Hercules" was picked because, in Olympia, Greece, there are depicted the labors of Hercules in the Temple of Zeus." Much of Spafford's work, said his wife, has had to do with Greek mythology.

A common complaint about "The Twelve Labors of Hercules" is that it is in black and white, Mrs. Spafford said. "You couldn't have four walls full of color. He wanted to treat the four walls differently, both in color and in texture."

The two as-yet-empty walls were to contain a duo-chromatic blue portrayal of the mythical Icarus and a bright red mural with a symbolic illustration of another legendary creature called "Chimera."

The murals were done "to provoke thought as well as to be decorative," said Mrs. Spafford. "Outside of giving everybody 'corporation art' it's very difficult."

Mason's two murals for the Senate gallery were made by squeezing thick acrylic paint out of a mustard bottle, thus giving the paintings the appearance of being mosaics. (Whether or not they actually look like they are made of M&Ms is entirely in the eye of the beholder.)

Richard Moe, Dean of the School of the Arts, was a member of the 14-strong Blue Ribbon

Committee. In a report which was scheduled to be made public last Friday, the Committee voted to keep Hercules in the House.

"We recommend to Speaker Polk and to the House that they [the murals] be completed and that the two additional panels be completed," said Moe. "However, we recommended that they complete the project using private money."

This plan, Moe said, was supported by a "strong majority" of the members of the Committee.

While the Arts Commission celebrates, Republican Caucus members groan, and Michael Spafford keeps his fingers crossed for "private money," hundreds of visitors to the capitol will pronounce judgment on the gigantic works of art.

Gill Chester, a security guard in the Senate gallery, looks and listens while school children, tourists, and a potpourri of state employees file endlessly through his door to catch a glimpse of the action and the architecture in the Senate chamber below.

"How do they like it [Mason's mural]?" smiled Chester. "You mean how do they dislike it!"

Well, you just can't please everybody all of the time. Besides, if it looks even remotely like it's made of M&Ms, it can't be all bad.

The House resolved Sunday to remove Spafford's murals or cover them up if they cannot be taken down. The reason: they are considered "obscene and pornographic."



Hercules slays the Nemean Lion, the Lernean Hydra, and the Wild Boar of Erymanthus.



Hercules with Antaeus, capturing Cerberus, and wrestling with Death.

Review

'Reds' unites love, cause, academia

BY BOB GOMULKIEWICZ

Although the title "Reds" could imply a spoof on communist propaganda, a documentary on barbiturate use, or a feature on the McCarthy era, "Reds" is clearly one four-lettered word that can be safely spoken by revolutionaries, romantics, and right-wingers alike.

"Reds" is the story of a brilliant, idealistic, and leftist leaning journalist who tries to be faithful to a revolution and a woman. And the story of a woman seeking personal identity and lasting love amidst her insecurity and the contradictions of a political movement.

It could be argued by any professor of psychology, sociology, history, or political science that "Reds" is most certainly a study of their particular discipline. True enough. But "Reds" tells us that while we study these subjects separately, in reality, they are intricately wound together and cannot be truly understood apart from one another.

For the romantic who enjoys observing the interplay of two people who are in love, but still seeking what it really takes to love one another, "Reds" leaves "General Hospital" in the dust.

John Reed and Louise Bryant fall in love, but never really find love until *he* realizes that a commitment to love is as precious as a commitment to the proletariat, and until *she* is able to find assurance that she is a person of worth and value. Neither physical passion, nor relocation, nor even a certificate of marriage can cement the two in love until they grow to maturity in their own personhood and to dedication to the "marriage movement."

For the political historian "Reds" peers intently into communist ideology, the communist movement, and the nature of revolutions.

Communist ideology demands a fanatical obligation to a world communist movement—a movement that is to transcend loyalty to family, country, and personal freedom. The difficulties of a "world movement" plainly show through in "Reds", as the communist international becomes entangled with language barriers and petty local politics.

Single-minded party loyalty becomes cold and cynical as it detains a man from the woman he loves in order to "serve the party" thousands of miles away as a propaganda writer. And worse yet, as a propaganda writer whose proud work could be edited at will by the party for the "good of the cause."

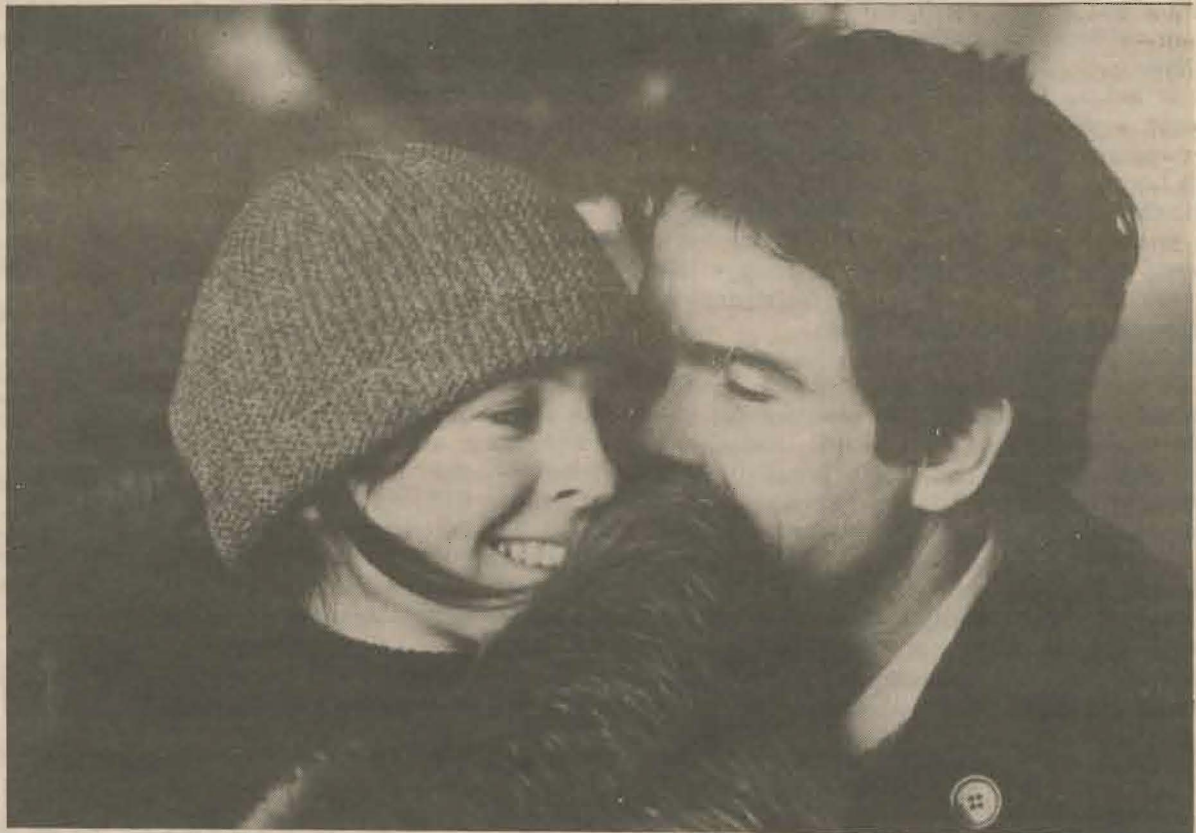
We can see that revolution is a matter of timing, of distinct circumstances. In 1917 the Russians were incited to revolution in the name of "peace and bread." In the U.S. workers were incited to pro-war nationalism, and used the tool of unionism to guarantee their daily bread. In Russia revolution was the answer. In the U.S., the Bolshevik revolution was viewed suspiciously as a threat to the American way of life.

"Reds" studies the evolution of a belief in the "communist ideal" to a disillusionment with that ideal as it is put in practice. The communist ideal calls for freedom for the proletariat from exploitation by the capitalists.

Communism in practice meant living conditions that left people scarcely better off; a party chokehold on personal freedom of thought, speech, and movement; a denial of individuality—that which makes you uniquely human; a "revolution" that becomes the rationalization for actions against any person—when the revolution was envisioned to free people from bondage. But even when these contradictions are realized, can you turn your back on a "cause" that you have given your life to?

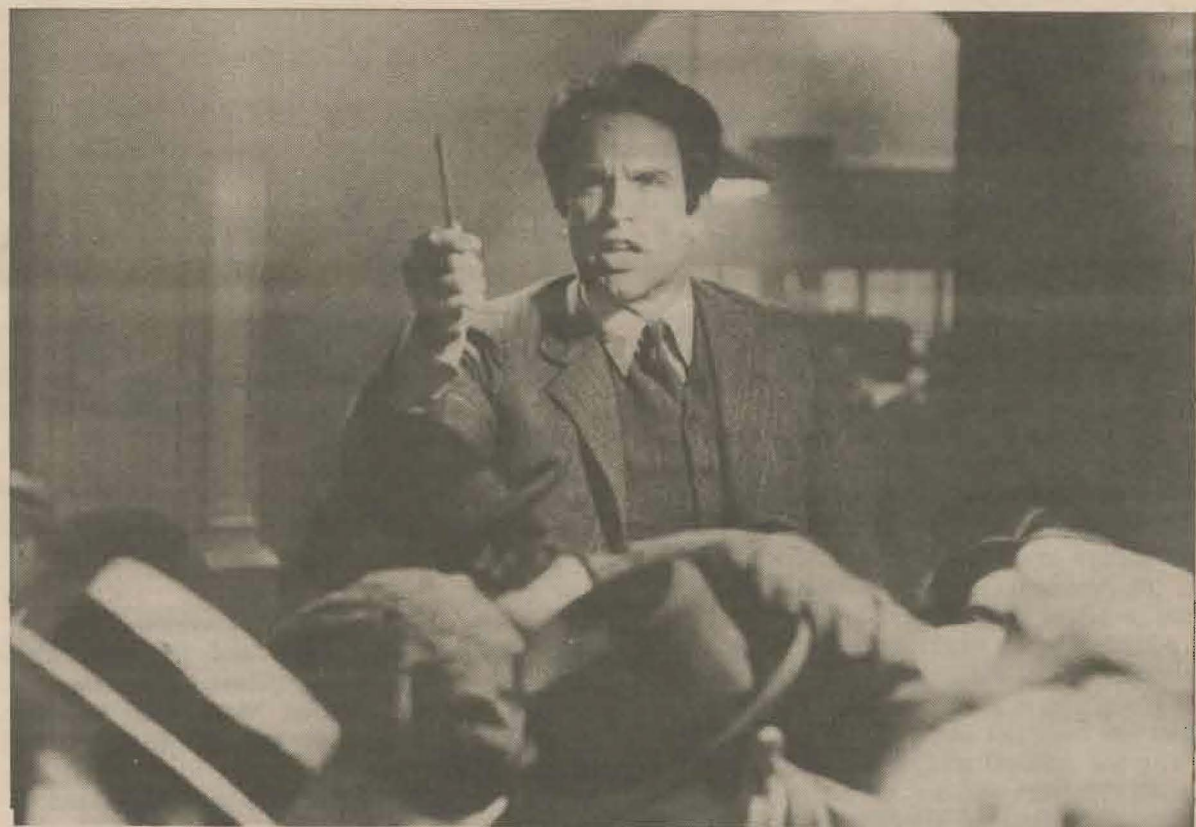
If philosophies such as communism are developed to explain the ideal "reality," then "Reds" shows us that when you become submerged in this "reality," you lose touch with "personal reality"—your individual ambition, your closest relationships, and your discernment of the real conditions of people and the world. Will the real reality please stand up.

To see "Reds" is to better understand that we are often tugged and pulled between our "cause" and our "hearts." If you are a historian take a romantic to the movie. If you are a romantic be certain to take a political historian. And be sure, after the movie, to decide which endures longer, love or "causes." And also decide whether love can long endure without a person finding purpose and fulfillment in a cause.



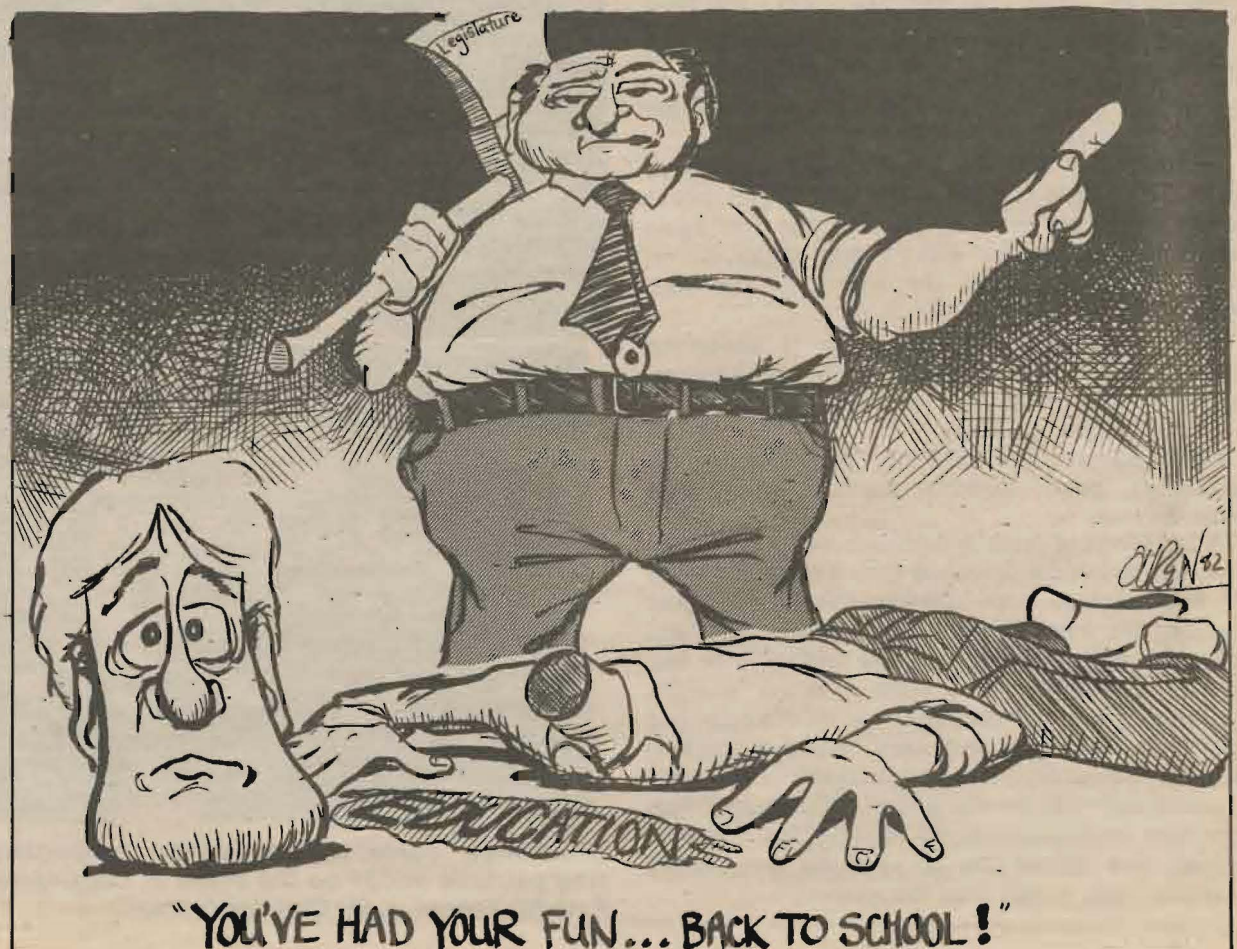
David Appleby

Warren Beatty and Diane Keaton portray John Reed and Louise Bryant, the rebellious and free-thinking couple in Paramount Pictures' *Reds*.



David Appleby

Warren Beatty plays radical journalist John Reed in *Reds*. Beatty also produced and directed *Reds* and wrote the script with Trevor Griffiths.



"YOU'VE HAD YOUR FUN... BACK TO SCHOOL!"

Loopholes closed

Bill permits testimony for abused children

BY KAREN FASTER

"You might as well say it was an open season on small children," said Wendy Los, referring to child abuse.

Los is aid to Senator Alan Bluechel (R) who sponsored a bill to allow hearsay testimony as court evidence for the sexually abused child.

Both Los and Bluechel hope that this season will be shortened with the passage of Senate Bill 4461, which Bluechel sponsored. Los followed the bill's procedure from its first draft to its passage this past week. The bill is waiting to be signed by Governor Spellman, Los said Tuesday.

"Hearsay testimony" is the term for statements made outside the trial, statements which SB4461 would allow to be admitted as evidence for the sexually abused child. This would include a parent's description of the child's behavior after the reported incident and the testimony of a professional counselor who had worked with the child.

The reason for the need of such a bill is that many children cannot testify because they are intimidated by the courtroom. Washington State statute states that children under ten can be barred from testifying because of incompetence.

Because the major source of evidence, the child, is unable to be presented, the charges against the accused assaulter are often dropped.

The Washington State Bar Association required that the bill be amended so as to not violate the Sixth Amendment to the United States Constitution. This gives the defendant the right to confront the accuser. This cannot be done if the child is not testifying him/herself.

The amendment added to SB4461 states that evidence which supports the child's testimony must also be presented. The validity of the corroboration is to be decided by the judge.

Los explained that this new law will help close a loophole in the already existing child abuse laws. She said people who abuse children know that the very young will not be able to testify in court.

The same bill also increases the statute of limitations for cases of child sexual abuse, changing it from three to five years. This was included because children often do not talk about the mistreatment or even realize that what happened was wrong, Bluechel is reported as saying in *The Peninsula Gateway* (Jan. 20, 1982).

A variation of House Bill No. 1048 was added by the House to the bill on hearsay testimony. This addition expands the definition of incest and



requires professional people who work with children, such as nurses, teachers, and social workers, to report any suspected abuse and neglect of the child within seven days.

The addition also requires doctors and hospital administrators to report detaining an abused or neglected child to Child Protective Services within 72 hours after informing police or parents of the detainment.

Around the World

AI advocates release for prisoners of conscience

BY SANDY WILLIAMS

Amnesty International campaigns for the release of people who are imprisoned for their political beliefs or for their race, color, language or ethnic origin, provided they have not used or advocated violence. These people are called "Prisoners of Conscience."

Amnesty International (AI) opposes torture, inhuman treatment and capital punishment "in all cases without reservation," according to the organization's literature. AI also advocates fair and speedy trials for all political prisoners.

Since its conception in 1961 by British lawyer Peter Benenson, AI has grown into the largest international voluntary organization dealing with human rights in the world. AI now has over 2,000 adoption groups in 39 countries in Africa, Asia, Europe, the Americas, and the Middle East, and individual members in 86 more countries.

Each adoption group works on behalf of at least two Prisoners of Conscience in countries other than the group's own. AI has adopted prisoners of more than 100 countries and claims it is "not concerned with the political complexion of the regime which holds Prisoners of Conscience."

"A careful balance is continually maintained between AI's work on Eastern bloc, Western bloc, and non-aligned countries, in order clearly to demonstrate AI's impartiality," the literature states.

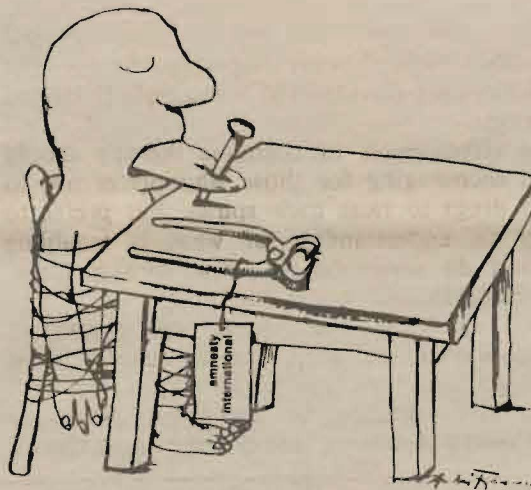
Examples of adopted prisoners include Sister Valeria Makeyeva who has been confined twice to psychiatric hospitals in the Soviet Union for her religious beliefs.

Sister Valeria sold handicrafts to support herself and was arrested in 1972 for selling prayer books and held for six months. In 1978 she was again arrested, this time for making and selling canvas belts embroidered with the words of the 90th Psalm.

Still imprisoned, her AI group is concerned "that she is in particularly harsh confinement, reserved under Soviet law for those who 'represent a special danger to society.'"

Other adopted Prisoners of Conscience include journalists, poets, students, teachers, priests and other citizens.

After escaping from a detention camp in Argentina, two prisoners described their experience in an AI flyer released from London: "Punishment was routine. We were hit with rubber truncheons and clubs; forced to do press-ups and drill until we lost consciousness. When they came in drunk at night they took groups of comrades out of the cells and beat them for hours, until they created a veritable human mountain of unconscious comrades, bleeding and with broken bones. Often only a wall separated us from the world, nevertheless it was so foreign and distant for us. We did not receive anything from it, not even the sun."



AI groups send letters to governments, embassies, leading newspapers, and the prisoners' families and friends. Public protests are organized and wide support mobilized. Money may be sent to pay for a defense lawyer and to help the prisoner's family.

In the case of prisoners who may be subjected to torture or the death penalty, AI uses an Urgent Action Scheme which generates a flood of

telegrams and expresses letters to the appropriate government authorities.

In 1980 AI launched approximately 295 such Urgent Actions and it estimates that in over 40 percent of its cases the prisoner's condition has improved.

More than 5,000 people have been executed in the past ten years, AI reports. More than 2,000 of these were political killings, often called "judicial executions." Only 18 countries have abolished the death penalty for all offenses committed in time of peace or war.

More than 500,000 other people are known to have been the victims of political murder without judicial proceedings by such methods as "death squads" and "disappearance" while in the hands of security forces.

Awarded the 1977 Nobel Peace Prize and the 1978 United Nations Human Rights Prize, AI also has consultative status with the UN, UNESCO, and the Council of Europe, and cooperative relations with other human rights agencies.

Other activities include fund raisers and conscience-raising events and publicity, such as a series of cartoons titled "Shut Up" displayed at the Edinburgh International Festival in Scotland last summer (See accompanying art).



"Challenge" students from Seaview Elementary School, Edmonds school district, sing patriotic songs on the steps of the Capitol in Olympia under the direction of Kathryn Foster, a St. Olaf graduate.

Brian Dai Balcon