

The MOORING MAST

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Schedule change irks faculty

By DAVID STEVES

Several faculty members are upset over the addition of a considerable number of classes on Fridays. They resent the "poor treatment" they have received in the administration's scheduling process.

"Business has been badly handled," said Wallace Spencer, chair of the department of political science, "and the faculty has been poorly treated for reasons that are not particularly clear or justifiable."

"There are a fair number of people who are upset—not as much over the existence of Friday classes as with the

manner with which it was handled," Spencer said.

Faculty members are upset with the manner with which Chuck Nelson, PLU registrar, revised next fall's course schedule. In a March 22 memorandum, Nelson informed all deans, division chairs, and department chairs because previous requests for schedule shifts "did not cause any notable shift into Friday classes. I have made a number of changes for you."

Nelson said in the memorandum that he wants to be told if the changes "have caused serious damage" to a department's educational program.

Spencer said one of the reasons for faculty dissatisfaction is that the administration "really didn't give any reasons" for the schedule change. He said it is this, "combined with the scale of revision and the manner and tone with which the whole operation was taken, that a number of people find offensive."

Nelson said the schedule changes have been initiated to utilize classroom space that has been neglected in recent years. The pattern of avoiding the scheduling of classes for Fridays

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'Where's the Mast?'

Though we had to hold the presses, special orders don't upset us.

Technical difficulties with the typesetting machine overcame the staff's gallant effort to produce last week's *Mooring Mast* on time.

So this whopper Wednesday edition is bigger than life, with onions on a sesame seed bun.

PLU, you deserve a *Mast* today!

'Women of PLU' is given green light despite controversy

By COLLEEN CALVO

As long as they do not use PLU's logo, the students producing the "Women of PLU" calendar can continue their controversial project. The PLU bookstore will be selling the calendar by the end of April, predicted Shahram Ghaedi, one of the calendar's organizers.

Current conflict over a "Women of PLU" calendar is not a battle between the sexes, but rather a case of three students not following guidelines prescribed by ASPLU and the Student's Activities and Welfare Committee (SAW).

Ghaedi and co-producers Mark Pederson and Katsuhiko Ishikawa were denied ASPLU senate approval because they do not have club or committee status and plan on pocketing 60 percent of any profits.

According to new SAW guidelines, all proceeds must go to the sponsoring club or committee, and the majority of the members must be actively involved in the project.

Mary Lou Fenill, vice president and dean for student life said the calendar cannot use PLU's logo. She met with Pederson to clarify this issue. She said the university is not sponsoring the project and the use of the logo would imply university sponsorship.

Also, the PLU name may not be in "isolation anywhere on the calendar," as in a title such as "Women of PLU." Fenill also said that PLU's name may be used when identifying the calendar subjects as PLU students, but not in a manner that may indicate sponsorship by the university. If this rule is disobeyed the calendars will be confiscated from campus, Fenill said.

Fenill said her concern about the "entrepreneurial venture" was that if Pederson, Ghaedi, and Ishikawa were granted permission, "we would have to do the same for everyone."

Shahram Ghaedi said he and his partners were acting under the previously set SAW guideline. "That's why we ran into so many obstacles," Ghaedi said.

He said it was unfortunate that the new guidelines were proposed right before their project started.

Doug Chamberlain, Campus Ministry Liaison to ASPLU, said he expressed concern at the March 13 senate meeting that feminism is a concern on campus. He said "men are not feeling oppressed in society," while "women feel they are second-rate citizens" trying to come to terms with equality and "ceasing to become objects of men's desires."



Katsuhiko Ishikawa, Shahram Ghaedi and Mark Pederson pick the 'Women of PLU.' The calendar should be finished by the end of the month.

Chamberlain said he was "acting on the behalf of the people on campus who are sensitive to this," when he made that statement. He said that he felt if the women were chosen simply because they are beautiful, "there are going to be some repercussions on campus." However, if the women were chosen for who they are and what they are involved in, as the "Men of PLU" were, there will be no problems. "It's an issue between physical appeal and who they are," Chamberlain said.

ASPLU president Piper Peterson denied that ASPLU executives did not give the calendar fair judgment. Peterson said they could do nothing but go by the SAW guidelines.

Acting under the prescribed limitations, the three students still plan to market their calendar. They have selected the top 14 women from the initial 32 posted and voted on by students March 13 outside the Commons in the University Center.

The 32 were chosen randomly by the calendar producers, and people they asked for suggestions.

Ghaedi said there is one woman selected for each month from May 1984 to May 1985, and one for the

cover. Ghaedi said that all of the women whose pictures were posted gave their consent to be photographed. "I did not twist any arms," he said.

Because Ghaedi and his two colleagues are not sponsored by or affiliated with any campus organization, they are prohibited from using university services such as the darkroom and printing facilities. They are using outside sources to make their calendar. They are now in the process of getting printing estimates from local print companies. Two PLU art students are working on the layout. Ghaedi said that their photographer, a PLU student, is processing the pictures.

The price of the calendar has not yet been determined but should be about \$4-5 Ghaedi said. They plan to print 800 to 1000 copies.

Lynn Isaacson, manager of the PLU Bookstore, said that they "haven't yet pinned down specifics," but he will probably accept the calendars on a consignment basis. This way, he said, it will be the three students' "risk as to whether they sell."

Isaacson said the group will be treated the same as any other business marketing calendars, but that the product must be in good taste. Ghaedi said that they are aiming for April 21 to have the calendars in the bookstore.

Inside

Orient Express. The administration already has plans to trade students and faculty after inaugurating the exchange program with Zhongshan University in China.

Hunger. The beef of the issue in Pierce County and the programs that combat it are served up in a package of stories.

Terminals. School policy grants computer software ownership rights to programmer and establishes a master's degree for the department.

Tennis. A lifesaver for both his team and a Tacoma resident, Jay Abbott lets his actions speak for him.

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Faculty learns of change 'after the fact'

CLASSES

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by many departments has resulted in a "classroom crunch" during other days, he said.

By scheduling more classes on Friday, Nelson hopes to increase the university's appeal to visitors. He said when prospective students come to visit the PLU campus on weekends, they have had a difficult time finding Friday classes to observe. "You'd have to look pretty hard to find a class that was in session." It is a problem that Nelson said is "almost embarrassing."

Nelson said he hopes that eventually there will be as many classes on Fridays as any other day of the week, but he does not anticipate such a shift to occur right away.

After learning of Nelson's comments concerning the reasons for the schedule shift, Spencer said that

he has not been aware of any substantial problems in the past due to a lack of Friday classes. If there have been (problems) they certainly haven't been brought to my attention."

Christopher Spicer, chair of the communication arts department, said the reasons behind the schedule revisions were eventually explained to him by the dean of the school of the arts, "but after the fact, and I'm not sure these are strong enough reasons."

Spicer, Spencer and nine other department heads have more formally voiced their dissatisfaction over the schedule changes in a two-page resolution circulated among PLU deans, division chairs, and the provost. It is addressed to PLU President William O. Rieke, Faculty Affairs Committee Chair Carrol DeBower, and Educational Policies Committee Chair, Audun Toven.

The resolution among other things points to a need for stronger cooperation between faculty and

administration. It also accuses the administration of "behavior related to revisions of course schedules which violates...academic integrity," calls the action capricious, without academic justification, and says it displays an attitude "which regards faculty as irresponsible, errant individuals who must be kept in line by the hand of authoritative discipline."

Spicer said he is not sure how the administration will respond. "I don't even know if the administration will respond," he said.

Spencer has a similar outlook toward the results of the resolution. "I don't even know whether to be optimistic or pessimistic."

Spicer said Fridays have been used by the communications department for theater rehearsal, set design, intern programs, individual and cooperative studies, forensic travel, and other co-curricular activities. He said these activities "are going to get screwed up" if schedule revisions

force communication faculty and students to spend their Fridays in class.

Although he has been able to avoid schedule conflicts for this fall, Spicer said, he is still concerned problems may arise in future semesters unless departments have a stronger say in scheduling.

Gundar King, dean of the school of business administration, said traditionally, the School of Business avoids Friday classes, setting that day aside for conferences, seminars, guest speakers and committee meetings. King said Friday business courses are likely, but he is "trying to figure the best schedule with the least Friday courses possible."

Spencer noted this is the second major administrative move in which neither students or faculty were given a voice in the decision, the other being the tuition change. "I'd hate to think that it's an emerging pattern, and it might not be—but it might be—and that's of concern to students and faculty."

Students do not like change

Student opinion should have been considered when classes were scheduled on Fridays for Fall semester, according to an informal survey taken by the *Mooring Mast*. Thirty-five students were polled.

The students were told, "The PLU administration is in the process of adding a considerable number of courses to the Friday schedule, starting next fall. This move is being taken to take advantage of space available that day, and to make the university more visible to weekend visitors."

The first question was "Do you agree with this move?" The majority of students said no, while six said yes, and six had mixed opinions. A common thought was that the students could see the administration's point, but that personally, the students like to have their Fridays free. Several students did not like the reason

that it would make PLU more visible to weekend visitors.

"Should students have a voice in such a decision?" was the second question. One student answered no, four said the students should be considered, but that they should not have the final say and 30 said yes, the student voice should be heard. Many said this is important because it effects the students classes and schedules.

The third question asked was "What conflicts (if any) might arise as a result of increased Friday classes." The most popular answer was that Friday classes would interfere with weekend plans, including catching up on homework, doing errands, and going home.

Several said they make a point not to schedule Friday classes, and mentioned that they know professors also avoid them.

Debaters lost NDT 2-6 but coach still pleased

By JONATHAN FESTE

Debaters Mike Bundick said he and his partner, Lane Fenrich, "did not do well" in the National Debate Tournament. The team finished two and six, instead of its hoped for 4-4 split.

The tournament, held the weekend of the 31st, was in Knoxville, Tenn.

Bundick said the rounds he and Fenrich competed in were close, but they could not meet all the attacks on their case. Bundick said to do well at nationals, all potential attacks on a specific debate case must be known.

Being one of the top debate schools in the Pacific Northwest, Bundick said PLU can qualify for nationals relatively easily. PLU has sent a team to the national tournament for the last three years, but with a limited travel budget it is impossible to go to tournaments in regions where some of the nation's best teams come from; so

it is sometimes difficult to think of being a major contender there.

Debate coach Michael Bartanen said although travel to tournaments where the nation's best debate teams compete is difficult because of the isolation of the Pacific Northwest from the college centers of the midwest and east, Bundick and Fenrich were still two of 124 hardworking students who were honored enough to make it to the national tournament. He called the Knoxville tournament a "good weekend" for PLU.

Bartanen is hopeful that next year's tournament will be better without the travel pressure. The tournament will be at Gonzaga University in Spokane.

Sending a PLU team three times in a row to nationals, Bartanen said, speaks very highly of PLU people who are willing to work.

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Go north, young student, to earn money

By BECKY KRAMER

Every year the lure of a fat paycheck sends college students north, seeking seasonal work in Alaska's fishing industry.

But high-paying jobs in the fishing industry are not as prevalent as eager job seekers would wish. Last April, the Alaska Department of Labor sent Career Planning and Placement Office a bulletin cautioning students against going to Alaska in search of summer work on fishing boats and in canneries.

Jim Robertson, Commissioner of Labor was quoted in the bulletin as saying, "There are no worker shortages in Alaska." John Boucher, a labor economist at the Alaska Department of Labor said that this continues to be true. Presently, the unemployment rate in Alaska tops the national average, Boucher said.

Predictions also indicate that this will be a poor year for the salmon industry. "The overall feeling is that this year's salmon run will be one-half to one-third of last year's," said Mike Green of York Employment Service, an agency that locates potential crewmen for Alaskan fishing boats. Green said that an 11 to 15 million salmon harvest is predicted this year, as compared to 37 million harvest last year.

But "predictions are only as good as the paper they are written on. In the past years, predictions have been right less than half of the time," Green said. "If you're interested in working on a fishing boat, this might be the year to get your foot in the door," Green said.

York Employment Service does not guarantee jobs, but it does try to locate applicants jobs as crew members aboard fishing boats in Bristol Bay, Alaska.

Because they've had experience fishing in Bristol Bay, Green said that he and his partner, Dan York, have contacts with skippers and a "feel for the type of crewmen skippers want." Applicants must pass a physical examination to insure they are in top physical shape. The examination includes 50 push-ups, 100 sit-ups, 10 chin-ups and a timed three mile run.

Todd Erickson, Ron Krocker, and Tom Peterson are PLU students who passed the examination and are on the qualified list at York Employment Service. They are waiting to hear if they have been placed with a skipper. None have had prior experience working on a fishing boat, but all said the high pay made the job of crewman attractive. Erickson said that he was interested because of the "fast money, high adventure, and the opportunity to travel." Krocker said the job interested him because he liked to fish.

If the three are placed, they will pay a placement fee to York Employment Service, and in return gain jobs as crewman aboard fishing boats in Bristol Bay. They will spend about six weeks this summer on a 30-foot boat with a five-men crew of one skipper and four crew members, setting nets and doing other types of manual labor. Their pay will be five percent of the gross income. Therefore, they can receive from nothing to \$7,000, depending on the size of the catch.



Physician discusses abortion

By BRIAN LAUBACH

"How can we show love for a fetus that we have never seen when we do not love all the children we see or have already?" asked Dr. William Tarnasky, an obstetrician/gynecologist from Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

Tarnasky, the chief of staff at Kootenai Memorial Hospital in Idaho spoke to a group of approximately 50 students in Ordal lounge Thursday night. His commentary, "Abortion: A Physician's View," was sponsored by ASPLU and the biology and philosophy departments.

He opened his discussion of abortions by saying, "I am not here to convince you whether (abortions) are bad or good—that is up to you. For me it is a viable alternative to deal with some people's problems. If I could find a way out, I would use it."

Presently he and his partner are the only physicians performing abortions in Coeur d'Alene. He said abortions are a small percentage of his practice.

It was not until he set up his practice in Idaho that he gave it any moral thought.

"At this point I started to search my conscience from a religious, medical and moral viewpoint," Tarnasky said.

First he tried to search through the Scriptures, but there was no really direct reference to abortions to be found. The most devastating Scripture to me is Psalms 139; often used against me by "Right to Lifers," he said.

The portion of Psalms 139 he referred to was verses 13-16: "You made all the delicate, inner parts of my body, and knit them together in my mother's womb. Thank you for making me so wonderfully complex! It is amazing to think about. Your workmanship is marvelous—and how

well I know it. You were there while I was being formed in utter seclusion! You saw me before I was born and scheduled each day of my life before I began to breathe. Every day was recorded in your Book!" (The Way, The Living Bible.)

He said he finally resolved that "we have our own faith—where my own faith stops is where I try to impart my faith on another. My faith cannot tell somebody how to deal with a situation." He said he was raised as a fundamentalist protestant.

"Because I cannot make her (his client) share my faith, all I can do is to help her out as she wants," Tarnasky said.

"I am in a very delicate position because I could sway them one way or another, so I take a neutral position so as not to hang guilt trips on these people," Tarnasky said.

"Approximately nine out of 10 who come in say they are against abortion, but "in this situation it is different." It is a very difficult and emotional thing for the women who come in to go through, he said.

The law in Idaho says abortions can be given up to 12 weeks after conception, he said. The law also states that girls 17 and under have to have parent's consent.

Some people (mainly "Right to Lifers") say an abortion is breaking the moral law, or the spiritual law and as such it will break the individual down eventually, he said. "I haven't seen it ruin any of my patients' lives. Abortion has not created devastation in my life either."

"Right to Life" literature is a lot of mistruths and distortions, Tarnasky said. They say that a woman who has an abortion will miscarry on any attempts of pregnancy thereafter, and that the woman will be marked for life.

He said there is discomfort at the time of an abortion and maybe some minor long term results. But, "it is not the rule that something bad is going to happen," he said.

The only premise the Right to Lifers have that he can adopt is "that abortion is not good," he said. Otherwise he said he could not align himself with such a group. "They say my line of reasoning is to secure my insecurities about abortions."

If one is to take a religious viewpoint one should follow the life of Jesus, he said. "The people Jesus came down hard on were those who said they had all the answers," Tarnasky said.

"I get many letters and phone calls from people criticizing my actions, but only one family in all my years of practice has come forward and said they would take care of an expecting mother's unwanted child," he said.

"We cannot answer the question (of whether or not to have abortions) by not becoming involved," he said.

"I do get a lot of 'good' feedback on my abortions from those I have given them to—I am not saying this to justify my position," he said.

Everything in life has a value of risk and every time "I make a decision I have to ask, 'what are the risks?' " and make a calculated decision based on the odds.

"What value of life do we put on the fetus? With ultra sound you can see the fetus bouncing around in the uterus," Tarnasky said.

He said, Jesus said "how can you love somebody you cannot see when you despise the ones you do see."

Mast takes 3rd in state

The *Mooring Mast* was honored as Washington state's third best college newspaper, and *Mast* writers Gail Greenwood and Scott Hansen won a first-place award for feature writing at the annual regional Society of Professional Journalists "Mark of Excellence" and the Washington Press Association awards ceremonies staged Saturday at the Sea-Tac Marriott Hotel.

Greenwood and Hansen won the "Mark of Excellence" first place certificate for their co-written Nov. 4 front page article headlined "Army Ranger Faces Fire to Free Americans."

In the Washington Press Association contest, the PLU paper finished behind the University of Washington *Daily* and the Seattle University *Spectator* in the "overall excellence" category.

"You'll never know what the judges are looking for," said *Mast* adviser Cliff Rowe. "Just being in the top three in the state is quite an honor."

Spectrum, the PLU magazine, captured two awards. The initial issue, focusing on outdoor activities in the Northwest, took second prize in the Sigma Delta Chi "Mark of Excellence" magazine competition. *Spectrum's* second issue, detailing the PLU budgeting process, won honorable mention in the WPA in-depth reporting category.

Malaysian students demonstrate skill at cooking, dancing and martial arts

By JONATHAN FESTE

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia and Tacoma, Wash. may be oceans apart, but McDonald's restaurants tie them together. So do 33 Malaysian students studying at PLU this year.

Saturday, members of PLU's Malaysian Student Association staged "Malaysian Night" in the Regency Room to show Malaysian "culture, traditional dances and songs," said Zamri Ahmad, host of the event.

Ahmad, a sophomore computer science major, said most of his fellow Malaysians at PLU are studying business administration, economics or computer science. The Malaysian government, he said, has sent students all over the United States and Great Britain to study on scholarships. The students will work for the government of the developing nation for ten years after graduation.

Malaysia is located on a peninsula between Thailand and Singapore and has a population of about 14 million

and a land size similar to Idaho's. Part of the British Commonwealth, it gained independence in 1957.

Azuan Radzi said Malaysia has Asia's fifth largest per capita income. No one goes hungry there and the government is working to further develop farming and education, he said.

The Malaysians, clad in colorful national costumes, began the evening with a song called "Feeling of Love."

Soon after, a course of Malaysian food was served to all. Ahmad said the strong Indian influence in parts of Malaysia is apparent in the large amounts of curry used in the cooking.

Next, the Malaysian martial art of Silat, which demands great concentration, was demonstrated. Developed in the 13th century, it is used for self-defense. Two students sparred in the front of the room.

Later, a few more students demonstrated Silat skills by breaking boards three-fourths of an inch thick with their hands, feet, and even a head. With a deep breath and a yell, one

Malaysian flew into three boards, breaking each one successively.

One spectator yelled: "We want these guys on the football team."

"I'll be careful the next time I play with them," Ahmad responded.

Clapping and swaying back and forth, the Malaysians closed the event with the song "Goodbye," before inviting everyone in the audience up to learn Malaysian dances.

Audience members took them up on the offer.

Radzi said he would "like to get to know more Americans," and feels sometimes the Malaysians at PLU, like the Norwegians, stay together as a group too much.

Ahmad added the Malaysians get nervous over the English barrier. "That is the main problem—language."

Malaysians at PLU, he said, take a semester of intensive English instruction before they start regular classes, he said. Also they study English in Malaysia before they come here.

Dual careers workshop

PLU will host a special workshop on dual careers April 28.

The workshop will include discussion and analysis of dilemmas facing dual-career couples, and solutions to benefit the careers and personal lives of both partners.

The workshop is from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. It costs \$25. For more information, call 535-7767 or 858-3384.

Gary Larson

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PLU starts exchange program with China



By ROSEMARY JONES

PLU officially inaugurated its exchange program with Zhongshan University in the People's Republic of China April 2 during a reception attended by Zhongshan faculty members, local government officials, and PLU administrators, staff, faculty, and students.

Yuesheng Li, a mathematics professor from Zhongshan who has been touring American universities since May, received an official copy of the exchange agreement from University President Dr. William O. Rieke and thanked

Rieke and Tacoma Mayor Doug Sutherland for welcoming him to the area.

During his acceptance speech, Li stumbled over Sutherland's name and was smilingly prompted by Rieke. Li ended his speech with large smiles and quick bows saying, "It is my great pleasure to meet all of you."

Sutherland said that increasing business relationships between America and the Far East make educational exchanges and relationships increasingly important in the Northwest and especially Tacoma. Calling Tacoma the logical center for increasing trade between the U.S. and China, Sutherland said, "We are exactly in the right position to take advantage of this phenomenon (increasing trade). We must reach out and extend relationships through such exchange programs."

PLU began to pursue an exchange agreement with Zhongshan in 1981 when Greg Guldin, PLU anthropology professor, was on sabbatical in Hong Kong. Guldin contacted Zhongshan officials and began talks of a possible exchange program. Zhongshan is located in Guangzhou (formerly called Canton) in mainland China across the Pearl River from Hong Kong.

From fall of 1982 to spring of 1983 PLU business professor Thad Barnowe taught at Zhongshan on a Fulbright exchange fellowship. Barnowe attended the reception wearing a red and gold enamel pin with Zhongshan's name written on it in Chinese. Barnowe joked with some American students at the reception, telling them the pin's Chinese characters meant "I am a communist."

The exchange agreement between the two schools was signed in spring 1983. Keith Workman, a PLU junior in pre-medicine, began studies at Zhongshan the following fall. Two Zhongshan junior faculty members, Yuedong Wang and Yongtao Zheng, came to PLU a few months later to begin work in PLU's graduate program.

Wang is pursuing a master's degree in computer science and Zheng is working on an MBA. They will remain here for two years. Li, Wang and Zheng discussed the PLU exchange program and the larger issue of American-Chinese relations during a forum Thursday afternoon (see related story below).

During his remarks at the reception, Wang



These characters mean "China" and are pronounced "Zhongguo." Characters drawn in the simplified style of the People's Republic by Lu-sheng Chong, PLU Chinese language professor.

apologized for having some trouble with English pronunciations. Rieke said he was impressed by his command of English and pointed out that Wang's English was far superior to any of the Americans' Mandarin (China's official dialect).

Rieke said during the reception that PLU can only gain from increased cross-cultural contacts around the world. "There are no losers, only winners," he said.

Next year Zhongshan will send one more faculty member to study at PLU while PLU will send two faculty members to China, David and Maureen Seal, as well as three students, Rene Gottwig, Amy Bartling and Kathleen Murphy.

Exchanges benefit both sides

By ROSEMARY JONES

China first sent its citizens to study in American universities in 1872 when emperors still lived in a Forbidden City and most of China remained a mystery to the West. Today the Forbidden City is a public museum, Western tourists are once again exploring the mysteries of China's heritage and Chinese students are again flocking overseas to study latest technology and sciences.

Today 25,000 Chinese are studying overseas as China embarks on an ambitious program to upgrade the country's industry and higher education institutions. Since the normalization of relations with the United States in 1976, the bulk of Chinese scholars have been coming to U.S. institutions.

Yuesheng Li, a mathematics professor at Zhongshan University, with Yuedong Wang and Yongtao Zheng, two Zhongshan faculty members studying at PLU, discussed the PLU-Zhongshan exchange program and how it reflects American and Chinese benefits from educational exchanges during a forum Thursday afternoon. The forum marked the conclusion of PLU's week-long activities to celebrate the inauguration of the exchange program (see related story).

When the Communist government was established in 1949, the education system was extremely poor but improvements were made until 1966 and the cultural revolution, Li said.

Drawing curves on a legal pad, the Chinese mathematician characterized the next decade of China's education system as "the derivative was negative." The situation became abnormal, and education was neglected and disordered, Li continued. Most of the major universities were closed; faculty disbanded and sometimes exiled to the countryside; the education of millions of young Chinese was disrupted.

"We lost some time," Li said, but increasing numbers of Chinese are once more studying in universities and colleges. This year 4440,000 students will begin studies in higher education institutions. The Chinese government also funds vocational programs in neighborhoods and factories, night courses and adult education classes on radio and TV.

Zheng is studying for an MBA at PLU. Many people ask him why he is studying American business techniques when he will be teaching in a socialist economy, he said.

While China's economics will remain based on a socialist system, China will continue to expand its special economic zones (where factories are run along Western lines) and its role in international trade, Zheng said. "(China will) need more people educated in Western economics."

For Wang, who is working on a masters degree in computer science, coming to America means being able to work with computers and technology that is just beginning to appear in China.

While educational exchange programs are helping Chinese modernize their country, Americans also benefit from the chance to study in China, said Ed Clausen, who teaches Chinese history at PLU. By studying in China, Americans can learn about dealing with crowded urban habitats, woman's equality in practice, use of natural pest controls and other problems of modern society, Clausen said.

The Chinese have dealt with all these problems since 1949 and, particularly in the case of making woman equal to men in society, maybe more successful in their approach than the United States, Clausen said.

As Wang pointed out during the discussion, the greatest barrier initially for Americans may be the complexities of China's tonal language. None of the three PLU students going to Zhongshan have studied Chinese. But the Chinese are friendly and willing to help Americans overcome this barrier, he said.

All three Chinese pointed out that Americans will also have to adapt to different teaching methods once they are in China. Chinese professors tend to be more formal in class but more willing to help after class than Americans.

Americans may also be disturbed to find their entire grade rests on one or two exams in a class. Wang found the opposite approach hard to adjust to. In American classes, "there are too many exams and requirements," he said.

PLU offers Chinese

Written Chinese to Westerners often looks like stick pictures dancing across the page; to read a newspaper, a person must know 6,000 to 7,000 characters.

Lu-sheng Chong, who teaches Chinese at PLU, said the stress on rote memorization to learn Chinese often alienates Americans because it is so different from the way they usually learn.

Chong's beginning Chinese class of 12 has only three Americans; the rest are Malaysians who have studied some Chinese at home.

As the business and diplomatic relationships with China increase Chong said he believes more Americans will need to understand the language to understand the Chinese world.

"My way to teach a language is to help the student build up an interest for Chinese language, culture and history," he said.

At present, Chong calls PLU's Chinese program "underdeveloped," noting many students and faculty are not aware Chinese is offered here.

Although none of the PLU students now involved in the Zhongshan exchange were required to take Chinese, language may become a prerequisite in the future, said Greg Guldin, chair of the PLU global studies program.

Would you die for friend or enemy?

A few months ago some friends and I got into an interesting conversation about who we would die for.

Although we agreed that we were not exactly sure how we would act in a situation which we had not yet encountered, we all hoped we would die for someone we loved dearly—a parent, sibling, close friend or a future spouse or child. We could envision walking into the line of fire of a crazed gunman, sacrificing our lives for the life of such a loved one.

Then we considered whether we would sacrifice our lives for someone we did not know. That one was decided a bit more hesitantly, but we all decided if the situation presented itself, we hoped we would be the kind of people who would rescue fellow passengers trapped inside a downed airplane or risk our lives for an innocent infant caught in a burning house, the kind of people who would give their lives so that someone else could live.

What about a person who was "good-for-nothing"—a hard-core criminal, street bum or prostitute? Would we purposefully and deliberately sacrifice our lives for such a person? The vote on this one was split when people tried to honestly imagine what their response would be. Some said they hoped they would sacrifice themselves in such a way, regardless of the kind of person involved, just because of their belief in the intrinsic value of human life and their reluctance to judge who was worthy to die for and who was not.

Then, the question was posed, 'what would you do if perhaps the person was not so scummy on the outside, but was someone who passionately hated you?' Perhaps someone you had helped in the past and repaid your continually and unmerited kindness with hatred and lies about you, turning others away from you?

No one would choose to sacrifice their life for such a person, we decided.

And then we thought again.

Have a restful spring break and a reflective happy Easter.

Gail Greenwood

Thanks for calls

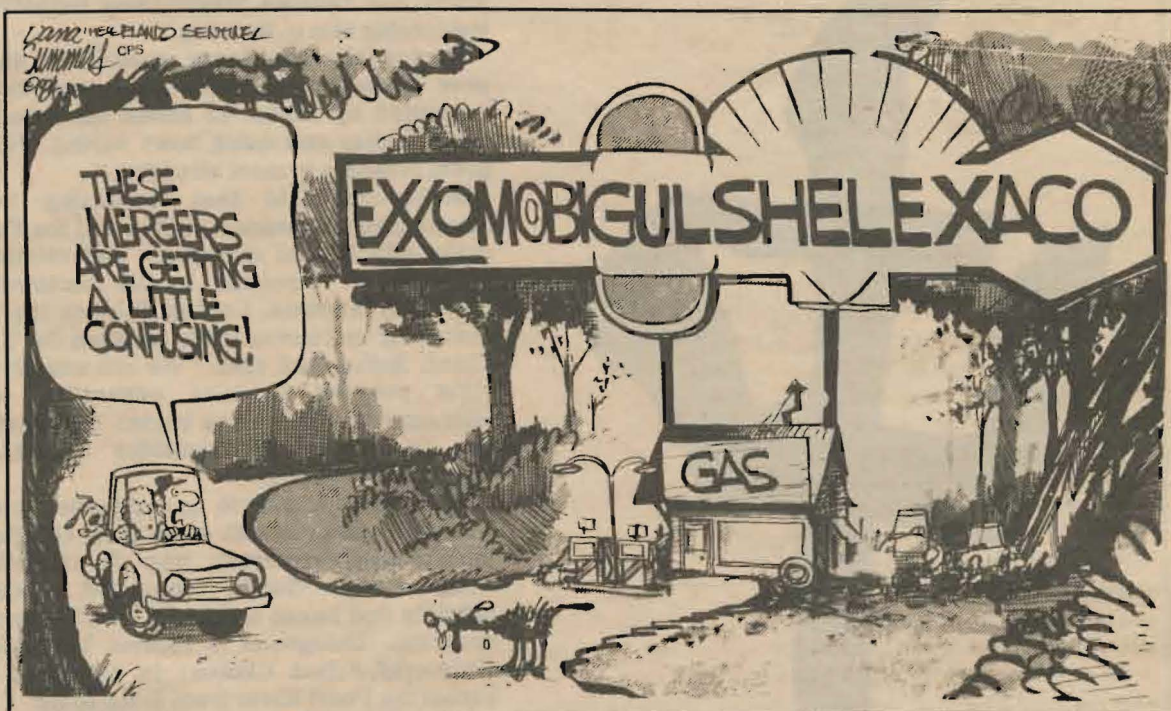
The Mast office received many phone calls this week and last asking where the paper was. As reported on the front page, our compugraphic unit (typesetter) broke down at the beginning of last week. Although this is by no means a rare occurrence, this time there seemed to be an epidemic of comp units breaking down in the Tacoma area. Therefore our repairman was not able to come until last Wednesday, putting our production schedule so far behind that we were unable to print Friday.

Sorry for any inconveniences and thanks for all the phone calls. We interpreted them as a sign that our devoted public desperately missed us. (Right?)

Believe it or not only two issues of the Mast are left, this year. Look forward to the April 27 and May 4 issues.

Grant funds package

Five pages of the Mast this week are devoted to a prevalent problem—hungry, poor and needy people around us. This package was partially funded through a grant from Reader's Digest.



TV reflects real world use of guns

By ROSEMARY JONES

My friend Charlie Couchpotato was perturbed. Reaching for his remote control switch, he flicked from channel to channel.

"What's the matter, Charlie?" I asked. Usually Charlie sits passively through everything the boob tube throws at him, only rousing himself to hum along with the Rainier beer ads.

In the TV shows the villain goes out and buys a gun to knock off the hero. Here's a guy with a scar running down one side of his face who keeps flipping coins and giggling, and the storeowner sells him a gun with no protest. In the real world, what kind of dummy would let such an obvious psycho buy a gun?"

"Almost anyone in this state would, Charlie. According to the law, you can buy a gun if you

are older than 21, are not a felon, do not have criminal charges pending, and can wait five days for a license check. If you are a mental patient, you have to submit letters testifying to your competence—but you can still buy a gun."

Charlie looked a little worried now. "How come villains and heroes can just shoot at each other and nobody ever arrests them?"

I had to admit, "that's where TV's begins to get unreal. Nobody, not even the police, are really certain when justifiable use of 'deadly force' occurs."

"Come again?" said Charlie (who has trouble with words that haven't been used on recent game shows).

"Deadly force jv" means shooting someone, but nobody knows when that's allowed and when it isn't. If the guy is jumping down your throat brandishing a butcher knife, then you probably won't be prosecuted. But one Seattle man recently spent several thousand dollars to win a lawsuit against a burglar he shot. The burglar sued for unspecified damages."

"Yeah," Charlie said, "I knew television was pretty unreal in the way they treated guns—after all, if they killed as many guys in real life as get shot on television, there would be nobody left."

"I'm not sure but what television doesn't show enough deaths," I said, getting ready to leave. "Last year the F.B.I. released statistics that said there are more than 20,000 homicides, suicides, and fatal accidents involving only handguns."

Charlie may be a potato, but his is a potato that likes to have the last word. "You know you missed one very important difference between the real world and television."

"What's that?" I said.

"People who are shot on television get to come back in next week's shows."

Political Spectacles

"It's these new shows, kiddo," said Charlie, finally settling for a repeat of a Bogart film. "Everyone is carrying a gun, a lot of them are carrying several guns. There's this one group called A Team that even carries bazookas. Even Automan carries a gun, and he's a figment of an overheated IBM."

"Hey Charlie," I said, "It's just a part of the new realism of TV—a trend that began with shows like *Hill Street Blues* and *St. Elsewhere*. TV programmers are just trying to show life the way it is."

Charlie scratched his tummy and watched a dogfood commercial for a moment. "Look, sweetheart, when TV was young, most of the guys carrying guns wore funny black hats and rode horses—and nobody said it was real. Nowadays they ride in Hondas and wear fedoras, but it still isn't real that half the citizenry of TV-land wander around armed like South American revolutionaries."

"Actually, Charlie, out in the real world 50 percent of all Americans own handguns, shotguns or rifles. In this state alone last year, more than 38,000 handguns were sold."

Charlie drank some more beer and thought for awhile. "OK, so a lot of Americans own guns, but

Mooring Mast

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ASPLU lacks direction, increases student apathy

To the editor:

For the past few weeks, ever since the ASPLU elections, I have been hearing all the people I know recently harp about how bad the ASPLU senate and administration is. While some of this criticism is unfounded, I feel that the senate and administration have lost their direction, purpose, and ability, and are now creating an atmosphere of apathy and discouragement in the student body.

First, the problem lies in the senators themselves. Most of them are heavily involved in other activities so that it has passed the point where these activities are a help and are now a burden to their senatorial duties—time is a problem. Many of the people I have talked to, including some senators, have told me that many senators rarely show up for meetings. Many senators rarely listen to other people, and capriciously approve or deny funds or projects. The debate team's experience is the rule, not the exception here. Many senators are uninformed. The senators also have a hostile attitude to nearly every project, event, or funding request submitted to them.

Second, there is the matter of the ASPLU by-laws. The senate and presiding officers have consistently ignored the by-laws and rules of order by which the senate is supposed to conduct its business. There is no order, and people who happen to be out of favor at the time are either not allowed to speak or are voted down without discussion.

It is exactly the abdication of power by the senate, and the willingness of the executive officers to accept it, that causes even more problems at ASPLU. This is the third problem: the executive officers, President excluded, have taken so much power into their own hands that some ideas never get recognized, much less voted on. The officers are hard to get hold of, and when you can pin them down, they rarely accept other people's ideas or advice.

I put the president apart from the rest of the executive officers because her problems are more specific and severe. The common complaint I've heard is of her dictatorial attitude. She forces the senate to rubberstamp her decisions. She plays both ASPLU and RHC off against each other by trying to fuel the feud they have. This works to keep both ASPLU and RHC occupied with each other than with campus business. This lets her keep her power position in the senate without interference.

My fifth complaint is the way ASPLU funds are allocated. The budget committee is comprised of four senators, the comptroller and one member appointed by the comptroller. Besides the problems I have already given with senators and executive officers, there is a problem with the appointed member who happens to be the comptroller's girlfriend. There was no other call for candidates.

Aside from this, the process which any campus group has to go through is corrupt and demeaning itself. No matter how many people favor the project or how much evidence is for favoring a proposal, the budget committee bases all of its decisions on its own egotistical will and dictatorial power. Reasons for the decision are ridiculous and invalid, if they are

given at all.

Sixth, ASPLU is an ineffective and unrepresentative body because it does not communicate with the student body. Supposedly, the senators and executive officers are to listen to the students and incorporate their ideas into ASPLU policy and actions. The senate and officers do not adequately advance their positions on issues and policies well enough so that campus debate may influence ASPLU's actions. When ASPLU does initiate policy, it doesn't give adequate reasons for its actions to the student body, and confuses the issues when it does try. In order to make ASPLU work, the student body needs timely and adequate information. This is hardly ever given. The minutes of the senate are never written up and posted, and *Mast* coverage of the ASPLU representatives, while partially the *Mast's* fault, is also partly due to the inadequate information processes that ASPLU has for the *Mast* to draw upon.

Last, I believe the root of all these problems lies with the purpose of ASPLU. Or rather, the lack of purpose. The ASPLU/RHC feud, the senate's battles, the executive officer's and President's ego-building, the funding problems and communication difficulties can all be resolved by redefining and clarifying ASPLU's present purpose. It is supposed to advance student concerns and ideas. Isn't RHC supposed to do the same thing? yes to both. ASPLU should take care of campus-wide events and off-campus programs. RHC should take care of dorm, joint dorm, and all-dorm events. If RHC coordination, scheduling, and funding are needed, it should provide them to the dorms. But if it is too big to be carried by RHC, ASPLU should lend a hand. If it is an all-campus event, it should go through ASPLU.

ASPLU should realize it is both a social and academic body. It should balance these two concerns against each other. If all ASPLU's social events can be covered with only 10 percent of its budget, the rest should go to academic purposes. Since social events abound at PLU, why doesn't ASPLU fund academics as well, rather than just keep the money in reserve? Academia and social life should be balanced by ASPLU, not thrown out of whack by a self-serving senate and officers.

Of course, the only way to take action against such a body as this, which inevitably would defend itself by denying all of these arguments, is for the students to take an active role in constraining ASPLU. All concerned students who believe ASPLU is an impotent and inactive body should attend the next three senate meetings to make sure that the senate and officers behave as they are supposed to. If it should happen to come about that a senator or five should be so bad that they are deserving of recall (and I think about half are so deserving), then a recall drive should be mounted to pull these inept people from the governing of PLU.

I believe that if the student body doesn't act to reign in the senate and recall half of the present administration, then it deserves anything ASPLU does to run this university into the ground.

Tim Evanson



By TOM LAYSON

I'm afraid this week's column must be devoted to yet another horror story from Washington, D.C. This time the villain is Labor Secretary Raymond Donovan, who is pushing for the elimination of the minimum wage.

His argument for doing this is that employers are going broke paying the wage to part-time or summer employees. Donovan also says, "Every time the minimum wage is raised, people at the lower end of the economic scale get hurt." I think we all know just how painful a pay raise can be.

What's Donovan talking about? The people at the lower end of the economic scale are the minimum wage earners, or they're unemployed. Raising or maintaining a minimum wage obviously helps those employed, and makes employment a more attractive alternative to unemployment for those that would make more collecting public assistance funds than they would working at sub-minimum wages.

Donovan's real concern must be for the profit margins of the nation's businesses. If wage trimming is a solution to economic problems (which it isn't) then, of course, the best place to cut is at the point where those affected can't fight back.

What's a 16 year-old McDonalds employee supposed to do? Write his congressman and vote the scoundrel out of office if things don't change? Take his skills to another company that will pay him what he's worth? Not make a dime during the summer and hit mom and dad up for pocket money each weekend for the rest of the year? How about the inner-city dweller trying to make an honest buck to support himself and his family. . . who's going to stick up for him if the government doesn't make some effort to prevent exploitive labor practices?

Donovan's plan affects only two percent of the 89 million wage and hour workers in the country. The plan would do very little to help business or the economy, but it would hurt that small two percent badly. America's minimum-wage work force has it rough enough. . . they get crummy jobs (when they can find them) under crummy management in crummy environments. And now they face a pay cut—thanks Raymond.

I think Donovan should work a 40 hour week getting his fingertips cut off in a food slicer at a pizza joint, burn himself cleaning deep-fryers at McDonalds, and slip a disk digging ditches before he starts thinking about eliminating the minimum wage.

Maybe Donovan should talk to the Pentagon about using some of the Reagan administration's \$139 million military band (yes, music) budget to reimburse those few companies that can prove they are actually losing money by hiring workers at the minimum wage.

Nobody told BFW they got calendar profit

To the PLU community:

The members of Bread for the World (BFW) wish to correct some errors reported in recent articles and letters printed in the *Mooring Mast*. First, BFW never received notification from ASPLU that money from the "Men of PLU" calendar was to be donated to us.

We first learned of ASPLU's intentions through the Feb. 10 issue of the *Mast*. After inquiring about the issue last week, we found out that ASPLU had voted Dec. 9 to give a portion of the calendar proceeds to BFW but as yet had not notified us.

Because BFW receives its operating budget from ASPLU at the beginning of the year like any other campus organization, our practice regarding organizations or individuals who express a desire to donate money to the group has been to give them a list of the hunger programs and food banks to which we routinely make donations. Having them make the donation directly saves us extra paper work. There would be no reason for us to change this practice regarding the "Men of PLU" calendar donation.

Secondly, we wish to address Laura Newkirk's letter in the March 23 *Mast*. She states that BFW "gladly received funds generated" by the "Men of PLU" calendar but "rejects money created from" the "Women of PLU" calendar. As stated earlier, BFW first

Et cetera

Minimum wage cuts don't help anyone at all

learned of ASPLU's intended donation as did everyone else, through the *Mooring Mast*. And we learned of our allegedly sponsorship of the "Women of PLU" calendar through those present at the ASPLU senate meeting where the calendar was proposed. When we had concrete facts about both the proceeds from the "Men of PLU" calendar and the nature of the "People of PLU" calendar we were able to discuss them in light of each other, however, each was dealt with as the issue arose and not jointly as was implied in Laura Newkirk's letter. Diverse opinions within the group on what constitutes sexism combined with the reluctance to work with another group which has demonstrated an inability to go through the proper channels were the reasons for BFW's rejection of sponsorship of the "Women of PLU" calendar idea. sponsoring a "People of PLU" calendar and before members could meet, discuss, and come to a consensus, we were identified to the ASPLU senate as sponsoring a "Women of PLU" calendar. Finally, we would like to emphasize that this situation has not discouraged BFW from sponsoring worthy educational (i.e. the forum on Reagan held April 2 and 4) or fundraising projects. We welcome requests for sponsorship and, as a group, will consider each on its own merits.

Members of Bread for the World

For more letters see page 8.

Stop age discrimination here

To the editor:

Twenty-five years ago the suburbs of major cities were "traditionally" all-white. Gradually, after violent resistance on the part of traditional residents, "non-traditional" Black and Brown residents won the right, now safeguarded by law, to live where they please. To call them "non-traditional" residents now would be regarded as discriminatory, especially in neighborhoods that are 25 percent minorities.

In an otherwise informative article, "Non-traditional students taken for staff" (March 30), it is pointed out that "25 percent of PLU's student body (is) over 25." A decade has passed since PLU inaugurated its first adult re-entry

program, ACE, the fore-runner of AURA. In 1974, adults were indeed "non-traditional." And in terms of PLU's near century of existence, students over 25 are still non-traditional.

While the U.S. has come a long way in recognizing discrimination on the basis of racial origin and sex, discrimination on the basis of age is still widespread. One way that PLU students and faculty can really show that we are "sensitive to the needs of non-traditional students" (van Beek) would be to drop the segregationist word and simply call them STUDENTS. After all, the business office makes no distinctions when it comes to paying tuition!

Robert Menzel
Director, CHOICE

Shuttle van promotes skipping

To ASPLU:

I was utterly amazed to read from Campus Bulletin (April 2 to April 8, 1984) about the schedule of your shuttle service to the airport for the spring break. If I read the same university catalog as you do, then it tells me that "Friday, April 13...Easter recess begins at 6 p.m." By starting the shuttle service at noon on Wednesday, are you telling the university community that there are students who have classes at most only two and one half days? Or, worse still, are you

encouraging students to cut classes to have an early break?

Unfortunately, I have classes regularly five days a week. Furthermore, on this Friday I scheduled a test in my second semester calculus class. And curiously enough, although it is the last legal class day, you pick this day to stop your service. Are you trying to send my students of that class some message? I would like to have your advice as to what I can say to my students.

Awaiting your answer, I am
Sincerely yours,
Chang-li Yiu

Mast deserves fairer feedback

To the editor:

In my four years at PLU, I have read and heard various complaints regarding the quality of journalism found in the *Mooring Mast*. Another such complaint, expressed by Sandra Kuver in the last issue of the *Mast*, focussed on an ASPLU convention article written by David Steves.

In the article Steves addressed the attire and sitting position of Dr. Fenill at the convention. Because of this description he was criticized by Kuver for lacking "responsibility to the freedom of press" and for contributing to a "narrow-minded, fishbowl environment" at PLU.

It is my impression that Steves' description of an administrator "Clad

in sweats" and sitting "cross-legged on the stage" was to provide the reader with an image of the convention. More specifically, this imagery conveyed the lightheartedness of the event and did not imply any judgments about the attire or actions of Dr. Fenill.

Whether or not the sweats and actions of Fenill were appropriate was for the reader to decide.

I applaud David Steves and the other writers who are developing their journalism skills through work with the *Mooring Mast*. In my opinion most of them have done a fine job and deserve fair critical feedback from their readers.

Brent Walta

Investment story was 'great'

To the editor:

The Student Investment Fund's Board of Directors would like to thank the *Mooring Mast* for publishing an article about the fund. Pam Holten did a great job describing the Fund and some of its activities, and we hope the *Mast* will continue to report on the Fund's progress.

We realize that people are often intimidated by the world of finance,

and the Student Investment Fund provides an excellent opportunity for students to learn about "high finance" in a very informal manner. We would like to stress that anyone is welcome to attend our meetings. We meet each Thursday at 3 p.m. in UC 128 (or another of the rooms adjacent to the info desk, depending on availability). Thanks again for the coverage.

Rob Barr
Mary Lund Davis Student Investment Fund

Domino's Pizza congratulates Doug Gardner and Eddie Schultz for their 9-0 records in men's tennis. Also congratulations to Paul Koessler for his 8-0 record, and to the entire team for its 12-0 record.



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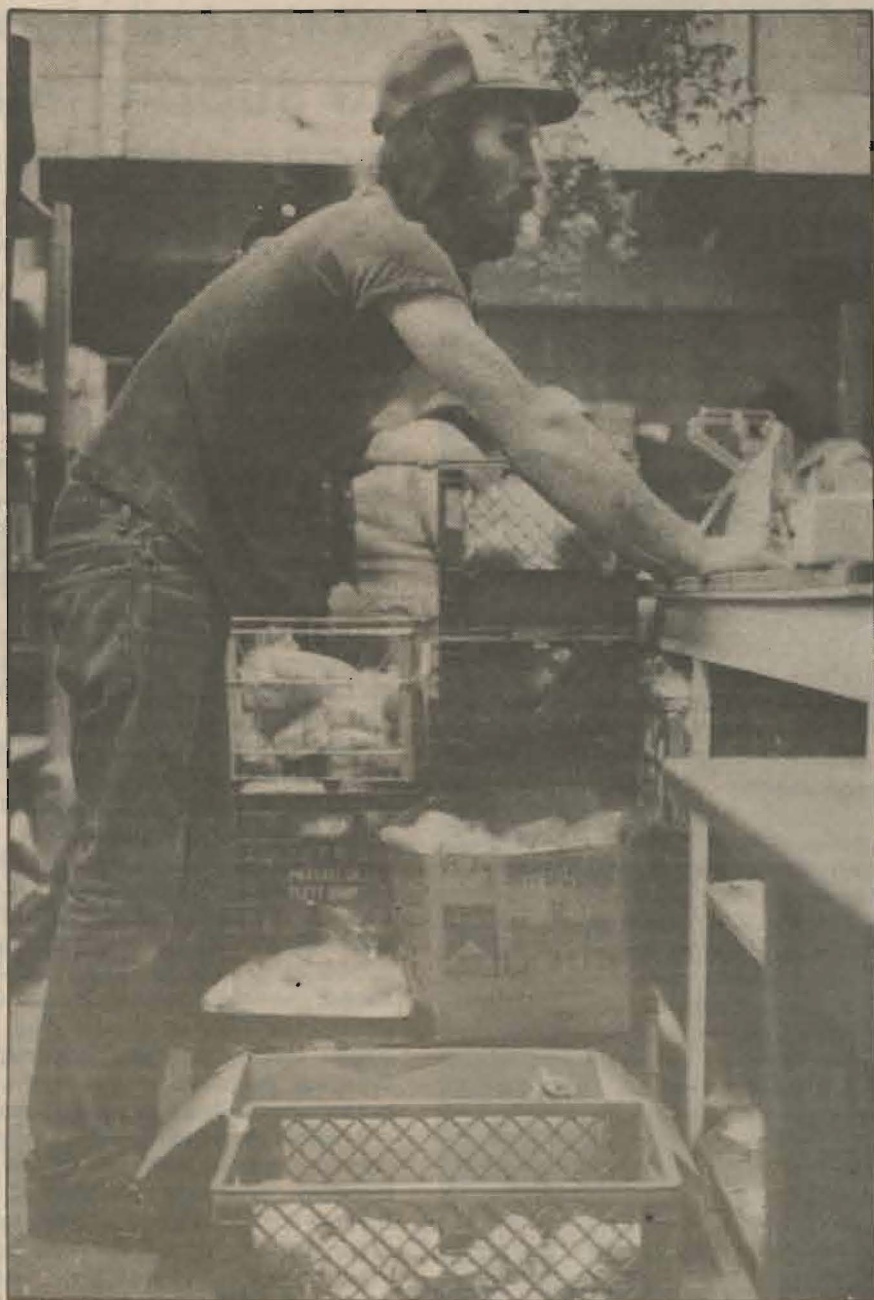
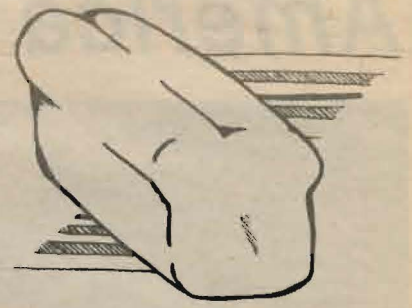
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Hunger in Pierce County



people themselves," she said, because it is not embarrassing. This is one way of maintaining the people's dignity. Another is to minimize lines and to not treat people as numbers.

"The philosophy is that everyone is important and they don't have to go through the process," said Mary Jo Blenkush, director of the Hospitality Kitchen.

About 425 people eat breakfast and lunch at the Hospitality Kitchen. They make a point to count the people, not the servings. They do not question the people, Blenkush said, because they assume that the people would not eat if the kitchen were not there.

At the kitchen and the food bank, the numbers vary according to economic conditions and when food stamps are issued. The Food Connection, Hagen said, serves both indigents and families, providing supplementary foodstuffs. People can come every four days, but there are not stringent restrictions.

Both the Food Connection and the Hospitality Kitchen are privately funded by people in the church and community. Some foodstuffs are given by grocery distributors.

Dignity is the key to the community built up around St. Leo's. In the two square blocks between 13th and 15th and Yakima Avenue and G street, is a community network of social services, or "helpful services," as Blenkush prefers to call them. This network serves the Hilltop neighborhood (population 13,192 in 1980) in Tacoma, which has the lowest median income in Tacoma, \$6,900 in 1979, according to 1983 Pierce County Data Book.

The Food Connection and the Hospitality Kitchen are in the basement of the old St. Leo's school which also houses the Tacoma Actors Guild. The church also runs a free health clinic out of the building.

On the steps of the building next door, the Martin Luther King Ecumenical Center, an elderly woman stopped a young man, "Say, do you do yard work?"

"Yes ma'am," he replied, briefly touching the brim of his hat.

"You want to work for me? I'll pay you."

Unemployment is high. Hagen called it chronic. Blenkush said there was nothing to be done about it. The jobs are not there.

Women waiting to pick up potatoes and canned soup said their income comes from Social Security and food stamps. Usually this is enough to cover rent and utilities; food crimps one's budget.

When asked if they were looking for work, they'd pause and think, as if they'd been out of work so long that the idea of having a job was completely foreign to them. Slowly they'd answer, "I wish I could find a job..."

The MLK Center provides employment, emergency services and self-help projects for Hilltop residents and homeless people. It includes a couple of neighborhood gardens, emergency housing and a free shelter for homeless men.

Some cry when they need help from food banks

By KAREN FASTER

Red onions, chicken livers and fish cakes are offered and accepted. Bake the fish cakes at 375. Only one loaf of bread per person because the supply is running low and there has to be enough for everyone.

The people wait in the gymnasium, sitting in folding chairs, waiting to be called to go down the hall to pick up supplies from the Food Connection. Several just had lunch next door at the Hospitality Kitchen. Small children play on the floor while their mothers sit close by.

Some of the folks are hesitant and seem embarrassed. Others are matter of fact. Some cry. But most people coming to the food bank run by St. Leo's Catholic Church in Tacoma are grateful.

The first time it "drops your pride to come to the food bank," said volunteer Alice Steverson. The volunteers, most poor themselves, bolster their spirits and try to make people happier. "That's what we're here for," Steverson said. "We know the need."

She turns to explain to a woman that the red lumps of meat in the plastic bag beside her are chicken livers. "Do you want these chicken livers?"

A lot of the "new poor" are really embarrassed because they have never really had to rely on charity and the system before, said Joyceann Hagen, director of social justice ministries for St. Leo's. It is crucial "that volunteers are low income

Top: At the Food Connection kitchen worker Anthony Dupree washes pots and pans. Middle: Volunteer Alice Steverson (right) gives Brenda Anderson a few baking tips for fish cakes. Bottom: Volunteer John Day stands ready to hand out food.

Please see ST. LEO'S on Page 10

America lines up for Disney and cheese



Karin Londgren

Two of the locals wait for their mother to sign for commodity cheese at Parkland school.

By **KAREN FASTER**

The key to American life seems to be standing in line, whether it is at Walt Disney World to ride "Space Mountain" or at Parkland Elementary School to receive five pounds of government surplus

cheese, American.

Disney is a master at moving people through lines, a veritable magician. The flow of crowds lining the Magic Kingdom are always moving, round and around through cordoned aisles of braided rope. Yet it takes 25 minutes to

enter the portals, then another 15 minutes of winding through the maze inside before stepping into the moving carts that disappear into a darkened tunnel.

To get cheese and other commodities, the people begin lining up at 8 a.m. the last

Hunger



Wednesday of every month. The doors open at nine, and close whenever the food runs out.

Once the line begins to move, 100 people a minute are served. Their anger flares only when the food is gone. Many believe the government owes them food, because of high unemployment, because they cannot lift themselves up by their bootstraps above the federal government's poverty level.

The incongruities are great. After talking to a woman at a downtown Tacoma food bank, where she stressed the need to maintain the people's dignity by minimizing the length and number of lines, I got into my \$4,000 car to drive back to my \$8,500 college. How does it all fit together?

Do those with money owe payments to those without? At what point does it become ridiculous to look for work because it is not there and never will be? Do these people have a right to dignity even though they live in the welfare of others?

So the lines grow longer at the food banks and the unemployment counters. Each month the people standing on the sidewalk in the rain become a little more tired, a little grayer. They wait patiently for bread, shuffling their feet and smoking cigarettes, waiting for the mickey mouse to end.

Families use free cheese to fill their empty refrigerators

By **KAREN FASTER**

Though they do not distribute dog food, Mother Hubbard would stand in line for commodity cheese distributed by Pierce County. It is bare cupboards which force most people to withstand the two-hour wait every last Wednesday of the month at Parkland School.

While initially supplemental in nature, it has become a question of hunger. "The program has been going so long now that people do use it. They depend on the food that they get now," said Tammie White, site supervisor for Parkland School. "Sometimes I think it's just people are afraid they're going to be hungry."

They take the food "because they have empty refrigerators," said T Simmons, program director for Metropolitan Development Council/Community Food and Nutrition Program, which organizes the Pierce County program. All they get is five pounds of cheese and a pound of butter, she said, "so it's not like we're feeding them all month."

While cheese is distributed every month, more varied fare depends on what is available from the government. Common foodstuffs include butter, powdered milk, cornmeal, rice and flour.

Simmons said refrigerators are empty because the cost of living is so high, and it increases while the people's fixed incomes do not. Nearly all receiving commodities are on some sort of public assistance such as food stamps, welfare and/or social security income.

Some of the people feel the government owes them the food, White said, "because of the high unemployment rate and stuff like that."

"But, I don't feel they owe me anything, you know, 'cause I feel you don't get nothing unless you work for it," she said.

This is why White volunteers as site supervisor, besides wanting to help other poor people. She is in charge of marshalling volunteers, filling out the paperwork, and explaining to people who complain



Karin Londgren

Carey holds his family's five pounds of commodity cheese at Parkland School.

Some sell blood to supplement agencies' help

ST. LEO'S

continued from Page 9



Walking down a pathway behind the buildings, Blenkush said she hoped the grassy area could be cleaned up and made into a small park. The path wound past the All African Methodist Episcopal Church and a small woodworking shop run by the MLK Center.

Around the corner is a low-income apartment house and a drop-in house for mentally and physically disabled. The community is rebuilding two houses as rehabilitation housing for people discharged from Western State Hospital, many of whom congregate in the downtown Hilltop areas.

Outside the doors to the Food Connection and Hospitality Kitchen Blenkush paused, mentioning that the upper floors of the school building are condemned. It is too bad it can't be saved, she said, but there is no money. On the top floor of the building is a huge ballroom. She dreams of bringing the building up to code, and perhaps installing a day care center.

A teen-ager working off community service hours, comes out of the kitchen. "You got a dollar I can borrow until tomorrow? I want to buy some smokes." Blenkush shakes her head. "I'll have some money tomorrow after I give plasma," he said. He said he would be paid \$6, then \$18 the next time because it would be 18 times in one month. "That's too much," Blenkush said. "I gotta survive," he said, walking off, his hands in his pockets.

Small towns lack help city residents can get

By JONATHAN FESTE

They are saying the recession is ending, said Ralph Wilson, owner and operator of the Wilkeson Grocery.

But two months ago he and his wife Beverly handled more food stamps than ever since they moved seven years ago to the small town in the forested heartland of eastern Pierce County.

"I've known some people who have had it pretty damn tough," Wilson said.

The towns of Wilkeson and nearby Carbonado have faced the same recession-related problems that people in Tacoma and Seattle have experienced, but Wilson said "it may have been more acute in small isolated communities."

The two towns are located along state route 165, the dead-end northwest entrance highway to Mt. Rainier National Park.

Because of the towns' small populations, Wilson said many relief agencies and groups available nearer Seattle and Tacoma have no local outlets. Wilkeson has about 340 residents, Wilson said.

But, he said, Wilkeson is a very close community, and many families have lived there for generations. There are people who can be relied on for help.

Moreover, those people who choose to live in the Wilkeson-Carbonado areas do not want to leave, Wilson said.

Many, in fact, commute daily to work in Tacoma, Kent, and even Seattle, Wilson said.

But they come home to Wilkeson, which will celebrate 75 years as a city this summer, Wilson said.

Wilson's Wilkeson Grocery store itself is 72 years old young, same wooden floors and storefront, he added.

Wilkeson-Carbonado history, though, is much deeper dating back to the discovery of coal in the 1860's, the start of commercial mining in the 1890's and the eventual arrival of the Northern Pacific Railroad line and the N.P.'s large scale mining operation before the turn of the century.

During the big-scale mining at the turn of the century, Wilkeson boomed. Miners from surrounding mining communities would sometimes hit the town for weekends of revelry in the 14 saloons and several brothels.

At one time, four separate towns covered what is modern Wilkeson. Back then, 2,000 people called those communities home, but as mining waned after World War I, the homes disappeared along with the people. Except for a brief reopening during World War II, the



Beverly and Ralph Wilson, proprietors of the Wilkeson Grocery.

mines have stayed shut, Wilson said.

Even Wilkeson Sandstone, once quarried nearby and used building Olympia's state capitol buildings has not been marketed for years. Wilson said it would take a big investment to start that operation again.

The town has seen ups and downs in its economic life, but it is no longer a railroad and mining company town.

In fact, employee rights and the standard of living appear to be better in modern Wilkeson than when it was a mining town.

Each mine had its own little

Hunger



town, Wilson said.

"All those horror stories you hear" (about mining around eastern Pierce County) are true, Wilson said.

Carbonado, Wilson said, is a typical example of the railroad's influence. Since it was then a company town, actually owned by a company, the architecture was uniform. All the employees had to buy their food and dry goods from the railroad's Carbonado store or, if caught with outside goods, face firing along with all that person's relatives who worked in the mine. It was then off to Tacoma on the next train, jobless.

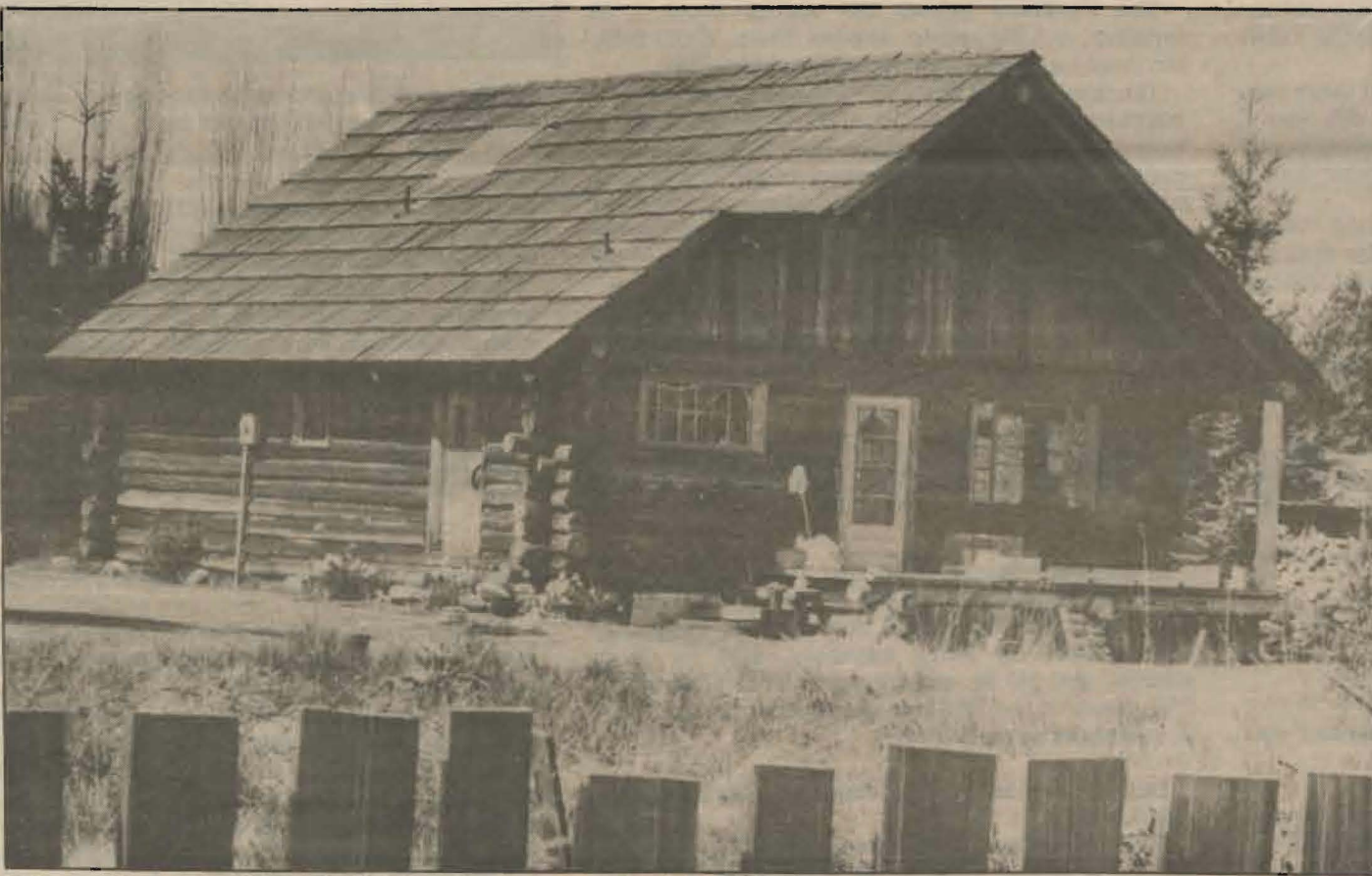
Once a mine gave out, the railroad would sometimes load all the houses on flat cars to transport to the next mining operation, Wilson said.

Wilkeson, however, was not totally a company town, but parts of it once were controlled by the railroad, Wilson said. Until four years ago many residents leased land from the railroad for their home sites, Wilson said. Finally they have been able to buy.

Mining has resumed today in nearby Black Diamond. Burlington Northern Railroad, which controls the N.P.'s former land holdings, has surveyed the area's overall mining potential and coal reserves, but Wilson doubts the mine shafts will be reopened soon, although the area does sit on a "bed of coal."

Modern Wilkeson's economy is primarily dependent on Wilson's store, its two taverns, the gas station, the city restaurant, and a

Please see TOWN on Page 13



A log cabin, tucked in with Wilkeson's more standard, modern housing.

Emergency FISHin' hole feeds area needy

By JONATHAN FESTE

Face it. There will always be low income people. Their need for assistance never goes away, said Nomi Cassidy, executive administrator of FISH Food Banks of Pierce County.

Pierce County FISH (Friends in Service to Him) has 11 geographical service areas and more than 670 volunteers, 96 percent of whom are involved with a church. It provides emergency financial assistance, transportation assistance, and contributes emergency food to those in need county-wide from 23 food banks.

FISH, began in 1961 in England, and opened its first Pierce County outlet in the Puyallup Valley around 1969, Cassidy said. Its reason for existence is scriptural, with its basis found in Matthew 25, she said.

FISH is based totally on volunteers and individual donations of time, money, and food, she said.

Presently there is a lot of awareness and

sympathy "for neighbors hurting" in Pierce County. Donations, she said, have kept up with need during these "tough economic times."

Cassidy describes FISH as being crisis-intervention-oriented. Until a person or family begins receiving public assistance or unemployment checks, FISH is there to help by providing a box of balanced emergency food.

Food stamps are not necessarily enough to live on either. So when people run out of food for a few days at the end of the month, Cassidy said they may come to FISH or other Tacoma food banks for help.

Cassidy said many of the people who come to FISH have a need for "a lot of education" as far as skills in stretching their food dollars or their stocks of food stuffs, but she said "I can't imagine anyone coming to a food bank if they don't need it."

But, she said, there are people who still say, "How can you say there is a hunger problem when there is a grocery store on every corner?"

Cassidy will agree that no one is starving in

Pierce County, but she is worried about malnutrition.

On an occasional basis, usually at the end of the month, people may not have enough money or food in their home to tie them over until they get next month's check. Consequently, she worries about people, particularly growing children, who may be eating "filler foods" (starches) that fill the stomach but do not nourish.

Hunger seen in developing nations, when it is so extreme that physical symptoms can be measured medically, is not the hunger seen in America.

But, in 1982, the "new poor" began coming to the food banks' doors, seeking help in the wake of the economic "crisis." Cassidy defines the new poor as individuals and families who need aid after the factory and mill shutdown. Many of these families had house and car payments, but could not receive

Please see FISH on Page 13

Volunteers may get hugged or mugged distributing cheese

CHEESE

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why there is no butter left.

She does not do it for herself. "Since I've been site supervisor for over eight months, I'd rather stand in line for two hours to get it than be there for 10, plus have three or four days of paperwork staring at me afterwards," she said.

People begin lining up at about 8 a.m. The doors open at 9 a.m. The line curls around through the hallways, around the lunchroom, out into the parking lot, curling around the playground. Yet the demand varies. "I've stayed sometimes until six o'clock trying to get rid of all the cheese. And there's been times I've ran out at one and I've stayed until 3:30 to count how many families we turned away," White said.

Once turned away, people sometimes get angry at the volunteers who hand out the food, thinking that there is more. "They kind of blame the volunteers and the people who run the sites because there's not enough to go around," White said. "We tell them to get a hold of their congressman or their state representatives and complain because, you know, we do it for free, we do it for nothing."

White is fairly calm and matter of fact about the whole business. "There is usually no problem between the people and the workers," she said. "If there is, they just call me. I'm just about used to handling any situation. I took care of a lady who was going to shoot me."

The gun "was in her purse. She wanted to know how come there wasn't any butter left for her and I told her because she had come too late...She told me she had a gun in her purse and she was going to kill me.

"She opened up her purse like this and there was the butt of her gun. I seen it. What I did, was I grabbed her purse and put it under my left arm and I put my right arm around her shoulder and I escorted her out of the building."

When asked if she was scared she said "No, I wasn't scared, 'cause I got a gun too." She does not carry it to work, however. She does make bullets, mostly for hunting deer.

White has about 30 volunteers who work at the Parkland distribution site. They are trained by the



Karin Londgren

county to fill out the paperwork involved and to screen recipients. They bring a potluck lunch and are quick to offer a cup of coffee or a sandwich to visitors who are there for more than five pounds of cheese.

Volunteer Wanda Ward said it is very rewarding to give people food. Many are quite grateful and give her a hug in return. Ward also volunteers two days a week at the Hospitality Kitchen in downtown Tacoma.

The Metropolitan Development Council is the Pierce County organization which coordinates the 26 distribution sites. Simmons said that between 15,000 and 20,000 families are served in the county, translating to 60,000 to 85,000 people—all in one day each month.

The Parkland School site serves about 1,300 families, or 4,000 people. At peak times, White said, 100 people a minute go through the cheese line.

The food comes from the federal government's purchases of surplus food from farmers which helps keep prices up for the farmer. Distribution began in order to save money on storage costs. The food is passed on to the state, the amounts decided on according to the number of unemployed and people receiving welfare. The same criteria are used by the state when allocating the supplies to the county.

The Food Funnel is another program run by MDC. It is a "food salvage program," Simmons said. It solicits and receives food from the private



Karin Londgren

Mother and daughter sign for cheese and butter while two volunteers pause for a potluck lunch.

sector, from wholesalers, distributors, farmers. It consists of damaged shipments, shipments that were too large, day old bread, etc. The program collects the food, breaks it up into family-sized packages and then gives it to area food banks, rescue missions, soup kitchens. This is federally funded through the state.

FISH fills gaps left by public assistance

FISH

continued from Page 11



food stamps because the value of their assets was too high.

"I don't think it is fair," said Cassidy.

To qualify for food stamps, some people would have to sell their car or something else, she said.

Unemployment benefits the unemployed receive, she said, usually cover only utilities and housing costs.

What makes Cassidy mad is that most people are usually willing to go back to work even if the wage is marginal compared to what they once made. Unusually it takes about six to eight months before they find a new job or are rehired. She hates to see them give up possessions they have worked years to get.

Recently a presidential commission on hunger reported that the asset rules for food stamps were too rigorous and constricting for those unemployed today—Cassidy's "new poor."

In general, Cassidy said that today's family of four on maximum amounts of public assistance, still live under the federal poverty line. They can receive \$544 for living expenses, \$165 for food stamps, and \$48 for energy costs. That adds up to \$757, short of the \$825 line the federal government draws as the poverty level.

Statistics on hunger responses are hard to give, Cassidy said.

FISH gives what it can when it has the resources, but turns people away when it does not have the food.

She hopes that people do not cheat on the program. The network of Pierce County food banks does have some control over that because of their unified organization.

But those on assistance, she said may visit FISH only once a month and not more than six times a year. Other times they can go to different food bank programs, like the Tacoma Salvation Army's.

Because FISH can give only the resource it has at any single time and that people can also go to other food banks other than FISH, it is difficult to have

overall accurate, concrete records of Pierce County hunger.

Cassidy is pleased that Pierce County's food bank system is highly organized, even better than those in Seattle and King County.

Pierce County FISH regularly holds food drives, but it also glad when people donate money because it allows FISH to buy the specific foods it needs in the amount required. Also, each month a local grocery company truck usually returning empty from Seattle after a haul, will load for free \$10,000 to \$15,000 worth of canned goods in the back and bring them to a Tacoma warehouse on its return where local food banks can buy what they need. These foods are purchased at 30 percent below cost of retail. The cans may be dented, for example.

Cassidy said over 80 percent of the food given out by FISH is purchased by the group this way.

But, Cassidy's program is not a free and constant handout. As administrator, she asks herself a lot of questions. She wonders what amount of food is adequate enough for good nutrition. She also asks herself at what point people go from needing FISH's services to expecting them.

Food network solves county distribution problems

Food distribution is a major roadblock to feeding the hungry. But Pierce County's Emergency Food Network helps to pave over the problem.

The EFN is a major source of foodstuffs for area food distribution sites. It serves as a central coordination point for the solicitation, collection, storage and distribution of food in Pierce County. It was established by the Salvation Army, the Tacoma Rescue Mission, and the FISH/Food Banks of Pierce County, said Jeannie Darnelle, director of EFN. Since its opening in April 1982, the EFN has distributed one million dollars worth of food.

Food banks and other feeding programs call and state their needs and the Network "will give out what is available," Darnelle said.

The 23 FISH/Food Banks sites, the two sites of the Salvation Army and the Tacoma Rescue Mission each receive one-fourth of every donation. The final fourth is distributed to more than 20 food banks all over the county, from Eatonville to Key Center, Darnelle said.

Volunteer coordinator Dave Heflick wrote in a recent newsletter that "recent statistics from the food banks indicate that we are hoping to feed over 22,000 individuals each month."

The variety of food distributed to area food banks and soup kitchens varies from week to week, depending on what is donated to the Network. Last month the federal government contributed \$30,000 worth of food last month, Darnelle said, which amounted to two-and-a-half truckloads of food. If it were not for that grant, she said, "we would have nothing to give the food banks."

The EFN was originally designed as a two-year program, but it received additional funding from the Ben. C. Cheney Foundation and Grantmaker's Consultants to allow it to continue for a third year.

'No one goes out hungry' at local mission

By BOBBI NODELL

As another patron devours his last morsel of creamed peas and onions, fried rice, and baked trout, he tells the cook, "Not bad, Bill."

Bill Meyers stands at the edge of the small outdated kitchen, watching people enjoy his Friday-night meal, and smiles. The ex-food service manager for Johnny's Dock restaurant is used to compliments about his cooking.

Since he took over as chief chef at the Tacoma Rescue Mission a month ago, he has noticed a "higher morale...compliments" and "full stomachs."

"No one goes out hungry," the cheerful chef says, recalling the time he served barbecued chicken wings and people stayed well after the dinner hours to finish the leftovers.

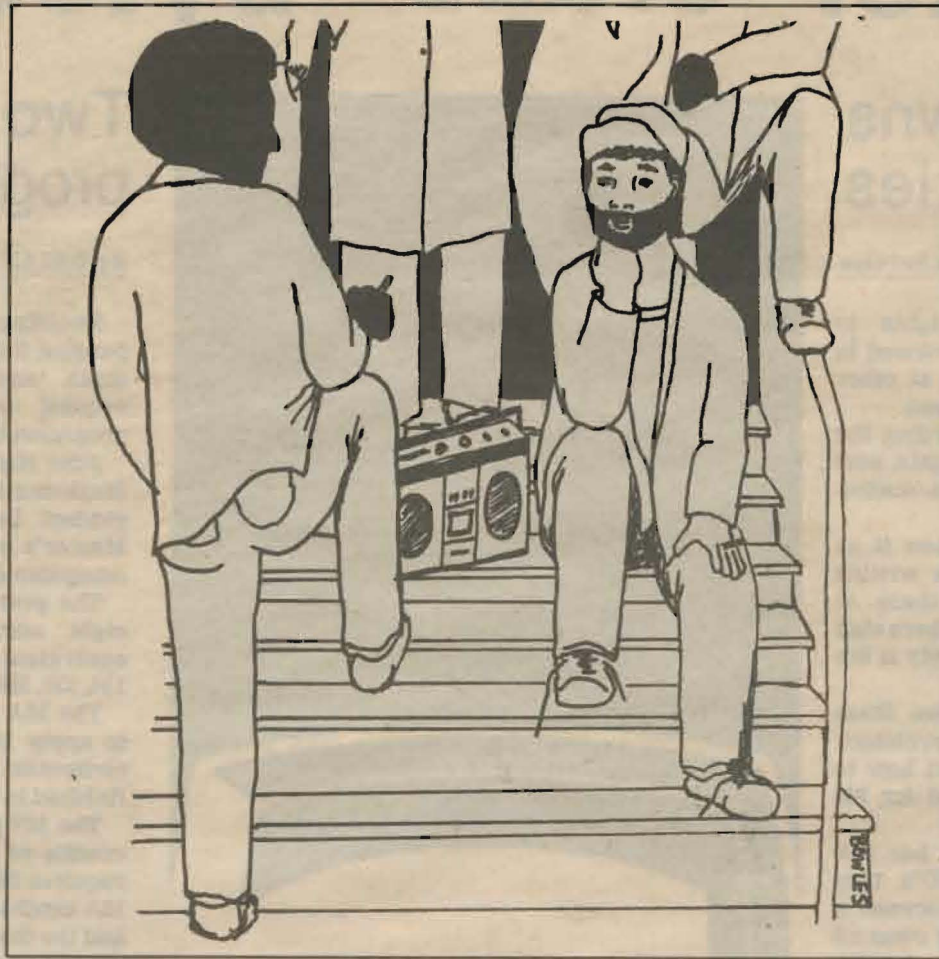
Since his short stay, he said the number of senior citizens receiving lunches has doubled. About 47 lunches are now served daily.

Dinner, which is always the most attended meal, since the doors are open for transients, is served to an average of 109 people a day. By the end of the month, he said around 160 evening meals are served, because more people are in need of a free meal since they spent their beginning-of-the-month paychecks.

"The quality of food has really soared," in the last month said Ed Wiens, associate director of the Mission. And with lasagna, chulupas, spaghetti, beef stroganoff, chow mein and chicken on the menu, even more men are expected to join the crowd on Pacific Ave. and 15th, milling about until the mission meal is ready.

The old grayish-white building with "Mission" boldly painted in pink is a landmark in downtown Tacoma—it has been helping the needy people of Pierce County since 1912.

The Mission begins serving the free dinner meal at 4:30 p.m. The men sign up and then noisily gather at tables or stand outside, until it's their turn to



wait in line for their dinner.

More than 8,000 meals monthly are provided to anyone in need.

These men used to be required to attend chapel in order to eat. In January, the chapel requirement was dropped so the men "could eat with no strings attached," Wiens said. A volunteer devotion service, however, is available.

This change is a reflection of the Mission's philosophy according to Wiens. He said the Mission attempts to "help people when they're down and help people walk in new directions when they are on their feet."

Despite the large numbers of people receiving free meals, Wiens said, "People here are getting fed

adequately." There is "real good support in the community," he said.

During Friday's meal, men were unloading a truckload of excess juice from Rose's Market and the kitchen crew was preparing 300 donated fresh trout which were leftover from the children's fish pond at the Tacoma Boat Show.

Among the various contributors of food to the Mission, Wiens said, Safeway is the largest donator of damaged cans and "going out-of-date" goods. The Mission also uses government commodities and proceeds from canned food drives.

And in case the Mission finds themselves with a surplus of food, Wiens said, it is donated to the Food

Hunger



Funnel, a distributing center for the needy.

Wiens said, "If people aren't in touch with food, it's because they don't know where to go," referring to the intricate network of food banks and facilities assisting the needy.

Although the Mission's notoriety remains as a "soup kitchen" for transients, its services are diverse.

Wiens said along with serving the transients, the Mission houses more than 20 men participating in the New Life Program. The program, geared for drug addicts and alcoholics, provides counseling and ministry along with all meals to the live-ins.

The Mission also provides separate facilities for a family shelter and a Hope Guest Home for women. In addition, a dental clinic and clothing bank are set up at the Mission, providing dental care for more than 200 low income individuals each month and giving away clothes to the needy.

The Mission also ministers to Pierce County jail inmates and counsels their families. The Annual Thanksgiving Day Dinner and fall canned food drive are coordinated by the Mission and a "Good Samaritan Fund" which provides emergency assistance to persons in need, is operated through the Mission.

Wiens said businesses and individuals are primarily responsible for paying for the multitude of services. He said more than 100 churches also donate money and food.

Despite the outpouring of support, there is not cash surplus, Wiens said. "We spend everything we get."

Wilkeson is 'close-knit bunch'

TOWN

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couple of other small businesses, besides historic Wilkeson Elementary School. Locals, tourists and timber workers keep the businesses alive. Neither Wilkeson nor Carbonado can be called dying towns, Wilson said.

New residents are building homes outside the towns on forested tracks of acreage, to live out in the country.

Wilson pointed to a forested ridge above the town, saying it would soon be clear-cut. Just because the ridge will be logged, "that doesn't necessarily mean our people will do it," Wilson said. With B.N.'s contract system, the high bidder may come from Snoqualmie, for example, bringing his own loggers.

But that is the timber business, Wilson said.

Logging trucks are part of eastern Pierce County's industrial life. Logging trucks roar through Wilkeson, and in the summer, tourists jam the highway through town, destined for Mt. Rainier.

"It is a lovely place to live," Wilson said.

He wishes he could have raised his family in Wilkeson.

In Wilkeson, he said he does not have to put up with the problems and congestion of the city, but Seattle is only an hour away when he wants to go.

Wilson said he is very happy chatting and joking around with the locals who come into his town store. Inside the walls are covered with historic photos.

Like Wilson, Father Hervey Vanasse agrees that people in the Wilkeson-Carbonado areas are a close-knit bunch.

Vanasse is a priest at St. Aloysius Catholic Church in nearby Buckley. The church runs Wilkeson's Our Lady of Lourdes Catholic parish, a mission church.

Every week the mass celebrated in Wilkeson is standing-room only, Vanasse said.

At the close of each mass, he says, "This mass is ended. Go serve the Lord," inspiring his parishioners to take the statement seriously.

Although Vanasse said the Wilkeson-Carbonado area has suffered some economic problems, "no one is ever in grave need."

He does admit that they may be people with excessive pride who may not disclose their needs to others, but overall Vanasse wants himself and his parishioners to be constantly aware of human needs, whether they be spiritual or

material, whether the individual is Catholic or not—and try to respond.

Vanasse said he will respond to anyone "knocking."

"No one will pass by hungry," he said.

In the Wilkeson-Carbonado community, Catholic parishioners have given food to people who need it there, and what is left goes on to a Buckley food bank, he said.

"It is just people helping people," Vanasse said. "That is the way the Lord likes it."

The social agencies are more tuned to a larger city like Tacoma than Wilkeson, he said. Unlike Wilkeson, people in a large city can not come together. There are really no common geographical boundaries. Major social service organizations are required in the major urban areas to address the needs of many people who may not know each other personally, he said.

Overall, hunger problems in Wilkeson and Tacoma can not be compared, he said.

Vanasse said he "drums it home" to his parishioners to serve people, whether they volunteer time or give money to social programs. He said his parishioners are not wealthy, either.

He feels very good about his parish's responses to social problems. "People are being helped," he said.

Norm Dicks wants it clear hunger exists

By JONATHAN FESTE

Parts of southwestern Washington, a major timber industry region, can be compared to Detroit, Mich. or Akron, Ohio two eastern cities with high unemployment that are respectively the capitals of the American auto and rubber industries, said George Beehan, press secretary for Sixth District Congressman Norm Dicks (D). Dicks' district included much of Pierce County.

Beehan said the timber industry has seen sharp economic declines although he does admit a recovery is underway.

"People are still hungry," Beehan said. His office wants to make it clear to President Ronald Reagan. Pierce County's present unemployment rate, he said, is still higher than state and national averages.

Last year when unemployment was more acute in Pierce County Beehan said Dicks cut "red-tape" holding back government food surpluses and had milk, cheese, and butter trucked into Tacoma for distribution to the needy.

Overall, Beehan said there has been a tremendous increase in awareness about the hunger problems in Pierce County this year, yet the need still surpasses the supply in the county.

"Hunger is not a problem that goes away during different times of the year," he said. Food shortages occur throughout the year, not just around Christmas.

Computer craze 'bytes' PLU

PLU faculty owns software royalties

By BRIAN LAUBACH and College Press Service

Although the ownership of copyrights to computer software created at PLU is viewed to be the individual's, there are disputes at other universities over who really does own them.

"I suspect PLU has no policy" regarding the ownership of computer software copyrights, said Mike Dollinger of the computer science/mathematics department.

He said the university should not view it as being different than faculty members writing books and collecting the royalties from them. At some universities, he said, faculty members sign away their ownership. One such university is the Univ. of California at Berkeley.

The story is different at Youngstown State University. Last fall, Wade Driscoll, a professor at YSU, started asking questions about how to market the software he had developed for his engineering courses at YSU.

Some six months later, the problem has not been resolved and the doors to YSU's new computer science center are closed because a YSU administrator claims the university owns all computer courseware created by faculty members. Another administrator says faculty members are being inadvertently punished for working on software instead of on books.

The confusion lies over who owns the rights to software developed on university computers. Do the staff, teachers, and students own their individual software rights, or does the institution for whom they work own it?

"The problem is getting bigger," said Sheldon Steinbach, a lawyer for the American Council on Education. "It's a highly-sensitive issue because it involves money."

"This is a problem of more money and larger profits," said Ken Magill of the National Education Association, the nation's biggest faculty union.

Microcomputers' invasion of campuses has "created tremendous potential for software sales," said Chuck Thomas of CAUSE (College and University Systems Exchange), a firm that helps campuses share administrative software for mainframe computers.

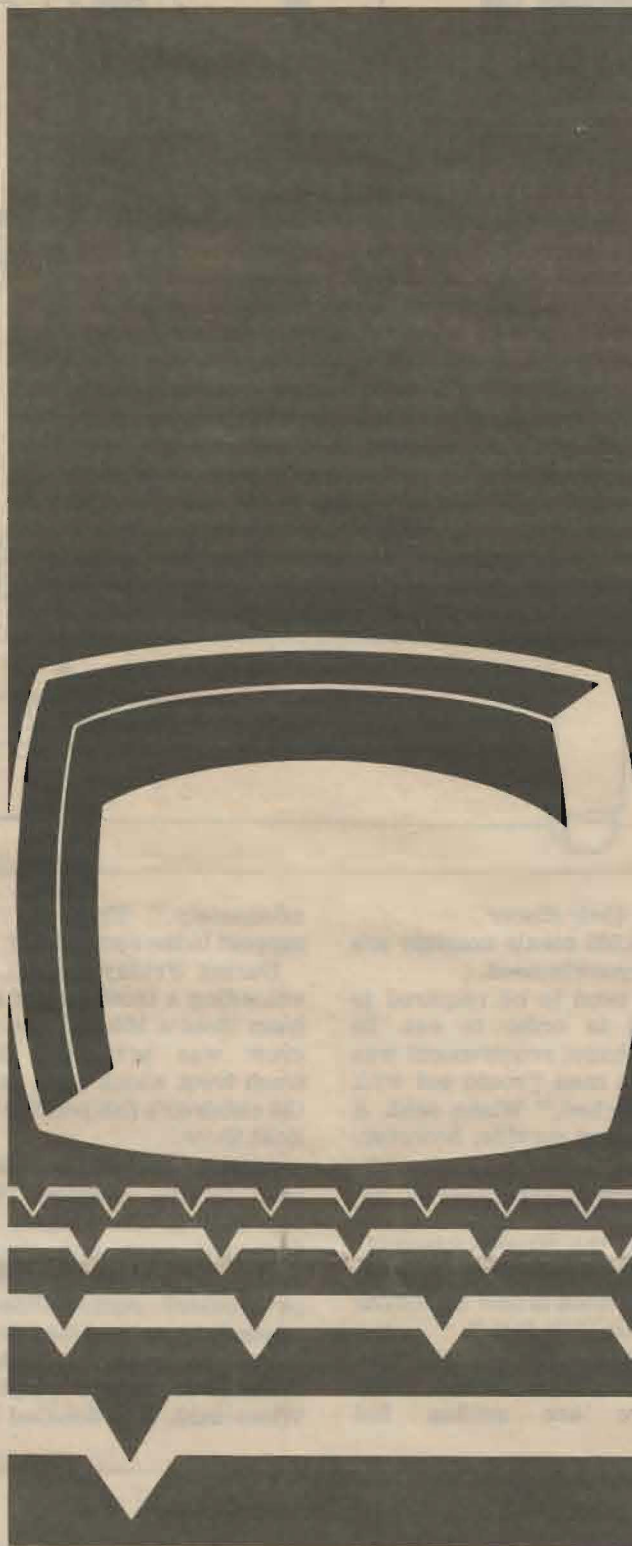
"The average micro package ranges from \$50 to \$450," Thomas said. "Take that times 200,000 sales, and you see what" profits can be made.

"I don't think there's any doubt the professors who write this courseware and software want the royalties they're entitled to," said a Brown University faculty member. "They don't make much money being professors. This is a big chance for them. They want to make sure they get professional recognition for their work too. It ought to count toward tenure."

College administrators see it differently.

YSU "wants to foster the exchange of software at a nominal cost" between schools, said Tom

"Right now the question is that the university position is to keep the cost of computer courseware down" by swapping instead of buying.



If Driscoll, for instance, owned the rights to the engineering courseware he developed, the university could not obtain courseware from other campuses "on a courteous exchange basis."

"Right now the question is that the university lacks a definitive policy" one way or the other, said Bernard Gillis, YSU's provost.

Some faculty members are not waiting for negotiations. "A lot of professors and students are forming profit-making corporations" to avoid the conflict altogether, said CAUSE's Thomas.

Two new masters programs approved

By BRIAN LAUBACH

Deciding that the computer craze is not a passing fad, the Board of Regents approved the math and computer science department's request to offer two new master degree programs this fall.

John Herzog, chairman of the Department of Mathematics and Computer Science, said a student beginning next fall can complete a Master's of Science, or Master's of Arts with computer applications.

The prerequisites for the program consist of eight semester hours of calculus and the equivalent of the PLU computer science core (CS 144, 270, 280, and 380.)

The MA program allows the graduate student to apply 10 hours in another academic field to computer applications. Both programs can be finished in one year.

The MS nonthesis option requires 34 semester credits of course work, and the thesis options requires 26 credit hours plus a 6 credit thesis. The MA nonthesis option requires 38 semester credits and the thesis option requires 30 semester credits plus a 6 credit thesis course.

Herzog said there is seemingly a crying need for graduate students in the computer field. He said a recent study estimated the need for masters graduates in computer science at 34,000 annually. Currently, only 4,000 are graduating nationally per year. Available programs in the northwest to date are at the Univ. of Washington and at Seattle University.

Changes and growth are occurring rapidly in the computer science department. Herzog said there has been a "real swarm of people" entering the computer science major classes.

Even with the large numbers in the undergraduate programs, Herzog said the department is not projecting high enrollment in the master programs next fall. The master's program is aiming at 15 students to begin with.

Faculty has also been increasing in the computer science department. Herzog said the department just hired Howard Bandy, a Ph.D. in computer science for next year.

The workload for the program will be dispersed among all the professors teaching computer science, he said. No one professor has been assigned to teach the program.

Herzog said any student is welcome to enter the graduate programs if they have completed the prerequisites. He said the MA would be opportune for business or social science majors because they can work toward applying computers to their field. The program will also apply well to baccalaureate degrees in computer science, mathematics, and electrical engineering.

"In fact, the MA in computer applications is specifically designed for students from the physical or social sciences who would like to pursue advanced study in their chosen field while also studying computer science," according to literature on the program.

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Faith lectureship begins

By KRISTIN TIMM

A new framework to stimulate discussion of faith issues has been established in the form of a new lectureship, the Annual Faith and Life Lectureship, a memorial to Jim Beckman and Don Jerke, former PLU pastors, said Ron Tellefson, PLU pastor.

"It is our hope the Annual Faith and Life Lectureship will stimulate students and faculty to explore faith dimensions and seek ways in which to integrate a life of faith and our vocation," Tellefson said.

Beckman was the university pastor from 1973-1976. His words and example deeply touched people at

PLU and throughout the Northwest, Tellefson said. Beckman died of cancer in 1976, at the age of 29. In 1977, due to the generosity of Beckman's wife, Katherine, the Beckman memorial Lectureship was begun to encourage and support issues of concern to Beckman, Tellefson said.

Jerke was university pastor from 1975-1978, when he was invited to become the vice-president of student life, Tellefson said. He served in that position until 1980, when he died at the age of 39.

Presently a fundraising campaign is underway, seeking \$25,000 to endow the Annual Faith and Life Lectureship. The money will remain in the fund and the interest will be used to support the lectureship.

Soelle will speak on peace

Dorothy Soelle will be the first lecturer for the Annual Faith and Life lectureship. She will speak on "Justice is the Name of Peace" in Ingram Hall April 26 at 7:30 p.m.

Soelle has lectured in most major

West German universities and ecclesiastical institutions.

Soelle has studied classical philology, philosophy, theology, and German literature at the Universities of Cologne, Freiburg and Gottingern.



TOP TEN

1. Against All Odds—Phil Collins
2. Hold Me Now—Thompson Twins
3. Hello—Lionel Richie
4. You Might Think—The Cars
5. Footloose—Kenny Loggins
6. The Kid's American—Matthew Wilder
7. Love Somebody—Rick Springfield
8. Miss Me Blind—Culture Club
9. They Don't Know—Tracy Ulman
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Public colleges pay more to their student officers

By SUSAN BERG

A recent study by the American Association of University Students (AAUS) shows that most public colleges pay their student officers some kind of salary, and that most private colleges do not.

ASPLU officers do not receive salaries, they receive honorariums which President Piper Peterson said are like "scholarships."

The ASPLU president receives 32 credits, the vice president 16, the comptroller and programs director each receive 20, said Peterson. She said the comptroller and programs director receive more than the vice-president because their jobs extend to June 1985.

ASPLU senators do not receive any

credits but are able to attend any ASPLU activities for free. If they take advantage of all of them it amounts to about \$150, Peterson said.

The AAUS study, which polled 33 major research universities, also said student governments generally spend from \$15,000 to \$200,000 a year to run themselves.

ASPLU's budget was \$156,096 for 83-84, Peterson said. At \$177 a credit hour, \$15,576 was paid for student officers' honorariums. Peterson said next year with the CCP plan it will work out to about \$185 a credit hour. She said the ASPLU officers could not take 16 credits to get the lower tuition rate and be able to fulfill their duties too.

"It's hard enough with 13," Peterson said.

Arete honors inductees

The Arete society will honor PLU's 27 1984 inductees with a banquet April 25.

The Arete society is a liberal arts honor society that awards recognition to students with high scholastic achievement in liberal arts, said Paul Menzel, philosophy professor and Arete society member.

In order to be eligible for membership in the organization a student must have completed 110 hours of liberal arts courses. This must include two years of college foreign language or four years of a high school foreign language. Students must have completed one year of college math or three years of

high school math. The grade point must be a 3.70 or higher for seniors, and 3.90 for juniors.

The inductees for 1984 are: seniors Sandra Besel, Pamela Bohrer, Charles Brennt, Michael Bundick, Linda Burkett, Diane Dahl, Sandra Doyle, Lori Drummond, Mufaro Dube, Kevin Eilmes, Jeff Ellis, Eric Fjelstad, Florence Hamilton, Julie Huffman, Charles Johnson, Katherine L. Johnson, Rosemary Jones, Kurt Klussmann, Anne Kvamme, Andrew Kylo, Steven Magnuson, Fred Michel, David Schaut, Joan Sutherland, Bruce Voss, and Kirk Walker.

This year's only junior inductee is Julie Kanarr.

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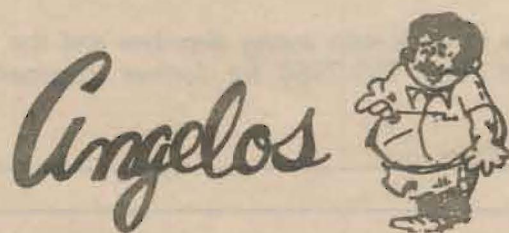
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Windmilling wonder Aughnay fires away, tosses 2nd softball no-hitter

By SUSIE OLIVER

Only in the game of softball could you be praised for keeping people from moving a paltry 60 feet and only Monica Aughnay has done it for the Lady Lutes this season. Yes, already in 1984 Aughnay has thrown a "no-no".

The senior pitcher showed her tenacity by no-hitting Warner Pacific in the March 31 sun. The windmill specialist sent 21 of the 24 batters she faced straight back to the bench.

Aughnay, who pitches lefthanded but bats right, surrendered a single base on balls and struck out 10. Two batters were awarded first after being hit by pitches.

"I throw a rising curve that will chase a (righthanded) batter," she explained. "Backing up doesn't do any good because it keeps coming at you. The only way to get away from the curve is to duck under it."

Lute shortstop Karen Kvale escaped unscathed from pitches, but had trouble evading the ball on the basepaths. For her first hit of the season she swatted a double, only to have an incoming throw crack her jaw at second base.

"She was really fighting a batting slump and it was nice to see her get a double," praised coach Toml Turnbull. "She was scared when she got hit, but she finished the game."

"I was very happy that Monica got her no-hitter in a game that counts for us," Turnbull said. "She had a couple wild pitches, but settled down and was really strong the rest of the way."

Aughnay's sterling performance was sandwiched between two other Lute wins. On March 30, freshman PLU starter Machel Chalstrom went the distance as the Lutes edged Fort Stelling 5-4. The next Monday Aughnay tossed a two-hitter to blank Puget Sound 3-0.

Last week Aughnay and Chalstrom combined to shut out Fort Stelling 3-0, and PLU next upped its season record to 6-2 by nipping Grays Harbor 5-4.

The no-hitter will certainly help Aughnay, who batted 1 for 3 herself in the contest, lower her earned run average. After four games, her ERA stood at 0.56, slightly better than her sparkling 0.79 ERA in 1983, when she also threw a no-hitter.

Whereas the taller Chalstrom has longer arms to gain leverage when she pitches, the 5 foot, 3 inch Aughnay has to count on her legs to push her off the mound as she throws.

She relies on consistency to keep her effective and spends about half of each practice pitching, often throwing batting practice for the rest of the team.

"I can come back from a 3-0 count (three balls, no strikes on the batter) and stay pretty much around the plate," she said. She claims she is not confident throwing her rising pitch with a fast runner on third because "it gets away (from the catcher) too easily."

Aughnay's favorite offering is her change-up, which floats across the plate and confuses the batter's sense of timing. Even though she can lob them in slowly, the second year Lute has consistently had her pitches clocked at a breezy 50



Mike Jacobson

Aughnay wheels and deals

m.p.h.

With ten years of softball experience behind her, the senior Lute says she still enjoys playing ball at school because it gives her a break from her studies. She may use her last year of PLU athletic eligibility while enrolled in a masters program in counseling next year.

Aughnay rates herself as one of the faster pitchers in the district and runs outside of practice to maintain the strength she deems essential.

"The challenge of being better than the hitters keeps you going," she explained.

Golfers take Classic lead

Junior Bob Britt fired a second-round 69 to help defending champ PLU spurt to an early lead in the six-round Northwest Small College Golf Classic. Going into this play this week, Coach Roy Carlson's six-man team had racked up 211 Classic points to runner-up Puget Sound's 98½.

Britt's two-round score was 149; Tim Daheim followed with 78-74-152; Jeff Clare with 78-75-153; Tim Clare at 74-79-153; Todd Gifford at 81-74-155; and Todd Kraft with 78-77-155.

The fourth round of the classic was completed yesterday at the Illahe and Bayou courses in Oregon.

Overall this season, Britt is PLU's low scorer with a 374 after five rounds of collegiate competition.

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One pitch costs Leach no-hitter in PLU sweep

By HAL SNOW

"It was a stupid pitch," said PLU pitcher Garry Leach of the mistake that cost him a chance for a no-hitter this past weekend against Pacific University.

"He did an outstanding job," said coach Larry Marshall. Leach went 6-and-a-third innings in the 7-inning game before giving up a run-scoring double to Kent Bond. "I knew I had a no-hitter going since the third inning," said Leach.

Because of the rainy weather the pitching staff has not had a chance to throw very much until this past week. "We got off to a rough start but our pitching is showing signs of improving," Marshall said.

Leach and Jim Lorenz each pitched complete games as the Lutes swept Pacific in the Sunday doubleheader, 11-2 and 5-1.

Lorenz went the distance in the first game and gave up just four hits, while his teammates banged out 11.

The Boxers scored first in the top of the second to take a 1-0 lead, but PLU answered with five runs in the bottom half of the frame. Pacific scored its only other run in its next trip to the plate, and the Lutes added two more to make it 7-2 after three innings.

If the men from PU felt they had a chance with four innings left, Pat Hogan snuffed those thoughts with a three-run homer in the fourth to round out the scoring.

Then it was time for the Garry Leach show. While Leach was shutting down the Boxer's timber, the Lutes pushed one run across in the second and fourth innings and three more in the sixth.

Before the doubleheader, PLU athletic officials had "burned" the infield dirt areas for three hours with a propane torch.

The Lutes pitching staff tamed the Boxers but it had a rougher time earlier against the Washington St. Cougars and Willamette Bearcats last week.

Washington St. handed the Lutes their fourth loss in a row, 10-4. "It was the first game our defense let us down all year," Marshall said.

PLU outhit the Cougars 12-7, and Marshall noted, "We've outhit every opponent we've played this year." But the Cougars stole the show swiping nine bases off three Lute catchers, and Washington St. scored several times on passed balls and errors.

Two weekends ago the Lutes dropped three games to Willamette, first losing 12-2 and 11-10 down in



Junior Jim Minniti scampers back to first base.

Oregon. Back on their home turf, the next day PLU lost again, 10-6.

The Lutes now own a 3-0 district record, and are 4-3 in the Northwest Conference and 5-6 overall.

The "Thumping Lutes" take on cross-town rival Puget Sound today at 3 p.m. in Loggerville. Earlier this season at home PLU stopped the Loggers, 6-2.

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Lutes sizzle in cold at CWU track meet

Dodging snowflakes and running hard just to keep warm, PLU's women won six events and the men won four at last Saturday's Central Washington Invitational track and field meet.

Despite the frigid conditions, the Lutes picked up three NAIA national qualifying performances from their women. Freshman Latonya Stephens continued her domination of the 100- and 200-meter dashes, and her 12.0 time in the 100 bettered the national qualifying standard.

Two other PLU freshmen lit up dark, dank Ellensburg; Holly Wilson's 5 foot, 5 inch leap in the high jump qualified her for the national meet, and Carolyn Miller won similar honors for her 18-4½ effort in the long jump.

PLU's women also won the 4 x 100 relay race in a time of 50.5 seconds, just edging the University of Puget Sound team.

The Lute men were shut out in the track events but won four of the eight field events. Mike Heelan won the javelin throw and Nell Weaver the hammer toss. Scott Killingsworth's 14-4 pole vault was the meet's best, and for the second week in a row Jud Kelm went over 22 feet in the long jump.

'Double trouble'

C.C. spelled double trouble at PLU's triangular track-and-field meet March 30.

Racing against the clock, PLU junior twins Colleen and Corrine Calvo qualified for the NAIA national meet. Colleen, who competed at the 1983 track Nationals, won the 1500-meter race in a lifetime best of 4:41.7. Corrine bettered her 3000-meter race time by 11 seconds, finishing second at 10:13.3.

Overall, PLU's first scored meet of the season was a success. Two Lute javelin throwers qualified for Nationals while PLU's women won easily and the men finished a close second in the team scoring against the University of Portland and Linfield.

Spinning Discs



Jeff Moylan (left) and Nell Weaver show the before-and-after of discus throwing.

Freshmen javelin throwers Craig Stelling and Nancy Shryock each had outstanding throws. Stelling threw a lifetime best 215 feet, 8 inches and

qualified for the NAIA meet in May. Shryock also qualified with a throw of 134-7, just under her personal best.



Jay Abbott's racket is on court.

Seven straight for girls

By DAVE ERICKSEN

After a swing through eastern Washington two weekends ago, PLU's women's tennis team has returned home to the Lute courts and couldn't be happier.

The women are currently riding the crest of a seven-match winning streak through yesterday's contest against the University of Washington.

The eastern Washington trip took the PLU tennis show to Whitman and Whitworth and the results were nothing short of impressive as the women blanked both teams by 9-0 scores.

After a couple of days of well-earned rest the women were on the PLU courts last Thursday for yet another 9-0 victory, this time over Seattle Pacific.

The women then picked up their eighth whitewashing of the season as they stopped Seattle University

9-0 on the Chieftain's home courts last Friday. That victory brought the women's record to 12-3, before both of Saturday's matches against Lewis & Clark and Willamette were cancelled due to rain.

The seven-match win streak inspires visions of things to come for the women, because all seven of the wins have come against district and conference opponents. These are the same teams that the women must overcome in the Northwest Conference and NAIA District I championships.

Tomorrow morning the top eight lady netters will be up and on the road early as they and the men's team leave for their annual California road trip. The trip will offer some of the season's toughest competition; among the eight foes will be the University of the Redlands, Cal. State-Los Angeles, and U.C. Santa Barbara.

Quiet Abbott lets his tennis do the talking

By DAVE ERICKSEN

Jay Abbott is co-captain of the PLU men's tennis team, and on a squad filled with young players and newcomers to PLU, he leads with his actions rather than his words. Abbott is a man of action.

Abbott's most striking characteristic is his commitment to hard work and excellence. PLU tennis coach Mike Benson has seen this in Abbott since his first days at PLU, and it has carried Abbott to his present position as team co-captain and number one singles player.

As Benson said, "Jay demonstrates a great attitude of intensity in both practice and matches."

The work has paid off for the senior from Tacoma. As a freshman in 1980 he played number-three singles for PLU and earned his first trip to

Nationals, before leaving Parkland for a 20-month stint at the Air Force Academy.

Attending the Air Force Academy had been one of Abbott's long-time ambitions and when the opportunity arose after his freshman year, he took it. But after a year-and-a-half, the 21-credit class load and the three-and-a-half hour a day, year-round tennis practices were interfering with too many other parts of his life, so Abbott returned to PLU.

Since then, Abbott has once again become an integral part of PLU's tennis success. Last year he played consistent tennis for PLU, fluctuating between the number one and four positions before going into the Northwest Conference tournament as PLU's number four entry. In the tournament, Abbott pulled off what could be called a shocker to claim his

first conference singles championship.

Then at the district tournament Abbott teamed with Eddie Schultz to claim the district doubles championship, and from there Abbott was back to Nationals again after a two-year absence.

The effect of Abbott's hard work is not lost on the team that he captains with Schultz. The two seniors are a part of a team that includes two freshmen, four sophomores, and four others who were not members of the PLU squad last year.

As Abbott goes, so go the Lutes—at least that's what happened last Saturday in Oregon. Abbott whipped his Lewis & Clark opponent, 6-1, 6-0 as PLU cruised to its 15th consecutive victory, 9-0. The men lost only one set.

But the Lutes' unbeaten string was snapped by the University of

Portland, 5-4. Larry Omlin, the Pilots' best player, handed Abbott a tough 7-5, 4-6, 6-2 defeat, and Portland hung on to win when the Lutes failed to sweep the three doubles matches.

Part of Abbott's dedication to hard work involves practice outside the regular team practice. The evening of March 28 he was putting in some extra court time with teammate Jeff Allen when an emergency confronted them. A Tacoma resident, Dave Gerald, suffered a collapsed lung and himself collapsed on the nearby PLU track.

After running to Olson Auditorium to call Campus Safety, Abbott returned and gave the man mouth-to-mouth resuscitation until the ambulance arrived. Even these heroic efforts Abbott merely passed off with "It was pretty scary," and let his actions speak.

Hopes spring eternal for baseball's youth

Every baseball player, from Lute to Little Leaguer, dreams of one day seeing his picture on a bubble gum card.

Some professions immortalize their greats in stone or bronze; baseball does it in cardboard. There's something about the cards' painfully posed photos, trivial biographies and faint odor of cheap, sugary bubble gum that all combine to whisper: "Big League." They even put Seattle Mariners on baseball cards, and the only thing "big league" about them is their salaries and stadium.

One gum-and-tongue in cheek writer once suggested that budding ballplayers live on a diet of baseball cards. Why not? They're at least as nutritious as most breakfast cereals.

Unfortunately, the two Lutes who made it to the major leagues played in the days before bubble gum cards, back when the grass was green (not smoked) and baseball stories told of life between chalklines instead of lines of cocaine. PLU's first diamond



...In the Spotlight

By BRUCE VOSS

star was Oscar Harstad—yes, the son of university founder Bjug Harstad—who pitched for the 1915 Cleveland Indians.

Harstad, then 23, had a decent season: three wins, six losses, a save and an earned run average of 3.48. These days such numbers might earn him a million-dollar contract and a beer commercial after he retired. But Oscar's life in the fast lane lasted only one season, for in 1916 a sore arm took the zip out of his fastball, and he eventually returned to Portland to go to dental school and pitch in the Pacific Coast League.

Following Harstad was ex-Lute catcher Tony Brottem, who must have been a defensive whiz because he was

Dunn takes soccer job

In 1972, Jim Dunn was voted PLU's most inspirational soccer player. Now, 12 years later, he hopes to provide similar inspiration from the Lutes' sidelines.

Dunn, 34, was hired last week to replace Daman Hagerott as PLU's men's soccer coach. Hagerott left the position after one year to attend graduate school.

Dunn, a former assistant men's coach at Seattle Pacific, takes over a Lute squad that has won back-to-back Northwest Conference titles. His PLU job is part-time, and he will continue to work as a history teacher at Tahoma High School.

Royals



Eric Monson 3B

Mariners



Mike Larson C

Pop goes the bubble gum card dreams

no Babe Ruth at the plate. In his first season, with the 1916 St. Louis Cardinals, Brottem barely hit his weight—he tipped the scales at 176, and his batting average came in at .182.

Recently, two PLU grads tried to follow in the cleatmarks of Harstad and Brottem. Neither quite made it, but as Eric Monson said, "...the chances of making it into professional baseball at any level are one in a million. Yeah, I'm that one. I reached my goal."

Monson, a former PLU football and baseball star, spent the 1983 season playing third base for the Sarasota Royals in the Class A Florida League. He hit .290 and led the team in several offensive categories, but also led the league in a less honorable stat, errors. After the season the Royals, who have a guy named Brett playing a pretty decent third base for their big league club, told Monson that at 24 he was "too old" to fit into their organizational plans.

Monson harbors no bitterness over his single season in the Florida sun.

"It was a dream come true," he said. "I got a chance to get paid to play the game I love. Since seventh grade I've fantasized about it. My goals were a) to prove a small-town

boy could make it, and b) to have a chance to witness for God. In baseball, there's a definite need for that."

Mike Larson's story has a bit more bitter with the sweet. After spotting the 1983 PLU graduate at a tryout camp in Bellevue, the Seattle Mariners signed Larson and invited him to their spring training camp this March in Arizona.

But after working out for a week at the camp, Larson pulled a hamstring muscle and was out of action for a week. Four days after he returned the Mariners set their minor league rosters, and not finding a place for Larson, gave him his unconditional release.

"I got my taste, and it didn't leave a really good or bad taste in my mouth," said the rangy catcher, who thought he'd play for the Bellingham Mariners this summer. "I just didn't think I got a chance to show them what I could do."

Both Larson and Monson agreed that baseball is not the glamorous, glittery life that readers of *Sports Illustrated* might envision.

"You get up at six and get back to the hotel at six," said Larson of the spring training schedule. "There's

practice all morning, and games every afternoon. It's go-go-go, win-win-win. Sure it's fun and everything, but they make sure they get the most out of you. It took me two days to realize it definitely was a business."

Monson said that after 63 games in two-and-a-half months, rain-out days were a blessing from the heavens. He never got used to what he called baseball's "loose and immoral lifestyle," and while his teammates hit the bars Monson "saw more movies in two months than I did in all my years at PLU."

Besides the memory of the home run he hit against an Oakland squad, Larson has an uncashed five-dollar check that's more than a piece of paper—it's a piece of the dream.

Because the check is from the Topps Chewing Gum Co. Topps gives a similar check to every young pro ballplayer, so that just in case the kid's dream comes true, Topps has the right to put his picture on a bubble gum card.

Some call baseball a silly, boring, outdated game. Someone else once said, "To understand America, you must first understand its national pastime, baseball."

Amen and play ball.

Daffodil regatta no PLU victory garden

By DAVE ERICKSEN

Only one event came up roses for the PLU rowers at last Saturday's Daffodil Classic Regatta on American Lake.

Washington St. won 8 of the 15 races and Western Washington took five, while the Lutes' only victory came in the women's lightweight four. The PLU crew of Robyn Rockstad, Trice Carlson, Lisa Roleder, Lise Lindborg, and Julie Givens (coxswain) edged Western's boat by a half-length in the 1,000-meter event.

Although PLU was hoping to do better in a few of the men's races, senior commodore Bob Trondsen said "it's not real discouraging at this point. . .we rowed well, but we're probably just not in shape yet."

Two weekends ago Crew Coach Dave Peterson was busy testing the water to find the "right combination" to make the Lute crew team click in

1984.

Peterson used a variety of new seating combinations as the men's and women's teams took to Canadian waters in the March 31 Burnaby Invitational Regatta.

The regatta brought together the best college and club teams in Washington and British Columbia, and marked the second-to-last week in the Canadian collegiate season. Canadian rowers are now at the peak of their training.

Under those conditions it is not surprising that the best PLU could manage in its 10 races was a pair of second-place finishes. The men's light four and the women's varsity four both claimed second-place honors while the men's light eight and the women's varsity eight had what Peterson termed "good races."

The University of Victoria, a perennial rowing power in Canada, was the story of the day as they won seven

out of the 10 races the Lutes were entered in. The University of British Columbia won two others and Western Washington University scored a victory in the only other race to break up the Canadian domination.

The Burnaby Invitational was only the second regatta of the year for the PLU rowers and the Lutes' performances reflected some early season problems. Peterson said, "In all our races we had good starts and we were right in there at the halfway point. We need to work on our endurance and then we can win."

PLU crew compete at Bellingham this weekend, and then during Spring Break nearly the entire team stays on campus and works out twice a day on the water, preparing for the important late-season regattas.

Such a "break" might not sound like much fun, Trondsen said, but "actually it is."