

## New window commemorates immigrants

A 9 x 18-foot glass window, dedicated Monday at Mortvedt Library, is a memorial to Norwegian-American immigrants, some of them ancestors of the artist.

The window, created by Mark Gulsrud of Gig Harbor, was commissioned by his parents, Ernest and Muriel Gulsrud of Santa Monica, Calif., in memory of their grandparents as well as all Norwegian pioneers. The ancestral families were pioneers in the Dakota territories, where they helped found two Lutheran churches and a Lutheran seminary.

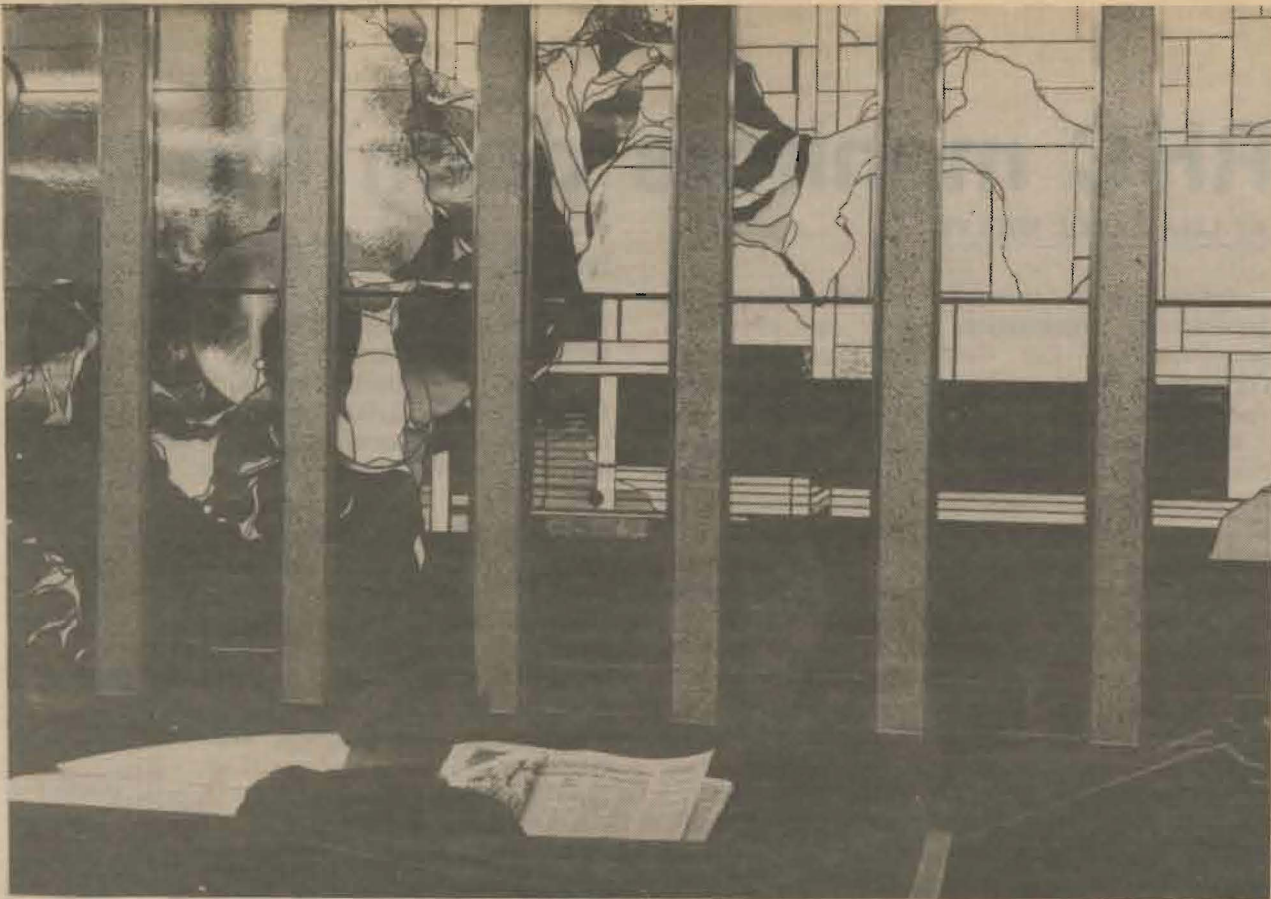
The Gulsruds selected PLU for the work because of its Scandinavian tradition, the family's lifelong support of Lutheran higher education and the university's proximity to the artist's home.

The artist earned his bachelor's degree at California Lutheran College in Thousand Oaks, Calif., where his father has served on the Board of Trustees. Ernest Gulsrud is also a former member of the Pacific Lutheran board (1948) and a graduate of St. Olaf College.

According to Gulsrud, the window was created from both domestic glass and imported, hand-blown antique glass. The colors are primarily blue, grey, and opal white. The style is abstract and "open to interpretation," the 31-year-old artist said.

"For me personally and for my parents," Gulsrud added, "there is strong symbolism in the organic shapes which reach continually upward and outward. The dark blue at the bottom and the structured, architectural part of the design give a strong foundation. The circular patterns give it unity and wholeness."

Planning for the design began a year ago with PLU art professor Ernst Schwidder. Ideas were originally more liturgical. "But we decided a library is not like a church," Gulsrud recalled. "It is a place to learn, discover and grow. We wanted people to be able to enjoy the window for its color, line and design."



The newly installed stained glass window, facing Park Avenue in the Mortvedt library is dedicated to Norwegian-American immigrants.

Doug Siefkes

# Mooring The Mast

November 20, 1981  
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Pacific Lutheran University

### Record numbers

## Foreign students 3.6 percent of PLU population

BY LISA PULLIAM

A record number of foreign students are attending PLU this semester, according to Tina Cables, foreign student director.

The 107 students reflect an increasing trend nationwide in foreign enrollment.

Over 312,000 foreign students attended American universities last year, compared to about 25,000 in 1945, according to an American Council of Education panel. That number is expected to triple by 1990, the panel said.

Foreign students compose about 3.6 percent of PLU's total population, compared to 2.5 percent nationally. The majority at PLU are men, and two-thirds are studying business, Cables said.

Nationally, the most pursued major is engineering.

Half of PLU's foreign students are financed by governments or corporations, while the other half rely on personal or family funds to cover tuition.

PLU gives "very limited" financial aid to foreign students, she said.

Unlike many other universities, PLU does not actively recruit in foreign countries, Cables said, indicating that most advertising about PLU is done by word of mouth.

Foreign students must demonstrate proficiency in English by submitting scores on the Test of English as a

Foreign Language or the Michigan Test of English Language Proficiency and Aural Comprehension as well as meet the general university admission requirements, Cables said.

Students at the Intensive English Language Institute on Garfield Avenue also use PLU's facilities, she said. The IELI is designed for students needing English instruction before enrolling in regular college classes.

Students are classified as "F-1," permanent residents or residents of American territories.

"The F-1 students are the 'true' foreign students," Cable said. "They cannot work in the U.S. without special permission and must constantly report their addresses" to the U.S. government.

Ninety of PLU's 104 foreign students are F-1, she said.

"Permanent residents have all the privileges of U.S. citizens except they cannot vote or hold office," Cable said. "American territorial residents are really U.S. citizens, but they are culturally foreigners, so they are classified with foreign students."

American territories include Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands and Samoa.

Of the F-1 and permanent residents, 24 are from Norway. Other represented countries include Saudi Arabia, 16; Japan, 10; Hong Kong, 7; Iran, Venezuela, Switzerland and Canada, 4 each; Kuwait and Taiwan, 3 each; Thailand, 2; and Malaysia,



Tom Comer

Ali Alrawaf (left), Abdul Al-Roumi (center), and Abdul Alkahtani (right) are three of the 107 foreign students attending PLU this semester. Foreign students compose about 3.6 percent of PLU's total student population.

Cambodia, Belgium, Lebanon, Qatar, Tanzania, Nigeria, Uganda, Jordan, Korea, France and Zimbabwe, 1 each.

Most of the foreign students will spend four years completing their degrees and will then be expected to return to their native country, although some receive extensions for longer study, Cable said.

Foreign students often come to Cable with problems such as

homesickness and not feeling comfortable with American ways, values and customs.

"PLU students are accepting (of foreign students), but they are accepting in a very passive way," Cable said. "I wish they would be more aggressive, more demonstrative toward these foreign students, by seeking them out and learning from them."

### Inside

PLU alum to climb Mt. Molamengquen in Tibet.

Food Service is defended by writers.

Elderhostels are the subject of an in-depth story.

Harvard bans skinny dipping in dorm pool.

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# Student sees hit-and-run

BY PAUL MENTER

A student witnessed a hit-and-run on 125th street between Yakima and Park, directly behind Tinglestad Hall late Saturday night.

The suspect vehicle, an orange 1972 Dodge Tempest, left the golf course parking lot at a high speed, and when the driver attempted to turn left onto 125th off of Yakima, the car spun and collided with two parked cars. The vehicle then sped away from the scene and was last seen heading east on 128th street.

Damaged were a pick-up truck and a Ford Mustang, belonging to Ken Larson and Nancy Donahue, respectively, neither of whom are listed as students or staff of PLU.

According to Rovaugh Newman, assistant director of Campus Safety, no suspect has yet been taken in this case.

## Flashing continues

The "flashing" to female runners continues to be a problem around campus, according to Campus Safety. Newman requested that anyone confronted by a flasher report in immediately.

Students should try to get a good description of the suspect, along with the type of vehicle he is in, and if possible, the license number.

"Also, students should take account of the exact location of the incident and the time of day so that we can get an idea of any pattern the suspect may be using," Newman said.

## Bike, racket stolen

On Friday, a student in Cascade House left for home, and when she returned Saturday evening her bicycle, which had been in the Cascade lobby, was missing. A racketball racket was stolen from the Columbia Center lobby between 12-12:30 while its owner ate lunch.

## Cave causes fire alarm to go off

A fire alarm was pulled in the University Center Sunday night. Apparently the Cave started a fire in the fireplace, and for some reason the ventilating system picked up the smoke and distributed it throughout the building.

A student reported the smoke and upon investigation, a security officer summoned the fire department. Although there was no actual fire, Newman praised everyone involved for reacting promptly to a potentially dangerous situation.

# RHC monitors dorm life

BY LISA CAROL MILLER

Residence Hall Council is a campus-wide student government organization made up of dorm presidents and five elected executive officers. Director of Residential Life Lauralee Hagen advises RHC.

RHC's elected executives include Cheryl Sperber, chairman; Kim Tucker, executive vice chairman; Kevin Benton, programs vice chairman; Rick Brauen, treasurer; and Leslie Vandergaw, secretary.

According to Sperber, the RHC chairman presides over RHC meetings and represents RHC at various campus committee meetings, ASPLU senate, and the Board of Regents. "In essence," says Sperber, "my job involves overseeing all of RHC and making sure everyone else does their job."

Tucker presides over the peer review board, serves on the University Student Review Board, and fills in for Sperber when necessary.

# Pop price to increase

BY LISA CAROL MILLER

The Coca-Cola company is raising prices on PLU's pop machines from 30 cents to 35 cents. The price hike is due to inflation, according to Lauralee Hagen, Residence Hall Council advisor.

RHC leases the pop machines from Coca-Cola, at no charge. The machines are refilled daily by RHC, thus saving Coke's time and money while keeping the product readily available to students.

Since RHC is a non-profit organization, pop sold at their machines is less expensive than at other machines. According to Hagen, the Coke company has offered PLU the most reasonable deal in the past, and so regardless of the price hike, sticking with Coke is the most advantageous thing to do.

RHC receives revenue from the pop machines in the dorms and in several other buildings around campus. The price difference seen on some machines, as much as 10 cents more a can, is due to the fact that RHC does not lease them. Both Olson Auditorium and Hauge Administration Building have pop machines not leased by RHC.

Since the price increase will effect RHC's income from the machines, members proposed an increase to 40 cents during the summer months,

As programs vice chairman, Benton oversees all programming aspects of RHC and residence halls, and is chairman of the social activities committee. He is also responsible for the RHC stereo and refrigerator rental systems.

Brauen, as treasurer of RHC, handles all RHC finances and the RHC budget. He is also chairman of the RHC financial committee, which allocates funds for hall activities, retreats, and improvements.

Vandergaw is responsible for keeping the minutes at RHC meetings, working on RHC correspondence and RHC's monthly newsletter.

The Residence Hall Council budget is independently generated from stereo and refrigerator rentals. RHC also receives a small percentage of money taken in by hall vending machines.

RHC funds hall retreats, activities, and dorm improvements.

RHC weekly meetings, held at 6 p.m. Sunday at a different dorm each week, are open to all PLU students and staff.



The price of pop is going up to 35 cents a can.

then back down to 35 cents next September. The summer price increase was suggested to help RHC maintain its usual amount of revenue. Since PLU is open to numerous conventions and groups during the summer, the increase should not greatly effect full-time students.

# Committee offers free legal advice

BY LAURIE HUBBARD

The Legal Services Committee offers students the opportunity of obtaining legal advice free of charge.

"It's something that's there that PLU students can take advantage of," Kent Ross, ASPLU senator said. "The committee acts as an intermediary, provides a liason between the student and the lawyer," Ross said.

The committee, funded by ASPLU, has been used very little this year, probably because students either don't realize its potential, or simply don't know that it exists, Ross said.

Committee members, rather than giving legal advice to a student, take the student's problem to the lawyer retained by ASPLU. They then transmit the lawyer's advice back to the student with the problem.

Traffic violations and rental problems are the most common problems dealt with by the committee. If a student has a serious or complicated legal problem, requiring more in-depth counseling, the committee will arrange a meeting between the student and lawyer.

"If someone does call with a problem of a criminal nature, we aren't allowed to listen to their problem, because we could be subpoenaed to appear in court as a witness," Shannon Murphy, legal services committee member, said, "If we receive such a call, we put them directly in contact with the lawyer."

The Legal Services Committee was conceived in 1973-74 by the Program Director, Dave Johnson.



Groundskeepers have been busy lately blowing leaves around the PLU campus.



## 18 faculty nominated for promotion

BY AMANDA TAYLOR

The Rank and Tenure Committee has nominated 18 faculty members to be promoted to assistant professor, associate professor or professor.

The nominations were made by the dean, director or chairperson of the academic department in which the faculty member teaches. Colleagues can also nominate someone for promotion if they are knowledgeable about the candidate's performance. A faculty member can nominate him or herself.

Faculty members nominated for promotion include:

Assistant Professor: Susan Boots, M.S.N., Nursing; Colleen Klein, M.N., Nursing.

Associate Professor: Ernest Ankrim, Ph.D., Economics; Edward Harmic, M.N., Music; Larry Hegstad, Ph.D., Business Administration; Dennis M. Martin, Ph.D., English; John Moritugu, Ph.D., Psychology; Gunnulf Myrbo, Ph.D., Philosophy; Janet Rasmussen, Ph.D., Modern and Classical Language; Mordechai Rozanski, Ph.D., History; Sherri Tonn, Ph.D., Chemistry.

Professor: Stanley Brue, Ph.D., Economics; Brian Lowes, Ph.D., Earth Sciences; John Main, Ph.D., Biology; N. Chris Meyer, Ph.D., Math and Computer Science; Sara Officer, Ph.D., Physical Education; Arne Pederson, M.A., Education; Walter Pilgrim, Ph.D., Religion.

Candidates are primarily evaluated by his or her department. Other evaluations made by people not in the faculty member's department should have special information, interest, or insight concerning the candidate, Karl Rickabaugh, chairman of the Rank and Tenure Committee, said.

## Religion forum to be held on Dec. 2

BY ANDY BALDWIN

The Religion Department and the Campus Ministry Council are sponsoring a forum entitled "Gifts of the Spirit" on Dec. 2 in the Regency Room beginning at 7:30 p.m.

One of the speakers at the forum will be Bruce Nordquist from the People's Church who will present the traditional charismatic and Pentecostal view of what they feel is the biblical interpretation of the gifts of the Spirit.

"We feel the gifts of the Spirit were not meant to cease functioning at the close of the apostolic age but are an active, vital, and necessary part of the church and the twentieth century," Nordquist said.

Nordquist said that Martin Luther's hymn, "A Mighty Fortress is Our God" says that "the Spirit and the gifts are ours."

"The reformers began a return to a biblical center and paved the way for the Holiness and Pentecostal movements as we know them today," he said.

Another speaker at the forum will be Religion Professor Walter Pilgrim.

"According to my understanding of the New Testament the gifts of the Spirit are a broad term," Pilgrim said. "Some groups of Christians have concentrated on the more miraculous, spectacular gifts of the Spirit."

According to Pilgrim in I Corinthians 12-13 Paul applies severe criticism to those Christians who concentrate on the more miraculous gifts of the Spirit such as healing and speaking in tongues.

"We should keep our view broad," said Pilgrim. "We should keep our view on the more practical gifts rather than the spectacular."

Sociology professor W. Dwight Oberholtzer will also be speaking at the forum and religion professor Robert Stivers will moderate the event. "An open discussion will follow the speakers' presentations."

## Apply now *If you are interested in summer employment*

BY KRIS WALLERICH

If you're a student looking for summer employment, or interested in work study for next year, now is the time to apply, according to Pam Raymer, Assistant director of Career Planning and Placement, and Student Employment Administrator.

Raymer said that there are jobs available for both work study and non-work study students.

The Career Planning and Placement Office, located in UC 103, is set up to help those students looking for employment. The Center provides "want-ads for students, and Raymer said that "there are jobs available." Through job positions listed in the office, a student may find a job he's interested in and then apply for it. Work study jobs are not assigned—it is up to the student to contact the employer and set up an interview.

The placement office tries "to make it as much like the real world as possible," said Raymer, so it is left up to the student to take the initiative. If needed, the Center will help with interviewing techniques to assist the student.

For the 71 percent of PLU students currently in the work study program, there are jobs available in almost every department on campus.

The jobs range from employment in food service, which may include working in the dishroom or preparing food, to working in the library, the physical plant or Residential Life.

The salary "varies depending on the job," but

the current minimum wage of \$3.35 an hour is the starting pay.

Raymer also adds that there are job opportunities for on and off-campus jobs and for non-work study people also. Because many students don't have the transportation necessary for the off-campus jobs, they are not filled as readily as those found within PLU.

Although the hiring of work study students still continues despite budget cuts, not all students in the program are employed.

"That is for a couple of reasons. It's not that there aren't jobs," she said, citing that if a student cannot find a position they're qualified for, they must keep checking back until something opens up. She is quick to add, however, that "anybody who really wanted to work could find a job" through the Center.

Raymer said that through the work study program, students not only learn work experience and what it's like to work for someone who expects a regular, dependable employee, but is also affords them an opportunity to preview certain job fields before settling on a career.

"One of the things we're really committed to is education," she said, and there is something to be learned through working and learning how to budget your money.

She reiterated the importance of planning ahead for jobs for next year. "The students who are early birds are the ones who get the worm," she said.

## PLU alum to climb mountain next April in Tibet

BY LINDA BURKETT

Don Ryan, PLU alumnus and mountaineering instructor, has been chosen as one of 11 Americans in a 24-member team that will, in April 1982, tackle Mt. Molamengquen in Tibet.

The 1982 International American Tibetan Expedition (IATE) is labeled a "landmark in the exploratory world," for it is the first expedition of its nature to enter the People's Republic of China and the first research team to enter western Tibet in over 45 years.

The team is unique in that, along with four Europeans, the rest of the team is composed of members of the Chinese medical field and the Chinese Mountaineering Association.

Ryan, who graduated from PLU in 1979 with a B.A. in political science, is currently pursuing a Ph.D. in archaeology at the University of Washington. Since 1976, he has been employed as a climbing instructor and mountain guide at various mountaineering schools in the Northwest.

Ryan recently returned from Egypt where he participated in an archaeological dig with the Fayun Archaeological Expedition.

Ryan's contribution to IATE is two-fold. He is a member of the four-man mountaineering team and in addition he will be conducting a study of the folklore of the "Yedi" in Tibetan culture.

IATE is endeavoring to strengthen cultural and economic ties with the People's Republic of China through joint research with the Chinese/Tibetan peoples.

That research includes an ethnographic study (including photographic documentation) of family life in rural China and Tibet, the effect of recent modernization of the local economy from a feudal to semi-industrial state, and folktales and legends which have circulated for centuries among the XiZang people.

Also in the IATE research program are cross-cultural growth between the Chinese and Western

team members; environmental study of the XiZang area including flora, grasses, medicinal plants and their uses; soil analysis for the purpose of increasing productivity of high altitude grains.

Mt. Molamengquen, a 25,246-foot peak, has been climbed once in 1980 by a team from New Zealand. The IATE wants to establish a new route which they will map out with the help of photographs obtained from the New Zealanders and reconnaissance upon arrival.

According to Ryan, the team will attempt to reach the summit with no oxygen aids and will climb in the less cumbersome alpine style which avoids the use of large numbers of porters and equipment.

A big advantage to this, said Ryan, will be a significant reduction in cost. It will be an "extensive climb involving maneuvers over glaciers, climbing snow and ice and rock."

The importance of reaching the top of Mt. Molamengquen, according to Ryan, is that "it would be nice if it works out, fine. If not, that's okay. But since it is my job [mountaineering], that is what I am worried about. The primary goal of the expedition is the research—getting people from different countries working together."

The average cost to equip and maintain each member for the duration of the two-month expedition is \$5,000.

IATE is seeking financial support from concerned individuals as well as leading foundations and corporations that are recognized throughout the academic and scientific communities.

Already IATE has received donations such as custom high altitude climbing gear from equipment manufacturers.

Ryan feels that the implications of IATE '82 for American-Chinese relations is "the opening of a door for further positive relations and cooperative efforts with the People's Republic of China. It will demonstrate that people in various countries can work together in a progressive manner in areas of mutual concern, such as research."

## Retired admiral elected president of Q club

Retired U.S. Navy Admiral James S. Russel of Lakewood, 78, has been elected president of the 1150-member Pacific Lutheran University Q Club, according to David Berntsen, PLU director of development.

Elected vice president of the ten-year-old PLU patrons' organization was Dr. Donald Mott, an orthopedic surgeon and chief of staff at Good Samaritan Hospital in Puyallup.

Inez Weir, retired Tacoma businesswoman, was re-elected secretary-treasurer of the organization.

Russel retired from the Navy in 1965. He had

most recently served as commander of NATO forces in southern Europe and previously had been second in command of U.S. naval forces.

Recalled to active duty briefly in 1967-68 during Vietnam hostilities, he has since been active in civic affairs in the Tacoma area. Tacoma Area Chamber of Commerce, Puget Sound Area U.S.O., Pierce County Chapter of the American Red Cross and several military organizations were among his affiliations.

A volunteer organization, the PLU Q Club has raised \$2.3 million for the PLU annual fund during the past ten years.



**Brown Bag**

# Film depicts two life paths

BY GRACE RHODES

The film "Clorae and Albie," Monday's Brown Bag presentation, depicted the lives of two black women, friends, whose paths took different turns near the end of their high school years.

To Clorae and Albie, high school was "a total waste of time" that had them to do things incongruent to the reality of their lives. Having grown up "in the inner city" they found cultural activities such as watching Shakespearean plays irrelevant to their own experiences. They identified with the street life and would have enjoyed themselves more "being in the streets, drinking, having fun."

Even as a young teen Clorae couldn't see herself getting married or having children in the future. She had taken care of her sister's kids before, and she knew that staying home with children was not for her. Then she met Jerome. A musician, Jerome appealed to her aesthetic senses, and best intentions aside, Clorae soon found herself pregnant. She dropped out of high school and married Jerome.

It didn't last long. Clorae and Jerome divorced after their second child. But Clorae felt that she needed to do something other than stay home with kids.

"You lose something sitting at home," she said, "I don't want to lose myself. You've got to love yourself before you can love your kids."

She worked at McDonalds for awhile but didn't see this type of work in her future. When she had married and had children, Clorae wondered about the necessity of an education. Once divorced, Clorae decided to quit her McDonalds job and to go back for a high school diploma.

In her early 20s, Clorae entered a private school and had to learn how to study, something she never took seriously in high school. She wanted to work in community health as a nurse. Studying until 5 a.m. is often necessary because "falling behind sixteen-year-olds in class would be too much."

Clorae feels fortunate to have day care facilities for her children. Nevertheless, the morning ritual is stressful. "It's hard every morning to drop the kids off everywhere and go to school."

Unlike Clorae, Albie finished high school even though she, too, thought the classes irrelevant. After graduating she was offered a full scholarship to a small college in Vermont, where there were only two blacks in the student population of 235.

This bothered her; she felt she "carried the weight of all black people, that she was supposed to represent black culture." Albie's interest was sociology and education, but she lacked study skills. This along with the burden she carried, caused her to drop out of the college.

She worked for two years, "always trying to get it together." After a serious relationship broke up, she felt she had to do something to change the direction of her life. So at 22 Albie quit her full-time job, found part-time work, and started school.

Albie is specializing in media at the University of Massachusetts and working with a social research group. She likes her job because she's interested in social problems, particularly in helping women who want to return to school or to find employment.

Albie is happier because she has "gotten a sense of herself."

Clorae and Albie are not unique people. Many



Sociology prof Kathieen O'Connor leads Brown Bag Series.

women "find themselves" during their 20s or later.

Clorae said, "when you're a kid, every story ends with the couple going off into the sunset and living happily ever after. But what's living happily ever after?"

Next Monday's Brown Bag topic is "Homemaking and Social Values," to be discussed by two people from Ft. Steilacoom Community College—Betty Pierce, instructor and homemaker, and marty Lind, director of the Displaced Homemakers Program. The talk will be at noon, UC 132.

**Christina Block**

# PLU junior overcomes physical handicap

BY JACK W. JAUNAL

We smiled and said "hello" to one another as we passed on our way to class. She had a very nice smile and no arms. As I entered my classroom I tried to visualize going to class without arms.

The smile belonged to Christina Block, a junior at PLU. She was born with hands, but not arms 19 years ago.

Her parents were native New Yorkers until they moved to Madrid, Spain where Christina was born. She lived and attended school there before coming to PLU in 1980. Her family is still living in Spain.

PLU is the first school in the U.S. that Christina has attended. She began her education at a U.S. dependents school in Madrid where she learned her first thoughtless taunts from other children. Later her parents enrolled her in a private British school in Madrid where the atmosphere was friendlier.

Christina's family relationship has been very close and important to her. She is very proud of her parents and two younger sisters. Although

born without arms, she was treated "like everyone else." It was from some of her schoolmates that she learned she was supposed to be different. "Children can be mean and are very inquisitive due to their curiosity," said Christina. She agrees that the older the person, the more understanding.

Christina left the British school to attend the U.S. Saint Louis University in Madrid, and now PLU.

When asked why she selected PLU, Christina replied that it is "not an easy answer." She always attended small schools, and the family decided a small university would suit her needs best. She chose schools in the Northwest since that was the area she decided to continue her studies.

"My father came with me to help me settle into PLU. We came a few days before classes began so as to be able to explore the area which was to be my new home," said Christina.

They found the people of the Puget Sound area very friendly. The friendliness of the people made it seem "like old times in Madrid."

Christina selected a state she had never been to and with no relatives to visit. "It was a large risk,

glad I took it," said Christina.

Christina is majoring in social work and Spanish. She speaks English, Spanish, and is now learning to speak German also. After she graduates and before going into social work she would like to work for a travel agency arranging tours for the handicapped.

Christina has no problems dressing herself or doing what many of us consider normal. It does help if a door is held open, so that she can try "to follow someone through open doors."

There have been one or two frustrations, like wanting to play the violin or piano and driving a car. She "sort of learned to drive" a modified car, but she needs more lessons. According to Christina the only driver school for her to go to, is in Washington, D.C. Therefore, "I can't always go where and when I want." Christina has a bike but it is not always the best way to go.

Christina goes to class like all PLU students do. Oh, there is one slight problem, trying to find a left-handed desk chair. "It's terrible how the world is against left-handed people," Christina said.

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# Sadie Hawkins



Roger Iverson and Amella Hutton prepare for temporary marriage.



Couple exchange ephemeral rings and vows.

*All I was doin' was scratchin' her back,  
When her daddy poked his head outta the shack.  
He accused me of courtin', but it weren't true.  
Scratchin' the itch was my intent to do.  
But he wouldn't listen, he ran out with a gun.  
"You're marryin' my Sadie; get movin', son."  
So down to the chapel we walked, my hands raised.  
My knees started shakin'; my eyes were glazed.  
Me and my Sadie stood afore Marryin' Sam.  
I didn't know how, but I wanted outta that jam.  
Just say, "I do," Sam said with a grin.  
"I do," said I, with a shotgun under my chin.  
So now we are hitched; oh, what a state!  
If only I hadn't scratched it, but now it's too late.*

Story and photos by Dan Voelpel



The Smith Brothers provided the music.



Couple dance in the CK.



Doug Clouse starred as Marryin' Sam



# Comment

## First, give thanks; then, write letter

Give thanks this week for the plentiful supply of food and water that God has given us at PLU. Then sit down and write a letter to your congressman concerning hunger and thirst in the rest of the world. It is worth your time.

According to U.S. Representative Paul Simon, "someone who sits down and writes a letter about hunger...almost literally has to be saving a life."

Bread for the World, a Christian grass-roots lobbying movement, coordinates such letter writing as a primary tool in shaping legislation. Currently, the organization has an "Offering of Letters Campaign" asking citizens to urge their members of Congress to take action.

The campaign is seeking support for Oregon Senator Mark Hatfield's African Assistance and Hunger Prevention Act, which, besides giving food aid, requires that at least half the U.S. development aid be used to directly help the poor, especially in Africa.

In looking over 61 U.S. aid projects for 24 African nations, Bread for the World found that U.S.-financed goods and services were intended for use primarily by the poor in fewer than one-fourth of the cases. Instead, aid is given to government officials with the idea that it will in turn be given to the poor—the "trickle down theory"—an indirect approach with a poor success record.

Information, paper, envelopes and the addresses of congressmen can be obtained through the PLU branch of Bread for the World located in the Campus Ministry offices in the University Center.

An "Offering of Letters" will be collected all three services of the University Congregation Sunday.



# The Mooring Mast

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## Is Tom Jones really Jesus reincarnated?



### Singing the PLUes...

BY DAN VOELPEL

Thumbing through a popular magazine, I discovered some startling new evidence which undermines everything I've learned at PLU. The Nov. 17 issue of *Globe* reports in an interview with a "respected clergyman" the astonishing fact: "Jesus Christ the Sex Symbol. He was also married and probably had children."

I don't think anyone could realize how amazed I was at this. I had just read a "factual" article in a rival publication the week before that claimed Jesus was a homosexual sandlemaker in Jerusalem, who was crucified for substituting 12 karat for 24 karat gold in the making of a pair of golden sandals for Pontius Pilate's wedding.

The *Globe* story had several highlights:

● Jesus had a tremendously powerful sex drive which caused him both pleasure and anguish all his life. "Jesus was a very sexy man, a real man," Rev. Harlan Musser, pastor of the Robertson Memorial Evangelical and Reformed Church of Miami, said.

● "Jesus was regarded by the religious authorities of his day as being a bit of a Palestinian Tom Jones, a highly irresponsible, even disreputable young man," according to noted Bible scholar Frank Ainger.

● The Bible clearly shows his great love for everyone, and he knew that sex is a part of all love," Musser said. "Women would not have flocked to hear him speak if he weren't a very sexy man."

● "And we know he loved nature," Musser said of Jesus, "so we can build up a picture of a rugged outdoorsman—a real sex symbol."

It's not often that I believe everything I'm told about my Savior, but this theory sounded so plausible. Just to make sure it was true, I took this new-found idea to my religion professor, David Suter.

Although Professor Suter can not accept this theory as truth, he said, neither can it be totally dismissed.

Although there is no evidence in the Bible pointing to a married Jesus, neither is there any evidence that he was single. "It just doesn't tell us

either way," Suter said.

The only evidence Suter says even hints at Jesus being a sex symbol is he ministered to women in a time when other religious leaders did not.

Despite the attractiveness of this theory, whether or not Jesus was married has no bearing on the meaning of his earthly life, crucifixion and resurrection. If it had, I'm sure Luke, Matthew, John, Mark, Paul or Peter would have mentioned it, either way, in their description of Jesus.

When it comes to the statement, "Jesus was a sex symbol," Suter said, "I guess some paintings have drawn on a type of sensuous Jesus, but a sex symbol is what the media makes of a person."

*Jesus Christ Superstar* sure made Jesus out as a sex symbol, but then again, I would not exactly call the movie "The Fifth Gospel."

This is just another case of a publicity-hungry person attempting to take our focus away from Jesus the Messiah and place our focus untruthfully on Jesus as a lustful man.

Skimming through my favorite publication, I came across a quote some guy attributes to Jesus. It went:

"Jesus said to her (Martha), 'I am the resurrection and the life; he who believes in me, though he die, yet shall he live, and whoever lives and believes in me shall never die.'"

I think I'll check this one out with Professor Suter too; remember, you can't believe everything you read these days...except this column.



# Letters

## Writers defend Food Service

### Ruth airing 'vendetta'

To the Editor:

In regards to Ruth Jordan's letter printed in the Nov. 13 issue concerning our food service's attitude and lack of culinary expertise, I think Ruth was airing more of a personal vendetta than honest criticism.

I agree that the food served is less than appetizing sometimes, but it impossible to give institutional food the same t.l.c. that Mom and Dad did at home. I've eaten at other college campuses and I've never seen anything better than what is served here.

Other than for the food, I completely disagree with Ms. Jordan. Being a mere junior (unlike the exalted status of "senior" that Ms. Jordan has reached), I have only been here for three years but in that time I have always found the cafeteria staff to be quite pleasant. Ms. Jordan complained that, "They aren't our superiors—they are our paid servers." Well, the professors are paid too. Do you want them to bow and lick your shoes also?

I think that all of the PLU staff should be treated with the same respect that they deserve. Just because somebody works in the kitchen it doesn't mean they are our inferiors. If you want an elitist atmosphere, why don't you dine at the Washington Athletic Club in Seattle?

I also think that the staff has the right to charge extra for outside visitors who are brought in by students. Ms. Jordan takes the view that we already paid for the food and can give it away to whom we please. Well, each student did pay for the food but each student is entitled to only his share. When you take more than your share you are raising the food costs for everybody else. The cafeteria staff isn't "hassling" you when they are trying to make you pay for your cousin Edna's cheeseburger; they are just keeping down the costs for the rest of the students.

The food service is just that, a "service." If this service bothers you so much you are perfectly free to move off campus and create gourmet delights on a hotplate.

Eric Romerdahl, junior

### PLU has its own bakery

To the Editor:

Many of the students at PLU may not realize it, but we have our own bakery here at PLU. It is not the kind where one can sit down to coffee and doughnuts. The bakery on campus is part of the food service department. Somewhat out of the way, it is located behind the stairs inside the entrance to the Columbia Center.

I am one of the two students who have the privilege to play (work) in the bakery. Two wonderful ladies and myself prepare most of the desserts, all the cookies, and much of the sweets served on campus. We at the bakery try very hard to please those we serve. I personally feel that even though these sweets are not so nutritional, they are delicious. But, my opinion is only a small sample of the student body.

Since we are out of the way, we rarely receive any compliments or constructive criticism. Still, we are concerned with the opinions students have of our products.

My suggestion to those who wish to respond to the quality of our food, or the lack of it, should do so personally to an individual of some influence. There are several ways to go about this. One is to go in and talk to Mr. Torrens or a food service supervisor. In matters relating to bakery food, we welcome visitors and comments. In addition, anyone may contact me. I will be glad to do what I can about any situation relating to the bakery.

Although I presently reside off campus, I have lived in the dorms. Yet, I still feel that I am a part of the PLU community. I think it is also important to take part in making this a unified and whole environment so that we may all continue in service to others. After all, isn't this why we are here in the first place?

Deanna Bradbury  
537-2291

### Ruth's comments were 'rude'

To the Editor:

I was very disappointed to read Ruth Jordan's letter in last week's *Mooring Mast*. The food here on campus is something that, over the last three-and-a-half years, has been increasingly unappetizing, unsatisfying and inadequate for me. It is something about which student opinion needs to be expressed. Unfortunately, Ruth's response was so tainted with unnecessary contempt and unchecked attack that her opinions and comments (questions?) hardly seem worth consideration.

Criticism is one thing; defilement is another. Comments made for the single purpose of degrading something or someone are, to say the least, rude, inconsiderate and uncalled for in any

situation. There can be no possible justification for such a derogatory letter. It is also very difficult to take seriously a letter that claims food additives make nuclear waste look like lawn fertilizer, calls food service workers bulldogs and then proceeds to suggest a course on tact, courteous assertiveness and politeness.

Many of Ruth's complaints, I am sure, are common to a vast majority of PLU students. Indeed, she did not even begin to touch on the bulk of my frustrations with food service. It is particularly disappointing then to encounter such a disparaging attack on an area so in need of constructive criticism.

Steve Liebelt

### Express your displeasure seriously, not nastily

To the Editor:

As an incensed but informed student food service worker I would like to respond to the Ruth Jordan letter of Nov. 13, to defend the honor of my friends on the cooking staff, and to make some suggestions to the students of how they can express their displeasure over aching stomachs.

Dear Ruth,

Your letter of Nov. 13, in which you nastily criticized the mechanics and the workers attitudes in food service, really amazed me—I haven't seen much like it since my brother, at 6, screamed he wouldn't eat his peas! Apparently from your letter, you do not like standing in line, you do not like eating from chipped plates, you do not like eating soggy lettuce, you do not like waiting for the milk machine to be filled while the student host (who is in charge of milk) is racing to get the glasses and silverware and orange juice and ice in gear first.

Where do you come from, Ruth—the fifteenth story of a Manhattan condo? I am not incredulous because you are irritated with the food service system—I certainly am, any anyone but a turtle would be. But I am incredulous that you seem to feel personally slighted because cafeterias are inconvenient. Do you think it's all a conspiracy against you, or what?

To your assertion that the non-student staff should be smiling, grateful and polite to the students at all times, regardless of the circumstances, because the staff members are our "paid servers"—I say, how dare you! That hit below the belt, or as one cook told me, "that hurt!" You say they harass the students, presumably with

snapping comments or even Campus Security assistance. If you think those are not sometimes called for, then I think you have never worked a day in your life. If you had, you might know that at any other type of eating establishment, if customers yelled out obscenities, threw spinach on the wall, mashed potatoes in their seats, dumped their drinks on the tables, mixed up salt and pepper in their shakers—those customers would be thrown out on the ears! As a former summer waitress, I can assure you of this. And I can assure you those "paid servers" deserve respect and occasional thanks as well as salaries in being PLU employees.

I suspect that the people in charge are trying to do the best they can to come up with the most nutritious and varied food program, considering their financial resources, their harrassed staff, and their clientele—over two thousand terrific but highly pressured and high strung students. But I also think problems must be dealt with.

Students, if you have complaints, don't write joking notes to "Uncle Bob." Write serious and insisting letters to Mr. Torrens, making specific requests. Ask for financial statements about money spent, ask for more of the foods you think delicious and less of the foods which are revolting, perhaps even press your parents to write Mr. Torrens or Dr. Rieke (if that doesn't work, nothing will!) But don't just burp into the workers' faces, don't just mutter unhappily into your Swiss cheese pie, and don't just write nasty, ignorant, and childish letters to the *Mast*, placing all the blame on the wrong heads.

Bon appetite!

Michelle Jarrett, sophomore

### Ruth comments again

## My, my, my...Ruth touched a 'sore spot'

To the Editor:

My, my, my. I certainly hit a sore spot, didn't I, with last week's letter? Curiously, enough, though, the only ones who yelped were those about whom I asked my pointed questions. I have had a large number of students give me the thumbs-up, which at least gives me the comfort of knowing that should I be lynched I'll have a packed house at my memorial service.

There are two points which I would like to expand—namely, my use of the term "paid servers" and the generalization of the phrase "kitchen workers/staff." These seem to be offensive to some—can we guess who?—and I think 'tis only fair that I explain what I truly meant.

Anyone who is paid a salary by an employer to serve a firm and a public is a paid server. I, as a student worker, am a paid server. Jane Clerk at Penneys or Sears is a paid server. The kitchen staff at PLU is, every single one, a paid server. They are paid to serve the students. They serve not only us but also Uncle Bob, as they are his direct subordinates. I fail to understand the furor raised by my use of this term. Perhaps they forget that this is a job?

When I used the broad phrase "kitchen workers/staff" I of course was not implying that every single man and woman on the staff in the cafeterias harasses the students. I do not know names, as I have not been afforded the opportunity to get to know these people as some student workers do (as they have been working

with them for a number of months or years). This was not the point I was making—I would guess that 60 percent of the student body don't know these people, and when one or two of them misbehave, i.e., harass students, they are representing the entire kitchen staff.

It doesn't matter whether or not this is "fair"—any employee, when facing the public, represents the firm for which she or he works. If she or he misbehaves it is a reflection on the entire firm. This is the way generalizations come about. It's something to think about, anyway. If someone is giving the entire staff/firm a poor reputation, perhaps the employees who are innocent should chastise the guilty before things get ugly. That would probably make more impact than a slap on the wrist from "above."

Oh yes—and one more thing before I close. To the near-demand that I apologize for my last letter, all I will say is that *that* will never happen. It was my honest, gut response to a deteriorating situation, and to apologize is quite out of the question.

After all, to use a tacky-but-true cliché, it's the squeaky wheel (or the radical senior) that gets the attention, and I'll continue to squeak—and urge others to do the same—until I see a constructive response.

One again I am, always have been and probably will remain,

Ruth Jordan



# 'Rejoice!' drawing crowds

BY SONJA VAN DER MASS

The lights are slightly dimmed, the candles are lit, pillows lay on the floor and benches encircle a room hardly large enough to handle the 150 participants.

The place is Tower Chapel, the day is Wednesday, and the time is 9:30 p.m. Headed by a four-person committee consisting of Dave Housholder, Wendy Vermeer, Scott Monson, and Diana Pickens, The "Rejoice!" service begins.

"Rejoice!" was first thought of by Dave Sharkey and Bob McIntyre approximately four years ago. Sponsored by Campus Ministry, it has grown immensely since then.

"Since the beginning of this year it grew from 70 to 150 people," Housholder said. When asked if most of the people who attend are "regulars" Vermeer said, "At first a lot of different people came, but now it's mostly a few new ones along with the regulars."

The service begins with a short prayer, followed by songs, a reading of a psalm, more songs and a concluding prayer.

Each Wednesday evening's service is planned one-half hour beforehand, therefore eliminating



Approximately 150 people attend the "Rejoice!" meetings Wednesday nights in Tower Chapel.

any other weekly meetings.

Nevertheless, people who are interested are encouraged to help by picking the songs or "picking" the guitar. Current guitar players are Bracy Elton, Todd Martin, Mike Lehman and Sue Skarperud.

The service usually lasts one hour and is unique

because it is run by students alone and, contrary to the Sunday evening "Folk Service," has no pastor, sermon, offering or set liturgical pattern.

The communion is of a different sort than the familiar bread and wine; "Rejoice!" offers a communion with fellow human beings and God in a casual, comfortable, and friendly atmosphere.

# BFW retreat treated to ocean storm

BY BOBBI NODELL

"Be careful and stay together," shouted Bob Stivers, religion professor, as two more PLU students ventured into 50-60 m.p.h. winds.

A storm at the beach added an unexpected twist to the Bread for the World retreat last weekend.

The small, semi-isolated Presbyterian church in Westport, despite the rattling and whistling windows, was a welcome shelter for the 25 students who came for fellowship and to learn about liberation theology.

The rain was barely noticeable Friday night as the retreators strolled along the moonlit beach. Two late night wanderers told of a rainbow appearing over the ocean. Later that evening those two left to sleep on the beach assuring the group that "a little rain won't bother us."

At 3 a.m. they returned.

It was a classic case of the calm before the storm. The gales had kept up until morning and after downing pancakes and juice, people were bundling in rain gear, ready to succumb to mother nature.

A group of early adventurers returned in disarray exclaiming; "How fun," "It was wild," "It was quite an experience." The storm was too inviting for the group to pass up now.

The first gusts of wind almost knocked the adventurers over. A few were careful to sidestep the driftwood steeple whose cross was swaying back and forth. The weeds were flat against the southerly wind, the trees were leaning to the point of snapping, and the birds were carried swiftly

southward. It looked like the group would be also swept south in the strong wind blowing on the beach.

The group struggled to walk down the path to the beach, as the waves grew nearer to the dunes. The brave beachcombers laughed as they stumbled and tried to keep their hoods on. Surrendering to the wind they could lean back without falling and enjoy the feeling of domination.

The wind velocity increased as the beachcombers reached the crest of the dune. The group struggled to keep upright. Ponchos flapped uncontrollably. The sand whipped them in the face causing tears and making it impossible to look up. Sudden gusts of wind would bring the ocean, wild with whitecaps, quickly to their feet.

The adventurers were at the mercy of the skies and their feeling of helplessness were eased by the comfort of people nearby. The group left quickly and the mighty winds pushed them back to the church. The rains increased and hit the windows so violently that someone described it as like being in a carwash.

The storm shook the building throughout the lecture on liberation theology. Associate professor Carol Voizen, the guest speaker, compared the group's bout with the storm with the reality faced by the poor every day. "That's their life. That's the way they live and today God's out in that storm." She said it was every Christian's duty to also be out in that storm on the side of the oppressed.

Liberation theology, she said, "looks at the world as a conflict between the oppressors and the

oppressed," whom she defined as having no control over their destiny.

"It can be understood as a class struggle. There's no waffling, people either choose one side or the other. And not to choose is to side with the oppressor," she said.

The problem, Voizen said, is that people fail to see the world this way, and don't question their many comforts. She lectured that "God is calling for people to revolt against the oppressors. A Christian's duty is to radically change the world." Liberation today, Voizen said, means changing the oppressive political and economic structures.

The biblical foundation of this theology was derived from Exodus, Jeremiah and Luke, who see God as the God who sides with the poor and liberates and frees, Voizen said.

The group asked many questions and discussed this theology while outside the winds were reaching 65 m.p.h., knocking over trees and causing power shortages.

Pastor Tellefson came back breathless after observing the storm from a local restaurant, with tales of a van losing its top and a ship being dragged with an anchor.

The winds died down and people started to leave. Although the storm prevented the second speaker, associate professor Walter Oberholtzer, from coming, the group enjoyed the excitement and camaraderie.

After three previous Bread for the World Retreats, Siverson commented "This was definitely different. I'll remember this one for a long time."

David Doust says...

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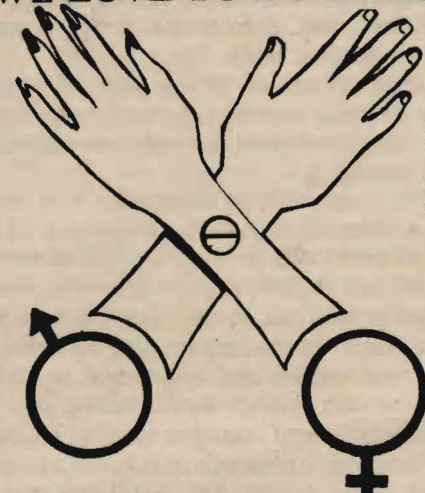
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## Enjoying Lute life

## Oldsters attend summer Elderhostel classes

BY LAURIE HUBBARD

Elderhostel is a network of educational institutions in 50 states and six foreign countries which offer special low-cost, short-term residential and academic programs for older adults. It is guided by the needs of older citizens for intellectual stimulations and physical adventure.

Elderhostel came to PLU for the first time last summer, consisting of two one-week sessions. Persons of age 60 or older, or those married to a senior citizen may participate in the program.

The self-supporting Elderhostel program at PLU will expand next summer to four one-week sessions, with participants paying \$150 per person, per week. The fee is all-inclusive, covering room, board, all classes and extra-curricular activities.

Hostelers come to the campus, live in a dorm, take any or all of the three classes offered especially for the program, and participate in campus life like ordinary students.

The three classes offered to hostelers at PLU last summer were David Seal's *Dreams* class, Dennis J. Martin's *Birds Of The Northwest* class and Severtson's class on *Coping With Illness and Disease*.

**"Students think education is a matter of grading and so they resonate only to grades. They forget to bring along their emotional baggage and their guts...Grades are their way of simplifying life...They narrow things down, but the older people aren't like that."**

—David Seal

Classes were usually finished by around one o'clock in the afternoon, and then outings were provided to such places as Point Defiance, the state museum and Northwest Trek.

During a one-week Elderhostel session at PLU, there is a limit of 50 participants. A national catalog describing the program becomes available in February.

"Our program was filled within two weeks after the catalog came out," said UC director Marv Swenson. "We had people here from 22 states."

Swenson said that many senior citizens travel around the nation from campus to campus, hence the name "hostel."

Last summer, PLU hostelers were housed in Hinderlie Hall, under the direction of onsite coordinator, Teresa Garrick.

"They were a kick," Garrick said. "It was really fun, but I was exhausted. One lady flushed her key down the toilet."

Garrick said many of the hostelers would rise

early in the morning and be waiting for the UC cafeteria to open at 6 a.m.

"Some people traveled with their stuff in sacks instead of suitcases, and one couple's luggage outweighed them," Garrick said.

Elderhostel began in 1975 in five New Hampshire institutions, and has now spread to all 50 states, Canada and Scandinavia. A wide range of liberal arts and science courses is offered, and lack of formal education is not a barrier to those interested in the program. There are no exams, no grades, no required homework and no presupposed knowledge of the subjects.

"Dennis Martin's bird-watching class was at seven o'clock in the morning, and those people were out here, wandering around the campus, looking for birds at seven o'clock in the morning," said Swenson.

"They're the liveliest class I've ever had at PLU," said David Seal, who taught his *Dreams* class to 45 hostelers.

"They reflect immediately what is said. They express approval or disapproval, they laugh or frown. As a professor, I knew immediately what I was saying," Seal said.

While teaching an English 101 class, Seal said, he often can't understand what he is saying

because students "just sit there" and look at him, with no emotional reaction, whatsoever.

"But with the older people, none of that is there. They've lived their whole life and they don't care, they react to everything. So, there was a much quicker rapport between us and it made for a very lively group," Seal said.

Seal was also impressed with the gratitude offered by hostelers. At the end of the class, half of them stood in line to shake his hand.

"Students think education is a matter of grading and so they resonate only to grades. They forget to bring along their emotional baggage and their guts...Grades are their way of simplifying life...They narrow things down, but the older people aren't like that," said Seal.

Not only would the hostelers react to Seal in class, but they'd react to one another, and Seal often found himself acting as referee.

"A very good experience" was what Beth Mur-

phy of Tacoma termed her week in PLU's Elderhostel program. Along with many other hostelers, she enjoyed a wine-tasting at Gonyea House, and met many interesting people.

"I was surprised at how many of the people made a habit of going to one or two Elderhostels a year," said Murphy.

Fred Bannon of Seattle has been traveling to Elderhostels for three or four years. His sojourn at PLU marked Bannon's thirteenth session of Elderhosteling, and this gentleman was impressed with everything about his experience at PLU, but has been so busy, he could recall no details.

**"They were open and eager for any new experiences, rather than having more set ideas about what they wanted out of a course, like many students."**

—Dennis J. Martin

Anita Lusk of Seattle had "glowing reports" of her PLU experience. She enjoyed the dorm life and was especially impressed that arrangements were often made for evening activities. Lusk hopes to travel to other Elderhostels, now that she has had a taste of them.

Gertrude Miller and her husband, George, came to PLU from Seattle, took all three classes and are hoping to go to an Elderhostel in Sitka, Alaska next summer.

"We oldsters have a desire to just sit, figuring we deserve the chance, now," said Miller. "But the class about health made us more conscious of exercise and staying healthy."

The Millers have taken a special interest in birds, since the bird-watching class. "We have our spy-glasses out now, and we watch and feed the birds," said Miller.

The *Dreams* class was also enjoyable to the Millers, who have read several sources suggested by Seal. "That professor (Seal) was very entertaining, in himself," Miller said.

Dennis J. Martin found the hostelers eager for many experiences. "They were open and eager for any new experiences, rather than having more set ideas about what they wanted out of a course, like many students," said Martin.

The change of pace and lack of pressure was also appealing to Martin. "No one raised their hand every ten minutes and asked 'Do we have to know this for the test?'," Martin said.

The hostelers were always "rarin' to go," Martin said, and he would enjoy teaching during another Elderhostel session.



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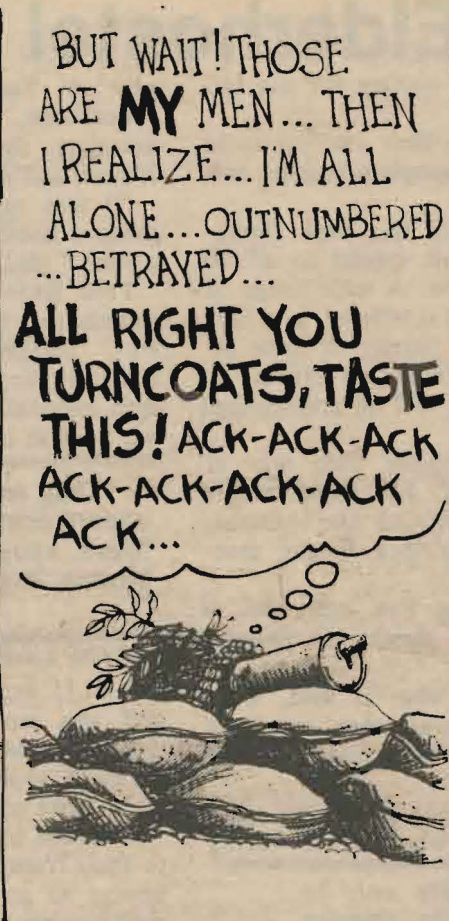
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# Elsewhere



## National student group changes political focus

COLLEGE PRESS SERVICE

The U.S. Student Association, the Washington, D.C.-based coalition of student body presidents that lobbies for student interests in the capitol, is in trouble. To get out, it has "cleaned house" at its headquarters, taken a narrower focus on education issues at the expense of social questions like abortion and welfare, and begun to cultivate the support of smaller, state-level college lobbying groups.

While USSA began working closely with the state student associations (SSAs) several years ago, the housecleaning and newly-narrow focus are the work of new USSA president Janice Fine.

Her effort to pull USSA away from social and echoes conservative critics of the group, which once billed itself as the voice of the student movement.

Conservatives unhappy over the group's treatments of foreign policy, race relations, women's rights and other "non-education" causes have broken with the organization repeatedly over the years.

Conceding the USSA's membership has "decreased noticeably during the past year," Fine thinks the Reagan budget cuts require that USSA pull back from the "social issues" to survive.

"If we're not going to focus, we're going to get blown away," she predicts.

"In the past USSA has been unrealistic in terms of the political breadth of its platform," Fine explains. "We must narrow our focus. We're not strong enough alone to win issues like increased financial aid and holding tuition on the state level."

Consequently, the group under Fine, who came to power at USSA's convention in August, will save its spare resources for education battles in Washington, and hope to gain strength through the stronger state-level organizations.

Many observers believe the state groups may represent the future for pursuing student political issues, as opposed to huge monolithic national groups like USSA.

Fine agrees that "The most financially-stable groups in the student movement now are the state student associations."

USSA is actively helping state groups organize and lobby.

Fine insists the state group movement doesn't represent a breakdown in student federalism. "We're not trying to make USSA into a network of state organizations. We need a strong federal lobby in Washington, now more than ever. But in order to re-vitalize USSA, it's got to be the SSAs who take the initial, vital role."

One long-time USSA insider says the organization foresees a two-level student movement in the future. State groups and USSA would exchange resources. USSA, however, would

treat all the national student issues in Washington, while state groups lobby separately in their own legislatures.

The new emphasis is a mixed success. There are 40 SSAs currently around the country, many of them "light years apart as far as development goes," observes Bob Bingaman, president of Associated Students of Kansas (ASK). "Some of them exist only on paper."

Some of the stronger SSAs, such as Commonwealth Association of Students in Pennsylvania and New York's State Association of the State Universities, are strong USSA supporters. Others, such as Florida's SSA and Wisconsin's United Council, are considering severing ties with the national organization.

"There's definitely a trend toward state-level activity, toward making things more accessible to local students," says Pennsylvania's Joyce Cheepudom. "The role of USSA is like our lobbyist on the Hill in Washington. They disseminate information, give us support."

Conversely, "I detect among schools in Wisconsin a sense that USSA hasn't met the challenge of being a voice for the students," says United Council officer Robert Kranz. "They don't have effective lobbyists, and they have constant financial problems. It may be time for state contributors to take the 'life support system' off USSA, and let it live or die."

Our ties with USSA are stronger than ever," enthuses ASK's Bob Bingaman. "USSA is being much more efficient with its resources and its communications ties."

Yet recently Kansas State University withdrew from membership in USSA. "USSA spends so much time taking stands on social issues, they lose credibility with students," complains David Lehman, KSU student senate official.

Janice Fine bristles at such charges. "It's simply a misconception. Ninety-nine percent of our time now is taken up working on education issues, lobbying in Washington and elsewhere. America's higher education system is going through its worst time in history, with the Reagan cutbacks. We simply don't have time to work on anything else."

But she obviously takes charges of inefficiency seriously. After spending "a lot of time studying the office situation here," Fine fired one lobbyist and accepted the resignations of two staffers.

She was "just trying to clean house," she says. Bob James, president of the rival American Student Association, which had its own critical organizational problems in early 1981, was unaware of the USSA's new direction.

"The USSA takes stands on all kinds of political issues like abortion and Third World issues," he says. "They're not of concern to students."

"ASA is afraid to engage in any controversial issues," Fine retorts. "That's a cowardly position. How can anyone feed people a line that something like abortion doesn't affect students?"

## Nude swimming raises furor at Harvard

COLLEGE PRESS SERVICE

"We don't wanna wear (swim) suits," protests Grace Ross, a Harvard junior.

But the opportunities for Ross and the other residents of Harvard's Adams House dormitory to go skinny dipping in the dorm pool have been drastically reduced, and they don't like it. Indeed, their discontent has inspired charges that the New Right has invaded the pool.

Mark Sauter, the pool manager who decreased the number of hours in which swimsuits are optional at Adams House, "is chairman of the Harvard-Radcliffe Conservative Club," according to Adams senior Frank Streeter. "It's known he runs in conservative circles. We think his conservatism is affecting his operation of the pool."

Sauter also edits a new, self-consciously conservative paper at Harvard called *The Salient*. It is similar to alternative, conservative papers at the University of Wisconsin and at Dartmouth.

"It's just a lot of silliness," Sauter says.

Yet Sauter also suspects his politics and especially his new publication might be responsible for the controversy, especially in the pages of his competitor, the *Harvard Crimson*.

"I think the *Harvard Crimson* (which initially broke the story of the reduced nude co-ed swimming hours) is trying to create an issue, perhaps to smear me," Sauter speculates.

"The *Crimson* went around asking people, 'What do you think of the New Right invading Adams House?'" Sauter recalls. "The *Crimson* really controls news on this campus. They're forever giving editorial slants to things. If I hadn't been the one who changed the pool hours, then it wouldn't have been a good story."

Sauter disclaims membership in the New Right anyway. "I'm a libertarian. I'm not New Right and I don't care about the New Right."

*Crimson* reporter Julian Treger contends, "I didn't try to write a hatchet job on Mark Sauter. I just wanted to write an article about the swimming pool."

Sauter says he increased the number of pool hours in which swimsuits are mandatory to try to get more students to use the pool. "Attendance has been down. We wanted to open up the pool to more swimmers."

"(Sauter's) argument is that a lot of people shy away from swimming because they're uncomfortable about not wearing a suit, or being around others who are naked," explains Adams swimmer Ross. "Mark thinks it's unfair to them."

"We don't think it's unfair," she argues. "We want to skinny dip."

"Most people here aren't offended by nude swimming," says Frank Streeter. "People are simply exercising their civil liberties. We have beautiful women here—the best on campus—but there's never been any incidents at the pool whatever. It's just a fun thing."

Sophomore Morgan Belford thinks Sauter's action "interferes with the integrity of Adams House. Most people don't mind if other people are naked or not."

Belford suggests alumni concerned that the Adams pool has become a gathering place for homosexuals also influenced Sauter.

"There's a lot of gays living here," Ross concedes. "Adams is very open. We're the only house where black and white students sit together while they're eating."

But Sauter insists, "I don't care about homosexuality. I don't mind nude swimming."



# Reagonomics haven't hurt pawnshops

BY HANS RYSER

The musty smell of old furniture and used clothing fills the air. Guitars, guns, trumpets, stuffed animals, canary cages, bowling balls and umbrellas line various shelves along a dusty wall at the "pawnbroker" pawnshop at the corner of Pacific Avenue and Tule Lake Road.

At the counter in the back of the store a customer nervously fiddles with the wrist band of the watch for which he hopes to get a loan. The lady behind the counter examines first the customer then the watch through a magnifying glass attached to the right side of her glasses. With a slight shaking of her head she explains to the customer that she could not accept the watch for the required loan.

The next customer, a slim boy in his teens is more successful. For \$5 he has bought a set of barbells which are so heavy that his father has to help carry them out of the store.

"We do accept most everything valuable in exchange for money," the store manager who refused to release his name, explained.

The major trading goods are used stereo sets, cameras, guns and jewelry, the manager said.

"Before accepting any item, we first check the customer's identification. We do not listen to their stories. All we are interested in is the value of the item brought in," the manager said.

He explained that jewelry, guns or other valuable items are reported to the sheriff's office to check whether the item has been reported stolen.



Hana Ryser

Pawnshops have many highlights

In case of stolen property the money paid to the seller is usually lost since the store cannot afford an attorney to go to court, the manager said. He said that he makes up the sales by higher prices on his merchandise.

The manager considers the prices on his second-hand items as "fair." "We do not beat people, people beat themselves," the manager said, referring to the customers' opportunity to compare prices before entering his store. Used stereo sets, for instance, are available for \$50 to \$400.

Pat Baesman is the manager of the "South Tacoma Jewelry and Loan" pawn shop located at 5225 So. Tacoma Way. In the rear of the store is a wooden booth in which a lady sits

protected by a bullet-proof window and a vicious-looking German Shepherd on her side. She checks items brought in for loans. In the background one can hear the noise of a police CB-set.

According to Baesman, recession and inflation have had a favorable impact on her business. More and more people buy a used stereo instead of a new stereo set.

"We have, for instance, quite a few students asking for loans to buy books and to pay their tuition bill," Baesman said. She admitted that "Reagonomics" haven't hurt her business at all, so far.

According to Baesman, interest rates on loans are subject to state regulations. Right now, 20-25 percent of the items' value is charged.

**NOTICE**

Representatives of

**Willamette University**  
College of Law

will be at Pacific Lutheran University on Wednesday, December 2 from 9:00 am until 12:00 pm. Your questions are welcome. For location and other information please call Richard French, Director Career Planning & Placement, Pacific Lutheran University.

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**CROSS WORD PUZZLE**

FROM COLLEGE PRESS SERVICE

**ACROSS**

- 1 Mediteranean vessel
- 6 Bog down
- 11 Plea
- 12 Smaller
- 14 Raised
- 15 African antelope
- 17 Earth goddess
- 18 Insect
- 19 Occurrence
- 20 Inlet
- 21 Digraph
- 22 Inclination
- 23 Noose
- 24 Alexandra, e.g.
- 26 Mexican laborers
- 27 Moccasins
- 28 Lath
- 29 Cuttlefish
- 31 Passed by
- 34 Narrate
- 35 Stews
- 36 Behold!
- 37 Mineral
- 38 Concerns
- 39 King Arthur's lance
- 40 Greek letter
- 41 Brittle
- 42 African region
- 43 Soap opera, e.g.
- 45 Pencil part
- 47 Quarters
- 48 Evaluates

**DOWN**

- 1 Frolics
- 2 Fencing
- 3 Man's nickname
- 4 Diphthong
- 5 Football teams
- 6 Remain erect
- 7 Shade
- 8 Conjunction
- 9 Chinese mile
- 10 Vast throng
- 11 Monastery head
- 13 Harvests
- 16 Girl's name
- 19 Heath
- 20 Cheers
- 22 Spoor
- 23 Jumps
- 25 Fruit
- 26 Real estate maps
- 28 Railroad car
- 29 Ceases
- 30 Weirder
- 31 Transgresses
- 32 Encomiums
- 33 Giver
- 35 Falls short
- 38 Stuff
- 39 Flower
- 41 Labor org.
- 42 Make lace
- 44 Artificial language
- 46 Sun god

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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							47			48

**Puzzle Answer**

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R	O	O	M	S						
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O	D	D								
H	O	N								
O	R	E	C	A	R	E	S			
L	O									
S	E	P	I	A	L	E	R			
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B	E	E								
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A	P	P	E	L	A	N	D			
S	E	T	A	L	E	R				



# Around Campus

## Integration workshop

Psychosynthesis, a treatment technique designed to "integrate the personality," is the topic of a one-day workshop for nurses at PLU tomorrow.

The workshop, which will be held in the University Center beginning at 9 a.m., offers the opportunity to learn and practice the technique, which combines psychotherapy, education and spiritual disciplines.

For further information call Cindy Mahoney, PLU continuing nursing education coordinator, 535-7683.

## Collegium director elected

Richard Baerg of Tacoma has been elected chairman of the Pacific Lutheran Collegium, Harvey Neufeld, executive director of Collegium, announced last week.

Gary Gonter and Nathalie Brown, both of Tacoma, were elected first and second vice-chairman respectively.

Baerg is a surgeon and researcher at Allenmore Medical Center in Tacoma. A graduate of PLU and University of Washington, he has previously taught at Harvard and Columbia Universities.

The PLU Collegium is a group of community and professional leaders who serve as a bridging network between the community and the university's various contingencies.

## Namibia forum

An international forum entitled "A Cry for Freedom: Advocacy for Namibia" will be held on Monday, Nov. 23, at 7 p.m. in the Regency Room.

The speaker for the forum is John A. Evenson, Director for Interpretation, Lutheran Church of America Division for World Missions in North America.

According to a flyer promoting the event, "Namibia's history of the past century is a virtually unrelieved record of theft and violence, blood and iron—African blood shed by European iron."

PLU University Congregation and the Third World Cluster of Foreign Areas Studies Program are co-sponsoring the forum.

## Norwegian Christmas

The celebration of Christmas will begin early in Parkland, when PLU holds its annual Norwegian Christmas service Dec. 9 at 7:30 p.m. in the Trinity Lutheran Chapel. This service, which is conducted totally in Norwegian, has become a tradition at PLU in recent years.

Pastor Randoy from Seattle will deliver the sermon, and Norwegian classes from PLU will perform several songs. Following the service, traditional Scandinavian desserts and coffee will be served in the Fellowship Hall.

## \$1 million donated

A record \$1 million was contributed to support of private higher education in 1980-81 through auspices of Independent Colleges of Washington Inc.

The announcement was made recently by ICW president Anthony Eyring.

The total was an increase of \$150,000 or 24 percent, over the previous year, Eyring reported.

ICW support includes 65 corporations and foundations contributing \$10,000 or more annually. According to Eyring, the state of Washington has led the nation in increasing support to private higher education. Nationally, the average gift is \$2,120. In Washington, it is \$4,800, more than twice the average.

ICW members include PLU, Fort Wright College, Gonzaga University, Seattle Pacific University, Seattle University, Walla Walla College, St. Martin's College and Whitworth College.

## First aid course offered

An 18-hour state industrial first-aid course will be held on three consecutive Tuesdays beginning Dec 1. These classes will be held in the Regency Room of the U.C. between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Contact the director of General Services if interested in attending this course. Current card holders may up-date existing cards by attending the morning of Dec 8 and any other three hour session of their choice. For information call Ext. 7170.

## Subliminals

Subliminal messages will be the topic of a presentation by Dr. Noel White on Dec. 3, 1981. Sponsored by the ASPLU Lecture Committee, the program is scheduled for 7:30 p.m. at Chris Knutzen Hall.

White is director of the Office of Applied Communication Research at Eastern Washington State University.

While studying subliminal messages he has collected many examples of hidden suggestions in advertisements: sexual suggestions in ice cubes found in liquor ads or in the fires found in other publications.

Does the suggestion that you eat popcorn or drink Coke make a difference when flashed on a movie screen even when you don't see it?

White will review studies aimed at finding the answer. His presentation will make use of overhead projector and 35mm slides to illustrate his points.

## Advent breakfast

University Congregation is planning an Advent/Christmas breakfast Dec. 6 in the University Center beginning at 7:30 a.m. A worship service will follow the breakfast.

Interested students should contact the Campus Ministry Office in the first week of December and tell the Office their food service number.

## In The Arts

BY CAROL BATKER

Music of the Renaissance, an evening of madrigals, krummhorns, and dance, will be performed by PLU's Early Music Ensemble Tuesday at 8 p.m.

The free program, directed by music faculty member Randall McCarty, will be held in Chris Knutzen Hall.

Playing recorders, krummhorns, cornetto, bells, harpsichord, and trombones, the ensemble will perform in public for the first time.

The program features sacred and secular works by Claudin, Defay, Morley, Palestrina, and Praetorius.

PLU's Chapel Choir, directed by student James Wallace, will perform, as will dancers Sherry Flotten and Robert Stephens.

Tonight, Opera Workshop presents four scenes in a free program centering on love.

Directed by Barbara Poulshock, the opera selections will be staged in Chris Knutzen Hall at 8 p.m.

"Look Back in Anger" by John Osborn, will be performed tonight and Saturday in Eastvold Auditorium, and faculty member Bill Parker will direct the drama which begins at 8 p.m.

Final performances of "Look Back in Anger" are free to PLU students, faculty, and staff.

Sunday, a student organ recital will be held at Christ Episcopal Church, 310 North K street.

Coordinated by David Dahl of the music faculty, the concert begins at 3 p.m. and is free of charge.



Frulica Dancers

Frulica, a 22-member company of singers and dancers from Yugoslavia, will perform Tuesday in Olson Auditorium.

The program, sponsored by the Parkland Kiwanis Club, begins at 8 p.m. and features love, war, holiday, and shepherd dances of six Yugoslavian republics.

Tickets for the performance are \$5.00, \$3.50 for senior citizens and children under 12.

Louise Hoeschen's show of drawings in the Wekell Gallery will end Tuesday.

Ted Jacobs' show of mixed media drawings will continue in Mortvedt Library until December 30.

● FRIDAY, NOV. 20 at 8 p.m.

Opera Workshop  
Chris Knutzen Hall—free

● FRIDAY, SATURDAY, NOV. 20, 21 at 8 p.m.

"Look Back in Anger"  
Eastvold Auditorium—students free

● SUNDAY at 3 p.m.

Student Organ Recital  
Christ Episcopal Church—free

● TUESDAY at 8 p.m.

Music of the Renaissance  
Chris Knutzen Hall—free

● TUESDAY at 8 p.m.

Yugoslavian Dance  
Olson Auditorium—\$5.00

● ENDING TUESDAY at 4 p.m.

Louise Hoeschen's drawings  
Wekell Gallery, Ingram Hall—free

● ENDING DEC. 30

Ted Seth Jacobs' drawings  
Mortvedt Library—free



# Sports

## Lutes 'blow' by Pioneers

BY ERIC THOMAS

For three and one half quarters last Saturday the Lewis & Clark football team and the Northwest's answer to a Florida hurricane had a lot in common. They both gummed up natural processes.

While last weekends gale force winds and driving rain pulled the plug on Griswold Stadium's scoreboard, lockerroom, and announcing facilities functions the Pioneer gridders were giving No. 1 ranked Pacific Lutheran University their biggest test of the 1981 season.

Playing their last game before a senior-day crowd of 1500, Lewis & Clark utilized ball control and a tough defense to stay within three points of PLU until the five minute mark of the last period. Then the floor fell out on Pioneer upset dreams as the Lutes hit paydirt twice in three minutes to cement their entry into the NAIA Division II playoffs with a hard-earned 20-3 victory.

For those who believe in omens, the start of the contest probably would have provided adequate indication that a long struggle lay in store for head coach Frosty Westering and his charges. With the wind whipping along the field in various directions at once, the players ran through the traditional go-tunnel, reversing things so as to congratulate the fans—but doing so while the rest of the stadium sang the national anthem. Westering, the last one through the tunnel, finally realized the mistake dutifully whipping off his hat while motioning to the rest of the PLU contingent—but to no avail.

If that wasn't enough, Jeff Rohr's picture perfect opening kickoff sailed out of the endzone and over the track, finally coming to rest in a nearby cemetery.

Things continued in a similar vein for the Lutes as the Pioneers slashed up the middle for nine and 24 yards on their opening drive, moving down to the PLU 33 before Westering intervened with a five man defensive line which stopped the threat.

Receiving the ensuing punt at the 28 defensiveback Jay Halle nearly broke the return for six before being pulled down at the Pioneer 38. A hookup from sophomore quarterback Kevin Skogen to junior end Curt Rodin moved the ball to the 17 yardline before the Lutes were whistled for offensive pass interference in the endzone—giving Lewis & Clark possession at the 20 yardline.

PLU then stopped Lewis & Clark in three plays and mounted their first and only scoring drive of the first half. A key pass from Skogen to Rodin put the ball at the Pioneer 12 and three plays later Skogen went to the air again, finding senior end Eric Monson for an eleven yard scoring strike. The extra point sailed wide, leaving the Lutes with a 6-0 advantage.

The rest of the half was largely a defensive struggle with both teams moving three or four series before turning the ball over. The balance continued throughout the game, with PLU picking up 21 first downs to the Pioneers' 17.

## Footballers tuned for second verse in playoff

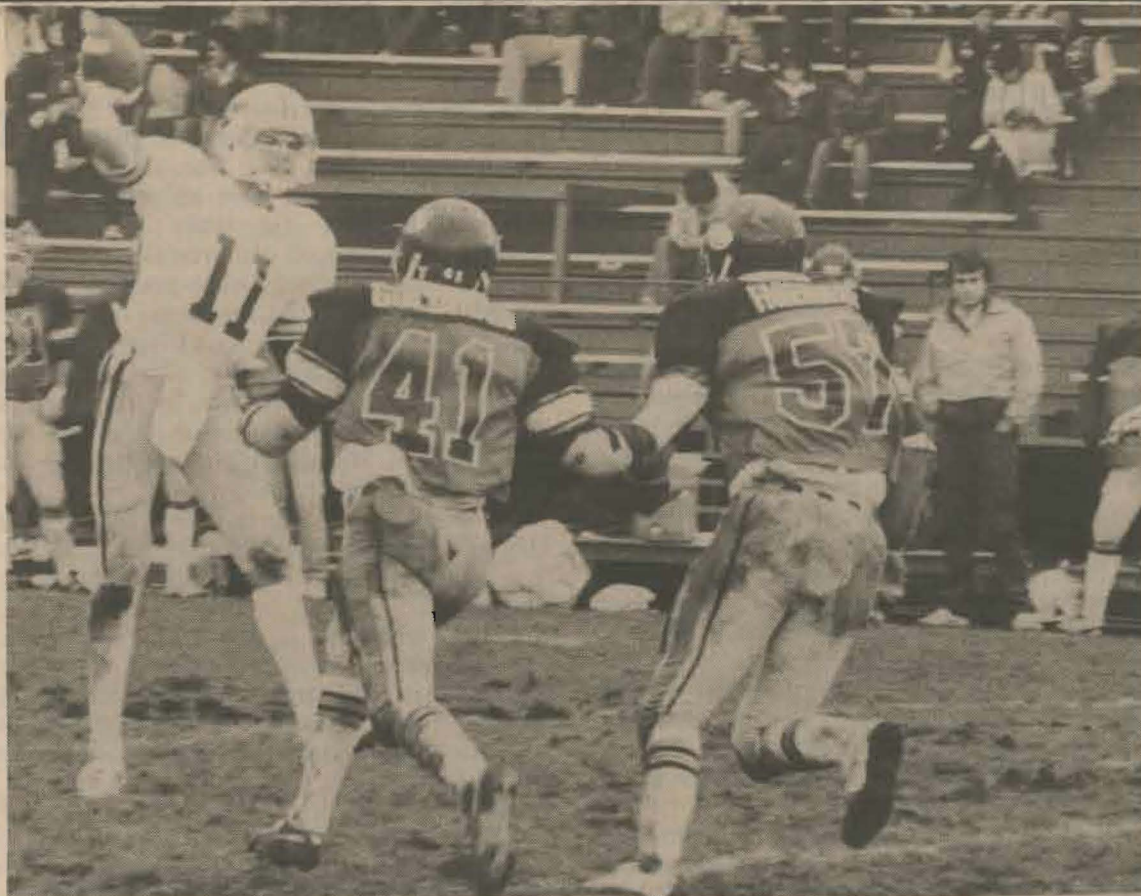
BY ERIC THOMAS

On paper, tomorrow's match-up between number one-ranked PLU and second-ranked William Jewell of Missouri has all the makings of a football classic.

The Lutes' record over the past two seasons figures out to 20-1 (their only loss coming in a 20-19 heartbreaker to Linfield last year during season play) while William Jewell boasts a 20-1-1 slate (their only loss coming last year to eventual runner-up Wilmington 31-17).

Similarly the Cardinals and the Lutes both rank statistically high in the NAIA Division II books on both offense and defense. The Lutes finished the regular season in the number four spot for total team offense with a 417.5 average per game while William Jewell is numbered 11th with a 396.4 tally. PLU is also seventh in team scoring with a 31.5 average.

Defensively the two teams' statistics are even more impressive. The number six Cardinals are allowing only a 7.4 team average against them while the Lutes, in the number 12 spot, have



Eric Thomas

**Above: Lute quarterback Kevin Skogen released this pass under pressure from a heavy rush.**

**Right: Jeff Rohr ground out some of his 99 yards gained in last week's 20-3 victory over Lewis & Clark.**

"The key that kept the game undecided for such a long time was their ability to control the football a lot of the time," Westering said. "We couldn't do a lot as far as throwing the football in the wind that they were shooting with everything they had; they had everything to win and nothing to lose."

The Pioneers finally scored on the last play of the half after they had moved 50 yards in three plays, thanks to a 30-yard pass completion and a questionable pass interference call. With seconds remaining the Pioneers all-everything receiver/kicker Dan Jones hooked a 39-yard field goal through the uprights to close the gap to 6-3. The Lutes managed to keep Jones under wraps receiving-wise in the contest however, holding him to two receptions for 26 yards.

The third and much of the fourth periods saw PLU stop Pioneer drives when they had to, but lose scoring chances deep in Lewis & Clark territory due to first an interception and later a fumble. Lewis & Clark finally mounted a sustained drive to the PLU 30 early in the fourth quarter, but Jones' 46-yard attempt was side left, thus foiling a potential tie situation.

On the ensuing PLU possession the Lutes returned to their bread and butter and gave the ball to backfield members Chris Utt and Jeff Rohr (both halfbacks) and fullback Mike Westmiller. The trio responded by hammering out a 63-yard drive, highlighted by first a 21-yard end run by Westmiller, followed by a 1-yard TD plunge by Rohr. Rohr tallied 99 yards on the afternoon, while Westmiller racked up 79 and Utt ran for 39.



Eric Thomas

Minutes later linebacker Scott McKay picked off a Pioneer pass at the 50 yard line. Again the PLU backfield churned out the yardage, the key run coming this time from Rohr who took a reverse around end for 21 yards. Two plays later Westmiller went into the endzone standing up and the Lutes found themselves breathing easier with a 20-3 margin.

"The biggest thing that we tried to share was to enjoy the struggle," said Westering. "We were working in a diamond mine and not finding much but pretty soon we started to find some things. We've said all year the longer we play the better we get and that's what happened. The ability of all great teams is the ability to hang in there and we did that very well."

yielded only 8.6 points per game.

"William Jewell is in many ways similar to us although their offenses and defenses are different," said PLU Head Coach Frosty Westering. They are a very balanced team who run and pass a lot. As an option-veer play-action team they do a lot of things—like go into the shotgun and throw the ball. They also have some quick people at receiver and runningback.

Although Westering and his assistants have been preparing for the Cardinal offense since the game film exchange came in at 12:30 p.m. last Sunday, it is the William Jewell defense which is their main focus of concern.

"They have a very strong defense," Westering said. "They haven't allowed very many teams to score on them, which is the same as us. Since we're one of the leading scoring teams in the nation, it's going to be interesting to see how this match-up goes. We're excited about playing."

The Lutes being excited about playing away as the number one team in the NAIA Division II is something Westering says many think of as strange.

"The Oregon papers called me and said, 'You got the shaft too,'" said Westering. I said, 'No, that's great,' but they just couldn't understand that. They're so hung up on the home field advantage and that number one should play number eight. We're excited for the trip and the challenge that the game is going to be."

To prepare for that challenge Westering said the Lutes are keying on doing the same things which have gotten them this far.

"We're trying to go back and play the 'second verse, same as the first idea,'" Westering said. "You don't always have to do something new; it's constantly reinforcing the things that have made this team what it is. The fact that we don't have anybody in the national stats, but the team performs at a high level of excellence. We're concentrating on the double-win—the own best self—all the things that we believe in so strongly we're just bringing out and laying on the line now."

Fans not making the trip to Liberty, Missouri, can listen to the game on KTNT radio (AM 1400) at 10:40 Pacific Daylight Time.



# Johnson readies for championship meet

BY BARB PICKELL

For a regional cross-country champion, Dianne Johnson comes from humble beginnings.

All the 20-year-old PLU senior knew about cross-country when she started running during her sophomore year at Lakes High School, was that it was a sport in which "they ran around parks," Johnson said.

It was a golf course in Ellensburg that Johnson ran around two Saturdays ago, Nov. 7, when she raced ahead of 175 top NAIA Division III athletes from Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Montana to win this year's regional crown in 18:25.

Inspired to try long-distance running by a plea made at a school pep assembly for cross-country team members, Johnson said she learned a lot of things the hard way. "It took me a whole week to show up for turn-out, I was so scared," she said. "And then I had boat shoes with holes in the toes and cut-offs for shorts. At first I would concentrate so hard when I ran that I couldn't open my [fist] muscles when I was through."

Boat shoes and all, Johnson finished sixth in the district meet her first year out.

As a junior Johnson moved up a notch to fifth in the district, and she capped her high school cross-country career with an eighth-place finish at the state AAA meet.

After high school, Johnson said, she "had been planning to go to UPS, but they only had one girl on their track team." She opted for PLU.

Johnson won her first collegiate race, the 1978 Bellevue Community College Invitational.

That year's regional meet was not divided according to the sizes and financial states of the schools involved (as it has been the last three years). Thus Lute athletes were competing for national berths with runners from the University of Oregon and the University of Washington. "I missed nationals by not very many places," Johnson said. "I think I was 38th."

Going into the regional meet her sophomore

year, Johnson was favored to win. "I was in first place," she said, "and then one girl passed me. I just thought 'Oh, no.' The three people who finished ahead of me were all people I had beat before." Johnson did make it to nationals, however, and finished 45th overall.

"I've been working with positive mental attitude," Johnson said, referring to her disappointing season last fall. As a junior who had been the Lutes' front-runner for two years, Johnson found her place taken over by freshman Kristy Purdy, this year's conference (northern Oregon and southern Washington) champion and runner-up for the regional crown.

"I wanted to be up in front, but I wasn't in shape," Johnson said. "It was the first time I'd had a setback, and I really didn't know how to deal with it."

Despite let-downs at last year's conference and regional meets, Johnson qualified again for the national meet and improved her position 16 places, coming in 29th nationally and first for the Lutes.

As the only senior on a team of underclassmen this year, Johnson has fit into the role of team captain and leader. "At the beginning of the season they didn't know the way around, so I always had to run with someone to keep them from getting lost," she said.

"Before the meets I sort of verbalize the strategy—to concentrate on what we can do," said Johnson. "We want to develop the potential we have. It's easy to start thinking, 'We've got this meet in the bag,' and to not run hard."

"It's nice having a good team this year," Johnson admits, "because I know there's going to be someone right behind me. It's a built-in reinforcement."

Johnson's leadership qualities may come in handy next year, when she hopes to be teaching math and coaching long distance runners on the high school level.

"When I get out of school I want to run a really good marathon," the regional champ said.



Doug Sletkes

Dianne Johnson: on her last stretch tomorrow at the NAIA Division III championships in Idaho.

"My best time so far is 3:12, and that was in 1978. I'd like to work for a 2:40."

Her short-term hopes, however, may or may not come true tomorrow in Pocatello, Idaho, when the Lutes face the best of Division III competition at the national championship. Johnson and teammate Purdy are, Coach Brad Moore believes, among the top Division III harriers in the country, and the Lute squad is shooting for a top-five team finish.

Still, Johnson insists she is not a goal-oriented runner. "It's not important to stress winning," she said. "To do your best is important."

## Swim coach feels that the team is stronger this year

BY MIKE LARSON

Swim coach Jim Johnson feels this year's men's and women's teams are stronger overall than last year's teams, and he'll have a chance to put them to the test this weekend.

Lute swimmers entertain Central tonight at 7 p.m., which tackling Eastern tomorrow afternoon at 1 p.m.

The men's team has 12 lettermen returning from last year's Northwest Conference championship team. Sophomores Mark Olson and Tim Daheim are being looked at to lead the team. Olson placed

sixth at nationals last year in the 100 meter butterfly, while Daheim was seventh nationally in the 1500 meter freestyle.

The women's team, Johnson said, has six "national class swimmers," headed by sophomore Liz Green who received All-America honors last year.

"I was very happy with the shape they were in when they came back to school," Johnson said, "and I think that will show this weekend. I'm confident they'll be improved from last year."

Johnson also had words of praise for Kristy Soderman, Kristi Bosch, Kathy Gotshall, Danielle

Dodgson, and Barbara Hefte.

Last weekend, Green and sophomore Neil Tracht won events in the season-opening Whitman Pentathlon. Green was a triple winner, taking the 100 breast, 100 IM, and 100 backstroke. Tracht won the men's 100 IM, and placed second in the 100 free and 100 fly.

"The meet with Central (tonight) will be very exciting," said Johnson, "They are a perennial NAIA power."

Johnson added that a new scoreboard/timer will be used this year, hopefully making it more enjoyable for the fans.

## WSU-UW tilt is a big deal in land of the Palouse



### Knight Life

BY ERIC THOMAS

Take it from a PLU student who was a Cougar before he became a Lute, tomorrow's WSU-UW football game is the biggest thing to hit eastern Washington since resident Indians sent Captain George Steptoe and the rest of the United States Cavalry packing their tails between their legs during the frontier conquest of the late 1900s.

The 8-2-0 Huskies are hosting the 8-1-1 Cougars who can clinch their first Rose Bowl berth in 51 years with a win. UW could conceivably lead to Pasadena, should both they and USC win.

Traditionally there have been a bundle of stereotyped givens about the Palouse country and Pullman in particular, due primarily to the fact that the majority of its 16,000-plus students tend to find it one step short of the end of the world.

Among the more time-enduring of these are that is obtained by attending a barn dance, spring housecleaning includes chasing the rattlesnake out of your basement and that the WSU football team cannot win an important football game, much less wind up with a respectable season record.

Unfortunately, I have to confess that the latter is probably the most truthful of the three. From that first venture onto the WSU practice field looking for autographs as a waist-high fourth-grader, I recall wondering if this would be the season the crimson and grey would lay claim that most dreamy of all dream trips—a berth in the Rose Bowl. The answer after the traditional first game win over Kansas Jay Hawks always seemed to be "yes," followed by an uneasy "no" once the Cougs entered into Pac-8 (as it was then) play.

Wazzu football highlights instead centered around other things. The partial burning down of Martin Stadium one night by an arsonist. The consequent reconstructing that added a new side to the site every four years. The throwing heroics of Jack Thompson, the "Throwin' Samoan." The promotional challenge of whether a Wazzu punter named Gavin Hendrick could kick a ball out of Joe Albi Stadium in Spokane (where WSU played all its big California games because those schools wouldn't make enough money playing the contest in Pullman). Like Gavin's kicks, Cougar football seasons always seemed to wind up short of their mark.

But that wasn't how it always was. A walk down the dim corridors of the old Bohler Gym (known as the crackerjack box because of the standing-room-only basketball crowds it produced) reveals rows upon rows of WSU trophy memorabilia dating back to 1936 when WSU made its first and last Rose Bowl appearance, losing to Alabama 24-0.

I recall the irony that was produced when a song about then head coach Jim Sweeny slipped off the lips of youngsters and echoed up and down those

hallowed halls. "Lay down your head Jim Sweeny, lay down your head and cry; you lost another to the Huskies, oh don't you wish you'd die."

Things didn't get any better when WSU went through two coaches in two years, with Jackie Sherrill moving on to Pitt and Warren Powers pulling a Benedict Arnold via Missouri.

All this gave smirking critics around the nation the opportunity to refer to WSU as the steppingstone of the Northwest. Rumor had it that the Cougar athletic department had installed revolving doors in the football office to facilitate matters.

Enter present coach Jim Walden, an assistant to Powers who swore upon gaining the job to stay put and establish some consistency in Cougarville. A 3-7-1 first season was followed by two 4-7 slates.

For the first time anyone can remember, WSU has a shot at Pasadena; they can control their flight reservations. A win over the UW and they're in. But although only Don James and the Huskies stand between the Cougars and the Roses, they are no small roadblock. The annual Apple Bowl match-up results are heavily tilted in favor of the Huskies, as they hold a 47-20-6 advantage which includes a seven-year winning streak. Furthermore the Huskies are used to pressure, having had recent Bowl game experience.

However the Cougars will persevere just as they have all season. They will beat the Huskies. They will win the Pac-10 title. Eastern Washington will be in hysteria that surpasses the Mt. St. Helens episode. And most assuredly the halls of Bohler Gym will echo to the tune of "It never rains in Southern California."



Lutes place second

# Booters blank Lewis & Clark, 5-0

BY TERRY GOODALL

The men's soccer team's season came to an end on a positive note last Saturday as they avenged last season's loss to Lewis & Clark College with a 5-0 win. The men finished 11-7 on the season.

Last year the Pioneers took the Conference title from the Lutes on the final day of the season 1-0.

The final season statistics showed how the PLU men dominated NWC play this year. Freshman Mark Stockwell lead the way by tallying 21 goals and John Deisher knocking in nine, the men out-scored their opponents 65-25.

The Lute defense showed strength by shutting out the opposition seven times, due partially to the performance of goalies John Neeb and Joe Poulshock.

"We played better than I expected we would with our young team (11 freshman)," coach Arno Zoske said, "Our returning players really helped out so we could progress faster."

"Defensively we got set pretty fast," he said, "the offense took a little longer, but everything came together at the end of the season."

The end of the season came on a slick, muddy field, where the Lutes slipped past last year's Conference champions Lewis & Clark.

Stockwell put the Lute men up by one midway through the first half with a sharp shot, and Paul Swenson added another first half score to put the game out of reach. Second half goals came from



Buck Jennings

The 1981 men's soccer team finished the regular season with an 11-7 record.

Brad Baker, Deisher, and Stockwell.

"We expected a good game from Lewis & Clark," Zoske said, "we played smart and passed well, which is difficult on a bad field."

An interesting sidenote was the fact that the Lutes only two seniors (Axel Arentz and John Larsen) each managed to receive a yellow card in their final contest in a Lute uniform.

Zoske gave praise for each of the final-year men. "John Larsen played steady throughout the year. He was the cornerstone of the defense, as

well as the whole team," he said.

"Axel Arentz was our driving force on offense and he was a maturing influence for the team."

Looking towards next season, Zoske feels encouraged and optimistic. Losing only two of 22 players, he has a good nucleus coming back.

"We have some very good players returning next year," he said, "I fell we will be able to come right out and be competitive because of our experience."

## SPU men, SU women top teams

# Lute women, men place third in IM V-ball tourney

BY BRUCE VOSS

The weather outside may have been terrible, but the quality of play inside a buzzing Olson gym Sunday was excellent as five local schools competed in a round-robin all-star intramural volleyball tournament.

Both the PLU men and women took third.

Scoring rules for the tourney were unique, although slightly confusing to the handful of spectators. Matches consisted of two twelve-minute games, with the scores of both games added to give each team a plus or minus point differential.

PLU's men finished with an overall point dif-

ferential of plus one after four games. Behind Eric Thomas' spiking at the net and fine all-around play of Don Mooney and Eric Thomsen, PLU routed Puget Sound by 21, but lost to eventual champion Seattle Pacific by 9.

Seattle Pacific, the only squad with uniforms, breezed through their four matches with relative ease. "They (SPU) were very consistent—they had no weak links," said PLU I.M. Director Gene Lundgaard.

PLU's women didn't fare as well. Although they wound up finishing third, their point differential was a disappointing minus 38.

"We just weren't organized, and some of the

other teams obviously were," Lutes' steadiest player, Deb Armstrong said.

Womens' champs Seattle U. stretched the rules a bit by using three varsity players, and their experience showed in their ability to consistently set for the spike. The Chieftain ladies kept PLU constantly on the defensive throughout their match, finally winning by 22.

This was the second time PLU has hosted such a tourney, as last year's local college I.M. basketball round-robin was also held in Olson.

Next Sunday at 1 p.m. Seattle Pacific will stage a co-ed intramural volleyball tournament. The same five schools—PLU, UPS, SPU, SU, and North Seattle C.C.—are scheduled to compete.

### THIS WEEK IN SPORTS


Nov. 20 Swimming  
Central Wash. at PLU  
Central Washington at PLU

Nov. 21 Football  
at William Jewell  
Nov. 21 Swimming  
Eastern Wash. at PLU  
Eastern Washington at PLU

Nov. 21 Wrestling  
PLU Open, 10 a.m.  
Nov. 21 Women's X-country  
AIAW-Nationals

Nov. 23 basketball  
Intra-squad game, Olson  
Auditorium, 7:30 a.m.





# PLU SKI WEEK

**WED. DEC. 2:**  
7-9 P.M. in  
Chris Knutsen

- NEW MAHRE BROS. FILM BY K2
- DEMONSTRATION CLINIC PRESENTED BY SKIERS EDGE SKI SHOP
- Crystal Mt. Season Pass !!
- Kidder Waterski 1
- Head Skis
- Cross Country Skis and equipment.
- 2 Full Season Rental Pkgs.
- Goggles, sunglasses, Day Ski Passes, Dinners, Discount Coupons, Albums, Sports equip., and much, much MORE!

Tixers AVAILABLE Thru PLU SKI Team.

**RIFFLE of PRIZES**

→

**FRI. DEC. 4:**  
11-2:00 A.M. P  
U.C. Commons

**DANCE!**

**"ROCK" WITH XANADU!**

★ All proceeds support your PLU SKI TEAM.

## EARN OVER \$850 A MONTH RIGHT THROUGH YOUR SENIOR YEAR

If you're a junior or a senior majoring in math, physics, chemistry or engineering, the Navy has a program you should know about.

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Ask your placement officer to set up an interview with a Navy representative when he visits the campus on February 21-24, or contact your Navy representative at 206-442-5700 (collect). If you prefer, send your resume to the Navy Nuclear Officer Program, 300 - 120th Ave NE, Bldg. 1, Suite 200, Bellevue, WA 98005, and a Navy representative will contact you directly. The NUPOC-Collegiate Program. It can do more than help you finish college: it can lead to an exciting career opportunity.



# The Mooring Mast

Booters blank  
L & C, page 15

## Wrestling coach confident

BY BRUCE VOSS

PLU wrestling coach Dan Hensley arrived here in 1977 from Clover Park High School, dismayed to find only four or five students turning out for the sport. "It was quite a let-down," he admitted. But just five years later Hensley, one of the state's most respected coaches, has put together a squad of 20, including 12 returnees, that may dominate the conference.

"We've got a lot of guys coming back who know what it takes to win," Hensley said. "They've come to believe in the system."

In spite of losing national qualifiers Paul Giovannini and Dan McCracken to graduation, the team is confident. "We have the potential to place three or four in the national tourney," said Mike Agostini, who last year as a freshman traveled to Oklahoma for the NAIA championships. "We've started two weeks earlier this year, and we're gonna be tough."



Wrestling coaches Dan Hensley and Dave Dahl.

Agostini, 17-11 as a 177-pounder last year, is the best of PLU's current crop. The sophomore co-captain will start the season at and may permanently move to the 190-pound bracket.

Wherever he winds up, assistant coach Dave Dahl feels Agostini will return to the nationals. "Mike has such a desire to excell," Dahl said. "His skills are adequate, and he's an unbelievably tough competitor."

Elsewhere, PLU appears strongest in the four weight categories from 150 to 177, where Hensley has six top wrestlers. Senior Kevin Traff is an experienced three-year letterman who "knows he can win," and will probably start at 150 pounds. However, he may face a challenge from sophomore Jeff Lipp (conference runner-up last year), if Lipp moves down from 158.

Lipp and junior co-captain Dale Thomas, a district champ at 167 pounds in 1980, will initially compete at 158 pounds. With the weight fluctuations, Hensley admitted, "We'll be switching guys around all year."

Sophomore Russ Netter, described as "stronger and more confident" after a 9-12 record last season, will likely start at 167. If Agostini vacates his slot at 177, either freshman Ric Howland or former district champ Jeff Baccetti will wrestle there.

Both have previously wrestled at lighter weights, and Hensley believes their shorter

statures will force them to wrestle a different style at 177. "They're really 167-pounders; they'll have to wrestle an attack-and-escape type match," he said.

The Lutes have less quantity but no less quality at the lower weights. Lightning-quick junior Ken McElroy, who has consistently placed at conference meets, "could be a conference champ" at 126 pounds.

At 134 pounds, sophomore Mark Phillips is "a lot stronger and technically better," while freshman Mark Giovannini, Paul's little brother and a state high school titleist, is a very competitive 142-pounder.

Hensley's plans were dealt a blow when 118-pound sophomore transfer Eric Seward, a member of the U.S. Junior Olympic team, dropped out of school. Sophomore Kent Kashiwa, whose determination compensates for his lack of size, will take Seward's spot.

Three-year letterman Keith Wiemerslage, 20 pounds heavier than when he wrestled here two years ago, will go in the heavyweight slot.

Guiding these starters and a talented bunch of newcomers will be Hensley, himself an accomplished wrestler. While at WSU in 1966, Hensley won a Pac-8 title and finished sixth in the nation.

As a coach, Hensley led Clover Park to two state crowns before coming to PLU, where he has been named NAIA District I coach of the year the past two seasons.

"Having Hensley as my coach is like going to a clinic for three months for free," Agostini said.

Hensley keeps wrestling in perspective, though. "The bottom line is education," insisted Hensley, adding that he tries to make every minute in the practice room count. "If we give it our best, whatever we achieve will be alright."

What they achieved last year, among other things, was a shocking dual meet victory over Washington State before a season-high home crowd of 800. WSU refused to schedule PLU this year.

Although stopping short of accusing the Cougars of being "afraid" of the Lutes, Hensley did admit, "It had to be very embarrassing for them."

The crowd of 800 for that match was not typical. Attendance has picked up since Hensley's first year ("We used to have eight or ten people in the stands"), but it is still not of the overflow variety.

"It seems a lot of people don't even know we have a wrestling team," said Agostini.

Fans will get their first chance to view the squad this Saturday when PLU hosts a freestyle wrestling tournament. Freestyle, the international style, is slightly different from the collegiate brand wrestled in the U.S.

"Freestyle emphasizes the takedown. It's much more fast, action-packed," explained coach Dahl.

About 150 wrestlers, from schools ranging from the University of British Columbia to Big Bend Community College, are expected to compete. Action gets underway at 9 a.m. in Memorial Gym.

## Lutes land in Missouri snow

BY ERIC THOMAS

LIBERTY, Mo.—Although the Pacific Lutheran University football team arrived in a light snowfall at the Kansas City airport yesterday, the players won't be exposed to the Midwest elements until today when they hold an outdoor practice at the Liberty High School football field.

The team arrived in Kansas City at 6:30 p.m. yesterday after a three-hour flight from Sea Tac Airport and was taken to the William Jewell College field house for meetings and play-running.

Larry Hamilton, William Jewell athletic director, said weather conditions should improve today with the temperature rising to 40 degrees and by tomorrow to the 70 degrees-plus that prevailed earlier in the week.

The Lutes will be the honored guests of the William Jewell football team and athletic department tonight as the teams join in a Banquet of Champions at 6:30 p.m. A team meeting will be later tonight followed by an early turn-in in preparation for tomorrow's 1 p.m. (Central Time). The game will be broadcast on KTNT radio (AM 1400) with the pre-game program scheduled for 10:40 a.m.

(see related articles, page 13)

## Volleyballers finish season with win

BY CRAIG KOESSLER

PLU's women's volleyball team finished their season on a winning note Nov. 10, when they defeated Seattle University 3-0.

"It wasn't one of our best matches," coach Kathy Hemion said. "We had so much time in between matches and it's hard to keep 'up' and aggressive when you're not playing." It had been 10 days since PLU's last match.

The win gave the team a 5-17 record for the year.

"We improved as a team immensely," Hemion said. "It didn't show on the scoreboard but that does not deny the fact that we did."

"I don't think anyone on the team would say we had a bad year," Hemion said. She said that personal growth, learning to cooperate with teammates, and the educational experience that comes with participating in athletics are things that cannot be tarnished by a losing record.

Three seniors closed out their volleyball careers in the Seattle University match: Jorie Lange, Gretchen Wick, and Tracy Vigus.

## Polo drops two; ends season

BY PAM CURTIS

Water polo season officially ended last weekend with the eight team Northwest Collegiate Championships held at Portland State University. The double elimination tournament lasted Friday and Saturday and resulted in a double PLU loss.

Fourth seeded University of Washington challenged the fifth seeded Lutes in game number one. The Huskies led the Lutes throughout the entire game, finally winning 17-6.

"UW outplayed us at both ends," said coach Jim Johnson, "they were a lot stronger and in better condition than we were. But we played well. They just really dominated."

Dick Lierdahl was the leading scorer for the Lute mermen.

In game number two, the Lutes met the Cougar of Washington State University for the first time this season. The game began with a 2-0 lead by WSU, but the Lutes quickly gained control and managed to tie the score in a very closely played first half.

The second period found WSU deepening their play and topping PLU by a final score of 13-10. Scott Herfindahl led the Lutes scoring. "We could have won," Johnson recalled, "they just played with more intensity."

The Lutes wound up in a tie for seventh place with Lewis & Clark.

## Women booters win two, lose one

BY BILL DEWITT

Last weekend the women's soccer team travelled to the University of Oregon for the NCWSA Open Regional Tournament.

The Lutes opened up on Saturday against the University of Portland and won the match 2-0 on goals from Jill Murray and Laura Cleland.

Coach Colleen Hacker said, "We had an excellent passing game, utilized our halfbacks more than usual and our off-the-ball support was outstanding."

Only one and a half hours from the completion of the Portland match the Lutes were at it again, this time against the top-seeded University of

Oregon. Oregon blanked the PLU squad 6-0.

After a good nights rest the Lutes were ready to roll for Sunday's match with Evergreen State College. PLU had split the previous two meetings this season with Evergreen.

Liddy Hewes scored the first goal of the game for PLU on an exciting corner kick on an assist from Jusith Logan. According to Hacker, this seemed to get the team motivated.

PLU went on to win 3-1.

Overall the Lutes placed fifth in the tournament, pending a technicality, they may be moved up a notch to fourth.

The final season record was 14-3, this was the first year as a team sport for women's soccer, previously it was a club sport.





# Compass

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## Study in Spain reveals prejudice

BY CAROL BATKER

"Yankees go home" does not appear in travel brochure photos or in study abroad descriptions. Yet Teresa Martinez, a PLU student who lived in Spain for three months, said a can of paint routinely waited in the Spanish Studies Abroad office to remove anti-American graffiti from University of Valencia walls.

"I know what it's like to be in a foreign country and not welcome," Teresa said. "It's lonely, almost like being totally isolated."

Now a graduate student at PLU, Teresa went to Valencia, Spain, in 1979 while working on a B.A. in Spanish. She and PLU Spanish advisor Louise Faye made travel and study arrangements through the University of San Francisco.

Teresa and 120 other American students lived with Spanish families or in apartments and studied at the University of Valencia.

"The best way to learn a language is to be surrounded by it," Teresa said. But she found it difficult to immerse herself in a culture that was unfriendly. She said, "We weren't mixed with the students; we were segregated. I wanted to relate to people my own age, but they stayed at a distance."

Anti-American sentiment was a real surprise, Teresa said. "We had a coffee shop in the University, and no one would talk to us; Spanish students tried to intimidate us by talking about our country and clothes," she said.

According to Teresa, prejudice outside the university was just as obvious: "The Spaniards blamed rising prices on the United States; they used to walk by and spit in front of us, mumbling something about America or capitalism."

"But," Teresa said, "I was lucky; my Spanish family knew about anti-American feelings and were really good to me."

Teresa said the cause of Spanish prejudice stems from the recent death of dictator Francisco Franco. "Spain was experiencing a new freedom," she said; "the students knew they had the power to change the country and were very socially and politically aware."

Teresa added that the new freedom made students very vocal about change. She said, "They were always demonstrating about something: freedom, divorce, birth control; my [Spanish] sister was never in school because there were so many protests."

Teresa explained that the young people of Spain are idealists ready for change in a poor country; they blame capitalism for many social evils.

The older generation dislikes the U.S., Teresa said, because they equate capitalism and freedom with change, an uncertain future, and financial insecurity.

"We were innocent students," she said, "and we got caught up in this political struggle."

Teresa, who had planned to study in Spain for a full year, said, "I came home after three months. It's hard to be alone in a country with such strong prejudice, like being black in Mississippi; if you can escape it, you will."

"But in spite of all the things that shocked me, and all the times that I wished I'd never made the decision to go," Teresa said, "it was probably the best experience of my life."

"I learned that people have different styles of living, and that I could depend on myself," she said. "I liked the Spanish way of life; nothing starts early, and don't expect anything to be on time. They run on a different clock," she said, "staying up late and never rising before nine."

Studying abroad can be a valuable experience, but the Spanish program is in need of change, according to Teresa.

She said, "The program should be smaller, the classes integrated with Spaniards, and students should know what's happening in the country, so things like anti-American prejudice won't be such a shock."



Teresa Martinez: innocent students caught in political struggle.



Andrea Leuenberger advised: seek someone who's been abroad.

## History major visits Hong Kong

BY BARB PICKELL

Slender, dark-eyed Andrea Leuenberger almost looks as if she could pass for an Oriental—at least in comparison to the students in the Eastern Civilization class at PLU where she serves as a teaching assistant.

The senior history major found things very different when she spent her junior year studying at Chinese University in the 98 percent Chinese British Crown Colony of Hong Kong.

"I was an Amazon to them!" Andrea said. "One of my roommates weighed 98 pounds, and the other weighed 95 pounds. One night they both together got into my sweats!"

Styles of communicating were also certain telltales of her foreign origin, Andrea said. "They thought that I was loud, that I showed my emotions too much, which made me childish in their eyes."

Andrea went to Hong Kong with about 40 other students on the Yale-China program, which attracts students from all over the world. She had at first planned to spend her junior year studying in London, but was talked out of that by sociology department head Dick Jobst.

"He asked me, 'Why do you want to go to London if you're interested in China? Why don't you go where there are some Chinese people?'" Andrea said.

She applied to the Yale program, enrolled in Greg Guldin's Asian anthropology class, and tried to learn as much as possible about Chinese culture. "Basically," she said, "you seek out anybody who's been to Southeast Asia and use them as a resource."

Early in September of 1980, while Hong Kong was still in its sweltering monsoon season, Andrea took the 19-hour flight—via Honolulu—to Kowloon, Hong Kong.

"My first impression of Hong Kong was that it reminded me of MASH," Andrea said. "It was sweltering hot—with 90 percent humidity. You get off the plane there, and all of a sudden, you're hit by a blast of heat."

The students went through a one-week orientation program, which included an intensive Cantonese-language survival course and directions to the nearest American hamburger stand.

"They told us, 'You'll need an American fix. This is where McDonald's is. This is where Burger King is,'" Andrea said. "Cheesecake saved my life."

Fortunately, Andrea had no problem with Chinese food. Paying 60 cents for a full Chinese lunch or "never more than \$2.30" for dim sum, a Chinese brunch composed of enough "snacks" to make a three-hour meal, was "not too tough to get used to," she said.

What was hard to get used to was the variety of wildlife that she found in the university's cafeteria chow. "At least twice a week I had bugs in my rice or worms in my vegetables," Andrea said. "Finally, I realized, 'It's okay. They're cooked. Obviously people are alive and well in Hong Kong, why am I being a woozy foreigner about this?'"

The last remaining British colony, Hong Kong is ruled entirely from Westminster. A substantial section of the colony, however, is leased from the People's Republic of China. The lease is due to expire in 1997.

Immigration is a problem, too, in this tiny colony which already supports 5 million people. "I got work in a Vietnamese refugee camp teaching English," Andrea said. "When I left, there were still 10,000 refugees there."

In spite of all the adjustments she had to make in order to get along in a tiny, crowded, Asian society, Andrea does not believe she ever really lost her identity as a Westerner and as an American.

"The whole time you had to decide how much of your own culture you wanted to give up," she said. "There is no time when your culture is more apparent to you than when you're outside of it."

## Inside

● *Compass* explores European and Asian cultures with students who have traveled abroad.

...see pages 1 through 4 and 6 through 8.

● PLU sponsors programs in Africa, China and more.

...see pages 2, 3 and 4

● A community where "pursuit of individual wealth does not exist"—the kibbutz.

...see page 5

● Dine, shop and dream about foreign environments.

...see pages 9, 10 and 11

● Passports, transportation, accommodations...*Compass* helps you get it all together.

...see pages 9, 10 and 11

● Don't miss the *Mona Lisa*, the *Marais*, or the *Tour Eiffel*! Professor Kittleson, PLU Art Department, recommends the best of French, British, and Italian art and culture.

...see page 12



# Religion, politics experienced in Mexico

BY SANDY WILLIAMS

Mexican sunsets, farming villages, and the confiscation of film by Nicaraguan Sandinistas constituted part of what Tom Balerud, a PLU junior, experienced last spring when he joined the Augsburg College program on Global Community.

In Latin America, Tom studied political science and economics with a focus on international justice issues.

Tom spent his first month-and-a-half with a Mexican ranching family in the town of Cuernavaca, southwest of Mexico City. The town was impoverished, and the land, as in most of Mexico, was only arable three months of the year during the rainy season, Tom said.

With a background of two years in high school Spanish, Tom also spent his first month-and-a-half in a five-hours-a-day intensive language program.

One gain within Mexico's new capitalist government, cited by Tom, is the maintenance of the "continued working of land" law under which a family, like the one Tom lived with, is allowed to keep their land as long as they are able to work it productively. Each year the family is evaluated; if they have been unable to work their land, the property is returned to the care of the local village.

Mexican economy remains poor even under the new government, Tom said. "There is not enough land to go around.... People move to the cities, and now the conditions of the urban poor are growing to chronic levels, especially in Mexico City," Tom said. "The government can't afford to care for them."

"The people learn to endure the government by dissociating themselves from it. Such was the case with my family," Tom said.

"The indigenous Indians near the Guatemalan border are especially this way," he said. "They are more concerned with what to eat than with the government."

Tom talked with a village peasant family who had had thirteen children, seven of whom died of lung disease. One of the remaining six was "criminally insane," Tom said. "But the family had lots of spirit, all things considered," he said.

Mexico has a young population in which the average age is 16, and there are "lots of children" Tom said. In his village, he played stickball and soccer with local children and experienced "middle class little girls who liked to watch me."

In a wall painting at a church Tom visited, Mexican artist Diego Rivera depicted "Justice raped by a mayor." The painting related to the oppression the Mexican people had to deal with during the time of the Peasant Revolution in 1917, Tom said.

"Christianity has been seen as oppressive [in Mexico]," Tom said. "The church was corrupted by the rich."



Tom Balerud: "My program provides an awesome background for continuing interest." He displays a revolutionary poster.

Mexico has a long history of Christianity, Tom said. The virgin Mary, saints and Christ on a crucifix are always prominently displayed. The crucifixion is always depicted as a violent act, Tom said.

Almost everyone is baptized and most are Catholic, he said.

Part of Tom's experience included visiting prisoners and "cooking small dinners and supplying small needs" for them. He did this through a "grass-roots Christianity" program which actively seeks to apply Christianity to the individual at his or her own "life's level," Tom said.

Such "base communities" of Christians are now active in Mexico visiting prisons, conducting protest marches, and so on, Tom said. They seek to apply words from the Bible to people's lives, he said.

Such activity has become increasingly possible since Vatican II, and the Catholic Church has become more radical, he said.

"The further south you get in Latin America the more superstitious the people are and the stronger their belief in spirits and such," Tom said.

Mexico directs large sums of money into the country's many ruins and archeological projects to discover what the past culture was like, Tom said.

"[Some Mexicans] almost consider themselves

Mayas and Incas [by descent] rather than mestizos (Indian mixed with Spanish)," Tom said.

Tom visited the ancient Pyramid of the Sun outside of Mexico City. This ruin was once the largest religious harbor for worship and sacrifice used by the indigenous Indians and is still the largest pyramid on the continent.

"The pyramid was sloped so that the body would roll down without being pushed. It is reported that thousands of people were sacrificed in a three-day festival," Tom said.

On the political scene: "We (the U.S.) are playing good with Mexico now because we need their oil," Tom said.

"In Mexico the economy is now very stratified. The oil wealth doesn't get down to the poor," he said.

The government, under President Jose Lopez Portillo, is full of contrasts, Tom said. It is radical and full of Marxist words yet it has now denied the revolution and can be paralleled to the U.S., Tom said.

There are three parties in the Mexican government: the current ruling one is PRI (Institutionalized Revolutionary Party).

"The power of the president is supreme," Tom said. "The people choose someone well-written rather than popular."

Foreign industries in the form of multinationals are being developed along the east coast and northern borders where Mexico can easily ship to the U.S. and Europe, Tom said.

"Reagan wants to develop [Mexico] with foreign industry that will help everybody," Tom said. "But the multinationals take the capital with them out of the country."

During the second part of his stay, Tom lived with American families in Mexico. His education included lectures and guided tours with professors and priests, and his own field experiences. He was required to write a paper and keep a journal.

He received 16 credits from Augsburg which he transferred to PLU.

During his final 11 days, Tom visited Nicaragua with his program. Here, his pictures were destroyed by the Nicaraguan military.

"Once we took a ride on a jungle river boat. The river was windy like many s's. At every turn we came to a new area where the forest had been carved out. They have a cut-and-burn agriculture, and they fish," Tom said.

"A military jet was flying over the river, and an attack helicopter with machine guns (like the ones used in Vietnam) was flying along the curves of the river. The men aboard were in full military dress. At the time Nicaragua was prepared for war with Honduras," he continued.

"I was taking pictures and I guess someone spotted me. The helicopter came down, hovered above our boat, and some men came on board. They sent my film to Davy Jones' locker."

In Nicaragua, "everyone has an opinion and you hear it," Tom said. "From every family someone died in the revolution. It doesn't take many deaths to realize this is an important issue. Most of the people I talked to wanted a socialist government."

# Africa exchange planned

BY JANICE HAYES

PLU is in the process of developing a one-on-one exchange program with the University of DAR es SALAAM in Tanzania, Africa. Seven other ALC colleges will offer the same program as part of a consortium.

PLU Study Abroad Coordinator, Judy Carr, participated in a conference a few weeks ago in Minnesota where she met with representatives from the other schools to try and work out arrangements for administering the exchange program that would be suitable for everyone.

"Reverend Dave Simonson who works with operation boot strap in Tanzania, a program set up to educate the people there, was anxious to see ALC schools begin an exchange program. He contacted ALC representatives and that is how the idea got started," Carr said.

The exchange will last for one year, during which time the student from one of the ALC colleges will stay in the dormitories at DAR es SALAAM. Likewise the African student will stay in the dorms at the ALC school of his choice.

The schools involved in the exchange consortium are Concordia, Capital, Wartsburg, Augsburg, Augustana, Luther, St. Olaf and PLU.

According to Carr, a PLU student choosing to study abroad in Tanzania would pay for tuition, room and board just as if he were going to be attending classes at PLU.

"If a student qualifies for financial assistance

from the university that too would be applied to tuition, room and board," Carr said.

Additional costs, such as transportation and incidentals would be up to the individual to pay for. Carr said that round trip airfare to Tanzania would probably cost a student close to \$2,000.

Exchange students in Tanzania would study at the University's Institute of Development. The institute is designed to closely examine the problems faced by developing countries.

Those who would like to study in one of the other countries in Africa have two options. They can apply directly to the university in the country of their choice, or they can apply through another American college that offers a program in that country.

Books containing listings arranged by country and university are available in the Study Abroad Office located in the Registrar's Office, ext. 7130.

These books contain addresses and other brief information concerning registration dates for program offerings.

"I encourage everyone who comes into my office to look through all the different information and find out as much as they can before they make a decision," Carr said.

"Study in Africa would really give a student the opportunity to experience life under crisis conditions. The economy is very depressed and there are severe food and petroleum shortages," she said.



# South Korea mission worker finds miracles

BY JULIE POMERENK

You are in a foreign city and you are lost. No, it's not London with an ever-helpful Bobbie on each corner. The signs are in an unintelligible language, an unknown alphabet even. You have gotten off the bus at the wrong stop and you are lost, somewhere (but where?) in Seoul, South Korea. It is the summer of 1981; the chances that Hawkeye Pierce will come to your aid are slim. Not exactly the idyll that travel abroad pretends to be in travel brochures.

Fear not, for this calamitous scene produced just one of many "miracles" for Anita Duske, a PLU senior biology major.

"Do you speak English?" Anita asked, walking the streets of Seoul, one of the world's ten largest cities.

No one answered her plea until an older Korean man smiled and said, "I think I help you." "A wonder," Anita called it, for few elderly Koreans speak English. When he crossed the street and returned driving a car, a relatively rare vehicle in South Korea, and then drove Anita to the subway station, the miracle was complete.

Anita was chosen as one of a pair for mission work this summer as a staff member of National Encounter with Christ. In South Korea, she and her American partner worked with Korean Harbor Evangelism, a witnessing group to the international seamen in port. In sets of ten, the other eight being young Koreans, they presented English programs on board docked freighters.

Anita also played her violin and led singing, testimonials, and an invitation at each gathering.

From ship to ship they would walk, and the distance between gangplanks of supertankers is no small hike, with or without a violin to tote, Anita said.

But there was "no room for tiredness"; the responsiveness of the crewmen pushed it aside. Anita recalls that after leaving a ship, "I would just want to dance."

Dance she did, through much of South Korea, though her work's anchor was at Incheon Harbor. And Seoul, an hour's subway ride away, was her home.

Anita lived with a family of seven, a unit which she said reflected the warmth she felt everywhere among Koreans. She found their lifestyle simpler and more traditionally moral than life in the U.S. They are a "people of dedication and of prayer," she said. City church bells ring at 5:00 each morning for services, and all-night prayer meetings are held every Friday.

Such dedication from these "people of vision" can be graphically seen by South Korea's conversion to Christianity rate which is four times the birthrate; or seen in the 100,000 member church in Seoul, the world's largest, Anita said.

Anita's first impression of Korea was its festiveness and color. After three weeks of prior training in Mexico, even the laundry appeared bright and clean, she said. Looking beyond the clothes lines, the many encircling mountains were multi-hued and the rice fields wore a bright green, she said.

Korean food was not such an immediate pleasure, but Anita soon embraced it as genuinely as all other Korean things. The "meat and potatoes" of Korea are *kimchi* (marinated cabbage flavored with red pepper) and rice.

Other foods that took some getting used to were raw fish, squid, and octopus, which was "kind of tough" the first time down, Anita said. She ate these foods with chopsticks, "very practical utensils," which she said she now misses.

Anita missed little from home while in Korea, except for "that someone" from home who could be tucked away in a back pocket, or violin case; someone "to be seeing what I was seeing and eating what I was eating."

At the time, Anita said she made do by writing long, descriptive letters. She writes them still, now crossing the distance in the opposite direction and penning them partially in the Korean characters she has learned to write and read.

Her time in South Korea allowed Anita to "see how other people live and breathe," and to live and breathe with them. Would she go back, risk another lost scene in Seoul? "Oh, yes!"

# China program in the works

BY ELIZABETH ALLEN

Students interested in study in Russia and the East will probably have to go through another school as there are currently no programs at PLU for the Eastern countries, according to Judy Carr, coordinator of study abroad.

However, through the combined efforts of Mr. Mordechai Rozanski, Director of the Office of International Education, and Dr. Gregory Guldin, Coordinator of the Asian Cluster of Foreign Area Studies, the establishment of an exchange program with the Republic of China in the coming year is in process.

Proceedings for the exchange began last year during the PLU trip to China when contact was established with the East China University in Shanghai, and the Zhongshan University in Guangzhou, formerly known as Kanton, Rozanski said.

Although the program in Shanghai is still in the discussion stage, the one at Zhongshan University is being planned to start next fall, Rozanski said.

The program is set up as a student and faculty exchange, and for the next fall there will be a space open for one student, Rozanski said.

The students will take five classes for the year, counting as 20 credits, Rozanski said, and will pay for the credits, room and board as if attending PLU. The student will also pay an extra \$500 allowance for spending money for the Chinese student. Rozanski estimated the travel expense at \$850.

Every applicant will be screened by a committee of PLU staff including Carr; Dr. Paul Ingram, professor of religion and specialist in Eastern religions; Dr. Mordechai Rozanski; and Dr.

Gregory Guldin, who is primarily responsible for setting up the negotiations with the Chinese university.

Applications for next fall are now being accepted, but in the future, applications will have to be in ten months ahead of time, Rozanski said, to provide enough time for the staff at PLU to approve them and send them to be approved by the Chinese university. The ten-month notice will give each university time to work out the details of exchange, Rozanski said.

Criteria for acceptance is that the student be (1) someone who has taken the Asian cluster of the Foreign Area Studies Program (see PLU course catalog), (2) mature and able to handle new situations, (3) at least a sophomore in college, (4) can afford the program (some aid can be received for tuition costs since the student will be considered enrolled at PLU).

Rozanski said he hopes that in the future there will be openings for more than one student to make the exchange. He said he sees this program as more than an adventure; it is an extension of education. Applications can be made in the Study Abroad Office in the Registrars.

Programs to the East outside of PLU include the International Asian Studies Program and Yale University's China Association. As long as a student chooses an accredited university in the U.S., the credits will transfer, Carr said.

Important requirements for these programs include taking the proper background courses in Geography, History, and Politics, having around a 3.0 gradepoint average, and maturity, Carr said.

"Things are different in other places...we shouldn't expect people to adjust for us," Carr said.

# Consider alternatives abroad

BY SANDY WILLIAMS

Take a hike, take a dive, bike, ski or sled, challenge a mountain or river: these are alternatives to studying abroad or hosteling through another part of the world.

Sobek Expeditions (Box 7007, Angles Camp, CA 95222) offers 50 programs in 30 countries. Sobek specializes in river-running trips and can take expeditioners down the Watut River in New Guinea to the heart of the jungle or let voyagers glide past lions, crocodiles, and lizards in Ethiopia. One trip on the Kilimbaro River in Tanzania passes through Africa's largest uninhabited game reserve. Prices range from \$1,200 to \$2,100.

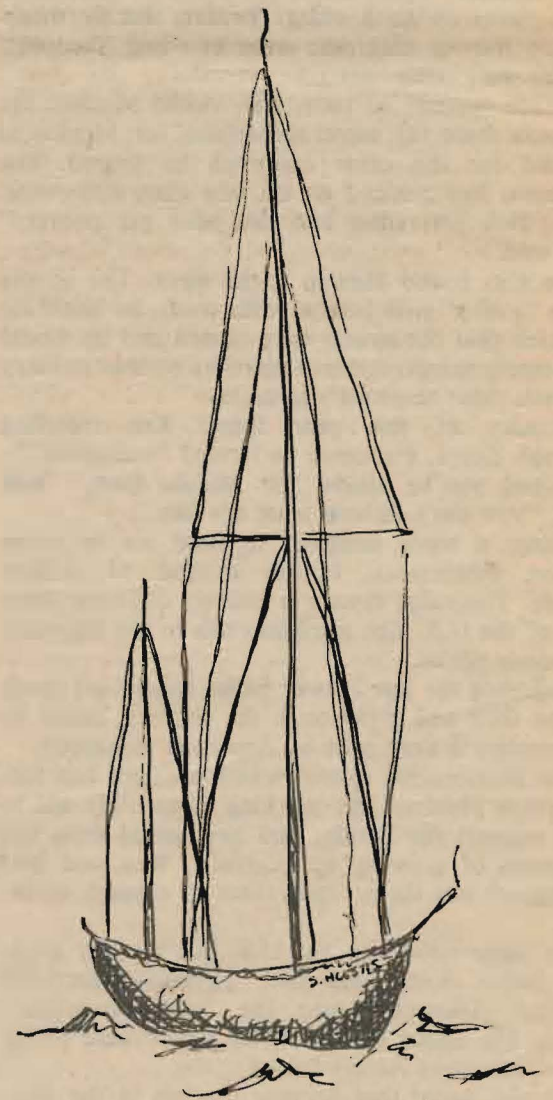
Mountain Travel Inc. (1398 Solano Ave., Albany, CA 94706) goes to five continents with ten-person trips. Expeditioners can ski-tour or dogsled through Norway, study Tibetan Buddhism in the Everest region, or participate in a climbing seminar in the Himalayas. Prices range from \$1,190 to \$3,400.

*What do lizards, dogsleds, Charles Darwin and sag-wagons have in common? Travel abroad and find out...*

The Oceanic Society Expeditions (Fort Mason Center, Bldg. E, San Francisco, CA 94123) offers 25 trips to 12 countries a year including schooners to Mexico to watch whales, journeys to south of the Philippines for diving and underwater photography, and forays to the Galapagos Islands following Charles Darwin's original route. Prices range from \$450 to \$4,000.

Earthwatch (10 Juniper Rd., Box 127, Belmont, MA 02178) allows people to become members of research expeditions around the world. Voyages have included exploring Australia's Great Barrier Reef, examining the tropical birds of Tobago and Trinidad, and discovering the rain forests of Belize. Prices range from \$780 to \$1,600.

Bike Europe (224 Nickels Arcade, P.O. Box 7928, Ann Arbor MI 48107) takes bikers on trips of various durations through Europe. Some trips are sag-wagon, some are no-frills, and some include camping. Academic credit



may be obtained. Prices range from \$400 to \$800 (not including credit).

Semester at Sea (contact PLU study abroad coordinator Judy Carr, registrars office, ext. 7130) circles the globe with 500 students aboard a floating campus. The boat has normal classrooms and typical campus recreational facilities such as volleyball. Studies of the countries to be visited are conducted, and the boat docks in port cities for students to explore the countries firsthand. Prices range around \$6,000 to \$7,000.



# Egypt? Mexico?

## Graven travels far and wide

BY KRIS WALLERICH

Egypt. Mexico. Norway. Sweden. What sort of images do these countries conjure up in your mind? Many of us just dream of visiting foreign lands, but for PLU junior Ken Graven, dreams became reality.

It all began when Ken's father took a one-year sabbatical from his teaching position at the University of Missouri medical school. Ken was ten years old when he went to Norway with his parents and brothers and sister and lived in a town called Drammen, just outside of Oslo.

His parents wanted the children to fully reap the benefits of the Norwegian culture, so all four were enrolled in a school where no English was spoken.

Since Ken was young at the time, his first recollections of Norway are hazy, but he does remember that the country did not seem as affluent at the time as the United States were. As an example, Ken said that a lot of families did not have telephones.

He also found an "emphasis on both the old and the new in Norway." The people followed old customs and traditions, while slowly assimilating new technology into their country.

In a country rich with tradition and thousands of years of history, Ken discovered the natives to "have a lot of pride in their monuments and their heritage."

In 1976, Ken returned to Norway with his older brother, Mike. Backpacking through Norway, they bought train passes as needed. When not staying with a family they knew there, Ken and Mike slept in a tent or stayed in "hytte," or cabins, equivalent to youth hostels.

"Hospitality is the key for Norwegian families," Ken said. "They are willing to show and share their homes." From there, the brothers traveled to such places as Amsterdam, Sweden and Germany leaving Ken to note that American and European morals were comparable.

In the summer of 1978, Ken visited Mexico. He did not share the same enthusiasm for Mexico as he did for the other countries he toured. For example, Ken noticed an extreme class difference. The "rich get richer and the poor get poorer," Ken said.

He also found Mexico to be dirty. The streets were "junky" and littered with trash, he said. He also felt that the streets were unsafe and he would not encourage prospective travelers to that country to walk alone, especially at night.

January of this year found Ken traveling through Egypt, a country he termed "incredible."

"Until you've visited the Middle East," Ken said, "you can't fathom what it's like."

Cairo, a town designed to hold six to seven million inhabitants, houses around 14 million people. The value system is entirely different from that of the U.S. Ken attributes this to the Egyptian economic policy.

Although the late Anwar Sadat subsidized much of the fruit and produce in the country, much of the country is very poor by American standards.

The phenomenal overcrowding problem has forced many children into working at an early age to help support the family, and has denied them the pleasures of growing up normally. Ken said that adulthood was thrust upon them at a much earlier age.

By Cairo standards, the U.S. is a wealthy country, hence Ken feels that Egyptians tend to typecast Americans into the "rich American" image. He added that parts of Egypt were trying to become more Americanized.

He also noted that because tourism in the Middle East has grown, the hotels and shops are becoming more receptive to the needs of "Westerners," such as the addition of designer clothing stores and updated hotel facilities.

At the same time, Ken said that the paradoxes in Egyptian society are evident. The men will wear a traditional Egyptian robe over a three-piece suit; and more and more women are beginning to don pantsuits in lieu of ankle-length dresses.

Ken said he once witnessed a horse-drawn cart on the streets of Cairo carrying Sanyo color TV sets.

While designer clothes are available for tourists to buy, only the more affluent Egyptians can afford them, leaving Ken to draw an analogy between Mexican and Egyptian class sects: "the rich get richer..."

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## Financial aid to the rescue

Students can use PLU financial aid for the London Program and programs in Guadalajara, Mexico; Sweden; Munich, Germany; and the University of Salamanca, Spain.

These programs are sponsored by consortiums of Pacific Northwest colleges including PLU.

PLU financial aid can also be used to study in Third World countries through the Experiential Education program of Friends World College in New York, according to Judy Carr, PLU study abroad coordinator (ext. 7130).

Credits can be transferred from any accredited college or university, Carr said.

One of the largest sponsors of foreign education is the American Institute for Foreign Study (AIFS), which organizes courses in Austria, Britain, France, Italy, and Spain, and summer courses in Asian and African schools.

For a course-and-program catalog, send \$1 to AIFS, 102 Greenwich Ave., Greenwich, Conn. 06830.

## Handbooks light the trail

Popular handbooks include *Let's Go Europe*; *Europe on \$15 a Day*, *The Michelin Guide* or travel books by Fodor.

*Europe on \$15 a Day* is by Arthur Frommer (Frommer/Passmentier, New York, \$12.95). Frommer used to take you there for \$5 a day; soon it will be \$20. *Let's Go* is published by EP Dutton, 1980, and costs approximately \$6.

Less comprehensive but equally informative is Roger Brown's *Travellers' Survival Kit Europe* (National Director Service, Cincinnati, \$5.95, paperback). Brown explores the human side of traveling, with tips on how to make friends and communicate with the natives.

Maps and timetables can usually be obtained from Tourist Information or train stations, often at a small cost.

For general information see the handbook *Study Abroad* (\$10.95 from UNESCO Publications Center, 317 E. 34th St., New York, NY).



Ken Graven shows guns and wall hanging from Egypt. "The rich get richer" in both Egypt and Mexico, he said.

The morals in Egypt are much stricter than in the United States. Ken said that only recently has it become acceptable for members of the opposite sex to be seen walking on the streets together.

Ken found both Mexico and Egypt to be dirty, but for different reasons. Since Egypt is in a desert region, the dust and dirt never settle, and very few roads are paved. Ken said that the best road they drove on was along the Delta area in Egypt, where an airstrip was located.

For Americans who have never had to defend their own native soil since the invention of aircraft, hangars housing military airplanes popping up in the middle of nowhere was a sight to behold, Ken said.

"Hospitality is the key for Norwegian families. They are willing to show and share their homes," said student Ken Graven.

"We don't see that, but they need to protect their land," Ken explained. While touring the Delta region, Ken also viewed posts with skull and crossbone markings on them, designating WWII landmines.

Ken found that a "mind set" existed in the Middle East of "power creates attention." Power, he explained, is the "ability to hang something over you. What can he do to me if I don't do what he says?" Tourists have very little power, and women even less.

He cited the example of being chauffeured throughout Egypt with his brother, Mike, and some friends, in a van driven by a native. By Egyptian standards, the driver was considered a "peon" yet Ken did not possess the authority or power to tell the driver where to go. He had to relay his instructions through a third party, in this case a woman with some power in Egypt, who in turn instructed the driver.

Despite the language barriers, Ken said he felt in tune with the Egyptian culture and now feels he

can fully appreciate the problems in the Middle East.

In Europe, learning English is a requirement, but in Egypt Ken had to fend for himself when trying to communicate, especially when it came to shopping in the marketplace. Ken learned to "haggle" or barter for prices with the merchants, something he feels most Americans will not do.

One point to remember when haggling, Ken said, is "not to take the first price. Talk them down."

After a while, Ken said he became "quite proficient" at knowing when to keep fighting for a lower price, or when to walk away. If you don't haggle, Ken said, they will sell you the merchan-

dise at a higher cost because "the rich American wasn't willing to take a chance."

Sadat's assassination affected Ken personally "because of the good [Sadat] did for the country." Ken felt that most of Egypt liked Sadat, and believed him to be responsible for raising the standard of living in that country.

Ken, a 21-year-old religion major, has more plans to travel in the future, and also offers some advice to people who want to see more of the world.

"Necessary to all travel," Ken said, "is preparation. Take a little bit of America with you so you don't feel lost. Have something to share with other countries or to touch base with yourself when you're away from home. We think all people are Americans, but they're not. I've seen differences; nothing could phase me."

Since he has traveled abroad, and lived in several states, Ken said he is not afraid to travel and does not feel tied down to one specific place.

"Roots are where I am," he said.



# Israel's Kibbutz

## Where individual wealth does not exist

BY KRIS WALLERICH

If you are looking for "a community where pursuit of individual wealth does not exist," where personal talents are encouraged and where a concept of total equality is shared, then maybe you should consider living on a "kibbutz."

According to Dr. John Petersen, PLU religion professor, a kibbutz is a "collective settlement" where a group of families come together and form an economic unit. There can be as few as a dozen members, or "kibbutzniks," to as many as 1,500.

The first kibbutz was established in Israel nearly 70 years ago, with only ten people. Since that time, the number of kibbutzim (plural for kibbutz) has grown to over 200 with a population numbering almost 200,000.

Petersen said that each kibbutz develops its own industry and is a self-sustaining group of people who live and work together to support the kibbutz. Each one is run democratically, he said, with officials elected from within to maintain order.

Petersen somewhat equates Israeli kibbutzim to the American "communes" that flourished in the '60s and early '70s.

*In a kibbutz, a group of families come together and form an economic unit.*

Each kibbutz owns and farms their own land, with members assigned specific chores. While a person's individual interests are taken into consideration when handing out job duties, specialization in one area is encouraged, with the idea of achieving a degree of proficiency to keep the kibbutz running smoothly.

All meals are taken in a communal dining hall, with kibbutzniks sharing in the preparation of meals, waiting on tables and washing dishes.

The profits accrued from farming the land go into the kibbutz coffer and are used to support the unit and to help finance members' needs. All kibbutzniks are supplied with the necessities (housing, food, clothing) and in some groups a small stipend is allotted to members to use as they wish.

Petersen said the economic way of life for kibbutzniks is different from "outsiders." The communal finances lessen the strain and "provide some insulation from the general economic struggles that people today face," he said.

The type of housing found on kibbutzim depends on the financial well-being of the kibbutz and also on the members' seniority. Petersen said that every married couple has their own home and all of the children live together in a unit away from their parents. The children are cared for by a trained staff, and there is no dividing of the sexes until a child marries or leaves the kibbutz.

When asked if there is a conflict with the child knowing who his parents are, Petersen said, "There's no problem with the identity of 'Who's my mom and dad?'" He said that because the adults are usually off work by 2:30 p.m., they probably have more time to spend with their children than the average working couple.

Since extended clan living is an integral part of the kibbutzim, Petersen feels that kibbutz lifestyle develops a "common relationship" with others and instills a sense of responsibility.

If it sounds like the kibbutzniks lead an isolated life, an island society floating detached from the rest of Israel, consider these statistics: less than 50 percent of Israel's population live on kibbutzim, yet their members make up over 10 percent of Israel's Parliament and play a major role in their Defense Force. More than 70 percent of Israel's national leaders came from kibbutzim.



Petersen said there are facilities on some kibbutzim that allow travelers to stay in guest houses comparable to hotels. This allows the visitor to get an inside look at how a kibbutz functions while in a vacation-like atmosphere.

However, there is "not too much privacy," he said. "You can have it whenever you want it," but life on a kibbutz revolves around social interaction and group activity.

Petersen does conduct an Interim study tour of the Middle East, but at this time PLU does not have an official contact person regarding kibbutzim.

Travelers can stay cheaply at a guesthouse on a kibbutz by writing ahead to Kibbutz Inns, 100 Allenby Road, Tel Aviv, Israel 03/614879.

## PLU professor lived on kibbutz

"There is nothing quite like walking through Jerusalem" and experiencing the history, said Dr. David Seal, a PLU English professor who spent two months in 1971 living and working on a kibbutz located halfway between the Mediterranean and Jerusalem.

Seal described his kibbutz, founded in the 1930s by a group of young people, as perhaps the "most radical" settlement. It was an atheistic kibbutz, he said, with nearly 400 inhabitants, working at jobs ranging from picking fruit or cotton to Seal's own apprenticeship as a plumber. He received on-the-job training and worked six hours a day, six days a week, as did the other American and European "volunteers."

As in most kibbutzim, Seal was provided with the essentials—food, clothing, personal needs—and received \$8 a month for his own use.

Although he did not speak the language, Seal had little trouble communicating with his fellow kibbutzniks since most spoke English and he was generally accepted as a member because he was working along with them.

*The kibbutz environment is "self-sacrificing"; members want simple lifestyle.*

Because of the close quarters and communal living, Seal discovered that a sense of community and a sense of dedication to the kibbutz existed. He also found the kibbutz environment to be "self-sacrificing," with members wanting to keep the lifestyle simple.

It can be difficult at times to live on a kibbutz, Seal said. For example, he said that because there are a limited number of people on the land, marrying may be hard since nearly everyone grew up together.

Members are encouraged to travel off the kibbutz, and many kibbutzim will finance a trip or pay for schooling in the U.S., Seal said.

Seal discounted any similarities between Israeli kibbutzim and the "back home" version of communes. When asked if the Israeli idea of community could work in America, Seal said that it "would take an economic or government disaster," and that the "sacrifices are too great for Americans" to make.

The only requirement for prospective kibbutzniks, Seal said, is that "you are willing to work."



"They welcome volunteers—it's a good way to filter American diplomacy to the Middle East," Seal said, "and it is a way to get to know the country."

Seal said he returned to the States with an "incredible sense of history of the Holy Land," and a deepening respect for the Arabs.

If it is true, as Seal stated, that "one of man's major dreams is the community," then perhaps Israel with its 200-plus kibbutzim, may be on the right track.

## Work-study

### Find employment in foreign cultures

BY SANDY WILLIAMS

PLU currently has programs with International Cooperative Education for students to take work-study in Belgium, Switzerland, France, Germany, the Canary Islands, Spain, and Norway.

Deadline for work-study abroad applications is Dec. 4. Contact Judy Carr, PLU study abroad coordinator, in the registrar's office, ext. 7130.

Working in another country requires a foreign work permit obtained through one of two New York-based educational exchange agencies—the Council on International Educational Exchange (CIEE) and the United States Student Travel Service (USSTS).

Prospective workers must be at least 18 years of age and a full-time student at an accredited college or university.

Employment is prearranged through USSTS before going abroad. Employees can work as an *au pair* (child care and housework), a farm or resort worker, a hotel chef, a pastry cook, or a service person in Austria, Finland, West Germany, Switzerland, Norway, and Yugoslavia.

Employees pay their own travel expenses, and USSTS recommends taking \$300 to make do until the first paycheck is earned.

English is the only language required to work in Yugoslavia, Norway, or a resort in Switzerland. However, USSTS recommends a knowledge of basic French and German.

Jobs usually are for summer months with a minimum stay of four to eight weeks. Occasional seasonal jobs are also available.

Applications should be made up to three months in advance. Write to USSTS Work in Europe, 801 Second Ave., New York, NY 10017.

CIEE programs are independent. Perspective workers apply, are processed and receive an international student identity card, a work permit, and information on the work world of the selected country.

It is then the worker's responsibility to find a job, a place to live, and the means to get there. Write CIEE Work Abroad, William Sloane House, 356 W. 34th St., New York, NY 10001.

To find work on one's own, students should consider the country's economic status, be acquainted with the language, research job possibilities, and obtain work permits before leaving the U.S.

Find out details by writing ahead to a country's embassy. In France, for example, having a *carte de sejour* (visitor's card) permits stay in the country for more than three months and is the first step toward a work permit; it can be obtained only while still in the U.S.

*Overseas Summer Jobs*, edited by C.J. James (Vacation-Work, Oxford, England), lists job sources in 40 countries, from Andorra to Yugoslavia. Many of these jobs are in hotels and restaurants. Visa requirements are also detailed.

*Summer Jobs Britain*, edited by Susan Griffith (Vacation-Work, Oxford, England), lists every job opportunity in the British Isles, including Scotland, Wales, and the Channel Islands. Most jobs are in hotels, bars, and restaurants and last only the summer months.

Volunteer—the Peace Corps is the only U.S. agency that offers individual Americans the chance to work with people in developing nations. Volunteers receive intensive language instruction and are taught skills before they are sent abroad to work with agencies of host governments or with private institutions.

The Peace Corps seeks specialists—printers, lawyers, farmers, doctors—and generalists—liberal arts majors who can be trained in the specific skills needed to carry out essential programs. To be eligible for Peace Corps work in the more than 60 countries worldwide that need developmental assistance, you must be a U.S. citizen, at least 18 years of age, though few applicants under 21 have the necessary background—and pass a physical examination.

Write ACTION, 806 Connecticut Ave. NW, Room P-314, Washington, D.C. 20525.



# Three students break '9-5' routine; go abroad

BY PETRA LEHMAN

As "9-5" days blur together and are broken up by images of fire drills, Foss Pond stench, UC food, dirty laundry, and General Hospital, some students experience London double-decker bus rides in the fog, crumpets, Stockholm cosmopolita and chalets, and Austrian fairs and town festivals.

Shelly Swanke, Darci Johnson, and Lori Johnson were three students among many who, through some form of exchange program or study, temporarily transferred away from PLU to travel and live in Europe.

Shelly Swanke, one of the members of the "have visa will travel" group, spent a year in Stockholm, Sweden, through the International Christian Youth Exchange.

Shelly said, "I put my application in to a local committee in early December, and heard I had made it through the screening around Christmas time. Then it had to go to New York to be nationally screened. Usually if you pass this one, you have no problem getting your international clearance, and I didn't."

Although her initial screening information came back fairly soon she still did not know until May that she would be going to Sweden: "They ask you to put down your choices of places to go. I put down Australia. I had heard that most people didn't get their first choice. Actually I don't even remember putting down Sweden, although I am glad I ended up going there."

Shelly lived with a family in Stockholm for the full year, and attended an equivalent of a fifth year high school part time while she was there.

Shelly said, "I was placed in a family that was totally different from mine [at home]. About five percent of the 25 million people in Sweden claim to be religious and that five percent is almost fanatical. My 'family' belonged in this group. There was always a religious activity morning and night to participate in. It was hard for me to adjust."

Shelly said that in selecting a program for going to Europe it is practically impossible to tell exactly how good it will be since each program varies from year to year and country to country.

Comparing academic concerns, Shelly said, "I didn't study. I wrote a lot of letters home. All the classes were conducted in Swedish and I didn't speak the language. I took a language class with the other exchange students when we arrived, but I couldn't tell you what I learned."

She said, "I learned through trial and error at its best."

Shelly, a senior in communication arts, said her experiences didn't directly influence her career choice or vocation. "I think that what I learned was how inefficient verbal communication really is. You can't verbalize a lot of ideas in Europe but people really can understand what you're saying anyway."

Lori Johnson went to London with her older sister and her mother, who was on a one-semester sabbatical.

While in London Lori attended Kidington Comprehensive School. She said, "In England after high school graduation, students who want to prepare themselves for college can take another year of preparatory classes. It's called sixth level, and it's set at an advanced pace."

"Classes were much harder," she said. "I was a junior in high school and I was taking Sociology, Religion, Philosophy, etc. It wasn't like here in America where I would have taken Drama and Home Ec. I really found it hard, but I didn't study that much because I knew I wasn't preparing myself for the same school program they were," Lori said.

Darci Johnson spent three summers with the same family in Austria, while she was 14, 15 and 16 years of age. "When I was 14 it really was rough. I was too young, I think. I mean, when you're at that age you don't know anything about yourself, let alone trying to understand a whole, new, different culture."

Darci echoed the problems of adjusting to a new 'family.' "They wanted me to learn German, and my 'father' would get very angry when someone spoke to me in English, or when I did. I thought he was very harsh; I know now that he was just an old-fashioned disciplinarian...I sure learned German!"

Darci's adopted 'family' was of the aristocratic and conservative Austrian class. "They had a pool and a huge house, which is an extreme luxury in Europe," she said.

A common problem reflected by all three



students was the dilemma of social adjustment in general.

Lori Johnson: "My basic tactic for social survival was to 'blend in' and be as inconspicuous as possible, kind of melt into the crowd."

Darci Johnson: "Yes, it's obvious you're a

European country because you figure they at least speak the same language, but it was still hard. People speaking were hard to understand, and their lifestyles are totally different from ours.

One morning I remember being so embarrassed I couldn't find anything to make a sandwich out of

*"It's obvious you're a foreigner, and they have so many preconceptions of Americans that you don't want to reinforce them," said student Darci Johnson.*

foreigner, and they have so many preconceptions of Americans that you don't want to reinforce them."

Shelly Swanke: "When they find out you are an American they almost always put you on the defensive, because they really do know more about Americans than most Americans do!"

D.J.: "I can remember seeing a group of loud Americans and walking quickly in the opposite direction."

S.S.: "You try hard not to do any thing that's 'American'; in fact, sometimes it gets to the point where you don't want to claim that you're from there."

L.J.: "One funny thing is, although we try so hard to be part of their culture, when I saw a McDonald's in Paris, I got so excited and I just wanted to run in and eat there, because it's so familiar."

D.J.: "When you look back on your experiences you do a lot of things to 'blend in' at all costs."

S.S.: "Yes, you do a lot of things there, you'd never do here because of pride."

They agreed that much of every experience in a foreign country is justified by the old mental game-playing phrases like: "This will be good for me. It's a good experience."

L.J.: "You'd kind of think that going to England might be easier than going to another

and I had to get to school so I just used what I found on the counter. I was eating with one of my English friends that noon and she started laughing while looking at my sandwich. I asked her what was so funny, and she informed me that I had made my sandwich out of a crumpet."

S.S.: "I had a lot of those 'I know this will be a good experience for me when it's all over' moments. One of them was when I decided to ride the Stockholm subway system. I was riding into town to meet two friends to go see Barry Lyndon. I caught the bus and got to the subway station. There were two trains, and I took the one I thought I should. After I got on and the door closed I heard a voice say something over the speakers but it was in Swedish so I didn't understand. I then looked around and noticed I was the only person on board. We went through a stop—I mean we didn't even slow down—and my mind started racing with all kinds of scary ideas like, 'I'll be on this subway all night and never know where I am going.' Finally we stopped at a station. I had to roll down my window and yell to someone to have the engineer open up the doors, and I got off. Boy, did that make me humble!"

For the arts common consensus was that Europe is the place to be.

(continued on page 7)



# Students learn through 'trial and error' in Europe

(continued from page 6)

D.J.: "It's really the place to go for culture. Their whole society enjoys and appreciates it."

L.J.: "It's more than here where just a certain group or crowd goes to the theatre and ballet—everyone goes in Europe. It's also more affordable to the public."

D.J.: "They do a more family-oriented activity than in America."

L.J.: "Right. Here we don't put importance on the family recreating together."

And travel...?

D.J.: "Travel is simply a way of life in Europe."

L.J.: "People here don't just go somewhere because they've never been there. In Europe they would."

S.S.: "I think it's largely because the transportation systems are incredible. The train system is wonderful and goes to practically any city. Then within the cities the bus systems are good too."

L.J.: "We didn't have a car, and we went everywhere by bus, even to the theatre and shopping, people here would never do that regularly. In Europe cars are really a luxury—but they don't really need them there either."

D.J.: "I don't even remember riding the bus until I went to Europe. It's the natural thing to do there."

Economically the students found that they could live in Europe for a comparable cost to what they spend here. They said it would be easier now, because the dollar is worth more; but, if you want to spend more than a month there, you should go while you're young and can live cheaply, they advised.

Their praise for Europe, and the learning and cultural enrichment, insight, and growing experiences they had there did have limits, they said. Socially and culturally the students not only had to work to adjust abroad, but in some cases coming back home was difficult, too.

D.J.: "There really is a lot of hostility you feel from the people you meet in Europe when they find out you're from America."

S.S.: "They are so much more internationally aware than we are. Nuclear power is a big thing there, with a lot of demonstrations and signs in all languages, wherever you go, in opposition to it. They feel much of the problems with it's development are America's fault."

D.J.: "Sometimes the ignorance of Americans embarrasses me. Reagan's faltering foreign policy is embarrassing, too. We think a lot of European countries' governments use propaganda but so does our government; and they can see that where we can't, although getting away from it makes you see it very clearly when you return."

L.J.: "It's not all negative though. I think going away made me appreciate some things here more. Everything in England was less. Smaller houses, tiny rooms, less cars—we almost never ate meat because it's so expensive there—and it was always cold! I remember I thought it was so warm when I got back."

D.J.: "You are more aware of your own social situation when you return. There are so many jokes in Europe about wealthy commercial American society and you don't think they're true...until you come back."

S.S.: "I remember getting off my plane back east and seeing all these Cadillacs and people in gaudy clothes and just thinking 'oh my God—they are right!' I had more problems adjusting socially when I got back than when I went there. I came back here and it was harder to think and speak in English. It took me a good year to 'come out of it.'"

S.S.: "I've come to realize unless something drastic happens, this is my home and socially I must function in it. I'd like to live in Europe, but not indefinitely. I think it's a real important thing for people to come home. You have to reach a point where you can live the way you believe and stand up for your belief, wherever you live."

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# See through British eyes London program offers 'chance to be somebody else'

BY BARB PICKELL

I sat on the London underground moving backwards. Surrounded by an impeccably packed set of navy blue suitcases with red trim and wheels, I watched, because underground trains do not always operate under the ground, the scenery disappear into the distance. The brick row-houses, blackened a century ago by coal smoke, flew just-washed white sheets out of windows and over the tall fences dividing their back gardens.

My new roommate, Julie Pomerenk, and I were, for the first time since we had left Sea-Tac ten hours earlier, silent. There's something about a half-empty car on a London underground train that does not encourage chit-chat. So, we sat. The train rattled down into tunnels and clacked a confusing rhythm as it climbed back into the world of the disappearing row-houses. I only knew the name of the place I was going, and I had begun to wonder exactly why I had come.

To this day, I don't know why I decided to spend a semester studying in London. The most truthful way to tell that part of the story is to say I applied because I'd heard it was fun, and then found myself accepted to something called the Independent Liberal Arts Colleges Abroad (ILACA) program.

*The vegetables! My first few English dinners were a challenge.*

I was to live in London with an English family and another American student. I would commute via the underground (I later learned to call it the "tube"! ) to classes every day in London's Bloomsbury district. Our professors would be, with one exception, British, and our fellow students would be American. The group of 30 students on the ILACA program would take frequent one-day field trips and two weekend trips to places of interest outside London. We would have a week's vacation halfway through the semester. My invaluable information-and-help-source before I left PLU was foreign studies advisor Judy Carr.

I knew, very soon after meeting them, that my "family" in London was going to be a highlight of my stay. Jim and Anthea McLauchlan, and their two children, Fiona, 10, and Andrew, 8, managed to confound all of our stereotypes as well as set to rest our fears of British people.

I'm told that a couple of days after we arrived, Jim was tucking him into bed when Andy came up with an assessment of Julie and I which says something important about English life. "You know, Daddy," we hear he began, "those girls Barb and Julie, they're quite satisfactory, aren't they? But there's just one thing: I saw one of them standing next to Mummy in the hall today, and it looked like a long, thin carrot standing next to a brussel sprout!"

What's so important about that? The vegetables, of course! For me, who was always made to eat one pea or carrot slice for each year of my age until I became old enough to figure a way around it, my first few English dinners were a challenge.

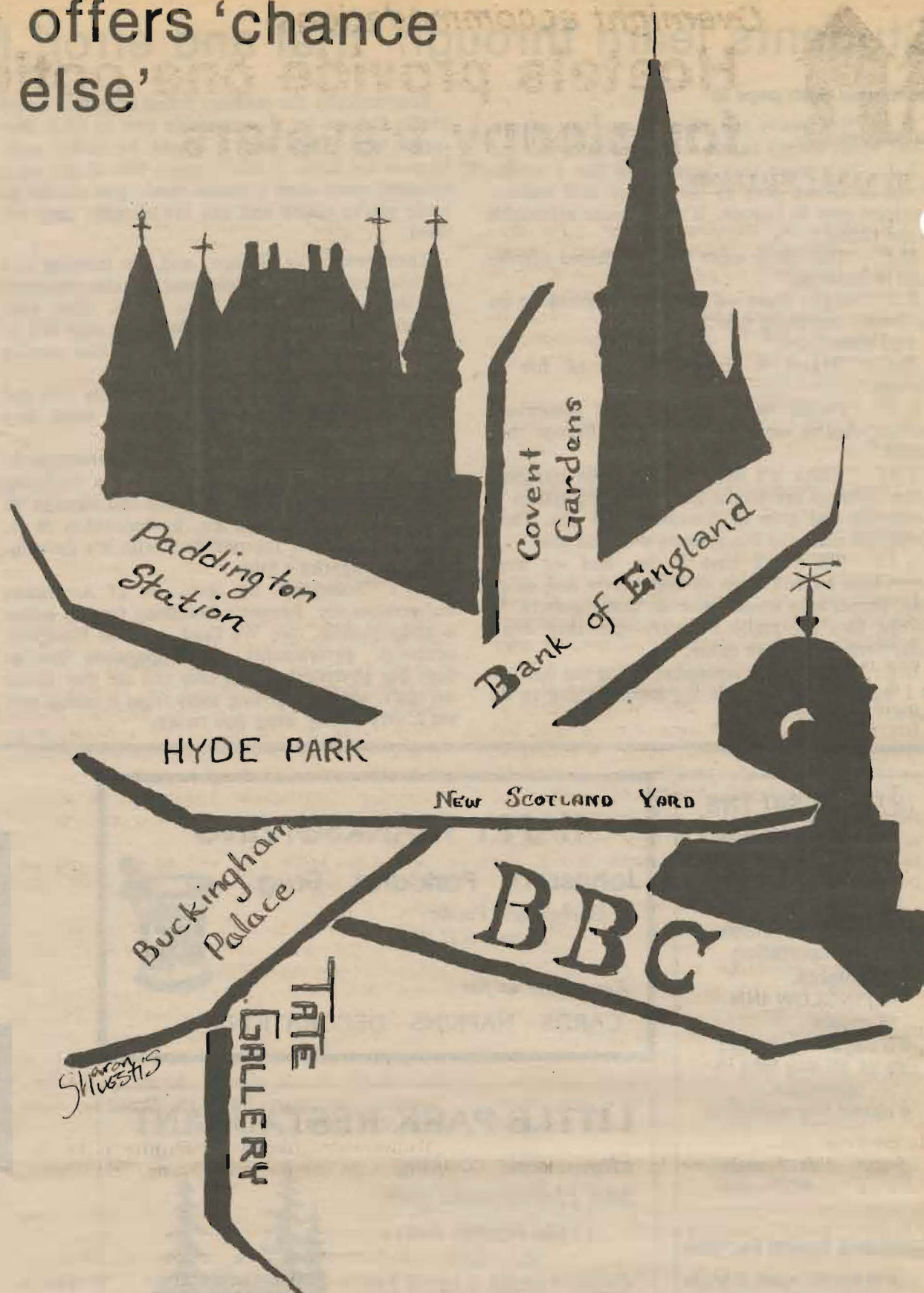
On Sundays after church, we always ate dinner at Jim's mother's house, a few blocks from ours. Mrs. McLauchlan was a marvelous cook, as was her daughter-in-law, but my first Sunday there I was definitely hard-pressed to down the heaps of cauliflower, carrots, brussel sprouts and peas that sat like pyramids on my plate. I think they suspected something when I asked for a fourth glass of lemonade.

For a small-city, great outdoors, clean-air, Pacific Northwest type, getting used to the sheer, incredible numbers of people in London is no small feat. On the tube, at 6 p.m., for example, it isn't necessary to hold onto the rails provided in order to keep from falling down when the train lurches around; everyone is packed in so tightly that it is literally impossible to move more than a finger.

In all of this, the Londoners do their best to disregard each other's existence. They sit or stand absorbed in *The Financial Times*, the latest pulp novel, their knitting, or the "adverts" for Sri Lanka resorts that line the walls of the cars.

To look someone in the eye on the tube, I learned is considered unusual, if not forward: to stare blankly at the same person's leg is perfectly acceptable as long as you don't focus. The point is to maintain your own world without trespassing into that of the other person.

I think I decided that I liked London about two weeks into the semester. My "London and the



Modern Novel" class was taking a walk around posh, political Westminster, a London burrough which was the setting of the novel we had just read. We were standing near the high-rise offices of a *Newsweek*-like periodical called *The Economist*, when an old gentleman mentioned to one of us that "Charlie" would be coming by soon. Abandoning our attempts to appear casual, we adjusted our cameras and waited.

About 15 minutes later, a black estate wagon, inconspicuous if you didn't notice the two escort cars preceding and following it, pulled up to a reserved parking place on the curb, and Prince Charles climbed out. He looked tanned, definitely more distinguished than in *Parade* magazine pictures I'd seen, but nevertheless a bit choked in his white shirt and securely knotted grey tie.

Rudolf Nureyev dance the lead role in his own production of "Romeo and Juliet."

I also got a chance to see the National Opera and the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra.

Bundled in a new Scottish sweater and a well-used raincoat, I was actually glad for the cold weather the day I left London last May: I could hardly have found room to cram so much as a Kleenex into my suitcases.

The tube doors clanged shut, and this time it was Andy racing down the platform after me that I watched disappear into the distance. Already my memory was starting to edit out the less-than-joyous moments and frame the good times for future reference: strolling through tulip-filled St.

*To look someone in the eye on the tube, I learned, is considered unusual, if not forward: to stare blankly at the same person's leg is perfectly acceptable as long as you don't focus. The point is to maintain your own world without trespassing into that of the other person.*

"Oh dread! I'm a groupie!" I thought, snapping a side view.

I can't talk about life in London without mentioning the abundance of "cultural" events happening constantly. Londoners attend plays like Tacomans attend drive-in movies, and, with ticket prices starting at about three dollars and never, ever topping \$20, the theatre is one of the few bargains in Britain.

Even cheaper (free, in fact) are the dozens of museums, displaying everything from portraits of famous English people to dollhouses to Egyptian mummies.

London has two major ballet companies. I had an exciting introduction to this art form when several friends and I managed to get tickets to see

James' Park in April. Biking along the shores of Loch Ness in northern Scotland during spring break. Tea at Harrod's, the world's largest department store. Stumbling onto Westminster Abbey by accident while looking for a fish-and-chips shop. Listening to folk music in Irish pubs during a short vacation after classes were over. Watching magicians perform in Covent Garden Market.

My memories of London are hardly more realistic than were my expectations. Still, I remember thinking as I munched my favorite Cadbury chocolates during my last, long tube ride out to Heathrow, I've been here. I've lived here. I've been a Londoner. Maybe that's all it was that I wanted: a chance to be somebody else for a while, to see the world through British eyes, so that I'd be able to see clearly who I was when I got back home.





## Overnight accommodations

# Hostels provide one option for sleepy travelers

BY SANDY WILLIAMS

Hosteling is traveling "under your own steam"—bicycling, hiking, canoeing, skiing, sailing, horseback riding—and staying at youth hostels, which are inexpensive overnight accommodations with adult supervision, owned or chartered by one of the 50 national hosteling associations affiliated with the International Youth Hostel Federation.

At rates averaging \$6 a night per person, a youth hostel provides for young people what a hotel provides for traveling adults: a place to sleep, wash, and eat. But whereas a hotel segregates people—in private rooms and at private tables—a youth hostel brings them together.

The simplest youth hostel, in a country district frequented by walkers or climbers, will provide only the basic requirements of dormitories, washrooms, sanitary installations and a kitchen in which travelers can prepare their own meals.

A large modern youth hostel, in a city or main tourist center will offer bedrooms (segregated by sex) with eight or more beds, hot showers, baths, recreation rooms, a restaurant or cafeteria, and other facilities.

Youth hostel cards, handbooks, maps, and sleep sacks (for travelers without sleeping bags or sheets) can be obtained from travel agents for small fees. Costs are usually less if the traveler has a card and sleep sack.

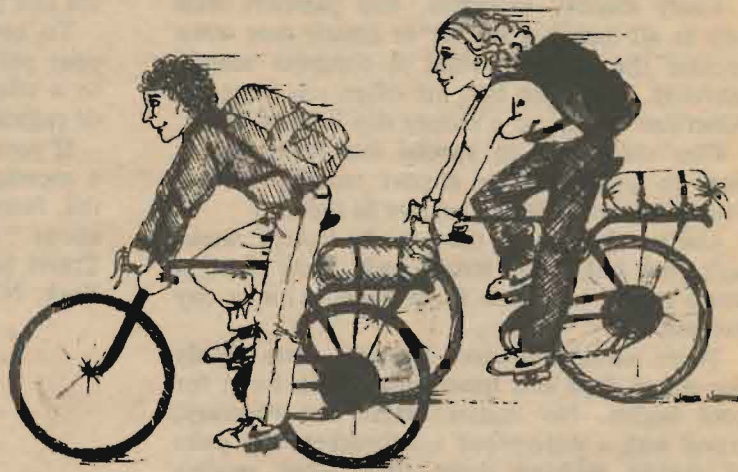
Or send \$14 to the American Youth Hostel Association, 132 Spring St., New York, NY 10012.

There are drawbacks: a three night limitation and Victorian regulations such as curfews and no alcoholic beverages. But in places like Eastern Europe and Japan, the hostel is practically the only option for an American student's budget.

One maverick hostel that prides itself on a looser attitude is located in bucolic Gimmelwald in the Swiss Alps.

Some other hostels are in college dorms, national parks, and medieval castles. Three popular ones are those in Bath, England; in Killarney, Ireland; and aboard the *af Chapman* moored in Stockholm, Sweden.

Alternatives may include taking advantage of numerous guesthouses. In Germany, look for signs that read *Zimmer Frei* (room available); in



Italy, for Pensions; and in the United Kingdom, for Bed and Breakfast ("B&B").

Less dorm-like and more intimate and Old Worldy, guesthouses provide a meal and a chance to mix with the locals who run them. Prices range around \$6 to \$16 a night. Ask at a local tourist information office for listings.

Another source of cheap accommodations is a dormitory. Throughout Europe, it is usually possible to spend a few nights at a university or college.

European hotels (\$18 and up per night) are the most expensive but usually most private option.

It is also possible to arrange before leaving, to swap apartments with foreign students who will be coming to the U.S.

For more information, write to Loan A Home, 18 Darwood Place, Mount Vernon, NY 10553; or to Holiday Home Exchange Bureau Inc., PO Box 555, Grants, NM 87020; or to Pan Am's World Home Exchange Service, Vacations Exchange Club, 350 Broadway, New York, NY 10013.

To live with a foreign family write to the Experiment in International Living, Brattleboro, VT 05301.

In Japan, there are the relatively inexpensive and educational minshukus (family inns). Advance reservations are recommended. Write to Japan Minshuku Association (Minshuku Kyokai), Kotsu Kaikan B1, 10-1 Yuraku-cho 2-chome, Chi-yoda-ku, Tokyo 100.

For travelers on extremely tight budgets, places like Hong Kong, Taiwan, Scandinavia, and the major cities of India have cheap YMCAs and YWCAs.

In India, there are also Salvation Army and Red Shield houses that provide up to four meals a day.

In Europe, it is also possible to visit a local church, temple, or monastery and ask to spend a night. The monastery at Mount Preveli on the island of Crete has hermitic surroundings with a nearby beach, and it regularly accepts non-paying guests.

In India and Japan there are Sikh and Buddhist temples, but the facilities in these are usually quite Spartan, and a low profile should be maintained. In Japan, staying at a temple is becoming increasingly trendy and reservations are recommended.

In Europe, there are formal campsites that often provide hot showers, laundry facilities and kitchen privileges for around \$5 a night. Camping is also popular in Australia, North Africa, and India. Free camping is popular on the beaches in Greece.

Finally, there are unclassifiable accommodations peculiar to each country: tourist bungalows in India and Bangladesh; lodges in Japan; houseboats on the Ganges River; and Kibbutzim in Israel (see story page 5).

For a practical and philosophical guidebook, take *Vagabonding in Europe and North Africa* by Ed Bury (Random House, 1971, \$5.95).

## Get your just desserts, discover foreign cultures

**Editor's note:** Compiled from travel brochures and guidebooks, the following list introduces 36 countries and features some highlights in art, culture, and scenery.

**Austria**—land of Strauss waltzes and one of the world's music capitals. Well-known for its porcelains, ski equipment and clothing, and winter ski slopes. Food lovers can enjoy the coffee and pastries, the varieties of soups and for quick meals, the sausages. Time: 9 hours later than PST (Pacific Standard Time). Temperatures: low to mid 70s summer, mid to high 30s winter.

**Belgium** reflects the combined cultures of the Flemish and French, and to the east the influence of German. The 20th century lifestyle in Brussels contrasts with the medieval character of the ancient city of Bruges, with its many canals and bridges. Shoppers enjoy the chocolates and lace. Time: 9 hours later than PST. Temps: low 70s summer, low 40s winter.

**Bulgaria**, with its high mountains and lush Danube valley, offers arts and crafts for shoppers. The food is Eastern Mediterranean and features yoghurt, the national food, broiled meat and rolls on skewers, and plum brandy. Time: 10 hours later than PST. Temps: low 80s summer, high 30s winter.

**Colombia**—take a train or cable car to Monserrate to see shops, churches, and an Indian village. In Bogota, meals can be under \$1; try empanada (meat pies) or bunuelo (fried corn balls), and visit the popular rock-and-jazz club, Dona Barbara.

**Czechoslovakia** combines Slovakia to the east, and Bohemia and Moravia to the west. The appetites built up visiting the museums, castles and other ancient buildings can be satisfied by the hearty food, especially the roast pork or goose with

dumplings and Pilsner beer, wine or plum brandy. Time: 9 hours later than PST. Temps: low to mid 70s summer, mid 30s winter.

**Denmark**—Copenhagen is popular for its fine furniture, silver, museums, castles, and old churches. After a meal of Danish smorgasbord with beer, wine or akvavit, the evening can be devoted to a concert, theater, circus, ballet or discotheque. Time: 9 hours later than PST. Temps: high 60s summer, mid to high 30s winter.

**Egypt**, the ancient land of the Pharaohs at the cross-roads of three continents is visited for its antiquities, especially the Pyramids and the Sphinx plus the temples of Luxor and Karnak. Sound and light shows tell the story of Egypt's history. Also, visit the Aswan Dam and the many palaces and mosques. Time: 10 hours later than PST. Temps: mid 90s summer, high 60s winter.

**Finland's** northern part, Lapland, is beyond the Arctic Circle. Many local theaters have summertime concerts of folk music and dance. Shoppers seek out the fine glass, china, and jewelry and enjoy fish, especially crayfish, and reindeer with beer, vodka or berry liqueur. Time: 10 hours later than PST. Temps: high 60s summer, high 20s winter.

**France**—from Paris to the provinces, each part has its appeal: to the foodlover, for the fine wines, cheeses, and local cuisines; to the shopper, for the perfumes and high style clothing; and to the sightseer, for French history, studded with famous men and women, and illuminated by landmarks that have survived centuries. Time: 9 hours later than PST. Temps: mid 70s summer, mid 40s winter.

**Germany**—sausage or sauerbraten, rich desserts, and local beer or wine, followed by an evening of music, opera, operetta or ballet. For sightseers, there are landscapes spotted with many old

castles and churches. Hills of grapevines line the Rhine and Mosel River valleys. East/West Time: 9 hours later than PST. Temps: low 70s summer, high 30s winter.

**Greece** is a vital country where evidence of its past greatness is visible in the Acropolis and other ancient monuments. On the mainland or many islands noted for their olive groves and beaches, visitors enjoy lamb dishes, cheeses, aperitif wines and resinated wines. Time 10 hours later than PST. Temps: mid 90s summer, mid to high 50s winter.

**Hungary**, the former Magyar kingdom, boasts goulash and fine wines. Gypsy violins entertain in the cafes of Budapest, concert halls and opera houses host musical performances, and nightclubs have dancing and floor shows. Time: 9 hours later than PST. Temps: low 80s summer, high 30s winter.

**Ireland** is an uncrowded place where food is simple and served with beer, stout or Irish whiskey. The countryside is famous for its four shades of green and silver skies, and Dublin offers pubs and the famous Abbey and Gate Theaters. Shoppers look for linen, tweed, knitted goods, china and glassware. Time: 8 hours later than PST. Temps: mid 60s summer, mid 40s winter.

**Israel**, the ancient Holy Land, is a modern land today, with irrigated farms and kibbutz settlements. Organized tours cover most historical and religious sites. Entertainment includes the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, operas, cabarets, and discotheques. Time: 10 hours later than PST. Temps: mid 80s summer, mid 50s winter.

**Italy**—from the mountainous North to the sunny South, sites include Rome's Capitoline Hill, the

(continued on page 10)



# Count details in advance

BY SANDY WILLIAMS

Most travelers agree that remembering details before leaving home can make or break an experience abroad.

Carry money, valuables, and passport with you at all times. A leather or plastic case worn around the neck or waist is common among travelers. European bills are often too large for American wallets so a money clip is helpful.

Film should go in special lead-lined plastic bags to guard against airport security X-rays. Film is generally less expensive in the U.S.

Use sturdy luggage that can be trusted; make sure each bag has a strong lock. Take along a small bag or knapsack for weekend trips or day excursions.

When visiting Western Europe, dress lightly for warm days and have sweaters on hand for cool nights. No matter where the itinerary, travel with a waterproof windbreaker, two pairs of sturdy walking shoes (thick-soled sandals beat the hot of southern-city pavement) and long-sleeved shirts to combat persistent insects in some countries.

Women should take skirts to wear in the conservative countries of Europe and the Mideast—shorts and slacks are often frowned upon, especially in the churches visited by tourists.

Keep in mind that it may be difficult to find washing machines. Take small packets of detergent for washing small items of clothing in hotel sinks, and remember a needle and thread.

Take personal items to suffice until they can be picked up cheaply—shampoo, soap, journal paper, etc.

For electrical appliances take an adaptor or converter. Check on individual countries' voltage. In general, many hotels in most European and Mid-Eastern countries provide 120 volt/60 cycle AC current (as in the U.S.). Some require special plugs to fit the outlet sockets, which often vary from country to country. Where only 220 volt/50 cycle current is available, a special transformer is required.

For news, a small transistor radio with foreign voltage or plugs may be desired. The *International Herald Tribune* is a newspaper distributed free at newsstands all over Europe.

Three-minute telephone calls average \$5 to \$12 to Europe from U.S. (including collect calls made from Europe to U.S.). To avoid outrageous hotel surcharges on calls, look for hotels

on AT&T's Teleplan service. Hotels in Ireland, Portugal, and Israel; Hilton International Hotels; the Trusthouse Forte chain (Britain); the Golden Tulips chain (Holland); and Marriott Hotels have reduced their surcharges greatly under this plan.

To keep costs down, it is wise to either call your party and have them call you back or go to a telephone center in a post office, airport, or railway station.

If your parents need to get in touch with you, a message can be sent in code and printed in the *International Herald Tribune*. For details about "America Calling," write CIEE Student Travel Services, 777 United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017.



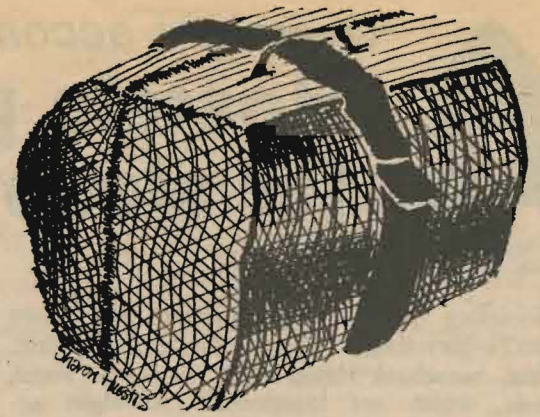
Obtain passports at the Dept. of State, 915 2nd Ave. in Seattle (tel. 1-442-7491). Be prepared with \$13, two passport-size photos with a clear view of your face, proof of citizenship (a birth certificate from your state of birth's Bureau of Vital Statistics, or naturalization papers), and a witness or a driver's license. Allow up to six weeks for delivery. Valid for five years.

Visas are required by most countries outside of Canada and Western Europe, especially Asia and Eastern Europe. Obtain visas at the country's U.S. Embassy or at the border as you enter a country. Know the country's policies before you go by consulting the appropriate embassy. In general, allow one month for delivery and expect to pay \$2 to \$3 per visa. You must have a passport before you can receive a visa.

Obtain shots from your physician or at a hospital. Call a local or state health department and ask if it is necessary to be vaccinated for a specific country. No shots are usually necessary for travel in Western Europe. Areas such as parts of Africa and South America where disease is a problem usually do require shots.



Often shots are needed in countries you are only passing through as well as those you are visiting



(eg if you pass through a yellow-fever area to get to Thailand, get a yellow-fever vaccination). Get shots at least one month before your trip. Pay around \$5 for yellow fever and \$4 for cholera.

An International Student ID card can give discounts on plane flights, intercountry travel, museums, historical sites, and cultural events in some countries. Obtain, at a cost of \$6 per year, at the PLU Student Life Office, or write to the Council on International Educational Exchange, 205 E. 42nd St., New York, NY 10017 (allow two weeks for mail delivery). Provide a passport-size photo and proof that you are a full-time student (a letter on school paper from the registrar will suffice). The ID card includes accidental insurance coverage up to \$5,000.

Obtain medications from your physician or at a hospital. Identification of the medication is necessary in any country you travel in. The Center for Disease Control advises that you consult the local or state health department to find out what medical supplies to take. Get a letter from your doctor describing all prescribed drugs in case you must purchase them overseas. Carry drugs in clearly marked containers.

Obtain an International Driver's License from your local American Automobile Association (AAA) office. This license is necessary in all countries you plan to drive in. You can receive a permit immediately at the AAA office for \$3. Present a valid U.S. driver's license and two passport-size photos. The permit has helpful information in the world's major languages.

Passport photos can be taken and developed by PLU Photo Services in the library basement, ext. 7517.

For combating Asian bugs, Swiss chocolate, and Munich frankfurters...don't forget your toothbrush.



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Vatican, the palaces of Florence, the canals of Venice, and the ruins of Pompeii. Shoppers seek the sturdy Florentine leather, acclaimed Murano glass and smooth Italian ice cream of every flavor, even rice. Time: 9 hours later than PST. Temps: high 80s summer, mid 50s winter.

**Kenya**—northern deserts, coastal rain forests, and Mount Kenya, a snow-covered mountain near Nairobi, the capital. Visit the Bomas where natives dance in a wooden theater-in-the-round. Shoppers go to the East Africa Wildlife Society.

**Lebanon**—miles of sandy beaches and snow-capped mountains close by with sun-covered ski trails. For dining, Lebanese specialties are chicken, lamb, and veal, and creamy, syrupy desserts. Shop in Beirut for Western and Oriental goods and Lebanese arts and crafts, especially brocades, laces, kaftans, leather goods, linens, rugs and jewelry. Time: 10 hours later than PST. Temps: mid 80s summer, mid 50s winter.

**Liechtenstein**, astride the Alps between Switzerland and Austria, is a constitutional monarchy with an area of less than 61 square miles. Its history is documented in the National Museum in the capital of Vaduz. Time: 9 hours later than PST. Temps: mid 70s summer, low 40s winter.

**Luxembourg**, a constitutional Grand Duchy, is the home of the Common Market Monetary Fund. Thousand-year-old Luxembourg City was one of Europe's most formidable fortresses and its underground passages are still open to pedestrians. Open air theaters have music festivals during the summer. Local beers and Moselle wines accompany the mainly Germanic food. Time: 9 hours later than PST. Temps: low 70s summer, low 40s winter.

**Monaco**, a tiny country of 465 acres, is noted for its Casino de Monte Carlo, the lovely beaches

and luxury hotels that surround it, and the Opera House. Galas during winter months attract rich and famous visitors from all over the world, and top performers in all the arts can be seen between December and May. Time: 9 hours later than PST. Temps: low 80s summer, mid 50s winter.

**Morocco**—the mosques of Marrakesh and the sophistication of Casablanca; the Atlas Mountains and the coastal plains; the fertile Mediterranean and the Sahara Desert. Dine on couscous, other local dishes and seafood, with mint tea, wine or local beer. Shop for craft goods of copper, leather, silver and gold. Time: 8 hours later than PST. Temps: high 70s summer, mid 60s winter.

**Netherlands**—almost a third of the country is on land reclaimed by the sea. Amsterdam boasts canal boat tours and the works of Rembrandt, Van Gogh, and other world-famous Dutch artists in the Rijksmuseum, the New Vincent Van Gogh Museum and other galleries. Restaurants feature French, Indonesian or Dutch specialties (especially herring and other seafood). Musical groups are world-renowned. Shoppers look for diamonds, Delftware, porcelain, pewterware and liqueurs. Time: 9 hours later than PST. Temps: high 60s summer, low 40s winter.

**New Zealand**—deep-sea and trout fishing, golf, skiing, and trekking. Take in the geysers at Rotorua, also the center of Maori history and culture; jet-boat rides across Lake Wakatipu; Queenstown on South Island; "flightseeing" around Milford Sound; a drive down the unspoiled stretch of Ninety-Mile Beach on North Island.

**Norway** is a mountainous, sea-bordered land with many fjords. The home of Henrik Ibsen, the father of modern drama, it is also the place where skiing was invented. The museums and historical buildings of Oslo contrast with the seacoast, which is best explored from Bergen.

Restaurants serve Norwegian specialties, including elk and reindeer meat. Shoppers will find hand-knit sweaters, pewter, glass and fur. Time: 9 hours later than PST. Temps: high 60s summer, low 30s winter.

**Peru**—in Miraflores, the central district of Lima, entertainment is under \$1 at such places as the Museum D'Oro (Gold Museum), the Museum of Anthropology and Archaeology, and the local cinemas, which show English-language films with Spanish subtitles. For cuisine, try sangre (beef blood), mandongo (tripe), or arroz de la Cuba (fried egg and bananas) served over rice. Take the inexpensive colectivos (taxis) around town or south to Pisco, a beach town.

**Poland**—home of Copernicus, Chopin and Paderewski, impressive mountains and plains, music festivals and folk dancing groups. Foods are hot, spicy and satisfying, and feature goose, ham and specialties. Shoppers seek out craftwork and folk art. Time: 9 hours later than PST. Temps: mid 70s summer, low 30s winter.

**Portugal** shows the influence of 400 years of Moorish rule in its architecture, narrow streets and tiled walls. Lisbon has many fine museums churches and public buildings, and the famous shrine of Fatima is about 100 miles north. Food is Spanish-oriented, with emphasis on fish and seafood. Good wines are plentiful, especially Ports. Shoppers look for jewelry, leather, china and cork. Time: 8 hours later than PST. Temps: high 70s summer, high 50s winter.

**Romania's** capital city of Bucharest, the "Paris of the Balkans," hosts parks and gardens, and nearby, the Black seaport of Constanta. Every major city has a concert hall, opera house and theater. The food is aromatic and spicy: sausage, chicken, pork and grilled fish. Plum brandy is a specialty as well as local wines. Time 10 hours

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## See Eastern Block firsthand

Political unrest and or government agitation in countries of Eastern Europe and South America raise a cautionary sign for travelers in these areas.

For example: Czechoslovak border guards rummage through your belongings or detain you for failing to have a transit visa that lets you merely pass through an Eastern European country. In the Soviet Union, you must adhere to a strict, prearranged itinerary. At each country's border, you have to exchange all the money you are going to use there, which hinders you from staying as long as you would like.

To experience the political system firsthand, write ahead to CEDOK (the Czechoslovak Travel Bureau, 10 E. 40th Street, New York, NY 10016. You can arrange to meet students and to tour schools, factories, and cooperatives in Eastern Europe.

Confirm trips to the U.S.S.R. with one of two Soviet travel organizations: Intourist or Sputnik.

Write Intourist at Suite 868, 630 Fifth Ave., New York, NY 10021, and request the booklet *Visiting the U.S.S.R.* If driving through and camping, also ask for the brochure *Motor Tours of the Soviet Union*.

Sputnik, primarily a youth travel organization, offers a limited selection of inexpensive group tours in cooperation with the Scandinavian Student Travel Service.

No Sputnik office exists outside of Moscow. Instead, contact the Council on International Educational Exchange (CIEE), 205 E. 42nd St., New York, NY 10017.

Despite instability and bureaucratic red tape, the countries have a wide variety of cultural attractions. Warsaw is a music and filmmaking center, while Budapest nourishes a vital literary scene in addition to its progressive filmmaking community.

In South America, seven of the twelve countries are ruled by armed forces: Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, Surinam, and Uruguay, and the governments can be unstable. Many of South America's countries have had freely elected governments, but in the past twenty years only Venezuela and Colombia have kept theirs. French Guiana has elected officials, but the country remains under French rule.

If you see trouble brewing once you are there, try to leave the country or stay indoors until you can safely exit. Political upheaval is often followed by police harassment of foreigners in the form of added visa and hotel checks, curfews, bus searches, and traffic restrictions; be sure your identification is up to date.

One travel aid is *Along the Gringo Trail* by Jack Epstein (And/Or Press, Berkeley, \$8.95); it fills you in on the social and political realities of Latin American countries.

## Increase your mileage

# Variety of transport possible

BY SANDY WILLIAMS

Within European cities, travel is by bus, streetcar and underground (metro) systems, all requiring fares of various amounts.

Taxis are also available as well as rental cars which can be rented on a daily or longer basis from European rental agencies or from major U.S. car rental companies.

Inter-city bus or train travel is generally fast since the distances between European cities are relatively short. For example, it is 215 miles from London to Paris, 271 miles from Paris to Amsterdam, 360 miles from Amsterdam to Berlin, 323 miles from Berlin to Vienna, 476 miles from Vienna to Rome.

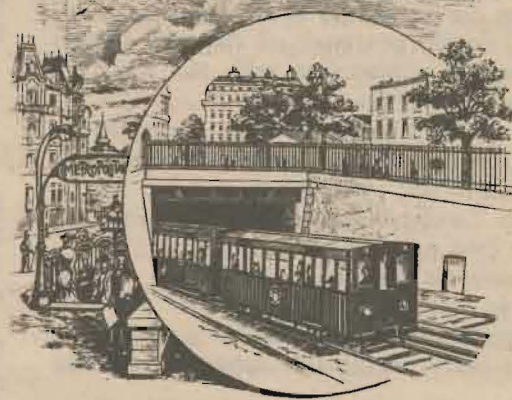
Eurail passes are available offering unlimited travel on trains in 16 European countries and on some ferries and buses, for specified periods of time. These passes must be purchased from a travel agent before leaving the U.S.

Prices for first class passes this year are: \$230 for 15 days, \$290 for 21 days, \$360 for one month, \$490 for 2 months, \$600 for 3 months, according to brochures from travel agents.

Children under 12 pay half price, and under four travel free.

Anyone under 26 years of age may obtain a Eurail Youthpass at a cost of \$260 for one month or \$330 for two months.

Eurail passes are valid in France, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, Greece, Holland, the Republic of Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland



on national lines and on some private lines.

The passes are also valid on some ferryboats and steamers including those on the Rhine, the Danube and the Swiss lakes.

They are also valid on ships between Italy and Greece, Sweden and Finland, and Ireland and France. A map of train and boat routes is provided with the pass.

Sleeping is allowed on the trains, and sleepers or couchettes are available at extra charge.

For transportation in Great Britain, ask a travel agent for a Britrail Pass.

For an update on special student plane fares, write the Council on International Educational Exchange, 205 E. 42nd St., New York, NY 10017 (Tel. 212-661-1414). CIEE offers low-cost, flexible, budget-priced, discount, or special excursions on charter flights.

## Agencies help in sickness, loss

Assist-Card International offers a comprehensive service for all events of an unexpected nature. They can provide English-speaking doctors 24 hours a day, hospital care, legal counsel, luggage tracing, lodging searches, and document replacement.

ACI cards range from \$20 to \$120, depending on length of stay. Write the company at 745 Fifth Ave., New York, NY 10022, or call toll-free 1-800-221-4564.

The traveler who may be anxious about the possibility of becoming ill when visiting overseas should contact Intermedic or IAMAT (International Association for Medical Assistance to Travelers) before leaving the U.S. Both organizations publish international lists of physicians who speak English.

Intermedic's list covers physicians in 170 cities in 89 countries. It comes with membership in the organization, whose U.S. headquarters are at 777 Third Ave., New York, NY 10017.

IAMAT publishes a list of approximately 300 physicians throughout the world. The directory is available without charge by writing to

IAMAT at 350 Fifth Ave., New York, NY 10001.

For passport losses, drug arrests, or other major problems, the U.S. State Department puts out a booklet called *Youth Travel Abroad*. It provides information on what American consulates can and cannot do to assist travelers. Send 20 cents to the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Keep track of serial numbers on checks. If lost, American Express Traveler's Checks can be fully refunded on the same business day from any of the 60,000 American Express locations. On weekends and holidays, Avis Rent A Car can provide up to \$100 to tide one over. If parents have an American Express card, they can wire up to \$1,000 within 24 hours for a small fee.

If Thomas Cook Traveler's Checks are lost in Britain or Ireland, call 1-800-223-7373. In other places get refunds at Thomas Cook offices, Hertz Rent A Car, or Wagon-Lits travel agencies. Emergency funds from home can be wired to a Thomas Cook branch for a \$20 fee.

Continued from page 10)

later than PST. Temps: mid 80s summer, mid 30s winter.

**South Africa**, on the other side of the equator, reverses its seasons, but temperatures are never extreme. Johannesburg, once a small gold-mining camp, is now a large, busy city. Nearby Pretoria, the administrative capital, is older and quieter. Kimberly, southwest of Johannesburg, sparkles with diamonds. Time: 10 hours later than PST. Temps: high 70s (December through February), mid 60s (June through August).

**Spain** includes 700 years of Moorish influence and many contrasts: ancient cities and modern facilities; the Pyrenees Mountains and the sunny Mediterranean beaches; art galleries and churches and bullfights. Meals, served late, feature regional specialties, local wine, Sangria, Sherry and brandy. Theaters have classical drama, opera, concerts and comic operas. Cabarets feature Flamenco music and dancing. Shoppers look for leather goods, shoes, steel and gold inlay, ceramics, woodcarvings and high fashion items. Time: 9 hours later than PST. Temps: mid 80s summer, high 40s winter.

**Sweden**, with its lakes and forests, is a prosperous, industrialized country. In Stockholm, visit the Palace and the famed Skansen crafts museum; in Uppsala, the University. Shoppers look for glassware, woodenware, handwoven tex-

tiles and furs. Foods include smorgasbord, pea soup with ham, pancakes, crayfish, crispbread and yoghurt. Time: 9 hours later than PST. Temps: high 60s summer, low 30s winter.

**Switzerland**—handsome villages, sunny lakes and snowcapped mountains. Three cultures add color and appeal to the regional food, wine, music, festivals and expositions. Visit German-speaking Basel and Zurich, French-speaking Geneva and Lausanne, and the Italian-speaking Ticino area. Shop for fine cheese and chocolates, watches, cameras, music boxes and clocks. Time: 9 hours later than PST. Temps: mid 70s summer, low 40s winter.



**Turkey**, partly in Europe, mainly in Asia, has the ruins and antiquities of a dozen civilizations. Visit Istanbul, west of the Bosphorus with its hundreds of mosques; the Roman relics of Ankara; the port city of Izmir; and Antalya, Turkey's "Riviera." Dine on shishkebab or yoghurt as a main course or dessert. Shop for leather goods, rugs, carpets and jewelry. Time: 10 hours later than PST. Temps: low 80s summer, high 40s winter.

**United Kingdom**, England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland, offer landscapes, picturesque

villages, historical monuments and buildings of every description. London: Buckingham Palace, Westminster Abbey, the Houses of Parliament, double decker buses, pubs, theaters, music halls, nightclubs and shops of antiques, woolens, clothing, toys, dinnerware or silverware. Time: 8 hours later than PST. Temps: low 70s summer, mid 40s winter.

**The U.S.S.R.**—8,000,000 square miles from the oriental culture of its easternmost republics to the sophisticated bustle of Moscow. Natives of all 15 Soviet republics constitute a miniature of the nation's more than 250 million people. A wide range of foods are served with vodka, beer, and wines. For entertainment, there is the world-famous Bolshoi Ballet and Opera, operettas, folk dancing, the Moscow circus, the State orchestra, soccer games and chess players. In Moscow, shop Gorky Street and nearby for antiques, toys, painted dolls, hand-embroidered items, caviars, furs and vodka. Time: 11 hours later than PST. Temps: mid 70s summer, low 20s winter.

**Yugoslavia's** six republics, with diverse cultures and languages, include mountain scenery, medieval churches, ruins, sunny beaches and resort hotels on the Adriatic. Food is hearty and tasty, with excellent seafood on the coast, and good beer, wines and plum brandy. Shoppers look for peasant handicrafts, filigree jewelry, leather goods, carved wood and wool rugs. Time: 9 hours later than PST. Temps: low 80s summer, low 40s winter.



# Kittleson highlights art attractions

BY VIRGINIA C. BOWIE

"The first thing one should do before departing on an adventurous tour of Europe is decide ahead of time what his or her likes and interests are," said Lars Kittleson, professor of Art and teacher of art history in conjunction with the PLU Integrated Studies Program.

According to Kittleson, the best approach to traveling is through art and history because they are closely tied to our own culture.

"A visit to Europe is like looking back into the pages of our own past," Kittleson said.

The professor is vastly knowledgeable of the "where to go" when in Europe. His office is located in Ingram 110, and looks like a storehouse of books on every conceivable aspect of art and art history.

"I don't mean to sound like an expert," he said, "but I have traveled Europe 13 times in my life."

Currently he and Dr. Nordquist from the history department are planning a trip to Europe in June for all interested PLU students. More information will be available at a later date.

The many cultural similarities between England and America are proof that Europe sets the groundwork for our culture, Kittleson said.

"Europe is fascinating. There's something for everybody's interest," he said. The following are his recommendations:

## LONDON

Travelers will want to see such famous London landmarks as Westminster Abbey, The Houses of Parliament, The Tower of London, and St. Paul's Cathedral. For the Changing of the Guard, be in front of Buckingham Palace by 11 a.m.

London's most important museums are the National Gallery, the British Museum, and the Tate Gallery, the latter being the home of the great treasures of English paintings as well as an extensive collection of modern sculpture and painting.

The British Museum has selections from artifacts from antiquity and elegant marbles from Athens dating as far back as 177 years. There are also artifacts from Egypt and Mesopotamia and manuscripts of great poets and novelists.

The London Museum at Kingsington Gardens specializes in the history of the city, while the Victoria and Albert Museum offers a little of everything.

"The smaller provincial city, like Salisbury, is

very beautiful," Kittleson said. "One can enjoy art in a more relaxed atmosphere."

Other such cities in England include Ely, Wells, Lincoln, York, and many country houses and villages that are "works of art themselves," Kittleson said.

"One can rush through in a day but a good inspection takes weeks," Kittleson said.

## PARIS

France is equal to England in museums, public buildings, churches, cathedrals and great palaces, according to Kittleson. The symbol of the new France is Paris and it offers something for everyone, he said.

Travelers looking for culture and history will not be disappointed with the Louvre and the cathedral of Notre Dame.

"The Louvre has the greatest collection of works of art in the world which date into the 19th century," Kittleson said.

The ticket area is usually very crowded and one may want to find other entrances rather than the main gate, Kittleson suggested. "It is much easier to decide what you want to see in advance as the place is terribly huge and absorbs thousands of people," he said.

The Musee de Cluny, housed in the remains of the medieval residence of the Abbots of Cluny, is devoted to art objects of the Middle Ages, as well as the Renaissance and the Gallo-Roman periods. It is renowned for its medieval tapestries.

The Musee Guinet houses a superb collection of Oriental art, Kittleson said.

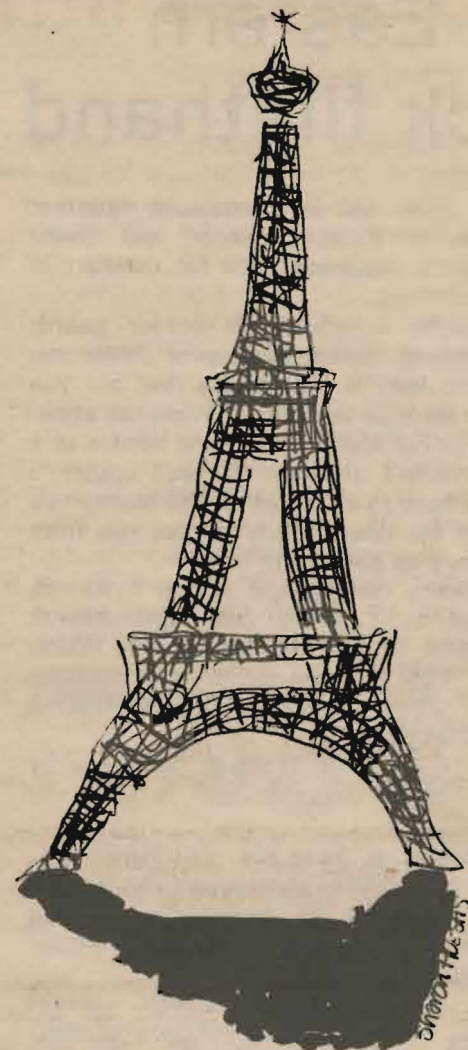
The Marais, the neighborhood around the Place des Vosges, is the residential area of Paris and still harbors many beautiful hotels. In June there is a Fete du Marais with concerts and ballads which are not to be missed.

"Every evening these magnificent buildings are floodlit. The most interesting buildings are the Hotel Soubise, housing the Archives of France, the Hotel Sully, and the Musee Carnavalet."

The place de Vosges is the oldest square in Paris, and perhaps the most beautiful as it consists of four sides of buildings and arcades. The Victor Hugo Museum is located in the building where he lived.

## ROME

Italy's scenery varies almost as widely as that of France, and the customs, dialects and cuisine of its people differ greatly from province to province. Rome, the dazzling city of the high Renaissance, is



second only to Paris in its tourist appeal, according to Kittleson.

Then there's ancient Rome, with its Foro Romano and its many temples; the Fori Imperiali adjacent to the Forum; the immense Colosseum; the Palatine Hill, overlooking the Forum, where Romulus traced the boundary of ancient Rome and where Cicero and Mark Anthony lived.

Christian Rome has the Catacombs, a network of underground passages and rooms where early Christians took refuge during the persecution. The Cast el Sant'Angelo, originally a mausoleum of Hadrian, converted into a fort during the Middle Ages, a stronghold of the Pope, dominating the



Tiber.

Rome also has countless churches including the Basilica of Saint Maria Maggiore, Saint Clemente, and Saint Pietro in Vincoli where Michelangelo's famous Moses sits.

Among the many museums in Rome are the Galleria Borhese, with an extensive collection of Renaissance masters, and the famous Caravaggio room; the National Museum of Rome; and the Etruscan Museum at the Villa Giulia.

"Florence is a perennial favorite with students. It is a city of great charm and perhaps the art capital of the world," Kittleson said.

One can view the masterpieces by Botticelli and Michelangelo and their students. Nearby Siena, another treasury of Renaissance art and architecture, has a fine collection of Italian primitives.

Kittleson is also teaching a course on Art and Travel during Interim. The aim of this on-campus course is to introduce the intended traveler to some of the basic artistic forms that define the qualities and styles of a civilization.

"Anyone interested in planning a future trip abroad should feel free to contact me during office hours," Kittleson said.



Art professor Kittleson equated a visit to Europe with "looking back into the pages of our own past."