

\$165 per credit hour

Regents approve tuition hike

BY LISA PULLIAM

Tuition will rise from \$146 to \$165 per credit hour for 1982-83, President William O. Rieke announced Tuesday.

Room and board will also increase from \$2,090 this year to \$2,370 next year.

At their monthly meeting Monday night, the Board of Regents unanimously approved the 13 percent tuition increase, pricing a 32-semester hour load at \$5,280 compared to this year's \$4,675.

Rieke also announced that University-funded financial aid will be increased by 26 percent to help offset both the tuition hike and projected federal aid cuts.

The Regents "agonized over the decision to increase tuition," Rieke said. "They expressed genuine concern over inaccessibility, that we would cut out a certain class of student.

"Nobody wants education to be only for those who can afford it," he said.

The Regents cited inflationary pressures, a desire to sustain PLU's program growth and concern over faculty and staff salaries as reasons for the fee increases.

PLU salaries have lagged behind those of comparable institutions in all but the past year, Rieke said.

"We have some catching up to do," he added.

Faculty and staff salaries will be raised 10 percent next year. Rieke said associate and assistant professors' salaries compare less favorably with those of other private universities than do the salaries of PLU's full professors. Therefore, the faculty affairs committee has recommended additional increases to associate and assistant professors.

The new wages will increase this year's \$10 million payroll by at least \$1 million, Rieke said.

Anticipating the loss of National Direct Student Loans and other federal student aid programs, the administration will funnel an additional \$300,000 to the financial aid office, bringing its total resources to \$1.5 million.

"We don't know what the federal government is going to do, so we are taking the most pessimistic

Mooring The Mast

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**"Nobody wants education to be only for those who can afford it."
—President Rieke**

view (by budgeting the increased funds)," Rieke said.

President's Scholarships and Faculty Merit Scholarships will be boosted and Provost's Scholarships will be established for transfer

students. These scholarships are based on merit rather than on need.

The administration will obtain extra funds indirectly from the \$2 million in gifts and grants donated annually. In addition, another full-time fundraiser has been hired to seek new sources of funds.

Gifts and grants usually increase by 25 to 30 percent each year, Rieke said.

Rieke expressed concern over students whose financial need could not be met by University or federal funds.

"The percentage of unmet need has been increasing in the past three years (at PLU); however, enrollments have continued to go up," he said.

"I think this says that people are perceiving education as a priority item, that they are saying 'What is the best thing I can do with my money in these times of economic uncertainty?' and that education is often the answer," Rieke said.

The president saw no improvement in federal funding in the near future.

"In two years, the extent of federal cuts is expected to be so great that if every dollar given from private sources to every cause—whether it be to the arts, or to charity, or any other cause—if these dollars were given only to education, the money would not offset the federal cuts," Rieke said.

PLU's costs are still ranked sixth among 14 colleges termed comparable institutions by the faculty affairs committee.

These institutions were selected six years ago because of their similar enrollments and facilities and because they "compete for the same students," Rieke said.

Lewis & Clark, Willamette, Seattle Pacific, Seattle University and St. Olaf are among the 14 colleges.

PLU ranks third in the state after Whitman and UPS in costs.

Gonyea Field may become PLU facility

BY LISA CAROL MILLER

The Pierce County Parks and Recreation Department is considering increasing costs of using area recreation sites. According to a December *Tacoma News Tribune* article, "most fees would remain unchanged, but the cost of renting county playfields for athletic events would go up."

The cost increases will affect several PLU athletic programs: women's softball, which regularly used Gonyea Field, and the golf team, which uses Sprinker Field. Costs of using Sprinker Field would jump from \$35 to \$50 with lights and maintenance, and from \$20 to \$35 without. Gonyea playfield costs would increase by \$25 a day, Turner said. These fees could be reduced or waived if a group agrees to provide maintenance to a county park or field.

Athletic Director David Olson said PLU is exploring new ways to exchange facilities with the county to lower costs.

"A long-time exchange between the university and the county has been occurring, however, the county's policies have been altered," Olson said.

He noted an increase in student activities (intramurals) makes it necessary to eliminate much outside use of the school's facilities. Rather than trading use of facilities directly, the university is exploring other options such as student workers to keep up county recreation area used by the athletic programs.

"Our primary commitment," said Olson, "is to the students."



Gonyea Field rests unused during the winter.

Inside

Happy Valentine's Day
from the Mast staff



PLU Economics professor Donald Wentworth examines Reaganomics.

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"Bum's" the word starting on

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Habakkuk technicians display equipment.

Habakkuk

Show deals with corruption

BY BRIAN DAL BALCON

When one experiences *Habakkuk*, a 25-projector multi-media presentation, thousands of images flash before him and bring questions to his mind over his life's direction. It is a powerful presentation which depicts the prophet Habakkuk in restless turmoil over why God permits such corruption in the world and how we are living that same materialistic, self-indulging lifestyle.

Habakkuk was produced by Twentyonehundred Productions, a team of closely interdependent, creative professionals that work together to produce audio-visual shows for Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship. The shows they produce are loaned to Inter-Varsity, churches, missionaries, or anyone who wants to bring the word of God to people.

"It could have been more emotionally powerful," said Keven Calhoun, a script writer and road crew member. "Stirring a lot of emotion in a show like this can be both good and bad. If a non-Christian saw a show that was powerful and convicting it could strengthen his faith, but it also could scare him off. We certainly don't want to do that. For this reason when we produced *Habakkuk* we didn't make it as powerful as it could have been."

Habakkuk has been touring on the road since October. It was shown at Urbana in December and came out to the west coast in January. The tour will end in mid-May back in Wisconsin where 2100 Production's headquarters are.

"There are shifts in climate that are sometimes incapacitating," Calhoun said. "But it is a challenging experience. You learn to depend on God for physical strength. He really cares."

Habakkuk took six years to produce, starting in 1972. It won a gold medal award at the International 1980 Multi-media competition. During the six years of producing *Habakkuk*, two were spent

researching the content and meaning of the book in the Bible. There is much deeper meaning within the show than can be realized after only seeing it once.

Besides producing two big shows, 2100 Productions makes smaller two-projector shows and 16mm movies that can be rented. 2100 director Eric Miller started 2100 Productions in the early '70s in a "dorm room operation" with a traveling six-projector show that went to different campuses.

The history of the 2100 Productions team is one built on an amazing foundation of faith in the Lord for meeting all their needs. Since they are a non-profit organization and hence do not pay team members a salary, the incomes and revenue are solely supported by donations from churches and private individuals. Each member must go to people and gather his support.

"My support comes from over 100 people I contacted who give me financial and prayer support," said Calhoun. "I keep in touch by mail and am very dependent on them."

Each individual has approximately 100 supporters that meet his living expenses.

"A lot of people are faithful to support Inter-Varsity," said Calhoun. "It's the oldest campus ministry around. There are some corporate donations. They are all tax-deductible."

"Some things are never learned staying in one place. A person must sacrifice. I am very dependent on the team and God. It is interesting to see how God can work through you," said Calhoun.

There are many struggles which the team must go through. "Peace of mind is difficult on the road. You need a place of your own with familiar surroundings. Where there is none, that is a big struggle," explained Calhoun. "I meet over 50 people a day; sometimes I just get tired of people but that's where God's power really shows through."



History of Love

Birds leave bees behind in St. Valentine's Day beginnings

BY JULIE WICKS

Birds mating may have started the tradition of sending Valentine notes to loved ones and special friends. A medieval European belief was that birds began to mate on Feb. 14, the start of the second fortnight of the second month.

Chaucer wrote about Valentine's Day in the *Parlement of Foules*. "For this was on Seynt Valentynes day whan every foul cometh ther to chese his make."

Although two men named Valentine were martyred on Feb. 14, 269, this apparently is just coincidence. Both men, Saint Valentine of Rome and Saint Valentine of Terni, were beheaded on the Flaminian Way. There may have been only one Valentine who was taken from one city to the other.

St. Valentine's feast day is looked upon as a religious remembrance and is not observed in the Roman-rite calendar.

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Symphony treats music lovers

BY BARB PICKELL

The tall man in tux-and-tails trotted through one of the many glass doors of Olson Auditorium as if he might miss his bus. He went almost unnoticed by either the cluster of half-a-dozen or so book-bag-bearing young women who stood chatting about their interim breaks and the resplendent, white-haired couple that stood arm-in-arm next to them.

"There's the conductor," noted one of the female students, and seven or eight heads turned just quickly enough to see him close his raincoat around his tuxedo jacket to protect both it and himself from the February night wind blowing into the auditorium lobby.

The Feb. 3 Seattle Symphony concert in Olson Auditorium was a family affair for over 1,000 music lovers, ranging from the it's-something-to-do-for-free collegiate tradition to season-ticket-holding Tacoma oldsters who, in the words of concert organizer Jo Nichols, "don't know there are paved roads to Olson Auditorium."

Tacoma Philharmonic, Inc. chooses four concerts out of the symphony's annual series for a mini-series of performances in Tacoma, Nichols, executive assistant for the 46-year-old organization said.

The evening's program showed off four pieces which were distinctly different in style despite the twentieth-century dates-of-composition of all but one of them. *The Fountains of Rome*, by Ottorino Respighi, was finished in 1916 and is a "tone poem" which depicts four different Roman fountains. Respighi even went so far as to specify which fountains he is writing about and at what

times of day they are being described.

Concerto in E Minor for Violin and Orchestra, a Felix Mendelssohn piece which premiered in 1845, was intended as a showcase for the violin virtuosity of Mendelssohn's friend Ferdinand David. Last Wednesday it was exactly that for the quick flow of guest soloist Edith Peinemann. Peinemann, who has performed with, among others, the New York Philharmonic, the Berlin Philharmonic, and the Vienna Symphony orchestras, earned a standing ovation from the Tacoma audience.

The best-known work of the evening was Samuel Barber's *Adagio for Strings*. Originally written for a string quartet, the piece was transcribed for a strings-only orchestra in 1937. The piece's widespread popularity can be attributed to its intense, constantly-changing chord progressions. Much of that intensity, however, went right through Olson better-used-at-a-basketball-game ceiling.

The name "Igor Stravinsky" is enough to strike discord in the hearts of many classical music buffs. His "Symphony in Three Movements," however, while it was the most rhythmically interesting of the works performed, hardly bordered on the bizarre and would have convinced even *Peanuts'* Schroeder that there is more to music than Bach and Beethoven.

When it was over there was another standing ovation. Then conductor Richard Buckley and his musicians dashed for their bus to Seattle. PLU students face their first homework assignments of the semester. Tacoma symphony fans strolled toward the parking lot. One wondered whether this unique collection of music-lovers would ever be at the same place at the same time again.

Opera among PLU's largest

BY SANDY WILLIAMS

"The Merry Wives of Windsor," Otto Nicolai's comic opera based on Shakespeare's play, opened Jan. 27 in Eastvold. The performance by the PLU opera students ran through Jan. 29 with an additional showing Feb. 5.

Complete with a full orchestral accompaniment under the direction of Jerry Kracht, "Merry Wives" was one of the largest musical productions ever staged at PLU, producer Mira Frohnmayer said.

Frohnmayer, head of the PLU voice department, said that "large scale opera is becoming an important facet of the PLU musical scene," noting that the recent effort was the second major opera on campus in the past six months with a third scheduled for summer.

The "Merry Wives" cast included Metropolitan district auditions winner soprano Lee Ann Campos, dual cast with soprano Lila Larson in the role of Mrs. Ford. Mary Piper and Elaine Harris shared the mezzo role of Mrs. Page, and soprano Kristi Hougum was Ann Page.

Bass Bert Gulhaugen was the infamous womanizer Sir John Falstaff. Tenors Carey Bassani, James Wallace and Tim Momaghan, baritone Kendall Williamson and basses Tim Fink and Kirk Parce were the male characters Ford,

Page, Fenton, Slender, Dr. Cajus, and the neighbor, Bassani is a previous winner of the Northwest Young Artist Series, sponsored by Mu Phi Epsilon.

In addition to the student cast, PLU drew from community talents in set designer David Butler and costume designer Randall Bullo. Choreography was by Robin Pederson of the Lakewood Players, also a PLU student.

PLU drama professor Michael Arndt was the stage director.

Composer Nicolai was principal conductor of the Imperial Opera in Vienna when he composed "Merry Wives." Its audience was growing steadily when he died of a cerebral hemorrhage in May, 1849.

Only a year later the opera began its triumphal journey throughout Germany. Soon afterward it found its way to the opera stages of other European countries and remains one of the most beloved of all comic operas.

Lee Ann Campos is also: Cecilia Schultz (Seattle Opera) Auditions winner 1981; Northwest Young Artist Series winner; accepted for Houston Opera auditions in San Francisco in Feb.; and will participate in Metropolitan Opera district auditions (Feb. 16) and regional auditions (Feb. 23).

The production was sponsored by the music and communications arts departments.

Peeping Toms sighted

Newman urges awareness

BY BRUCE BERTON

Another report of a man peeping into a women's shower room was one incident of a two weeks termed "pretty quiet" by Vaughn Newman, assistant director of Campus Safety and Information.

This incident took place Feb. 1 (during Interim break) in Pflueger Hall. Two similar incidents were reported the night of Jan. 23 in Hong and Ordal Halls.

Said Newman, "The only way to catch these characters is by cooperation. Students should be more aware of strangers in and around the dorms, and all of these types of incidents should be reported. We have been getting a pretty good response, and it makes the students feel more secure when they know that someone is concerned."

In other Campus Safety news, a car parked behind Ordal Hall on 121st Street had its windshield broken on the night of Jan. 31. No suspects were reported. Feb. 3, a student had \$48 worth of books stolen from a locker in the UC.

There have been two reports of "smoky" odors, one on Feb. 2 in the Administration Building and one on Feb. 5 in Eastvold Auditorium. "Both were from motors overheating, probably from the blowers that came on because of the cold weather," Newman said. "Nothing caught on fire and there was no visible smoke." Both reports were taken care of without incident.

Economic survival topic of conference

BY ANDY BALDWIN

"Surviving the Economics of the '80s" is the topic of a conference to be held in the UC from 8 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. on Feb. 26. Later that evening at 7:30, Mayor Richard Hatcher of Gary, Indiana, will speak on the same topic in Eastvold. A reception will follow his speech in the CK.

The conference and speech, which are being held during Black Awareness Month, are sponsored by BANTU, the Child and Family Welfare Project, the Social Work Department, and the Office of Minority Affairs.

Tickets for the conference are available at the minority affairs office and cost \$1.50 for college students and \$5 for general admission. Tickets for Hatcher's speech are \$6 and are available at the information desk. Those purchasing tickets for both the conference and speech can purchase both at a discount of \$10.

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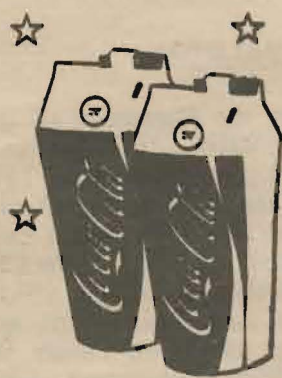
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Reaganomics

There's a problem with incompatible goals

BY DONALD R. WENTWORTH

REAGAN ADMINISTRATION JOURNAL College Press Service
MAY 1981

The new economic proposals announced recently by the Reagan Administration calling for record expenditures and budget deficits raise again skeptical concern about the Administration's ability to improve the economy's performance. Many people are concerned President Reagan does not clearly understand the resulting consequences of his policies. Meanwhile, the President's supporters enthusiastically applaud his policies and look forward to a healthy, growing economy by this summer.

But most people remain confused and bewildered by the daily debate surrounding the Reagan economic policies. This article will try to clarify the issues and reduce the confusion.

No attempt will be made to predict the future. Only prophets predict the future, and having a Ph.D. in Economics does not automatically clear anyone's crystal ball.

Just what is Reaganomics? Essentially Reaganomics is a "code" word for many government policies including:

- increased military spending
- decreased social spending
- deregulation of business activity
- lower taxes
- lower growth rate of government spending
- indexing income for tax purposes
- tax incentives for savings and investment
- tight monetary policy to curb inflation
- reducing government deficits
- balancing the federal budget

This laundry list of policies springs from three sources: Traditional Republican Party views, Monetary economists and Supply Side economists. Each source within this uneasy coalition of advisors had a major impact on the Reagan economic game plan, contributing to interesting policy contradictions and dilemmas.

The Republican Party historically believes government should not play a major role in economy except during war, or for preparing the national defense. Therefore, government budgets, except for defense, should be small and remain a minor factor in the economy.

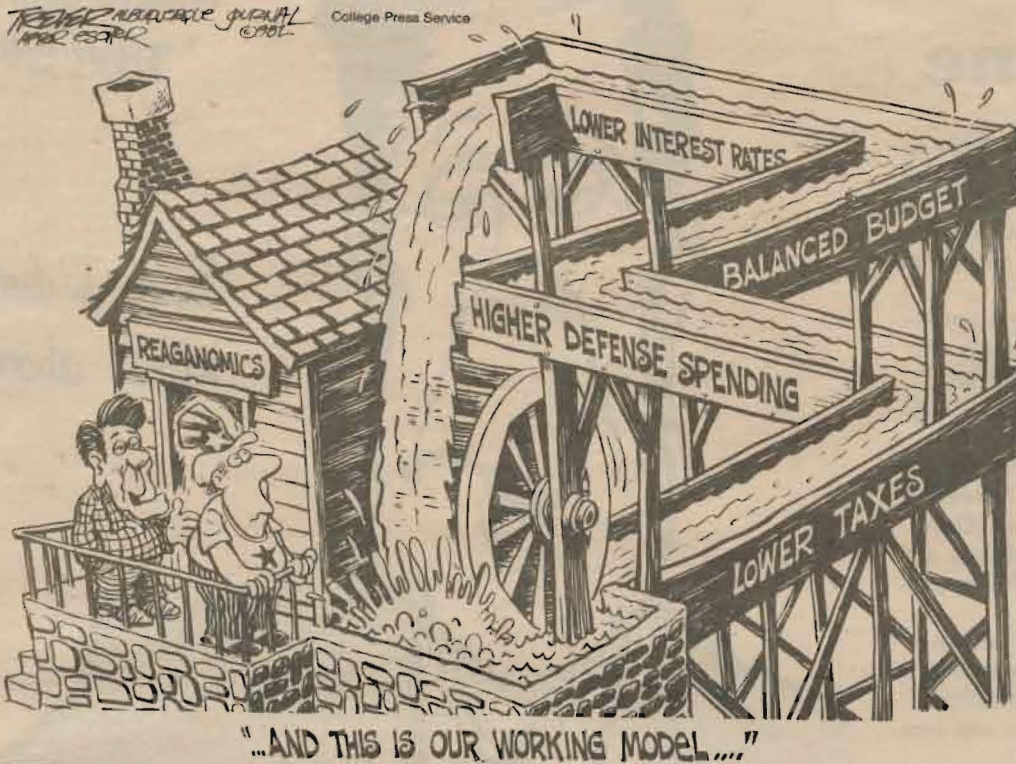
Government deficits also worry Republicans. Deficits are viewed as morally and economically irresponsible, contributing to the national debt and inflation. To Republicans, a balanced budget is an important, if elusive, goal which the political party and its current President should pursue. Imagine how uncomfortable they are with the new budget including a \$98 billion deficit.

Several important governmental appointees are monetarists who strongly believe the rate at which the money supply grows has a major impact on the growth or decline of the economy and the rate of inflation. Their major objective is to fight inflation, pursuing a tight money policy. According to these economists, if the money supply grows at three percent to six percent a year, inflation will gradually drop to very low levels.

The Supply-Side economists are the trendies in the economics profession—people who captured the attention of the media and the President by incorporating some old ideas, some new assumptions, and a catchy title into a policy which the President used to gain public support. Their ideas are easy to explain, but the impact of their recommendations on the economy is hard to predict. Essentially they presuppose that tax cuts will stimulate economic growth and the resulting growth will lead to reduced levels of inflation and greater productivity.

Four economic goals have emerged as most important to this administration and its supporters. The goals are: reduce inflation, balance the budget, low interest rates and economic growth. Unfortunately these goals, especially while increasing military spending, are incompatible in the short term.

The current, unforeseen recession is



reducing anticipated revenues, resulting in a larger budget deficit than anticipated last year, so the Administration is accepting an unbalanced budget until 1987. Now their problem is to keep the deficit from growing larger. For this reason, further cuts in defense, Social Security benefits, and social programs are being considered. Allowing the deficit to balloon over \$100 billion will alienate traditional Republican supporters if the current deficits haven't already produced that result.

The remaining goals are also incompatible. A tight monetary policy can reduce inflation by making it expensive to borrow money. Unfortunately this produces high interest rates and discourages economic growth. Apparently the achievement of one goal—lower inflation levels—can only be accomplished by trading off another goal—lower interest rates.

Interest rates are a key factor in this economy. Why do they remain at such historically high levels? One reason is inflationary expectations. Lenders traditionally expect to receive five to six percent real return on their money. During inflation, lenders are reluctant to loan unless an inflation hedge is built in.

Unless lenders are very misinformed, they are only willing to lend funds if the borrower would pay the anticipated inflation rate plus a real interest rate. In other words, borrowers have to pay a minimum of 15 to 16 percent in today's economy before lenders are willing to loan funds because of a 10 percent inflation expectation charge.

Inflationary expectations influence borrowers also. Borrowers expect their income and prices to go up each year so they are willing to borrow at higher interest rates than they would if no inflation was anticipated. In this manner, both borrowers and lenders, holding inflationary expectations, help keep interest rates high.

The Administration officials hoped inflationary expectations would change as the inflation rate slowed; but interest rates stayed at high levels, leaving them concerned and frustrated. Why haven't interest rates dropped as the inflation figures dropped? People don't believe that inflation will continue to drop and the reason they are skeptical about the future of inflation-fighting is tied closely to the government budget dilemma.

The anticipated size of the government deficit is a great influence on lender inflation expectations. The federal government borrows about 30 percent of all loanable funds in the United States. Government borrowing dominates the market with large offerings and the ability to pay any offered interest rate. No other borrower, no matter how big, can crowd the federal government out of the market by paying higher interest rates. But the federal government often crowds other

borrowers out of the market by borrowing at high interest rates.

In January 1981, the Reagan Administration intended to borrow 42 billion dollars to finance the deficit. This is a large deficit by historical standards, and an average deficit by the Carter Administration's standards. Now the Administration announced it would borrow \$98 billion to finance the deficit. In addition, the Administration hoped the private sector would borrow money to invest in new plants and equipment to improve productivity. Private business borrowing is essential to making the Supply-Side Economics work. So what happens when the government goes to the market to borrow \$98 billion in the next year? The demand for loanable funds increases while the supply, influenced by the Federal Reserve Board and lender expectations, changes very little. Therefore, the price of loanable funds (interest rates) rises quickly. But the government borrowing is not deterred by the higher interest rates. Unfortunately, the plant and equipment investment decisions of private companies like Alcoa, Boeing, Cinema Associates and the Handout Drive-Inn are sharply changed. Economic growth and expansion does not occur, and the economy remains stagnant.

A bitter irony occurs when the deficit, created by tax cuts, makes it difficult for the Administration's economic stimulus program to work.

Does a solution exist? Of course! But it involves a heavy price. Past administrations faced this problem of financing the deficit by asking the Federal Reserve Board for more new money. The alternative solution of cutting government service seemed politically fatal, but to have the Federal Reserve Board print more money had little noticeable effect in the short run. Therefore, the Administration would ask the Fed to monetize the deficit.

In a short time, the new funds move into the economy, multiply through the banking system and six to sixteen months later, the Consumer Price Index would measure a sharp rise in inflation. Such action by the Federal Reserve Board increases the money supply and contributes the inflationary trends in the economy. It is called monetizing the debt because the Federal Reserve Board converts government debts (bonds) into money in the process of purchasing bonds.

Briefly, those are the problems facing the Administration. What should they do? Here are the choices available to them.

First, support the Federal Reserve's policy of tight money, risk a severe recession, no economic growth, and high interest rates until a 12 to 24 month period is past when inflationary expectations have been driven out of the economy. The political costs of this choice are extreme.

Second, cut the federal budget even

more to reduce the high interest-rate-provoking deficit, thereby risking the wrath of Social Security recipients, the military, and other important political constituents. That choice has little appeal.

Third, encourage the Federal Reserve Board to expand the money supply and swallow their commitment to fight inflation.

The horns of this dilemma are very sharp, and can easily destroy a promising political future, or a deeply-held conviction regarding proper economic policy.

Is there a ray of hope? Do other choices exist without these severe tradeoffs? Two possibilities come to mind.

First, lender expectations might change, increasing the amount of funds made available at lower interest rates. As interest rates come down and inflation remains low, economic activity might pick up, shortening the recession, and allowing the Administration to minimize the deficit. Administration officials hoped this would happen, but so far it has failed to materialize.

Second, the supply sides effects of tax cuts might encourage production to expand fast enough to stop inflation. In other words, the economy might grow faster than the money supply. This alternative would allow the Federal Reserve Board to relax its tight money policy. This is an attractive prognosis except there is no historical evidence to suggest it will occur. The money supply is already targeted at a three to seven percent growth rate. If the Fed moved the money supply growth rate up to a seven to ten percent rate to help cover the government deficit and encourage lower interest rates, most observers feel it is impossible to expect the economy to grow fast enough to prevent inflation. This prediction by Supply Side Economists, that inflation in the short term can be reduced by economic growth, has little credibility. Some economists have called it "wishful thinking."



Donald Wentworth is an associate professor of economics and education.

The conclusion: the Reagan Administration cannot achieve simultaneously all of its stated goals in the short term.

Each policy option facing the Administration has very severe tradeoffs. Successful anti-inflation actions will, in the short term, contribute to a recession. Successful economic stimulus actions will make it difficult to restrain inflation.

The policies could have a positive effect long term (two to four years) on the economy as inflation eases and the tax cuts encourage economic growth. In the meantime, the economy will go through painful withdrawal symptoms as everyone adjusts to the new situation.

Editorials

An ogre with 50 heads instead of one

As part of his "New Federalism" campaign announced Jan. 26, President Reagan proposed shifting administrative and then funding responsibility from the federal government to the states for a number of programs including welfare, energy and higher education.

The president proposed that the federal government would continue to fund the programs for eight to ten years. At the end of that time the state legislatures would have to come up with the money themselves.

In the interim, the administration wants to switch to a "block grant" funding system. Instead of getting federal monies earmarked for, say, basic grants and dorm loans, legislatures would get a block of money, which they then distribute—presumably to education—as they chose.

Conceptually, this appears to be an excellent idea. We've had enough of the bungling incompetence of the Washington, D.C. fatcat politicians and bureaucrats. In Washington state we can handle our own affairs. Right? Maybe not.

Our own homegrown politicians have recently botched a once-respected ferry system. Nuclear reactors one, two, three, four, and five have practically bankrupted us. And, to top it off, one of the leaders in the state legislature zips around in a Datsun 280Z at taxpayers' expense.

Why can't he drive a 1971 Volkswagen Bug to work?

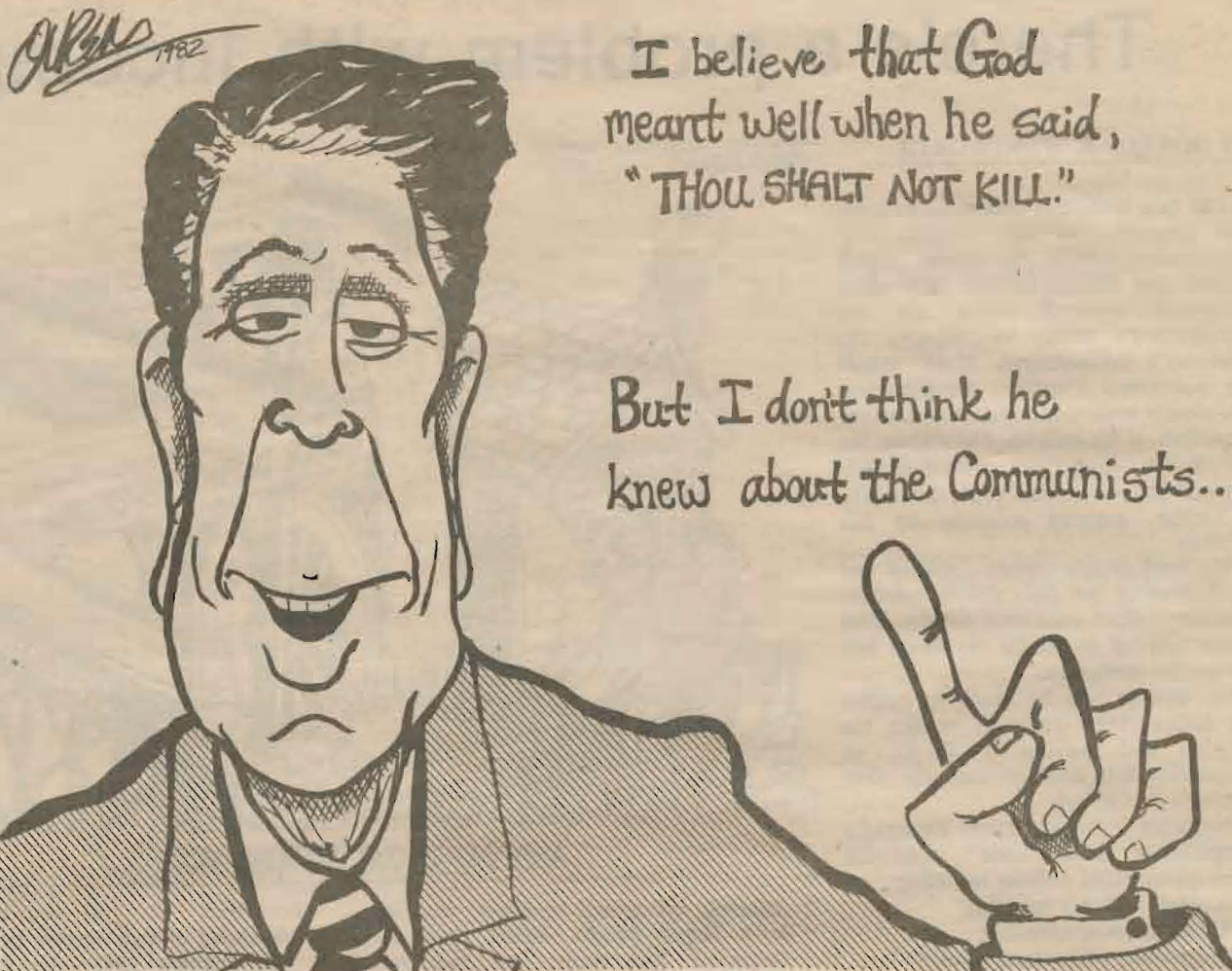
If Reagan's proposal is passed, we could have an ogre on our hands with 50 heads instead of one.

Tom Koehler

How do you feel about tuition increase?

Tuition is going up again next year. 13.1 percent, can you believe it?

How do you feel about it? Are you mad, sad, philosophical, cynical, or what? *The Mooring Mast* would like to hear from you.



I believe that God meant well when he said, "THOU SHALT NOT KILL."

But I don't think he knew about the Communists...

The Mooring Mast

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All roads lead to Valentine's Day

Singing
the
PLUes...

BY DAN VOELPEL

The ancient Romans, who we hear so much about in those required Sominex-substitute history classes, contributed to the development of our society a more important item than a magnificent aqueduct system, Coliseum or long line of popes.

The Romans of old laid for us the foundations of Valentine's Day.

The hearty holiday began as a Feb. 15 feast in honor of the pastoral deity Lupercalis and the goddess Juno Februata.

According to *The First of Everything* by Dennis Sanders, "During the celebration, the names of young Roman women were put on slips of paper in a box, and the names were drawn by young men. The random couples would then be 'going

steady' for the upcoming year."

This sounds like a job for Robanna Carver, Special Events Committee chairperson. If she can organize Casino Night and a Pink Panther Pajama Party here, then the "PLU Valentine Draw" should be no problem at all.

One slight modification to the old tradition will have to be made though. The PLU men should get three draws from the Valentine box of women's names...for obvious reasons.

For those modernist males who painstakingly partake in pounding out profuse paragraphs of priceless poetry in the form of homemade Valentine cards, here are a few lines you might consider including in your heartfelt, romantic message.

*Beauty is life when life unveils her holy face.
But you are life and you are the veil.
Beauty is eternity gazing at itself in the mirror.
But you are eternity and you are the mirror.*
—Kahlil Gibran

*Roses are red, Violets are tan.
If I had your whiskers, I'd look more like a man.*
—Eric Thomas

*Roses are red, Violets are blue.
Stay on your leash, or else we're through.*
—withheld

*I am the pool of blue
That worships in the vivid sky.
My hopes were heaven-high;
They are all fulfilled in you.*
—Sara Teasdale

*Roses are red, Carnations are pink.
My anthro prof was right, you're the missing link.*
—withheld

*Roses are red, Thistles have froth.
You're as cute as a little white moth.*
—withheld

People of the past have been quoted in earnest concerning the notion of love. Here are some Feb. 14 quotes from *Peter's Quotations* by Dr. Laurence J. Peter:

"I never loved another person the way I loved myself."
—Mae West

"The man who worships the ground his girl walks on probably knows her father owns the property."
—Dr. Peter

"No woman ever falls in love with a man unless she has a better opinion of him than he deserves."
—Ed Howe

"Religion has done love a great service by making it a sin."
—Anatole France

"Love doesn't make the world go 'round. Love is what makes the ride worthwhile."
—Franklin P. Jones

"Make love to every woman you meet; if you get five percent on your outlays it's a good investment."
—Arnold Bennett

"Many a man has fallen in love with a girl in a light so dim he would not have chosen a suit by it."
—Maurice Chevalier

"Money can't buy love, but it sure improves your bargaining position."
—Dr. Peter

Letters

Writer needs math class

To the Editor:

I'm writing this letter in response to an editorial by Dan Voelpel regarding registration for the draft. I believe that journalists, as well as having certain first amendment rights, have a responsibility to the reading public to publish quality journalism. Mr. Voelpel doesn't come close.

The grace period offered by the Selective Service System will be extremely helpful to everyone, including the Armed Forces. It does not make the SSS appear powerless, as evidenced by the 6.6 million Americans who did register.

When other laws are broken, the criminal is *not* always prosecuted without condition, as Mr. Voelpel claims. This move, like plea bargaining, was designed to save millions of dollars (tax dollars) in court costs, and will do exactly that.

Simply stamping each person who did not register as a felon and fining them each \$10,000 would be a huge miscarriage of justice. Mr. Voelpel should at least make some effort to research the subjects of his editorials, so that in the future we do not see such a blatant example of bad journalism.

Chris Lloyd

P.S. \$10,000 multiplied by 800,000 is 80 billion, not 8 million, as Mr. Voelpel stated. Perhaps he should drop a journalism class and look into Elementary Math.

Each person should be able to make their own decisions

To the Editor:

I feel I need to reply to the editorial by Dan Voelpel on draft registration; I found myself not only questioning the opinions he expressed, but also the way he expressed them.

I know people who disagree with me on this issue and I respect their opinions, if their opinions are the result of careful thought. But the flippant tone of Voelpel's editorial makes it sound like it was written in five minutes. A serious subject like registration deserves better treatment than Voelpel gave it.

Questions come to my mind. What kind of wars will America's possible draftees be asked to fight? Will the U.S. wage war in other countries over oil and other natural resources, which some Americans think we're entitled to have? Will a draft provide limitless troops to be sent all over the world, to "persuade" other people to let America have its way? Whether or not the U.S. has a right to intervene in anyone else's affairs is open to debate. And with more than two million men registered, the government would have the ability to draft thousands and send them on all kinds of dubious missions.

What makes me especially angry is the government's choice of who should register. The 18-20-year-olds do not declare war, plan war, or finance war. In fact, they are barely old enough to vote. And they do not make the policies that can lead to

war. Instead, they are called to fight wars that other people think should be fought. I don't see any of the members of congress who voted in favor of registration running off to enlist.

Many people assume that when the government commands something, a person must abandon his own set of ethics, and mindlessly obey. Some Christians believe that every order must be obeyed without question, on the basis of Romans 13. But I don't believe that this passage means one should obey laws that are morally questionable. And I do believe that in spite of the choices that are made for us by those in authority, God still holds every one of us accountable for our actions. Is the excuse "I was just following orders" going to justify everything we do?

For some people, I suppose that the problems of war and the draft pose no questions. But for many of us, doubts abound. Is war ever right? And if so, what kinds are justifiable? Isn't it possible that in 1982, any war could turn into nuclear war? Should the government be allowed to force anyone to kill against his will? These are legitimate questions. I can think of no issue more urgent. Answers will vary, but each person must be allowed to reach his/her own conclusions, and be respected for their choices.

After all, we'll all be held responsible for each choice we make.

Gerri Hoekzema

It is time to independently consider tuition increase

BY BOB GOMULKIEWICZ

You will be paying an addition \$980 to attend PLU next year. A 13.1 percent increase in tuition and room and board was approved by the Board of Regents this week, bringing the total for these two expenses up to \$7650 (\$165 per credit hour and \$2370 for room and board).

This special report will seek to provide insight and analysis of the proposed increases in tuition and fees, taking into account the certainty of drastic cuts in student financial aid programs, a lower inflation rate, and a bleak employment outlook. Having initiated severe cutbacks in student financial assistance, the Reagan administration is proposing even deeper and more permanent cuts.

The projected cuts in Pell Grants (BEOG) would remove over a million students from the program, sharply reduce grant monies to the neediest students, and virtually exclude students from families with incomes between \$10,000 and \$25,000.

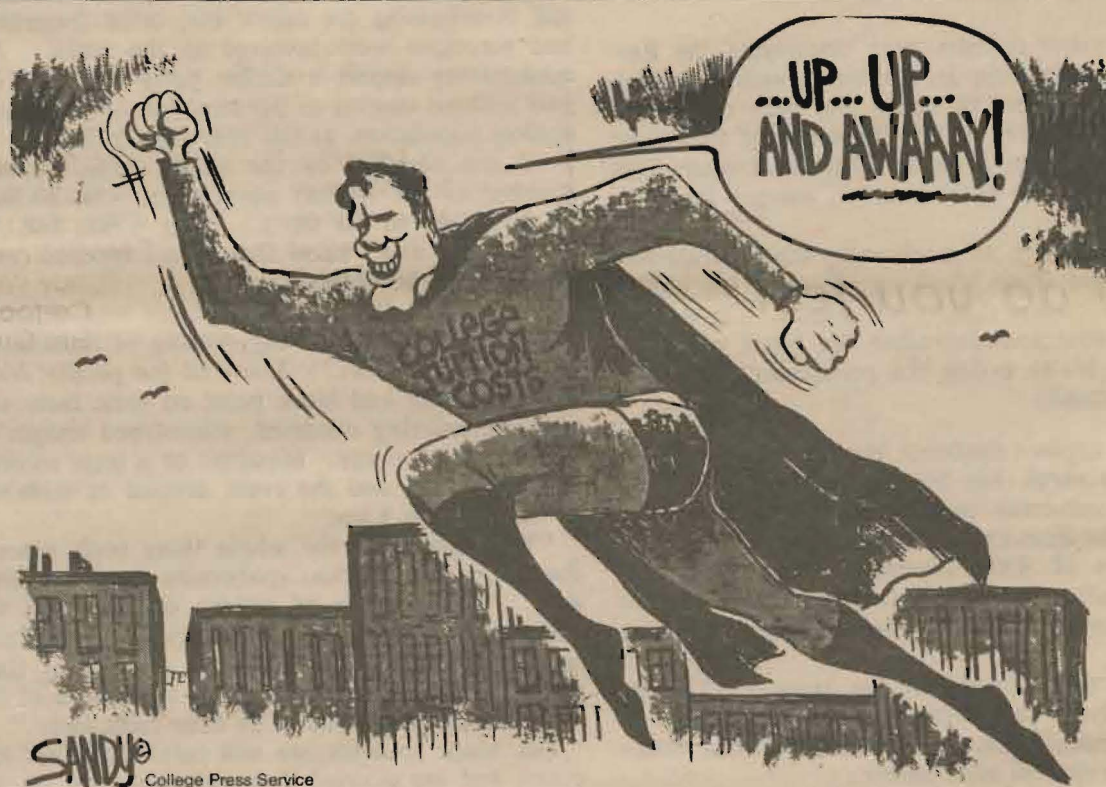
Reagan has proposed the elimination of funds for three major campus based programs, (SEOG, National Direct Student Loans, and State Student Incentive Grants) and a 27 percent reduction in college Work-Study monies. This would eliminate some \$1.3 million awards from these programs.

The major restrictions being sought in the Guaranteed Student Loan Program (GSL), threaten to increase the debt burdens for all student borrowers and will force many to change their education plans, particularly at private colleges. These restrictions would double the origination fee from five to ten percent, require borrowers to pay market interest rates two years after entering repayment, and remove graduate and professional students from GSL eligibility.

PLU will undoubtedly increase institutional aid by the same percentage as any increase in tuition. But, it should be noted that institutional financial assistance accounts for a *miniscule fraction* of student costs. The *overall reduction* in student financial aid is the significant factor. While financial aid is decreasing at an unprecedented rate, PLU is asking us to shoulder a substantial increase in tuition and room and board.

The one economic bright spot was the reduction in the rate of inflation, from approximately 12 to close to 9 percent. If the primary reason the university increases costs is to "keep pace with inflation" then it seems reasonable to assume that cost increases would be considerably less this year.

Surprisingly, however, PLU will be increasing student costs by 13.1 percent, barely down from the 14 percent increase of last year, and substantially above the inflation rate.



Universities are consistently looked to as leaders in curing our nation's problems. It would be a grave irony to see them digress to become a culprit of continued economic woes.

In tandem with the good news of a reduced inflation rate is a sharp rise in unemployment. This statistic is particularly significant as we examine proposed increases in student costs.

First—a tight job market makes it increasingly difficult for students to find summer employment and part-time jobs during the school year. This income is vital, and in light of student aid cuts, increasingly vital as students continually struggle to afford the high cost of a private college.

The second important consideration in terms of the unemployment rate is the request for increased faculty salaries.

Note that the primary income source for a private college is student tuition/room and board, and the major expense is personnel (faculty) salaries. For this reason, increases in faculty salaries necessarily result in increased student costs.

At PLU last year, faculty salaries were increased above the rate of inflation resulting in a 14 percent increase in student tuition and fees during a period of 12 percent inflation.

A high unemployment rate significantly impacts calls for salary increases. In an economy where the job market is "soft" (i.e. There are far more people seeking teaching positions than there are professorships available.), it seems hard to justify increasing faculty salaries above the rate of inflation. This is especially true when virtually every other sector of the labor market is contemplating salary and benefit *reductions*.

This is not to be construed as a call for no

salary hikes. Obviously, faculty need to have an income that in some sense keeps pace with the "cost of living." But, what seems uncalled for at this juncture are increases that go beyond the yearly rate of inflation.

In this year of financial aid reductions and a student employment blight, it seems hard to justify hikes in salaries that further burden students' ability to attend college.

Last year students bore the cost of a significant faculty salary hike at PLU. Given these economic realities, there seems to be justification for a reciprocal gesture by the faculty.

Generally, students are made aware of the factors involved, and the justification given for tuition/room and board increases only through the eyes and voice of the administration.

It is time that we students *independently* consider all elements that are involved in this decision—apart from the administrations explanations.

And, if we find, upon analysis, that we disagree with the final outcome, we should not hesitate to express our views to the regents and administration.

As a student, your life is affected by the cost of education. Therefore, you should become informed consumers, and if the situation provokes it, indignant consumers.

If I were to have predicted PLU's probable response to severe cuts in student financial aid and a sketchy student employment outlook, coupled with a decreased inflation rate and a nationwide trend toward salary decreases for personnel, I would have foreseen cost reductions that would favor students. We have certainly seen the contrary.

The Nation

Campus police have same rights as off-campus officers

Campus police have essentially the same rights as off-campus officers when it comes to conducting searches without warrants of student dorm rooms, according to a recent ruling by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Less than a week after the ruling, campus police at Middlebury College in Vermont searched several students' dorm rooms for copies of a secret memo that named a student involved in a campus plagiarism case.

The students whose rooms were searched are considering filing an invasion-of-privacy lawsuit against the college's administration.

The administration had mistakenly sent the memo to members of a student-faculty group. Dean Steven Rockefeller ordered the college police to retrieve the memo, and "they got over-zealous in carrying out my order."

The January Supreme Court case began with similar charges of over-zealousness of a Washington State University security guard.

The incident occurred in 1979, when the WSU officer saw student Carl Overdahl leaving his dorm building holding a bottle of gin. When he

was stopped, Overdahl explained his identification was in his dorm room. The officer then accompanied Overdahl up to the room where he spied a marijuana pipe. The guard also found other drugs in the room when Overdahl and his roommate waived their rights, and consented to a search.

Overdahl subsequently claimed he should not have been charged with drug possession because the search had been conducted without a warrant.

The supreme Court said in its ruling that the Washington case was "A classic instance of in-criminative evidence found in plain view" during the officer's "lawful access to an individual's area of privacy."

Although campus law enforcement officials said they were pleased with the ruling, it will not significantly change how campus police conduct business, says James McGovern, director of the Internal Association of Campus Law Enforcement Administrators.

"Campus police officers are well-trained in search and seizure procedures," McGovern comments.

"The only difference is perhaps an extension of previously established procedure. An officer can observe questionable material by eye and be within his rights to search the premises."

College is good for health

COLLEGE PRESS SERVICE

Higher education is generally good for your health, though if you're a woman it may also turn you into a heavy drinker, according to a national study of health and lifestyles by the University of North Carolina.

The ongoing study found that better-educated people tend to be healthier, eat better and ingest lower levels of harmful cholesterol. For women, however, alcohol consumption seems to rise with education level.

Nearly 10,000 people in the U.S. and Soviet Union participated in the study, which the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute began in the early 1970's.

"The higher-educated group tended to eat healthier diets than the lower-educated group," says Dr. Suzanne Haynes, an assistant epidemiology professor at UNC and co-author of a research report on the study.

"It indicates that persons at higher education levels are perhaps changing their diets more quickly in response to recommendations than is the lower education group."

U of Cincinnati frat has racist party

COLLEGE PRESS SERVICE

While many colleges were celebrating the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr.'s birthday with memorials and special events to honor the slain civil rights leader, a fraternity at the University of Cincinnati threw a "Second Annual Martin Luther King Trash Party"—an event that has campus blacks in a uproar.

"We look at it as much more than a fraternity prank," said Chris Mack, president of the United Black Association (UBA) on campus. "It was extremely racist and degrading for black people in general. We're asking for permanent suspension of the fraternity."

Sigma Alpha Epsilon, the fraternity which hosted the party, has been suspended indefinitely from the university pending a full review of the event by the Inter-Fraternity Council.

Members of SAE, reportedly the largest and most socially active fraternity on the 40,000-student campus, are refusing to comment about the party.

The fraternity promoted the January 17 event through flyers that were secretly distributed to selected students, fraternities, sororities, and members of the student government.

"To gain entrance to this wonderful event you must bring one or more of the following," the flyer told students, going on to list such things as "A bucket of Kentucky Fried Chicken," "a radio bigger than your head," "a cancelled welfare check," or "a bottle of Afro-Sheen."

Since the promotion was secret, the university is still investigating the extent that other fraternities and sororities were involved in the party. Administrators suspect a similar party was held last year without coming to the attention of the general student population, as this year's party did.

"I was appalled by the whole thing," says a member to the student government who declined an invitation to the party. "I'm white, but I'm also Jewish, and I know that what happened could just as easily be done to me."

According to reports by students who attended the party, "It was one big evening of humiliating and mocking blacks." Many of the people attending the party had black paint on their faces and were "mimicking outdated, stereotyped images of blacks," sources say. Members of a local sorority reportedly attended the event dressed as members of the Ku Klux Klan.

"We regret that the whole thing took place," comments Ken Service, spokesman for the university. "Those kinds of actions do not meet the standards we expect as a university. The fraternity has been officially suspended as a result of their actions. We felt that because of the nature of the offenses something had to be done right away."

But black students are still infuriated over the event, and are worried that racist behavior on the campus is on the increase.

"We've been having quite a few problems lately," remarks UBA President Mack. For instance, he says, films such as "Birth of a Nation" have become popular on campus. Mack also says that blacks are not receiving enough cooperation from the administration or the student govern-

ment. "Both groups are basically covering each other's behinds," Mack asserts.

"I don't know what he expects," Service responds. "The event is not typical of our school.

Our Homecoming king and queen this year were both black. We are one of the three top universities in the country as far as retaining minority graduate students. We're doing all we can to let people know that we deplore what happened. I'm confident that the fraternity's suspension is going to stick, and at a sufficient level to make it clear that we will not tolerate that kind of activity."

Although the UC Student Senate condemned the "racist activities" and "acts of ignorance" regarding the party, top members of the student government are remaining silent on the issue.

"I just do not feel that it is our place to make a statement," says Guy Glasser, vice president of the student government. "What did happen was wrong and shouldn't have occurred. But the more you get involved in these types of things, the more trouble you cause. We represent a lot of people on this campus. A lot of people."

Black students suspect the fraternity's "power and influence on campus" may result in lenient punishment against the group, an action which they say would throw the campus into turmoil.

"At this point, the situation is very tense," Mack says. "The 3000 black students on this campus are very united. Should permanent suspension not be taken (against Sigma Alpha Epsilon), there will be some awful protests. We are prepared to do whatever is necessary."

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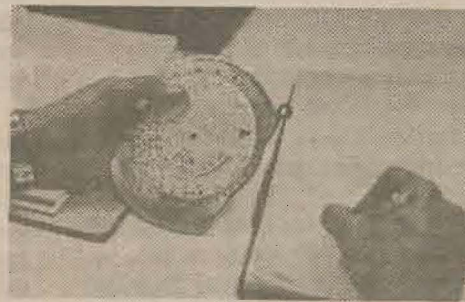
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Faire combines food, movies, crafts

BY BRIAN DAL BALCON

Whether it be Charlie's Angels fending off attackers, 240 pot stickers being consumed, or a computer predicting the world energy situation, this year's Interim Faire had something for everyone.

The Interim Faire had over 10 booths with crafts and food, five artistic performances and four movies to enlighten and entertain PLU students and faculty. It gives students in interim classes purpose for their projects.

Judy Carr, Interim Faire coordinator, said, "It gives students a goal for their projects, it's an outlet for performance classes, such as the dance workshop and beginning band classes. This is the first year that the fair has been in two rooms, with the food and booths in one room and movies in the Regency Room."

This was also the first time that a series of movies have been shown. Two of the movies, *Ikuru* and *Harlan County, U.S.A.*, are from the Communities Through Films series.

"The quality of the booths and performances was excellent," Carr said, "unfortunately, more students didn't show. But those who came got a lot out of it. The classes did an excellent job."

Photos by Brian Dal Balcon



Top left: Students had access to pounds of literature.
Left: Beth Thoreson, Jill Palmer and Sue Stockman prepare Oriental cuisine.
Below: The stage combat class show how Charlie's Angels fend for themselves.
Above: Students, faculty enjoy entertainment.
Top right: Prof. Lars Kittleson discusses Faire with Coordinator Judy Carr.



It gives a few a chance to dry out

BY KAREN FASTER

The smell of stale beer and urine was pervasive. Counselor Samuel Beachem sits in an office that seemed little used. A desk with one chair on one side and two on the other fills most of the floor space. A telephone and an astray are on the desk.

Shared Health Service, a private organization, is Tacoma's detoxification center and Beachem is a full-time counselor. On weekends he is a full-time minister to a small congregation and has been doing this for 30 years.

Calling alcoholism "a disease of choice," Beachem said that it "gives one false hope and takes away the reality of life."

He said alcoholism begins with social drinking and gradually the drinker begins to abuse the alcohol and, through that, himself. The drinker does't know about his addiction.

Beachem said that each person has a "different resistance" to alcohol. "It takes more to break one person down than another."

Often people will give excuses for their drinking. "They say something like, 'I wouldn't drink except for my wife,'" Beachem said gesturing with his hands. But these words are just excuses. "Most of these things are just cop-outs."

Beachem describes people who have gone through the Shared Health Center's program. "I've seen people go from being millionaires to begging for bread. They've lost their family, lost their children, lost their homes...They lost their God-given ability."

From the clinic's staff of 30, there is a nurse and a medical observer present around the clock. Patients come in on their own, but are also brought in by the police. All stay voluntarily; those who wish to participate in the program stay for 72 hours. The rest stay for about four hours to dry-out.

"But most of the people, they choose to come," Beachem said. "After 24 hours we counsel them to find a new direction in life."

Patients, after 72 hours, can be referred to other programs, most lasting for a month. The programs are designed "to get them back on the road...some of them have gone so far that their bodies are deteriorating. We want them to learn what alcohol has done to their bodies," Beachem said.

Beachem said "We have some people who try to ride the system, but some are serious minded people...We have a small number who come back often and some of the people we son't see again. I think we really do help a lot of people. And some of them we don't reach. These are the people we continue to see."

In recent years, "We are seeing more teenagers that ever before," Beachem said. He explains that there is a "Break down in the family and in family relationships." Part of this is lack of communication and lack of the parents' care. The parents "Don't really check in on them, they allow them to run loose and free."

Most of the clinic's patients are men of varying ages. Bedspace is usually filled, and often people are turned away because of lack of space. There is less space now because of government cutbacks, hte staff has also been cut.

Sahred Health Service was begun by community organizations and is funded by the county and state, but mostly by private donations.

The clinic is "Not as large as Seattle's but we so a better job," Beachem said.

Beachem stressed the fact that alcohol is "About the third killer in the nation." He said a few people know this fact. He hopes to "make our young people aware of that," and hoped that PLU students would take notice.

"Alcohol is not the ideal for anybody. It gives false hope from the beginning," Beachem said. "For the person who is looking to be the real man or the real woman in life, alcohol is not the thing."

Tacoma's street people A problem of poverty

BY BOBBI NODELL

Some mumble to themselves shuffling aimlessly amongst the porno shops. Many congregate at the Greyhound bus depot or Kelly's Bar and Grill and others sit by doorways drinking Thunderbird wine.

Tacoma's Commerce and Pacific Avenues are notorious areas to find shopping bag ladies, winos and tramps. These street people are indigenous to any large metropolis but most people do not concern themselves with this alien culture.

Tacoma is especially bad, officer Larry Helegda said, because patients released from Western State Hospital tend to live downtown.

The staff found that during the daytime there are numerous places for the homeless to go. But life on the streets is not so easy at night.

Reverend Rothrock of the Nativity House said most of the people he knows "sleep out."

People interviewed offered a variety of reasons why people live on the streets. Mainly because of loneliness, depression and mental illness that have led to alcoholism and, in turn, irresponsibility. Helegda said a Pierce County judge, after losing his wife, became an alcoholic and turned to the streets.

A solution to this problem of poverty was not analyzed by the staff; instead we concentrated on the existing efforts to provide food, shelter and clothing for the less fortunate.



Doug Siefkes

Downtown Tacoma: Where good is bad, bad is good

BY DOREEN MEINELSCHMIDT

A bus ride from Parkland to downtown Tacoma to wait for another bus out. You can last just so long in Tacoma; dirty streets, sleezy smells, the garbage can read "Keep Tacoma Clean."

The buses congregate, the people wait. But not everyone's waiting for the bus. Some make connections, trade transactions, other seek out naive young ladies of the day—to teach them of the streets at night. Radios playing, black faces bopping, swaying back and forth. "Hey man, we're bad;" we're in a world where good is bad and bad is about as good as you can get.

It's a Sunday. How many of you are in church right now—singing, sharing yourselves—with who? The ones that need it most?

She joins me on the bench, smiling before she sits—eying me up and down to see if she really should take a seat next to me. Who knows what's on my mind? She keeps her distance; we sit on either end empty space between us. If she were any closer to the edge I believe she'd fall off. Yawning, smoking, coughing, she flicks her cigarette ashes upon her ragged pants.

She crosses, then uncrosses her legs. She hears someone approaching; she looks, stares, glares. Yawning, crosses, uncrosses her legs, bent forward she looks for her bus that hasn't arrived and she knows it but looks anyway. Puffs, blows, coughs, yawning; bells sounds—we can cross the street now.

"Can you see what that bus is? My eyes aren't worth a darn anymore."

It's the Sixth & Stevens as she picks, pulls, lifting herself from the bench; bent over she staggers to the bus.

She sits across from the door trying to make her exit swiftly, smoothly, the old tired hunched-over bent body won't allow for a smooth exit. She holds on tight, waiting, making sure the bus is not going to move so not to lose her balance. She lifts, picks, pulls herself off the seat.

Pimpled face punk sitting behind, cigarette dangling from his lips says, "C'mon, keep it movin'." His friend replies, "Wait 'til you're old and decrepit and trying to get off the bus."

"I'm gonna die before I get that old."

Tacoma Mission has helped many

BY DOREEN MEINELSCHMIDT

He spit out a mouthful of tobacco and explained how he rides the bus every day. "I got a bus pass and I ride all over," said 78-year-old Henry Ballard. He removed his yellow rain gear and displayed his knit sweater that he purchased for 69 cents just a block away.

His first stop is for lunch at the rescue mission located in downtown Tacoma on Pacific Avenue.

Lunch is just one of the many services the mission provides. The mission offers assistance to alcoholics, drug offenders and the unemployed, and is a faith ministry financed through voluntary gifts and grants.

"I almost lost my wife, destroyed my life," said Gene Schiappacasse, a recovered alcoholic. Schiappacasse is in his 5th week of volunteer work at the mission. "I wouldn't be where I am today if it wasn't for the Lord," said Schiappacasse.

"I used to wake every morning with a pain in my head. One day I went down to chapel and got down on my knees. As I walked out the pain was lifted and I haven't felt it since. I have become a Christian," Schiappacasse said.

There are 18 men living in the Tacoma men's mission. The residents do the cleaning and janitorial work in exchange for their room and board.

The residents participate in a new life program which stresses self-help. The goal of the program is "for each man to learn to stand on his own two feet and assume responsibility for every area of his life. The mission works on the premise that faith in Christ is the place to start.

"A lot of these men have dropped out of society and we're just trying to get them back into society," said Barry McCabe, the Mission chaplain. "We might only see these guys two hours but there is a chance that they will change their life."

Dennis Spencer, who began the program in December, said, "It's a good program, it'll open your eyes to reality." Spencer, who is a former military man, feels that the Mission is a good place to kick the drug habit if one really wants to. "It's a good place to get away from it. There's no alcohol and no drugs allowed," said Spencer.

The average age of all residents has dropped 15 years in the past five years, McCabe said. Today the average age of residents in the men's mission is 30.

In 1981 all the rescue mission facilities including the women's home and the family shelter housed over 16,000 people and fed 72,000 meals.

"The paradox of the mission," McCabe said, "is that the guys we see really making it we aren't going to see."

Quiet night erupts

BY GAIL GREENWOOD

"Police work is hours and hours of routine boredom punctuated by moments of stark terror...Within thirty seconds we could be in a violent shoot-out or down the street at the scene of a bloody accident. It's only a radio call away," said Sergeant Gross.

It was a quiet evening. Very quiet. "This almost makes me nervous," Sergeant Gross said.

Not too much later, Sergeant Gross decided we were near enough to the location of a call to take a look. A silent alarm had gone off at McCabes, a neighborhood grocery store.

With lights on and sirens off, we sped to the scene. We went through several red lights.

As he began to slow down, approaching the little store, I turned to see a young man trotting away from the store toward us.

He turned, saw us, and a look of horror registered on his face. He threw into the air what he carried: two cases of beer and what appeared to be chicken.

He started up the street, turned and ran into the police car. For a split second his face was at the windshield and his terrified eyes met mine. He then ran around the back of the car.

Sergeant Gross had begun to radio in the goings-on. "John sixty-nine..." was all he could get out before he leapt from the running car leaving the door open.

"Freeze!" he commanded as he drew his gun on the suspect.

I thought back to what another sergeant had told me earlier that evening: "There's only one reason to take your gun out and that's to kill somebody...period."

The suspect hesitated slightly and then continued to run. As he ran across an empty parking lot, small white objects dropped from him.

Sergeant Gross followed.

I sat in the police car with the engine running the the driver's door open and remembered that the dispatcher had given reasons to believe there were accomplices. I glanced toward the store but saw no activity.

As Gross and the suspect crossed the parking lot and turned out of my sight into an alley, another police car came speeding down the street toward me and quickly turned into the parking lot.

As they leapt out of their car, I recognized them as two of the men we had coffee with earlier. Lowry followed the suspect and Sergeant Gross, while Judge got out, ran a few steps, tripped and fell onto the parking lot. Quickly scrambling to pick up his radio which he had dropped, he ran toward me and then up the street in an effort to head off the suspect.

Not long after, Sergeant Gross returned with the handcuffed suspect.

The suspect had been squeezing his way between a fence and a building when he grabbed him.

Now, he thrust him against the trunk of the car, frisked his, throwing several packages of cigarettes he found onto the ground.

"Come on out and bring the flashlight!" Gross called to me.

I got out of the car carrying the long black flashlight.

Gross asked me to hold it while he looked through the suspect's wallet for identification.

The young man's breathing was rapid and hard, and he was trembling. Gross was shaking also. And, as I tried to steady the light on the



Alvest's

wallet, I realized that I had begun shaking too.

So, Gross took the flashlight and I searched through the wallet. I finally found something that looked like it might have his name on it.

"Are you Henry Johnson?" Gross asked.

"Yes," was the muffled answer.

"Henry, you have the right to remain silent. If you give up..." began the sergeant stumbling once over the words.

Soon the other officers came over and later the paddywagon arrived. The officers picked up the two cases of beer, about 20 packs of cigarettes and a cherry danish. The danish had for some reason resembled a chicken before as it lay by the side of the road.

After he was frisked a couple of more times, Henry was helped in the wagon.

Gross went over to the group of officers. "Not too bad for a 36-year-old," he said, "I guess jogging those two miles a day really helps."

While other officers gathered evidence inside and outside of the store, and took care of the broken window, we drove back to the station.

At the station, Henry was unloaded and led back into a room where officers were writing up reports, preparing evidence and kidding around.

Gross motioned Henry to a seat.

He quickly went through his wallet again, this time finding a birth certificate. "Is your legal name Henry Johnson?"

"Yes."

"And you are 20?"

"Yeh."

Gross asked Henry if he had gone to school and if he could read English.

"Well, a little," Henry said. His whole body was still trembling.

Gross slowly and carefully read him his rights again.

"Do you understand?" he asked. "Signing here simply means you've heard them and understand."

Henry quickly signed his name.

"C-c-c-can I have a cigarette," he asked eyeing the cartons on the counter which had come from him.

Gross laughed and told him that those were needed for evidence.

Then he reached into his coat and brought out a carton. Handing Henry his last cigarette, Gross said, "You can have one of mine, Henry had no money in his wallet,

no job, no unemployment compensation and no police record.

Gross looked up at his, "there's other ways Henry."

"I know."

Gross leaned over and lifted Henry's chin a little. His neck was scraped and bloody—a wound I had noticed for the first time when he had sat down.

"Are you hurt anywhere else," Gross asked as he stood behind him carefully feeling his neck, shoulders and back.

"No. D-do I get a phonecall?"

"Yeh, you get one phonecall."

Henry couldn't remember the number of the person he wanted to call so he tried to look it up.

He couldn't spell the name of the apartment building he lived in. Gross looked it up for him and gave him the number.

While Henry was on the phone, Gross asked me if I knew how Henry had gotten the bloody scrape on his throat.

"No, how?" I asked.

The scrape was from the sight of Gross's gun. He had thrust it into his adam's apple and told him not to run, when he had caught him. Gross explained that state law permits him to shoot a fleeing felon but the Tacoma Police Department really looks down on it.

While Gross was explaining this, Henry was frantically trying to get his attention. The guy that Henry had got on the phone was at the desk of an apartment building and refused to notify the person Henry wanted about the arrest, for it was past 2 a.m. Realizing it was his only call, he was desperately trying to keep the man on the line.

Gross got on the line, identified himself and asked the man to do as Henry had asked.

Gross kept Henry's coat and shoes for evidence and then led the way to the jail.

We went to the elevator. Henry was instructed to walk into the padded elevator facing the left back corner.

At the jail, a couple floors up, Gross locked his gun into a locker, and led the way through the great metal bar doors.

The men were joking and laughing, but as we entered one behind the counter looked up and sincerely inquired of Gross, "One or two?"

It took me a second to realize that he was unsure as to whether I was to be jailed also.

I laughed nervously.

"Oh, just one, she's my ride-along tonight," Gross replied.

We left Henry there. He had finally stopped shaking.

Back downstairs preparing the evidence, and filling out the report, I asked Gross how much time Henry would get. He said that he could get up to 15 years, but another officer interjected that he'd be out in about four months.

"It'll be a little hard for him to argue in court that he was hungry," said one of the officers, looking at the pile of cigarettes on the counter and recalling the cases of beer.

Riding in a police car

Life on the 'John' shift breeds humor

BY GAIL GREENWOOD

"Do I speed when I'm off the job? No, I don't drink either, and I'm celibate," officer Judge looked up and smiled.

Four Tacoma policemen and I chatted over coffee at Harvester Family Restaurant Friday, Jan. 22.

They were all on the "John" shift—8 p.m. to 4 a.m. I was a ride-along with Sergeant Gerry Gross.

The evening had begun a little before eight with a short briefing session at the police department. The room held four rows of five chairs which faced a podium at the front of the room. As I walked in, I was warned not to sit in anybody's seat. The officer explained that it was like 2nd grade where everyone has their own seat.

Then I was directed to a chair at the side of the room. The atmosphere was somewhere between "Adam 12" and "Welcome Back Kotter." I wouldn't have been shocked to see a spitwad flying through the air, but none were. Each of the officers had a little black book in which they jotted down notes.

After sending around a couple of mug shots of wanted people, making announcements and exchanging a few cracks with the officers, the man at the front of the room dismissed the crew.

Our first stop was for coffee.

As we talked, the human side of the job began to emerge: the humor, the sensitivity. Later that night I was to see how this human side complemented the down-to-business aspect of the men.

The conversation turned to a call two of the officers had the previous night.

"You had a fatality accident last night, didn't you?"

"Yeh, a little after two," Judge said.

"2:27," his partner Lowry solemnly clarified.

How do officers deal with some of the things they see night after night?

"Is it hard? Yeh, but you can't let it get to you."

"The drunks always live," one of them said.

"As far as dealing with death, you do what you've got to do and you joke around and treat it with humor."

"You can't just hold it in."

"Some officers I find very enviable; they can effectively deal with a fatality accident, clean up the remains of a crushed child and then stop off in a men's room and cry," said Gross.

The men all were uniformed and carried handcuffs, a gun, extra bullets, and a long flashlight. Their radios sat on the table and they seemed to not pay attention to the muffled sounds. Then suddenly, they all stopped talking as the dispatcher said "John." The reaction was not unlike a mother's whose attuned ear can hear her infant cry when no one else can.

All evening the officers kidded about their attitudes: "Don't mind him, he's just got a bad attitude," or "Never mind me, I've got a bad attitude."

Gross said, "We very rarely have rewarding experiences. Any personal satisfaction must come from the knowledge of a job well done rather than any street contact."

The off-the-record stories about unthankful or hostile people were nearly unbelievable. But after one evening on the job, I didn't doubt their authenticity.

On the streets of downtown Tacoma, I got a glimpse of what they meant. Gross and I entered various taverns. As we walked in, people stopped talking, turned and stared at him, their eyes filled with anger, fear and contempt.

Then there are the drunks. One amazingly followed Gross out of a tavern.

"Officer, officer, am I in trouble?" he slurred.

"Do you want to be in trouble?" Gross asked.

"Oh, no ssir," he said.

"Then you're not in trouble."

Instead of staying clear of cops, as one might imagine, it seemed that the drunks coming up to the cops and badgering them was far from unusual. Earlier that evening, near midnight, Gross was trying to think of a place to have coffee. He checked several places off his mental list because "their bars would be open and the drunks like to try to pick fights."

But feisty drunks are not the only irritant policemen deal with. One cop asked me, "Why



Doug Stelkes

is it that policemen are guilty until proven innocent?"

Another officer voiced his pet peeve later at St. Joe's Hospital, "Everyone lies to one degree or another to a policeman."

I was unconvinced.

"Think about it, it's always 'Oh, officer, I didn't see the sign, I was only going 25, not 30, I didn't know the speed limit...'"

These irritations combined with the daily putting of one's life on the line to create a high-pressure job. Policemen now have the highest suicide rate of any profession, and 85 percent of the officers' marriages end in divorce.

"Most policemen get smart and don't marry again," said Gross. "Your worlds just seem to go in different directions...You spend more waking hours with you partner than you do with your wife."

"I'm a realist, most policemen tend to be...And like I told you before there are two things in the world that are serious: my paycheck and chocolate chip cookies," said Gross.

In the police operations office is a sign which shows they are willing to laugh at themselves as well. It proclaims "A sergeant is always right. He may be misinformed, inexact, bullheaded, fickle, ignorant, even abnormally stupid, but never wrong."

Besides using humor to survive on the job, about half of the officer have a business on the side. They spend their off hours breeding horses, creating stained glass windows and running motorcycle escort services. They are carpenters, masons and plumbers.

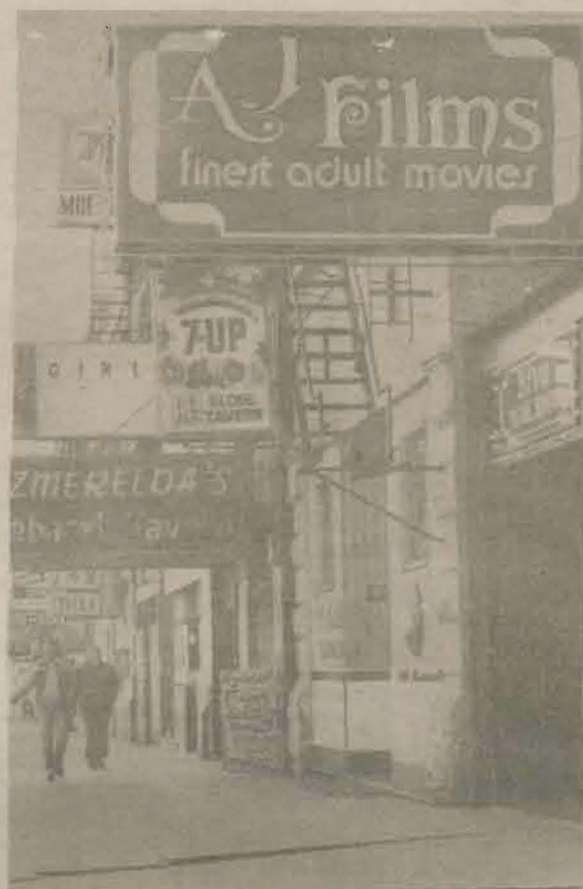
According to the officers, those who work the downtown beat get to know the bums and prostitutes on a first-name basis. "We give 'em a bad time and tell them, 'I want you off my streets,'" Gross said.

Back at the station, I saw the policemen's parking garage. It was primarily full of Corvettes, Porsches and four-wheel-drive trucks—"the macho accreditations," Gross said.

"Policemen are very proud of what they are and who they are and of their manhood," he said.

EDITOR'S NOTE

A special thanks to the Tacoma Police Department and Sergeant Gross for their cooperation and assistance. The following stories were taken from a Friday night spent as a ride-along. The names of the officers are true but all other names have been changed to protect the innocent.



Doug Stelkes

Left: Downtown resident finds place to rest. Above: Pacific Ave. offers variety for patrons.

Shortly after, Gross radioed to a police car directly in front of us inquiring about a car ahead of it.

"Yeh, I thought it was a drunk driver at first too," the officer replied, "but it's a lady about 102 and I didn't have the heart to stop her."

Understanding was displayed later that evening when two boys were brought into the station. They were about three and eight years old. Someone in their house had suddenly gone berserk and when the policemen arrived blood and glass were everywhere.

When the policemen entered one said, "Hey, everybody, this is Scott and Joey." One of the officers asked Scott who he was rooting for in the Super Bowl.

"I wish I had some change, I'd get them some C-A-N-D-Y," Gross said.

Their mother probably wouldn't appreciate all that S-U-G-A-R," said another officer looking up from writing a burglary report.

The officers that talked with the kids and picked up Joey when he started to cry, called to mind what a couple of officers had said earlier that evening.

"There is some fun and humor in this job...it's what you make of it," said Mason.

"Yeh, and then there's seven-year-olds who are run over by old men," his partner Dolan said.



Doug Stelkes

Taverns are frequent hotspots for trouble.

Street life thrives on Pacific Avenue

BY GAIL GREENWOOD

A walk around Pacific Avenue and Commerce Street late one rainy Friday night in January revealed typical downtown Tacoma life.

On this particular evening Elmo's Books and Brenda's Tatoo Parlour were closed, as were AJ's Films and a nude dancing place.

The nude dancing offered on Pacific provides a person with a private booth so that he cannot see or be seen by the viewers on either side of him. When a quarter is put in a machine, curtains part to reveal a clothesless woman dancing. A glass window separates the dancers from the viewers. After a while the curtains close. Another quarter must be put in for the curtains to reopen.

Out on the street, a short woman with a missing tooth and long dark hair striped with natural gray walks nervously first one way and then the other.

Several groups of drunks stagger confusedly out of a bar onto the street and inside the next open door they run into.

There isn't much activity on the streets; maybe it's the rain.

Inside Jerry's Adult Books were about five men. Two stood talking with the man behind the counter. One seemed to be aimlessly wandering through the store. The walk through was so quick and the look around so cursory that the main impression was simply a lot of books and magazines on racks and shelves, and a lot of flesh.

The next porn shop, Jo Max Adult Books appeared to be empty at first. The walls displayed pin-ups; the shelves and racks were full of paperbacks and magazines with explicit covers and titles. A sign near the back of the store read, "Ladies Welcome," presumable that section contained material for women patrons. Under a glass counter in the middle of the store, vibrators, assorted dildos and other sexual paraphernalia were displayed.

A man walked slowly and calmly from behind a red curtain near the back of the store. Well-groomed with graying temples and distant eyes, he offered greetings in a refined voice.

On the same street, one finds a perfectly respectable restaurant. Behind the counter at Kelly's Grill was a pretty, bright-eyed older woman who acknowledged the fact that this was a "respectable" eating place, and that "Kelly doesn't tolerate any drunks or troublemakers."

Above Kelly's Grill is DJ's. DJ's is entered from Commerce rather than Pacific like Kelly's.

Loud rock music and flashing lights penetrated from inside DJ's tavern. The room was primarily full of women, though there were a few men. Two younger women were inside the door laughing and flirting with each other. After a while several couples drifted out into the street laughing loudly and grasping each other's hands firmly as they stumbled down Commerce Street.

DJ's is a renowned gay bar with primarily lesbian frequenters.



Kelly's Grill is one "respectable" eatery on Tacoma's notorious Pacific Avenue. Right, Elmo's is one of several adult bookstores.

Near DJ's, a thin woman cowered against the brick wall. A prostitute. Her high-heeled boots and lightweight black garb were evidently not warm enough for the rainy night, for she shivered uncontrollably.

Not far away, a great window reveals a store front containing a red carpet and exquisite furniture. This is a gypsy's home.

A little way down the street, a couple of boys passed by. One couldn't have been older than twelve. Both had peaked faces and sharp features. The skin was drawn tightly over their cheekbones, giving an elfish look. The expressions they wore were that of old men, and their eyes didn't seem to focus as they skittered by.

Above the train station behind a little white picket fence is a place for transients and bums of-

ten sleep at night during the summer. However, the rain and cold weather evidently discouraged any would-be campers from spending the night there.

And the Transit Center, usually a hang-out for youths and transients was strangely empty this night.

Yet, under the shelter of a close-by bridge looked like a good place for a bum to spend the night.

With a light scouring of the area, all that could be seen were rocks, rubble and mud puddles. And then, something moved. In the corner was a pile of rocks and something that looked like cloth. As the light scanned the wall again, a little head popped up. The head quickly disappeared under the ragged blanket.

"Come on over, I want to talk with you," said the policeman over the loudspeaker.

The face peered over the blanket again and then rolled over as if to sleep.

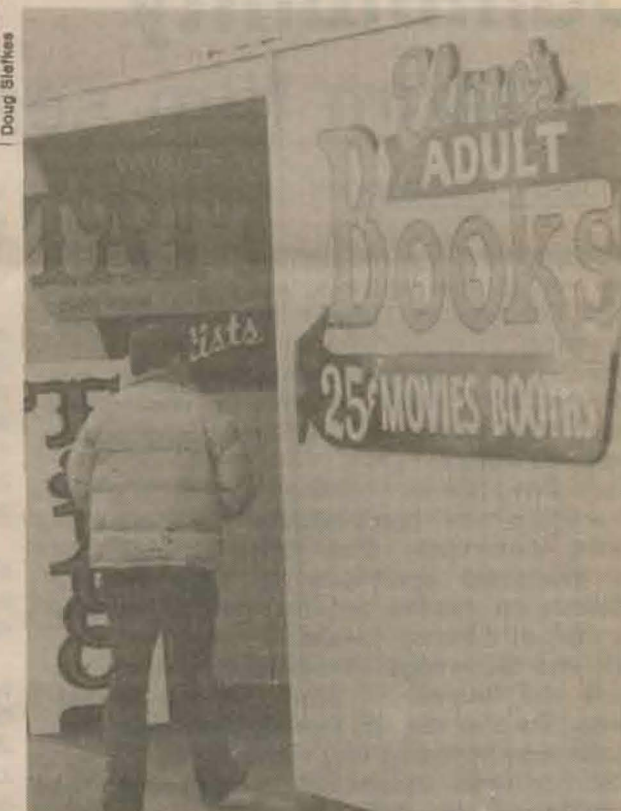
After a little more coaxing over the loudspeaker, and little response from the person under the blanket, the officer got out of the car and strode around the puddles and rocks toward the little camp.

"Good evening," he said. "What's your name?"

The old man appeared. What hair he had was silver.

"George C. Morris," he announced proudly. "And I'm just sleeping."

After chatting a while with the old man the officer said, "Have a nice evening," and walked back to his car.



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Dave Gremmels for ASPLU President

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Not just a place for 'bums'

Nativity House is home for many people

BY BOBBI NODELL

In a hushed tone, Rev. David Rothrock, clad in a flannel shirt and jeans, said not to use the term "bum" while in the Nativity House.

"Emotionally, this is home for many people," he said.

Located a few blocks up from the Mission on Commerce Avenue situated between D.J.'s Tavern and the Tacoma Bloodbank is the welcome refuge for the homeless.

Rothrock and members of St. Leo's Catholic Church founded the Nativity House on Christmas Eve, 1979.

Outside the air is cold but once inside it's easy to thaw. In the back, a metal drum serves as a fireplace often surrounded by people playing chess, sleeping, reading or putting together crossword puzzles. The walls are covered with the finished puzzles.

In the front guys are commonly found playing cards to the beat of AC/DC. They also exchange stories such as how to jump a boxcar to Golden-dale and ways of surviving on \$16 a week by donating plasma.

This "community service center" also includes bookshelves, a kitchen well stocked with peanut butter, a room full of donated clothes and a smaller room used for a chapel. It's open Tuesday through Sunday from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. and sandwiches are served twice a day along with cake, juice and coffee.

The greatest service, though, Rothrock said was "the cure for loneliness." Catholic Mass is celebrated once a week but Rothrock said that "there's no direct sense of conversion; we're here on faith."

Volunteer Michael Radding estimated that on the weekend between 65 to 80 people use the Nativity House. The first of the month is pretty slow, he said, because of payday.

Radding, a member of the Jesuit Volunteer Organization graduated from Boston College last May, majoring in theology. He started work at the Nativity House in September and will stay for a year.

As a member of the middle class, Radding said he hadn't had much exposure to the lifestyle of "street people," and wanted to get a greater understanding of the church's relation with the poor. He described the Nativity House as an opportunity "to serve and be in touch with the sufferings of the poor."

Recently Radding has noticed more people using the Nativity House which he contributes to the cold weather and higher unemployment. He said he sees more young men with carpentry skills and a lot of teenagers.

Rothrock, however, said he couldn't legitimately attribute the government social program cutbacks to the new influx of people.

Financially, "we struggle," Rothrock said. They rely on people's donations and profits from selling firewood. Currently there's a need for winter



coats, caps and mittens. And for those who can't help out monetarily, volunteers wanting to cross the "bridge between the rich and poor," as Radding said, are always welcome.

Volunteers provide the important element of "being with" Rothrock said and remarked that "it's easy to get isolated in a culture."

Community

Interim film series attempts to extend vision

BY SANDY WILLIAMS

"Community" was the theme of this year's Interim courses and activities, and the film series World Communities Through Films expanded on that theme.

The Interim Committee announced earlier this year that they hoped to "extend our visions beyond local borders by looking at communities around the world."

Judy Carr, Interim Coordinator, said the theme and selection were chosen because "the idea of expanding 'Community' from different perspectives had widespread application to many of the disciplines on campus and the need to increase awareness of different cultures."

She said the average attendance for the "informative and interesting" films was 100 to 125 viewers. She also said the Tacoma and Seattle film societies were impressed with the selection.

The film series stressed the interdependence of all nations and the need to gain basic understanding of peoples, their cultures, and their interrelationships in the late 20th century.

"Harlan County, USA," shown Wednesday in the Regency Room, portrayed a classic 20th century conflict between labor and management. Winner of the Academy Award for Best Document-

tary (USA) the film chronicled the efforts of 180 coal mining families to win a United Mine Workers contract at the Brookside mine in Harlan County, Kentucky.

The film stressed an intimate awareness of the emotions and changes which occurred among the families during the year-long strike. For the first time the women of Harlan County took an active and militant part in their plight. The strike was the first major confrontation in Harlan County since bloody union organization battles in the 1930s when five men were killed.

"Ikiru (To Live)," a film from Japan also shown Wednesday, portrayed one man's attempt to accomplish something positive in his life by establishing a park for slum children.

Like many of director Kurosawa's modern heroes, the protagonist Wantanabe discovers that he is dying. But more significantly, he discovers that he "has been dead a long time without even knowing it," that around the office he is jokingly called "the mummy," that in fact he is loved by and loves no one.

After exploring the expensive pleasures for sale in a modern city without finding satisfaction, he discovers there are opportunities in his own dull civil service job to accomplish things of value and he commits himself to his park project.

After his death satire is evident when his fellow

officials haggle over credit for the project providing a clear view on how great an accomplishment Watanabe's struggle toward integrity had been.

"Walkabout," (from Australia) shown Sunday, was an adventure of the survival of two European children abandoned in the Australian back country by their deranged father. Fortunately, they were discovered by a young aborigine boy who helped them to survive in the unspoiled, primitive world. As they near civilization, cultural differences intrude.

"The Green Wall," from Peru, also shown Sunday, concerned a young family that decided to escape the pressures of life in Lima for life in the jungle. Acclaimed as Best Picture at international film festivals, it is the autobiographical story of director Armando Robles Godoy.

"The emigrants," from Sweden, shown last week, starred Max von Sydow and Liv Ullmann in a profoundly touching quest of Swedes in the mid-19th century to seek a better life in America.

Tired of poverty and tyranny, social injustice and religious persecution, the most daring and resourceful Swedes took children in tow by ship then train and riverboat to Minnesota. The dramatic epic celebrated the American experience.

Other films in the series were from Algeria, Greece, France and Italy.

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Traveling the U.S.S.R. by rail is topic of talk

BY SANDY WILLIAMS

"Through Siberia, Mongolia, and a Moscow Jail by Train" was the topic of an illustrated lecture Jan. 21 in the UC by Dr. Walter Youngquist, a consulting geologist and world traveler from Eugene, Oregon.

Youngquist spoke on Soviet economy and energy resources including problems and attitudes he met on his 35-day tour which he called "the most miserable trip I ever had—lousy food, lousy hotels." The slides he presented were taken from the perspective of "how it would feel to be a Russian," he said.

The Soviet Union consists of 15 republics of which Russia is the largest. It includes 80 percent of the people and the land.

"The Russians have extensive resources but they haven't done much with them," he said. They have the world's largest gas resources and undeveloped dam sites and are the largest oil producers.

He said the Soviets do not think twice about erecting power plants or polluting the environment. "They don't invite the Sierra Club over to discuss whether they'll build a nuclear plant or not," he said.

While Siberia's terrain reminded him of "Northern Minnesota," the political and economic atmosphere was "vastly different."

For example, he saw billboards everywhere displaying the visage of Lenin. "The Soviets claim to be atheists but their religion is Leninism," he said. "They've downgraded one god and erected another."

As a tourist he was forbidden to take pictures of bridges, soldiers, and people queuing for food. "There were no grocery stores like Albertson's or Safeway," he said.

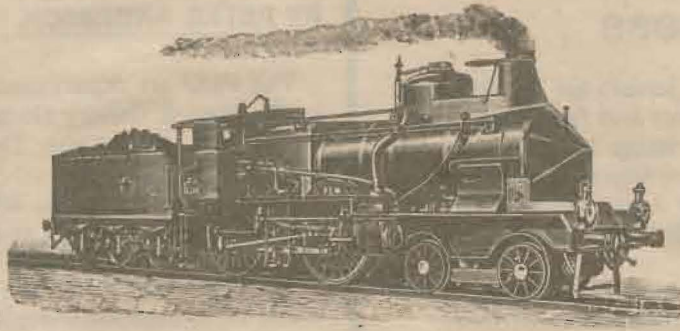
Very few Soviets have their own cars and the bus system is so over-crowded many people walk, he said.

He said many people now live in apartment houses which are full of cracks and literally falling apart before they are even finished.

"The other half of the citizenry live in log houses with tin corrugated roofs and bail water

out of wells," he said.

He noted the absence of paved freeways and showed slides of muddy residential streets complete with potholes and puddles.



Youngquist traveled on the Rausea, a train which he said was abandoned in the U.S. "40 or 50 years ago." Known as "The Big Red Train," the Rausea is run by computers in Moscow. Youngquist said he passed several train wrecks.

With his tour group under the guidance of the Soviet agency Intourist, Youngquist covered 6,000 miles in nine days—the entire length of the Soviet Union, including 11 time zones.

"After two days we were 40 hours late because we stopped to let trains of military troops and arms go by, many to Afghanistan," he said.

Plumbing in his hotels lacked faucets and bathtubs, but did include a shower head on a cord to be held over one's head and a drain on the floor in the middle of the bathroom. He said the floor tiles were cracked, allowing water to seep.

Upon visiting a Soviet school Youngquist concluded the educational system is "very well organized." A mother can opt to keep her child or "abandon" it to the state only until the child is five years old. At that time the child begins attending kindergarten and becomes a ward of the state. However, the mother may take the child home at night, Youngquist explained.

He showed a slide of workers along the tracks, including a woman, and explained that women are entitled to work and there is "complete women's

lib" in the Soviet Union.

In Siberia, he visited the Tayga Forest which occupies between four and five million square miles. The Tayga is a birch forest "where vermin, mink, and foxes cohort," he said.

He then entered Communist Mongolia, a country which, he said, is used as "a buffer" between the Russians and the Chinese. During the border crossing customs inspectors took his passport and visa and those of other group members. The passports were returned but not the visas.

Officials would not let the travelers call the U.S. embassy, Youngquist said. "So we had three choices: enter nearby China, become Mongolian citizens, or try to dodge the border guards and reenter the Soviet Union without visas."

Youngquist and company chose the third option, were caught by the KGB, and "locked up" on the eighth floor of a barred and securely guarded building.

When Intourist finally called Washington, D.C., and cleared their visas, the travelers had to pay room and board for the days spent imprisoned, Youngquist said.

Youngquist also flew over and landed on the Gobi Desert. There was no airstrip so his plane landed on the sharp rocks comprising much of the desert, despite the plane's lack of tire treads. "They run until they blow," he said.

The Gobi has a few sand dunes but is mostly grassland hosting about 23 million sheep and cows, including yaks.

He lived in tents called "yurts," "the best accommodations on the entire trip," he said. He also found that riding the native two-humped camels was "comfortable" since the humps are full of fats.

He also toured the Czar's Winter Palace with its 53 rooms, 43 staircases, and countless exhibits by artists including Rembrandt.

"If I stood one minute before each exhibit it would take 15 years to see the entire palace," he said.

Youngquist concluded his lecture with his definition of Communism based on his experience in the Soviet Union: "Communism is a system of dividing nothing equally," he said.



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Campus News

Lute was Norwegian legislator

BY NATALIE TEWS

Mads Asprem, a PLU economics student from Levanger, Norway, recently spent a week participating in the Norwegian Parliament in Oslo. He attended the parliament representing the conservative party for his home district of Nord-Trondelag.

In addition to assuming the full responsibilities of his district's first representative, Asprem, an alternate, had the opportunity to address the parliamentary assembly—an occasion noted by the press as an historical event.

National newspapers heralded the 20-year-old Asprem is the nation's youngest acting representative since the constitutional convention of Eldsvold in 1814.

During a question-and-answer period, Asprem directed proposals and questions to the minister of education and religion concerning the role of student government in Norwegian schools, an issue of interest and importance for Asprem, who has continually been active in school politics.

Shoot your family?

Have you ever tried to shoot your family—with a camera? Have you ever captured your neighborhood on film? By taking an upcoming evening class at PLU entitled, "Camera and Pen: On Site History," you will get the chance to use your camera to explore an area of particular historical significance to you.

According to the course's instructor, A.D. Martinson, "The main focus of the class is to show how you can illustrate history with photos and gain insights into how illustrations—from snapshots to slides—help us interpret history."

The class meets from 6 to 9 p.m. on Thursdays, and runs from March 11 to April 1 on the PLU campus. The course is being offered through PLU's Interface program, and can be taken for one credit (\$146.00) or non-credit (\$36.00).

For further information on this class, call 535-7648.

International business

Business leaders are joining with PLU students and faculty next year to examine issues of ethics, law and economics in international business, Dr. Gundar King, Dean of the School of Business Administration, said.

The year-long 1982 project, "Critical Issues in International Business," will include a spring conference on the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977, on-campus presentations by business leaders, and an in-depth analysis as a part of three courses.

The project is in part funded by a \$12,000 grant from the Shelby Cullom Davis Foundation of New York City. The foundation helps to improve communications between universities and business. Other grants in Washington were made to Whitman College and Washington State University.

One of the purposes of the project is to continue the students' and faculty's development of a "good and realistic" understanding of economic relationships with other countries, King said.

"Individuals who have thoroughly analyzed these complex issues will become more competent leaders and managers, able to respond in these areas more wisely and effectively," he said.

The project will also support joint research, discussion and analytical studies by faculty and business leaders, King said.

The faculty team includes: King, Anthony Lauer, a lawyer from the School of Business Administration, and Curtis Huber from the Department of Philosophy.

Summer jobs available

Summer jobs as counselors, waterfront directors, and kitchen staff are available with several Lutheran camps in the Pacific Northwest.

A representative of Lutheran Outdoor Ministry Association (LOMA) will be on campus Feb. 23 from 9 a.m. on to meet with interested students. The display area will be located in the UC.

LOMA serves the Lutheran churches of western Washington in camping and retreating ministries.

Review

Seattle artist shows work here

BY PETER ANDERSON

The PLU art department opened its first show of the semester last week in the Wekell Gallery (located in the art and nursing building, open weekdays 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.). The exhibition features a collection of sculpture by Seattle artist Greg Bell.

Working with the two seemingly unrelated themes of enclosed spaces and the death of a friend's spotted dog, Bell has created an interesting collection, making good technical use of simple wood and concrete forms.

Although the pieces are well crafted and executed, the collection as a whole lacks emotional depth and intellectual stimulation. Despite the artist's contention that his sculptures "lure and chill at the same time," they really touch on no deep human emotion or desire.

The wall piece entitled "Death of the Spotted Dog No. 2" sounds like it should express a tragic and perhaps violent event, yet the sculpture itself is only whimsical and amusing—all connections with real life are left out of the piece, and the viewer sees only an impersonal and almost cartoonlike symbol of death.

The "Magician Series" and most of the concrete works suffer from the same flat symbolism.

Several of the pieces were more successful in communicating the expressive intent of the artist. "Glands vs. Brains" presented the viewer with a choice between sensual and intellectual influences, while "I deal in sites" invites the viewer to compare and attempt to rationalize changing spatial relationships in a series of four wall pieces. The best work exhibited was "Crypt-o-Dog," notable for its elements of mystery and illusory depth.

The show will remain at PLU through Feb. 19.

Discount tickets available

A number of discount tickets are still available for the Tacoma Arts Commission-sponsored matinee performance of Eugene O'Neill's "Desire Under the Elms" at Tacoma Actors Guild on Feb. 17 at 2:30 p.m. The reduced price (\$1.50) for tickets is available to residents of the City of Tacoma only.

For additional information, call the TAG box office, 272-2145, noon to 8 p.m. Tuesday through Saturday, noon to 7 p.m. on Sunday.

Film to be presented

Cinematographer and naturalist Steve Maslowski will present his film, "Barren Ground Summer," a journey through Canada's Northwest Territories, in Chris Knutzen Hall Feb. 15 at 7:30 p.m.

The screening is part of the Audubon Wildlife Film Series, sponsored by Tahoma Audubon Society and PLU. Tickets are \$2.50, \$1.50 and \$.75 and may be purchased at the door. PLU students will be admitted free with ID.

Maslowski is a free-lance producer and specializes in natural history projects. He has a degree in English from Brown University.

Free Flight

Free Flight a Los Angeles instrument quartet that unites classical and jazz music styles, will appear in concert here Thursday.

The concert, which will be held in Eastvold Auditorium, is the fourth in a series of six programs sponsored this year by the PLU Artist Series.

Free Flight is currently one of the most talked-about groups on the jazz scene, according to California critic James Kiska. "Armed with a repertoire spanning and transcending musical styles, the four-man group is conceptually the most vital combination to have emerged in jazz since Latin, jazz and rock fused in the early '70s," he wrote recently.

The group is headed by flutist Jim Walker and keyboardist Milcho Leviev. Walker is a regular with the Los Angeles Philharmonic; Leviev has performed with several band leaders and was a 1981 Grammy Award nominee for best vocal arrangement. *Free Flight* also includes a drummer and a bassist.

For his *Free Flight* compositions and arrangements, Leviev generally selects a "straight" work, such as Debussy's *Syrinx* for solo flute, and harmonizes, jazzifies and otherwise renders it playable for the full group.

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Sports

Lutes take 3 of 4 at home; look to up record to .500 in Oregon

BY CRAIG KOESSLER

PLU 80

Whitman 56

The PLU Lutes knocked off the defending NWC champion Whitman Missionaries in Olson Auditorium Jan. 29 to avenge an earlier loss in Walla Walla.

The win gave PLU a 3-4 conference record and an 8-10 mark overall.

The game was closely fought until the last minute of the first half. The Lutes scored four straight points to lead 37-30 at intermission and never looked back from there.

The Lutes led by as many as 16 points midway into the second half and had their biggest lead when the final horn sounded.

Whitman guard Mark Jepson led all scorers with 24 points while Mike Cranston paced PLU with 19 points.

Whitworth 70

PLU 68

Ex-PLU hoopster Martin Reid canned a 16-foot jump shot with three seconds left in the game to lift the Whitworth Pirates over PLU 70-68 on Jan. 30 in Olson Auditorium.

The loss left PLU 3-5 in NWC play.

The score was close throughout the contest, with the lead changing hands several times and neither team leading by more than eight points.

The Lutes trailed 36-31 at the half but PLU scored the first five points of the second half to tie the score.

The Pirates went ahead 52-51 on two free throws following a technical foul on PLU bench with just under ten minutes remaining.

Whitworth increased its lead to 64-58 with 3:06 left to play. However, a technical foul on Reid enabled the Lutes to pull to within three with just 2:30 left.

A Ron Anderson steal and bank shot tied the score at 68 and set the stage for Reid's heroics.

The Lutes failed to get a shot off in the closing seconds in an attempt to tie the score.

Whitworth's Bob Mandeville took scoring honors with 17 points.

PLU 76

Alaska-Fairbanks 68

PLU forward Paul Boots scored 25 points and grabbed 13 rebounds to give the Lutes a 76-68 victory over NAIA District I foe Alaska-Fairbanks on Feb. 1 in Olson Auditorium.

The Alaska-Fairbanks Nanooks suited up only seven players for the contest, as five of their team members were declared academically ineligible after the fall term.

PLU overcame a season-long problem of free throw shooting and hit on 22 of 22 attempts to keep the Nanooks at bay.

Alaska-Fairbanks guard Roy Regalado led all scorers with 28 points.

PLU 77

Seattle University 64

A balanced PLU scoring attack led by guard Dan Allen's 16 points gave the Lutes a 77-64 win over the Seattle University Chieftains last Friday night in Olson.

The non-conference victory gives PLU a 10-11 record going into two crucial NWC match-ups this weekend. Tonight PLU meets the Linfield Wildcats in McMinnville, Oregon, and tomorrow the Lutes play at Willamette against the Bearcats.

The Lutes, who are 3-5 in NWC play, have put themselves in a "do-or-die" situation for the rest of the season if they hope for any playoff action.

PLU whipped Linfield 81-69 in their previous meeting this season but dropped a 62-55 decision to Willamette.

Both games will be aired on KTNT radio (1400 AM) at 7:30 p.m.



Above: Junior postman Ivan Gruehl looks for the pass against Seattle University. Below: Guard Ron Anderson pressured by a Seattle Chieftain.

Ski Skimmings

The PLU ski team, currently rated No. 2 in Northern Division standings, will travel to Snoqualmie Pass tomorrow for the University of Washington invitational competition before heading to the regional championships next weekend. Qualifiers at regionals will advance to nationals at McCall, ID in early march.

Ski coach Dan Dole cited Jill Murray (who has won three slalom races this year) as placing consistently in both the slalom and giant slalom while crediting Liz Davis and Gretchen Wick with being "consistent second and third place finishers" in past meets. In the women's cross-country competition, Dole singled out Dianne Johnson, Tine Flinder and Davis as tops among PLU competitors.

The men's team is led by Joe Lindstrom, who has placed consistently in the top three in both the slalom and giant slalom, once winning the slalom event followed by Greg Timm, Dave Cole and Karl Serwold, who have consistently turned in strong follow-up finishes.

Men's cross-country team top finishers are Timm, Dave Larson and Dana Martens.



Above: Karl Serwold carves a wide turn in the men's race.

Bottom right: Liz Davis slithers quickly through the Giant Slalom.

Bottom left: Chuck Bragg harmonizes during a break in the action.

Photos by Dana Martens



Lady Lutes turn season around

BY TERRY GOODALL

Unbeatable is the word which best describes the Lutes women's basketball team of late. Home from a very successful road trip the lady Lutes are seeking revenge tonight as Willamette visits Memorial Gym at 7:30 p.m.

The Bearcats dropped the Lutes earlier in the season 63-62, and the hosts plan to show tonight that it was a fluke.

"Tonight we are going to set things straight," coach Kathy Hemion said, "we should not have lost to them last time; we just had a bad night."

It looks good for the women as they are as hot as the Seattle Supersonics. Winning seven straight and ten of their last eleven has upped the women's record to 13-8, after a horrendous 3-7 start.

The lady Lutes got a big boost of confidence last weekend winning three road games in as many days.

The first stop on the excursion was Walla Walla. Stepping off the bus after a five hour drive, the women proceeded to defeat the Whitman Missionaries 64-60.

The next night had the Lutes doing battle with Northwest Nazarene. The visitors jumped out to a 17-point lead, but had to hold on to win 60-54.

Less than 24 hours later the lady Lutes were on the home court of Eastern Oregon. The women won 82-71 behind sophomore Teresa Hansen's 20 points and ten rebounds.

"I was real curious about how we would do on the road with three straight games," Hemion said, "it was a lot like regionals—playing games on con-

regionals this year will be held in Monmouth, Oregon, and Hemion is about to ready the bus for the trip. They have two separate paths they can travel to qualify for the second-season. By winning their division they are automatically in, or they can be chosen as an "at large berth."

Coach Hemion is confident that if her squad fails to win the division, they will be chosen, "especially after their impressive wins on the road."

Through the team's first 22 contests, Hansen is leading in both the scoring and rebounding departments, while Jorie Lange is tops in assists.

Adding more excitement to this year's team is the shooting story of junior forward Cindy Betts. Leading the AIAW Division III in shooting percentage, Betts had been dropping shots in at a 55 percent clip. She attributes getting the best inside shots possible for her division-leading performance.

"This year I'm not just taking any shot—I'm shooting the best shot I can possibly get." She said, "I'm getting the ball inside a lot more this year too, mainly due to our guards."

Coach Hemion is not surprised by Betts' success. "Cindy has always had a fine shot," she said, "last season she was our top scorer and was a good shooter then."

Tomorrow afternoon the lady Lutes entertain the Linfield Wildcats at 1 p.m. in Memorial Gym. Linfield doesn't bring much talent with them, but as coach Hemion says, "on any day, anyone can beat anyone, so we have to be ready."

Green qualifies for nationals

BY BILL DEWITT

Elizabeth Green, a breastroker from Pullman, chose to attend PLU because of its educational reputation and to compete with the Lutes in swimming.

Now a 19-year-old, All American sophomore, Green has qualified for the women's nationals in swimming for the second consecutive year. Her main events are the 100 and 200 breaststroke but with the help of Lute swim coach Jim Johnson, Green has developed into a 100, 200 and 400 meter individual medley champion.

The individual medley event consists of all four strokes: butterfly, back, breaststroke and the free style.

Green has shattered her own school records in the 200 breast, 400 IM and the 200 IM.

Other Lutefish qualifying for the nationals include; Barbara Hefte, Kristy Soderman, Mike MacKinnon, Alex Evans, Scott Chase and Mark Olson.

Olson is recovering from shoulder surgery and it is not known if he will be able to compete in the nationals.

The men's nationals will be at Simon Fraser and the women's will be at Alleghany College in Meadville, Penn.

The Lutes return to action tonight at 7 p.m. against Whitman, and entertain Puget Sound at the same hour Saturday.

Coaching: Casting a line to cope with the catch-22



Knights Life

BY ERIC THOMAS

Go fishing anywhere in Pierce County on any given day and you're an odds-on favorite to wind up casting next to an ex-coach. And if during the course of the time that you're getting outfished you should happen to inquire why he has a peaceful look on his face, he'll probably mumble something about getting away from it all.

What he really means is getting away from the pressure that permeates our modern sports society.

It's the pressure that caused a coaching legend named Woody Hayes to end a distinguished career by slugging an opposing football team's player who had the audacity to intercept an Ohio State pass and the misfortune of running it out of bounds in front of the Buckeye bench.

It's the pressure that caused Los Angeles Kings hockey coach Don Perry to be slapped with a \$5000 fine and a 15-day suspension by league officials for banishing player Paul Mulvey, no turtle dove himself, to the minor leagues after he refused the coach's instructions to leave the penalty box to join a brawl on the ice.

It's the pressure that caused an Oregon State baseball coach to throw a temper tantrum that would make a spoiled five-year-old jealous. Pile after pile of dirt was kicked on top of the plate the umpire was attempting to dust off after the coach was ejected for screaming obscenities over a close call.

It's the pressure one hears rumors of on the eastern Washington high school sports scene. An Ephrata assistant basketball coach stomps his foot so hard, so many times on the sidelines that it wears through the out-of-bounds line while in Pullman a football coach kicks a helmet through a mirror after a close play-off loss.

And it's the pressure that recently caused PLU basketball coach Ed Anderson, reddened and incensed by a "no call" in the waning seconds of a heartbreaking loss to Whitworth, to chase,

screaming, after the official at game's end.

All of the aforementioned instances involved coaches of unquestionable sincerity, dedication, and loyalty to their respective school and the teams they coach. With the exception of the paint-chipper from Ephrata they all depict the coach at his worst behavior and not the way each operates the majority of the time in their respective roles as coach. The instances are the exception and not the rule. And it is probably safe to say that if they had to do it over again they would react differently, if not because they realize they were wrong, because of the adverse publicity it would reduce.



PLU Basketball Coach Ed Anderson

Just what is it about our sports culture that causes not only coaches, but players and fans also, to get so involved in a game that they "go off the deep end" without realizing what they are doing, much less being able to stop themselves in mid-outburst?

The obvious answer is our society's obsessive hang-up with winning. The victors get the headlines, the girls, the press ink, the league titles

and everything else that goes along with coming out on top. In contrast losers are sent home with their heads down, burdened with the impression that if they had jumped higher, run faster, practiced harder or wanted it more they would have been the ones to come out ahead.

Such pressure expounds the heat of battle to the point where one specific play, call or action can alter the outcome of the contest and send a team over that fine fence between the victors' circle and the dung heap. When such a monumental event passes in the course of seconds, the frustration can come uncorked faster than you can say "We wuz robbed."

Woody's punch followed an end to a crucial Ohio State drive while Perry's mandate to fight came during an especially close, physical game. The Oregon "duststorm" followed a "safe" call on a go-ahead suicide squeeze play and Anderson's "zebra hunt" followed the loss of a critical North-west conference game.

Less obvious, however, are the pressures on a coach that the fan in the stands can't see on the field of competition. Oftentimes they don't even realize they exist. If you're winning you're doing something right. If you're losing, you're doing something wrong, and the press, the alumni, the relatives and the fans seem to know just what that something is. Grandma thinks it's the offense, Dad swears it's the defense, sister says the cute reserve on the bench should be playing while uncle remembers that his old college press couldn't be broken. For the coach it all adds up to chaos.

Yes there is no doubt about it, a coach's job can sometimes be an ordeal you wouldn't wish on a dog. The sports system has got you in its grips. On the one hand it forces you to strive for the ultimate, the win, but in the same vein it is precisely that drive, or pressure, that provides a fertile environment which nurtures the error of going "off the deep end." It's not right, it's not fair, and it's not desirable. If an "incident" occurs, it is seldom repeated to the same degree. But there is still the "flack" one has to live with. The catch-22 is a given as long as the pressure to win exists.

However, looking back at the situation in perspective I think I now know why coaches don't ever let that pressure go so far as to force them to start incorporating every suggestion that they encounter on how to run their team. If they did sports would become so befuddled that everyone would say to hell with it and go fishing, an act which would flood that last peaceful frontier where all smart coaches wind up going in the end.

This Week in Sports:

- Friday, Feb. 12 Men's basketball at Linfield
Women's basketball vs. Willamette, 7:30
Swimming vs. Whitman, 7:00
- Saturday, Feb. 13 Men's basketball at Willamette
Women's basketball vs. Linfield, 3:30
Swimming vs. UPS, 7:00
Wrestling at NWC tourney, McMinnville
Skiing, UW Invitational at Snoqualmie
- Sunday, Feb. 14 Skiing, UW Invitational, Snoqualmie Pass
- Monday, Feb. 15 Skiing, UW Invitational, Snoqualmie Pass

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The Mooring Mast

Women hoopers, p. 18

PLU wrestlers eye conference

BY BRUCE VOSS

Diet is the key word for PLU's wrestling team right now, as two wrestlers hope to drop to lower weight categories for this weekend's Conference meet and as many as five plan to do the same for next weekend's District championships.

Coach Dan Hensley hopes the lineup juggling will produce some Nationals qualifiers, and salvage some glory in what has been an otherwise disappointing season. Hensley entered the year with what he called "potentially my best team ever," but a multitude of injuries and some scholastic problems were major factors in the squad's 7-13 dual-match record.

"It's more injuries than we've ever had," said Hensley, adding that some of his smaller teams in the past have had more healthy wrestlers than this year's squad.

Among the disabled were Paul Giovannini, (three separate injuries before he called it quits), Russ Netter, (neck and ribs), and Kevin Traff, (knee).

Finally, however, (with the exception of 134-pounder Mark Phillips who will miss the Conference meet due to a tender elbow), the Lutes appear fairly healthy. For Hensley, it's not a moment too soon.

"Conference and Districts is where you make it," Hensley said, "this is where you go (qualify) for Nationals."

Mike Agostini, a 177-pounder figures to be the Lutes' top contender this weekend at Linfield. Agostini, who went to Nationals last year as a freshman, rolled up a 19-4-1 record this year and has beaten everyone in the conference.



PLU 177-pounder Mike Agostini demonstrates one of his favorite takedown throws.

"When I'm wrestling well, nobody should beat me," said Agostini, "I'm trying to keep it kind of low-key. I don't want to peak out before Nationals."

Although Hensley concedes that Agostini has the "best record and chances," he claimed, "anybody on our team can win—if they go down with the proper intensity and concentration."

Kevin Traff, who will wrestle at 150 for the Conference meet and at 142 for Districts, "could be really tough." Traff sandwiched a 9-3 mark, second best on the team, around his mid-January knee injury.

Last year's Conference runner-up Jeff Lipp could be a factor at 158 pounds. Lipp however, 13-10-2 for the year, has been somewhat inconsistent. "Some days he's on, and some days he's tentative," Hensley said.

The real dark horse, however, may be former Conference runner-up Ken McElroy. "Nearly 100

percent recovered" from a partial knee ligament tear he suffered in early January, McElroy won his last three matches decisively to finish at 9-8.

His biggest problem will be cutting his weight from 126 pounds to 118. "I'll probably eat one small, high-protein meal a day, and drink some liquids so I'll sweat," the 145-pound McElroy said.

Mike Anderson, whom Hensley calls his most improved wrestler, will drop down from 142 pounds to take the injured Phillips' spot at 134. Anderson won just 4 of his 23 matches, but is fresh off a pin victory last week against Linfield.

The incentive for the Lute wrestlers to qualify for the nationals is even greater this year, since they will be held at nearby Pacific University in Forest Grove, Oregon. Last year about a half-dozen Lutes qualified, but because of travel costs PLU could only afford to send two wrestlers to Oklahoma.



Kristy Purdy

Purdy shines in preseason race

BY BARB PICKELL

Kristy Purdy slipped and slid around a freshly-painted indoor track to win the two-mile race in the college women's division at the Oregon Indoor Track Meet Jan. 30, lapping all but one of her competitors on her way to a 11:13.7 clocking. A dozen other Lute women and one man accompanied Purdy to the Portland, Oregon competition.

Freshman Kara Kehoe made news with her 7.4-second sprint in the 60-yard dash and Dianne Johnson recovered from a night-before cross-country ski race to finish fourth in the two-mile run.

Hurdler Phil Schot was the only male Lute to compete in Portland, finishing second in his 60-yard hurdle race.

PLU tankers off and stroking

BY SHANNON BURICH

It's full-steam ahead for PLU swim teams as the women tankers have posted an 8-2 record for the season, while the men are right behind with a 9-13 slate.

Leading the lady Lutes in national qualifying times is sophomore Liz Green. Green has qualified for nationals in the 100, 200, and 400 individual medley. She is also expected to qualify in the 100 breast if not sooner than the women's conference meet Feb. 25, 26, and 27 at Willamette University in Salem, Oregon.

Sophomore Christy Soderman is a 200 butterfly qualifier and she hopes to make times in the 100 butterfly and the 1650 free. Junior Kristy Bosch, a national representative for PLU the last two years, looks to swimming the 50 and 100 free at nationals in Meadville, Pennsylvania at Allegheny College, March 11, 12, and 13.

Coach Jim Johnson also sighted freshman Barb Hefte, Junior Kathy Gotshall, and freshman Danielle Dodgson as qualifiers in the 100 and 200 free, 200 back, and 200 breast respectively. Johnson also feels all five women's relays, the 200 and 400 medley, plus the 200, 400, and 800 freestyle relays will qualify for nationals.

In the men's events, sophomore Mark Olson is qualified nationally in the 200 individual medley, and the 100 and 200 butterfly. But because of shoulder surgery, Olson's competing status is questionable. Definitely bound for nationals at Simon Fraser in Vancouver, British Columbia, March 4, 5, and 6, are freshman Scott Chase and senior Alex Evans in the 50 free.

Other hopefuls include freshman Mike MacKinnon in the 100 and 200 breast, junior Alan Stitt in the 200 individual medley and the 100 and 200 breast, and finally sophomore Tim Daheim in the 500 and 400 individual medley and 1650 free.

Johnson said that the women's national meet will be exciting with undefeated PLU up against the defending national champions, Simon Fraser. The men are also faced with a strong Simon Fraser team. Last year Simon Fraser tied for second at



PLU swim coach Jim Johnson calls for two more hamburgers.

nationals but for the previous last nine years have been national champions.

The Lutes will host Whitman at 7 p.m. on Friday and tackle UPS at the same time Saturday. Both squads dropped meets to Simon Fraser and the University of British Columbia two weeks ago.