

The Mooring Mast

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Rieke tries merit pay system

By Kelly Allen

A five-year plan to eliminate across-the-board pay increases for PLU employees and instead, to pay according to merit, is one of the goals proposed by President William Rieke for the '80s.

In a memo last January entitled "Launching the '80s," Rieke outlined his intention to cut sliding scale pay increases from 100 percent to 10 or 13 percent of the total salary based, with the remaining salary awarded on merit.

Since then, the proposal has gone through some changes and Rieke now estimates the salary base will be made up of 50 percent across-the-board increases, 20 to 30 percent flat dollar amount (producing a sliding-scale effect which provides the largest percentage increases to those with the lowest salaries since they are most penalized by inflation) and 20 to 30 percent awarded as "discretionary" merit.

Rieke said it is "discretionary" merit rather than "simple" merit because the final decision lies with the budget head.

According to the memo, the criteria for evaluating an employee for merit pay will focus on two areas: demonstration of professional or task skills, and forwarding the objectives of the university (as stated in the university catalog, page seven).

These criteria have come under sharp attack by some faculty members who call the objectives "ambiguous" and "grounds for discrimination." They also see the system as "punitive."

"The guidelines are not intended to be a test of religiosity or to see if you are a card-carrying Lutheran," said Rieke.

Rieke said he hopes the system will serve as "a carrot rather than a stick" and reward those doing a good job rather than penalize those who aren't. He did concede that there can be no reward without any opposite effect.

Rieke said it is assumed that all employees are meritorious and

are doing their jobs. This system would provide a built-in checkpoint, he said.

"This is not intended to weed anyone out but to reward them," Rieke said.

"Payroll is not the way to get rid of incompetents," he said.

A series of four hearings was held in December of last year to promote discussion between Rieke and the faculty. Some members of the faculty believe the merit pay plan was a direct result of those hearings and might be due to hard feelings on the part of Rieke after the criticism he received.

Rieke says the plan is not a "Specific consequence related to the hearing" but he "sensed a growing concern among the faculty who spoke, that teaching in the '80s might not be worthwhile or economically possible."

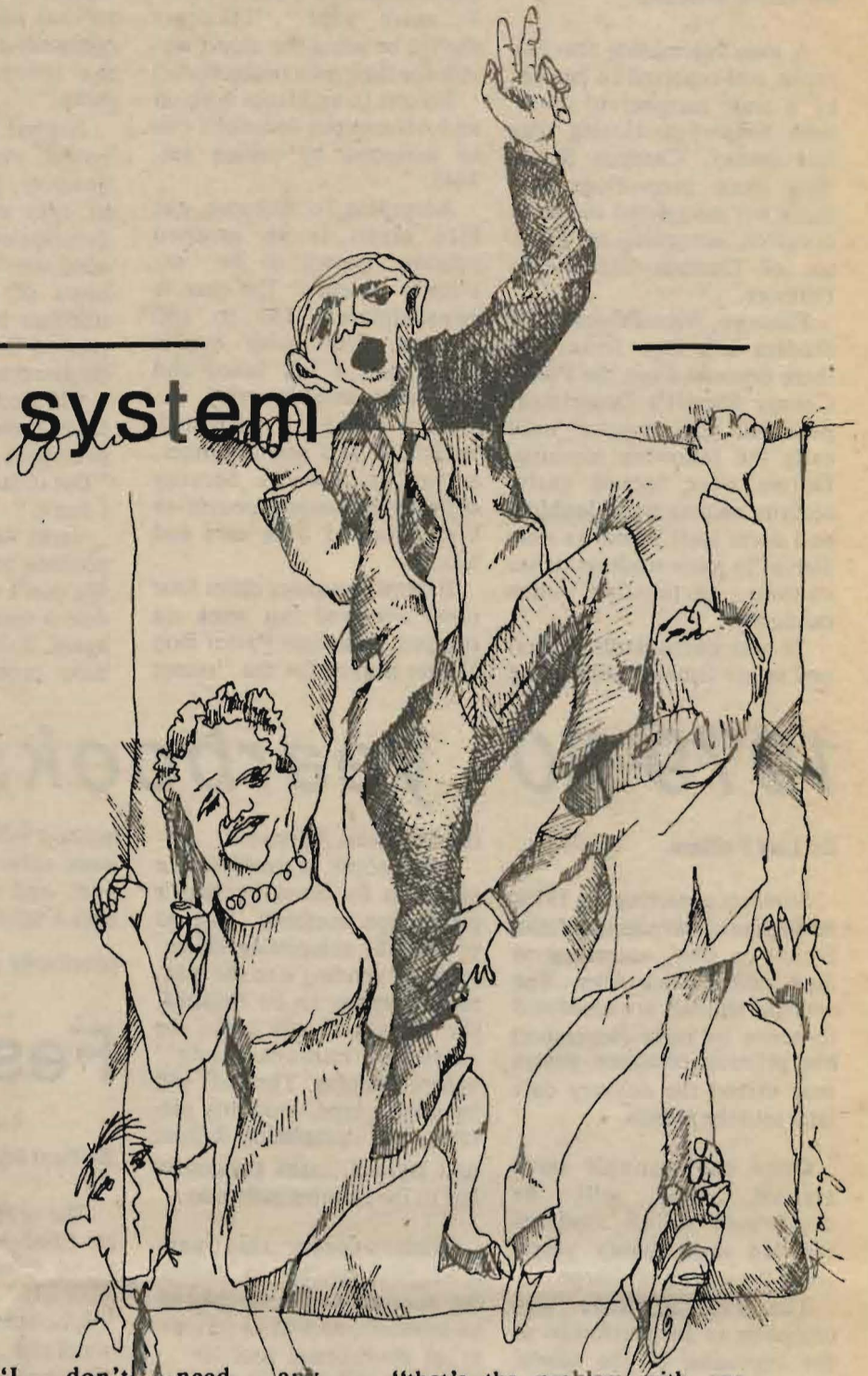
Rieke said he "knows that some people have already decided the plan is going to fail." He is prepared for a lot of criticism in the first year and if that criticism continues, he will be "the first one to abandon it."

"The reason I'm being stubborn is not because I'm angry or want to prove a point," said.

"But I believe if there is any institution in today's complex society where it could be proved that merit can be rewarded, it's here. If this doesn't work, we'll go back to the mindless system where everyone gets paid the same."

Rieke said the merit pay system has "historically been debated for years" and cited a memo from the faculty affairs committee dated June 20, 1980 which pointed out two examples where the faculty initiated the idea. Some committee members argue that the memo was sent in opposition to the original merit plan when the proposed percentage of merit pay was going to be 80 to 90 percent of the salary base.

The memo was intended to point out where the faculty had placed limits on how much of the salary base should be awarded on merit. Those members claim he took their arguments and used them for his own purposes.



"I don't need any justification to do it, I'm just going to do it. The faculty did set a precedent," Rieke said.

Rieke said the faculty are not designed to be implementers and "it's one thing to suggest (merit pay) in principle, but another to put it into practice."

Rieke has met with administrative staff and members of the faculty affairs committee and the plan has received "a mixed reaction." The meetings have been confidential and Rieke has asked the faculty affairs committee not to give the information to the faculty, according to chairman Carl Spangler.

Some faculty members are concerned about the "confidentiality of faculty business" and want to be informed on the details of the plan.

"To go public with this information would be a violation of confidence," said Spangler. "The president has consulted with us in confidence to bounce some ideas off."

One faculty member said,

"that's the problem with our committee system—once we appoint our committees, we expect them to take care of everything."

Another added, "We are going about the merit pay plan as if there are no other alternatives. There are, and they need to be looked at."

Rieke admits there are some flaws in the plan, such as, once someone is awarded merit, that amount is built into his salary permanently. He would like to see the system as a "bonus."

He said he realizes "this may be more than society can bear" and at the majority of schools that have tried merit pay, the results have been disastrous. He was unable to name any specific institutions, but said where the plan is successful, there is a large amount of faculty involvement.

"In this standardized, mechanical, depersonalized world we have to have some place where merit can be recognized. The last thing I want is for this to be divisive," Rieke said.



Everything you always wanted to know before you vote is in the Mast Election Review

Pages 11-15



A donated Chandler Price press has sparked interest in a cross-disciplinary printing program.

Page 5



PLU harriers picked up second and fourth places in the WCIC and NWC championships Saturday.

Page 23

Possible Fife rapist spotted in library

By Sandy Williams

A man resembling the Fife rapist was reported to be seen by a staff member of Morvedt Library at closing time last Friday. Campus Safety took extra precautions that night but no related incidents occurred, according to Director of Campus Safety Kip Fillmore.

Fillmore, Vice President of Student Life Don Jerke, and three deputies from the Pierce County Sheriff's Department patrolled the campus until early the following morning. Dorms were locked early, security escorts were doubled, and dorm staff members were alerted to warn students to use caution, particularly when outdoors.

"I was particularly concerned to see female students out

alone as late as 2 and 3 a.m.," Fillmore said. "Students should be using the escort service for their own protection."

Escorts to and from both on and off-campus locations can be arranged by calling ext. 7441.

According to Fillmore, the Fife rapist is an escaped prisoner known to be "extremely violent." The man is approximately 155 to 160 pounds, 5'8" with brown curly hair, a full beard and moustache, and blue eyes.

He has attacked women in cars and in homes, as well as outdoors. Security officials encourage people to lock doors of both cars and homes.

Extensive rumors claim four rapes occurred last week on campus. Associate Pastor Ron Vingec prayed for the "recent

victims" in university church services last week. He had no comment except that he heard the information "through Jerke."

Neither Fillmore nor Jerke could verify the rumors, however, Jerke said, "I know of only one case where the description rape is maybe adequate." Jerke said he only hears of incidents in which students have talked to and related information to administrators.

"If students report to us or to the police, I hear about such problems," Fillmore said. "But if they go to Rape Relief I don't."

Jerke said, "I am not in a position to respond to rumor. We don't want to generate unduly a sense of hysteria. Then again, if there are persons who have problems, we want to

help and take caution."

"The most helpful thing we can do is emphasize preventive safety," Jerke said. "If these rumors persist we'd like to know if they are legitimate so we can respond to people and help them with their traumas."

Jerke encouraged students to use the campus ministry, health center and counseling center services. He emphasized that a student can maintain as much privacy as he or she wants and that meetings are kept "confidential."

"It is important to find someone to be a confidential and competent friend," Jerke said.

Jerke said that in a person who feels he or she can't talk to anyone, a deterioration is often seen in the emotional side as well as the rest of the

person's life and growth, including studies, relationships, and attitudes toward others.

"We'll do everything we can to protect the privacy and feelings of the people involved," Jerke said. "The victim calls the shots and is in charge of how far they want to pursue something and in what ways," such as legal action and counseling.

"Contacting one office doesn't mean a chain reaction of other offices," he added.

Last year "at various points in the year there were a variety of rumors" according to Jerke. He added that incidents that receive the most administration response and activity has happened on the edge or exterior of the campus. "On-campus incidents rarely generate information," Jerke said.

1979-80 yearbooks delayed at printers

By Lisa Pulliam

Students expecting the 1979-80 *Saga* may have an indefinite period to wait, according to *Saga* Editor Erick Allen. The overdue annuals are scheduled to arrive by early November, but printing company delays may extend the delivery date later into the month.

Once the annuals have arrived, they will be distributed to all students carrying over twenty yearly credit hours free of charge.

The 1979-80 *Saga* was originally to be distributed at the beginning of the school year. The company that prints the annuals consolidated several of its plants, however, resulting in numerous produc-

tion setbacks, Allen said.

Allen hopes to avoid future problems by changing *Saga's* production methods. Instead of partially completing the annual and sending it to the printing company to be finished, the *Saga* staff will make the annual "camera-ready" before shipping. The staff will be setting type, cropping pictures, and completing designs and layouts, tasks previously left to the printing company.

Allen expects this new production system to enable the annuals to be completed on schedule, as well as serving as an educational tool. Staff members will now be able to gain valuable production experience.

Funds saved by the new

method will be used to include more color photos in the annual, and to pay staff members a small honorarium, not previously possible because of

a limited budget.

The 1980-81 *Saga* will also be deviating from traditional formats. Rather than dividing the annual into separate sections such as sports, activities,

and class pictures, the new *Saga* will be divided alphabetically. "Football" and "faculty" will be featured together, as will "soccer" and "Seniors."

Festivities begin tonight

By Paul Menter

The next two weekends will be filled with ASPLU-sponsored special events. Tonight ASPLU is sponsoring "Spooktacular," and next weekend the annual Homecoming festivities will be held. "Spooktacular" will get underway tonight at 9 with

horror movies in Chris Knutzen Hall. There will be three eight-minute movies shown in succession, each one "Guaranteed to curl your hair." Also at 9 there will be a magic show in the Cave.

At 10 the Spooktacular dance will begin in the Commons. Everyone is encouraged to wear a costume for the costume contest. Contest winners each receive free pumpkin pie and winner's certificates.

Music for the dance will be hosted by a hired disc jockey with a custom sound system, a light show and fog effects.

Next week, homecoming festivities will get underway with the Songfest presentation, and the coronation of the king and queen. This

year's theme is "PLU Through Time and Space." There will be six skits, each depicting a different period in PLU's history. At 10 "The Stomp" will begin in the CK with the theme: "Happy Birthday PLU!" The dance will continue until 1 a.m., with music provided by Freddy and the Screamers.

On Saturday, festivities will continue with the football game against Lewis and Clark starting at 1:30 p.m. At half-time an "Almost Anything Goes" dorm competition will be held. Rounding out the activities will be the Homecoming Ball, held from 9 p.m. to 1 a.m. at the Tacoma Mall. Music will be provided by Epicenter.

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YM: 'Go, make disciples'

By Sandy Williams and Karen M. Olson

Youth With A Mission, an inter-denominational evangelism program, adheres to no doctrine but the word of Christ: "Go therefore and make disciples of all the nations."

The YWAM center in Tacoma is dedicated to challenging, training, and equipping people over 18 for this task, according to YWAM leader Denny Gunderson.

The Discipleship Training School is the first phase of YWAM training. This five-month program involves three months of intensive classroom studies, followed by two months of applied training on a field trip.

The classroom phase is designed to develop each person in understanding the ways of God as related to prayer-intercession, relationships, character growth and evangelism, according to Gunderson.

The field trip affords the student an opportunity to gain first-hand experience in a variety of areas, from missionary evangelism to practical assistance such as church building repair.

"At first we zero in on individuals, then, as they progress in their own development, we zero in on the outside—those people who need to know Christ," Gunderson said.

"We feel it has been successful in changing people's lives. Lives and relationships are straightened out and students become aggressive evangelical people," Gunderson said.

"We do not give assignments for mission work," he added. "The individual must find from God where he is to be."

"It's real good. It helps to build my character. It's helping me to see the character of God and as I get closer to him, I have more of His character," commented Dan Keck, a student currently enrolled in the program.

"I don't know where I'll be going. When I find out, then I'll study the culture. YWAM has training programs about different cultures."

This fall's 32 DTS students

represent 15 states and Canada, Norway and Sweden. After spending five months in the classroom, they will spend two months distributing Bibles in Juarez, Mexico, as part of a project involving 400 YWAMers and a number of Juarez churches. The spring class will minister to an Indian tribe in Northern Canada.

Founded in 1960 by International Director Loren Cunningham, YWAM has teams on every continent, with 25 DTS around the world, including 10 in the U.S. International headquarters in Lindale, Texas. Regional and national directors operate under the council's supervision; Leland Paris is the North American director.

Those graduating from DTS will have an opportunity to attend a YWAM School of Evangelism. These schools are located in several states and various countries around the world.

YWAM Schools of Evangelism explore methods of evangelism, and deal with history of church renewal, understanding salvation truths, principles of God's Kingdom, apologetics, presenting the Gospel cross-culturally, understanding counterculture youth, Eastern mysticism, cults and the occult, and ways to transform a society, including intercessory prayer and spiritual warfare.

DTS graduates may also join with the on-going YWAM evangelistic ministry in the

For example, after completing the program, Wendy Stonex, a PLU graduate, spent three months in Thailand, and is now working with refugees in Tacoma.

According to Gunderson, YWAM works closely with other Christian organizations such as Young Life and Agape Force.

To be eligible for the YWAM program, an applicant must be at least 18 or a high school graduate, must have committed his life to Jesus Christ as Lord, and have a genuine desire to share Him with others. Recruiting is done mostly by word of mouth.

While recognizing that disciple training is a life-long commitment, the DTSs are designed to "lay a strong foundation upon which a person will be able to build a lifestyle glorifying to God."

The cost of the DTS is approximately \$1300 and includes tuition, food, housing, and the field trip. The fall school began Sept. 29 and the spring school is scheduled to begin March 17.

Tuition income is used only in the operation of the school, according to Gunderson. All YWAM staff members are responsible for raising their own support, although unlike some similar ministries, they aren't required to raise a specified amount before beginning their work.

"We don't solicit for our own needs. We feel there is a

Camera stolen

By Dan Voelpel

A camera was stolen from a car parked in the library lot between 8 and 10 a.m. Oct. 8. The car was locked, but someone "apparently used a coat hanger or something to unlock it," said Campus Safety and Information Assistant Director Rovaughn Newman.

Newman said the owner did not know the camera's serial number. "With a serial number or ID number, you have a positive prosecution tool. Campus Safety has engravers, if students want to put their driver's license number on something," said Newman.

"I wish the students would use our engravers. It's even a crime

deterrent," he said.

In separate incident, a large amount of candy was stolen from the UC information desk between 7 and 7:30 a.m. on Oct. 5.

A student from Keithley Junior High School, who was discovered to be in possession of a large amount of candy, was apprehended on Oct. 6 and turned over to juvenile authorities.

Several traffic signs were removed from 121st Street north of Ordal Hall on Oct. 4. A "Loading Zone," "No Parking," and "Fire Zone" sign were found leaning against the outside of a Hong Hall window. There are no suspects in the incident, said Newman.

"We do a lot of praying. Through this we've seen a lot of miracles from God. People respond with church offerings being provided," Gunderson said. "We teach a life of faith and donations. We feel that as we seek God, He has the power to speak to people and impress on them the need and the opportunity for giving," Gunderson said.

The year-old Tacoma based DTS is located in rented facilities on Tanglewood Island and is the first YWAM in Washington state. With a staff of 20 people, the school is under the leadership of Gunderson, Rix Warren, and

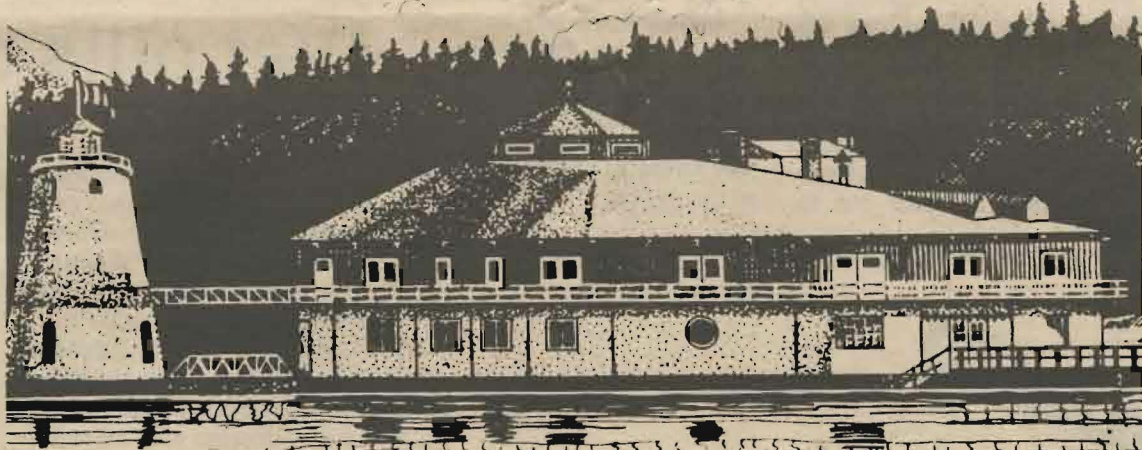
Anderson at the 1972 Olympic Games in Munich, where both were involved in an outreach ministry and also worked together at the 1976 Olympics in Montreal. They joined forces a year ago to establish the Tacoma base in an old store building at North 46th and Orchard streets.

Anderson, 36, served as a minister of education at the First Covenant Church in Tacoma before joining YWAM in 1978 with his wife, Nancy.

Warren, 55, is an Australian with more than 20 years of experience as a missionary in South America and as a parish minister. Warren, who is leading a South American group on an outreach tour in the Soviet Union, joined YWAM with his wife, Irma, two and a half years ago.

To assist YWAM in its "mercy ministries," a 500-foot ocean liner, "The Anastasis," which was built in Trieste, Italy, in 1953, is now being refitted and modified. "The Anastasis" (a Greek word meaning resurrection) has an 18-bed medical unit, dental facilities, and living facilities for 600 passengers and crew.

The ship will be used primarily in the Southeast Asia area. Food, clothing and medical supplies will be aboard for distribution in areas of urgent need, such as cities of natural disasters.



Pacific Northwest, other parts of North America, or overseas, or they may find opportunities to serve in other organizations, churches or ministries.

higher way to do it. There seems to be a correlation between God guiding us into something and the money and we practice that," he added.

Wes Anderson. Gunderson, 33, left Skagit County 12 years ago to take a bank job in California but resigned after he and his wife Dodie were challenged about the YWAM ministry. He met

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THE EXTERMINATOR and MOTEL HELL

Nursing students kept active in program

By Flo Hamilton

From the very first semester, the PLU nursing student is involved in some kind of practical experience, often off-campus, according to the nursing description sheet.

As for what the 266 students currently enrolled in nursing can gain from the complete absorption in the actual out-of-class nursing experience, Dr. Doris Stucke, director of nursing, said, "A nurse couldn't be one without it.

Confidence, skills, and abilities are developed and heightened."

In Level I, the student establishes a relationship with a healthy geriatric (elderly) person living in the community. Visits are weekly, and this develops communication skills and an understanding of how an older person functions within his ecosystem. Students must keep a diary of these visits, and in Level II, the student must terminate this relationship as often a nurse must do in a regular nursing

situation.

"Wellness" is the focus of the first two levels of activity. Second semester holds clinical experiences with infants, community health clinics, schools, and home visits, according to Director Stucke.

Resources and facilities used by PLU nursing majors are usually local hospitals and clinics. Madigan, St. Joseph's, Tacoma General, and the Tacoma Public Schools are just a few of the institutions working in conjunction with the PLU program.

On campus, in the nursing building, the long white divider sheets define the clinical lab. Stethoscopes, flasks, beds, and human models add to the effect that suggests a medical situation.

In this on-campus resource, the student nurses perform various tasks, and in Level II are now preparing for the "physical exam test." "This involves giving a peer a complete, head-to-toe physical exam," said Phyllis Page, instructor.

The first hospital experience is in Level III, usually the fall of the junior year. Nurse hopefuls work in obstetrics medical surgery, and in public health care. A "pregnant family" is assigned to each student and when possible, the student nurse follows the mother all the way through delivery. Since this is the first possible contact with ill patients, it could be a shock, but instructor Page said that Level II and III become transition levels to prepare the nurses for the upper divisions.

Level IV forms the most structural experience so far in the program. Six weeks of the semester are spent in medical surgery while the remaining six weeks are spent in psychiatric. This 12-hours-a-week in the field is on top of the numerous classes taken at the PLU campus.

"It's hard but yes, I do enjoy the program," a student

said.

Supervised clinical experience with the acutely ill highlights Level V. The student supervises health care for a family with a medical surgical problem and also a family with complex psychiatric problems.

Technical procedures are learned, including bronchial suctioning, and performing and interpreting electrocardiograms. Specific areas are "sampled" by the nurses, including the emergency room, critical care ward, and intensive care unit (ICU).

The student is exposed to all facets of nursing and Stucke called Level VI the "capstone." Hospital work is intense in this final phase of the nursing program. According to the nursing fact sheet, "the student nurse is immersed completely in the professional role as a nurse."

Under the supervision of a registered nurse preceptor, the PLU student must spend 32 hours a week working in the hospital. Seminars and lectures must still be attended at campus but the student must keep hours with the preceptor nurse.

The student, in this last plunge into hospital work, requests his or her top choice of working situation (community nursing, ICU, pediatrics, etc.).

"The students must work hard—4 days a week with their nurse," said Page.

Liberal arts education challenged to survive

By Flo Hamilton

Liberal education has long been the source of great controversy. The 1978 September issue of *The Atlantic* painted a dreary picture of the liberal arts education—declining. It cited as examples: grade inflation, a dropage in mandatory courses, and curriculum committees routinely adding new courses regardless of academic value.

Restoring the educational system is now the goal of many colleges and universities, according to *The Chronicle of Higher Education*.

PLU's Provost Richard Jungkuntz agrees that at PLU, there has been this aim as long as it has been around nationally, if not longer.

PLU shows several evidences of this "improve-again-the-quality" trend. The Educational Policies Committee, made up of eight members including one from every

school or division and two students, serves as a type of "curriculum committee." Workshops with instructional improvement as the emphasis and faculty brainstorming sessions aid this swing toward restoration.

The Foreign Area Studies Program (FASP) has been recognized nationally for "innovation and expansion" by *Forum*. PLU's integrated studies program, or Core II, was faculty-originated. Educators here wanted to shift and update the content and delivery system.

When questioned whether the new policy of allowing a student the pass/fail option on two of the university requirements was relaxing the standards the provost said, "There doesn't seem to be a limiting reason not to—of course not across the board, though. This policy, as such, is not to make it easier but to

improve the outcome."

The example was given in which a student who has never been exposed to abstract thinking is required to take philosophy. Should his GPA plummet simply because of a requirement course?

In the last few years, the total PLU enrollment has increased. This increase can mostly be attributed to a larger number of part-time students. Is this indicative of declining liberal arts education?

While grade inflation reached "epidemic" proportions in the '70s, a Michigan study reveals that this steady rise in GPAs at colleges and universities has come to a halt, but it is far from being reversed.

The evidence may be strong elsewhere, but the decline of liberal arts is not at the PLU campus. "Liberal arts are by no means dead; in fact, PLU is way ahead of the pack," added the provost.

Let buyer beware

Diet pills dubious

By Bobbi Nodell

In our society, where being thin is in, more and more people are resorting to over-the-counter "weight-reducing" drugs, with little concern for their effects.

Although the FDA declared these diet aids "safe and effective," skepticism still remains among doctors and more importantly, consumers, who've been becoming increasingly dissatisfied with the pill's results.

Before over-the-counter diet pills were invented, people relied on amphetamines to suppress their appetites. Recently the FDA declared that amphetamines were detrimental to the body's heart and central nervous system. Now researchers have discovered milder drugs to control cravings. Phenylpropanolamine (PPA), closely related to amphetamines, and Benzocaine, a widely used nasal congestant, are the two main ingredients in today's diet pills. Caffeine, which acts as a stimulant, is also commonly used.

As explained in *The Guide to Prescription Drugs*, PPA works by depressing the brain's appetite center which is in the hypothalamus. Benzocaine, the other drug used, works by dulling the taste buds.

There is no evidence of addiction to diet pills and the side effects are nothing more than a mild headache, dry mouth or cramps. PLU students who have used diet

pills say that they either "get hyper or sick." An overdose, though, could result in nervousness, restlessness, severe headaches, sweating and nausea. The problems arise when PPA is used in com-

bination with other drugs. A lady was reported as having kidney failure when she used a diet pill along with her prescribed aspirin.

Effectiveness of diet aids was disputed in a bulletin for physicians, *The Medical Letter*. A study of 66 obese patients revealed that people on placebos lost considerably more weight than those using diet pills.

Gaining weight at college is a common problem, especially among new students who aren't used to the regular regime and tend to overdo the starches. Hemmen strongly advises students to stay away from diet pills. She emphasized the need to watch serving portions and fat intake. She also recommended students to control food intake in connection with socialization. "Pills don't solve the problem; only changing one's eating habits will aid one's fight for weight loss."

Time magazine (Sept. 3, '79), Dr. Victor Vertes of Weight Loss Clinic at Cleveland's Mt. Sinai Hospital stated, "These drugs are not going to burn calories. You've got to curb your calorie intake. And for long-term weight loss, they're completely useless."

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Press workshop may become program

By Dan Voelpel

A 70-year-old Chandler and Price hand letter press, donated to PLU last spring, is defying the mandatory retirement age for its first scheduled run here during Interim.

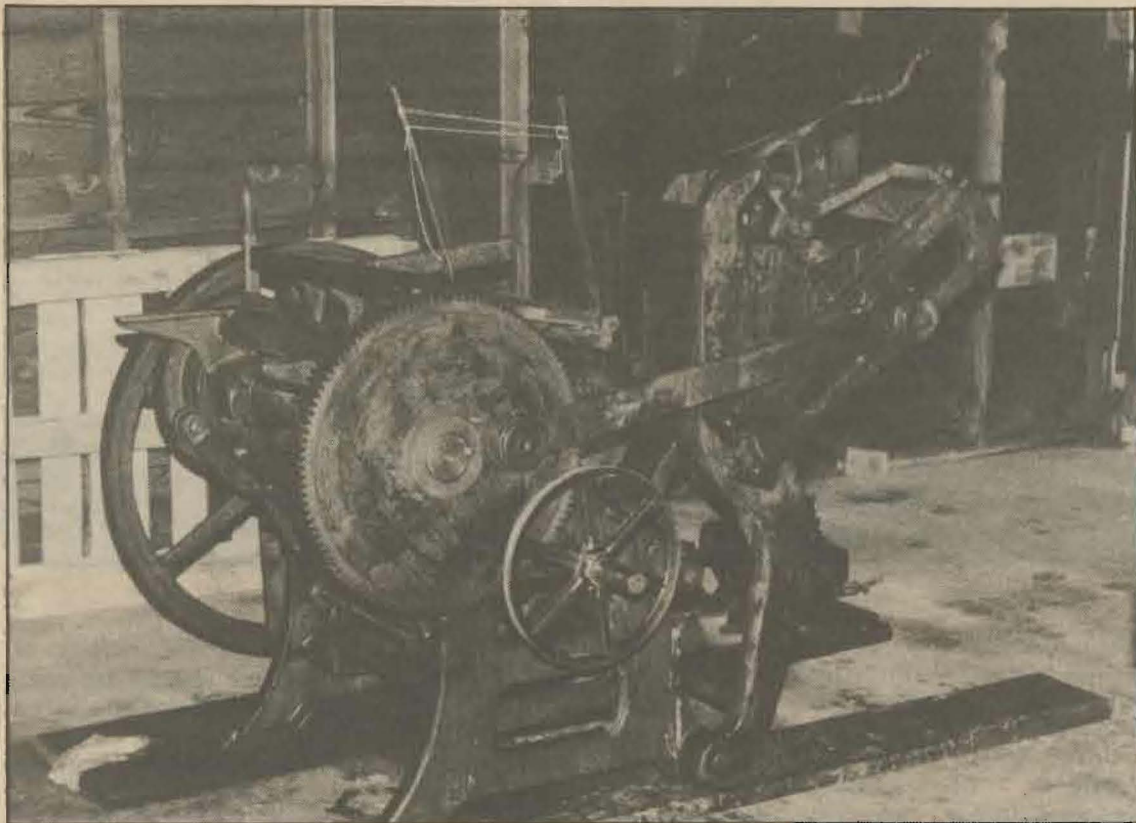
Its younger and smaller brother, a hand- and motor-driven press, purchased from Washington State Surplus this past summer, will also see action in January.

In order to accommodate the two presses, the English department has scheduled a Letter Press Printing Workshop worth four Interim credits. The class, which will be held in Knorr House, will explore the history of letter press printing. Students will be able to set, design, and print their own texts on the two antique presses.

The class, which will incorporate "field trips and various poster projects," marks the beginning of a printing program that is "in the works," said Dan Van Tassel, Printing Press Committee chairperson.

The committee, which comprises of art, English, communication, and student personnel, eventually hopes to combine several departments into a "bonafide program that transcends any single department," Van Tassel said.

"After Interim," said Van Tassel, "we hope it will lead to a standardized printing



The Chandler-Price press given to the university.

program. We're probably not talking major, rather an emphasis which could provide graduates with a practical, informational and aesthetic background for work outside," said Van Tassel.

The committee has acquired the services of Portland poet Kim Stafford as instructor for the printing course. Stafford has a medieval literature Ph.D. from the University of Oregon. He also has the printing experience.

Stafford views his class as

the place "where the whole alphabet of human possibility lies ready in a drawer, where the ear, the eye, the tongue, the hand combine in the work of word and image, where a student can undertake total devotion to a legible form on paper—all the fragility and permanence of human life."

Despite Stafford's teaching duties, there is a "problem with qualified staffing after Interim," said Van Tassel. English staffers Rick Jones

and Les Elliot have some printing experience, but there will probably be a need for a new instructor in that area, according to Van Tassel.

In addition to the two presses referred to as "the pygmy and the giant" by Van Tassel, assorted wood and metal type, a proof press and other printing equipment have been donated to PLU by Walter L. Larson. Larson sent the outdated equipment worth \$800, from the *Northern Kit-*

itas County Tribune in Cle Elum. The addition brings the total value of the present equipment to \$1625.

A donation of \$50 was given as an "expression of gratitude, for restoration of the press and to acquire type," by Vivian Skardahl, said Van Tassel. Skardahl, who lost a diamond at a Pacific Northwest Writer's Conference here this summer, donated the money after the diamond was found, said Van Tassel.

The current site for housing the printing equipment and conducting printing classes is the Knorr House garage, across the street from the administration building. Knorr House itself, acquired by PLU last summer, has been converted into office space. However, "with but one light socket and no outlets, the garage lacks adequate wiring," said Van Tassel.

Beginning tomorrow, "a group of faculty, some of whom have carpenter experience and tools," will do some "modest finishing-off" to take care of "insulation, ventilation, and lighting," the Division of Humanities chairman said.

If this proposed printing press program fails to capture student interest of administrative approval, Van Tassel sees one option. "If the whole thing folds, we'll have a garage sale, and the three little pigs can go home."

Sparks fly between fire department and twirler

By K.E. Foster

The dancing flames leapt upwards towards the night sky. It was one of PLU's nighttime games, and baton twirler Becky Thompson was performing during halftime. Because PLU does not have a marching band, Becky had volunteered to come out of retirement and to perform her fire baton act that night. Little did she know when she volunteered, that the fire marshal would pay her a visit two days before her performance.

Eager to clear up the rumors that have been circulating, Thompson described the evening of Oct 18. "That night there were three fire alarms in Tinglestad, Foss, and Pflueger (where Thompson lives). I went out to practice using only Wizard Charcoal Lighter.

That's just for practice. That night we had the fire alarm. I had two empty gasoline cans in my room that I was going to fill on Saturday so that the baton would be presoaked for the game. The Wizard Charcoal Lighter was outside my door."

Thompson explained further that she was taking freshmen on initiation and when she got back that evening, everybody from Tinglestad, Foss and Pflueger was outside and there were firemen in her room. Thompson said, "I explained everything to the fire marshal. He was pretty upset to begin with because of the three alarms that had been pulled that night. Everything got straightened out between me and the fire department, but as

rumors got started, I became an instant arsonist."

Thompson began twirling when she was about five, her mother having introduced her

to it. She continued working at it outside of school until her senior year of high school, when she decided to stop. She practiced two hours each day,

and competed about two times each month. She has travelled all over the U.S. for her competitions, and has been to nationals three times.

Hunger concerns group

By Gale Holmlund

The PLU branch of Bread For the World (BFW) is off to a big start this year. The main thrust of this year's hunger concern organization is in its service to the campus and community through recycling. Every other Saturday morning BFW members can be found roaming the campus in search of aluminum cans, bottles and newspapers for recycling.

The proceeds from this project go to the Tacoma Food Bank, a local organization that feeds needy people of Tacoma, and FISH, a similar, church-based

organization. Last year BFW collected nearly \$1000 through recycling.

Retreats, lectures and films help BFW members and the public become aware of hunger issues. Bread For the World also sponsors the annual campus fast. On the weekend of Nov. 8, BFW will be having a retreat. If you're interested in this service organization, join them for meetings on Thursdays or on the November retreat. It's a group for fun and fellowship, with an active desire to respond to the needs of people.

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Seaside sees celebration

Carter declares 1980 Year of the Coast

By Hans Ryser

1980 has been declared as the Year of the Coast by President Carter and the governors of 20 coastal states.

Why have authorities singled out the coast for particular attention this year? With its 100,000 miles of coastline, the United States has one of the longest coastlines of all the nations in the world.

However, since 60 percent of the U.S. population lives in the coastal zone, and this number is expected to increase to 75 percent in the next decade, a natural landscape that is beautiful and of incalculable economic value is in imminent danger of being transformed shortly into a man-made fortress.

According to Dr. Richard McGinnis, biology professor at PLU, the coastline and its intertidal zone with its tremendous variety of life, represents one of the most valuable natural resources. McGinnis mentioned that about 60 percent of the fish harvest takes place in the coastal area. The so-called littoral and shelf regions provide shelter and food supply for the world's largest number of living organisms. That goes from the smallest organism up to big mammals such as the gray whale, which feeds on small animals, according to McGinnis.

However, the coast is able to maintain this tremendous variety of life only as long as its natural cycle remains undisturbed. McGinnis said that the intertidal zone is extremely susceptible to disturbance from pollution or physical alteration. It is estimated that



Hans Ryser

about 50 percent of the nation's natural intertidal zones have already been damaged.

For Carla Hanson, President of Tahoma Audobon Society, every year represents a year of the coast. "Since we are living in the coastal area of the Puget Sound, our impact is to save our coast."

According to Hanson, the Puget Sound area represents one of the world's most unique sound systems. The extremely deep salt water system which was created by glaciers contains a unique variety of life. For instance, on the bottom of Puget Sound the world's largest octopi are found.

Unfortunately, the Puget Sound is also in acute danger. According to Hanson, the only remaining relatively undisturbed natural delta is the estuary of the Nisqually River. This national wildlife refuge provides resting wintering areas for migratory water fowl as they make their way between northern nesting

grounds and sunny wintering areas in the south. Hanson said that twice a day the tides wash through the salt marshes and mudflats, carrying rich organic foods to fresh and salt water organisms alike.

As the shoreline of Puget Sound becomes more developed, this estuary increases in value and importance, especially since all other

estuaries in the vicinity of Seattle and Tacoma are completely transformed into urban areas.

Hanson explained that the Audobon Society is trying to prevent a well-known logging company from building a port to load and unload ships right on the refuge boundary. Since Puget Sound is extremely

Growing up with inflation

By Brian Laubach

Caught up in the 16 percent rate of inflation blues, where money does not go as far as you wished? Well, let's take a little trip into the past and reminisce when gasoline was only 30 to 40 cents per gallon and at McDonald's you could get two hamburgers, fries, and a coke for under \$1.

The year was 1970, and you could make \$1.45 per hour for minimum wage. If you had a summer job and were working 40 hours a week for three months you could make \$696.

Then you decided to go to PLU to start your education. A PLU education consisting of 32 credits and room and board in 1970 would total \$2700 for the entire year. If, while you were there, you decided to move off campus, the rent for a two-bedroom apartment was \$130 and up, and a one-bedroom apartment would go for \$85 and up. With independence comes cooking, depending on your culinary tastes and cooking abilities, a steak would go for \$1.29 a pound, hamburger for 49 cents per pound or a TV dinner

deep-drafted, ships could have access to most places along the sound's coastline.

For Nisqually, such an increase in ship traffic could be very harmful. According to Hanson, the last breeding-place for harbor seals in the south-sound would be destroyed by such a development.

"We do recognize the need for certain industrial projects, but why do we have to give up everything?"

Hanson encourages students interested in questions such as the preservation of a natural coast to take the effort to go into nature to study the different issues and problems in reality. "Only what you have seen with your own eyes are you willing to go for."

According to Hanson, man must learn to live with the coast but in some places not on it. This means understanding how coastal ecosystems work and how to regulate activities and design structures in such a way that the coast's natural system works.

a little more. A two-bedroom apartment went for \$150 and up, and a one-bedroom apartment would go for \$100 and up. Again culinary tastes would determine if you would pay \$2.59 a pound for steak, 75 cents a pound for hamburger, or 75 cents for a TV dinner. The car that would get you to and from PLU, a 1975 Camaro, went up to \$2,000 and ranged in price from \$5,000 to \$7,000. To fill up the Camaro, and head on down to McDonald's, you would pay 50 to 70 cents a gallon, the only compensation being that while at McDonald's you could get a hamburger, fries and a coke for under \$1.

What about 1980? Minimum wage is \$3.10 per hour and your 40-hour-a-week job for three months would pay you \$1488. But then the education at PLU has gone up 60 percent since 1975 and 120 percent since 1970, approximately a 12 percent increase per year. The 32 credits and room and board for the year costs you \$5899. The move off campus to your own apartment has not gone up that much since 1975. The two-bedroom apartment goes for \$240 and up, and the one-bedroom apartment \$175 and up. But according to your tastes and budget, a sirloin steak goes for \$3.50 a pound, the hamburger for \$1.50 a pound and the TV dinner for \$1.25, making eating a bit more expensive. The 1980 Camaro that you could be driving ranges from \$8,000 to \$10,000, and the fuel that it takes to go to and from PLU ranges from \$1.15 to \$1.30 a gallon. And if you went to McDonald's and could only spend \$1 you could get a hamburger, a coke and some change.

One item that has not inflated much over the last 10-year-span is Levi jeans: 1970—\$10; 1975—\$13, and 1980—\$15.



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for 55 cents. One last thing you would have to buy is a car so that you could get to and from PLU. A 1970 Camaro went for \$3631 and the gasoline to fill it up was 30 to 40 cents per gallon.

But if you cannot remember that far back, let's look at 1975. Minimum wage was \$2 per hour and a 40-hour-a-week job for three months would get you approximately \$960. You went to PLU, and at 32 credits and room and board it would cost \$3600 for the year, up 60 percent from 1970. Of course you could move off campus, but it would cost you

Eggs: Cheap protein and versatility too

By Cindy Kloth

Boneless chickens. Eggs. At PLU, egg as are a regular feature on the breakfast menu—scrambled, soft boiled, hard, or fried.

Usually one doesn't stop to think about the number of eggs included with a dinner casserole or dessert, but eggs are a common ingredient to campus food.

For off-campus students, the coffee shop omelettes are a favorite. Eggs are one of the best grocery buys for off-campus students. They are relatively cheap and versatile.

For health-conscious people, all this egg consumption causes uneasiness. Over the last 15 years, we have been bombarded with warnings about eggs by the Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs, and the American Heart Association. Either we have cut egg consumption or felt a twinge of conscience when we risk an omelette.

But just how harmful are eggs? How many minutes will a poached egg on toast snuff out of a life?

Eggs are indicted for containing cholesterol. Each egg yolk contains about 250 milligrams of cholesterol. The five eggs the average American consumes per week account for a third of the average cholesterol intake of 600 milligrams per day; most of the rest of the cholesterol comes from meat, milk, and cheese.

In 1964, the American Heart Association recommended that the general public reduce cholesterol intake to 300 milligrams per day. Since a single egg nearly exhausts this recommended daily allowance of cholesterol, and because egg consumption is relatively easy to monitor and

control, eggs frequently are singled out for restriction in dietary recommendations. The Inter-Society Commission on Heart Diseases, for instance, urged that "the public... be encouraged to avoid egg consumption, and the industry... be persuaded to minimize the egg-yolk content of commercially prepared foods."

The usual advice is to cut egg consumption to two or three per week. If followed, this recommendation would halve egg consumption in the United States.

With theory uncertain, the relationship between eggs and death is based on the evidence of clinical trials on animals, a few clinical trials involving human volunteers, and a series of surveys. For more than 60 years, laboratory rabbits, rats, chickens, dogs, and monkeys have been subjected to diets that differ widely in cholesterol content. The responses have been consistent in showing that high cholesterol intake results in heart disease and related problems.

The realistic solution for students, according to the American Heart Association, is "moderation." "Eating eggs in moderation is fine since they are an excellent source of protein—but don't restrict your diet to eggs only." They reminded students to balance their diets with proteins low in cholesterol like chicken, turkey or fish. Exercise is not to be forgotten either. Find an exercise you feel comfortable with like walking, running, swimming or biking that works the cardiovascular system.

Exercise and good eating habits are the best preventive medicine for cholesterol buildup and cardiovascular disease. Both on alternative to a diet omitting eggs entirely.

Hunting season opens

By Hans Ryser

Last Saturday at 7 the, legal hour for many Washington hunters had arrived: the Opening of this year's hunting season. An estimated 400,000 hunters will invade Washington's game areas this season, according to Bud Angerman, superintendent of the game department, working at the game farm here in Tacoma.

"Hunting is a tool to manage, in a efficient way, our game," Angerman said. He explained that the hunting seasons and the amount of animals being shot are determined by the game department according to biological surveys. The eruption of Mount St. Helens, for instance, made it necessary to close down the whole hunting area in that vicinity until the stock of game has recovered, Angerman said.

According to Angerman, no hunting education or firearms-safety is required for hunters unless they are under 18. Hunters under 18 have to pass the Firearms Safety Training Certificate before they can get a hunting license.

Angerman said that they have an average of five fatalities a year during hunting season. Although it is unlawful to hunt while intoxicated, many incidents happen because some hunters do not respect this regulation, Angerman said.

According to Angerman, the introduction of a hunting exam for all people who licen-Exam for all people who apply for a license, as in European countries, would be desirable but hard to realize without discriminating against people. "Since the wildlife of this state belongs to everybody, people who would like to hunt during hunting season should be able to do so," Angerman said.

Eighty professional game wardens, together with rangers

and other law enforcement agencies, try to enforce the hunting regulations. Actually, poaching is one of the major problems the game departments is confronted with. "We need the help of everybody to stop poaching," Angerman said. He explained that at least one third of the deer which are designated for hunting are poached. The game department offers the following toll-free poaching hotline where violations can be reported: 1-800-562-5626.

Jim Erickson, a PLU student, is an avid hunter. For Erickson hunting is absolutely necessary to survive school pressure and everyday struggles.

According to Erickson, preservationists who want a hunting prohibition are more harmful to wildlife than hunters; since hunters want to use game they are also interested in preserving the wildlife, including its habitat.

Erickson recommends that students who go hunting be sure that they do know the handling of their firearms very well. "Guns do not kill people, but people kill people," Erickson said.

Erickson added that hunters keep self-control and respect of life while hunting. "Since God gave us game to use and to enjoy we should also respect it," Erickson said.



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Anderson chapeau champion

Roommate, bear add to hat collection

By Phebe Ward

Eric Anderson, Brian Ash, and a stuffed bear named Balboa Head have 110 hats in their room. Eric, a junior at PLU, began collecting hats four years ago.

"I don't really consider it a hobby," Eric said. "The hats are just interior decoration in our room. Most guys have six or seven baseball hats, and when I was a senior in high school, I started picking them up here and there. Now my friends bring me back hats whenever they go somewhere."

Eric has hats from all over the United States, Mexico, Canada, England, and the Scandinavian countries. "One of my hats is from the St. Andrews Golf Course in England, where golf originated," Eric added.

Brian Ash, Eric's roommate, enjoys having Eric's hats around. "I love to wear them because I love hats," Brian said. "I consider some



Hans Ryser

of his hats some of my best friends."

Both Eric and Brian have

"test hats." These hats are designated to be worn on days of important exams. Eric's

principle test hat is a green and white golf hat from North Carolina. "I started wearing

that hat for tests when I was a freshman," Eric explained. "I got up late one morning for a quiz, so I threw on a hat and went to my eight o'clock class. I did well on the quiz, so I kept wearing the hat and it seems to help."

Over the past few years, Eric and his hats have become rather notorious. Last year, Eric was the victim of a "hat trick." Several friends, Rob "Waldo" Corbin and Scott Charleston, broke in and vandalized the room, messing up all of Eric's hats. Another incident occurred when Eric was a freshman. "A fire started in our room while I was in class," Eric said. "The first thing people would tell me was 'Your room caught on fire, and yes, your hats are okay.'"

Eric's hats are very popular, so he usually has several hats "out on loan." However, it is not a good idea to take one without asking. "Eric can always tell if one of the hat is missing," Brian said. "They're like family. They're like our kids."

Returning student loves campus life, food

By Barb PicKell

If you've ever felt a little down about dorm life—or about life in general—what you probably needed was a little chat with Dot Otto. At 56, Otto lives in a single room in Kreidler, and loves it.

"I'm so happy here in my little nest," said Otto. "When I first came here I thought this was a beautiful room; I had so many ideas about how to decorate it, but I haven't had time to do any of them so far."

And what about that famous college food? "I love it!" she said. "I don't have to cook it, and I don't have to clean it up. I've eliminated the shopping time and the cooking time. And I haven't had a bad meal yet."

Otto is studying for her bachelor of science degree in nursing in an accelerated program for registered nurses. She received her nursing diploma from the three-year R.N. program at St. Joseph's hospital in Tacoma. At that time, she wanted to go ahead and get her degree, but she

said, "I couldn't afford to do it then. I had four kids at home, and I wanted to help them all I could while they were young."

Otto's decision to come to PLU was based in part on the "Christian Context" in which the school is set. "I think faith has a great affect on what kind of nurse you are," she said. "Nurses have always used their Christian religion, or whatever their religion is. There were Egyptian nurses who used their religion in their nursing. And the early Christians opened hospitals for those who couldn't afford to pay."

The decision to live in the dorm was based on two things: finances and time. "I counted up all the money I had or could get a hold of," said Otto, "and I decided that, to keep up an apartment I'd have to get a part-time nursing job. I decided that to try and work and keep an apartment and go to school would be too much. Here, all I have to do other than studying, is to clean my room."

At present, Otto's room

looks more like a campaign headquarters than a "nest." She is an active volunteer in the Carter-Mondale campaign, as well as those of several Washington Democrats. On a recent trip to visit friends in Centralia, Otto said, "I took my campaign things with me and campaigned all the way there and all the way back."

She insists, however, that she is non-partisan in her politics. "I grew up in North Dakota in the time of non-partisan league politics.

Everyone knew the issues. If an eight-year-old didn't know about something, he could ask a 10-year-old, since a 10-year-old would surely know."

Otto's favorite hobby, however, is visiting her four children and seven grandchildren. "That's what I like best," she said with a noticeable touch of pride in her voice. "I love visiting them and watching them grow."

How does she like living with over 100 women less than half her age? "I don't think there's as much generation gap

as people think," she said. "I'm not in their generation, and I don't try to be. Maybe that's why it works for me. They pray for me when I'm writing exams, and they come in with their popcorn poppers and visit."

Five years ago, Otto underwent cancer surgery, an experience which, she says, changed her life. "Things don't bother me like they used to," she explained. "I'm alive! I can see; I can touch; I can laugh; I can love; I can even fight! I'm alive!"

'There goes the neighborhood'

It's 9 a.m. and as a ground floor resident of Harstad, you decide to go "brush your teeth," still wearing only your nightgown. You go out into the hall, intent on your mission, when suddenly you're caught halfway between your room and the bathroom. There are male students wandering in the hall. What are they doing there? Looking for their classroom.

A new classroom has been installed in ground floor Harstad. As soon as the old switchboard equipment was removed, workmen renovated the room into a classroom. For two weeks ground floor occupants woke up at 7 a.m. to electric drills, pounding hammers and the cheerful whistle of the workmen.

The reason for this invasion

is that PLU is literally scrambling for classroom space. By utilizing space in this way, the university is able to keep costs down. However, holding class on ground floor has its shortcomings.

Noise is a big problem. Rick Mattson, a student in Friday's noon class, said "The classes are often distracted by the constant rumble on the stairs. Girls are running around, the vacuum cleaner is going, and last Tuesday it was the Stones." Mattson's class used to meet in the University Center.

When asked for comments on their transition to Harstad, a teacher described her new room as "noisy and stuffy." Because of the noise, the class can't open the door to increase

air flow. Another teacher said that "it is a nuisance to use the bathrooms because you have to yell when you flush if there is anyone in the shower." According to Mattson, the only improvement in Harstad is that "the room has desks."

One of the most affected by the new addition is sophomore Cynthia Dalton, who lives next door. She chose her room because of the size, and would not have done so if she had known about the classroom. "I don't appreciate waking up to chalk squeaking across the board or to movies about Russia. I spoke with the prof and he was quite agreeable to moving the movie projector's speaker to the other side of the room."

Some ground floor residents feel as if they should control their natural exuberance when a class is in session, though Mattson said reassuringly that "the girls shouldn't have to restrict their lifestyles."

Classes scheduled in the basement will be kept to a minimum if resident, professors and students have their say. For the time being, girls will have to look both ways before they go to "brush their teeth."

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Parochial schools gain popularity

By Gail Greenwood

The number of United States kids in private schools has doubled between 1965 and 1975, according to the Bureau of Census.

Independent schools are being founded at a rate of three a day, estimates Robert Baldwin, executive director of Citizens for Educational Freedom.

Growing disenchantment with the public school system is causing more parents to opt for private schools for their children.

"Parents are perceiving a lack of discipline and a poor learning atmosphere (in public schools). There's also the religious aspect, the difference of attitude: four-letter words, dress, drugs," stated Constantine Angelos, Education Editor of *The Seattle Times*.

The increase in private schooling has been called everything from a temporary trend to "an explosive growth. The boom is a reality in a sense that they are growing, but not at the rate people think; because most of the established private schools are not big enough to hold many more students," Angelos said.

"The Christian school movement is growing fast, but this kind of school is often tacked onto churches and is not very big, 100 kids or just a couple of grades. But there are a lot of them springing up," Angelos said.

Tony Mahar, head of the upper school at Charles Wright Academy in Tacoma, thinks one of the reasons for renewed interest in private schools is that "the pendulum is coming back; more people are realizing that a college

education is a valuable commodity."

Charles Wright is a co-ed academy founded on Christian principles. It is a college preparatory school with a selective admissions process. It is also expensive—\$1,000 tuition for beginning school, \$3,300 for the high school.

"More people are taking a look at private school—we had more inquiries last year than we've had in years past—but many are turned away by the cost," Mahar said. Still, there is a waiting list for the lower school.

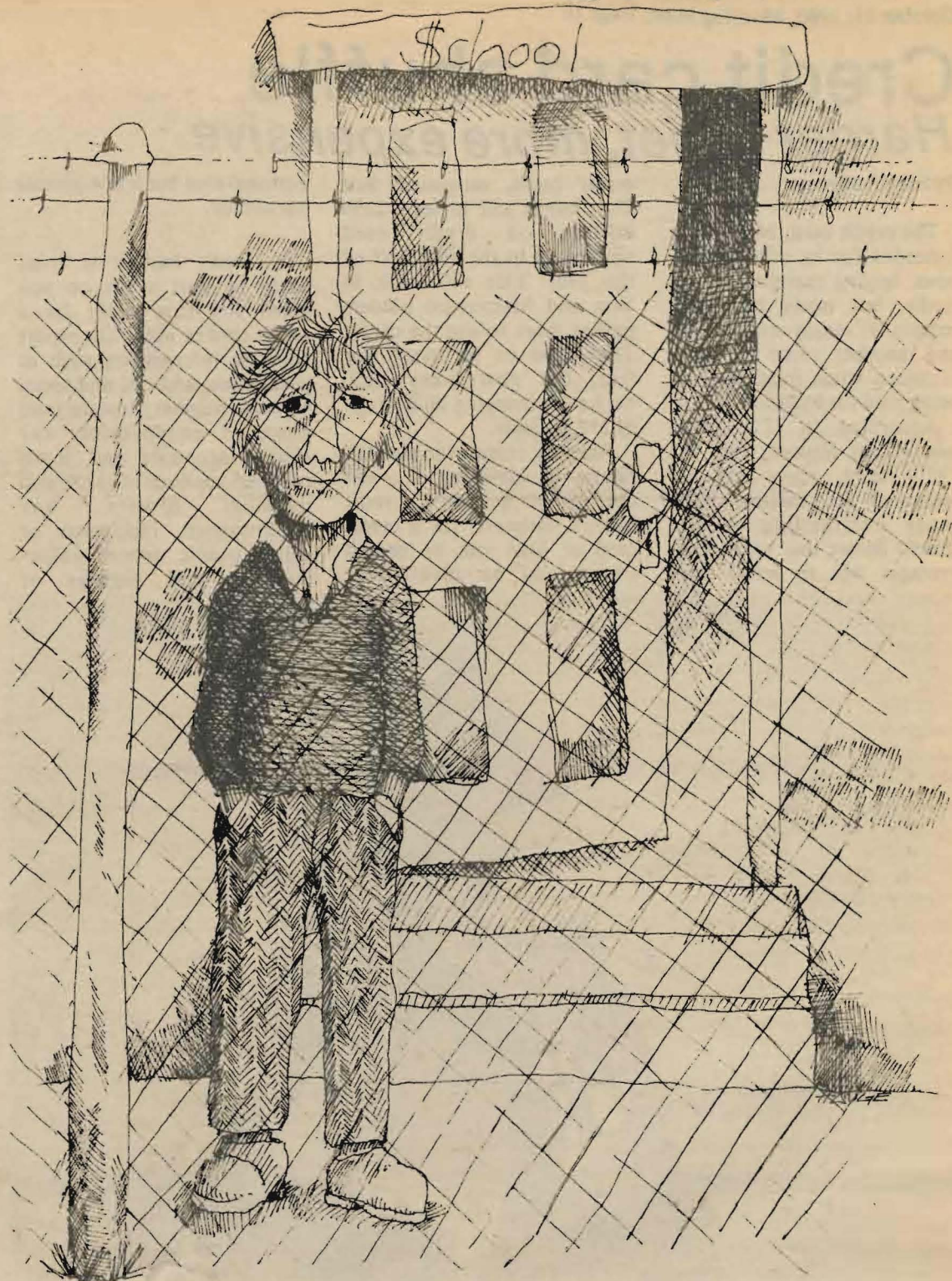
"There's a lot of dissatisfaction with the public school domain. I don't see how they can teach with 40 kids in the room. I don't see how they could do much more than keep the lid on," Mahar said.

"Our advantage is classes of 15 or 16. The kids get to recite every day. They come out of here with a good academic background and also a lot of care and concern from the faculty about their social (well-being)," Mahar said.

He also listed a "very supportive parental body" as an advantage. Angelos believes the private schools' "ability to pick and choose their students and discipline them" is one of the fundamental differences.

Judi Young, PLU sophomore, has had experience in both private and public schools. She went to Catlin Gable and St. Helen's Hall, both in Portland for four and five years, respectively. She then went to public high school.

"The education is better at private schools. You're able to get to know your teachers better and get help when you need it," Young said.



"In private schools you didn't have the freedom to yell or talk back to teachers. At public schools the students tend to have less respect for the teachers and a lot more freedom and free time," Young said.

"We learned manners and

were taught how to act in public places," Young said.

The federal government is dealing with the upswing of private schools. Pending bills would help alleviate the problem of those who pay twice for a single education: taxes for public and tuition for

private.

Meanwhile, if the dissatisfaction with public schools continues at the current rate and if parents are able to afford tuition, by 1990 there will be more independent schools in the United States than governmental ones.

Book industry growing pains hit home

By Sandy Williams

The growth of the college textbook industry has followed the unprecedented growth in college enrollments since 1960. During the past 16 years, it has grown from estimated sales of \$97 million in 1960 to \$564 million in 1976, according to the Association of American Publishers, Inc. These figures include only sales of new textbooks to students, not sales of used books or non-textbooks that are used in the college classroom.

In this "cottage industry" each editor is like an individual entrepreneur, serving the textbook requirements of its particular subjects. College textbook publishers resist the assembly-line technique of other industries, according to AAP brochures.

The PLU bookstore orders textbooks from hundreds of different publishers since faculty members have complete freedom to select the texts used for each course. Nearly all publishers follow the industry tradition of setting a textbook's retail price and then granting a 20 percent discount to the university

bookstore. In other words, approximately 80 percent of what a student pays for textbooks goes to the publisher of the book.

The National Association of College Stores surveyed a number of stores and found that some of them are actually losing money on their textbook operations and are trying to make it up on their more profitable sweatshirt and record sales.

In the PLU bookstore, sales by category this last year were: 56 percent textbooks, 9 percent other books, 12 percent school supplies, 11 percent insignia items, and 12 percent other items.

The bookstore's 20 percent gross margin on textbooks must be used to pay for operating expenses such as freight, utilities, salaries, debt retirement on the University Center building, insurance, and other expenses, according to Lynn Isaacson, PLU Bookstore Director. The margin must also cover the time and round-trip postage on unsold textbooks remaining at the end of the semester that are returned to the publisher.

Average figures for the

college textbook publishing industry reported in 1976 in an annual survey found that 29 percent of every dollar made on the sale of a book goes to manufacturing expenses, 6 cents to editing, 14 cents to marketing, 18 cents to overhead, 15 cents to royalties, and 8 cents to taxes, leaving a 10 cent profit.

SI in 1976 the average small publisher (\$5 million and under in sales) made only two cents in profit. A medium-sized publisher (\$5 to 10 million) made 4 cents. A larger publisher (\$10 to 20 million) made 8 cents and the largest publishers (\$20 million and over) made 13 cents.

According to Isaacson, some books received this year have increased by 50 cents or \$1 since the title was used previously. "Inflation definitely is affecting the prices of textbooks but you would have to compare the current prices of many specific books with the prices of the same books last year to have a meaningful estimate and we do not have the time to figure that," Isaacson said.

"We don't have a sophisticated inventory control system for textbooks that

can inform us of the total number of textbooks sold per semester," Isaacson said. "The total number of titles used as textbooks per semester is generally 1,000 to 1,200."

One common problem Isaacson cited in the retail of textbooks is that "we have access to pre-registration information from the Registrar's Office but no one knows exactly how many students will finally enroll in each," Isaacson said. "This means that the last students to register or buy their books for some courses will not be able to purchase a book immediately if their course is larger than anticipated and their text is sold out. We reorder more copies as soon as the shortages are known but the book publishers can't get the book to us fast enough to help the student who is without a text for the first week of the semester."

The other side of this problem, Isaacson said, is that excess books remain on the shelves for the overwhelming majority of courses. If these books are not re-used the next term, labor and postage expense must be paid by the bookstore to pack the books

up and ship them back to the publisher.

Another common problem is that books ordered out of print or out of stock at the publisher. "Some publishers are not prompt about informing us," Isaacson said. "This results in last-minute changes or problems for the professor who has spent hours preparing to teach a course using a specific textbook."

Most publishers will send examination or complimentary copies of their textbooks to a faculty member. This does not cause any problems for the bookstore but problems do arise for the publisher if significant quantities of these free books find their way into the used book market and displace the sale of new copies of the publisher's book.

According to Isaacson, thousands of unsold textbooks are returned to publishers each year "at great expense but there is no acceptable solution to the problem. We could avoid excessive quantities only by purposely underordering on each title. This would cause many book shortages and problems for students and faculty members," he added.

Credit card shuffle

Harder to get, more expensive

By Sara Andersen

The credit card. Not only is it needed for its original purpose, buying merchandise on credit, but many businesses require a major credit card and another piece of identification when purchases are being paid for by check.

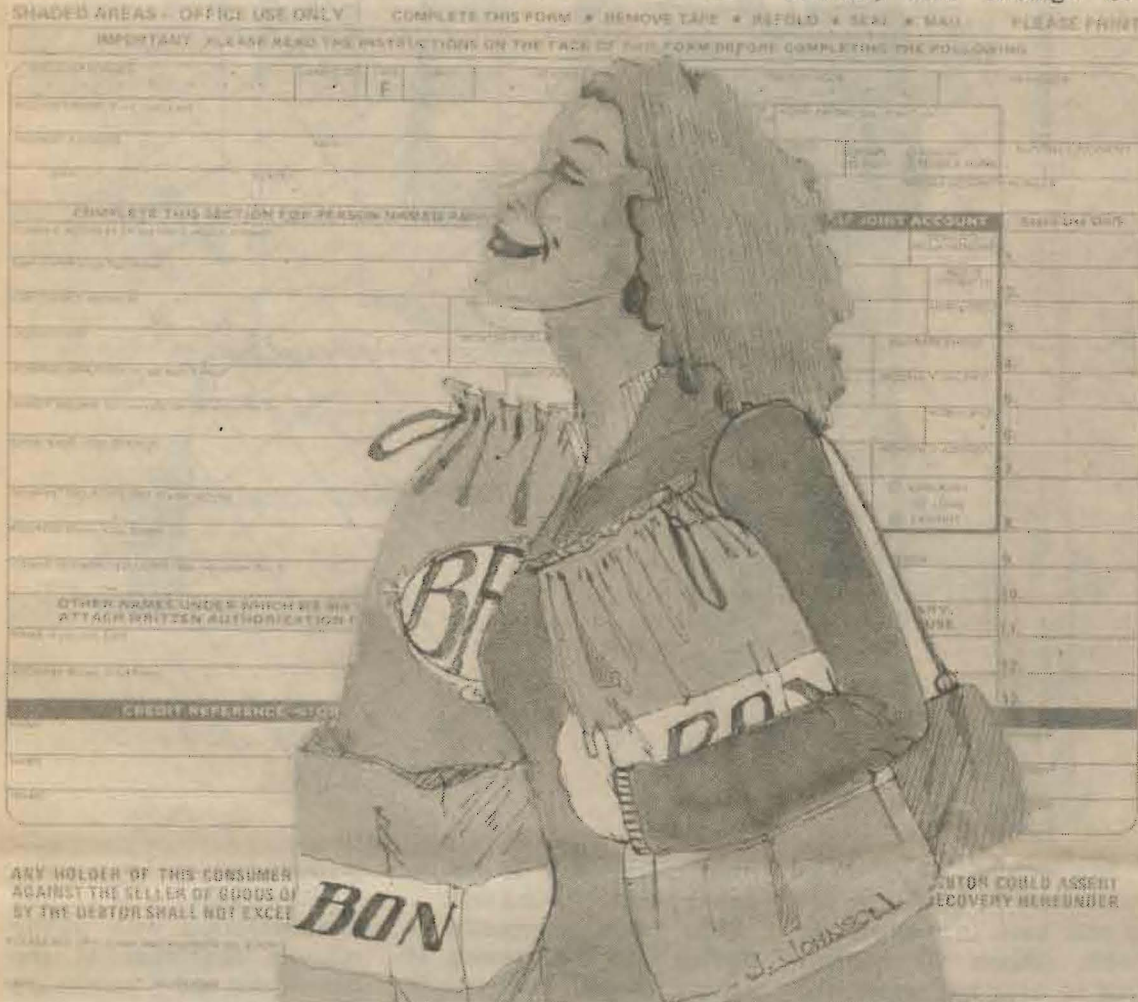
According to *U.S. News and World Report*, July 21, 1980 issue, there are an estimated 565 million credit cards outstanding in the United States this year. That averages out to more than

credit cards, estimated that U.S. banks lost at least \$250 million on credit card operations in the first half of this year. This will result in Visa and Mastercard holders paying more to use the cards. They used to be issued for free, but now many U.S. banks are charging an average of \$12 per year.

Another reason for the difficulty in obtaining a credit card is a person's credit history. Requests for a credit card or loan can be denied because of an insufficient

regional area but a few operate nationally.

A credit bureau is most likely to start a file on you when you first apply for a credit card or loan. The report contains information such as your name, address, and social security number; income and place of employment; any charge accounts and loans received, amount of credit and payment history; any bankruptcies, judgments or other public record information; and listings of



two and one-half cards for each of the nation's 222 million people. But consumers, and especially young ones, are still finding it hard to obtain these precious pieces of plastic.

One reason, according to *U.S. News and World Report*, is that the credit card programs are losing money. This is because it costs the issuers more money to finance and service the cards than they make on interest and fees. An article in *Time* (Sept. 29, 1980) stated that Jack Cox, a publisher of a newsletter about

credit history, where no credit has been established, or a delinquent one, where past credit has not been good.

Information on a person's credit history can be obtained from credit bureaus. According to an article in the June 1980 issue of *Glamour*, by Susan Ingram, an attorney specializing in consumer credit, if you've ever applied for a loan or hold any kind of credit card, chances are at least one credit bureau has a file on you. There are over 2,000 credit bureaus in the U.S.; most serve a local or

creditors who've previously requested a credit report on you. The Fair Credit Reporting Act, enacted in 1970, allows you to see your report upon request from the credit bureau.

Most credit card applications also require a listing of credit references. All this makes it especially hard for a young person to establish credit. But once good credit is established somewhere, it can be used as a stepping-stone toward a pocketful of plastic.

Local buyer-sellers catch 'generic fever'

By Brian Laubach

No-frill products, or "generic" foods as they are commonly referred to, are the latest line of products added to local grocers' shelves. They have been on the market for three years and are designed to be sold at reduced prices. The lack of an appealing label and national advertising are the sources of the price reduction.

What are you getting on those plain black-and-white labeled packages? About the same as the comparative national brands, claim the local supermarkets. The only possible differences are in texture, appearance, color or uniformity.

In the PLU vicinity there are only four supermarkets that stock "generics": Fred Meyer,

Lucky, Mark and Save and Piggly Wiggly. The supermarkets and their managers wish to remain anonymous to avoid complications brought on by their head offices, and hereafter are referred to as "they."


They all agree that these plain-labeled products "are good sellers" and that they are "good quality items." They added the "no-frills" items to their shelves mainly out of "customer demand" and added that the "time was right."

Who are the customers of these no-frill products? A 1978 consumer response corporation (CRC) poll stated that 49 percent of the population was interested in the product, fifty-four percent were under 35, 57 percent were professionals or had some

college, 50 percent were married with three or more children, and the percentage of families with an income over \$15,000 a year that purchased these items was 58 percent. According to *Advertising Age*, Oct. 30, 1978, generic products appeal to the upper middle class more than to the lower middle class.

Beer, peanut butter, pop, paper towels, baby shampoo, cake mixes, cookies and tea are just a sample of the types of generic products one can buy. The selection of generic labeled products is up to 100 items, with most supermarkets carrying 50 to 70 of these products. Supermarkets carry and sell what "moves right along" in the generic line.

The savings in price on the generic product is usually



By Maren J. Oppelt

In Wekell Gallery in Ingram Hall there is an art show that is interesting, to say the least. Larry Saltz of Bellevue and Paul Nerge of Seattle have combined their talents in painting and sculpture to produce the art show. In spite of the nebulous meanings of the works, the viewer should enjoy the exhibit.

Of the two artists, Saltz is definitely the most accomplished. Having studied at the Pratt Institute and Columbia University, and also having held a variety of positions in the arts from commercial artist to University professor, Saltz brings a wide range of skills to his works. Nerge, on the other hand, a recent graduate of PLU and the University of Washington, hasn't had the years of experience that Saltz has accumulated. Because of this, he still has some rough edges that need polishing. Joinings of the pieces in some of his sculptures were rough, and occasionally some of the stains he used did not match.

Saltz's contributions to the show are what he terms "Monotypes." Some are done with acrylic paint and some appear to use watercolor. These monotypes are not pictures, per se, but experiments with color, textures, and form. As such they work very well and fulfill the purpose for which they were created.

One aspect of Saltz's work that I found interesting is his experiments with border space. In several of his works he leaves a border area that makes the colored portion of the piece appear to be moving into the space from outside. One gets the feeling that if the canvas were extended, one would see more of the work. It is in these monotypes that one is best able to enjoy the colors and textures used.

In the monotypes that don't use the border technique, there appears to be almost more than the eye can comprehend. There are more colors and textures. One finds oneself pulling away from these works and turning back to the more relaxed, bordered monotypes as a relief from the violence. If Saltz was working for a negative response from viewers, he certainly achieved his objective.

Nerge's sculptures are also very interesting. My two favorites were "Tacoma 500" which is a very accurate example of the Interstate at rush hour. The piece truly makes one chuckle as one realizes the comment it makes on what we like to think of as the "Beautiful Pacific Northwest." My other favorite was "Chess set and Pieces." If I'd had enough in my checkbook I would have written the check on the spot. This set is as large as an end table and is gorgeous. Nerge has pieces together triangular blocks of wood to form the table, overlaid it with an acrylic top, and formed representative pieces of wood and acrylic; it was difficult to pull away from it.

The rest of Nerge's work was rather monotonous. There were spires coming out of wood blocks, spires through wood blocks, and spires sitting on the floor. One spire work that every future educator should take notice of is "First Grade Conformation." It is truly representative of what we do to children and their imaginative powers once they enter school.

This show is worth seeing and I urge you to attend. It runs through the end of the month in Wekell Gallery. Gallery hours are 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday.

more than 10 percent compared to the nationally-known products. Comparing prices on a six-pack of Beer at \$1.69 and Rainier at \$2.73, or 100 bags of Tea at \$1.69 and Lipton Tea for \$2.69, or 36 oz of Peanut Butter at \$1.25 and 40 oz. of Jiffy Peanut Butter at \$3.19 are some of the relative price savings for buying no-frill products.

According to the *FDA Consumer*, Nov. 1978, the lower price of the no-frill products does not dictate their quality. The same standards that are enforced by the FDA on producers of national products apply to those who package generic products. Generic products vary from product to product on how much they exceed standards depending on the packager, states the *FDA*

Consumer. According to the major supermarkets, the packagers of generic products are mainly major companies who supply the wholesalers with their national brands and various supermarket lines. One major supermarket claimed that Nalley's is a packager of the generic labeled Pickles and Chili, and Potlatch, Inc. packages the paper goods.

Generic products are not widely available. It takes an eagle eye to find the black-and-white labeled packages on the shelves of the supermarkets. According to the *FDA Consumer*, Nov. 1978, if you are looking to save money, generic products can be bought at reduced prices without a large reduction in product quality.

The Mooring Mast's Election Review

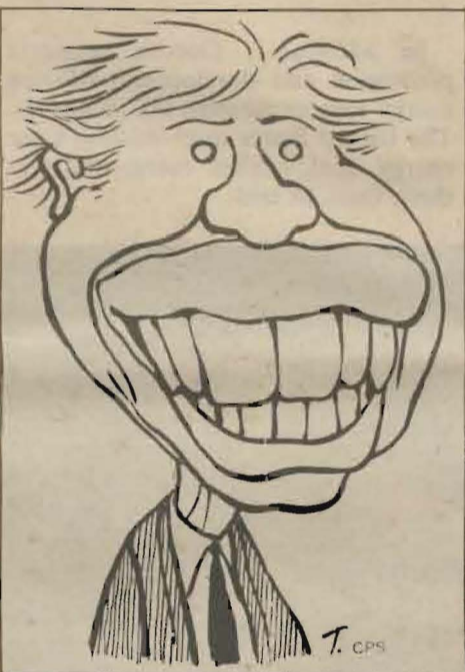
Plethora of candidates vying to be the one commander-in-chief

Jimmy Carter

Jimmy Carter, 56, is the incumbent candidate for president of the United States. He is a Democrat.

Carter was born and raised in Plains, GA. He graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1946 and served as a nuclear engineering officer until 1953. He then took over the family peanut farm and warehouse business in Plains.

Carter was elected to the Georgia Senate in 1962. He became the state's governor in 1970 and was named Democratic Party election chairman in 1974. He and his wife Rosalynn have four children.



Defense: Carter proposes an increase in defense spending of \$5 billion over last year. This is a reversal of the policy which the U.S. has been following of decreasing defense spending from 1968 to 1976.

Carter said his administration, in cooperation with the governments of Egypt and Israel has achieved "extraordinary" progress toward peace in the Middle East. In addition, the Carter administration is committed to limiting the spread of conventional and nuclear arms, he said.

Energy: The president has proposed an energy-conservation plan which, he says, will cut oil imports by two-thirds. This plan includes incentives for individuals and companies to conserve energy, the increasing of domestic oil, natural gas and coal production, and the expanding of public transit.

As for nuclear power, Carter feels that it is still a viable option that must be explored. After an investigation of safety problems at Three Mile Island, he feels that safety reforms are needed, and that safety remains his administration's priority in the regulation of nuclear power.

Inflation: Carter still strives toward a balanced budget, saying that the sources of inflation are too complex to be treated with a simple remedy.

Progress can be made, he feels by: 1. Reducing oil imports and increasing energy conservation. 2. Continuing the voluntary partnerships of government, business and labor to restrain the inflationary spiral of wage and price increases. 3. Restraining the growth of

federal spending. 5. A Strong exports program. 6. Renewed economic strength in critical sectors such as steel and automobiles.

Jobs: Carter wants to concentrate a program for the unemployed minority, teenagers.

He advocates a program to train unskilled and jobless persons to fill a percentage of new jobs created by the private sector with the aid of about \$5 billion of federal funds.

Ronald Reagan

Ronald Reagan, 69, is the candidate for president. Reagan was born in Illinois and attended schools there. He holds a BA degree in sociology and economics.

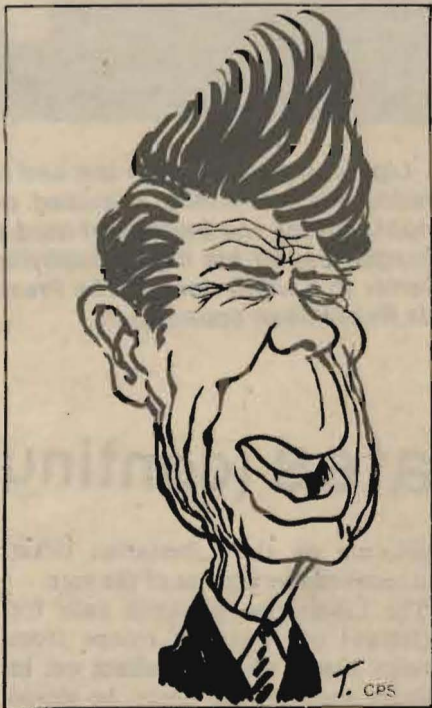
He began his career as a film actor in 1937. Reagan was elected governor of California in 1966 and served two terms. He has three children.

Defense: Reagan calls national security "our most critical foreign policy concern." He advocates more spending on land-based missiles, and a stronger navy and other arms programs. While he wants to reverse what he terms a "decline" in U.S. defense, he opposes "blind and extravagant increases in defense spending."

Energy: Reagan feels that the U.S. should reduce the demand for foreign oil by increasing oil and gas production at home and developing alternative sources.

He opposes gasoline rationing now to avoid "theoretical" future shortages. Rationing, he says, would be hardest on urban dwellers without adequate mass transportation systems.

He supports the continued operation of nuclear power plants and strict safety standards.



Inflation: Reagan feels that the budget must be balanced. This would be done through strict limits on federal spending, which would result in a decrease in the inflation rate.

He also calls for across the board tax cuts to restore production incentive, inspire investment and increase the number of jobs.

Jobs: He sees high unemployment

Understanding the issues is becoming harder and harder to do—for students

As election day creeps closer and closer, understanding the issues and seeing the distinctions between candidates is becoming harder and harder to do—especially for college students.

How do Carter, Reagan and Anderson differ? Is Warren Magnuson really as old as his opponent says he is? What is Initiative 383 or SJR 123?

As perhaps a slight aid to trying to figure things out, *The Mooring Mast* offers you this five-page section (pages 11-15) of election news and views.

The presidential, Washington state governor's, U.S. Senatorial and the state's 2nd District legislative races are covered—as well as those "unknown" ballot measures.

As usual, all sides are predicting victory and the opinion polls are spitting out information that can be used to prove anything.

What are the choices? Where do the candidates stand? Well—read on and good luck.

The section was written and prepared by Tom Koehler, Sandy Williams and Dave Arbaugh.

as a symptom of a weak economy. Strengthening of the economy would increase the number of the employed. he says that he would like to lift burdensome regulations from the private sector. Reagan would also like to repeal minimum wage to bring more youth into the job market.

John Anderson

John Anderson, 58, is an independent candidate for president.

He was born in Rockford, Illinois. After graduating from the University of Illinois, he served as an artilleryman in World War II. He holds a master of law degree from Harvard.

He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1960 and was named chairman of the House Republican Conference in 1969. He held that job for 10 years.

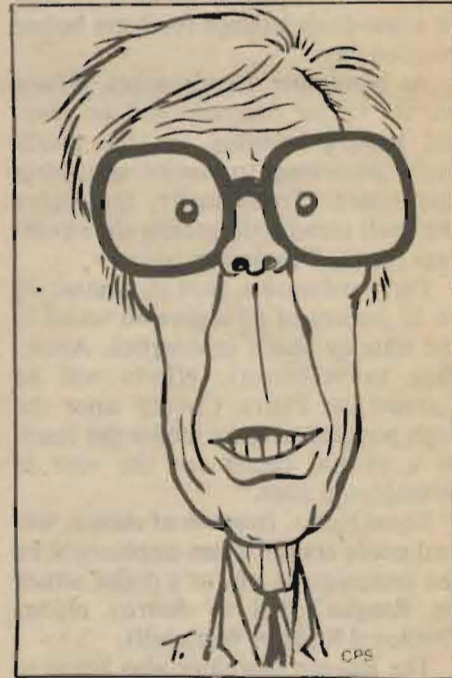
Defense: Anderson says that our national defense position must demonstrate to the Soviets that it cannot gain strategic advantage over us.

He would like to see increased military spending and a larger commitment to NATO. He opposes the MX missile program, calling it a waste of money.

Energy: Anderson proposes four ways to help slow the consumption of foreign oil: 1. Conservation. 2. Development of alternative energy sources such as solar and wind power. 3. Provide reasonable alternatives to automobile use. 4. a "50/50 gas plan" in which the price of gasoline would be increased 50 cents per gallon and Social Security taxes reduced 50 percent.

Inflation: Anderson proposes a five-part program to combat inflation: 1. Use restrained monetary and fiscal policy to dampen interest rates and foster a stable economic environment. 2. Use tax code to encourage greater personal savings and capital formation. 3. Use tax incentives and direct federal aid to stimulate research and development to spur productivity. 4.

Use legislation and executive authority to review and prune regulations that waste capital and do not provide valid regulatory objectives. 5. A tough, conservation-oriented energy program to curtail the flow of American capital overseas to pay for imported oil.



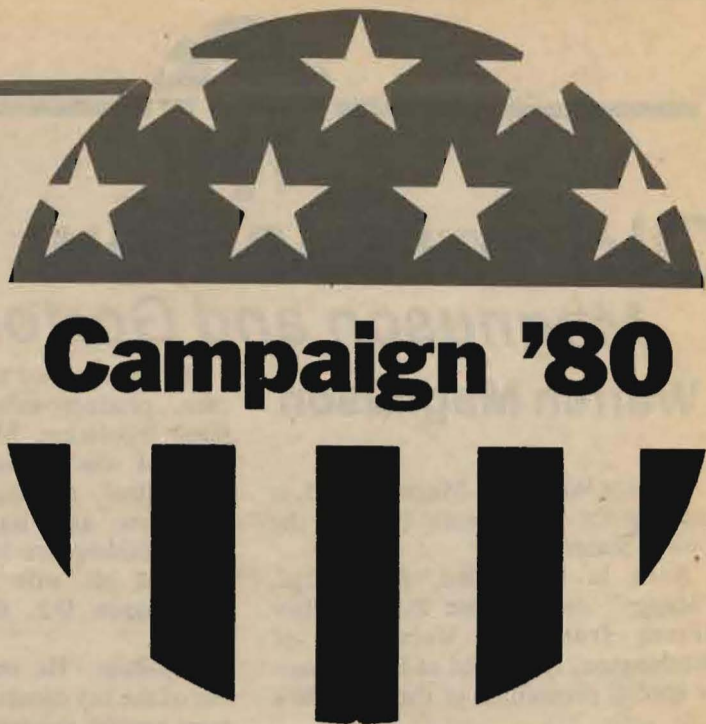
Jobs: He feels that federal assistance programs running in conjunction with the private sector.

He advocates a lowered minimum wage which would allow teenagers to work at 85 percent of the minimum wage for the first six months of their employment.

Minor Candidates

Communist Party: Gus Hall, 70, of Yonkers, New York is the Communist Party candidate for president.

Hall was born in Minnesota and spent many years as a steel worker and union organizer there. He spent eight years in prison after being convicted of communist activities under the Smith Act.





Old versus new

Magnuson and Gorton fight it out for a Senate spot

Warren Magnuson

Senator Warren G. Magnuson, 75, is running for his seventh term in the United States Senate.

Born in Moorhead, Minnesota, "Maggy" received his BA and law degree from the University of Washington. He served as King County special prosecutor in the early 30's



Magnuson

and was first elected to the Washington State Legislature in 1933.

Magnuson served as a naval officer in the South Pacific during World War II. He was first elected to the Senate in 1944.

His list of legislative and political achievements since 1944 are literally too long to list here.

He is recognized as a leader in health care, product safety, fisheries and labor legislation. Magnuson is chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, ranking member of the commerce and Banking Committee and president pro-tem of the Senate. He and his wife Jermaine live in Washington D.C. during the Senate session.

Inflation: He sees government as one of the key causes of inflation. "We must reverse the trend in recent years which has seen government at all levels consuming a larger and larger share of the Gross National Product," he said.

Magnuson recently proposed a plan placing strict limits on the percentage of funds federal agencies can spend during the last quarter of 1981. He is also supporting a package of Senate measures designed to spur investment in small business.

Defense: While the U.S. is steadily improving its defense capability, Magnuson feels we need to do more, and favors increased defense spending.

Energy: He favors development of alternative energy sources, but with an eye towards preserving the environment.

He supports nuclear energy programs, but opposes the dumping of out of state wastes in Washington. He has also killed plans for supertanker travel in Puget Sound.

Slade Gorton

Slade Gorton, state attorney general, is running for United States senator. Gorton, 52, is a graduate of Dartmouth and the Columbia Law School. He began his political career in 1958 when elected to the state House of Representatives. Gorton was selected as House majority leader in 1967.



Gorton

He was elected attorney general in 1968. He was president of the National Association of Attorneys General in 1976 and '77 and was a representative on the President's Consumer Advisory Council from 1975 to 1977. Gorton is a colonel in the Air Force Reserve.

He and his wife Sally live in Olympia with their three children.

Inflation: Gorton proposes to reduce inflation by balancing the federal budget. The budget should represent no more than 21 percent of the nation's Gross National Product, he said. In addition, the nation needs incentives for economic growth to help control the budget, according to Gorton.

"A balanced budget is the greatest single step in reducing inflation that congress can adopt," he said.

Defense: Gorton favors increased defense spending. Papamount is a pay increase, he said. Low pay is forcing the military's skilled cadre of specialists to resign. Without them, the all-volunteer concept does not have a fair chance for success, Gorton said.

Energy: Energy is the biggest single problem facing the United States during the remainder of this century, Gorton said. If elected, he would promote conservation through price mechanisms and tax incentives for individuals and corporations.

In addition, Gorton supports promotion and development of new energy sources through tax incentives. The United States must develop solar energy, coal, nuclear energy and synthetic fuels, he said.

Campaigns go door to door

By Sandy Williams

Local campaigns for Carter, Reagan, and Anderson plan to go door to door in a last-ditch attempt for votes before election day.

As November 4 approaches, efforts for the Carter campaign will be directed toward bringing out the public vote, according to democratic party spokesmen. Traditionally, the higher the voter turnout the greater the advantage for the Democratic party.

Party volunteers hope to contact 70 to 80 percent of all registered voters in the state by phone or doorbell. According to volunteers, efforts will be focused on Pierce County since the high population there makes the county a pivotal center for the vote in Washington state.

Equal rights, freedom of choice, war and peace are the issues emphasized by the campaign as well as a major attack on Reagan's bill to destroy unions (National Right to Work bill).

The Reagan campaign also hopes to bring out the vote by phone and doorbell contact with voters in the area.

Major issues for the Republican party at this point include alleged

misquotings of Reagan on senior citizens and on social security. Republican campaign staff say Reagan is pro not con on both issues.

In their final campaign drive, the Republican party is also citing Senator Warren Magnuson's statement favoring the bagging of Salt II to move on the Salt III.

Final efforts for the Anderson campaign will focus on canvassing, distributing information issue sheets and putting up yard signs.

The goal, according to campaign workers, is to knock on every door in Pierce County twice. The Independent party wants to persuade voters that Anderson is still a viable alternative to the other two candidates.

Anderson has divided the United States into four levels of "winability." Washington is on the number one level and has more undecided voters, according to polls. Independent party members feel this is an advantage for Anderson.

Major issues being pushed at this time include Anderson's stands on ERA, abortion rights, economic policy and his 50-50 plan for a 50-cent-a-gallon gas tax.



Greg Lehman

Lighter moments were few and far between for a somber Jimmy Carter during his nationally televised debate with Ronald Reagan Tuesday night. Among the barrage of mud-slinging was a comment by Carter that Reagan began his career lobbying against welfare. Reagan compared Carter to a witch doctor. The President only smiled twice, two less than his Republican counterpart.

Minor presidential candidates (continued)

He has been general secretary for the Communist Party since 1959.

The 1980 platform calls for detente and peace with the Soviet Union.

The Communists hold that the capitalist system breeds war, poverty and racism and that "socialism can finally eliminate these evils." Carter, Reagan and Anderson are considered "stooges of Big Money."

Citizens Party: Barry Commoner, 62, of St. Louis, is the Citizen's Party candidate for president.

Educated at Harvard and Columbia, Commoner is a Navy veteran of World War II. He is now director of the Cen-

ter for the Study of Biological Systems at Washington University.

Commoner calls for decentralized energy production and development of more renewable energy resources. The Party would stop American military intervention into foreign affairs, lowering defense expenditures, Commoner said.

Libertarian Party: Ed Clark, 50, of Los Angeles is Libertarian Party candidate for president.

Clark is a graduate of Dartmouth and Harvard Law School and served as a gunnery officer in the U.S. Navy. In 1978, Clark ran for governor of

California on the Libertarian ticket and received five percent of the vote.

The Libertarian platform calls for withdrawal of American troops from foreign bases, with a resultant cut in military spending. At home, he would call for a 50 percent across the board tax cut, abolition of the FBI, CIA, Department of Energy and numerous other federal agencies and an open trade policy. To stop inflation, the Libertarians would stop printing currency.

Socialist Workers: Andrew Pulley, 28, of Chicago is presidential candidate from the Socialist Workers Party. He

is represented on the Washington ballot by Clifton DeBarry because he is too young to qualify in this state.

He is a member of the United Steelworkers Local 1066, Gary, Ind. He was active in the anti-war movement of the sixties and early seventies.

His playform calls on the labor movement to form its own party on opposition to the Republicans and Democrats. The Socialist Workers Party opposes draft registration and believes large corporations and Congress are endangering the Equal Rights Amendment and progress in racial equality.



Here comes the 'guy'

Will it be McDermott or Spellman?

Jim McDermott

Jim McDermott, Democratic candidate for governor, 43, believes a comprehensive, balanced energy program is Washington state's greatest need.

The quality of life, economy, and environment all depend upon safe, reliable, and affordable energy, McDermott said. Since Washington has no energy plan, he would like to develop one and plans to advocate for the consumer by supporting conservation as the state's first priority.

McDermott has said Washington must not become the national nuclear dumping ground. By promoting Initiative 383, the proposal to prohibit dumping of out-of-state, non-medical nuclear wastes, McDermott worked to give citizens the opportunity to vote on "Don't Waste Washington."

McDermott considers the governor a trustee of the state for its citizens. But today, he has said, state lands and timber resources are managed as a private business rather than a public trust; institutions, particularly prisons and mental hospitals, are in shambles; and departments, boards, and commissions are full of "embarrassing" appointments.



McDermott

The state government needs capable, dedicated public servants, he says. Merit-not partisan politics, financial ties, or crony-ism should determine appointments and promotions.

McDermott said he knows that leadership is working out problems openly and encouraging differing viewpoints.

McDermott served two years as chief psychiatrist at the Long Beach Naval Station, caring for returning Vietnam veterans and their families.

Since entering public life ten years ago, McDermott has chaired the Coalition for Open Government, sponsored the Public Disclosure Law; created the Senate Select Committee to investigate nursing home abuses; and written the Basic Education Act.

Born in Chicago, he attended Billy Graham's Wheaton College in Illinois. He received his medical degree from the University of Illinois with the desire

to be a medical missionary. He served his internship in Buffalo and his residency at the University of Washington.

John Spellman

"It's crucial that the people of Washington have a governor capable of solving the state's fiscal crisis before it's too late," says Republican candidate John Spellman, 53.

In recent years, the leadership in Olympia has eroded the state economy, and "we have moved from a fluent, successful community to a position of instability and, finally, desperation," he said.



Spellman

Rising unemployment, an energy crisis and a spendthrift legislature have combined to create havoc in state institutions, Spellman believes.

He said the state needs to: improve the economic climate, help farmers, or lose more jobs; develop all energy sources or "grind to a halt"; and solve the problems of seniors, schools and institutions or the state will face a breakdown in society.

Spellman claims these challenges demand the attention of a leader who can control his impulses and deal in facts.

His executive accomplishments include new parks, new roads, new housing, new bridges, the Kingdome, and a country-wide transportation system.

His first attempt at elective office, the Seattle mayoralty, was unsuccessful, but he went on to become King County commissioner and for the past 11 years has been executive under the county's new form of government.

He beat King County Assessor Harley Hoppe for the Republican gubernatorial nomination in 1976, only to lose to Dixie Lee Ray.

An Irish Catholic, Spellman took a Navy tour of duty and graduated in 1949 as valedictorian from Seattle University in political science. He went on to a jesuit seminary for nine months then to Georgetown University Law School, where he was a member of the national champion moot court team.



Miller



Eikenberry



Rosellini

Greg Lehman

Attorney general's race close

John Miller

John Miller, 42, is an independent candidate for the office of state attorney general. If Miller's bid is successful, he will become the first independent elected to the post since 1889 when Washington became a state.

Over the past 16 years Miller has served as assistant attorney general, partner in a private law firm and member and president of the nonpartisan Seattle City Council.

"One issue separates me from the other candidates," Miller said. "I believe the attorney general's office should be independent and nonpartisan; my opponents believe the office should remain partisan." There is nothing partisan about law enforcement, he said.

Ken Eikenberry

Republican Ken Eikenberry believes the diversity of his background makes him the best candidate for attorney general.

A former FBI agent, he has spent three terms in the House of Representatives, was a King County deputy

prosecuting attorney for four years, was associated for six years with a Seattle law firm and was judge pro tem for the Seattle Municipal Court. He received his law degree in 1959 at the University of Washington.

"If elected I'll bring a little different management style to the office," Eikenberry said. He would like to see the more than 200 attorneys on the attorney general's staff brought into more of a "cluster" arrangement. "Out of the agencies—into a law firm setting," he said.

John Rosellini

A storm brewing over his handling of estate trust funds has dimmed the hopes of 41-year-old John Rosellini to become the first democrat in 12 years to become attorney general.

Son of former Gov. Albert Rosellini, he has been a practicing attorney for the past seven years and served in the legislature from 1966 to 1972. He was active on the Judicial Committee where he "saw how the office operates."

Rosellini believes he can "make the attorney general's office more responsive to the people who deal with it."

Cherberg, Treadwell vie for lieutenant governor

Democrat John Cherberg, 69, is the incumbent in the race for lieutenant governor.

A former University of Washington football coach, Cherberg said he retired from that job "because of illness and fatigue...the athletic directors and the regional directors got sick and tired of me," he joked.

However for the past 24 years—ever since he was first elected in 1956—the voting public has evidently not tired of him and Cherberg, a Seattle resident, is optimistic that same trend will hold true again on Nov. 4 as he makes his bid for his seventh consecutive term as lieutenant governor.

Bill Treadwell, a 41-year-old trial attorney, is the Republican candidate for lieutenant governor.

He is a Vancouver resident and former teacher at the Gonzaga Law School, and also has served as an assistant United States attorney, an appointed post.

Treadwell said one significant issue is whether the lieutenant governor's job will remain a part-time position as it has been or will be changed to a full-time state post.

"While that (part-time) may have been satisfactory for the past 20 years, I don't think that's adequate now. I think we ought to utilize the lieutenant governor full-time," he said.

State treasurer's race is between O'Brien, Ward

Robert O'Brien

Robert S. O'Brien, 61, Democratic candidate for state treasurer, has been incumbent for 16 years.

He is particularly proud of the record of his office in managing and investing the state's temporarily surplus funds: in the year ending June 30, 1980, he earned for the taxpayers a record of \$104 million.

"That adds up to \$1,000 an hour less taxes you have to pay," O'Brien said.

O'Brien's investment policies give in-state financial institutions the first opportunity to bid on state funds; more than 85 percent of our investments remain in-state, while earning at the highest rate possible.

"I intend to continue to seek more efficient ways to maximize our earnings through professional money management," O'Brien said.

O'Brien has served 14 years as treasurer of Grant County and has been president of the National Association of State Auditors, Treasurers and Comptrollers.

Marilyn Ward

Republican candidate Marilyn B. Ward has had 25 years of experience in government.

She has served as director of the Office of Citizen Participation for the Department of Social and Health Services, as a former board member and regional director for the Washington State Federation of Republican Women, and as vice president of the Seattle Municipal League.

Ward has also been state chairman for Referendum 29, a measure ap-

proved in 1972 which provided \$25 million for senior citizen centers and health facilities.

Ward serves on the advisory board of the University of Puget Sound Graduate School of Business, and has co-chaired several bond issues.

She serves on a number of other boards and commissions including the Metropolitan YMCA.

Ward holds a degree in public administration, is an effective consumer advocate, and was a high-level administrator under Governor Daniel Evans.



Five ballot measures are to be voted on

From nuclear waste to eastern Washington waste land

Referendum 38

Referendum 38 asks whether 125 million dollars in state general obligation funds should be authorized for construction and improvement of water supply facilities.

If approved, the measure would authorize the State Finance Committee to issue bonds which would be repaid from the state general fund with revenues from existing taxes.

Of the 125 million dollars, 75 million would be used for municipal facilities. The remaining 50 million would be used for other water supply uses including agricultural and fisheries.

Supporters argue that present funding sources do not adequately meet needs, that federal funding has been irregular, that population growth means facilities should be upgraded with energy saving technology.

Opposing arguments point out that no specific programs have been outlined, that expanded water programs could contribute to uncontrolled growth, that too much money is being allocated for agricultural projects.

Referendum 39

Referendum 39 asks whether \$450 in state general obligation bonds should be authorized for constructing and improving public waste disposal facilities in the state.

If approved, the State Financial Committee would be authorized to issue 30-year general obligation bonds. The money would be repaid from the state general fund, which is derived from existing taxes.

The major part of the money—\$315 million—would be used to construct and improve municipal waste water treatment plants. Of the remaining amount, \$90 million would be used for solid waste management facilities, \$35 million is designated for lake restoration projects and \$10 million is designated for agricultural waste

projects. \$150 million is specifically designated for use on systems which provide renewable energy sources as a result of waste management.

Supporters argue that current funding Resources aren't sufficient to meet the state's needs for waste disposal, that facilities must be improved to protect state waters from pollution, that the measure encourages creating energy from waste, that construction projects resulting from the measure will create jobs.

Opponents argue that new sewer lines encourage growth, that the burden of paying for pollution control should fall on polluters, not on taxpayers, that no specific projects have been outlined so that voters can't judge whether the projects are important, that it may be overly optimistic to assume the state economy will grow enough to pay for the projects, and that only 75 percent of the total cost of projects can be paid for the fund.

House Joint Resolution 37

HJR 37 is a proposed constitutional amendment which, if approved, would establish a judicial qualifications commission and give the Supreme Court authority to discipline or remove judges on the basis of the commission's recommendation.

If approved, the judicial qualifications commission would be composed of seven members—one representative each selected by and from the Court of Appeals, the superior courts, and the district courts. In addition, two attorneys selected by the State Bar Association as well as two non-attorneys appointed by the governor with senate confirmation would serve on the commission.

HJR 37 would make it possible for the Supreme Court to censure, suspend or remove a judge conduct and to retire a judge or justice who was found to have a permanent disability.

Proponents say the state has no effective procedure for removing or

disciplining judges during their elected term, that the impeachment process is cumbersome and difficult and can be the result of political retaliation.

Opponents argue that the state's judiciary has done just fine with self-regulation, that the legislature has the ability to create a system to remove judges and should act on that, that judges are elected by a vote of the people and should be removed that way.

Initiative 383

Initiative 383 asks whether the state should ban the importing and storing of non-medical radioactive waste, unless otherwise permitted by interstate compact.

If approved, no non-medical radioactive waste produced outside the state could be transported in or stored here. The measure would become effective July 1, 1981.

Proponents argue that transporting radioactive waste into Washington and storing it here poses risks to the state's environment and its population. They say it's unfair for this state to be asked to take the risk for other states.

The backers point to the incidence of transportation accidents and say the initiative will encourage regional planning between states. They say that the amount of radioactive wastes brought to Hanford since 1977 has increased greatly and despite that, no adequate fund for handling continual maintenance of the Hanford site has been created.

They also question the safety of the Hanford site, saying that because of its proximity to Mt. St. Helens, more seismic research is needed.

Opponents say that if the state has suitable storage facilities, they should be used for waste from areas without such facilities. They say that Washington residents are not the only ones who would be affected by an accident at the Hanford site. They also say that stricter regulations and better

enforcement of regulations regarding transport of waste have made transportation accidents less of a factor.

Senate Joint Resolution 132

SJR132 asks whether the state constitution should be changed to allow the state to take over unappropriated federal public lands.

The measure is part of the so-called "Sagebrush Rebellion" in which some western states are trying to take control of unappropriated federal lands.

When Washington became a state, it agreed to conditions set down by Congress which included a disclaimer in the state constitution to the title to unappropriated federal public lands within state boundaries.

The disclaimer can't be revoked unless both the federal government and the citizens of Washington agree to it. Congress hasn't agreed to the change. Yet. But Washington's legislature has already approved a bill which would turn the land over to the State Department of Natural Resources. Voters saying "yes" to SJR 132 endorse the state action.

Supporters argue that federal control of vacant land creates arbitrary and unfair limits on community development, that federal mismanagement has created environmental damage, that the state is going to need every available resource in the future, that the potential sale of some of the land could help boost the state economy.

Included in opposing arguments are: Only a small portion of the state is concerned and that portion of the state is concerned and that portion has only marginal economic value, that the state receives money from Bureau of Land Management activities, that the response of the federal government is unknown and that the move could lead to a costly court battle.

Colleges are almost certain victims of the 'balanced budget'

Carter and Reagan will not specify aid cuts

(CPS) -- Both Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan seek balanced budget as soon as possible, but neither candidate will specify which segments of government's aid to higher education would be cut to meet that goal.

Almost certain victims of any belt-tightening, colleges and universities are still in the dark as neither man has designed a long-range strategy to cope with the escalation costs of higher education.

At the same time, the two candidates have been waging quiet campaigns claiming they are the closest friend of the nation's colleges and universities. The President's crew points to his long list of accomplishments in subsidizing college education for many lower and middle-income youth. With the same pride, Ronald Reagan's team makes it sound like no other former governor ever did as much for students of his state.

"Jimmy Carter has done more for students of higher education than any

other president," says Anne Wexler, special assistant to the president. "Over a four-year period, he has increased aid to the system by more than 72 percent. Our focus will continue to be to help students make it into college."

"Ronald Reagan boosted state loans

never cut anything out that would be vital to that investment."

Wexler, though admitting there would have to be budget cuts somewhere to achieve the promised balanced federal budget, refuses to speculate where they would be. In-

that if we fix the economy, that would be the best solution for the colleges."

Carter, on the other hand, raises some doubts about his future plans for higher education. Even Wexler concedes that the president has developed no concrete overall plan to deal with the upcoming problems of colleges during the next four years. Despite the certainty of difficult financial conditions, neither aide could promise that the federal government would be there to pick up the slack.

"Everybody has to learn how to tighten the belt," said Wexler, implying that colleges and universities would have no choice but to reduce or even eliminate specific programs of departments.

"The role of the federal government will be what it has always been," she adds, "and that is to help the students as much as possible. If we do our part and the states do theirs, there shouldn't be any problem. Still, we can't be responsible for mismanagement."



and across-the-board scholarships by 900 percent during his two terms." counters Mary English, a Reagan press aide, "and he raise state expenditures for state schools and community colleges by several times."

"The president knows education is an important investment in our future," says Wexler, "and he would

stead, she says, the American people should leave it up to the better judgment of Jimmy Carter to decide what is necessary and what is fat in the budget.

"Reagan wants to restore the integrity of our higher education system, especially the student loan program," English adds, "Most of all, he believes



Remaining state offices:

Secretary of State

—**Ralph Munro**, 37, Republican, resident of Bainbridge Island. Munro believes he has proven state wide leadership ability and points to his role in passing numerous pieces of legislation as evidence.

—**Ron Dotzauer**, 34, Democrat, resident of Vancouver. He said his practical background in local government makes him better for the job than Munro.

Auditor

—**Robert Keene**, 38, Republican, resident of Richland area. He said that his background as a CPA and the "new blood" he will bring are his strongest attributes.

—**Bob Graham**, 59, Democratic incumbent, resident of Olympia. Graham point with pride to his years of experience in the office and the recognition his operation has achieved.

½

Land Commissioner

—**Bert Cole**, 70, Democratic incumbent, resident of Clallum County. Cole is relying on his record of 24 years as Land Commissioner to carry him past Brian Doyle in this low-key campaign.

—**Brian Doyle**, 39, Republican, resident of Longview. Doyle is optimistic that his appeal to environmental interests and his jabs at "inconsistent management" will be enough to win the election.

Insurance Commissioner

—**Richard Marquardt**, Republican incumbent. Marquardt stands on his record in his first term—especially in terms of the service his offering his constituents.

—**Joe Davis**, Democratic challenger. He charges that his opponent is an "absentee commissioner" and has failed to carry out his duties promptly.

2nd District Legislative seats:

State Senator

—**Jim McDaniel**, Republican challenger. He feels that most elected officials tend to withdraw from their constituents. He has vowed to remain available if elected.

—**Ted Bottiger**, Democratic incumbent. He is currently chairman of the Energy Committee and feels that we should have safe, affordable energy without hurting the environment.

State Representative Position 1

—**Jean Miller**, Republican challenger. He says that her only special interest is in better government.

—**Wayne Ehlers**, Democratic incumbent. He said that he is interested in developing better planning for growth.

State Representative Position 2

—**Frank Rogers**, Republican challenger. He said large sums of money are going to schools which produce children unprepared for life. He hopes to change that.

—**Phyllis Erickson**, Democratic incumbent. She said that she puts her own integrity at the top of her priorities.

Outline:

Reagan's and Carter's education policies

Ronald Reagan

If the education policies of a Reagan presidency followed those of the Reagan candidacy, the next four years would feature less federal intervention in school policies, less federal aid to schools and students, and more state and local control. The most visible effect would be the dismantling of the Department of Education.

Though the Washington, D.C. education community was by no means united in its approval of the new department, which was officially born last May 1, there now seems to be a general concurrence that destroying the department, which was officially born last defeat for education.

"I think that statement (promising to dismantle the department) struck a nerve in a lot of people," proffers Tom Duffy, president of the American Student Association.

Terry Herndon, executive director of the pre-Carter National Education Association (NEA), which was perhaps the most insistent advocate of the new department, isn't sure he'd want to keep the agency if Reagan won. "An education department under a President Reagan is something we'd have to think twice about," he says.

"It might be easier to let the department go," he adds.

The campaign's education views on key points:

Funding: Reagan's January policy statement on education asserted he wanted to "maximize control (of school policy) by parents, teachers and local school boards" by transferring responsibility for funding back to the states. In other words, explains Reagan deputy press aide Ken Towrey, "states that wanted to continue federal programs would have to raise taxes locally."

Financial aid: The Republican platform pledges "to enact tuition tax credits," an aid program that was rejected in 1979 in favor of President Carter's plan to expand grants to middle-income students.

Quality of education: Reagan and the 1½-page section of the Republican platform that deals with education agree that the federal government is responsible for low-quality learning.

As Reagan's January policy statement put it: "Since 1962, when federal aid to education began, per-student costs have increased and test scores have fallen virtually in proportion to the rise in federal spending for and control over education."

Reagan fails to note, though, that the largest single aid to education programs in American history was

begun in June, 1944, when President Roosevelt signed the G.I. Bill. It gave aid to millions of veterans attending college. Standardized test scores peaked in 1963, some 19 years after federal aid to education began.

Jimmy Carter

The Democratic platform's education section is 6½-pages long, a fact not overlooked by education lobbyists in trying to discern candidate concern for learning.

But education lobbyists readily express concern for Carter's record on education.

"Carter has directed more aid to education than any other president," says Steve Liefman of the Coalition of Private College and University Students (COPUS).

But Carter, he adds, didn't always follow through on his proposals. "In many of the education policies introduced, the administration had to be prodded to carry them out."

Jerry Roschwalb, director of government relations for the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges, agrees that in many instances the administration wasn't "out there fighting" during congressional debates.

Still, the Carter campaign's education policies -- authored by the NEA -- do appeal to most education lobbyists contacted by College Press Service. Among those policies:

Funding: The Democratic platform favors "a steady increase" in federal education support, aimed at equalizing funding and opportunities from state to state.

Financial aid: While supporting "tax aid for private schools," it wants to withdraw it for "segregationist academies." (The Republicans have pledged to oppose efforts to remove tax-exempt status for private and religious schools).

The administration has expanded the amount of grant money available to lower-income students, and has made middle-income students eligible for federal aid programs for the first time. As a budget measure last spring, it also cut \$50 off each National Direct Student Loan. It has opposed tuition tax credits.

Teachers unions: While the Republican platform "opposes any federal action to establish 'agency shops' in public schools," Carter's support for teachers unions is unquestioned. Both the NEA and the American Federation of Teachers (AFT) -- the two largest unions -- are campaigning for the president.

PLU profs don't like candidates

By Sharon Storey

A sampling of PLU professors interviewed dislike the choice of candidates available in the presidential election.

"People are unsure of who they support because they're unsure of the candidates," said biology prof Jens Knudsen.

Knudsen is upset by the lack of definition on the candidates and has not made a commitment to any of them. "I suppose you could call it apathy," he said. "But not to vote is a worse kind of apathy. It's better to take the risk of making a choice."

Gregory Guldin, anthropology

professor, said that half of the country doesn't vote. Voter apathy is not a case of childish irresponsibility but "a stromt indictment against the choice of candidates," said Guldin.

Guldin's view was echoed by political science professor, David Atkinson. "People tend to criticize alienation," Atkinson said, "but, in a way, it's a political value in and of itself. Who wants to contribute to electing someone they have no affinity with?"

When asked what he thought about the national election, Bob Torrens, Food Service Director, said, "Not much." Torrens has been disappointed in the poor quality of the candidates

and remains undecided.

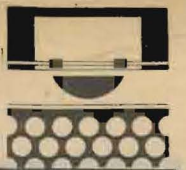
One week before the election Torrens says he leans toward Citizens party candidate Barry Commoner, if he votes at all. He agrees with the Oregon group working to put NOTA (None Of The Above) on the ballot. "At least it's a choice," said Torrens.

Political science professor Wallace Spencer explained that student apathy had three basic causes: 1. Many students "have a lack of identity with a location for purposes of voting." They have no real community ties outside the university. 2. They have "not yet discovered the impact of government on their well-being." 3. "They simply feel that they have better things to do"

"Eighteen- to 20-year-olds," according to Spencer, "have the lowest rate of voter turn-out of any group in the population, with the exception of the deceased." The lack of student involvement in government at PLU is "not atypical," he said.

Guldin said that the basic questions are never answered. The candidates have become "Politician Entertainers"

Carter and Reagan spend more time defending what they did or didn't say than dealing with the issues, says Knudsen. He sees the campaign symbolized by "Reagan's hot air balloon seen on his television advertisements vs Carter's big mouth."



Moral Majority: What's wrong with this picture?

It would be a shame if people were being persuaded to join the New Right by political groups like Moral Majority or California's The Christian Voice because the New Right's stands on issues seem to be morally consistent with Christian ethics.

It would be a shame to see concerned, sincere Christians let someone else do their moral thinking for them.

It would be a shame not only because most of the New Right's stands are not based on scripture, but also because the "movers and shakers" in the political faction are not church members at all but political pros taking advantage of the enthusiasm and financial backing of the growing number of evangelical Christians.

There are at least three reasons to believe that such "religiously based political action groups" are being inspired not necessarily by God but by opportunist politicians ready to cash in on the power behind the fundamentalist movement.

The first reason is that the most influential and controversial of the New Right movements, Moral Majority was not born out of the church.

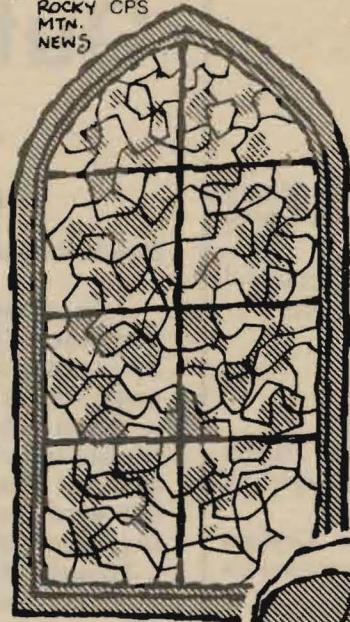
Howard Phillips, organizer of the right-wing lobbying group called The Conservative Caucus, Paul Weyrich, who according to

Newsweek magazine "runs a highly regarded 'training school' in Washington for conservative candidates," Robert Billings, one of Weyrich's pupils and Ed McAteer, a veteran marketing man of the Colgate-Palmolive company, formed the core group which convinced Rev. Jerry Falwell to set up the political organization. According to *Newsweek* "Falwell's backing was crucial; the financial and logistical resources that he commanded were immense."

The second reason the group's spiritual authority on political issues should be questioned is that although they do claim Christian doctrines against such issues as abortion, gay rights, drugs and pornography, they also claim moral discernment on issues such as the ERA, sex education, SALT II, the Department of Education and defense spending cuts.

Strong's Exhaustive Concordance of the Bible doesn't list any of these issues anywhere, not even in the Apocrypha. If Moral Majority's Executive Secretary Michael Harris' statement that the group does not promote candidates but rather principles, is true, where is their basis for moral judgement except in the assumption that conservatism is

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Christian?

The third reason that the New Right's convictions may not be consistent with Christian ethics is that their methodology is not consistent with the classical interpretation of the New Testament message.

Although Christ came initially for the Jewish people they rejected him because they expected the Messiah to be a political king. But Christ didn't come to abolish Jewish law, but to fulfill it. Instead Christ worked his kingdom through the heart of man.

Politicians (theoretically) reflect the views of the people. In order then to insure that the government is moral, the people who elect the government officials must be moral. Morality should be worked in the hearts of man not legislated.

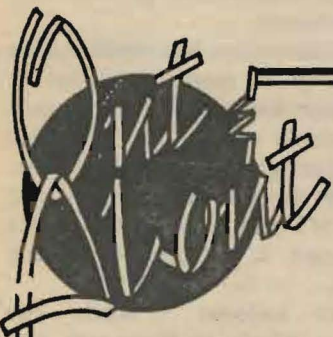
Their tactics are likewise inconsistent with the ideals America was founded on. Richard John Neuhaus, a Lutheran pastor and a member of the board of *Worldview* magazine said of the majoritists, "They really don't understand the ethical and philosophical

traditions of democracy or how to bring about change in a pluralistic society."

To set forth any one particular set of morals as "the" correct system, and imply that any other interpretation is less moral is legalistic and dogmatic, if not dangerous.

In this case, it is even more dangerous when the morals claim a spiritual and philosophical authority they do not possess.

Kathleen M. Hosfeld



By Jeff Olson

"What have you men got against peace?" asks a cartoon character woman to her husband, whose newspaper shows a heading stating "war in..." According to the *Oxford Dictionary*, peace is

"Freedom from, or cessation of, war or hostilities;..." but in our world where strategies of conflict, military power and war determine the superiority and strength of a nation, peace is unheard of. People throughout the world fight for peace—for safety, welfare, and prosperity—shalom. Yet, Khomeini rejects peace with Iraq, Libya's superman, Qaddafi announces he will build a "Chinese wall" between Libya and Egypt, and the Holy war issue ends Saudi-Libyan relations.

In a world of selfishness and defensiveness will there ever be peace? Men do not have anything against peace, but the interests and ideas men equate with peace seem selfish and defensive. We refer to the "Middle East Peace Talks" but it would be more correct to refer to them as the "Middle East War Talks." Peace exhibits very little power and strength and a nation's superiority is quite relative to this view of control. But must we be in

conflict to assure ourselves we are adequately superior? I think not, the human concept of, particularly the American concept, of superiority, does not need superiority over others to be superior but rather superiority within our relative view. Your relative view is malleable so as you go to the polls Tuesday, ask yourself before you vote, is peace an attitude relative within my heart and mind or is it a candidate and his military defense budget?

BUNDY:

An error of procedure in 123 Florida death penalty court cases; including that of Ted Bundy may result in the overturning of all the sentencing. The Florida Supreme Court will pass the judgment of penalty.

VOTE:

Tuesday, Nov. 4 is the day; be a responsible informed citizen; know how you are going to vote on all the issues. Don't be apathetic, remember to vote.

The Tacoma area has recently been victim to many violent acts of rape and assault, so please take warning. There is a picture and description of the wanted assailant in the Administration Building, take time to see it. Be careful—ask for an escort or offer one yourself.

KHOMEINI:

Frank Moore, the head of the presidential/congressional liaison staff has announced Khomeini "has cancer of the colon" and is "not going to last long." The Iranian State Department refused to comment.



Rieke-'PLU doing the most for the most'

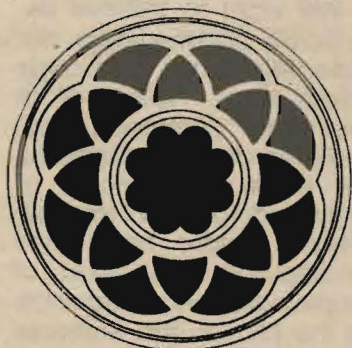
President Rieke recently attended the bi-annual National American Lutheran Church Convention, after which he returned and reported to the PLU faculty that the feeling among those involved in the division of colleges and university services was that PLU has become a leader among the twelve colleges and universities represented by the National Church.

In an interview last week, Dr. Rieke explained his faculty report and its implications.

Mast: Specifically what was the report of the division of college and university services?

Rieke: They always give a general report. Each college and university have their own written report...But the main action item that came from the division...was a motion introduced by the chairman of the board [of that division] which had

been presented at the 1978 convention and studied since then. What it calls for is increasing support of the church college and university system. There's nothing really specific saying that the convention urged that every congregation cough up \$1000 or something like



that. But what there is is a lot of very positive language about the importance of congregations supporting people from their own local church to go to one of the colleges or universities in the church system. Turns out that if every congregation in the National American Lutheran Church sent one more student, just one more...to one of the church colleges, then the church's enrollment in the whole system would double.

And there were some specifics like it would be useful for the congregations to develop scholarship funds. It would be useful for them to have educational programs telling the youth of the church what the church colleges and universities are about. It would be important for the congregations to reach out and develop two-way liaisons between the congregations and the colleges. And that resolution was adopted by the convention. That was the specific action item that came out.

MAST: I am interested in what was reported to the faculty from the convention...

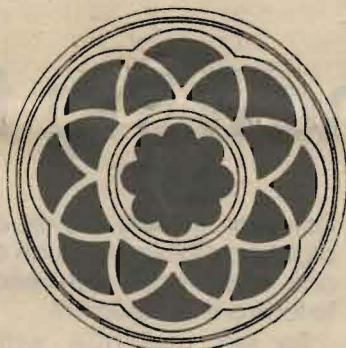
Rieke:...on my perceptions of PLU becoming a leader in the system. Well, that is based on a number of things. Some of the things that might be of interest to you are we have the largest enrollment of any of the schools, even bigger than Capital or St. Olaf's (as we typically have had the largest head count), we give more degrees every year than any of the others schools, [and] we spend more money every year for education.

[The budget as revealed by an audit is broken out in various portions:] maintenance, etc. and a portion of it is called "E and G" which is Education and General. That is the portion of the budget that is really aimed at underwriting the academic enterprise of

the university as opposed to keeping the buildings clean or shovelling the snow off the walks. We spend significantly more money for E and G than any of the other schools even though our tuition is not the highest.

The national church is now in the process of re-studying its method of allocating funds. Each year each college and church gets a certain amount of money from the National Church...They are in the process of revising their formula such that PLU will get the largest amount from the National Church back, and that's in recognition of productivity. They are talking about number of degrees given, number of students served.

Another way that [we exhibit leadership] is that if we're not unique in the correct sense we are nearly so in terms of having a congregational representative program where there is a person that PLU identifies, trains and asks to represent the university to each of the congregations.



We have broadened that program out from the American Lutheran Church and extended it beyond to include the Lutheran Church of America so that we hope by the end of the year we'll have some 450, plus or minus, churches in which there will be a person or a couple who will be the specific representatives of the university. And their job is two-way, not only to try to represent the university to the church but also to see if the university can serve the church in some way...

Mast: Do other universities and colleges look to PLU for trends?

Rieke: Very much so. Particularly since so many new programs have come on line both academic and service programs, recently. Some of the other schools have had programs we have not had but we are developing a number of programs that are very interesting to them. For example the core two program, the foreign area study program. The Co-operative education program, the legal studies program...

Some of those are represented to varying degrees at other schools

too. But in response to your question "Do other schools look to us as examples?" the answer is "oh, yes."

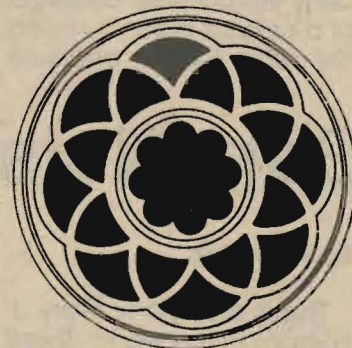
Mast: Does this sort of leadership role reflect on the students as well as the administrative programs?

Rieke: I certainly think so, yes. Geography has an awful lot to do with the kind of students that are present in the different schools. So you'll find a very different kind of student body at California Lutheran than you will here. Or in a particular school like Texas Lutheran where you have a very heavy Hispanic influence... But if you are talking about just overall quality of students we attract a very high quality. I wouldn't say we attract [the highest quality] but I would say we don't have to take a back seat to anybody.

Mast: What does this mean to future students and future programs, etc?

Rieke: I think it means a great deal because as our reputation spreads nationally it means that students come through here are more readily accepted across the nation. [It makes it] easier [for them] to get jobs or assigned positions of importance and respect. It also means if we can develop and support new programs it is an encouragement to other schools to find ways in which they can develop and support programs. We regularly get inquiries about "How did you get such-and-such a program off the ground? Can we do the same?"...

And I don't want to come across saying we have the bet of everything because there are some very real strengths in many of our sister institutions and we look to them. But when you look at it overall we are doing the most for the most.



Mast: What kind of challenge does this present to this university?

Rieke: Nothing different than the fact that we happen to be number one in our church college system, at least by the indicators that I've given (and I'm sure my presidential colleagues would want to debate with me [over that]). The fact that we are serving as many students as we are in

as many ways as we are and spending the kind of money we are in support of that presents no different challenge than the overall challenge we face as a university to keep quality high. It's just a subset of the same problem...We are growing, getting better; our intent is to continue that.

Mast: Does this have any effect on the relationship between the university and the church?

Rieke: Yes, I think it does. I think that people are looking for quality and looking for a good return on the dollar invested for education. To the extent that we can document that we are doing a responsible job I think that it makes our recruiting easier, our retention better, more people turn to PLU as possible donors, support from outside is easier--everybody loves a winner!

I don't want to say that in a haughty sense at all or put down any of the other schools at all because they are all good. It just happens we've been growing more rapidly and doing more things.

Mast: That's all the questions I have, is there anything you'd like to add?

Rieke: I'd like to [say] just a sentence or two...since everybody is worried about private independent schools in the '80s and whether they are going to survive. Among the church colleges in particular there's been a lot of worry. There's been a lot of pressure in some church schools to say "he, in order to survive the '80s --do something different." The message has become clear that you if you have uniqueness, if you have distinctiveness, whether it is your church relatedness or your excellent physical education program or your reputation for this, that or something else, if you have it, for heaven's sake emphasize it, hang tight to it and build on it. Because the schools that do that are the only ones that are going to survive. Those that either cut their ties or try to do something different from what they've been or try to pretend that they are something different from what they are, are the ones that are really going to go under. In that regard I know that, since the presidents all share financial data, last year was the first year all the schools ended up in the black...Part of it is hanging onto the distinctiveness of being church-related institutions. And a mild winter in the midwest helped too.



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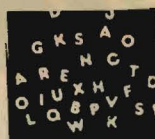
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Faculty Advisor

Cliff Rowe

The Mooring Mast is published weekly by the students of Pacific Lutheran University under the auspices of the Board of Regents. Opinions expressed in the Mast are not intended to represent those of the regents, the administration, the faculty, the student body or the Mast staff. Letters to the editor should be submitted by 5 p.m. of the same week of publication.



'Think and reason with and through faith'

To The Editor:

Mr. Nelson has an amazing intellect; a practiced mind. Rarely have I been so inspired and prompted as when I read his letter to the editor, "Have you thought your fanaticism through?" (Oct. 10/80). There is huge truth in much of what Mr. Nelson said in his letter. So much, in fact, that it scares me. Although it is not a sudden shock; that is, I was not really taken by surprise. For what Mr. Nelson is speaking of is no new struggle. It is a struggle. It is a struggle that only now, however, is beginning to seep into the heart of the western world. Mr. Nelson poses the struggle as being between fanaticism and thought. Historically it has been known as the struggle between religion and science. It is an old war, but today a new battle is on the front.

Our generation and those to follow are the first to face this new battle. In the past the struggle between science and religion has been fought primarily by just a handful of scholars, secular and churchmen, arguing and

debating among themselves. The common people were unaware of what was happening and for the most part unaffected. We, as today's common people, may remain unaware of the struggle but we cannot remain unaffected. We are the first mass population to be raised by the scientific method of thought. Mass public education as well as more institutions of "higher learning" have created a more intelligent common man. This is the new battle. The struggle to attend school, work, rear children and sustain some kind of faith with critical and proof seeking minds. We are schooled

Christians. No easy pilgrim belief for us. We "know" that things which cannot be observed are questionable realities. Moses parted the Red Sea

-an entire sea. We read hear and talk about it time and time again. Through faith, trust, hope or whatever single word you use to pigeonhole the phenomenon—we believe it. Yet, in the back of our studied, educated, scientific minds a voice whispers, sometimes shouts to us, "a whole damn sea? How do you expect me to believe that? How do you expect me to believe Jonah and the whale; burning bushes that are not

consumed; clouds of smoke and fire leading an entire nation through the wilderness? Have you ever seen anything like that really happen?" Finally and most shattering of all...Jesus a man resurrected. We all "know" that once a man dies he stays dead. He decays and turns to dust. How could Jesus have lived again?

We want to believe uncritically and the voice, our scientific part, demands proof, facts. Never before has the "common man" been so deeply influenced by these two movers of mankind; faith and science. Never before have they mixed on this level of human existence. Science is the prover, the enforcer of our day and age and it is shining its light on our faith. Mr. Nelson's cry of "think fool, think" is an excellent example of how we have finally become children of the scientific revolution.

So what do we do with these seemingly incompatible realities; faith on the one hand and our own powers of observation on the other? We could refuse to think, ignore the voice of scientific truth and

become "starry-eyed." We crumble and pass away. We ludicrous Christians and our faith would quickly crumble and pass away. We would at the very least be poor witnesses in this modern world. There is the other danger too. The danger that the simple scientist falls into; believing nothing unless it can be brought into the lab and scrutinized. This alternative is no better than the first. To do this is to create a world much too small to contain us. There is a third alternative. The only truly honest one. By all means think...try to understand as much as possible, but at the same time we must realize that our understanding is extremely limited. We try to force a boundless universe into a nutshell when we deny those things which do not fit our understanding. In short we must think and reason with and through faith. It may not solve all the problems, frustrations and pains but at least we will have tried, and having tried, may die in peace.

J. Matthew Weinhold



'Is'nt He worth knowing for yourself?'

To The Editor:

Do you know what you believe and why you believe it? On what foundation does your life stand?

These are a few of the questions raised by Gary Nelson in his article entitled, "Have you thought your fanaticism through?" These kinds of questions are relevant. We all need to stop and examine our lives and the direction we are heading.

Let's take that time to stop, to search for the foundations of life and see what we find--deceit or truth. To arrive at the truth, let's put aside the guidelines we have for evaluating things: the values and contributions of society, our background, what our parents and friends tell us, and all that man has created on this earth. Let's also put aside the Bible, church doctrine, the church itself, and our many misconceptions about Christianity. What is left? After peeling away the layers piled up around us, we are left alone with the universe. Where did it originate? What is its meaning?

These questions could be debated for hours, but the issue we need to consider is whether or not there is a creator. In the universe we see a vastness that is incomprehensible. Amidst our solar system is a perfect

order that seems the result of something more than chance. In the universe we know that we live on a delicately balanced masterpiece, the earth, which mysteriously allows us to exist. Did the order and perfection we observe in our world come about by chance? Or does it reflect the nature of a creator? Just as a painting reveals the nature of the artist, our universe would seem to reflect the order and perfection of a creator.

If, at this point, you do not believe that the world was created and therefore, deny the possible existence of a creator then you need not read further because

However, if there is even a slight possibility that such a one exists, don't we need to look a little deeper?

So we continue with creation. Looking at history, certain men stand out as having had specific purpose and direction that made their lives significantly meaningful. One such man was Jesus, the only man who claimed to be the creator of this universe. He made many astounding claims about Himself, God, and the truth of life. History reveals Jesus as no ordinary man and that He, more than any other, has changed the course of mankind. What does this mean for us? Jesus was either who He claimed to

be, or the greatest liar the world has ever known. Is it worth taking the time to find out who this man was and whether or not His words were true?

We all need to consider these questions and be able to have definite answers for them, deciding for ourselves what we believe and why we believe it. Test the values and philosophies of today and yesterday by the lives of the philosophers themselves. Do their lives convince you of their truth?

After examining the evidence of the life of Jesus, we must individually declare the verdict; liar or creator. If He is a liar,

Christians and non-Christians have the same fate--a brief existence followed by death, nothing more. If He is creator and His words therefore true, Christians do not have the same fate as non-Christians for Jesus offers the same purpose and life that He had to those who believe.

Isn't it worth finding out who He was and how He lived? Isn't it worth knowing for yourself what He really said?

**John Lewis
Kirsten Pederson
Cathy Milburn**

Gary Nelsons already judged

To the Editor:

There are many Gary J. Nelsons in the world. There were many in Jesus' time also who looked upon his "starry-eyed" followers and asked the same questions of them as Gary asks now.

Gary shouldn't really be blamed for his derisions for they are from an unregenerated heart, mind, and soul. He won't understand until he has the Spirit of God alive in his heart.

He won't have the Spirit until he asks God for it.

He won't ask God for it because he is too proud. "...God resisteth the proud but giveth grace unto the humble" (James 4:6).

If he can't humble himself, he cannot admit his sin before God, if he cannot admit his sin, he cannot confess it and ask God for forgiveness.

He cannot receive forgiveness unless he recognizes that Jesus Christ paid for all of his life-long sins through his (Christ's) death and Christ can give him the gift of a new life by virtue of the resurrection.

This new life includes a new capacity to know, love, and serve God, to learn from and be led by the Spirit of God. This is frequently referred to as "grace."

Grace is not an "assumption". It is a fact attested to by all who are blessed to receive it (John 5:9). The impact of this "grace" (new capacity, being born again, ect.) and the love, forgiveness and peace that comes from it changes a person's life.

"new capacity" a person has a new perspective on

the world. This gives a new strength to believe in Christ as God's only son and the Bible as God's only word.

Quite frequently the impact of grace is mistaken for "starry-eyed"-ism, but it is the strength of millions of believers in the West and countless more behind the iron and bamboo curtains.

No man shall judge or condemn the Gary J. Nelsons of this world for they are already under judgement because they aren't "starry-eyed."

John P. May

TAKE TIME

A service of ASPLU

It only takes a little time ... to dial extension 7479!

story, column one.

Week of November 2-8

TAKE TIME to call the ASPLU activities hotline—you'll hear everything from who's having a dance tonight, to what you'll be eating for breakfast tomorrow morning. Each day, activities are recorded on a tape loop, which is played automatically for those who dial 7479. Menus for each meal, together with all student-sponsored events are given. To place an activity on the line, call 7480.

Tuesday, live jazz with Jorgan Kruse in the Cave. College Bowl Tuesday and Wednesday in UC at 7 p.m. Thursday, movie: "Finian's Rainbow," in Cave. Friday, Songfest in Olson, 7 p.m., followed by Stomp in CK. Saturday is Homecoming football with Lewis and Clark, capped off by the Ball at Tacoma Mall that night.

Week of Nov. 9-15

After Homecoming, things wind down a bit in preparation for Thanksgiving break. Nevertheless, "The Seduction of Joe Tynan" will be shown in the UC at 7:30 and 9:30 Friday.

Week of November 16-22

Again, live jazz with Jorgan and gang at the Cave Monday nite. Tuesday the Board of Regents will meet, beginning at 8:30 a.m. There will be a campus-wide blood drive on Wednesday. "A Star is Born" will be shown Thursday in the Cave.

Week of November 23-29

Have a relaxing break and a Super Thanksgiving!!!

It pays to publicize

What can be said about a student government that advertises itself?

Plenty.

How effective would it be if it didn't?

What if Orientation, Homecoming, picnics, concerts, and so on, went unadvertised? Obviously, on the activities side of ASPLU, it would be impossible to operate without publicity. The marginal cost of this important aspect of student government is small in comparison to the benefits. Many more students are able to profit from activities, thanks to advertising.

But to stop there is to neglect duty, as well. Do you know what your elected officers and senators do? What choices they are faced with, and how they make them? Student government is your link to the administration, and your voice in University policy-making. Do the decisions senators make reflect your views? You have a right to know. Also, those decisions take on an added dimension of validity when all students are aware of, and involved in, those decisions.

In short, we spend the money to strengthen and unify the student association—of which you are a part.

On a related note, the phrase I have heard more times at PLU than any other is, "I don't have time." These words are ready responses of some toward student government, committees, clubs, programs, and activities.

I don't believe that.

Do you ever notice how unbudgeted time seems to evaporate? Time that is available for the things that make college life fun and rewarding. A student needs only to be persuaded that these activities are worth his/her time. Then, time is 'made' for them.

Such is the purpose of this page; purchased, written, and laid out by the ASPLU Publicity Committee. We hope to make extra-curricular student living more visible to you.

So you can TAKE TIME to join us!

Mark Dunmire

ASPLU Senate: who are they, what do they do?

The ASPLU Senate is the formal decision making body of ASPLU. As such, it makes the various ASPLU policies, appropriates all ASPLU funds, and endorses or lobbys against University policies. Through individually initiated projects, Senate also provides services for the PLU community, such as political awareness month, voter registration, the photo lab, van service, activities hotline, and other special services. Senate meetings are held every Thursday at 5 p.m. in the Regency Room. All meetings are open to the public.

ASPLU Senate:

Executive Officers:

President	
Bob Gomulkiewicz	8048
Vice President	
Mark Davis	7012
Comptroller	
Alan Nakamura	7919
Program Director	
Rick Mattson	535-4741

Senators:

Mark Beeksm	8124
Mark Dunmire	7841
Paul Jackson	7782
John Kist	7921
Brendan Mangan	8124
Marla Marvin	7973
Judy Mohr	8266
Mike Ronning	8680
Steve Vitalich	8291

Senate action:

Discussed possibilities for incorporating Orientation into the University structure. It is presently being handled by students.

Approved a new intramurals board structure.

Investigated a means of providing day care to children of PLU students.

Looked into a grievance procedure developed by Student Life

Announced that the Cave is operating at a profit.

Dont forget to vote November 4. Dont forget to vote November 4. Dont forget to vote November 4. Dont forget to vote November 4. Dont forget to vote November 4.

Homecoming

November 2-8 is homecoming week, during which, the PLU community explores its history, explores its history and traditions in a contemporary light.

PLU has long entrusted its homecoming festivities planning to its students. Chaired by Marilyn Pfeuger, this year's committee will sponsor an old Lute tradition.

Many of these activities fall under the umbrella of dorm competitions. The first of these is the College Bowl competition in the Regency Room, Tuesday and Wednesday, at 7 p.m. "PLU Through Time and Space" will be the theme of Friday's Songfest competition in Olson at 7:30. Competitors are hereby warned that this is a first-class PLU tradition, and many entries have been quite elaborate, including

original musical scores, choreography, and orchestration. Finally, dorm decorations and posters will be judged in the main lounges on Saturday, November 8, at 9 a.m.

All Lutes are invited to celebrate PLU's 90th birthday at the Homecoming Stomp, Friday after Songfest, in the CK. A live band will be on hand to rock and roll you. Admission is 50 cents, or free with a homecoming button. Homecoming royalty will be crowned (!) immediately before songfest.

Saturday will find dedicated past and present Lutes at the football game against Lewis and Clark at Franklin Pierce stadium beginning at 1:30. Homecoming week ends with the formal dance at the Tacoma Mall. Tickets are available at the info desk.

Staff Box and note of thanks...

The ASPLU Publicity Committee:

Mark Dunmire, Chair
Debbie Jacobson
Bobbi Nodell

wishes to thank:

Advisors Marvin Swenson, Donald Jerke, Bob Gomulkiewicz, Kathleen Hosfeld, Rick Mattson.

also:

Cindy for the graphic, Kim for all the footwork, Dave and Santha for the encouragement, Mom for the laundry, and most of all, everyone in Senate for being so patient.

Tool rental

So you just decided you'll finally build those bunkbeds you've been meaning to get to, buy all the wood, then you remember...you left your tools at home! Well, never fear, just head over to the Games Room and check out the ASPLU tool rental service. A variety of tools are available at nominal prices. Do something nice for your room today!

Disclaimer

TAKE TIME is published monthly by the Associated Students of Pacific Lutheran University. Opinions expressed herein do not necessarily reflect those of Pacific Lutheran University, its Board of Regents, administration, faculty, staff, the **Mooring Mast**, or the student body. Inquiries may be directed to the ASPLU Publicity Committee.



Lute defensive end Don Gale (88) takes to the air to prevent Pirate pass.

Lutes "up" for Linfield

Number one meets number two

By Eric Thomas

Recent confrontations between the PLU and Linfield football squads have generated enough heart-stopping excitement that fans with cardiac conditions should think twice before attending tomorrow's contest.

Four of the last six meetings

between these Northwest Conference schools have been decided by a single point, with two games producing come-from-behind victories in the closing moments. Add to that tradition the fact that the Lutes and the Wildcats, presently ranked one and two respectively in the national NAIA Division II polls, sport

6-0 records and it isn't surprising that the media will be out in full force for the 1:30 kickoff in McMinnville, Ore.

"There's going to be three radio and two T.V. stations covering the game," said PLU head coach Frosty Westering. "It's going to be pretty hectic down there; one station even wants to put live mics around our necks on the sidelines."

Westering said he expects a hard hitting, clean game and noted the balance that Linfield has between their offense and defense.

"Offensively, they've got a good quarterback who's a big

gun that makes their team go," he said. "Defensively, they try to take a lot of your play away from you by overplay."

The Lutes have been conditioned to overplay, however, as two weeks ago, a fired-up Whitworth team took away the PLU running game, only to see the Lutes switch to the air, with quarterback Eric Carlson throwing for a school record 362 yards enroute to a 39-38 come-from-behind victory.

Carlson, 20-35 for four touchdowns on the afternoon, also went down in the Lute record books for total individual offense, as he rached up 315 total yards.

PLU moved out to a 14-10 first half lead after Whitworth shocked the number-one Lutes by marching down and scoring on their first possession. "They took the opening kickoff right down the field and scored, just like 'who are you guys?'," said Westering.

PLU came right back with two big plays, the first being a 48-yard pass from Carlson to tight end Scott Westering and the playing so dishonest against the run we threw out our game play in the first quarter and went straight to a pass offense," said Westering. "They were gambling on the past."

The third period saw the Lutes expand their first half lead out to a 30-17 advantage on Carlson's third T.D. toss of the afternoon, this one a 33-yarder to tightend Eric Monson, followed later by a two yard plunge to paydirt by freshman halfback Jeff Rohr.

The game turned into a disaster in the fourth quarter, however, as Whitworth came up with three big plays of their own. The Pirates broke a 53-yard run deep into Lute territory before punching the ball over from the one to narrow the margin to 31-24.

A pair of fumbles set up two more Whitworth scores, which came on T.D. tosses of 17 and 53 yards by Pirate quarterback Dan Harder. The second touchdown toss almost wasn't, as Lute defensive back Mark Lester moved in for the interception and tipped the ball before the Whitworth receiver grabbed it and scampered in to give the Pirates a 38-31 lead with 3:35 left in the contest.

"We had a couple of big plays in the third quarter and then they got a couple of motivating plays in the fourth period," said Westering. "It's one of the few times we've had a boomerang come back at us. We got caught in a stalemate, but I wasn't disappointed. I've been in too many games like that before."

The Lutes got the ball back and began to move it up the

field before the drive stalled, putting PLU in a fourth and 19 situation. "We had to get the first and we knew they'd take Scott and Guy away from us," said Westering. "So we told Curt (Rodin) to go down the middle and get deep enough for the first down."

The strategy worked, as Carlson hit Rodin six inches over the first yard line. A pass to Scott Westering moved the ball further up the field before Carlson connected with halfback Guy Ellison on a 35-yard touchdown toss with 1:13 left sent Franklin Pierce Stadium into bedlam.

Needing two points for the win, the Lutes never thought twice about going for the tie. "We'd already decided that if we were going to be number one we were going to do it right," said Westering. "We decided we weren't going to play for any tie here and if we don't do it, we don't do it. We knew weknew the play we were going to call because we knew down on the goal line that Scott would be like a magnet for Whitworth defenders. We put Guy and Scott on the same side, Scott ran the slant-in curl and Guy scraped off of him to the outside."

The result was a successful two point conversion, the Lutes' 12th straight conference win and PLU remaining on top of the national football pole. "The great thing that a champion does is they got it in the clutch, and we had it in the clutch," said Westering. "The guys just kept coming through with clutch play after

The fireworks of the Whitworth game continued the following week against Pacific, as the Lutes chalked up 380 yards of total offense enroute to a 41-20 win over Pacific. Behind the efforts of a speedy Lute offense and a fired-up defense, PLU moved to a 41-0 lead midway through the third quarter before the first stringers retired to the bench to give the younger players playing time.

"We came out excited about playing after the week before, especially the defense who wanted to get their confidence back," said Westering. "We established ourselves early, dominating the game with tough defense while doing a lot of things on offense because of our quickness. Our team speed was very noticable."

Although the PLU second stringers gave up 20 points, Westering believes that giving younger players experience is a necessary ingredient. "We decided there's no way we were going to run up the score but were going to go ahead and play our new kids," said Westering. "Its good to see them gaining some game experience."

Looking back on the experiences of the past weeks, Westering sees the games as a buildup to the Linfield contest. "Against Whitworth, it was a championship performance in the clutch, and last week was a very assertive week to establish our team at a consistent level," said Westering. "This week, we have a challenge to play a championship game."

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Router buses available

By John Wallace

Students: the Campus Safety and Residential Life offices are sponsoring a bus to tomorrow's football game against Linfield. Admission will be free to all students with a valid ID.

The bus will leave from Harstad at 9:30 a.m. and return at approximately 8:30 p.m. Round trip cost, including lunch, will be \$5.

Reservations can be made by calling Campu Safety and Information. Seats are filling fast so call now.



Mike Larson

Lute defenders brace themselves for opponents goal attempt.

Shutouts put Lute booters back on track

By Mike Larson

Defense has been the key as of late for the men's soccer team, as they recorded back-to-back shutouts against Whitman College and The Evergreen State College two weeks ago.

"We've been playing with real good defensive intensity, as shown by these two games," said coach Arno Zoske, "and our passing is improving a lot." Better passing and defense could easily be seen as the Lutes outscored these two opponents 10-0.

Against Whitman, the Lutes tallied in the first half on a corner kick header by forward Majed Shakour. Axel Arentz then raised the score 2-0 on a "fluke" goal off a direct free kick. The Whitman coach protested the goal, claiming that the referee had not blown his whistle to begin to play again, but to no avail. Shakour then scored his second goal of the contest on a breakaway to make the final score 3-0. "This was a big game for us because they were co-champs last year and one of the teams to beat this year," commented Zoske.

The Lutes had a slightly easier game against Evergreen winning 7-0. Three PLU players—Shakour, Kim Nesselquist, and Hani Ali Idri—had a pair of goals, and sweeper John Larsen added

one. Sophomore fullback Brian Olson said, "The last time we played Evergreen we only beat them 1-0, so we really wanted to beat them bad

this time." Zoske singled out defenders Randy Koetje, John Price, Larsen, and Olson as having particularly outstanding games, describing them

as the "backbone" of the team. Concerning the game, Zoske said, "I think we also saw a lot of the potentially dangerous offense that we

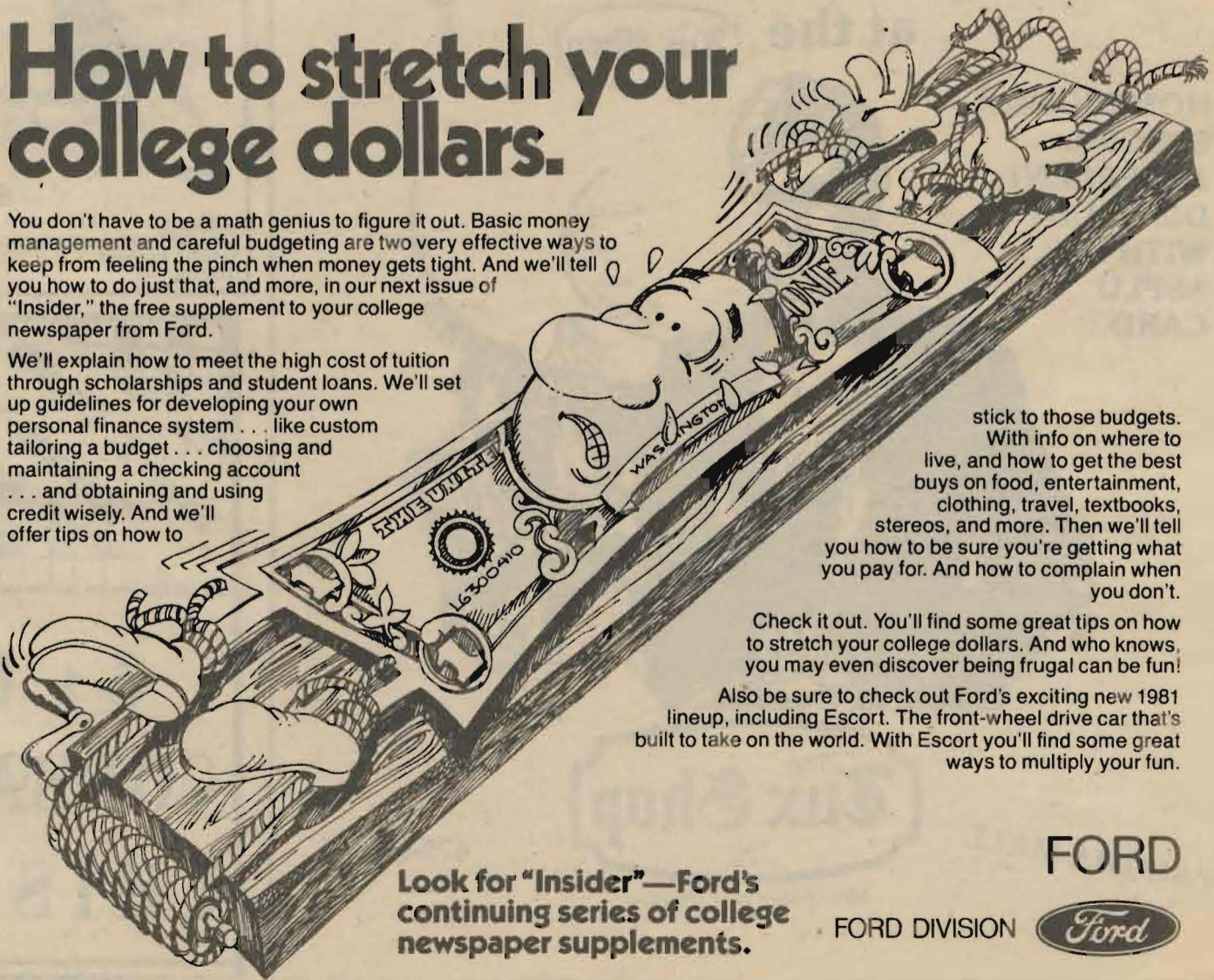
have."

The Lutes travel to McMinnville, Oregon tomorrow to face Linfield College in their second conference game.

How to stretch your college dollars.

You don't have to be a math genius to figure it out. Basic money management and careful budgeting are two very effective ways to keep from feeling the pinch when money gets tight. And we'll tell you how to do just that, and more, in our next issue of "Insider," the free supplement to your college newspaper from Ford.

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stick to those budgets. With info on where to live, and how to get the best buys on food, entertainment, clothing, travel, textbooks, stereos, and more. Then we'll tell you how to be sure you're getting what you pay for. And how to complain when you don't.

Check it out. You'll find some great tips on how to stretch your college dollars. And who knows, you may even discover being frugal can be fun!

Also be sure to check out Ford's exciting new 1981 lineup, including Escort. The front-wheel drive car that's built to take on the world. With Escort you'll find some great ways to multiply your fun.

Look for "Insider"—Ford's continuing series of college newspaper supplements.

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Special midnight practise

Basketball team begins 1980-81 season tonight

By John Wallace

The PLU basketball team will begin defense of their Northwest Conference championship crown tonight in a very unusual manner.

The Lutes, who can not officially begin practicing until November 1, will hit the Tartan surfaced floor of Olson Gym tonight at 12:01 a.m. Coach Ed Anderson is calling for this night-owl get together to allow the players to travel to McMinnville, Ore. to watch

the nation's number 1 and 2 ranked football teams (PLU and Linfield respectively) meet each other for probable play off berths.

To help kick-off the teams new season and to generate fan awareness the *Mooring Mast* in conjunction with the Lute Club will be offering free apple cider and donuts to all spectators who attend tonight's practice (costumes will not be required, however).

The Lutes, who have captured three straight Northwest Conference titles, will have

nine lettermen returning from last year's team which was 16-11 overall and 10-2 in league. Among these nine will be Coach Anderson's three leading scorers, Dave Lashua, John Greenquist, and Dan Allen.

Lashua, a 6-7 forward-center, was an all-conference, all-district and Little All-Northwest pick on 1979-80 and averaged 16.4 points and 10.6 rebounds per game. Lashua will be joined in the front court by another 6-7

senior, forward John Greenquist who tallied an average of 14 points last season and was also another NWC all-star.

The third leading scorer from last year will also be back, junior guard Dan Allen who averaged 13.3 points and was a second team all-conference selection. Other lettermen include 6-3 senior guard Tom Koehler, 6-4 senior forward Bryan Lunggaard, 6-6 senior forward Dave Lewson, 6-3 sophomore guard Ron An-

derson, 6-2 sophomore guard Ken Reidy and 6-5 sophomore forward Martin Reid.

The first game of the season for the Lutes will not be until Dec. 4 against St. Martin's. Most of the team, however, has been playing together in the afternoons, causing Tom Koehler to comment, "We should be pretty good with the big men. There are also some good freshmen, sophomores and transfers around. Overall, we should do really well this year."

Lady Lutes attack-oriented but didn't cage a victory

By Dennis Robertson

"We played good the whole weekend, but we just couldn't put it in the cage," explained coach Hacker after the Lady Lutes lost two and tied on in their tripleheader on the weekend of Oct. 17 and 18. "We did everything right but score. Although we didn't win, we were attack-oriented." The three games lost were to Willamette University, Oregon College of Education, and Northwest Nazarene College.

This past weekend the Lutes played another tripleheader, winning two and losing one. The first game was on Friday against Willamette University, which they won 1-0. Jennifer Grigsby scored the goal with an assist by Julie Haugen. "It

was the best attack-oriented game the team has played all season. The passing was very sharp and accurate," said coach Hacker. "We had 27 shots on goal. They had three. Jean Manriquez did an excellent job on hand stops at penalty corners."

The second game was against Central Washington University, which PLU won 2-0. Goals were scored by Julie Haugen and Kim Krumm, both unassisted. Hacker said it was very exciting for Krumm to score that goal because she had had a lot of good shots and it was her second goal of the season. "In both of these games I was able to substitute players freely, giving younger players a chance to see action and get practice in game situations," added Hacker. "I

felt the team controlled the tempo of the whole game in mid-field and at attacking and defensive ends."

The Lutes lost the last game against Western Washington University 1-0. Hacker summed it up by saying, "It was a very fast passing game. The defensive effort of both teams was strong during the entire game. We had more shots on goal and more corners on game, but just weren't able to score." She also praised goalie Judith Logan for the outstanding job she has done all season.

Tomorrow PLU will play two games, both at home. The Lutes will put their 9-4-1 record on the line at 9 a.m. against Southern Oregon State College and 4 p.m. against Tacoma Club.

Water polo team hopes to improve

By Dennis Robertson

The water polo season has been going for two weeks at PLU. Although the record, 1-3, has not been impressive, coach Jim Johnson says that this will change. Most of the players are new to the game so they are still learning. The team is playing well, and with experience and reserves he hopes they will soon be playing on a more competitive level.

The team had lost to UPS twice before playing two games last weekend. The first game was against Lewis & Clark which they won 14-12. They dropped the game against Oregon

State 18-12. Scoring leaders were Rick Mattson, who had six goals in the first game, and Drew Nelson with seven goals in the second game.

The starting lineup for the team is as follows: seniors Drew Nelson and Rick Mattson; juniors Alex Evans and Jerry Giddings; sophomores Drew Martin and Scott Herfindahl; freshman goalie Mark Olsen; and as reserves, sophomore Mike Huff, freshmen Neil Tracht, Eric Miller and Todd Standal.

The Lutes will play a game against WSU tonight and Lewis & Clark tomorrow.

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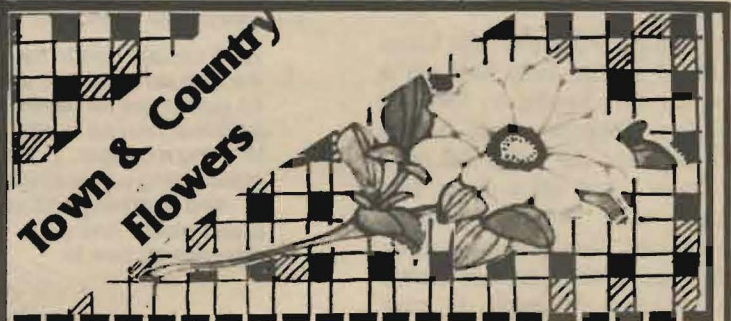
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PLU places second and fourth place in WCIC and NWC meets

By Barb Pickell

Running on their hilly home course at Fort Steilacoom Park, the PLU harriers picked up second and fourth place finishes in the WCIC and NWC championships last Saturday.

The women's team fell four points short of their goal of toppling Linfield's conference crown, but succeeded in defending their own position as the number two team in the WCIC.

Kristy Purdy led the Lady Lutes' effort, finishing second to Linfield's Carolyn Gore. Behind her were seniors Debbie Tri in third place, and junior Dianne Johnson, placing seventh. Melanie Langdon in the 15th spot, Linda Van Beek in 16th, Kris Kylo at 20th and Mary Branson at 38th rounded out the Lutes' squad of six WCIC competitors. Purdy, Tri, and Johnson were named conference all-stars.

Tri took the lead at the out-

set of the race, and Purdy held the top spot until number one finisher Gore turned on the heat near the end of the race to leave the Lutes' top runner seven seconds behind at the finish.

The men's team ran, said coach Brad Moore, "some good races and some not-so-good races." Overall, though, the Lute men had a disappointing day at the conference meet, as they fell from last year's second-place status to a fourth-place finish in the six-school NWC.

One of those "good races" Moore talked about was Zane Prewitt's sixth-place finish. Also named a conference all-star, Prewitt ran in the third position throughout most of the race, only to be passed up by a strong trio of Willamette runners in the last part of the race.

Mike Carlson also ran well, placing second for the Lutes and 12th overall. Rusty Crim, the Lutes' third man on Saturday, finished in the 16th spot.

Randy Yoakum, who has been running on Prewitt's heels in the second spot all season, suffered from breathing problems and finished 29th and Joe Voetberg, returning after several weeks out because of an injured foot, finished 32nd.

This weekend, while the men rest up for the district championship, which is still a week away, the Lady Lutes will travel to Missoula, Mont. for the regional championships. Dianne Johnson said that the team hopes that they will be able to defeat rival Linfield at the regional level, and grab a second-place finish behind powerful Western Washington University. The top three teams and 15 individuals will qualify for the national championships.

"We're ready for this thing," Johnson said. "I think we're going to be psyched. Linfield beat us once and then we beat them and then they beat us on Saturday. It's time for us to beat them."



Mike Larson

Randy Yokum strives ahead of Willamette opponent.

Sports Trivia

In recognition of the fact that PLU, ranked number one, will play Linfield, ranked number two, this segment of Trivia of the Week will be devoted to PLU football. However, it has come to the attention of this writer that there are several people who have so far been stumped by Trivia of the Week, that being the case there will be questions

for you (Paul Hoseth).

Question Number One: In a previous issue of *The Mooring Mast* it was stated that John Zamberlin was the first PLU gridder to play football in the NFL. This was, however, untrue. Who was the first PLU footballer to go pro?

Question Number Two: Who was the first man to coach a PLU football

team to victory?

Question Number Three: What is the largest point difference that has occurred in a PLU victory?

Question Number Four: What were the most points every scored in the first half by a PLU football squad?

Answer Number Three: Cliff Olson. He played under the leadership of Western Washington 27-7 till 1931 when they beat their first college game un-

der the leadership of Cliff Olson. The largest point spread in a PLU victory has been 47 points and that has happened twice, in 1940 against UPS and Whitworth in 1970. In both of these contests the final score was PLU 47-0. In the 1940 game however, all the

points were scored in the first half, at which time Cliff Olson pulled the starters and the reserves played the rest of the game.

Answer Number One: Sig Sturson was an offensive end on the great 1940 PLC team that went on to an undefeated season. He played professional football the next year until the start of WWII. **Answer Number Two:** PLU won their first game in 1927 (it was Pacific Lutheran Academy at that time) against St. Leo 14-0. That was only their second year in the sport and the coach was Dr. W.A. Ram-

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TIME OUT

BY RAMIN FIROOZY
AND DEB WEHMHOEFER

FRIDAY OCTOBER 31

•HALLOWEEN
Halloween Party and "Monster Bash"
Music advisory council in conjunction with KZAM 9 p.m. thru 2 a.m. featuring The Heats and Hi-Fi with Ian Matthews and David Surkamp food & beverages provided Showbox Theatre (S) 1424 1st Ave. Tel. 682-0478 Tickets: \$6 audience must be over 21

•HALLOWEEN
Haunted House Sponsored by KNBQ FM Near Kent Boeing Plant 21250, Russell Road 7-10 p.m. weekdays

•HALLOWEEN
"Big Boy party" Mama LaMoynes 4th floor Old City Hall (T) prizes at 6.30 for the happy hour crowd Third annual costume party Tel. 627-7111

•HALLOWEEN
E R Rogers Halloween night Free photos of the ones in costume Prizes for the best dressed couple E R Rogers (T) corner of Commercial and Wilkes (behind town hall) Stellacoom For reservations call:582-0280

•HALLOWEEN
Starlight Theatre Halloween film presentation Three horror films presented by Variety Club 6.30 p.m. 84th and S. Tacoma Way

•HALLOWEEN
Haunted House sponsored by KTAC and March of the Dimes 15th and Commerce 7-12 p.m. Admission:\$2 Tel. 752-WALK and 473-0085 Entrance discount coupons at Parkland Sports

•HALLOWEEN
KTNT "Free Party" Roadway Inn must be 21 or above and in costume cash first prize for best costume 8:30 p.m.-1:30 a.m. Tel. 597-8700 72nd & Hosmer

SATURDAY NOVEMBER 1

•ART
Works on paper by etching master Johnny Friedlander and students Original Graphics Gallery (S) Mon-Sat: 11 a.m.-6 p.m. Tel. 623-4444 5-3 Lenora St.

•THEATRE
"Accommodations" Cirque Dinner Theatre (S) Until Dec. 7 Tel. 622-5540 131 Taylor Ave. N Comedy about a suburban housewife who leaves her husband for roommates in Greenwich Village

•EXHIBITION
And/Or Gallery (S) Manifestos and work by young architects Until Nov. 8 Mon-Sat: noon-6 p.m. Tel. 324-5880 1525 10th Ave.

•THEATRE
"The Price" Ethnic Cultural Center Director, Ruben Sierra By Arthur Miller Until Nov. 2 Tel. 543-4327 or 543-4635 3940 Brooklyn Ave. NE

SUNDAY NOVEMBER 2

•MUSIC
Seattle Symphony Orchestra Richard Buckley, director Jeffrey Kirschen, soloist Seattle Center Opera House 8 p.m. Tel. 447-4711

•DANCE
Ohio Ballet Seattle Debut U of W Meany Theatre (S) Until Nov. 1 8 p.m. Matinee at 2 p.m. on Nov. 1 Young people matinee on Oct. 31 Tickets: \$7.00, \$9.50, \$11.50 Tel. 543-4880

•MUSIC
The Second Annual Corky Corcoran Jazz Scholarship Fund Concert and Dance Doubletree Inn Tel. 282-2262 Southcenter Call for tickets

MONDAY NOVEMBER 3

•ART
Edmonds Art Festival Museum "Contemporary Masters" Original works of Boulanger, Toby, Calder, Picasso, Vaserelli and others Tue-Thur: 10 a.m.-2 p.m.

•MUSIC
Northwest Wind Quintet Works by Reicha, Schuller and Sweelinck Columbia Club Senior Center 1 p.m. Tel. 625-4017 Blaine Hall (S) 424 Columbia St. Free to all Members of PLU faculty

•THEATRE
"A Man's A Man" by Bertold Brecht Until Nov. 22 Tel. 323-6800 A musical satire on love and war

TUESDAY NOVEMBER 4

•THEATRE
"STRIDER the Story of a Horse" Based on a story by Leo Tolstoy Until Nov. 16 West coast premiere Seattle Repertory Theatre Tel. 447-4764 An artful experiment in the magic of illusion, "Strider" is a story told—theatre-style—from the perspective of its central character, a horse

•ART
Henry Gallery, UPS (T) Raconteur: Private Lives Multi-media show by Washington artists utilizing art to tell stories Until Nov. 26 Tue-Fri: 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Sat-Sun: 1-5 p.m. Tel. 543-2280

WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 5

•MUSIC
Seattle Opera production of "Aida" Seattle Center Opera House Nov. 5, 8, 12 and 15 8 p.m. Tel. 447-4711 Tickets:\$10.50 to \$25.75 at Seattle Opera suburban outlets

•THEATRE
"Scapino" adapted from the play by Moliere The Glenn Hughes Playhouse U of W (S) Until Nov. 1 NE 41st and University Way NE Tel. 543-5636 Tickets:\$4, \$2.50 students A boisterous comedy combining farce and commedia with a contemporary twist

•PHOTOGRAPHY
Berenice Abbott and David Millman Equivalents Gallery (S) Until Nov. 30 Tue.-Sat: 11 a.m.-6 p.m. Sun: noon-5 p.m. Tel. 322-7765 1822 Broadway Ave.

THURSDAY NOVEMBER 6

•ART
Betsey Dorris Signed Limited Edition etchings, Lithographs and Serigraphs Watercolors by Betsey Dorris Graphics Gallery (T) Mon-Sat: 10 a.m.-5 p.m. 410 Garfield Ave. S Near PLU

•ART
Prints by Contemporary New York Artists Diane Gilson Gallery (S) Until Nov. 29 Tue-Sat: 10:30 a.m.-5:30 p.m. Tel. 622-3980 119 1st Ave. S

FRIDAY NOVEMBER 7

•FILM
"Ordinary People" Director, Robert Redford Starring Donald Sutherland, Mary Tyler Moore, Judd Hirsch and Timothy Bottom Tacoma Mall Theatre Te. 475-6282 4302 S Ferry

•MUSIC
Kenny Rankin and Reilly and Maloney U of W Meany Hall (S) 8 p.m. Tickets: Tower Posters (T) Tel. 543-4880

•FILM
"The Elephant man" Starring Anthony Hopkins John Hurt and Anne Bancroft Tacoma West Cinemas Tel. 565-6100 1802 S Mildred