

# The Mooring Mast

Pacific Lutheran University  
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October 17, 1980



## Gubernatorial debate hosted here



Spellman

By Sandy Williams

PLU hosted the Spellman-McDermott gubernatorial debate Wednesday night in Olson Auditorium. The goal of the debate was to encourage student awareness and political activity.

President Rieke opened the debate with the comment that "although this year has been said to be one of political apathy we can proudly say there have been a number of students on campus active in political groups."

John Komen, an editor for the TNT, set the ground rules and time limits and introduced the debaters.

Republican candidate John Spellman began the debate by outlining his view of the government's basic role which he described to be two part. First, each level of government provides basic services for people's basic needs. Second, government serves to meet particular needs for those people who cannot help themselves. This includes "providing opportunities for individuals to sharpen their skills in order to have a better community," Spellman said.

A basis rule is that "people should obtain what they need from government, not what they want," Spellman said. "We

*McDermott accused Spellman of "scurrilous campaigning" and "half-truths and innuendos" he has employed in his campaign. But McDermott claims his campaign has been a positive one. The two clashed on education spending, energy useage and development and taxes in their hour-long debate Wednesday night.*

don't have the ability to give people everything they want."

Spellman emphasized the need for a healthy economy "which is essential since government obtains revenue from the private sector," he said.

He proposed a 10-point job program to create a new partnership between private industry and state government, with a goal of producing 60,000 new jobs over the next 10 years. This plan calls for issuing industrial bonds to promote new commercial and industrial development and attracting new labor-intensive industries to Washington through tax incentives.

According to Spellman, "We can grow with grace within the state of Washington and can continue to have good job opportunities and good living conditions."

Spellman is opposed to new taxes and said they should be a last resort to solving problems. "For too long we have had short-term proposals," he said. "We need to take long-term proposals to provide an economic base and allow for government growth."

Opponent Jim McDermott (D) opened his debate with the statement, "I'm glad you're here instead of at home watching baseball. I think politics is more important than baseball."

He next accused Spellman of "scurrilous campaigning" and using "innuendos and half-truths" particularly on campaign fliers distributed in Seattle and Spokane. McDermott also quoted a past PI article in which Spellman stated that he (Spellman) supported all taxes.

"What you get in the campaign is what you get in the government," McDermott said. McDermott supports tax reform proposals.

In the ensuing six sets of exchanges, Spellman stated, "I wanted to continue along with my positive campaign."

Regarding energy conservation, Spellman called for a billion dollar energy development program in Washington state by issuing tax-free industrial revenue bonds and conservation tax credits. The program would utilize \$100,000 revolving fund to develop supplemental energy needs.

Spellman would like to see all of Washington's energy resources developed including geothermal, small scale hydro, solar and wind. He supports nuclear power development and wants to restrict future plants to the Hanford area.

His overall plan is designed to help meet the 3,000 megawatt shortfall predicted in the Northwest in the next decade.

Spellman supports Initiative 383 to ban out-of-state nuclear waste.

McDermott followed by citing the prediction that average household energy bills in 1982 will be \$3,000 a year, twice what it was two years ago. According to McDermott, 30 to 40 percent of energy produced each year is wasted.

McDermott plans to push all forms of alternative energy by developing "a balanced state energy plan promoting the least cost and most available energy resources," he said.

"Nuclear energy has a place in our future," McDermott said, "but we must control runaway costs, improve the management and prevent Washington from becoming the nuclear waste dump for the nation."

Next, Spellman voiced his support for local control for schools and full state funding for educational improvements. He



McDermott

estimated that \$200 million and perhaps ten hours a week could be saved if cutbacks were made in the amount of paperwork presently required of teachers and staff within the public school system by the legislature.

McDermott followed by stating his belief that the US is entering what he termed "The Pacific Century" because "Washington state is becoming the center of interest."

McDermott said he would like to achieve "growth with grace" which includes affordable housing and "mature and prosperous communities."

He said it is important to draw private sector investors, state and local governments and citizens together to "take advantage of the opportunities before us." According to McDermott, "the time for single-issue, me-first politics must come to an end."

The debate continued with McDermott stating that unwise decisions concerning state forest lands have led to tremendous economic hardships in many towns and counties. Small independent mills are closing down and unemployment in some areas is over 20 percent. By exporting whole logs from state forest lands employment and (Continued on page five)



"Amy's fine and Billy does fine every other day," Chip Carter told students here Sunday.

Page 2



The Mast examines the issue, procedure and student opinions on abortion.

Pages 8 and 9



The women's volleyball team had a split personality in two games last weekend.

Page 15



"Amy's brother," Chip Carter emphasized the Carter administration's education spending while he appeared on campus Sunday afternoon to speak to ASPLU representatives, the press and the community.

## Gorton calls this election year 'exciting and profound'

By Kristin Kaden

With the general election on Nov. 4 less than three weeks away, campaign hopes, tensions and political rhetoric are running high, especially for State Attorney General Slade Gorton.

Gorton, who will relinquish his three-term title as he runs for senator, faces the challenge of upsetting incumbent Democratic Senator Warren Magnuson, whose 44 years in Congress have given him the role of president pro tempore and chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee.

In a question/answer period before a small PLU crowd, Gorton urged student support on his issues concerning fiscal reform, conservation and nuclear waste. Calling this election year "exciting and profound," he reminded his audience that upcoming changes will not be for four years but for a generation.

"If Congress now represents your beliefs, then vote to re-elect Magnuson," said Gorton. "But if you're looking for a change, vote for me. He

(Magnuson) does not have any new ideas and I believe I do."

Gorton initially supported John Anderson when he was a Republican candidate for president but then found his loyalties leaning toward Howard Baker. With Ronald Reagan receiving the Republican party nomination, Gorton has further altered his view and now supports Reagan.

According to Gorton, most questions he gets concern the American pocketbook. Though those questions were initially a surprise, he now admits that after three years of double-digit inflation, he understands such monetary queries.

Gorton's single most important issue is limiting the size of the federal budget to a certain percent of the gross national product. "I am looking to Congress to come up with a requirement that will eliminate programs that don't work," he said. "There is such immense power in special interest groups, but what good are they if the goals of none of them represent the goals of none of society as a whole?"

As a politician, Gorton knows that this year's issues are the only ones being discussed. However, he noted that few politicians know what will be important by 1985. Consequently, he said, we have to project characteristics, values and issues into the future. "Too often the newspaper headlines act as a vehicle to carry today's issues. But what's important are the issues of tomorrow."

Gorton, who terms himself more conservative than Magnuson, sees the U.S. court system "far too activist" and that they "make too many decisions." As a lawyer, Gorton represented cases 14 times in the U.S. Supreme Court, the most cases represented by one lawyer.

As State Attorney General, Gorton claims it is the finest position a lawyer can hold in the state because of the amazing scope it encompasses. "At the present, the majority views of the people are not represented at the Washington, D.C. level," he said. "It is my hope to change that view."

## Presidential representatives debate issues in UC

By Paul Menter

Representatives for three of the candidates for President of the United States, Reagan Carter and Anderson, debated Monday in the UC. The debate was sponsored by ASPLU and was attended by only a small number of students.

Each representative was given time to make an opening statement, in which he discussed the views of his candidate and criticized his opponents. Afterwards, the floor was opened up for questioning.

Kirby Wilbur represented Ronald Reagan. Wilbur said that both Anderson and Carter have resigned themselves to the fact that the people of this country must take a step backwards in their standard of living to overcome present economic problems.

"They are telling you that we are facing problems that cannot be solved," Wilbur

said. According to Wilbur, Reagan believes that with a shift away from government regulation, and with a tax cut, the economic problems of our society can eventually be overcome.

He accused the president of not keeping campaign promises made in 1976. Said Wilbur, "In 1976 President Carter promised the people a balanced budget by 1980. He made his personal ethics the keystone to his campaign, and he has not fulfilled his promises."

John Standon represented John Anderson. Standon emphasized Anderson's "Tough Medicine" theory on economic recovery.

"The key is not what happens to the economy in the next four years," Standon said, "but the things that happen in the coming decades due to the economic policies of the next four years."

Standon accused federal

government of passing too many bills that help the economy in the short run, but are detrimental in the long run.

The Carter representative, Jim Salatino, began his statement by accusing Ronald Reagan of bombarding the public with rhetoric. Saying that he "throws out a lot of different figures that go in a multitude of different directions."

He also criticized Reagan for wanting to return the country to a lifestyle similar to that of the 50's. "This is unrealistic," Salatino said.

Salatino de-emphasized the importance of balancing the budget. "China has a balanced budget. Mexico has a balanced budget. I'd rather live here in the United States than in China or Mexico," Salatino said.

Salatino said both Reagan and Anderson offered "very simplistic answers to questions of immense complexity."

"I like the way he deals with problems in a moderate way, and I like how he doesn't look for simplistic answers to difficult problems," said Salatino of Carter.

The question period following the statements was brief, with one new issue brought up. It was stated that the hostage situation in Iran had not been dealt with at all. In answer to this, all of the representatives agreed that making a political issue out of the hostages is not the thing to do.

"The President is Com-

mander in Chief, and I'm sure he is doing everything possible to free the hostages. To divide the country over this issue in a political campaign would be totally wrong," said Wilbur.

Ironically, Nov. 4, the date of the election, also marks the one year anniversary of the captivity of the hostages.

When the debate was over, a *Mooring Mast* straw ballot was held for the few who were in attendance. The final results of that ballot: John Anderson - 15, Ronald Reagan - 6, Jimmy Carter - 4, undecided - 2, Ted Kennedy - 1.

## Takin' it on the road

By Barb PicKell

The PLU jazz ensemble, characterized as a "serious" but "daring" group of musicians by conductor Roger Gard, set their 1980-81 season into motion last week with a free concert in the UC dining room.

"Over the past seven years the number of very serious students has doubled in the jazz ensemble," said Gard. "They're serious musicians, but they're less inhibited than last year. They're quite a bit more daring on solos."

Gard named sophomore piano performance major Dave Sorey, junior trombonists Brian Priebe and Dave Johnson, and sophomore sax man Mike Hylland as the band's strongest soloists.

Nov. 1 is the next important date for the ensemble. The group will be hosting the second annual PLU jazz festival. "One hundred letters went out," explained Gard, "and we're taking the first 12 (high school) bands that answer."

Each guest band will play for a half hour and will then

be critiqued by professionals in the jazz field. The festival will also include performances by the PLU jazz ensemble and by the Toshiko Akiyoshi/Les Tabackin Big Band, which Gard called "one of the best bands around today." The Akiyoshi/Tabackin Band will perform later that evening as part of the Artist Series for PLU students and the general public.

The jazz ensemble plans to play off campus more than it did last year. Performances are planned throughout the year in the public schools. In the planning stages is an end-of-Interim tour of the Pacific Northwest.

The band's biggest festival this year will take place the first week in March at the University of Idaho. Fifteen college bands from all over the western U.S. will perform. The festival will be videotaped for "Jazz Northwest," a program put together by the University of Idaho for airing on educational television.

The band will cap its year's activities by playing for a 1940's dance here on May 1.

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## PLU regent Larson dies

Regent Dr. Roger C. Larson of Pullman died Oct. 9 after a long-term battle with cancer.

Larson was a professor of education at Washington State University. He served on national, state and regional boards dealing with comprehensive health planning. He founded Camp Easter Seal in Washington State, an enterprise aiding handicapped children. He had served at PLU since 1972.

In 1969, Larson was

awarded the Distinguished Service Award by PLU.

After serving several years in the navy, Larson attended the University of Minnesota. There, he graduated in 1946 with a certificate in physical therapy. Returning the following year, he earned his bachelor's degree. Finally, in 1951, Larson received his master's degree from Washington State University.

Surviving Larson are his wife Lucille Larson and their three children.

## 1,000 teens to be here tomorrow for League Day

By Katrina Osborne

An estimated 1,000 members of Lutheran church youth groups around the northwest will be on campus tomorrow for PLU's annual League Day.

League Day gives the high schoolers an opportunity to visit and explore PLU for a day.

"It's not necessarily a hard-core recruitment plan," said Phillip Miner, associate dean of admissions and coordinator of the event. "It's held so that Lutheran youth know that PLU is a school that they can attend."

League Day is an event sponsored by the office of admissions. It has been held annually for approximately 20

years.

This year 663 congregation from the Northwest have been invited to take part in League Day. There will be congregations from all three major synods of the Lutheran church, the American Lutheran Church (ALC), the Lutheran Church in America (LCA) and the Lutheran Church Missouri Synod (LCMS).

There will be guided tours of the campus and entertainment provided for the leaguers. They will have access to all of the recreational facilities at PLU, including the pool and golf areas, and they will also be provided with lunch. Festivities will end with the PLU-Whitworth football game.

## Nine faculty to be considered for tenure

The Faculty Rank & Tenure Committee has announced that nine faculty persons are to be considered for tenure this fall.

They are: Edward W. Anderson, M.S., School of Physical Education; Stephen E. Barndt, Ph.D., School of Business Administration; William A. Brochtrup, Ph.D., School of Education; John T. Carlson, Ph.D., Biology; Donald C. Hauelsen, Ph.D., Physics and Engineering; Dennis J. Martin, Ph.D., Biology; Susan J. McDonald, M.L.S., Reference Librarian;

John N. Moritsugu, Ph.D., Psychology; and Janet E. Rasmussen, Ph.D., Modern and Classical Languages.

In the sixth year of teaching at Pacific Lutheran (or a minimum of three years here and a maximum of three elsewhere), all faculty must be evaluated on the basis of teaching, scholarship and contributions to the University and the community. Those receiving positive recommendations are granted tenure after the successful completion of the seventh probationary year.

## Fire department investigating Arson fires set in Tingelstad

By Dan Voelpel

Arson fires, in three different locations, were set in Tingelstad between 4 and 5 a.m. Sunday, according to Kip Fillmore, Campus Safety and Information director. The Pierce County Fire Marshall, Sheriff's office and Campus Safety are investigating.

Using "clothing and paper materials," an arsonist set multiple fires in a first-floor laundry room and single fires in the fourth and sixth floor fire escapes, said Fillmore.

Thick smoke already filled the lower floors when the Parkland Fire Department responded to extinguish the fires, which kept students outside for nearly 50 minutes. "The fire department used fans to clear the smoke," said Fillmore.

Pierce County Fire Prevention Inspector John Burgess is seeking the help of PLU students and staff in tracking down the arsonist.

"We can determine accidental or intentional," said Burgess, "but with a fire like that, the investigators are only as good as their information."

A fire could scar, cripple, or

kill people directly from the flames and smoke or indirectly during the escape, said Burgess. "We are having a lot of problems with PLU this year," said Burgess of the arson and string of false alarms. "But now we need your help," he added.

which is manifestly dangerous to any human life including firemen; or causes a fire or explosion which damages a dwelling; or causes a fire or explosion in which there shall be at the time a human being who is not a participant in the crime," according to the

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'Arson is a class A felony crime,' said Fillmore.

According to the Revised Code of Washington Annotated Title 9A of the Washington Criminal Code, a Class A Felony is punishable "by imprisonment in a state correctional institution for a maximum term fixed by the court of not less than 20 years, or by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by both such imprisonment and fine."

"A person is guilty of arson in the first degree if he knowingly and maliciously causes a fire or explosion

criminal code.

There has been a rash of car battery thefts, said Fillmore. Four reports of batteries being stolen from cars in the Harstad and library lots were turned in last week. Fillmore advises students to check and see if the battery under their hoods is their own.

For the "second time in 10 days, someone has decided to destroy the grass in front of Delta with a car," said Fillmore. According to Fillmore, Campus Safety has a suspect following the report of a witness who saw the car.

## Focus, Outdoor Rec given funds

By Paul Menter

Money was allocated to two ASPLU committees at the student government's weekly meeting.

Focus, the ASPLU television program was allotted \$650 to cover advertising costs. Focus airs every other Thursday night at 7 p.m. and reviews campus activities.

Outdoor Recreation was allotted \$410 to help pay for a temporary storage room where they can store canoes and rafts. At this time there is no facility to house such equipment.

The "Adopt a Grandparent" program is now getting under way behind the leadership of senator Marla Marvin. There was an interest meeting held yesterday, but anyone who missed this meeting can get more information by getting in touch with Marla Marvin. "Adopt a

Grandparent" will serve the nearby Sherwood Nursing home this year.

There were three appointments made to ASPLU committees at the meeting. Appointed to the USSAC handicapped swimming program: Lynnette Rose. To the Publicity Board: Bobbie Noll,

and to the Elections Personnel Board: Marla Marvin.

Last Sunday, Chip Carter, son of President Jimmy Carter, visited PLU and talked to members of ASPLU. The conversation dealt mainly with federal aid to universities and higher education in general.

## Hatfield speaks here

Mark Hatfield, United States Senator from Oregon, will speak here Wed., Oct. 22.

The Program, sponsored by the PLU Lecture Series, will be held in the University Center at 7:30p.m.



Hatfield, a leading Christian layman, will discuss the topic, "Church-State Relationships."

As a member of the Senate Appropriations Committee, Hatfield is deeply involved in determining federal spending priorities. He is also a ranking member of the Republican Rules and Administration Committee.

He is the author of three books, *Not Quite So Simple, Conflict and Conscience*, and *Between Rock and a Hard Place*. He also co-authored *Amnesty: The Unsettled Question of Vietnam*.

Tickets for the lecture are available in advance at the University Center or may be purchased at the door.

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Administrative response unknown

# Married students protest housing conversion

By Kathleen M. Hosfeld

It didn't take Family Student Housing residents long to recover from the surprise of learning one of their housing facilities was going to be converted into single student dorms next year.

In the four weeks since the residents read about the conversion in the *Mooring Mast*, they have written a letter of complaint which has been sent to members of their home congregations and to various administrators. They have also met with the same ad-

ministrators to discuss their arguments against the conversion plan to make suggestions for alternative plans.

But Vice-President of Student Life Don Jerke told the *Mast* this week that he could not say at this point what effect the students'

protest would have on the housing decision although investigation into alternatives is continuing.

The major issue in the FSH argument is the availability of space. The increased need for single student housing was the reason the university gave for the conversion of Evergreen Court to single housing facilities.

According to FSH representative Perry O'Claire and Vice-President of Finance and Operations Perry Hendricks, the three contributing factors to the increased need for single student housing are a one percent yearly growth rate, a traditionally excessive over-booking for "no-shows" and a lack of new dorm space.

FSH representatives claim that these factors do not take into account the increased housing needs for married students and that the university's arguments are based on the assumption that dorms are operating at a 100 percent carrying capacity efficiency.

O'Claire feels that the university is ignoring the need for married student housing and ignoring the possibility of utilizing unused dorm space which could be used for living quarters. These factors have caused the FSH students to develop the goals of increasing dorm capacity to 100 percent efficiency and to encourage single students to move off campus.

According to O'Claire, the lack of space could be solved by converting unused dorm lounges and storage rooms into living quarters. He said that there is a possibility for a 3 to 4 percent increase in the housing capability of the dorms which translates into housing for an additional 53 to 70 students.

In Foss Hall alone, according to O'Claire, 40 spaces could be created by converting "mini" lounges into living quarters while the university will only gain 31 spaces by converting Evergreen Court. The conversion of the "mini" lounges would not infringe on the amount of lounge space available to Foss residents, because the dorm houses an inordinately high amount of

lounge space in comparison to other campus dorms.

Regarding the overflow problem the FSH students suggested a more substantial housing deposit than that which will be instigated in 1981. According to the students overflow claims at least 20 housing spaces per year.

According to the letter the FSH representatives sent out, their suggestions for space utilization (only two of several are reported here) could "postpone the conversion of Evergreen for three or more years."

O'Claire mentioned, however, that the university may take the students' suggestions but still convert Evergreen Court as well.

According to Jerke, the residential hall staffs are being questioned about space available for conversion to living quarters and the opinions of hall staffs about conversion of that space.

O'Claire said that the emphasis of the group's argument is on reducing the question to an economic issue. He stressed that although FSH residents pay approximately the same amount as other students in rent the university claims to be losing about \$5000 per year on the units.

The FSH group criticized this aspect of the university's argument because through insulating the currently un-insulated units the university could save the same figure in heating costs every year.

After offering solutions to the economic and spacial problems the group feels that what is left is a case of discrimination against married students. But Jerke and Rick Allen, head of Residential Life, both claim to be supportive of the beneficial diversity that the married students add to campus life.

According to Jerke, discussion of the problem is continuing.

O'Claire said that the FSH group would wait for the official administrative response and then decide what to do.

"We could play hard ball with them, get mean and nasty or we could give up," he said. "Either way, the university stands to lose."

## Refrigerator rental to be charged during Interim

by Linda Grippin

Residence Hall Council has recommended that a rental fee be imposed on rental refrigerators during Interim 1980.

In the past, rental fees were only imposed for fall and spring semesters. Students will now be charged at a rate of \$6 for a small and \$7 for a large refrigerator. These rates are based on a pro-rated basis from the fees charged during the regular semester.

The vote was unanimous for the change. There was one abstention.

"We are not doing it to make money, we are doing it to cover losses earlier this year," said chairman Kim Tucker.

It was moved and passed that the replacement fee for all refrigerators damaged or not returned be raised from \$100 for a small to \$200 and from \$150 for a large to \$255. Tucker said that the reason for such a raise in replacement costs was to reflect current rates.

When the contracts were printed the costs were estimated at 1977 prices. Since then inflation has brought up the price, she said.

RHC discusses issues that are relevant to students and their meetings are open so students can express their opinions. Their next meeting will be in Harstad's main lounge on Sunday at 6 p.m.

## ALC wants Lutheran unity

By Dave Arbaugh

The American Lutheran Church "seemed pretty united" in the cause of Lutheran unity, said Mary Roe, a delegate to the ALC national convention held last week in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Other issues that the convention dealt with were abortion, homosexuality, the Equal Rights Amendment, the divesting of funds held by ALC in corporations that have branches in South Africa, and the ALC elections.

Roe, currently a fifth-year nursing student at PLU, was one of the two lay delegates sent from the Rainier Conference of the North-Pacific District of the ALC.

She felt that the unity question was one of the most exciting aspects of the convention. It was a "bigger thing than I expected," she said.

Involved in such a merger would be the ALC, THE Lutheran Church in America, and the American Evangelical Lutheran Church. The ALC will try to spread as much information as it can around to its churches, explained Roe. Polls will be taken in 1981 at the regional conventions, and then in 1982 a decision on a course of action will be made at the national convention.

"I would like to see students getting a hold of the information," said Roe. "I'd like to see them active in a possible merger."

Roe said that she was impressed with the involvement of the church in social issues, but that she noticed a "lack of sensitivity" in the debate forums on issues of homosexuality and abortion.



Mary Roe

However, the vote did not show that "lack of sensitivity," she said.

The convention voted to accept a statement that was written as "Comment and Counsel"—different from an official policy stand, said Roe,

opposing abortions especially as a personal "convenience." The ALC believes that a human being exists from conception, she said.

On homosexuality, the convention also voted a statement to "Comment and Counsel." She explained that the resolution was "vague," but that through the resolution and understanding of some of the debating, a line between homosexually "oriented" and homosexual "behavior" was drawn.

The convention voted not to push for ratification of the ERA in the church because of a strong opposition by a women's group. Roe said that the group felt that politics should be left out of the church. "I was angered by that," she said.

The convention also voted to divest itself of its monetary holdings in multi-national corporations having branches or factories in South Africa. Cash is a symbol of disagreement.

ALC national elections were also held, and David Preus was re-elected as president. Lloyd Svendsbye was elected vice-president.

Roe is an active member of University Congregation, and will be speaking briefly to that congregation on Sunday about the convention.

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# Stimulants: What goes up, will come down

By Sara Andersen

It's 2:36 a.m. You've typed 159 words of the 5,000-word term paper that's due at 8 a.m. Your roommate rolls over and starts to snore. You can't stand it any more and reach for that miracle, the only thing that can help you make it through the night: caffeine.

Caffeine is a drug which acts as a stimulant on the heart, central nervous, and respiratory systems. One result is insomnia, a condition desired by many students who need to use their usual sleeping time for studying.

But caffeine has many other effects on the body, some potentially dangerous, which occur when the drug is harshly abused.

According to *The Essential Guide to Prescription Drugs* by James W. Long, M.D., natural and unavoidable side effects are a sense of nervousness and increased urine output, but these depend on the dosage and susceptibility of the individual. Mild adverse effects can be a headache,

irritability, lightheadedness, feeling of drunkenness, impaired thinking (not good for studying), nausea, heartburn, indigestion, and stomach irritation. On a more serious

note, consumption of caffeine can result in the development of a stomach ulcer.

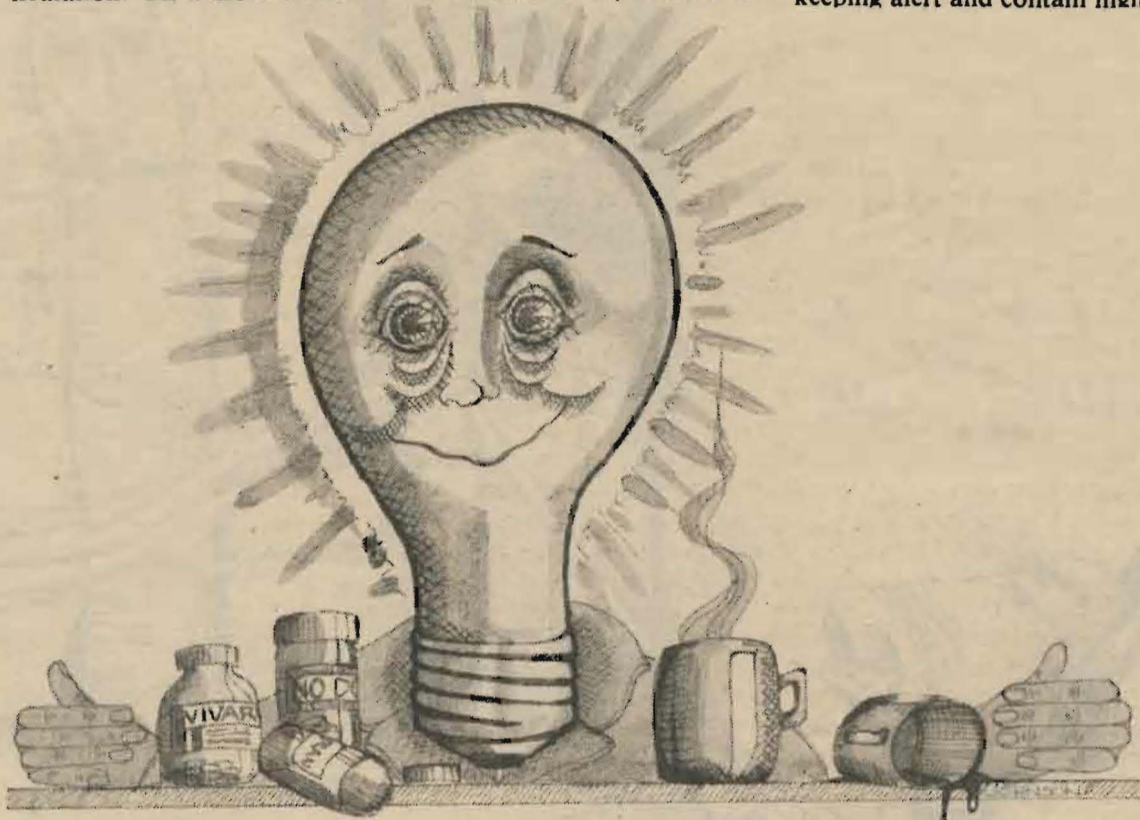
A white, odorless powder with a bitter taste, caffeine is

used as a flavoring in cola and root beer and occurs naturally in coffee and tea. Products such as No-Doz and Vivarin are sold for the purpose of keeping alert and contain high

amounts of caffeine. Drug action begins in approximately 30 minutes and reaches a maximum in 50 to 75 minutes.

*The Essential Guide to Prescription Drugs* suggests that you do not exceed 250 mg per dose or 500 mg every 24 hours. A mild overdose can result in nervousness, restlessness, insomnia (followed by depression in some individuals), tremors, sweating, ringing in the ears, spots before the eyes, heart palpitation, and diarrhea. Large overdoses can result in excitement, rapid and irregular pulse, rapid breathing, fever, delirium, hallucinations, and convulsions. With prolonged use, varying degrees of tolerance and psychological dependence may occur.

Caffeine has proved to be very effective for maintaining alertness when used properly. However, if any of the previously mentioned side effects occur you should discontinue use and consult a physician.



## Spellman, McDermott merry-go-round continues

(continued from page one)

tax bases are undermined, according to McDermott. "State forest lands must be managed for the public good—not just for private profit," he said.

Following this, Spellman accused McDermott of changing positions. According to Spellman, "last week (McDermott) wanted to limit economic, housing and community development."

Spellman said he believes in local community control over land questions. He wants to develop overseas markets to export finished products, develop inland port facilities, and expand tourism as well as to expand the salmon enhan-

cement program, restore full funding for agricultural research and development, and improve rail and air service to Washington.

Next, McDermott commented on the probable use of McNeil Island as a prison, saving taxpayer dollars and allowing the government to deal with overcrowding as Walla Walla and Monroe. According to McDermott "a firm but humane prison system" is needed.

Spellman followed by stating the one prison is under federal control and state mental institutions are ranked among the worst in America. Spellman said he would like to

see McNeil Island converted to a state facility.

Next, McDermott stated his views on the educational system and the Department of Social and Health Services. He said he would like to "help problem students and teachers deal with problems." He would also like to encourage the involvement of parents in the school system.

Spellman responded by emphasizing his support for portable housing, more local school control, major tax exemptions, and tax replacem-

ment.

Next, McDermott said there was a need for a more aggressive Department of Economic Development to develop small business. Sixty percent of state jobs come from small businesses in the private sector, he said. McDermott would like to establish a small business advisory committee for suggestions regarding rules and regulations.

In closing the hour-long debate, Spellman said, "If people are good they have no reason to fear for their jobs.

Everyone really wishes to do a good day's work. They need a strong leader."

McDermott concluded by stating: "I will always lead when the issue is in doubt. I want to involve the people of this state so they know they are a part of the state."

McDermott, 43, is midway through his first four-year term in the state senate. His training is in psychiatry.

Spellman, 53, is in his third year of a four-year term as King County Executive. He graduated from law school at Georgetown University.

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Oct. 29	11:30-4:00/5:00-7:00	"
Oct. 30	11:30-4:00/5:00-7:00	"
Oct. 31	11:30-4:00/5:00-7:00	"

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# Cults appeal to stressed young people

By Randi Clevon

Are you vulnerable to the lure of cults? If you are between the ages of 18 and 25 and are undergoing a period of stress or transition, you may very well be.

It is not necessary for a prospective cult recruit to be a victim of poverty or ignorance. According to Edward M. Levine, in an article concerning deprogramming of former cult victims, "those who join cults are characteristically white, middle-class young people, many of whom were attending college immediately prior to conversion."

People who join cults are, according to Bob Coggins, a day supervisor for Union Gospel Mission in Seattle, seeking "friendship, warmth and love; a family atmosphere."

According to Ron Vignec, campus minister, cults appeal to young people by offering authoritative figures, fundamental beliefs, and strong regulation to govern their daily lives. Their beliefs and standards provide them a clear sense of purpose, direction and an intensely sought-after peace.

Reverend Guy Sier, also of the Union Gospel Mission, stated that "the Christian church has failed in meeting the needs of many young people."

In the secular society of which America is composed, religion is not taken seriously, nor is serious attention given to the development of skills in discerning religious choices. Without this background, young people are subject to manipulation. They are hungry for a sense of belonging and are easily swayed to believe most

*"I pledge allegiance to the Cult..."*

anything. They join the group out of a felt need that has not been satisfied in their lives outside the group. According to writer Edward M. Levine in the March 1980 issue of *Society Magazine*, the process by which one is lured into a cult can be very deceptive, as the victim is usually unaware of what is happening.

During the process of conversion, the recruit is never isolated from his recruiters, to avoid any question of doubt about what they are doing and being told.

They are purposely kept fatigued so that their minds cannot function effectively, as they are gradually introduced into the cult religion and constantly under pressure to accept what they are told.

They are deprived of any opportunity to examine the religious views of the cult. The objective of the recruiter is to transform the victim into an unquestionable, subservient member who automatically

obeys what he or she is commanded to do.

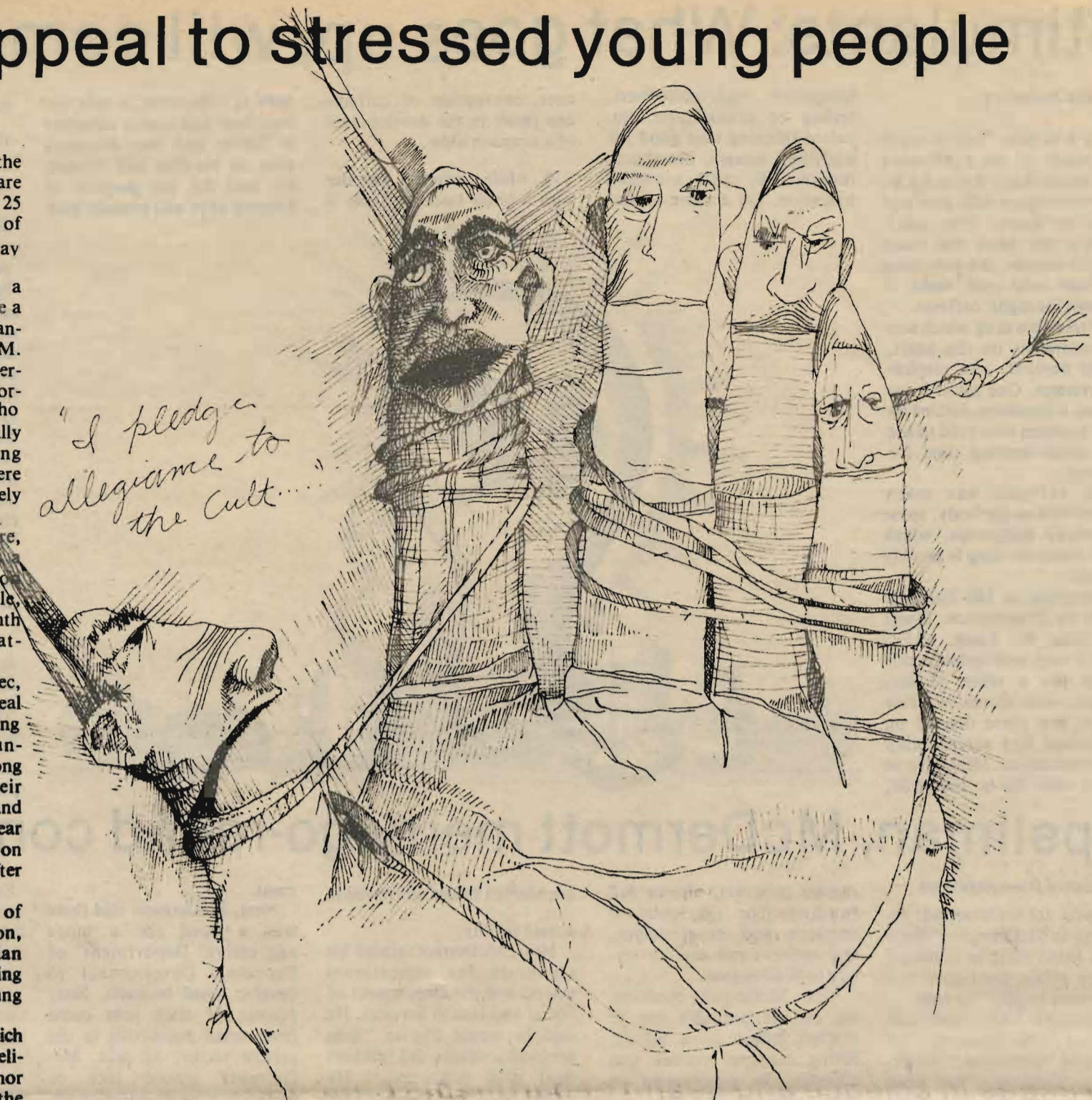
This is accomplished through a continual implied sense of self-worth and importance. In this way, the recruits come to believe what they are told.

Contrary to the purpose of Christianity, Sier explains that most cults have nothing to offer concerning salvation, but rather only the idea that "you belong to them." Sier defines a cult as anything that "defers from God's word," God's word being the Bible. He sees cult doctrines as basically heathen teachings for they are in direct conflict with God's given word.

The operation of cults and their effects on people and society should not be taken lightly. A convert is forced to dissociate himself from those individuals or groups that constituted the structure of his former environment. He is now subject to certain authorities and leaders only within the cult and to their "sacred writings."

Pastor Vignec said it is important to consider your own vulnerability to such situations.

According to Dr. Hulme, "All of us have a need to live for something bigger than ourselves or our immediate family."



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HARVEY

# Gifted students work in challenging class

By Flo Hamilton

"Gifted is great!" The bold blue letters are spread across the classroom wall. The words set the scene: a room full of intelligent young faces, 5th and 6th graders, interested in everything and anything.

"These kids are so sharp it's frightening!" said Evy McNeal, instructor of the gifted at Collins Elementary near PLU.

The room is a blur of activity. Lifelines, a class project, hang in the room center, computer terminals line a wall, and bottles of marine life are strewn about, ready for study. Fingers fly at the typewriters and terminals, while Eric programs a disc and starts playing an electronic game of his own making.

Sound like grade school? Incredibly so, this is a classroom situation.

Although she has 23 years of teaching behind her, this is McNeal's first year working with accelerated students. "I love it. They are so full of challenge," said McNeal.

McNeal's classroom houses only half of the "crop" from the Franklin Pierce district. Students are accepted into the program on the basis of two to three years of achievement tests, a non-verbal exam, parental referral, and teacher recommendations.

McNeal said, "These students are super-bright and that's an understatement—in

fact we have one student who is near genius level."

Projects are as intense as the students in the classroom. The lifelines suspended from the ceiling are strings with individual experiences and futuristic goals. The students were asked to write, draw, or simply represent five important things that have happened in their lives. The second part of the assignment found the kids representing five things they wanted: goals.

Diversified were all the responses. Typical previous happenings included: "I was born; baptized; we moved; Mom had my brother; Charlie my dog." But goals soon reveal more depth: "graduate, receive two scholarships; college degree; become an architect; be successful; get married; have twins; create a motorcycle; live in Hawaii."

The lifeline project had taken a week and a half, much of it done on the students' own time.

"Yeah, I have a lot of homework, but I like it that way," said Mya, an inquisitive female of the class.

"Hey, let me on the terminal," cried Noel, "I want to make a program." The classroom computers are all self-contained. Students feed them discs programmed for homework assignments and others to create their own games, problems, and fun.

German, computer, and



Gifted children at Collins Elementary School are treated to stimulating activities such as working with computers.

journalism specialists work with the students several times a week to provide stimuli for these bright students.

Cliff Rowe, a PLU faculty member and advisor to the *Mast*, is the journalism specialist. Several students were writing and typing articles. Typing is one of their activities and many students do their reports and reviews on these machines.

"But I just got on the typewriter—I can't stop now!" a girl pleaded at the close of the day.

"Yes, my kids come early and don't want to leave. I always have to shoo some of them out when I finally

leave," said McNeal.

Sure enough, at the 3:10 bell, five or six students paid no heed. They kept writing, reading, plotting, and learning.

"People often stereotype intelligent individuals as not being athletically inclined; not so with these kids. They are into all sports," McNeal said.

"These kids are really fantastic. They are extremely goal-directed and futuristic. It will be somewhat hard for them to go back to the regular classroom situation. It's too bad they only have half a year here."

Lack of funding results in

the half-year system wherein the 5th and 6th grade gifted students are in this special classroom for the first half of the year, and the 3rd and 4th grade gifted will be in the program in the second semester.

"But I'm so glad gifted programs are on the upswing, as it is frustrating to see these kids in a normal classroom, which doesn't hold as much challenge for them. I'm hoping there will be something for these students at higher levels of schooling, and with this new trend, perhaps there will be," added McNeal.

## Time usage in science and health departments criticized

# Students 'unsure' about effect of cycle program

By Sandy Williams

Jens Knudsen of the department of biology raised the issue of time usage within the science and health departments in a *Mast* feature article submitted last week.

He cited the Cycle 1 and Cycle 2 program used at St. John's University in Collegeville, Minnesota, as making for "less pressure, a better overall understanding of class material, and allowing students to ask better questions at the next lecture."

Students questioned in a recent interview said they felt this program "sounded good" but they were unsure about the lengthened days it would require.

"The material they present in class goes by too quickly as it is," stated one anonymous student. "It (the St. John's program) would help even out study time, though."

About the nursing program in general an anonymous nursing student stated, "It's a good program. I'm learning a lot from it but they cram a lot down your throat. Academically it may be no harder than other programs, but they give just too much material in too short a time. It should be a five-year course, since some things really should be gone over more."

"If you're a 24-hour-a-day person it's great," stated a nursing student absorbed in her workload with no time for an interview.

Mark Chesnutt, a chemistry and biology student, said he felt one-hour labs were a "shortcoming" within the science departments because "they sometimes put more work into them than into a four-hour class."

James Hafford, a biology and chemistry student, stated, "It's important to get lab work worth more than one credit."

"The courses refrain from getting into the subject. They drag us through everything," stated Gary Nelson, a senior chemistry student. "They focus on an overview of concepts and familiarizing people with ideas and terms. We should dissect the subject, instead of just look at it."

"A lot of pre-med students go through the chemistry and biology classes," Nelson ex-

plained. "Hard-core chemistry doesn't apply to them so all they need is the overview they're getting and they're happy. It wouldn't hurt to have a more hard-core program, especially for chemistry majors."

According to nursing students, changes have been made in the material they use and the degree to which they must know it. They no longer have to pass their mastery tests by 100 percent. Instead, if they can score 80 percent or better, they can move on to take a summative, which consists of an overview of material and is taken for a grade.

"I think the faculty does more to help students than they're given credit for," Dana Virak, level four nursing student, said. "They know there are problems and they're trying to work on them."

Chesnutt stated, "We have top-notch, totally dedicated profs. They will always drop what they're doing to help students."

However, a level two nursing student who asked to remain anonymous revealed that "instructors are almost impossible to get a hold of and some have no office hours. They are competent but don't use their time wisely with students and are often disorganized," she said.

"In any career there's always a lot of work," said Meagen McDougall, a level four nursing student. "That's the way it is in the field of nursing. If they made it easy for us we wouldn't have the high credentials we have."

"We have to be pressured to get ideas down and meet deadlines," said Chesnutt, "otherwise we wouldn't get

anything done."

"There's an overwhelming workload at times, but we get used to it and always manage," said Vonda Broom, a level four nursing student. "The balance of work is self-paced. There are some deadlines but the final during dead week is the most important date."

"A lot of pressures are what you put on yourself," said Virak. "You won't feel it so much if you're relaxed. You should set your own goals. Some students tend not to be well-rounded persons because they're so busy," she added.

Students interviewed agreed that PLU standards set high expectations, especially since the university is competing with other schools, but all realize that this will prove beneficial to them when they hit the job market.

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## Abortion may be your only choice

# 'I'm not ready to be a parent, I'm too young, I'

By Karen M. Olson

Abortion, one of the options available to pregnant women who do not want a child, has been debated in the courts. Now it's up to the individual to decide for or against it.

The biggest reason for unwanted pregnancies is non-use of birth control measures, according to Nancy Rutenbeck, supervisor of patient services for the Tacoma Planned Parenthood clinic. Seventy percent of those whose

pregnancies were confirmed at Planned Parenthood in September used no birth control measures.

The reason most women seek an abortion, Rutenbeck said, is that they do not feel ready for the responsibilities of a family.

"The most common thing that I hear," said Rutenbeck, "is 'I'm not ready to be a parent. I'm too young. I'm still in school.'"

Rutenbeck said 50 percent of the pregnancies confirmed in September occurred in women

between 15 and 21 years of age.

Planned Parenthood counsels women who are seeking an abortion, Rutenbeck said.

"We're here to provide support to the person and information both about abortion and the alternatives. We encourage the woman to involve her partner and also her parents if she is a minor," she said.

It's not an easy decision either way, Rutenbeck said. "Some women know they're pregnant and that they want

an abortion. They are already emotionally set, have made their decision, and know that it's best for them," she said.

"Others feel that abortion is the only alternative, but really don't want to have one. Up to that point, abortion is not a decision which they would have made. They often say, 'I don't like it, but I can't continue this pregnancy.'"

Planned Parenthood informs the person about both options: abortion and continuing the pregnancy, Rutenbeck said. "We don't en-

courage or discourage any decision. We just present all of the alternatives. Continuing the pregnancy does not mean that the woman must become a parent."

Women who decide to continue their pregnancies may be eligible to receive coupons from the Department of Social and Health Services for prenatal care, Rutenbeck said. If they choose to give the baby up for adoption, they are referred to the Children's Home Society.

"In the counseling, we talk

## Mast Abortion Survey

### Men and women disagree on legality

The feature department of the *Mast* conducted a random survey on campus last week. 115 surveys were passes out, and 75 were returned, 40 by females and 35 by males. These are the statistical results and some of the comments.

**QUESTION 1 - "In the upcoming presidential elections are you considering the candidates' abortion views as part of their platform?"**

MALES—	NO	YES	NO RESPONSE
	16	13	5
FEMALES—	NO	YES	NO RESPONSE
	17	18	5

"The candidates opinions on abortion are nowhere near as important as the issues of foreign policy and the military."

"It's just not a concern for the public"

**QUESTION 2- "Do you favor legal abortion?"**

MALES—	NO	YES	NO RESPONSE
	20	14	1
FEMALES—	NO	YES	NO RESPONSE
	14	24	2

**QUESTION 3- "Do you favor governmental finance of abortion?"**

MALES—	NO	YES	NO RESPONSE
	24	7	4
FEMALES—	NO	YES	NO RESPONSE
	14	24	2

**QUESTION 4- "If you do or do not favor abortion, under what specific circumstances would you legalize or not legalize it?"**

MALES

"Abortion should not be regulated as long as the parents are competent to decide."

"The government should play no part in this issue."

"You should take care of problems before they start."

"It should be legalized if the government doesn't have to pay."

"A girl could get one in Japan."

FEMALES

"Abortion is just making an easy way out of a problem."

"I think the present laws are sufficient."

"It's against women's right not to be able to get one."

"It should be legal for one abortion per woman- then I would make it very expensive and maybe illegal if necessary."

**QUESTION 5- "Do you consider abortion relative to the issue of capital punishment?"**

MALES—	NO	YES	NO RESPONSE
	20	6	9
FEMALES—	MO	YES	NO RESPONSE
	30	5	5

"Abortion is a justified cause. Why allow a child to come into the world and be a drug addict or a prostitute, a burden to society, when it could die peacefully?"

"My friend was 13 and got pregnant. If she had had the baby it would have ruined her life. There was no way in this society that she could have supported and kept her baby. An abortion was the only way. If she had kept the baby she would not have been happy. Also the girl had V.D. If she had the baby, both her and her baby's life might have been in danger."

"The fetus may be alive, but it's not thinking."

"It's ridiculous to compare these two issues."

**QUESTION 6- "If abortion was illegal would that stop you from getting one? If it would, why? (or why not)"**

MALES—	NO	YES	NO RESPONSE
	10	5	20
FEMALES—	NO	YES	NO RESPONSE
	15	21	4

"No wife or child of mine will ever have an abortion as long as I live."

"If it was illegal this would be because society had declared it so. Societal rejection of abortion would influence me so I would not be drastically ostracized from society."

**QUESTION 7- "If you are against abortion would you classify your decision as legal, ethical, religious or moral?"**

MALES—	LEGAL	ETHICAL	RELIG.	MORAL
	2	10	9	14
FEMALES—	LEGAL	ETHICAL	RELIG.	MORAL
	3	11	9	14

"If people are going to fool around they should take the pill."

"The gift of life is the most precious gift entrusted to mankind and it's difficult for me to understand anyone wanting to begin a life and then wanting to end it, before it has had chance to grow and blossom."

"I'm really only against it if prostitutes or other unscrupulous people use it."

**QUESTION 8 "If you are for abortion, why?"**

MALES

"I don't like children, especially unwanted ones."

"With so much pre-marital sex it's necessary."

FEMALES

"I'm only in favor of abortion incases of rape determined by a doctor."

"It's just too easy to say 'just don't get pregnant.'"

"If abortion is legalized maybe contraceptives and other methods would become more utilized."

**QUESTION 9- "If we used any of your comments in the paper would you prefer to remain anonymous? If so, why?"**

MALES—	NO	YES	NO RESPONSE
	20	14	1
FEMALES—	NO	YES	NO RESPONSE
	20	15	5

"I don't wish to defend my argument against any anti-abortion person, because they're not worth my time."

"I'd like to be anonymous and I don't think it's your place to ask why."

"I don't need the grief from the feminists."

"This is so controversial and many of my friends disagree with my views, and I don't want to cause disharmony."



# m still in school

about guilt," Rutenbeck said. "We talk about how they feel now, how they have felt before, and how they think they are going to feel. But you can't really sit here with a crystal ball and see how you are going to feel, so the only thing that you can do is to make the decision on what is the best thing for you right now."

Rutenbeck said once the person has decided on having an abortion, she is given detailed information about the process and referred to a doctor who has been screened by Planned Parenthood.

**The Procedure** which is used for early abortions (up to 14 weeks from the last menstrual period) is a vacuum aspiration, according to a pamphlet put out by Planned Parenthood of Pierce County. A local anesthetic is usually injected into the cervix, then the opening is gradually stretched by a series of long, narrow rods, each a little wider than the one before.

The cervical opening may also be stretched over a period of several hours using laminaria, a slim roll of absorbent material placed in the cervix. When the opening is wide enough, a blunt-tipped suction tube is inserted into the uterus. After the uterus is emptied by gentle suction, a spoon-shaped curette may be used for a final cleaning of the lining of the uterus.

Relatively few complications occur with an early abortion, according to Planned Parenthood. One possible complication is a laceration of the cervical opening. Stitches are sometimes required for this. Another complication, perforation of the uterine

wall, happens about once for every 400 abortions. Treatment usually required hospitalization for observation and/or completion of the abortion and, sometimes, surgical repair.

In approximately one out of 20 cases, some parts of the contents of the uterus may be retained. To remove this tissue, it may be necessary to do a repeat procedure at a clinic or hospital.

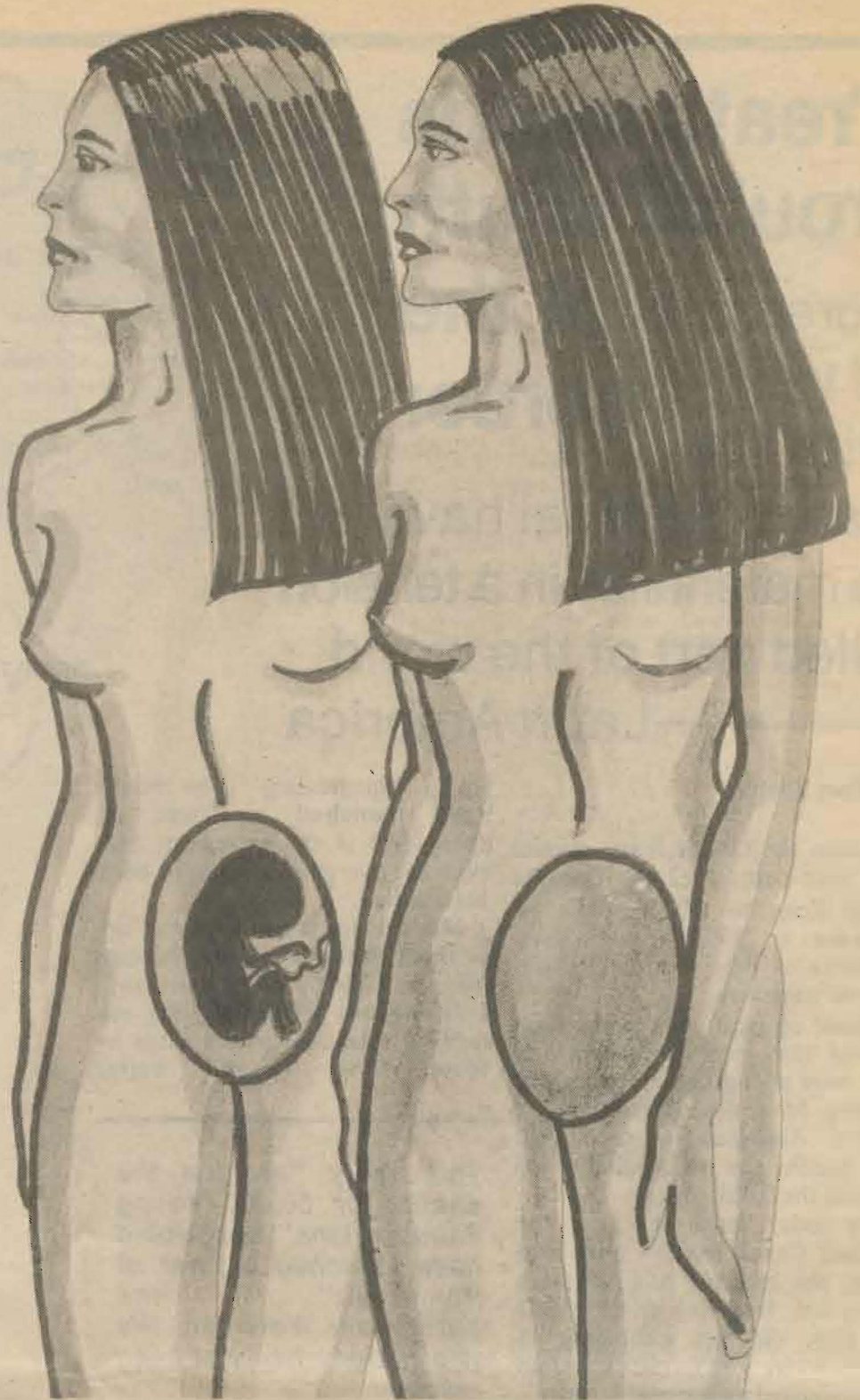
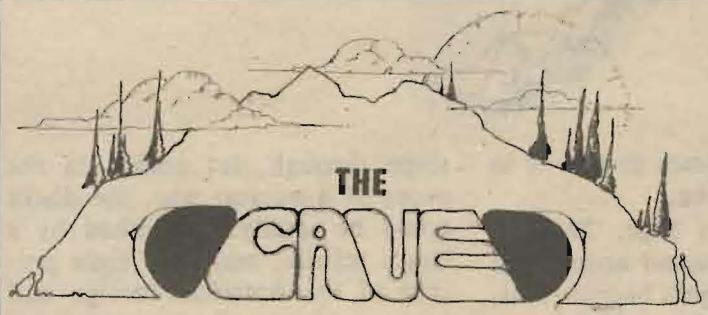
Finally, infection occurs in about two percent of the cases. Such infections usually respond to antibiotics, but may require hospitalization and possible surgery.

**Abortion services** throughout the United States are carefully monitored by the Center for Disease Control and the U.S. Department of Health and Welfare, according to Planned Parenthood.

The CDC has reported that abortion in the first trimester is one of the 'safest' of all surgical procedures. The CDC has also found that the risk of maternal death from full-term pregnancy and childbirth is approximately nine times greater than that from first-trimester abortion.

Abortion is not a financial issue any more, said Rutenbeck. An early abortion costs from \$125 to \$175, she said. This is below the cost of delivering a baby. Also, medical coupons in the state of Washington will still pay for an abortion, she said.

"The problem isn't just finding out where to go for an abortion," Rutenbeck said. "It's finding out the alternatives, the facts about abortion and getting some assistance in decision-making."

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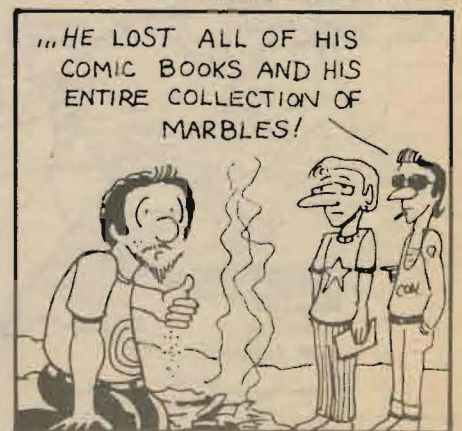
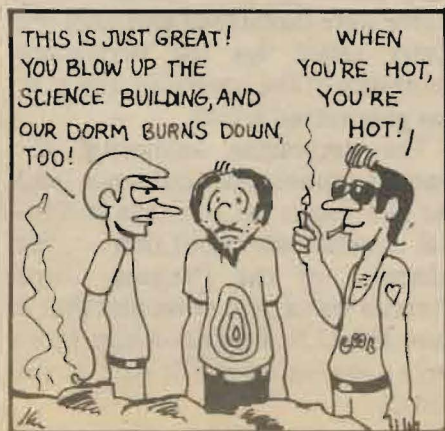
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## DORMSDREARY



# Treaty avoids trouble south of the border

Forecasts of the trouble with the Panama Canal have yet to materialize in a tension filled part of the world

## -----Latin America

By Tom Koehler

When the United States turned over control of the Panama Canal Zone to the Republic of Panama in 1979, there were forecasts of deep trouble for the historic waterway.

Public opinion polls at the time showed that most Americans felt they were giving up something for nothing. Many feared that the little Central American country could not handle the responsibility of running the canal.

But today, one year after the Panama Canal Treaties went into effect, the anxieties and fears are fading fast. By giving up the canal, the U.S. did get something in return--a rare foreign policy success that improved its national security.

Panamanian animosity toward Americans, which once erupted in bloody rioting, canal sabotage and brutal acts of violence, has virtually disappeared since the treaties went into effect.

In an interview, Brig. Gen. Omar Torrijos, Panama's strongman dictator, insisted that the treaty "avoided the deaths of 50,000

young Panamanians" who would have launched a "war of liberation" if the agreement between the two nations had not been settled.

Student demonstrators, who once threw rocks at the U.S. Foreign Ministry building and chanted anti-U.S. slogans advocating the immediate take-over of the canal by force now demand better

*The treaty "avoided the deaths of 50,000 young Panamanians" who would have launched a "war of liberation" if the agreement between the two nations had not been reached.*

educational facilities instead.

During the late 1960's and throughout the 1970's, when Torrijos pressured the U.S. for a new canal treaty, Panama adopted leftist policies aimed at helping the 600,000 Panamanians living under the poverty level. Torrijos used the

threat of communism as a lever in the treaty bargaining.

According to a Sept. 29 U.S. News & World Report article, the government has again become anti-communist and leftist officials are being moved out of the country or sent abroad.

Panama could have conceivably fallen to an extremely radical government if the treaty had not been approved. While Torrijos' regime has been criticized in the past for human rights violations, it does represent a moderate stance when compared to Cuba.

Cuban influence, once described as growing "by leaps and bounds," is said to be nil.

In Central America before the new treaties, the canal was seen as, in Torrijos' words, "a colonial conquest"--with the U.S. as a belligerent superpower trying to dominate a small nation. The Central Americans argued that the canal was not important economically or militarily to the U.S.

They cited facts: many of the U.S. Navy's vessels were too large for the canal; with fleets in both the Atlantic and Pacific, the U.S. had little need to send even small war-

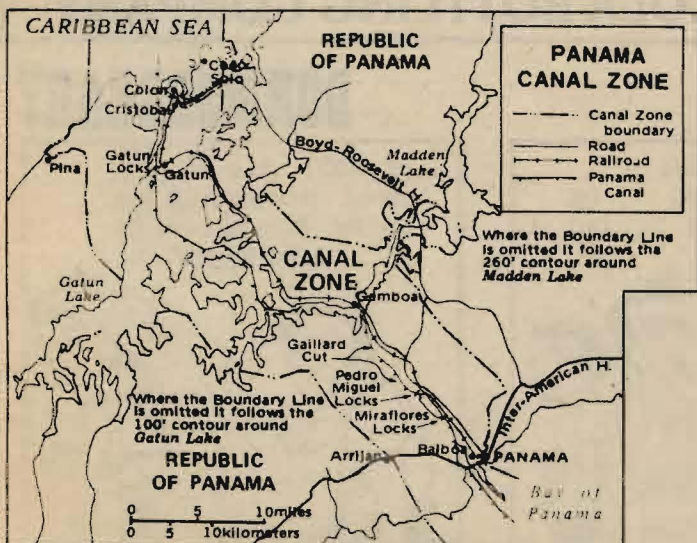
ships through the docks; in the event of a nuclear war, the docks could be totally demolished by a single missile; and only eight percent of the American-foreign and seven percent of the east-coast west-coast trade used the canal.

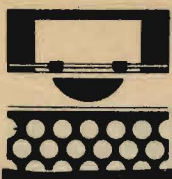
The Central American nations no longer see the U.S. as a bully who pushes little guys around.

It appears the U.S. actually recieved something for practically nothing.

Under joint operation, the canal still moves ships between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans at the same rate as it did when the waterway was under total U.S. control. The U.S. still has the right to intervene militarily if the canal's commerce were threatened and since the treaty called for the permanent neutrality of the waterway, the U.S. has guaranteed access.

The decreasing animosity, the waning communist influence and the new image the U.S. has in Central America are proof that the adoption of the Panama Canal Treaties was a wise move and that it gave the U.S. friends--where there were none--in a volatile part of the world.





# Students thin-lipped on abortion

A man and a woman were watching the presidential debates this year listening to discussion on the topic of abortion.

"Boy," said the man, "I think that any girl who is dumb enough to get herself pregnant deserves what she deserves. I wouldn't ever respect a girl who got an abortion."

The woman nodded silently but her heart sank. She was pregnant. She had planned on telling him that night but didn't. She had already made the appointment at the family planning clinic for her abortion the next week.

The scenario did not take place on a television soap opera. A reasonable facsimile of it took place between two people associated with PLU. PLU students were also responsible for frequently making such comments as "I don't feel (abortion) should be discussed by the Mast. It is a private decision," in response to a survey run this week. Although the decision to have an abortion legally or illegally is of course a personal one it is an issue that cannot be wiped out of public discussion for a variety of reasons.

Let's take it to the national level. Every single candidate for the presidency of the United States has given campaign time to the discussion of the issue. Their views cover a scope of positions from actively lobbying against abortion to allowing each woman to make her own decision "in conjunction with her

God and her physician."

But the politicians are not reducing the issue to a question of morality. They are considering the maintenance of constitutional consistency in the nation's legal systems. They also consider the effect on the black market abortion rate of making abortions illegal. Keeping in mind that the government cannot legislate morality, who do you agree with?

Let's try hitting a little closer to home. One third of all legal abortions performed in the U.S. are performed on women under the age of twenty, according to 1975 statistics from the Center for Disease Control. But these abortions did not take place as a method of regular birth control. They took place because of myths about

how easy it is to get pregnant.

"We do not have evidence that chance-taking or neurosis is in fact the predominant reason for patients coming in for abortions," say the authors of *Medical Aspects of Human Sexuality*. They continue by saying that it is an "extreme injustice to women in general to stigmatize them in this fashion."

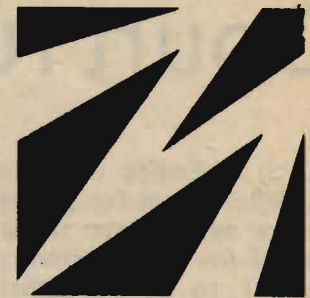
In a book written in part by a University of Washington professor the authors note the placement of high value on sexual spontaneity and euphoria, a lack of commitment and a lack of communication are three of the main reasons for non-use of contraceptives and the subsequent need

for abortions.

In your private decision-making process will you take the time to find out that 70 to 80 percent of the women that have abortions immediately select an alternative birth control method after they have had an abortion and an additional 13.5 percent select an alternative after they return for their postoperative visit?

The man and woman I mentioned before were not abstract concepts in some book in the HQ section of Mortvedt Library. The fetus the woman bore before her abortion was also not an abstract concept. Aren't these reasons enough for public discussion?

Kathleen M. Hosfeld

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**What Went**  
By Jeff Olson

The language of man (man in the universal sense, thus including women) encompasses nearly everything he does. His rhetoric and semantics direct and control the actions of all mankind. The talk goes on

and on and yet people's minds are bound by the language of communication that they have or have not mastered.

Iran and Iraq debate upon the Persian Gulf and its conflicts. Presidential candidates, their underlings, spouses and friends voice their platforms through their talk. They make promises, proposals, and predictions with their words.

Language represents power; the power of immediate control, which directs, defeats, and decides the "victor of rhetoric." Brezhnev has asked the U.S. to resume the Arm Talks, warning that "the Kremlin would never permit the United States to achieve military superiority." I ask, where does the power lie? In the words of human language.

The power of language has been equated with intelligence and intelligence has been attributed to the person who best uses his language, rather than the person with the best ideas. These two items work best hand in hand, but we most often listen to the talk and deny the communication. The language and words of mankind have the potential to be man's greatest attribute, or the downfall of our ability to communicate. If you doubt man's communication abilities, I challenge you to express your sensual feelings with only his words. If we are to survive and thrive in our society we must express the language of communication, not only that of words.

**NUKE MONEY:**

Puget Power has been in the planning for a nuclear plant for quite some time but its 700 million dollar estimate in 1973 has now risen to 8.2 billion due to delays and interest rates. Its customers will have to absorb the costs if it is built.

**BOMBING:**

Bombing continues in the Persian Gulf despite Iran and Iraq's talks and debates of settlement. Both countries' armies are taking an offensive approach.

**ARETE:**

Plan to join Arete student/faculty lunch and forums Thursdays at 12:00 in the North Dining Room. Dr. Sudermann of the Modern and Classical Languages Department will be the speaker this coming Thursday.

**DOMES:**

Three designs are in the bidding for the Tacoma stadium. Two are domes, one is as a covered cube. Final decision will be made Oct. 28 by the city council.

## Court rules against five college women

(CPS) -- Ending the nation's most significant sex-for-grades case, a federal appeals court ruling last week denied five Yale University women's appeal to re-hear their sexual harassment charges against certain faculty members.

The three-judge panel of the 2nd U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals said charges of sexual harassment and an "atmosphere of inequality" were pure speculation and conjecture.

"We do not believe that the courts should indulge in speculation of the sort required here," Judge Edward Lumbard ruled.

Of the five women, one had complained a male professor slashed her grade from an "A" to a "C" because she refused to submit to his sexual demands. Another woman claimed she had been forced to have sexual intercourse with an instructor, and ultimately had to forsake her chosen-major. Still another said she was forced to leave her position as an athletic assistant to the men's hockey team because of sexual harassment.

In its ruling, the court said the women had not suffered "distinct and palpable" injury because of Yale's action (or inaction) on the allegations.

But in its three-year journey through the courts, the Yale sex-for-grades case set several important legal precedents, including a ruling that sexual harassment constitutes discrimination against women.

"The momentum we've established here has already reached many women across the country," asserts Anne

Simon, lawyer for the five women. "And sooner or later a judge will rule to get these guys (the accused male professors)."

Simon adds that women from across the country have been seeking more information about this case, and how it could lead to more equitable guidelines

at their institutions.

The five women, who have already graduated, were not asking for monetary compensation, but sought a court order directing Yale to institute grievance procedures dealing with harassment complaints. When the complaints were first aired more than three years ago, there were no procedures.

Since then, Yale has established grievance procedures, though there's some dispute as to how effective they will become.

"It appears that the major relief sought in this suit has already been granted," said the ruling.

Simon, however, argues the new procedures fall short of insuring reasonable protection for college students against professors' sexual desires.

"It's a lot of paper, but very little action. For example, the dean makes the final and only binding decision. The board has no power at all, except to advise," she complains.

She adds that either a grade change or some other type of compensation for a victim can be made only if the alleged perpetrator agrees.

"Now that's ridiculous," she claims.



## Higher Education Reauthorization Act

*'Most important student bill of the year' passed through congress*

(CPS) -- After an unprecedented lobbying effort, some cosmetic face-saving, and a power struggle between two legislative committees, Congress has finally passed what one lobbyist called "the most important student bill of the year." The Higher Education Reauthorization Act effectively funds most federal college programs, including student financial aid, for the next five years.

The act, among other things:

- Gradually increases the maximum Basic Educational Opportunity Grant (BEOG) from \$1800 to \$2600 by 1985.
- Increases maximum funding for Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants (SEOGs) from \$1500 per student to \$2000 per student.
- Requires that students receiving College-Work Study monies get the minimum wage.
- Requires that students are represented on state college planning commissions.
- Establishes a single application form
- Raises the interest rates on National Direct Student Loans (NDSLs) from three to four percent.

The NDSL interest increase was the major concession made by higher education groups in the intense politicking that produced the legislation, though there were others.

"The higher interest rate will be a problem for students," says Joel Packer of the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges. "But most of the other cuts are 'paper cuts.' They lowered the amount of maximum funding of programs, but most are still higher than what they get anyway."

But most higher education lobbyists consider themselves lucky to have gotten anything. The legislation, which will ultimately affect about five million students, was originally introduced last year. In early 1980, the House passed a \$60 billion version while the Senate passed a \$30 billion version. Over the summer a House-Senate conference

committee concocted a \$49 billion compromise that the House quickly passed. In early September, however, the Senate sent shock waves through the higher education community by rejecting the bill.

It was "the first out-and-out defeat in tons of years," recalls Larry Zaglaniczny of the American Council on Education. "It came as a real shock."

"The higher education honeymoon is definitely over," another official sadly remarked, observing that congressional sentiment toward cutting back on social programs had apparently reached education.

Indeed, Sen. Ernest Hollings (D-SC) voted against the compromise bill because it helped students with "millionaire fathers who take out (student) loans as an investment." Hollings added, "I used to think education was a good investment. Not anymore."

"Some senators weren't that informed," says Steve Leifman, a student lobbyist for COPUS (Coalition of Independent College & University Students). To "inform them," Leifman and others mounted an impressive lobbying effort, which aimed at bringing the bill up for a vote again.

For example, Leifman and some Virginia student leaders showed bill opponent Sen. John Warner (R-VA) figures showing that his state's student loan program had actually made money for Virginia. "Write that down!" Warner reportedly barked to an aide. Warner ultimately voted for the version approved by the Senate last week.

Other tactics included sending a lobbyist's spouse to argue with Sen. Russel Long (D-LA) and waving protest banners at an American University speech by Sen. Howard Baker (R-TN). Baker departed from text of the speech to announce he was changing his vote on the issue to yes.

Al Cummings, a staffer for Sen.

Richard Stone (D-FL), says "we were really surprised" by the student lobbying. Eduardo Wolle of the U.S. Student Association says his group mobilized "more support than we've ever got" around the bill.

Yet for all the shouting, "the change in votes was a symbolic thing," lobbyist Packer says.

"There was a power struggle between the education committee and the budget committee," he explains. "The budget committee proved its demand for budget cuts was met, though in actuality they hadn't done that much (cutting). Once the budget committee was satisfied, people felt it was okay to vote for the bill."

Hollings, the budget committee chairman and a leading opponent of the original compromise bill in early September, was the key. "Many senators were waiting to see what Hollings would do," says Patricia Fleming, assistant secretary for

legislation at the Dept. of Education.

"When we learned Hollings changed his vote to approval," she adds, "we knew the bill had a good chance of going through."

Few senators would admit it was an internal power struggle that nearly gutted federal higher education programs. Florida Senator Stone said he switched his vote from no to yes because, on the second vote, "we had a very good higher education bill that also showed some fiscal restraint."

The second bill is worth an estimated \$49 billion to students and colleges. The first bill was worth between \$46 and \$48 billion, according to COPUS' Leifman.

But the defeat of the first bill and hurried passage of the second has shaken the Washington higher education community, which is used to kinder treatment in Congress. "It's created a lot of uncertainty," Parker reflects.

## Cal to continue nukes

(CPS) -- The University of California will continue to administer two nuclear weapons programs, despite protest from student groups and from state Gov. Jerry Brown, who is a university regent.

The entire Board of Regents voted last week to keep its contract with the federal government to oversee weapons research to the Lawrence Livermore and Los Alamos laboratories. David Saxon, president of the nine-campus University of California system, favored continuing the \$900 million per year contract.

"You just can't walk away for that kind of responsibility," he argues.

Brown, in addition to numerous student and anti-nuclear groups, moved that the regents terminate the contract last year, soon after the near-meltdown at the Three Mile Island nuclear power

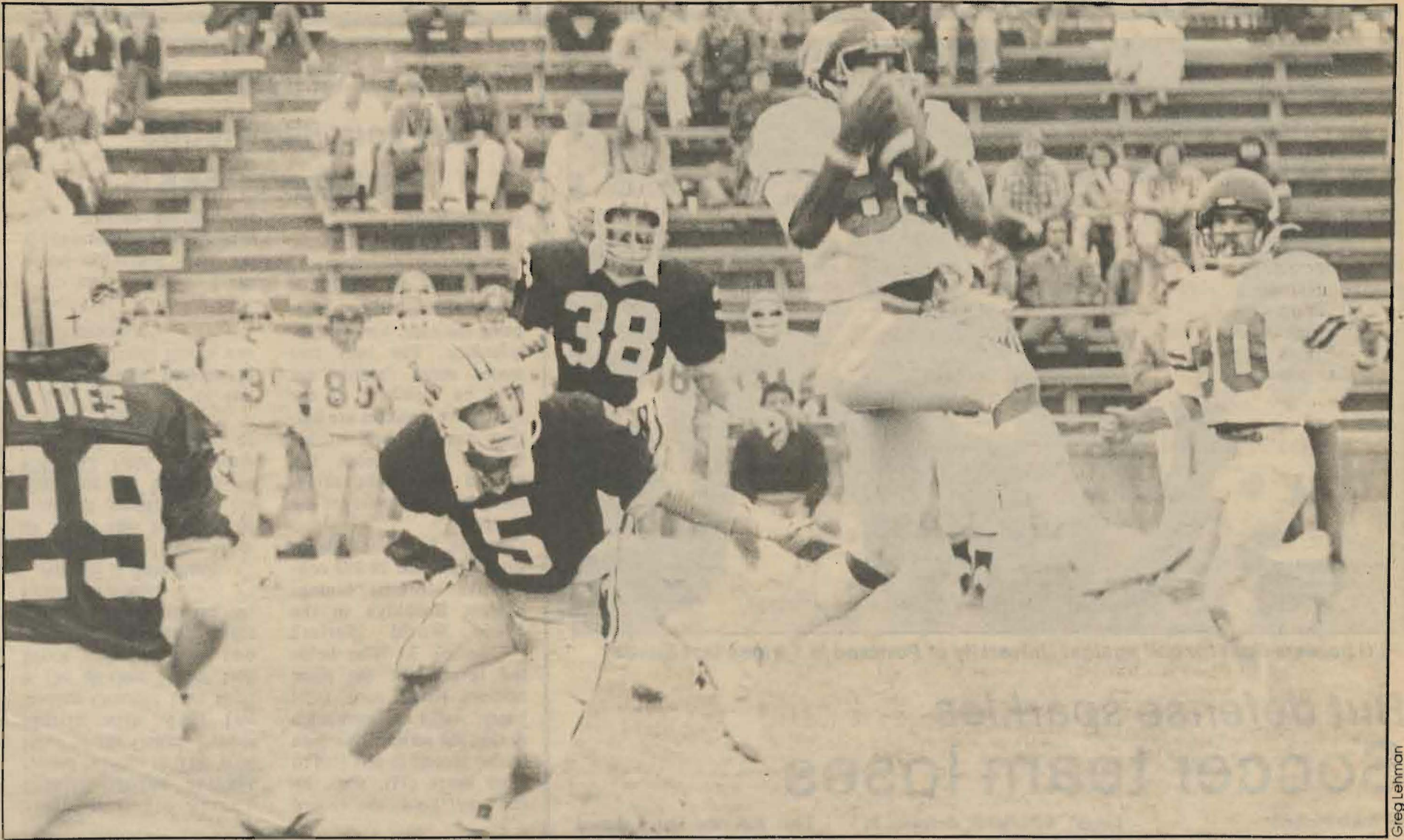
plant in Pennsylvania. Brown's motion was defeated then, too.

The university created the weapons research program at the Los Alamos, N.M. lab 35 years ago, and the program at the Livermore lab in Berkeley in 1895. It has supervised the research ever since.

The research came under increasing criticism as part of the anti-Vietnam war protest, and again as the anti-nuclear power movement swelled in the mid- and late-seventies. Brown has helped mount additional pressure to sever ties between the university and the labs.

"It's more of an issue than it's ever been in the past," Saxon told a press conference. He attributed the controversy to "more public concern about thing nuclear and the fact that we now have a governor that's out in front leading the issue."

# SPORTS



Greg Lehman

Lute DBs Chris Miller (29), Scott Kessler (5) and Jay Halle (38) converge on SOSC receiver in fourth win of the season.

## Number one team rolls to another victory

By Eric Thomas

A swarming PLU defense gave up just 19 yards on the ground while picking off three enemy passes to spark the number one Lutes to a 25-0 shutout of visiting Southern Oregon.

"The defensive play was so great with all the interceptions, runbacks and containment," said PLU head coach Frosty Westering. "The alert play of the secondary and the other inspired performances were an inspiration to the offense."

The Lute defense is currently ranked second in the nation against the rush, allowing just 45 yards per game and have yet to be scored against in the final three quarters of a game.

PLU appeared headed for an opening drive touchdown as they moved 70 yards in 13 plays before a Guy Ellison fumble (the first of five lost on the afternoon) ended the drive two yards short of paydirt.

The Lutes then traded possessions with the Raiders before returning to the goal-line with 3:43 left in the period on a seven yard TD pass from senior Eric Carlson to Guy Ellison. Scott McKay's extra point gave them a 7-0 lead. This was expanded three minutes later when a high snap from center forced the Raider punter to attempt a last ditch kick from his endzone that was blocked by linebacker Mike Durrett. The ball then bounced back into the punter's hands before a Scott McKay tackle sent it rolling out of bounds for a safety, closing out the scoring in the

zle with eleven pieces and each play we were trying to put it together, but we could only get eight pieces in at once. One time eight guys would execute and the other three would be off a little and the next play these guys would put it all together but someone else would be off. It was just little quick adjustments we had to make. The great thing was that the offense kept their cool and kept coming and coming."

Persistence paid off in the second half when PLU scored their last two touchdowns. The first was set up midway through the third quarter when defensive back Dennis McDonough picked off a Raider pass and returned it 42 yards to the SOSC 11 yard line. Minutes later halfback Chris Utt (72 yards in 15 carries) rammed over from the three, boosting the Lutes lead to 16-0.

"There are momentum plays in every game and that was one of them," said Westering. "Dennis did a good job of laying back and picking it off."

PLU gained a second safety in the fourth quarter when the Raider punter touched his knee in his endzone while fielding another poor snap. The Lutes' last score was similarly set up by an interception. This one by Mark Lester, who was filling in for Jay Halle, injured on an interception return of his own. The TD came on Carlsons second scoring toss of the day, a five yard strike to tight end Scott Westering, who, though double-covered most of the game caught 4 passes for 61 yards.

"We're getting double coverage on Scott all the time now," said Westering. "So

we're trying to use him in patterns where we can draw people to him and open people around him."

Westering singled out the performances of rotating defensive ends Don Gale, John Feldman and Garth Warren along with defensive tackle Greg Rohr for their line play which produced four SOSC quarterback sacks in addition to shutting down the Raider rush.

The Lutes' next action will

come tomorrow at 1:30 when they host Whitworth at Franklin Pierce Stadium. The contest will be PLU's first defense of their N.W. conference crown. Currently the Pirate squad is sporting a 2-2 record. "They've got a good football team," said Westering. "Their defense has been very aggressive, they're good against the quarterback running the option and a lot of bootlegs. It's going to be a good, competitive football game."

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"We just weren't putting it all together offensively," said Westering. "It was like a puz-

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PLU booters fight for ball against University of Portland in 1-0 loss last Sunday.

## But defense sparkles Soccer team loses

By Barb PicKell

Soccer coach Arno Zoske has been talking about defense all season. Last Sunday that strong defense paid off as the PLU booters lost to the University of Portland, a NCAA Division II team which has the top-ranked NAIA team in the nation, 1-0.

Although the Lutes lost to the U. of P. on a penalty kick, Zoske said, "We played them pretty much even. Everybody played well." Zoske cited sweeper John Larsen, half-backs Paul Swenson and Kim Nesselquist, and goal-keeper Joe Poulshock as key to the

Lutes' successful defense in Sunday's game.

The Lutes did pick up a win Saturday against Evergreen State. Nesselquist scored to nudge the Lute booters 1-0 past Evergreen. Zoske, however, was not entirely satisfied with the performance of his athletes in that game. "We were a little flat," said Zoske. "Maybe we took them a little lightly."

Against Evergreen State, explained Zoske, "We tried a few things out. We experimented a little on Saturday. It was a chance for us to find out just what kind of system we're going to play."

Last year the Lutes shared the conference title with Whitman and Lewis & Clark. With a 3-4-1 record so far this year, the team will play its league opener against Whitman here tomorrow. Whitman should prove to be a tough competitor, according to Zoske, as should Lewis & Clark and Willamette.

Zoske stresses the team's need to improve, particularly in offensive areas. "What we're trying to improve -- and we can improve in these areas -- are passing and placing the ball in the goal. We've made some progress, but we're still in a position to improve."

## Trivia of the week Test your knowledge but don't PEEK!

By John Wallace

Question 1: We are currently in the middle of World Series time, that being the case, here are the questions. The only two major series records not held by members of the New York Yankees are batting average and stolen bases. Who holds the record for these series categories and what are the figures?

Question 2: What famous slugger pitched 29 2/3 consecutive scoreless innings against Brooklyn in the 1916 World Series?

Question 3: Who holds the record for the most homers, RBI's, runs, total bases, walks and strikeouts during the series? This man is also second in hits (59) to Yogi Berra (71), who, by the way, holds the record

for playing in the most World Series games and hit the first pinch-hit home run.

Answer 1: The Autumn Classic batting average record belongs to The Wild Hoss of the Osage, Pepper Martin with .418. The leading October base theft is the all-time leader Lou Brock with 14. These two players, incidentally, were both members of the St. Louis Cardinals.  
Answer 2: Babe Ruth.  
Answer 3: Mickey Vernon holds this long list of long-ball records. To his credit he has 18 HRs, 40 RBIs, 42 runs, 123 total bases, 54 strikeouts. And the winner of last week's football forecast in the U.C. Games Room was Bill Whitson.

## Runners tune up for year-end meets

By Barb PicKell

With the NWC and WCIC championships just over a week away, the PLU harriers are hoping to get all their runners back on their feet and ready to run in the Oct. 25 race.

The top three men looked strong at last Saturday's Western Washington Invitational, despite the fact that number two harrier Randy Yoakum was slowed down somewhat by a cold. Zane Prewitt, timed at 25:30 for the hilly five-mile course, placed 11th in the field of 83 runners from eight NAIA Division II and junior college teams. Yoakum finished :18 behind Prewitt, leaving the largest gap between the two runners yet this season, to take the nineteenth spot overall. Mike Carlson finished :23 behind Prewitt for the third time this year and placed 22nd in the race.

Only at the Bellevue Invitational -- their first meet of this season -- have the Lute men raced with a complete team. Rusty Crim, who has been running fourth for the squad, sat out the Simon Fraser Invitational with a sore foot, and Joe Voetberg who ran fifth behind Crim at Bellevue, has missed the last two meets for the same reason.

"Teamwise, it (the conference championship) depends on our fifth man," said Yoakum. Sophomore Bill Whitson has moved up from the eighth position to run consistently in the fifth spot for the Lutes. He has not, however, been able to keep up with either Crim or Voetberg. The PLU men are hoping to have Crim and Voetberg healthy and Whitson running strong in order to round out

their top five at the conference meet.

The Bellevue race gave freshman Kristy Purdy the opportunity she needed to find out what she could do. Clocked at a career-best 17:22 for the 3000 meter run, the former all-city harrier from Spokane finished fourth overall and first for Division III competitors. "I like college races better than high school ones," said Purdy. "They're longer, and the distance really helps me." She also prefers the larger field in collegiate invitational meets. "You can just go out and run your own race without the pressure," she stated.

Senior runner Debbie Tri and freshman Melanie Langdon took the second and third spots for the Lady Lutes, placing eleventh and sixteenth in the meet. Ailing Dianne Johnson ran fourth for the PLU women, posting a 20th place finish in the race. Senior Kris Kylo, back after two weeks taken off for medical school entrance exams, ran a strong fifth for the Lutes, finishing 1:30 behind front-running Purdy.

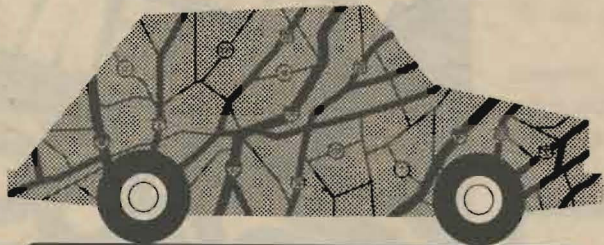
Tomorrow the women will run against national competition in the University of Washington Women's Invitational. The men, who have no scheduled competition, will get a feel for the conference championship course in an intrasquad run at Fort Steilacoom, where the NWC race will take place next week.

"Fort Steilacoom is a tough course because of the hills," said coach Brad Moore, "but the conference meet should be our easiest as far as competition because that's the first time we'll be running only against NAIA Division II teams."

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# Lutes come back with big win

By Bill Trueit

In a Jeckyl-Hyde transformation, the women's volleyball team alternately played abominably and with the precision of a surgeon in separate games last weekend.

The team picked up their first league victory of the season by sweeping Lewis and Clark in three straight sets 15-13, 15-8, 15-11 last Saturday.

The preceding night however, the Lutes were beaten 9-15, 0-15, 5-15 by Linfield in a match that lasted less than 50 minutes.

Pat Shelton, whose vicious spikes were instrumental in Saturday's victory, explained the team's apparent dual-personality as a lack of confidence when behind.

Accounting for the abundance of confidence against Lewis and Clark, Shelton said, "Before the game, we set a goal of playing to our potential instead of winning."

Women's Athletic Director Sara Officer, substituting for coach Kathy Hemion who was attending a coaching camp in California, echoed Shelton's remarks while beaming with obvious satisfaction, "They decided they were going to play the best they could and they did it!"

Game one against Lewis and Clark was the premier set of the weekend. Points were drawn out and earned by both teams. In fact, neither team was able to score more than three consecutive points.

Jorie Lange started the game at service but it wasn't until PLU traded service with Lewis and Clark that Tracy Vigus, with Luan Macan serving, thundered a spike to the floor for the game's first point.

Both teams throughout were alert, aggressive and enthusiastic which lead to a well-played set with few violations. Highlighting this game was a kill for Gretchen Wick, a

block by Shelton, and another overpowering spike by Vigus.

The real difference in game one was the Lute's ability to maintain composure in the clutch. At 13-13 both teams traded service until Cindy Betts came to serve. With Betts serving, Lewis and Clark panicked, hitting the ball into the net twice for PLU's final points.

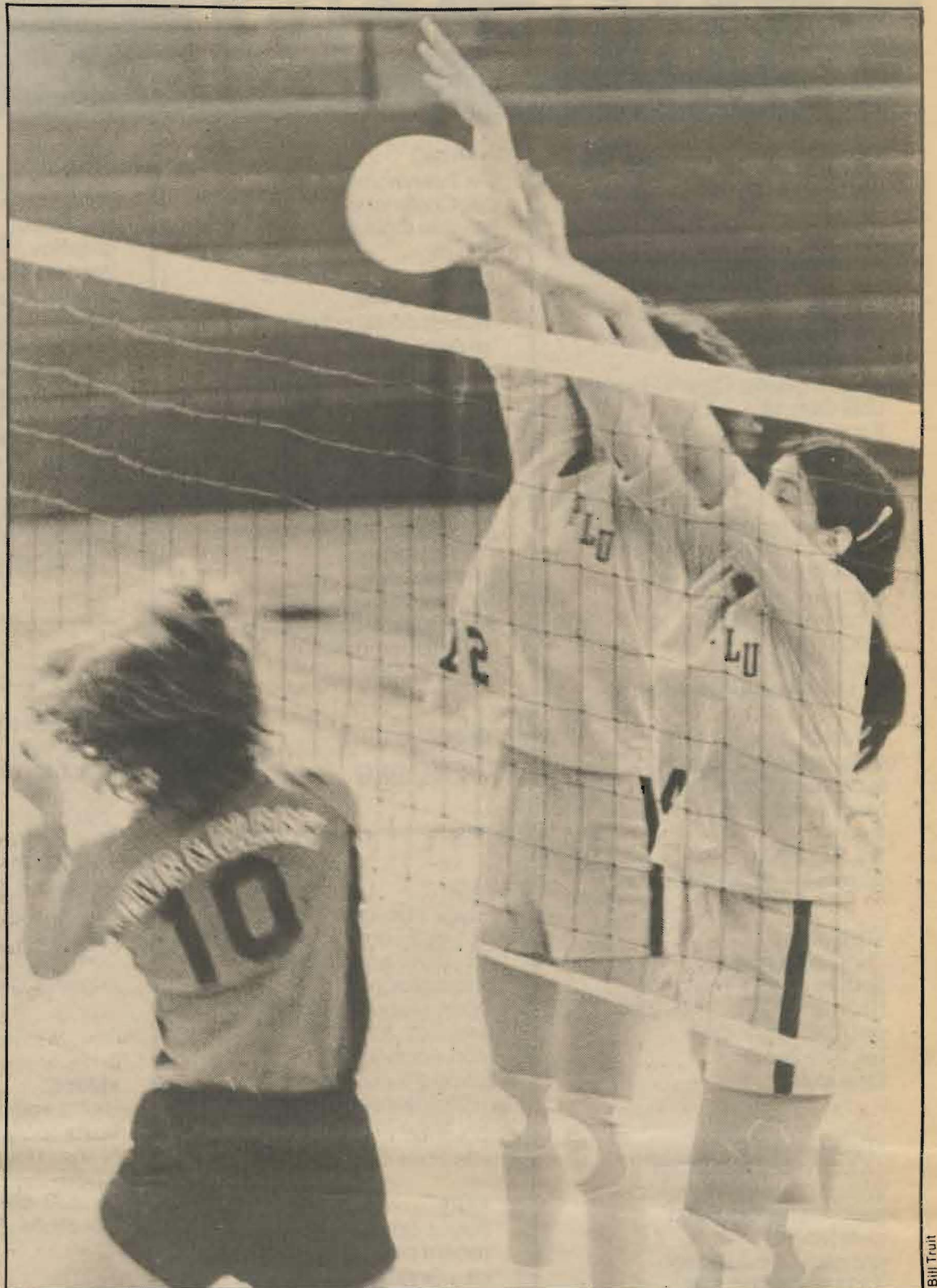
In game two, PLU quickly got on the scoreboard after Lewis and Clark gave up their opening service by serving into the net. With Macan serving, PLU gained the first point on a carrying violation.

Though the Lutes lost service after the point, it set the tempo for the rest of the game and the match. The Lewis and Clark team became unorganized, resulting in errors on which PLU capitalized.

In game two, familiar faces in the front line Vigus, Shelton, Carie Faszholtz, and Wick played with authority, adding to point scoring, spike and blocking totals. At one point, however, PLU was behind 4-7 but made a charge of eight unanswered points to lead 12-7 from which they coasted to their 15-8 victory.

Game three started off poorly for both teams. Between PLU's second point and Lewis and Clark's first, there was a string of eight violations ranging from spiking the ball into the net to carrying of which both teams were equally guilty.

Even with scoring spikes by Vigus, Shelton and Lori Hanson, a well timed dink by Lange and, later, an ace on service by Lange, PLU found themselves behind at 5-9. From that point on, the Lutes continued to pour on the pressure with more spikes by Vigus and Hanson and an added salvo of spikes from Wick and Macan to lead to the Lewis and Clark downfall at 15-11.



Lute front liners team up for return in win over Lewis & Clark after loss to Linfield.

The victory proved that the defeat to Linfield was not due to a lack of talent. In fact, in game one of the series, PLU maintained parity with the Wildcats until succumbing 9-15.

Unfortunately, losing the first set deflated the Lutes to

the point where they lost the second game 0-15. Game three showed only slight improvement as PLU was able to score five points to Linfield's 15.

With the weekend's results tabulated, PLU now stands with a 1-5 league record, little

hope for a league championship, but an outside chance for a playoff berth provided the Lutes muster a long winning streak. After the game against Lewis and Clark, however, the possibility is promising. As Vigus stated after that game, "If we play like we did today, we can do it."

# Field hockey team returns home with 6-1 record

By Dennis Robertson

The PLU field hockey team had an outstanding weekend, coming home with a great upbeat feeling, after winning all three of their games.

They won the first game on Friday against Oregon College of Education by the score 3-1. This was the best game played all year and best team effort shown, according to Coach Colleen Hacker. The Lady

Lutes had the ball constantly on attack and dominated the play from beginning to end. The first goal was scored by Debby Fergin with an assist by Shannon Robinson. The other two goals were scored by Julie Haugen with assists by Kim Krumm.

They won their next game against Southern Oregon State College by a score of 3-1. All three of the goals were scored by Julie Haugen with assists

made by Kim Krumm. This was the first hat trick of the season for Julie. Once again the Lady Lutes dominated the play and SOSOC was unable to penetrate the PLU defense.

The third game was against central Washington. The Lady Lutes outscored central 3-2. Again Julie Haugen had a hat trick, scoring all three goals. Kim Krumm gave assists on the first two and Haugen scored the third unassisted.

"Although the same names keep reappearing each week, it's a very team-oriented group," said Hacker. "We are able to substitute players relatively freely. The players are also beginning to recognize their mistakes as a team and at this point of the season they are sharpening their team playing and able to play top quality field hockey."

Hacker also praised the play of Judith Logan as Goalie; Tami Billdt, centerback

Margo Mazzota, sweeper; Diane Bankson, a consistent defensive player, and Jean Manriquez who has been aggressive on attack.

Next week the Lady Lutes travel to Willamette to Play against Willamette University, Northwest Nazarene University, and Oregon College of Education.

Currently they have a 6-1 record and have outscored their opponents 15-7.

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# TIME OUT

BY RAMIN FIROOZY  
AND DEB WEHMHOEFER

FRIDAY  
OCTOBER **17**

•MUSIC

Seattle Symphony Orchestra  
Pops Concert  
Seattle Center Opera House  
Until Oct. 18  
8 p.m.  
Tel. 447-4736

•ART

William Cumming, paintings  
Patti Warashina, sculpture  
Foster White Gallery (S)  
Until Oct. 20  
Mon thru Sat: 10 a.m. to  
5:30 p.m.  
Sun: noon to 5 p.m.  
311 1/2, Occidental Ave. S

•MUSIC

University of Washington  
Symphony Orchestra  
Meany Hall, U of W (S)  
8 p.m.  
Tel. 543-4880  
Tickets \$4, \$2.50 students

•THEATRE

"Not Enough Rope"  
Seattle Actor's Workshop  
Fri and Sat 17th, 18th, 23rd  
and 24th: midnight  
Tel. 325-2663  
Free to all

•THEATRE

"A Man For All Seasons"  
William Becvar, director  
Tacoma Actors Guild  
Until Nov. 2  
first play of the season  
1323 S. Yakima Ave.  
Tel. 272-2145  
Tickets: \$5 to \$9.50

•MUSIC

U of W Symphony Orchestra  
Olivier Messiaen, conductor  
Music of Bruckner, symphony  
No. 5 in B-Flat Major  
Meany Hall, U of W (S)  
8 p.m.  
Tel. 543-4880  
Tickets: \$4, \$2.50 students

•LECTURE

"The Salmon Show"  
Bob Carrol's comedy  
narrative performance  
Until Oct. 18  
Washington Hall Performance  
Gallery (S)  
8:30 p.m.  
Workshop open to public on  
Sun Oct. 19  
153 14th Ave.  
Tel. 325-9949

SATURDAY  
OCTOBER **18**

•THEATRE

"Feiffer's People"  
by Jules Feiffer  
Until Oct. 25  
Burien Little Theatre  
435 SW 144th St.

•MUSIC

An Evening with Mary  
McCaslin and Jim Ringer  
Seattle Concert Theatre  
8 p.m.  
Fairview N and John St.  
Tel. 322-9496  
Tickets: \$6.50 advance, \$7.50  
at door

•ART

Calligraphy by Misao Yukei  
Aoki and students  
and Sumi paintings by  
students of Fumiko Kimura  
Handforth Gallery, Tacoma  
Public Library  
Until Oct. 30  
Mon-thur: 9 a.m.-9 p.m.  
Fri and Sat: 9 a.m.-6 p.m.  
1102 Tacoma Ave. S  
Tel. 572-2000

SUNDAY  
OCTOBER **19**

•ART

"Trixie's Delight"  
by Tracy Lamb  
non-silver hand-tinted  
photography  
Open Mondays Gallery (S)  
Until Oct. 31  
Mon: noon-9 p.m.  
Sat and Sun: noon-5 p.m.  
6105 1/2 Roosevelt Way NE  
Tel. 524-6715

•ART

Paul J. Sparks  
recent paintings & drawings  
Kiku Gallery (S)  
Until Oct. 31  
Tue-Fri: 12:30 p.m.-4:30 p.m.  
Sat: 11 a.m.-5 p.m.  
Tel. 323-1141

•PHOTOGRAPHY

Photographs by Stanley Smith  
Whatcom Museum of History  
and Art  
Until Oct. 30  
121 Prospect St. Bellingham

MONDAY  
OCTOBER **20**

•MUSIC

Pablo Casals Trio  
Meany Theatre, U of W (S)  
8 p.m.  
Tel. 543-4880  
Tickets: \$8, \$5 students

•MUSIC

New England Ragtime  
Ensemble  
U P S Fieldhouse (T)  
8 p.m.  
Tel. 756-3366  
Tickets: \$3

•THEATRE

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

TUESDAY  
OCTOBER **21**

•THEATRE

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

•MUSIC

U of W Faculty Artists Series  
Favorite Violin Literature  
Meany Hall, U of W (S)  
8 p.m.  
Tel. 543-4880  
Tickets: \$4, \$2.50 students

WEDNESDAY  
OCTOBER **22**

•ART

Harold H. Hoy, wood and  
bronze sculpture and  
Joan Kyle Dietrich, oil  
paintings and mixed media  
studies  
Greenwood Galleries (S)  
Until Oct. 25  
Tue-Sat: 11 a.m.-6 p.m.  
Tel. 682-8900

•THEATRE

"The Paranormal Review"  
by Erik Brogger  
Until Nov. 8  
Empty Space Theatre (S)  
919 E Pike  
Tel. 325-4443

•ART

Joe Morris and Sharon Ross  
recent paintings; and bronze  
sculpture by  
Duncan Yves McKlernan  
Gallery VI (T)  
Until Oct. 30  
Tue-Sun: 11 a.m.-5 p.m.  
8805 Bridgeport Way  
Tel. 588-8585

THURSDAY  
OCTOBER **23**

•ART

California Video  
(videotapes by California  
Artists)  
And/Or Gallery  
Until Oct. 31  
Mon-Sat: noon-6 p.m.  
1525 10th Ave.  
Tel. 324-5880

•THEATRE

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

FRIDAY  
OCTOBER **24**

•FILM

Photographers on Film  
3-day 16-film festival  
Seattle Art Museum at  
Volunteer Park (S)  
8 to 10 p.m.  
"Pull My Daisy" by Robert  
Frank (1959)  
"Conversations in Vermont"  
by Robert Frank (1969)  
"Retour a la Reason" by  
Man Ray (1923)  
"Letolle de Mer" by Man  
Ray (1928)  
"In the Street" by Helen  
Levitt  
Tel. 447-4729  
Tickets: \$3.50

•MUSIC

Fenner Douglass  
Head of organ Dept. at  
Duke University  
Music by French composers  
of Baroque and Romantic  
periods  
St. Mark's Cathedral  
8 p.m.  
1245 10th Ave. E  
Tel. 323-1040

•EXHIBITION

Deception Drawings and  
Hidden Images  
Michael Schuyt  
Pacific Science Center (S)  
Until Nov. 2  
Mon thru Fri: 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.  
Tel. 625-9333

•FILM

"Stardust Memories"  
written and directed by  
Woody Allen  
Ridgmont Theatre (S)  
78th and Greenwood N  
Tel. 782-7337  
Autobiographical comedy  
with a unique touch