

The MOORING MAST

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Ehrlichman, Hersh compare Nixon notes



"The reality of Watergate began two months after Nixon and Kissinger came in."

-Seymour Hersh

By ROSEMARY JONES

The greatest problem with Richard Nixon's presidency was not Nixon's nature but the nature of his office, said Seymour Hersh, Pulitzer Prize winning investigative reporter. Despite Watergate, Hersh said the "awful problem of foreign policy" still exists—any President has almost unlimited power to control foreign policy.

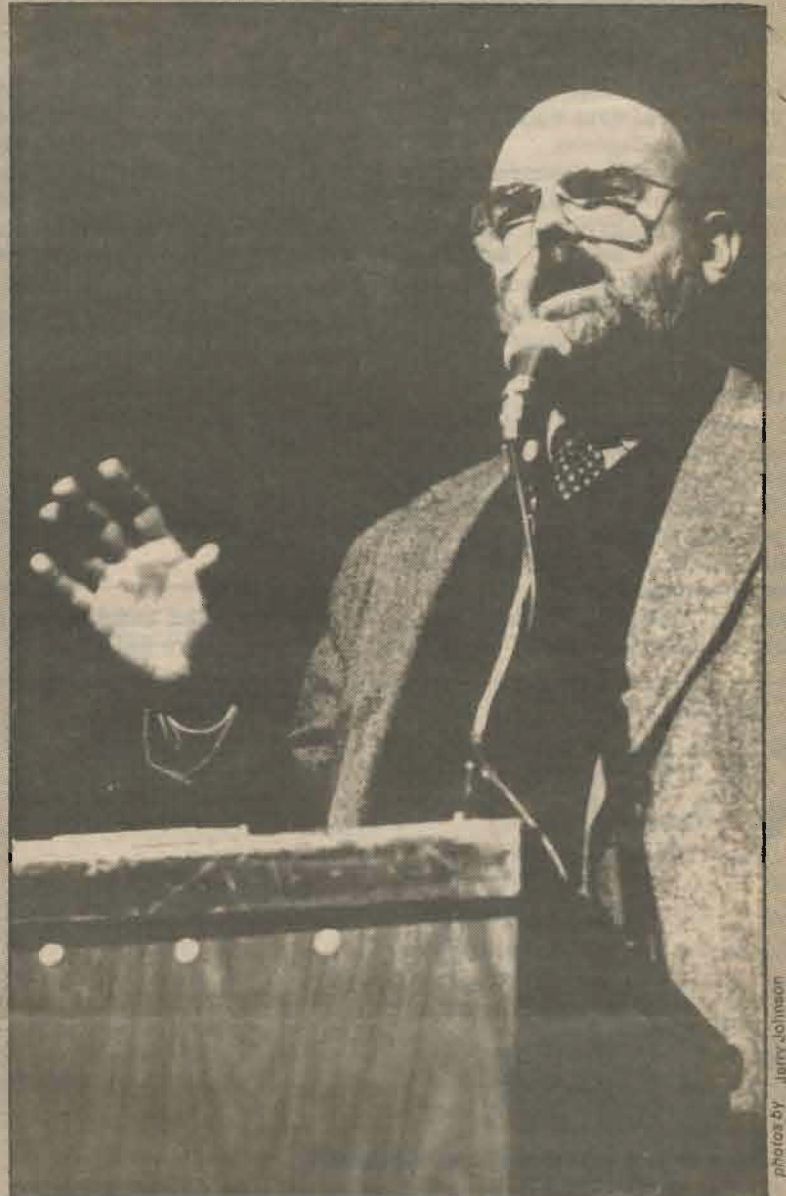
A President can lie and get away with it, he said. President Ronald Reagan is carrying on a "holy war" with communism and making "patsies" out of the press, said Hersh, former *New York Times* reporter and current national correspondent for *Atlantic* magazine.

John Ehrlichman, Nixon's top aide in domestic affairs, said secrecy cloaking a President's foreign policy is "the way life is lived in the world." Congress could exercise more control if they were more diligent, he said.

Hersh and Ehrlichman debated each other for the first time Tuesday night at PLU. 450 tickets were sold, said Karen Weatherman, ASPLU senator.

Hersh opened the debate with comments on Watergate. Contrary to popular opinion, Hersh described the press' involvement with Watergate as a failure. If the press had penetrated the White House secrecy earlier, "a more viable election" might have occurred in 1972, he said.

(please turn to page 4)



"I don't think there will ever be any evidence that Nixon ordered Watergate."

-John Ehrlichman

Garrett-Nordgren team performs CPR, saves woman's life

By BOBBI NODELL

Emma Celms, 62, a departmental assistant in PLU's library, received the kiss of life Nov. 23.

Celms' heart stopped beating early Wednesday morning soon after she had gotten to work.

But the blood kept flowing because Ron Garrett, Campus Safety director, and Layne Nordgren, media services assistant in the library, administered two-man cardio pulmonary resuscitation.

"Garret and Nordgren are directly responsible for saving Mrs. Celms' life," Les Flue, Parkland's fire chief, said.



Ron Garrett

Garrett said he rushed to the library within 45 seconds of the emergency call that Celms had suffered a heart attack.

"Emma was gasping for air," he said, a condition he called agonized respiration.

After he called the aid car, Garrett said he checked Celms for a jugular pulse or heart beat and couldn't find either. After administering two breaths he started compression. Then, he said, "Layne gave compressions and I gave breaths."

With two-man CPR it lasts longer, he said. "You could end up with hyperventilation by yourself."

Two minutes later they switched places and within another two minutes, the firemen arrived. He said the firemen established an air way with an air bag and the paramedics who arrived shortly after, set up an EKG.

The paramedics found no pulse so they used a defibrillator—two paddles that restore rhythm in the heart—and between 10 to 15 minutes later they established a heart beat.

Harold Celms said his mother has now been transferred from intensive care to progressive care at Tacoma General Hospital. "Things are improving," he said. "She's talking and seeing family every day."

But the doctors are not sure what exactly caused the heart failure, Celms said. His mother will be given an angiogram this week to determine the cause.

Garrett said that was the most dramatic incident that has ever happened to him in his experiences of giving CPR. "It was the first time I've had what it seemed like a complete cessation of a heart beat."

The four minutes before the medics arrived "seemed like a half an hour," he said.

Without the CPR, Garrett said Celms would have suffered brain damage from a lack of oxygen to the brain. He said the brain starts to deteriorate within four minutes of being deprived of oxygen.

Garrett said that although there's "a high rate of saves in this area of country than anywhere else," it is essential for more people to learn CPR. A heart attack could occur at anytime he said, describing a heart attack scenario.

You could be in the university's cafeteria getting food and an 18 or 19-year-old could drop from a heart attack. "People would be throwing their taco salads all over, not knowing what to do," he said.

After the Celms scare, "everyone in the library wants to take CPR," he said. And, he said, Emma told her husband that she also wants to learn CPR.

Flue said the Parkland Fire Department is participating in an intensive program on CPR education. He said people can receive CPR training, free of charge, by calling the fire department. A three-and-a-half-hour program is scheduled based on availability of participants and instructors.

Inside

Accolades. PLU was rated ninth among the leading western comprehensive universities in an "exclusive national survey."
..... page 2

First Lady. Joanne Schief Rieke has supported her husband through medical school to the PLU presidency.
..... page 3

Nursing. Only 2 percent of professional nurses are male, but the men in white studying on campus have been well-received.
..... page 8

Laurels. Kristy Purdy placed 13th and John Armentino clocked at 25:56 as the Lute cross country team's hard work paid off.
..... page 13

The Nation..... p.6
Commentary..... p.10
Letters..... p.10
Sports..... p.13

National Survey

PLU ranked ninth among western colleges

By BRIAN LAUBACH

The latest "exclusive national survey" rating the top colleges in the nation placed PLU ninth amongst the leading western comprehensive universities.

U.S. News and World Report, Nov. 28, surveyed 1,038 four-year-college presidents who were asked to name the nation's highest-quality undergraduate schools. Of these, 662 responded or more than 50 percent. Each college president was asked to pick top schools in five categories of four year liberal-arts colleges that grant bachelor's degrees.

To be judged as a comprehensive university the institution offers professional programs, such as engineering and business administration, along with a liberal-arts curriculum. Of those mentioned, many granted master's degrees while few (if any) offered doctorates, according to the article.

The survey mentioned PLU only in the text, not the tables, but along with the rating came a praise from Paul Magelli, president of the Council of Colleges and Arts and Sciences, for having a "solid, documentable record of exemplary teaching."

President William O. Rieke, who participated in the survey said, he

was "delighted that we were mentioned," but was surprised by those schools chosen and those that did not rate.

What one has to remember, he said, is that this was the opinion of college presidents and not graduates, employers, parents or students. It is a very subjective process that resulted in some unusual kinds of results. "It is all in the minds of those doing the rating," he said.

Three other schools from Washington mentioned were: Central Washington University, Whitworth College, and Evergreen State College. Reed College, Willamette University, and Lewis and Clark were the institutions mentioned from Oregon.

Willamette University stole the

"It's all in the minds of those doing the rating."

William O. Rieke

honors of being number one in small comprehensive universities west of

the Mississippi. Institutions in this category offer liberal-arts programs, and at least one professional school (such as teacher training or nursing). They also offer a smaller range of academics, and have smaller enrollments than the comprehensive university category. Whitworth, third, and CWU, seventh, also placed in this same category.

Reed came in ninth in the rating of National Liberal-Arts Colleges. These schools are characterized by having national reputations that draw from the 50 states. They are also traditionally more selective, emphasize undergraduate liberal-arts, and have limited professional programs, according to the article.

The category of Regional Liberal Arts Colleges had a surprising winner. Evergreen State University placed first in this survey. An institution listed here is sometimes known as the "invisible college." It usually has smaller enrollments, smaller endowments, and primarily

serve the high-school graduates in its home state or region.

In the same category as PLU, Lewis and Clark rated fourth. St. Olaf University, in Minneapolis, Minn. and PLU's sister school, placed first in this same category.

The top national university chosen was Stanford University narrowly edging out Harvard University, Yale, and Princeton. This class of institutions offers a wide array of programs, performs substantial research, and grants Ph.D's in a variety of fields.

Rieke said he listed St. Olaf, Trinity University (TX), PLU, Lewis and Clark, and Gustavus Adolphus. He could not remember the fifth.

He said the list of comparable schools west of the Mississippi had to be in by Nov. 1. Along with listing the five schools the presidents were also asked to suggest programs that were pace-setting. Rieke said he suggested the Integrated Studies Program at PLU.

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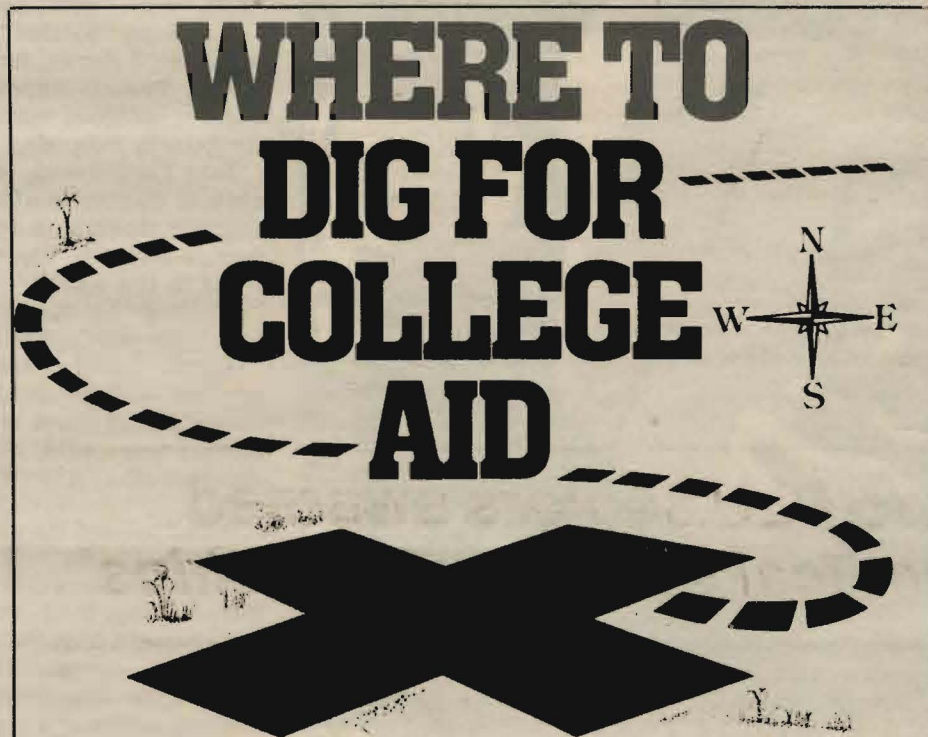
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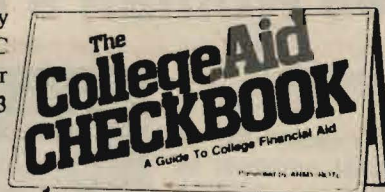
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Riekes team up to lead

By BRIAN LAUBACH

Two for the price of one; that is, along with the hiring of President William O. Rieke came his wife Joanne Schief Rieke.

"We more or less see ourselves as a team," Rieke said. It gradually blossomed, somewhat naturally—"though we made recognition of what we were doing." This probably started back in college, she said. Dr. Rieke, as she calls him, "was always making the speeches and I automatically became the hostess who arranged the banquets, flowers and food."

The Riekes met in Luteland, when PLU bore a 'C' as its middle initial. Rieke graduated in 1954 with a liberal arts degree and a teaching certificate. Dr. Rieke graduated in 1953. They married in 1954 after she graduated.

Rieke began work on a master's degree in speech therapy at the University of Washington, but went to work to put Dr. Rieke through medical school. She worked as a full-time speech therapist with her own practice for six years. She quit when Dr. Rieke accepted an administrative position at the University of Iowa.

At that time, 1966, "I made the decision to be the full-time administrator's wife," Rieke said.

Rieke said that when a university hires a president, it actually has two people, the husband and wife, working in a one-person position. The wife becomes a representative for PLU, both in the local community and when she and the president travel on PLU business.

THE ADMINISTRATOR

Her role as "university administrator" is probably the least recognized. She said, "I feel very strongly that the president's wife of a large state university is different, but at a university like PLU, UPS, Whitman and

(continued page 7)



Joanne Rieke

Photo Services

Westering apologizes to Mast for 'bad call'

By ROSEMARY JONES

Frosty Westering said he made a bad call the night before the big game with Baker University. Westering, PLU's football coach, requested Nov. 18 that workers at the University Center Information Desk and the Columbia Center hide all copies of the *Mooring Mast*.

He was afraid the *Mast's* article about the Baker football team would give that team an "edge" over PLU in the next day's game.

"What I did was wrong," Westering said later. He said he "overreacted" to the situation by calling the UC at 5 p.m. that day and asking that the *Mast* be removed. "I owe the *Mast* an apology."

Gail Greenwood, the *Mast's* editor, accidentally learned about Westering's request about an hour after he made it, she said. Her first reaction was "disbelief." She checked the Information Desk and saw the papers were gone.

Before the papers were replaced, Greenwood called *Mast* adviser Cliff Rowe for advice, and then called PLU President William Rieke. She said Rieke told her the *Mast* should be distributed "like any other day."

The portion of the article that Westering opposed questioned whether the Baker team was as good as their statistics suggested. One sentence said PLU had played some "powerhouses" while Baker's schedule had been "padded with flowerhouses."

This kind of article can cause a team's adrenalin to soar and enable them to play better, Westering said, so he asked that the *Mast* be pulled from places Baker players might see it.

Linda DeMulling, who was working at the UC desk when Westering called, called, said normally she would have contacted her superiors about such a request. But that afternoon was "a real zoo" with people buying football tickets.

"(Westering) called and said 'Linda, do me a favor,'" said DeMulling, whose husband, Dean, is on the football team. "I didn't stop to

argue with him."

Because of her actions, DeMulling said she almost lost her job. "I've already been rapped by everyone from the president on down," she added.

UC Assistant Director David Wehmhoefer retrieved the missing papers from a back room and put them out for Greenwood shortly after 6 p.m. He later wrote a memorandum to Westering saying "the problem should have been brought to the attention of either myself or the *Mooring Mast* office...the decision does not rest with (DeMulling)."

Wehmhoefer also called the incident "an act of censorship which cannot go unrecognized." Even if the *Mast* had been libelous, Westering should not have taken action himself, but used normal methods of complaint, according to the memorandum.

Greenwood said she was most upset by the notion that anyone could phone the UC and have the *Mast* removed. "It's scary to think that an individual had the power to call up (and have the paper removed)."

Bruce Voss, the *Mast's* sports editor and author of the Baker article, said he was upset and hurt by Westering's action.

Nothing in the article was false, quoted out of context or a "rip at Baker," he said. "I wanted to present the other side—not just the numbers, but to take into account the schedule, style of play and psychological readiness (of Baker)."

Westering agreed that the article was correct. When he read the article, Westering said he thought it might "give the other guy the motive to destroy us."

He said, "I got caught in the trap of playing the other team."

Voss said this incident would not affect his coverage of the remaining football games. "As a journalist, I have to try to be objective."

"Westering said, 'there will never be anything like this again.'"

From now on, he will follow his own formula of "letting the winning take care of itself," he said.

Two PLU seniors awarded medical school scholarships

Seniors Pamela Bohrer of Issaquah, and Debra Armstrong of Richland, have each been awarded the prestigious Allenmore Foundations Scholarship.

The \$5,000 stipend is awarded to college seniors planning to attend medical school.

This is the sixth year the

scholarship has been awarded, but the first time there have been two awards, according to PLU health sciences coordinator Dr. Jerry Lerum.

Bohrer is a chemistry-physics major and Armstrong is a biology major.

Equality tops education agenda

By KRISTIN TIMM

What should students be studying? What should teachers be teaching? What are the priorities for the nation's public elementary and high schools? These questions were confronted at a community forum at PLU Wednesday evening. The forum, sponsored by the Domestic Policy Association, consisted of a five-member panel, followed by open discussion and questions.

Faye Anderson, director of special projects for the social science department, introduced the panel and described the purpose of the forum. She called the session "a town meeting where people can air their views."

Moderator Annette Loy, of the League of Women Voters, called it a chance to "allow the pooling of ideas and experience. There is a growing concern about the state of American education, but not much agreement on what is to be done."

The top item on the education agenda was equality; now is the time for excellence, said John Kvamme, Tacoma Public Schools director of counseling and career development. The question is, can we maintain equality while reaching for excellence? By raising basic requirements, some groups of students would be left out, Kvamme said.

Carrol DeBower, PLU education professor, said the various reports on education look back to the past, not forward.

"Some very radical things have happened in our society," DeBower said, calling present day junior and senior high schools "sore thumbs." He suggested changes in the standard six-period day, where "students and teachers can't develop rapport." The institutions should be restructured so students get to know the teachers better.

Elementary schools play a key role in education

today, but official reports focus on junior and senior high schools, said Lauren Orhelm, principal of Riverside Elementary School. She suggested a change of priorities in the elementary school system to a stronger commitment to basic skills.

Orhelm was in favor of incentives and mobility within the teaching profession, but not in the form of merit pay for certain teachers, which would facilitate negative competition, she said.

Tony Sedgwick, a Lincoln High School math teacher, also felt schools should stress basic skills, especially communication. Often teachers will accept mediocrity, instead of taking the time to work with student on the problems of what is good and what is not. "There's something more to education than a grade," Sedgwick said.

The biggest complaints about education are aimed at the secondary schools, said Roger Lincoln, a member of the Washington State Board of Education. The board, which sets minimum graduation requirements, has just completed a two-year study and has decided that they have been too permissive, he said. Although they dictate about 60 percent of what is taught in the high schools, they found that the local districts are not adding to the requirements.

"Should colleges raise their entrance requirements?" was asked by an audience member after the panelists finished their statements.

DeBower said this was not a good idea. The best high school programs are the ones developed at the high school, and the best college programs are those developed at the college, DeBower said.

Lincoln said most colleges have lowered entrance requirements to attract students, but the only Washington college not "desperate for students" is the only one with stringent entrance requirements: the University of Washington.



Carrol DeBower examines a pamphlet passed out by Roger Lincoln at a forum Wednesday.

Jerry Johnson

Colleges should spell out what kind of background is needed for the various programs, Sedgwick said.

Another audience member asked Sedgwick what could be done to improve in the areas of math and science without spending more money. Saying that one of the problems is the lack of math and science teachers, Sedgwick suggested that educators provide good role models for students so they will want to become teachers. Out of two math classes consisting of about 40 students, Sedgwick said five students told him they wanted to become math teachers because he and the other math teachers at Lincoln High School made learning fun.

Hersh says Watergate really began in 1969

(continued from page 1)

"The reality of Watergate began two months after Nixon and Kissinger came in," he said. Nixon began the secret Cambodian bombings in March 1969. That May, when the *New York Times* found out about the bombings, "panic at the White House" inspired 17 wiretaps, said Hersh, who won the Pulitzer for uncovering the My Lai massacre in Vietnam.

In the next four years, the White House was involved in the overthrow of Chile, attempts to discredit Daniel Ellsberg (the leaker of the Pentagon Papers) and wiretapping of the Democratic headquarters at Watergate, Hersh said. The power of any president to protect his secrecy is unlimited compared to the power of the press, he concluded.

"Watergate raised profound questions on the (ability) of outsiders

'We have become desensitized to secrecy.'

Seymour Hersh

to penetrate the inside," Hersh said. These questions still exist, he said.

Ehrlichman disputed Hersh's statements that the White House was linked to the actual Watergate break-ins. Such evidence does not exist, he said. Ehrlichman wrote a book about Nixon's administration called *Witness to Power*.

Hersh said no absolute evidence exists but anyone who studied Watergate "knows where the orders came from." It's "inconceivable" that the man who "threw away his presidency through this incredible cover-up" did not order the break-ins, he said.

Ehrlichman said, "I don't think there will ever be any evidence that Nixon ordered Watergate." It is possible he was linked to the break-in of Ellsberg's psychiatrist's office, he said. "The evidence is leaking out now."

Nixon's involvement with Watergate began with his attempt to cover-up the break-in, Ehrlichman said. "He was a compulsive minutia man. He couldn't leave (Watergate) alone." If Nixon had not got involved with the cover-up, his aides could have "kept it outside the White House," said Ehrlichman, who served a prison sentence for his involvement in Watergate.

Since Watergate, "we have become desensitized to secrecy," Hersh said. Reagan has created "public terror" about national security and minimized the press' role, Hersh said, referring to the recent invasion of Grenada.

Ehrlichman said the press does not need to know everything; they use "the public right to know" as an excuse to pry in areas they should not.

Hersh hotly disputed Ehrlichman's statements on the role of the press. The press is needed to protect the public and curb some of that unlimited presidential power, he said.

Both men agreed that Reagan is an excellent manipulator of the press.

"The trouble with this White House is that they currently perceive the press to be patsies," Hersh said. Ehrlichman said some of the manipulation is due to reporters that seem to be mostly people with "pretty haircuts."

Hersh and Ehrlichman differed on their personal opinions of Reagan. Ehrlichman called Reagan "the

luckiest president," while Hersh said Reagan's administration is marked by "incompetence and exaggerated ignorance."

The Grenada invasion is one sign of Reagan's "holy war" against Communism, Hersh said. After talking to CIA insiders, Hersh said he believed that Reagan is seeking an excuse to start an American airstrike against Nicaragua. "I don't think there's much we can do (to stop Reagan) in the case of Nicaragua."

For Hersh, the problem is "we are fighting Soviet immorality with our own immorality."

Ehrlichman said "It's undoubtedly true that we don't know anything about (Grenada)." Reagan may have a "secret agenda," he added.

Hersh countered "what you see is what you get."

Ehrlichman and Hersh also clashed over how much information Congress received about the Cambodian bombings. Ehrlichman said Nixon's administration contacted key people in Congress and this was "more than enough."

Hersh said, "Nixon did not have the right to go in and bomb a neutral country without consulting Congress. Consultation with a few senators doesn't equal fair consultation."

Ehrlichman said, that Hersh was

'Nixon couldn't leave (Watergate) alone.'

John Ehrlichman

upset because Nixon did not contact senators Hersh approved of.

Ehrlichman also said Hersh's recent book *The Price of Power* about Nixon's Secretary of State Henry

Kissinger caused a rehabilitation effort by the "Kissinger apparatus." Hersh's book attacked Kissinger's reputation, and Hersh, during the debate, said most of Kissinger's claims about SALT I and the Middle East talks were false.

One result of this "rehabilitation" effort was Kissinger's appointment to Reagan's Commission studying Central America, Ehrlichman said. "During the five years I worked with Henry, he never mentioned Central America. I'm morally certain Henry couldn't tell where Nicaragua or El Salvador is." Ehrlichman said he is also certain that Kissinger's proposal will be "extremely expensive" for the American taxpayer.

Hersh said his major objection to Kissinger and Nixon's foreign policy was its high "human cost."

Toward the close of the debate, PLU student Steve Gangsei asked Ehrlichman why he continued to lecture on Watergate. After all, Gangsei said, Watergate caused Ehrlichman's divorce and prison sentence.

Ehrlichman answered that he lectures so Watergate "doesn't go away." Watergate is still "festooned with unanswered questions," he said. "If we pretend it didn't happen we're doing a tremendous disservice to the country."

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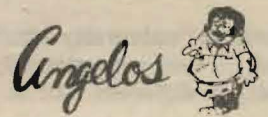
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Triggered car alarms create disturbances

By KATHY MOISIO

Car alarm systems without timing devices have been creating disturbances in PLU parking lots in the past few weeks, said Ron Garrett, director of Campus Safety and Information.

Garrett said a prowler or the wind can trigger an alarm, and will sound for hours until the battery dies or the car owner returns to shut it off.

"The only thing we can do is have a towing company come and get the car. We can't just ignore the alarm until the neighbors call the police," Garrett said.

Garrett added that car owners, not Campus Safety, hold responsibility for towing charges.

"I would hope that people would buy the types of alarms that have timers with them," Garrett concluded.

Reception follows festival; Lucia Bride reigns tonight

"A Scandinavian Christmas Honoring the Lucia Bride" is scheduled at 8 p.m. tonight in Eastvold Auditorium.

The candidates for this year's Lucia bride to reign over the 30th anniversary of the Lucia Bride Festival being celebrated at PLU are Julie Gustafson from Pflueger, Debbie Osborn from Foss and Sue Nixon nominated by Hinderlie.

All three women said they were surprised and honored to be selected as one of the finalists for Lucia Bride. "Christmas is a really special time

and it is neat to be able to celebrate it this way," Nixon said.

A reception in Chris Knutzen Hall will follow the celebration. Scandinavian cookies will be served, Mayfest Dancers will encourage people to do some of the traditional dances and Pastor Tellefson will lead Christmas carols, she said.

Tickets for the festival are \$2 for students, senior citizens and children under 10 and \$2.50 for adults. Tickets are available at the Information Desk at the UC and will be available at the door on the night of the festival.

Holiday special slated

PLU's non-profit thrift shop, the Thrifty Troll, will hold a special holiday sale and cooking demonstrations Dec. 6-9.

Demonstrations will feature Norwegian lefse Dec. 6, Scandinavian cookies Dec. 7, Swedish pancakes

Dec. 8, and rosettes Dec. 9.

The Thrifty Troll, 412 Garfield St., is open from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. Tuesdays through Fridays. It will be closed for the holidays Dec. 16 to Jan. 3. For information on the cooking demonstrations call 535-7242.

RHC votes no on two-committee merger

By LANCE KUYKENDALL

The Residence Hall Council voted not to merge the Alternative Housing Committee with the Issues and Policies Committee at their meeting Nov. 20.

The Alternative Housing Committee is trying to change visitation and alcohol policies in Delta, Evergreen Court and Park Avenue House. They are also trying to change the food policy at Evergreen Court and Park Avenue House so residents can make use of the available kitchen facilities and not be required to pay for food service.

The Issues and Policies Committee will investigate the possibility of an on-campus pub and special interest dorms.

Geoff Bullock, RHC Chairman, said that he and the ASPLU officers

wanted to see if both groups liked the idea of a merger. "We felt that both groups were not going anywhere."

He said that they wanted to suggest the idea of "merging and taking a different base, working on an on-campus pub or upper-class dorms."

The members of the Alternative Housing Committee were opposed to the merger. Martin Duenhoelter, chairman of Alternative Housing, said, "Merging the two groups would have made a diluted effort."

He said either Issues and Policies would have concentrated on student housing and neglected other issues, or Alternative Housing would have to deal with other Issues and Policies issues.

The Issues and Policies Committee is designed to deal with issues and policies concerning on-campus students.

Day after 'The Day After' Movie reactions mixed

By ROBIN KARR

Last week, 100 million Americans gathered around their television sets to watch what ABC called "a national event."

November 20 ABC presented "The Day After," a horrifying portrayal of what might happen in the event of a nuclear holocaust.

ABC strongly advised people to watch it with family and friends and

"We've gotten beyond slavery, we can get beyond war as well." Christy Tull

that children under 12-years-old not watch the movie at all.

Nation-wide public forums were held the Monday after the movie aired. Pierce County offered 13 locations for people to gather and talk about their feelings about the movie.

Ron Vignec, PLU pastor, was among the participating facilitators. He led 17 people in Parkland's public forum at the Parkland Library.

He said the main concern resulting from the movie was "What can we do now?" Most of all, Vignec said, "we need to be informed about this issue." Small group support is also very important, he said.

Christy Tull, representative of the Shalom Center, a peacemaking resource center, said the most crucial aspect of this movie is "to imagine a world beyond war." A new way of thinking is needed, one that does not see war as an option.

"We've gotten beyond slavery, we can get beyond war as well," Tull said.

Reactions to the movie were

mixed—people contradicted themselves as they tried to sort out their feelings about nuclear war and about the movie.

There was a general consensus that the movie did make people more aware of the issue, was shallow and over-hyped by the media.

Vignec said he felt that "the movie was poorly done." Real fears are more intense than the ones played by the movie characters, he said. "It ended up being just another disaster movie."

"It was poorly done," said PLU student, Mark Hatfield. He said it didn't depict what would actually happen after a nuclear war. "It gave false hope...(ABC's) panel after the movie said there would be total destruction."

"It was too hyped up," Vignec said. "The issue was right, but the movie was not good enough to warrant that much media hype."

"It treated nuclear war more optimistically because it was not as devastating as reality might be," said Wally Spencer, political science professor.

Paul Menzel, philosophy professor, said "it was very good in making

"It was very good in making clear the foolishness of nuclear war." Paul Menzel

clear the foolishness of nuclear war."

The movie did make people aware, said PLU student Mark Gibson. "But people have always been aware and not done anything."

"It's like telling people to quit smoking. They don't stop even if they're told they will die," he said.

RHC voted unanimously against the merger with two abstentions. They then voted unanimously to make Alternative Housing an official ad hoc committee.

Bullock said RHC voted that way because "probably people really don't care. If they (the members of alternative housing) want to do it, let them do it."

"Personally," Duenhoelter said, "I think Bullock was trying to push something of his own on the rest of RHC. Bullock proposed it and it was voted down by RHC."

"Martin got the wrong idea from me about being against it (the Alternative Housing Committee)," Bullock said. RHC needs to okay everything Alternative Housing does, he said, because its actions will represent RHC.

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Thirteen-year struggle ends

KSU trustees vote to design memorial

(CPS) Thirteen years after four of its students were killed at the climax of the anti-war movement, and after 13 years of almost unrelieved confrontation between students and administrators over how to remember the tragedy, Kent State University trustees voted last week to work with students to design and build a campus memorial to the dead students.

KSU's unwillingness to accede to student and faculty requests to build the memorial was arguably the last vestige of the anti-war movement of the sixties and early seventies.

"We aren't shouting at each other any more," says Steven Thulin, now a graduate student at Kent State.

"The feelings of ill-will have largely disappeared," adds Kenneth Calkins, head of KSU's Faculty Senate.

The trustees voted to join community groups and the May 4 Task Force, the student-faculty group that has led the long struggle to memorialize the tragedy, in a committee to find an appropriate physical memorial to the slain students.

The students were killed May 4, 1970. Students nationwide had declared a national strike to protest

"The feelings of ill-will have largely disappeared."

Kenneth Calkins

President Richard Nixon's sudden invasion of Cambodia, which marked the first widening of the war in Vietnam. The reaction at home was marred by occasional violence, some of which occurred in the town of Kent. Ohio Governor James Rhodes called in the National Guard to maintain order on the campus. May 4, guardsmen abruptly opened fire on a peaceful campus demonstration, killing four and wounding nine.

The outrage and tension that exploded at Kent State long outlived the anti-war movement and the war itself.

Ongoing lawsuits against the university and the National Guard, and the university's efforts to downplay the tragedy's significance in subsequent years often exacerbated the tensions.

Among the more notable confrontations over the last 13 years was the university's 1977 proposal to



build a gym annex in the area of the shootings. The proposal led to large protests and sit-ins to try to stop construction workers from starting. The gym was finished in 1978 despite the protests.

Also in 1978, a Cleveland foundation commissioned world-renowned sculptor George Segal to build a memorial for the campus.

When Segal presented the finished sculpture to KSU administrators, they rejected it.

Segal's sculpture depicts the biblical story of Abraham and Issac, showing an older man holding a knife over a kneeling youth, whose hands are tied.

"It was inappropriate to commemorate the deaths of four persons and the wounding of nine with a statue which appears to represent an act of violence about to be committed," then-KSU President Brage Golding explained at the time.

Princeton asked to take the sculpture, and placed it on its campus in 1979.

Golding then proposed to build a Roman arch as a memorial, but met almost unanimous disapproval. Critics noted the traditional military connotations of the arch, while others complained it looked like a fireplace.

Golding withdrew the proposal, and no substantial memorial proposals emerged for several years afterwards.

About the only official acknowledgements of what happened at Kent State were a library room dedicated to the victims' memory, a small plaque at the campus Hillel Foundation, and an annual candlelight vigil May 3 and 4.

"I feel there is a more receptive climate on campus now, and there is a general feeling that we need some kind of public memorial, some kind of physical thing," says Dr. Jerry Lewis, a sociology professor and advisor to the May 4 Task Force, the student-faculty group that unsuccessfully has pressed the trustees for a memorial for 13 years.

"We've been through this before," says Thulin, who used to be a task force member. "But for the first time, all the concerned groups—students, faculty, administrators, alumni—seem to be on the same general wavelength."

Faculty President Calkins attributes the change of heart "to the time that has passed, a new administration (Michael Schwartz succeeded Golding in 1981), and new people on the board of trustees who don't feel as closely involved with those events."

"There is a general feeling that we need some kind of public memorial."

Dr. Jerry Lewis

Lewis attributes it to the unveiling of the Vietnam War Memorial in Washington, D.C. last year. Once the nation has begun to put the war in perspective, the logic goes, it can put the domestic convulsions over it in perspective.

The trustees' willingness to find an appropriate memorial isn't official yet. Last week's meeting technically was of a board committee, not the full board. The full board, however, is expected to approve the proposal to build an appropriate memorial at its next meeting in mid-December.



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Guest quantity expands beyond Gonyea House

(Continued from page 3)

Rieke provides support for her husband. "I feel what I do now is important," Rieke said. "I believe in PLU and its place in the education system. I will do everything to support Dr. Rieke and the university."

It is easy to get tunnel vision in any job, and she tries to stay open to the human elements in a situation, and to point them out to Dr. Rieke, she said.

"I am probably his (Dr. Rieke's) most honest critic," Rieke said.

Her most visible role is hostess for Dr. Rieke and PLU. Every year Rieke entertains 4,000 to 6,000 people at the Gonyea House, the home provided by PLU for the president. She said her biggest concern is that most of the groups, like Q-Club and Retired Friends of the University, have outgrown the house.

"We have wrestled with splitting the various groups into smaller ones so that we can get them into the house." She has not resolved the problem yet.

Rieke said the Gonyea House "is there to be shared and seen." The Gonyea House has been their home since 1971.

Lucille Giroux, the president's administrative assistant, said the Gonyea House is university property, and maintained by the university. It is not the personal home of the president, but it is up to the Riekes' discretion whether they have various functions at the house. She said since the Riekes are very open people they like to have as many functions as possible at the house.

Rieke does not only stay at home, preparing for visitors.

"We do travel together—but I am not just along for the trip," Rieke said. "I only go along if I can contribute or bring back ideas." She often presents programs, attends meetings and meets with officials. Recently, they traveled to the Orient and Norway.

When the Riekes arrive at their destination, they brief each other on the day's schedule and divide it between themselves, she said. "The trips are work—trips for the both of us." She said they do it this way so that everyone who wants to have contact with them, as well as the university, is visited.

Locally, Rieke tries to reach out into the community by serving on various boards. "It is one way of learning about the community PLU exists in, and another of trying to get across to the community, that there are two universities (PLU and UPS) in the community," she said.

Currently, Rieke is a member of the Tacoma Art Museum Board, and has been on the Pierce County Cancer Board and the Good Samaritan Hospital Board.

THE PERSON

"I am sort of a free spirit...every once in a while it is fun to throw caution to the wind," Rieke said. "I have learned to discipline my life—I have had to discipline my life, it has kept me from being very diffuse."

"I am a private person, but I find that when I am in a room with people I enjoy being with them and listening to them," she said.

Rieke said she likes to curl up with a good book, or with her needlework. It is a time she finds she can be by herself. There are fewer of these times, but everyone would like more of them, she said.

"The best upper when I am feeling down is to get into the car, drive up to the campus and walk across," Rieke said. The youth, the vitality of the people, and all of the action lifts her spirits.

THE FAMILY

Dr. Rieke is very sensitive and has a great sense of integrity; it is hard sometimes for people to understand the decisions he makes, but he does not "shoot straight from the hip," she said. He is always weighing the input he gets from everyone.

He is a people-facilitator, though no one person can be everything to everyone, she said. "He still enjoys teaching and being in the classroom and he grabs every chance he can to do so."

Dr. Rieke likes to cook and clean as much as she likes to visit with the Queen and King of Sweden, she said. It is not uncommon to see Dr. Rieke pushing around the vacuum cleaner.

The Riekes have three children: Sue, Steve, and Marcus. Sue and Steve have graduated from PLU and married; Marcus is presently attending the university.

Mrs. Rieke said Sue graduated from PLU with a BSN in 1978 and is working in Pierce County as a visiting nurse. Sue married Jeff Smith, a PLU business graduate, and they have a three-year-old daughter.

Steve graduated in 1980 in languages and religion. He married Eileen Brandenburg, a special education graduate. He is presently interning in College Station, Texas, working as a teacher in a church. Mrs. Rieke said Steve is working on his master's degree from a seminary school.

THE FUTURE

Next year is the end of Dr. Rieke's five-year contract, Mrs. Rieke said. "For here and now we would not make any changes." These past nine years have been the first time the family has lived in one place for an extended period of time, she said.

State will give financial aid to future science/math teachers

By ROSEMARY JONES

Students studying to be math or science teachers can receive special state loans this year. These loans would be forgiven (complete cancellation of principal and interest) for each repayment period that the recipient taught math or science at a Washington public school.

Recipients can borrow up to \$2,500 per academic year. PLU has \$9,100 available in loan money. So far, two eligible students have applied, said Mark Duris of the PLU financial aid office.

Unless more apply this year, PLU's allotment will be decreased next year, he said.

To be eligible, students must be

enrolled in the education program with a major in math or science, show financial need and have a 3.00 grade point average or better. Certified teachers may also apply if they are seeking qualifications to teach science or math.

If an application is submitted by the end of the semester, the loan could be approved by January, Duris said.

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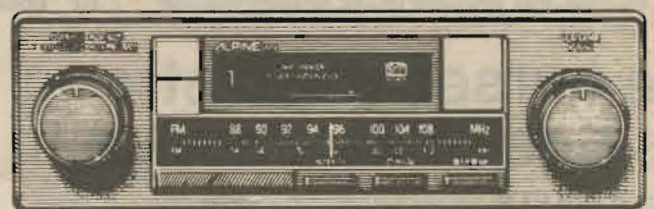
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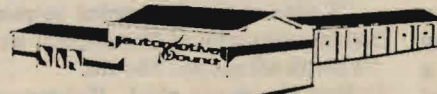
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Play it again, Guv



Governor John Spellman spins a few discs.

Spellman jazzes up the air with swing and 'the King'

By SUSAN EURY

On a rainy Saturday morning last week the smell of pipe tobacco and the sound of Duke Ellington tunes permeated the PLU campus. Both the pipe and the records playing belonged to the same man—Washington State Governor John Spellman.

Spellman hosted a radio program at KPLU FM-88. Well known as a jazz enthusiast, the governor brought part of his large record collection to the station. For two hours, Spellman played his favorite selections and shared his extensive knowledge of jazz music, which he calls "the American art form."

Charles Tomaras, jazz director at KPLU, co-hosted the show with Spellman. He said Spellman's "likes tend toward the more traditional and mainstream styles of jazz."

The governor plays music from the Big Band Era with what he described as a "heavy influence on Ellington." He said he first became interested in jazz by listening to the swing of the big band in the '40s.

Spellman travels with a number of jazz tapes and uses them to relax from the hectic pace of political life. An aide to the governor said Spellman enjoys jazz so much that being a jazz disc jockey has always been a fantasy for him.

Although the governor owns many recordings, Spellman said "if I am somewhere where jazz is playing, I go out and listen to it live because that's when it's best."

Spellman congratulated KPLU on its new jazz format and said, "I know there's a big audience for this type of music." He wished the station luck in the future and urged listeners to support jazz programming in the Northwest.

Photo Services

KPLU plays a new song and raises money

By KRISTIN TIMM

88 isn't just the first number on an FM radio dial. To jazz fans in the Seattle-Tacoma area, 88 is also KPLU, PLU's public radio station.

From Nov. 17-21, KPLU conducted its biannual Air Fair, a telethon-style fundraiser. It is run much like the telethons on public television, said Scott Williams, KPLU's programs director. During the regular broadcast hours, KPLU asked listeners to support the programs they like by pledging amounts of money. During the fundraiser the station also offered special radio programs to encourage donations.

During this year's Air Fair, KPLU earned more money than it has in any telethon in the past. Both Williams and Dean Zuch, KPLU's director of development and promotion, believed this could be partly due to the new jazz format.

"I think this shows that there is a considerable audience who really wants to listen to jazz," Zuch said.

"Jazz is maybe a little easier to fund-raise in because the songs aren't as long," Williams said, comparing the jazz to KPLU's past offering of mostly classical music.

KPLU regularly has its telethon in the spring and fall. Last year's fundraiser was in mid-October, Williams said. It would have been at the same time this year, he said, but because of the format change

Oct. 3, the station chose to wait six weeks, "until people were accustomed to what they were hearing."

During those five days, several celebrities broadcast live from KPLU.

Jim Wilke, who usually tapes his nationally aired programs in Seattle, broadcasted live on KPLU, Saturday. His pre-taped shows are aired five days a week on KPLU.

One of the Air Fair's most successful special offerings, Williams said, were the back-to-back performances of Barney McClure and Diane Schuur on Friday afternoon. Schuur, a singer who accompanies herself on the piano, didn't know McClure was performing that day. As she finished her show, McClure, one of the best known jazz pianists in the area, backed her up for a few songs before his own act. Their performances brought in a lot of calls, Williams said.

November 26, Governor John Spellman hosted a two hour jazz program (see story above). Originally he was to do this during the telethon, but his show was postponed. It would have been nice to have him during the telethon, Williams said, but we'll take him any time we can get him.

When KPLU began the fundraiser, the station set a goal of \$20 thousand, Williams said. When the money began to come in faster than expected, the goal was changed to \$30 thousand. When the Air Fair ended at midnight Monday, KPLU had

received \$30,401 in pledges, said Zuch. The 776 pledges averaged \$39.18 each, almost a \$4 increase over last spring's average pledge, Zuch said.

These pledges included challenge grants, Zuch said. A company would pledge an amount of money to be used in a challenge. The station would divide up the money into \$100 or \$150 blocks, and announce over the air that if KPLU received a certain number of pledges, the company would donate this money. "It stimulates people to call in," Zuch said.

Private sponsors could choose any of five different categories to pledge. An individual membership sold for \$30, \$60 bought a sustaining membership, \$88 a day sponsor, \$120 a patron, and \$250 a benefactor. People or companies who donated \$88 to become a day sponsor bought the opportunity to have any short message they chose broadcast six times on any particular day.

Although past telethons have run seven or eight days, KPLU chose to have this one last only five, Williams said. "Seven or eight days wears everybody out," he said.

Volunteers answered the three telethon phone lines, Williams said. Some of the volunteers were students, but many were listeners from the community. Williams described the stints as "free food and a good time for them." Two of the phone lines received Seattle calls, which made up about 60 percent of the pledges, and the other took Tacoma calls, Williams said.

Male nurses need strong egos says one of PLU's men in white

By PAMELA HOLTEN

In May, Jazelle Budlong and Andy Robinson will graduate from PLU with degrees in nursing.

Both will be qualified to give enemas, catheterize patients, administer medications, comfort the ill, change bandages, and hold the hands of the dying.

Yet, there is an obvious difference between the two.

Andy Robinson is a male.

Because men represent only two percent of the nursing profession (and 18 of the roughly 200 nursing students at PLU), "you have to have a strong ego and a good sense of who you are," Robinson said. "I went into nursing because it was where I felt my niche was."

Robinson said nursing was the next logical progression up the professional ladder for him, after having been a combat medic in Vietnam with the 173rd Airborne Division. Later, he worked in an intensive care unit at Madigan Army Medical Center, and then became a paramedic and a licensed practical nurse.

He now is earning his degree with the help of the Air Force.

For junior Paul Gregor, the decision to enter nursing was prompted by his desire to do something in medicine which would allow him to work with people.

"I wanted to care for people in a 'total' capacity," he said, "not only physically, but socially and psychologically."

Men have been well-received into the traditionally female profession, Budlong said. "It's hard for patients in their 60s and 70s to accept them. I think it all depends on what context you're brought up in."

Budlong said male nurses generally do not work in obstetrics or gynecology because patients find it difficult to relate to men.

Robinson said his attitude toward people's reaction to his role, determines his acceptance.

"The other day a patient said to me, 'Oh, you're a male nurse!' I said, 'Oh, you're a lady patient!' She smiled—I think she understood."

"I also make it a point to stop any sexist remarks at the start," he said. "I think all nurses should."

For the most part, Robinson said patients recognize that he is a "helper" and is there to assess their problems and to help them deal with



Nursing student Andy Robinson (far right) listens in class.

their situation.

In the medical profession, Gregor said, men are expected to be more than a nurse. "I'd like to break the standard or stereotype that men are incapable of showing emotion or caring for people."

Nurses possess a genuine caring for people, said Gregor. "I think you need to have an understanding of all types of people and how cultures work and interact."

Gregor plans to practice nursing through one of the church missions, namely Lutheran World Relief.

Robinson will continue his education through the Air Force and become an anesthetist.

Personal motivation is essential in nursing, he said. "You don't go into nursing if you expect to be paid well or if you expect tangible gains.

"Nursing is made up of intangible gains, and often times the intangibles are spread thin."

Jerry Johnson

Christian rock-and-rollers mix praise with music

By BILL TRUEIT

"Sex, drugs and rock n' roll," is an anthem that could be replaced by "Christ, love and rock n' roll." Contemporary Christian music is growing in many areas. PLU is showcasing and contributing to this growth.

Christian music is growing rapidly in terms of the number of artists and the variety of styles available. Soft rock appears to be the most popular style. Artists like Amy Grant, Phil Keaggy and the late Keith Green have established large followings as reflected in record sales and concert attendances.

Groups like Petra and the Resurrection Band mix Christian messages with a hard rock style. Olson Auditorium was packed Oct. 28 with a sold-out performance by Petra.

The concert marked the beginning of a 124-date tour that will see the group travel throughout the U.S. and Europe. Total attendance for the tour is expected to top 350,000.

Joe Blalock, promoter of the Petra concert at PLU, says the musicians and his promotion staff have a sincere conviction to spreading the Word of God. Blalock noted that many Christian performances include witnessess of faith by the artists.

He said that groups like Petra have turned down contract offers with large, secular record labels so they can continue their music ministries without compromise.

The themes, lyrics and lifestyles of contemporary, secular artists have led to the increased demand for a Christian substitute in music, Blalock said. In addition, "the level of musical skill is in equality with major secular groups," he said.

Brad Westering, formerly the national promotions director of Chalice Music, agrees that the level of production and musical skills has

helped spark growth in the industry. Westering, a 1979 PLU graduate, is the son of Frosty Westering, PLU football coach.

Chalice Music was founded three years ago. The Tacoma record label currently has contracts with four Christian groups. Chalice artists are distributed around the world by the Benson Company.

"Music plays a large part of our lives and takes a lot of our time," Westering said. "Do our listening habits depict walking in a manner worthy of the Lord?" he asked.

"Whatever we take in will have an effect outwardly," Westering said.

Recalling his high school and college years, Westering spent a lot of time listening to popular secular music. "A lot of areas of anxiety were a result of the music I was listening to," he said.

According to Westering, music is mentioned over 800 times in the Bible, usually as a means of worshipping and praising God.

Westering asks to what degree Christian music should mimic secular music. He does not believe it is appropriate to mix a Christian message with a hard pounding beat.

Westering also said that people should pay close attention to the lifestyle of Christian artists, if it is possible. When he worked at Chalice, he said he saw and heard many hypocritical individuals involved with the industry.

PLU's Campus Ministry recognizes two gatherings on campus which feature contemporary Christian music. Rejoice meets Wednesday evenings at 9:30 for a time of song and prayer. Maranatha Coffee House is a gathering of students and local artists who share Christian fellowship and music Saturday nights in the Cave.

Ron Tellefson, university pastor, noticed the dominance of praise of God as themes in Christian music. He



Christian rock group Petra.

believes some needs can be filled with new forms of Christian music. Tellefson, however, noted that praise is just, "one slice of the Christian experience."

When judging Christian lyrics Tellefson said, people need to ask, "does it reflect something of the totality of Christ?"

Healing and suffering are a part of the Christian experience in addition to joy. He said he believes contemporary Christian music "tends to emphasize praise to the exclusion of the suffering of Christ and the sufferings of the world."

Though few Christian artists receive extensive media exposure, there are some radio stations featuring contemporary Christian

music formats. In the Puget Sound region, KBIQ-FM is the major contemporary Christian music station. Listeners can expect middle-of-the-road, soft rock, rock and instrumental music.

Music Director Steve Swenson said, "We are trying to make sure every song we play glorifies the Lord."

Upcoming contemporary Christian music concerts include Barry McGuire and Jamie Owens Collins Jan. 6, at Peoples Church. Joe Blalock and Concert Specials will bring Silverwind to PLU Feb. 9. Amy Grant will appear with Michael W. Smith at the Seattle Center March 29. Don Francisco will appear at PLU April 19.

Making babies

Panel considers effects on overpopulation

By BECKY KRAMER

Population control is a responsibility of men as well as women. "If half of Congress were women, the United States would have perfected a fool-proof male contraceptive by now," said Werner Fornos, president of the Population Institute. He was a member of a panel which met for PLU's "World Population Day" Nov. 17.

The nine-member panel discussed how matters such as social and economic development of third world countries, equal distribution of

resources, family planning, and the changing roles of women in society would affect world population.

Important factors in achieving economic and social development are a higher literacy rate, a better expectation of life, and a changed role of women, Jyoti Shankar Singh, chief of information and external relations division of the United Nations fund for population activities said.

Sally Perkins, executive director of Planned Parenthood, pointed out that smaller families allow women to be employed outside of the home, which helps build the economy.

James Predmore, Spanish professor, spoke about the problems of poverty and hunger in Latin America. He said that Latin America is not overpopulated—it has the resources to feed itself. The problem of hunger is artificially created through unequal distribution of wealth, he said.

American Lutheran Church more often deals with hunger, a social implication of overpopulation, than the problem itself, said Ron Vigne, PLU campus pastor.

Political change and redistribution

of resources would be the ideal solution to overpopulation, Werner Fornos, president of the Population Institute said. "But we can't wait for political changes, or nature herself will take care of the overpopulation problem, and she's never been very kind about doing so."

The panel was closed by a joking comment from Arturo Biblarz, sociology professor and co-director of population day. "Remember that the safest, cheapest, most efficient method of birth control is abstinence," Biblarz said.

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Absence of malice

The Nov. 18 attempt to limit the distribution of the *Mooring Mast* (story page 3) was, I believe, more an act of hasty judgment which ignored the freedoms and responsibilities of a campus newspaper than an act of malice.

Maybe this is a good opportunity to discuss the role of the press in society and exactly how that relates to the *Mooring Mast's* role on this campus.

The First Amendment guarantee of freedom of expression relates to the *Mooring Mast* just as it does to the *Tacoma News Tribune* or to the *New York Times*. However, unlike professional newspapers or papers at state-funded institutions of higher education, because PLU is a private university, the *Mast* is a little different.

Under the present university publications board guidelines, the university president, in consultation with the Executive Committee of the Board of Regents, reserves the sole right to suspend any student publication.

Other than that restriction on the books, the *Mast* has all the freedoms provided for under the first amendment. This means that the *Mast* staff is free to gather, write, edit, present, comment, and distribute news without obstruction.

Although the *Mast* has a faculty adviser, he does not read the paper before it is published. It is truly a student publication. In fact, even though it has a slightly more stringent control because of PLU's status as a private institution, the *Mast*, in the way it actually operates, is freer than many state school publications.

The flip side to all this freedom, of course, is responsibility. The *Mast* is responsible to its readers to provide them with timely, accurate and interesting news. To its advertisers, the *Mast* is responsible to present their ads in a quality newspaper, in the size and quantity they paid for.

Thus, the most distressing aspect of the Nov. 18 incident is that by limiting the distribution of papers, not only the staff's guaranteed freedoms were denied, but the ability to fulfill our responsibilities to our readers and advertisers was handicapped. I am very glad I stumbled into the knowledge that the papers had been put behind the counter as early as I did, so that readers and advertisers were not affected as adversely as they could have been.

How can the *Mast* inform students about the Lucia Bride finalists, the crew teams' latest regatta or the then upcoming movie, "The Day After" if its distribution is obstructed? And how can a newspaper provide the space as well as the distribution number that was sold to its advertisers? What about the manager of a company that pays to advertise pizzas? Is putting a stack of newspapers behind the counter Friday night fair or responsible to him? Think of how such an action could affect advertisers of travel agencies the weekend before Thanksgiving break.

It is discouraging to a staff that works hard to be worthy of the lofty freedoms it possesses to then not be able to fulfill the responsibilities to its readers because its freedoms are curtailed.

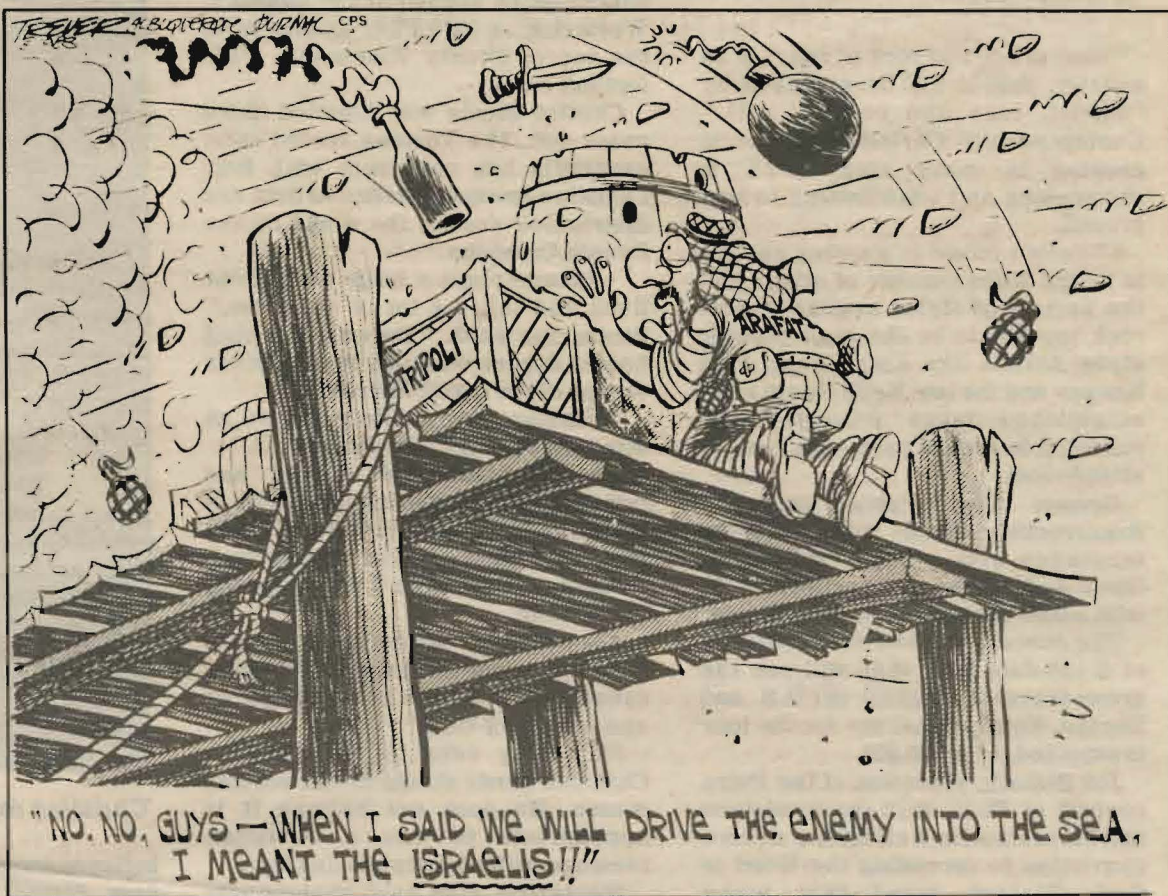
Gail Greenwood

Distribution

More than 3,000 copies of the *Mooring Mast* are distributed in regular places throughout the campus every Friday morning. If for some reason, the *Mast* does not appear one Friday where it usually does, please give the office a call at 7491. If you have a suggestion for additional places where the *Mast* should be distributed please let us know.

No mast

This is the last scheduled issue of the *Mooring Mast* for this semester. No paper will be published during interim. The next issue of the *Mast* will be Feb. 3.



Ramin says 'goodbye, g'riddance'

The Art of Saying Goodbye is long dead and gone. Prescription adieus splash across movie screens to teach the youth how to react when their rich old uncle is on his deathbed reciting the combination of the safe backwards in Serbo-Croatian tongues.



By RAMIN FIROOZYE

Indeed after seeing *The Day After* there were doubts any farewells would be necessary. The fizz-bang-floop of a 200 megaton bomb deciding that "life really is a drag" seems to sway one's value system more toward the what-the-hell-might-as-well-go-for-broke type of moral system that somehow doesn't work too well at red lights and other social nuisances.

However, this makes the returning of the Art of Saying Goodbye a more pressing task. A "see ya" bellowed across the street somehow doesn't do it. It is important to leave a memorable impression with the parting gesture. Suicide however, is semantically ambiguous as far as parting gestures go. A shake of the hand that leaves the other's limp and gangrenous is also way out of line. On the other hand, a peck on the cheek or a plastic smile won't do either.

The ciao must fit the occasion. This is hard to portray without delving into situational ethics which is quite difficult in proving.

To prepare, one should mentally evaluate the

situation. If the other person is fidgety, keeps glancing around or is toying with a gun, you should avoid enumerating the small but endearing terms of your friendship. A dash for the hills will do quite nicely. But if the person is clinging to your shoe-laces and leaving a bloody trail behind you may want to wait and ponder upon your next move (frankly, I would borrow the gun from the other fellow).

Most important to remember in a final bid is whether the parting is more or less permanent or not. A tearful forgiving soliloquy as you go to the bathroom may cast doubt on your situation evaluation facilities. As they connect the electrodes to your limbs and pull a hood over your head, you may want to re-evaluate your flippant "adios" and think of something more lasting like "What's for dinner?" or the not-so-sillier parts of Hamlet's "To be or not to be" speech.

Etiquette is a must when all hell breaks loose. There are rumors that when the Hiroshima bomb exploded, young men were offering the better seats in the blast zone to eligible young women of decent upbringing. But that was old times. The new social mores dictate that such choice seats be reserved for presidents and heads of state, as well as teen-age computer programmers and Barry Manilow.

These are sketchy, but hopefully helpful hints at an art that is lost to all but few of us, and even they are really dead. It is a tragedy of life that one must resort to such "quickie" finales. A travesty of civilization and a damn shame. I'm disgusted.

But alas, that is what I must do, and from the bottom of my heart a feeling, an urge swells. An urge that I know has been felt by the few who have kept faith in this column and its total lack of coherent ideology. It may not be mutual, but it must be said with utmost delicacy and even a little twinkle in the eye.

G'riddance and may your rich uncle never die...

Mooring Mast

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Are we becoming like Hitler?

To the editor:

We appreciated Ron Garrett's well written letter to the editor on "Christ the peacemaker" in last week's *Mast*. It addressed the issues in a responsible and intelligent way. He is correct. Soviet expansionism must be resisted. But the task for patriotic Americans is not just resistance to Soviet expansionism. It is also resistance to those forces within our own country which would make us into carbon copies of the Soviets. Grenada and Central America are not so far removed from Afghanistan and Poland.

We must ask: At what point in resisting totalitarianism do we become totalitarian ourselves? At what point in excluding independent sources of information are we employing the very tactics which brought Hitler to power? Resistance to expansionism and totalitarianism is a two-edged "sword," unless, of course, we reject the admonition to check the log in our own eye. The selective perception which judges adversaries by their worst deeds and friends by their best intentions must be called into question.

In addition we have taken Mr. Garrett's advice and reread our Bibles. Of the four gospel accounts of Jesus' cleansing of the temple, only John mentions a whip of cords and nowhere does he say it was used on people. We reflected some more and concluded that a whip of cords is a far cry from invading another nation.

We also considered Mr. Garrett's use of a crusading text from Hebrew scripture. In our reading of the Bible we decided to be very careful to check isolated texts against the overall direction of scripture. What we discovered was an overwhelming rejection by Christians and Jews of the crusading mentality which produced that text.

Hebrew scriptures urge us to beat swords into plowshares and to share in the shalom of God. The Christian scriptures are consistently nonviolent in their orientation. And while the biblical emphasis on nonviolence is not the only guide in an alienated world, it is reliable in most situations, places the burden of moral proof on those who would use violence, and justifies violence only as a last resort.

Joanne Brown
Robert Stivers
Ron Vignec

Christian prayers, penance stop growth of communism

To the editor:

I am not a student at your college; but thought you might like an outside opinion on one of the letters in the Nov. 18 of the *Mooring Mast*. I refer to the article by Ron Garrett—"Soviets will not heed Christ the peacemaker."

One thing I think Ron would agree with me on is that *All Options* should be looked at on such an important issue as communism and nuclear war. I do not think that any of the people that write pro and con on nuclear destruction would purposely refuse to listen to any viable solution.

If the United States did away with all their nuclear weapons, it would not be a solution to the communist problem. It would only change the weapons being used. I do not think the six million Jews killed in Nazi Germany, or the millions and millions killed in Russia and China and other places had it any easier than those that would be hit by a nuclear attack. The very bad thing about talking about doing away with nuclear weapons as a way to peace is it keeps people from seeking a way that will work to have a true peace. I do not think that people that are for and against nuclear weapons even think that what they suggest would be any way to a true and lasting peace. Doing away with nuclear weapons would just change the method used in killing people.

The only solution that I have ever heard proposed that had both logic and power behind it was given a long long time ago. I think it was around 1917. The same year that communism was started it was predicted (more of a prophet sent from God) that communism would become the scourge of the West. It was stated that communism was not a cause in itself; but a way that would force Christians to return to Christ. Not in going to church so much as with their hearts. *How many Christians do you know that really love Christ with their whole heart?* I wish I could say I was one of them. It was stated at that time that until Christians return to Christ with prayers and penance that communism would continue to grow. It also was predicted that nations would be destroyed if Christians did not heed this warning.

Remember this was in 1917. And this prediction has come true and still people fail to heed this warning. We seem to be blinded that it is impossible to stop communism by human means alone. The solution given at that time is both simple and logical—if people turn to God, then communism will be averted. A person must stop and think: There is absolutely no way we can have a peace with Russia as long as it believes as it does. People do not seem to understand that Russia has an altogether different standard of what is right and wrong. That is why we can talk our heads off and never come to any solution.

Chesterton said Christianity had not been tried and found wanting. It really had never been tried. And this is the case with the solution given in 1917. This solution requires that people and nations realize that by themselves they cannot cause a true peace. It is only on our knees that we will ever have a true peace. I do not think the people of the United States and the rest of the West will ever get down on their knees in order to have peace without something drastic first. Pride has always been the downfall of man. Pride is still strong within us.

If I think our country will never get down on its knees as a country until after something like an atomic attack, what is the purpose of my writing? My thought was that colleges are the one chance where a movement might get started that would heed the 1917 warning and advise and look into this 1917 messenger from God and would at the same time organize a prayer group that would with *all their hearts ask God to help them* decide what to do or not to do. It would have a chance of starting a movement towards a peace that would work and would last for a time.

Edward Paul Kennish

Response to food drive poor

To the editor:

Regarding the off-campus canned food drive that ran the week of Nov. 15-22: we feel the response was very poor. From a campus of 4,000 students one would think that more than 130 cans would have been donated. Our collection box in the U.C. was used as a garbage can and, on one occasion, food that had been contributed was stolen from the box.

The canned food drive was well publicized with flyers handed out, an article in the paper, and notices in the bulletin. We felt our advertising,

combined with a reward of a free night in the Games Room, would be sufficient to motivate both on- and off-campus students to contribute. We were surprised and puzzled by the apathy we encountered.

Needless to say, we are disappointed in the response of the PLU community to this food drive but our disappointment is not for ourselves but for those who could have benefited from food contributions on Thanksgiving.

The Off-Campus Society

Mast headlines reflect biases

To the editor:

"Tell the truth but tell it slant."

The *Mooring Mast* seems to have taken this advice by Emily Dickinson with utmost seriousness, especially with regard to its reportage on the recent forums at PLU on Central America. "Forum focus on Nicaragua: Reports from the front" states the Nov. 4 *Mooring Mast* headline about the forum sponsored by the Global Studies Program for Central America Awareness Week. In the Nov. 11 issue we read, "Trio from El Salvador tell truth about situation." However, in neither issue is there any coverage of the second topic presented by the Global Studies Program for Central American Awareness Week—"Turmoil in Central America: The Question of Sanctuary in the U.S." Apparently we must conclude that what the Francisco Domingo family, Salvadoran refugees presently seeking sanctuary at St. Leo's Catholic Church in Tacoma, related concerning their experiences in El Salvador neither met the *Mooring Mast's* criteria for a "report" or for the "truth."

Indeed, this kind of careless journalism is an indication of the careless way we are concerned about obtaining all sides of an issue and how easily we acquiesce to our preconceived understandings and biases of the facts and their conclusive "truths." What is most unfortunate about the *Mooring Mast's* negligence is that the people who have no one else to speak for them were silenced. Pastor Larry Monk has the security of U.S. citizenship and the support of the Fellowship of Reconciliation Task Force on Latin American behind him enabling his "report" to us. The three Salvadoran students were sponsored by the National Security Speakers Bureau of the American Security Council Foundation in order that they might tell us "the truth." Francisco Domingo after being abducted, beaten and unlawfully imprisoned felt he and his family had to flee El Salvador or be killed; they left with nothing and the support of no one.

The *Mooring Mast* in its careless juxtaposition of headlines which deems one presentation "report" another "truth" and neglects a third is a prime reflection of the power, in this case of a journalistic group, to define reality in its own terms and demote one particular side of the issue to silence, to invisibility. On an issue where the tens of thousands of Francisco Domingos need to tell their story, they are treated as non-persons. The headlines and the stories are written by the winners, not the victims—they simply vanish. Journalistic responsibility is imperative not simply because it indicates good journalism, but if through negligence we prohibit one facet of the story from being told, we have let those memories die and decreased our own understanding of humanity.

Michael Poellet
Department of Religion

Fear of Russians underlined by ignorance

To the editor:

Upon the presentation of ABC's "The Day After," many of us were compelled to take a closer look at the issue of nuclear arms. It was encouraging to see the campus-wide participation of the viewing of this movie and the discussion by the distinguished panel that followed.

Several times during the discussion, the question was brought up—what can we as individual people do to prevent this from ever happening? I would like to address this problem. Whenever we begin to tackle a problem we begin at the lower stages. That is to say that we need to first identify the problem and find what causes it before we can solve the problem itself.

I believe that the inception of the problem of nuclear war is fear. Not fear of the nuclear arms, but fear of the Soviet people. Why have we grown up with this innate fear of the Soviets? Going back to the idea of identifying the problem, we find that the problem is fear, and what is fear? Fear is ignorance.

Why did we fear outer space? Inexperience. Why are little children afraid of ghosts and goblins? Lack of knowledge. And why do we fear the Soviets? Ignorance!

We do not really know what a citizen of the Soviet Union thinks and

believes. How can we contend that the average Russian sits at home burning American flags and hoping that his government unloads its bombs on the terrible people of the United States?

With as much as we do not know about the average Soviet, we do know one very important thing. It is important to remember that a Russian is also a human being. It does not matter, at this point, whether that Russian is a Christian or an Atheist, a capitalist or a communist, or a Soviet or an American. We are all human beings and we all have one common goal, and that is to continue to be human beings.

I know that somewhere in Russia there is a young person that is dealing with the same feelings as I. That person knows nothing about me and I know nothing about him. This is the cause of nuclear weapons—fear caused by obscurity and shallowness. So what can we do as individuals? We can begin to change our views and to prevent future generations' view that the only good Russian is a dead Russian. Let me close with the words of Martin Luther—"War is the greatest plague to humanity; it destroys religion, it destroys states, it destroys families. Any scourge is preferable to it."

C. Glenn Burnett

Credit hours predicted same as last year

By PAMELA HOLTON

About this time last year, instead of whistling "Deck the Halls," some of PLU's administrators were probably humming "Silent Night" because of the PLU budget package problems.

The reason: an unexpected decrease in the actual number of credit hours taken during fall semester, which meant re-wrapping the budget to compensate for the loss of tuition income.

For this academic year the administration projected a static enrollment, predicting that the same number of credit hours would be taken in 1983-84 as in 1982-83, said Chuck Nelson, registrar.

Nelson said enrollment figures for the fall may be slightly out of line, by one-half percent, but Interim enrollment seems to be right on target. If the trend in enrollment continues, he said the projected number of credit hours for the academic year may only be off by one-half percent.

This slight decline in enrollment will not be that detrimental because in any budget, a considerable contingency is allotted which allows for projection errors and the unexpected, like a boiler suddenly blowing up, Nelson said.

And because "we're living in a world with a lot of uncertainty, many external factors like the economy, unemployment and strikes, have a bearing on what happens on campus," he said. "We're a tuition driven campus."

Due to the uncertainty about fall enrollment, Nelson said a "tight-market-type budget" was adopted whereby all equipment money has been frozen.

"This is just to ensure that we don't go into the red and that our salary obligations are met," he said. "It's not that we're in desperate straits and we're fighting over pencils in the office."

Preparing the budget is like trying to determine which way the wind is going to blow, Nelson said. "It's an awesome task."

He said credit hour projections are based on the amount of incoming freshmen, total enrollment figures for the previous year and the percentage of student retention from year to year.

Nevertheless, PLU has continually maintained a balanced budget under the shrewd management of President William Rieke, he said. "It (the balanced budget) is a credit to Dr. Rieke's leadership."

In the future, Nelson said he can foresee PLU going through budget deficit years due to the smaller pool of college-age students, possibly in 1985 or 1986.

But, he said, PLU is unique because it is situated in an air force and army community with a lot of retired people who are potential students.

"Many want a quality education as opposed to a strictly evening program," he said. "They want an education that means something in the marketplace, and they'll look at our institution to deliver that."

The Alumni Association

Congratulates December Graduates

The Alumni

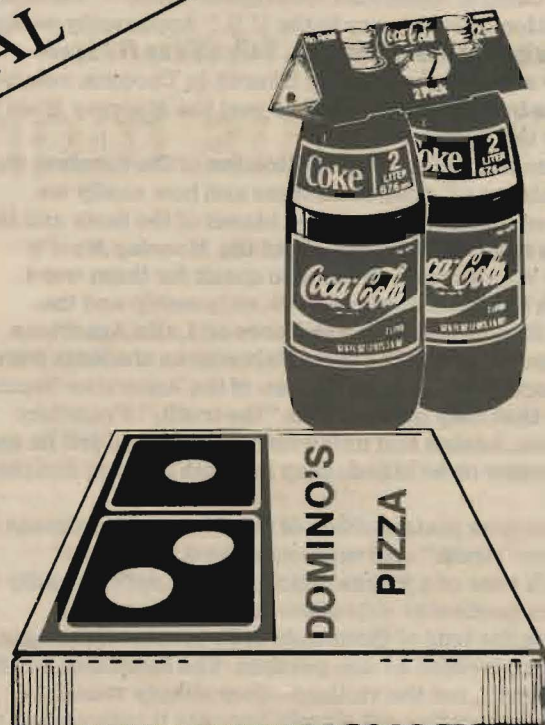
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Domino's Pizza congratulates **Jeff Lipp** who won the 158-pound wrestling competition against Olympic caliber Canadian wrestlers at the Simon Fraser Univ. Invitational

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Cream rises to the top

Despite the overcast skies at Lincoln Bowl, the Lutes refused to let it rain on their hit parade. A good time was had by all 1,010 who showed up to watch PLU bury Baker under the Astroturf. Above, RHC's charming chairman Geoff Bullock is "faced" during the RHC-sponsored halftime mess-tivities. At right, tight end Randy Hamlin takes his hardest hit of the day when he's mobbed by teammates after catching the touchdown pass that gave PLU a 14-3 lead.

For tomorrow's NAIA semifinal game against Westminster, Bullock is encouraging PLU people to form a students' section, just to the right-hand side of the Lincoln Bowl press box.



It's grappling drama: young wrestlers open season with promise

By FRED FITCH

PLU's wrestling team opened its season two weeks ago at Franklin Pierce High School in the PLU Invitational.

Wrestling Coach Dan Hensley, in his seventh season at PLU, hopes to improve on last year's record. The Lutes will suit four former state prep champions, three other state placers, and a collegiate All-American. Hensley also has some fresh, new talent that shows great promise.

The Lutes placed third in their own tournament trailing Central Washington and last year's national runner-up Simon Fraser.

Freshman Bill Ratliff (118 lbs.), junior Phil Anthony (116 lbs.) and senior Mike Agostini (190 lbs.), were PLU's tournament winners.

Last weekend the Lutes traveled to Simon Fraser for the Clansmen Invitational.

The Lutes placed third again, this time in a field of nine.

Burnaby Mountain won the meet with Washington St. placing second.

'We should be stronger than ever in the lower weights.'

Coach Dan Hensley

"Burnaby Mt. closely resembled what will be the Canadian Olympic team," said Lute assistant coach Dave Dahl.

Junior Jeff Lipp won the 158-pound title for the Lutes. Lipp sat out last year after finishing second in the Northwest Conference in 1982.

PLU is coming off a 2-11 dual meet record and fourth place 1983 NWC finish.

"Assistant coach Dave Dahl and I are encouraged by the quality of the wrestlers this year," Hensley said. "We should be stronger than ever in the lower weights, with the addition of three transfers."

Among these transfers is junior Anthony, sophomore Dean Perdue (134 lbs.) and Chris Wolfe (142 lbs.).

Anthony qualified for junior college nationals in both of his seasons at Grays Harbor Community College. In his high school years, he won a state championship.

Perdue, another former high school state champion, transferred from Eastern Washington University. He won the AA crown in 1982.

Wolfe also transferred from Eastern Washington. He captured the AAA state crown two years ago.

The Lutes are building their squad around Agostini, a national meet veteran. Agostini is the defending NWC champion and the Bi-District champion at 190 pounds. Agostini, might return to 177, where he earned All-American honors in 1982. He finished with a 23-3 record last year.

This weekend the Lutes travel to Olympia, where they will participate in the Grays Harbor Invitational.

Key was 'something beyond training'

Hard work plus more rewards Lute runners

By BECKY KRAMER

Cross Country Coach Brad Moore acknowledged that "dreams, luck, and something beyond training" played a part in the teams' success at the NAIA cross country meet in Kenosha, Wis., Nov. 19.

In addition to the intangibles, Moore said, "We've worked hard—very hard for this."

The women's team, previously ranked sixth in the NAIA, finished fourth, and the men's team, making its first appearance at a national meet, placed 13th.

Senior Kristy Purdy led the women's team and finished 13th overall. Her time on the 5000-meter course was 18:29. Other top places on the women's team were sophomore Dana Stamper, 17th, junior Corrine

Calvo, 32nd, freshman Melanie Venekamp, 36th and junior Denise Stoaks, 58th.

"Not all members of the team were healthy," Moore said, referring to Purdy and Anne Jenck, who both had bronchitis, and Colleen Calvo, who was anemic. "But they gave 100 percent in mental effort."

"This shows you what sort of talent Kristy has," Moore said. "To perform as well as she did when you're sick is amazing."

Moore was also pleased with Stamper's progress this season. "Dana has always been a fine runner, but this year she's made the transition from being a place above the pack runner, to an elite runner."

Sophomore John Armentino led the men's team with a time of 25:56 on the 8000-meter course. He placed 48th

overall.

"John was one of the younger runners in the top 50," Moore said.

Moore indicated that Armentino had a year similar to Stamper's saying "John has become a very consistent runner." Armentino attributes his progress to improved mental attitude, increased dedication, freedom from injury, and a well-balanced diet.

"I feel that John's improvements illustrate the transition which occurred in the men's team," Moore said of the first-time Nationals participants.

Moore said that other coaches agreed with him in describing the competition at Nationals as "the strongest it's ever been." PLU runners were not intimidated by the intense competition, Moore said. "We

were not simply satisfied with having qualified for Nationals," Moore said. "We wanted to run the best race of the season, which I feel we did."

Unlike many, Armentino concentrates on his own race and doesn't worry about the competition. "I just try to get myself from the starting line to the finish as quickly as possible," he said.

"I've been under the same type of pressure before," Stamper said, when asked if the high level of competition bothered her.

"I wish every student at PLU could have an experience similar to the cross country teams," Moore said. "To work hard for a common goal, begin to understand and nurture your abilities, achieve the goal, and find the hard work and commitment worth it."

'Strange Brew' crew takes intramural flag football title

After sloshing their way to the PLU intramural title, Pat Accimus' "Strange Brew" used a peculiar play to win the Puget Sound area extra-mural flag football tournament.

Eric Cody scored five touchdowns off a pass-catch and lateral play as the team from Foss beat Seattle Pacific, 20-13, and the SPU Alumni, 20-6, on the Seattle Pacific intramural field.

Team captain Accimus said the competition at the tournament was "pretty good," but his squad was "just a little better organized." Also, added Accimus, the PLU players were wearing old Lute football jerseys and "we were the sharpest looking team out there."

On Nov. 16, a few days before the extramural competition, "Strange Brew" had taken the PLU title by whipping Dino Annet's "Intramural Underdogs," 19-6, on a very messy, muddy Foss Field. Accimus threw one touchdown pass and caught two from quarterback Mike Steen.

Earlier, "The Conglomerate" squad captained by Pfluegerite Janet O'Leary had captured the

women's championship.

With football season over, Gene Lundgaard's intramural program has turned exclusively to volleyball. Lungaard took two of his better teams to an extramural co-ed volleyball tournament Nov. 20 at the University of Puget Sound, and once again a PLU team came out on top.

Captain Rusty Carlson said his "Leather Lunch" team beat Kevin Aoki's "Aloha Ball" team twice and split matches with both Seattle Pacific and Puget Sound squads before defeating the SPU representative in the final, 15-9.

Danelle Ogren hit "real well," Carlson said, also praising the setting of John Antonson. The "Leather Lunch" bunch also included Matt Ihle, Scott Ramsay, Elizabeth Graham, Linda Nixon, and Cara Voligny.

Although the level of play was high and the competition at times intense, Carlson said his teammates were "really just all going out to have a good time. Of course, that's what intramurals is supposed to be."

Scores PLUs More

Football

NAIA national semifinal game, vs. Westminster College of Penn., at noon, Dec. 3, in Lincoln Bowl. Student tickets \$3, available at U.C. Information Desk.

Conference and District selections:

Safety Don Colton, first team NWC and District; fullback Jeff Rohr, first team NWC and District; (both are repeat first-team selections) center Todd Davis, first team NWC and District; guard Bruce Larson, first team NWC and District; quarterback Kevin Skogen, first team NWC; end Randy Hamlin, first team NWC; defensive tackle Mike Jay, linebacker Mike Grambo, safety Tom Hayes, all NWC second team; guard Dale Holland, running back Joel Johnson, running back Robble Speer, linebacker Jeff Loftus, and cornerback Dave Colton, all NWC honorable mention.

Stat leaders (10 games)

Passing—Skogen 118-208-12, 1,554 yards, 14 touchdowns
Shumake 10-28-4, 159 yards, 2 touchdowns
Rushing—Rohr 190-1002 yards, 5.3 ypc; J. Johnson 50-278, 5.6 ypc; Helm 65-274, 4.2 ypc; Shumake 19-204, 10.7 ypc; Speer 42-173, 4.1 ypc
Receiving—Hamlin 47-655 yards; Speer 22-290; Rohr 14-177; Tomlinson 10-134; J. Johnson 9-123; Kelm 7-175
PLU averaging 403.1 yards per game total offense; 229.6 rushing and 173.5 passing

Softball

Anyone interested in joining women's team should meet with coach Toni Trunbull in Olson, Room 106, Dec. 9, 4:30 p.m.

Cross Country

Men—8,000-meter NAIA national championships at Kenosha, Wis.
1. Steve Delano (Southwestern Kansas) 24:44, 48. John Armentino 25:56, 73. Dave Hale 26:13, 86. Paul Barton 26:20, 122. Dale Oberg 26:42, 136. Phil Nelson 26:51
Team scoring—1. Adams St. (Colo.) 47, 13. PLU 382
Women—5,000-meter NAIA national championships at Kenosha, Wis.

1. Cindy Grant (Simon Fraser) 17:32, 13. Kristy Purdy 18:29, 17. Dan Stamper 18:43, 32. Corrine Calvo 18:59, 36. Melanie Venekamp 19:03, 58. Denise Storks 19:21

All-American awards: senior Kristy Purdy, sophomore Dana Stamper
Academic All-American honorees: senior Anne Jenck, senior Phil Nelson

Wrestling

At PLU Invitational, Nov. 19 at Franklin Pierce H.S.
PLU winners: 118 pounds—Ratcliff def. Ford (Central) 10-8; 126—Anthony won by judges' decision over Higa; 190—Agostini pinned Armas (Clackamas) 1:58
Team leaders—1. Central Washington 47, 2. Simon Fraser 42, 3. PLU 27
Upcoming matches:
At Grays Harbor Invitational in Olympia, Dec. 3 Pacific in Memorial Gym, Dec. 9, 4 p.m.

Women's Basketball

This Week's schedule:
Northern Montana, Dec. 2, 7 p.m.
Western Washington, Dec. 3, 7:30 p.m.
At Seattle U., Dec. 5, 7 p.m.
Puget Sound, Dec. 7, 7:30 p.m.
At Central Washington, Dec. 9, 7:30 p.m.

Swimming

Men: PLU 89, Willamette 36
Women: PLU 89, Willamette 53
This week's schedule:
PLU Invitational, Dec. 2 and 3

Men's Basketball

Last week:
PLU 88, Simon Fraser 62
Leading scorers: Boyce 19, Cederholm 18, Tuttle 16
This week's schedule:
Lewis-Clark St., Dec. 2, 7:30 p.m.
At Central Washington, Dec. 3, 7:30 p.m.
St. Martin's College, Dec. 8, 9 p.m., at Tacoma Dome

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Discount with PLU ID
Proof of age required

Hoopin' it up with some run-and-gun fun

Boyce, Tuttle shooting stars in opening rout

By GREG RAPP

Running and gunning, the Lute basketball team got its season off to a fast start by routing Simon Fraser, 88-62, Monday night in Olson Auditorium.

Living up to their advance billing, the "Runnin' Lutes" broke the game open early with guards Ed Boyce and Sam Tuttle providing the outside shooting firepower. The visitors from Canada were stone-cold in their shooting, and PLU was never threatened after racing to a 41-25 halftime lead.

Smooth senior Boyce led PLU with 19 points while dishing out 10 assists, and center James Cederholm banged his way to 18 points and 19 rebounds. Tuttle came off the bench to add 16 points.

Controlled fastbreaks fueled the runaway. Quick outlet passes or defensive steals (the Lutes made 15) provided numerous 2-on-1 or 3-on-2 breaks leading to easy hoops.

New Coach Bruce Haroldson seemed as fired up as his young team. After the Lutes had completed an 11-2 spurt in three minutes to lead 27-12 late in the first half, Haroldson turned to the crowd during a timeout and screamed, "Hey! How about those Lutes?!"

One of the 1,039 fans on hand said it was a "really fun time." It's been awhile since anyone said that about PLU basketball, a program which has won 40 and lost 39 over the past three years.

"I think the crowd this year feels like they're more a part of the team, because (coach Haroldson) is trying to involve them in the games," cheerleader Karen Walker said.

In the jayvee game, PLU's underclassmen also used a fastbreak offense to blow away Seattle Pacific, 83-64. Freshman Jarvis Jennings scored 13 points for PLU, and Ted Bruya added 11.

Tonight the Lutes' varsity meets Lewis-Clark St. of Idaho at 7:30 in Olson Auditorium. Then tomorrow PLU will get its first big test against traditional District 1 powerhouse



Alums Mike Cranston (32) and Ron Anderson (22) have the best view in Memorial Gym as 6-9 junior Rob Greenlee drives the lane. Greenlee scored 13 points to help the Varsity beat an Alumni team, 71-58. Earlier, PLU's "1,000-point legends" had taken the court for a five-minute exhibition match that proved that basketball players, unlike fine wine, do not always get better with age.

Central Washington. The Wildcats and the Lutes, who've played 125 games dating back from 1939, will tip off in Central's fieldhouse at 7:30 p.m. KPMA-AM (1400) radio, will carry both games.

Next Thursday, PLU plays St. Martin's College in the finale of a tripleheader in the Tacoma Dome.

Prior to the Lutes' 9 p.m. game, Ft. Steilacoom CC takes on Tacoma CC and the University of Puget Sound meets Chungang University of South Korea.

PLU students can buy \$3 pre-sale tickets for the triple hoop-la, which is being sponsored by the Pacific Coca-Cola Bottling Co. of Tacoma.

Legends come alive in alums' day on court

While their playing skills have faded somewhat over the years, PLU's basketball legends proved they're still great crowd pleasers.

In front of a good-sized throng in old Memorial Gym, a team of eight Lute "veterans" (each who'd scored more than 1,000 points in his PLU career) took on the varsity in a five-minute exhibition match. The game preceded the Nov. 19 PLU-Alumni contest.

For the stars of the 50's and 60's, it was just like old times—almost.

Roger Iverson, a member of the NAIA Basketball Hall of Fame and ball-handling wizard of the late 50's, committed two turnovers in the first minute. History professor Phil Nordquist, who scored 1,193 points before graduating in 1956, played without his glasses and had his only shot attempt blocked.

Overall, though, the vets were happy with their showing.

"We did pretty well, but they just wore us out," said 1972 grad Ake Palm, the tallest man on the floor at 6-8.

One of the famous "Big Three" of the late 50s, current Dean of Admissions Jim Van Beek, got the first of three vets' baskets on a leaning 12-foot jumper. The varsity scored quite a few more hoops, but nobody really paid attention to the scoreboard.

In the featured, full-length game, the Alumni were bigger and more familiar with Memorial Gym. However, they weren't familiar with the PLU varsity and new Coach Bruce Haroldson's Lutes triumphed, 71-58.

Although the Alumni pulled to within as few as three points in the second half, the game wasn't so much a contest as a reunion.

"The game was a lot of fun...it brought back some memories," said 6-8 1980 graduate Butch Williams, known for his smile and style but never his quickness.

Leading a balanced PLU attack, guards Ed Boyce and Paco Cartledge chipped in 16 and 15 points, respectively. Center Rob Greenlee scored 13, and 6-9 junior James Cederholm pulled down 10 rebounds.



As the sign says, the Lutes were runnin', but they also hit the boards, outrebounding Simon Fraser 45-41 in PLU's 88-62 season-opening triumph.

Ladies' rapid-fire plans backfire at St. Martin's

By SUSIE OLIVER

All was not well in Dodge City.

The run-and-gun offense that Kathy Hemion had hoped for shot little more than blanks as St. Martin's women's team rode off into the sunset, leaving the visiting Lutes standing on the hardwood eating their dust.

The Olympia ladies outscored the PLU delegation nearly two to one as ninth-year coach Hemion watched her team get singed in their season opener, 89-46.

"Actually, we're not strictly run-and-gun," Hemion said. "Our plan is to run when we can, in a controlled manner."

With her roster of 11 stacked with nine freshmen and sophomores, only junior Bunny Anderson and Kristi Cole had more than a single season's experience of intercollegiate play.

Her young team "probably panicked a few times," Hemion said, against a tough, experienced St. Martin's defense.

Anderson led all Lute scorers, connecting for eight points. Five-foot-10-inch freshman Kris Kallestad added seven.

Cole, a 6-2 center, tallied five points and sophomore D.J. Reed netted a pair. Hemion called on her bench, but even though every player scored, the ladies were unable to overcome St. Martin's margin.

Hemion has praised Kallestad and looks to freshmen forwards Denise Bruce and Leslie Van Beek to provide scoring power.

Sophomore Karen Kvale, who averaged 8.4 points per game and handed out 65 assists in the '82-'83 campaign, will team with Reed at guard.

Tonight the ladies host Northern Montana at 7 p.m. and tomorrow at 7:30 p.m. they will square off against Western Washington University in a district match-up. Both games will be played in Memorial Gym.

With one of her youngest teams in recent years, Hemion said, "You have to try and use every game as an opportunity for growth and learning. That may mean focusing more on plays and fundamentals than on the scoreboard."

Lutes facing Titan-ic task

Best in west plays Westminster in semis

By BRUCE VOSS

For their NAIA quarterfinal football game against big Baker two weeks ago, the Lutes' theme was "Mashball."

Tomorrow, when PLU meets Westminster at noon in Lincoln Bowl, it could be more like "Matchball."

PLU matches up well with the Titans, a Pennsylvania team similar in size, style and success. Like PLU, Westminster has been a national champion, in 1970, 1976, and 1977, and classy coach Joe Fusco's 91-20-2 record makes him the winningest coach in the NAIA Division II.

This year against a schedule including mostly NCAA-Division II teams, the quick, smallish Titans finished 8-1. They advanced to tomorrow's semi-final game by destroying Findlay, 28-0. Lute Coach Frosty Westering described them in a word: "tough."

"After the way we played last time," Westering said, "you always fear a letdown, especially since these guys aren't as big or physical as Baker, (who PLU crushed, 35-3). But

THE FINAL FOUR

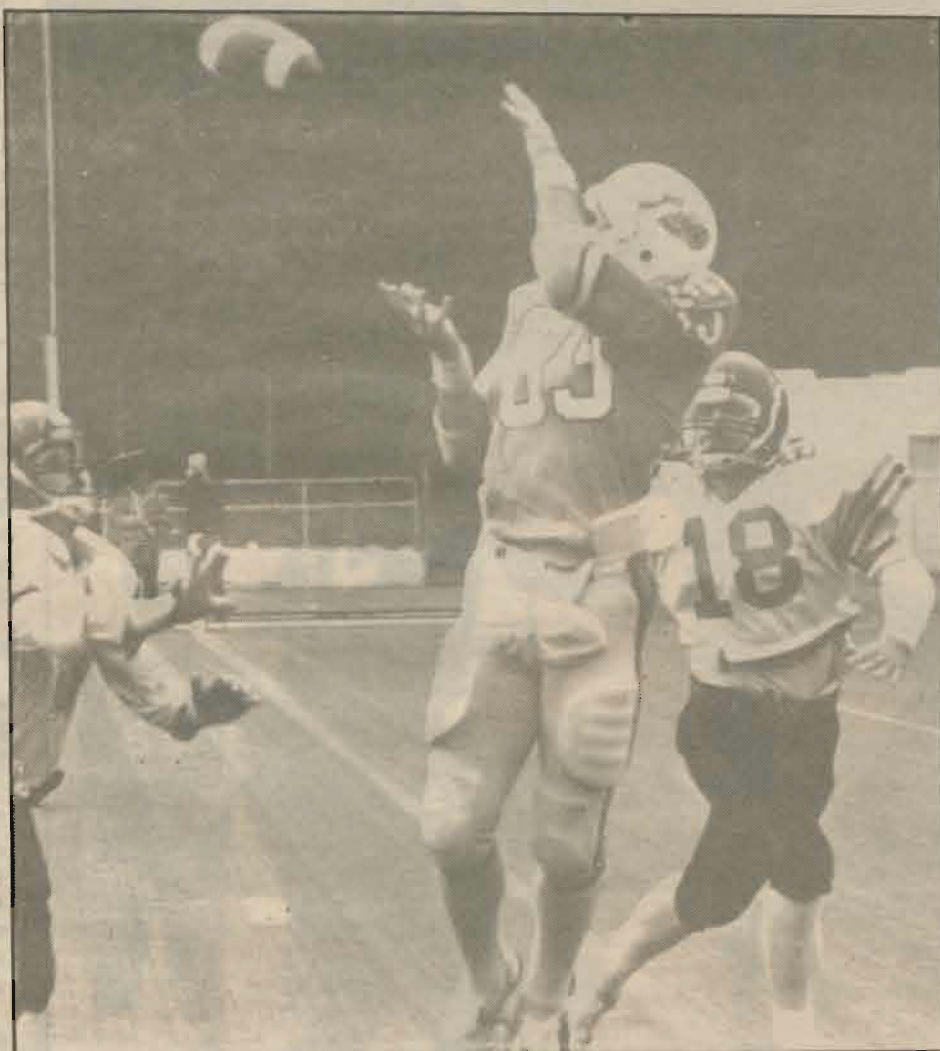
Northwestern, Ia. (12-0) at William Jewell (9-1-1)

Westminster (9-1) at PLU (8-2), at Lincoln Bowl, noon

you look at these guys on film and they come at you in these all-white uniforms—they look like Penn. St."

They kind of play like Penn. St., too, right down to a pinching defense that often crowds eight men up on the line of scrimmage and has been allowing only 70 yards rushing per game.

Offensively, like PLU, Westminster has traditionally run a balanced attack. This year, with first-rate quarterback Rich Edder and All-



End Randy Hamlin beat two Baker defensive backs to catch this nine-yard, third quarter touchdown pass.

American candidate wide receiver LaMont Boykins (40 receptions), the Titans have emphasized the pass—they've thrown for 2,085 yards and 20 touchdowns while rushing for 1,005 yards and 15 touchdowns.

"In some ways they're more difficult to prepare for (than Baker)," defensive coach Paul Hoseth said. "They haven't averaged as many points as Baker, but they play a

tougher schedule and I think the key is their offensive potential. They can run and pass."

PLU's defense, which was "bombed" earlier this season by long-passing, has regrouped and has allowed just 12 points in the last three games.

"We struggled a lot with our confidence and attitude," said senior cornerback Dave Coltom. "(But) each game since Whitworth (a 47-6

victory) we've been building together, growing as a unit. Against Baker, there was such a feeling of confidence on the field."

The Lutes came out for their first playoff game in their shiny new gold jerseys, and may again tomorrow. While the shirts "are by no means magic," said running back Robbie Speer, "you really feel that pride

WESTMINSTER COLLEGE

"Titans," coached by Joe Fusco
From a Presbyterian-affiliated college, located in New Wilmington, Penn., enrollment about 1,550

1983 record: 9-1, only loss to Clarion St.

1973-83 record: 84-19-2

Seven tournament appearances

when you put it on."

And if the Lutes aren't entirely healthy, at least they're whole again. Two injured starters who missed the last few games, sophomore defensive end Jeff Elston (broken finger) and senior guard Bruce Larson (knee) will return to action.

Reserve scatback Jud Keim, however, injured his shoulder in the Baker game and will be out.

If PLU beats Westminster and the NAIA awards the championship game to Tacoma, 1955 PLU graduate Fred Muenscher has offered to pay all rental costs to secure the Tacoma Dome on Dec. 10. The Lutes would then close the season in the same place they began it.

First things first, however.

"We talked about it, (the Dome date), and flushed it away," said Coltom. "It's just like the Huskies talking about going to the Rose Bowl. If we think about anything but Westminster we'll be in trouble."

Numbers, size not name of game in Baker blitz

By BRUCE VOSS

At the banquet the night before their NAIA quarterfinal game, several of Baker U.'s football players were literally snickering at the size of their opponents.

Apparently, the big, bad boys from Kansas forgot that heart and desire can't be weighed. Or as Lute Coach Frosty Westering put it, "Dynamite comes in small packages."

On a cold, wet day at Lincoln Bowl, PLU blew Baker out of the water, 35-3, to advance to the national semifinals.

"The feeling we got from them was they thought PLU was not a very big or fast team; and we're not," said senior Robbie Speer, who scored the Lutes' first touchdown on a six-yard run. "But one of our assets is we put 11 guys on the field who play as a team."

Second-ranked, previously undefeated Baker came into the game with fifty numbers, yielding just 41 points and 299 yards rushing all season. PLU's "ham-and-eggs" offense rushed for 257 yards and was about to score a sixth touchdown as time ran out.

The Wildcats' power-oriented offense had been averaging more than 300 yards per game on the ground, but take away a pass and two draw plays that accounted for 83 first-half yards,

and Baker would end up with just 73 yards total offense.

"We knew if we could handle them up front, they would be limited offensively," defensive coach Paul Hoseth said, especially praising the end play of Steve Gibbs and Kent Herzer. "Baker had been able to run on teams all season, and we thought if we took the line of scrimmage away from them they wouldn't have many options left."

It was still close at halftime. After PLU drove 50 yards to score on its second possession, Baker came right back with a 28-yard field goal to cut the gap to 7-3. Then until intermission it was strictly a field position struggle; then sun broke through briefly in the second quarter but neither team could.

The Lutes made a few blocking adjustments at the half, and suddenly the mixture of quick-opener runs and short passes began to roll against the slower, tiring Baker defense.

The Wildcats aided the Lutes' cause by committing two turnovers leading directly to PLU scores. Baker never looked comfortable throwing the ball, completing only 6 of 22 passes.

PLU quarterback Kevin Skogen shook off a shaky start (two interceptions), and tossed three second half touchdown passes, two to Randy Hamlin in a 56-second span.



Quarterback Kevin Skogen arose from this splashdown to throw three second half touchdown passes.

Fullback Jeff Rohr slashed and sloshed for 124 yards, becoming the first PLU player to rush for more than 1,000 yards in a single season.

When it was over, Westering walked across the field to console Baker Coach Charlie Richard, who earlier in the week had reportedly suffered a slight heart attack.

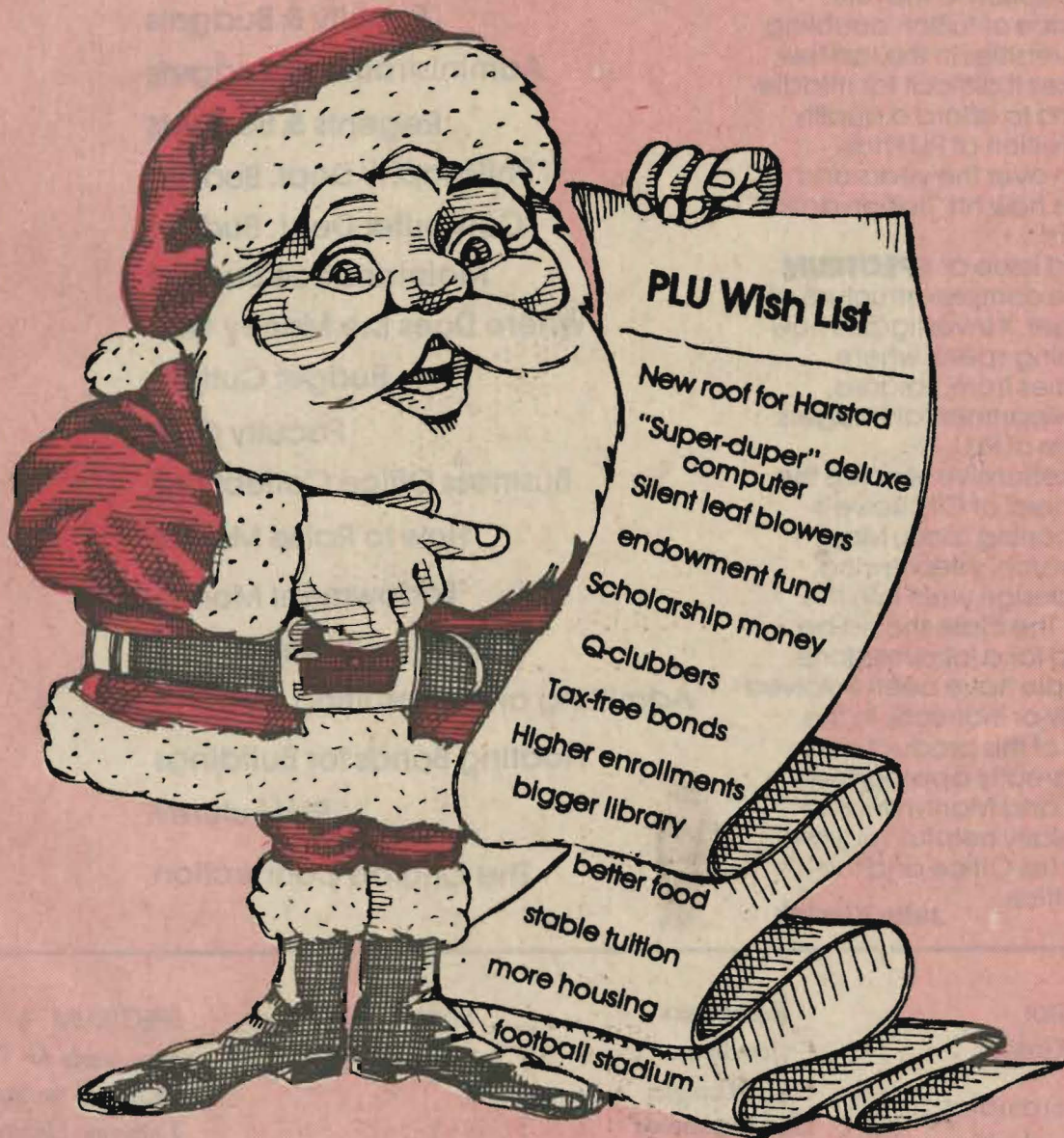
"He told me he'd never seen his team play so poorly," Westering said. "And I told him we could play another four quarters and the score might turn out the other way around."

But not on this day.

PLU 35, Baker 3

Baker 3-0-0-3
PLU 7-0-14-35
PLU—Speer 6-run (Miles kick)
Baker—FG, Frazier 30
PLU—Hamlin 9-pass from Skogen (Miles kick)
PLU—Hamlin 19-pass from Skogen (Miles kick)
PLU—Rohr 5-pass from Skogen (Miles kick)
PLU—Helm 8-run (Miles kick)
Attendance—1,010
Rushing—Rohr 18-124, J. Johnson 11-55, Helm 7-42, Keim 4-26
Passing—Skogen 15-25-2, 145 yards; Speer 0-1-1
Receiving—Hamlin 7-83, Rohr 3-25, Holland 1-14, T. Larson 1-3

SPECTRUM



**Making of the
budget 1984-85**

The price of education

CONTENTS

The cost of food, housing, gasoline and entertainment has skyrocketed in the last decade. The price tag of a quality education has been no exception to the rule.

With the price of tuition doubling at many universities in the last few years, it makes it difficult for middle-class America to afford a quality education. Tuition at PLU has steadily risen over the years and one wonders how his "tuition dollar" is being spent.

The second issue of **SPECTRUM** examines the complex structure of the PLU Budget. It investigates how funds are being spent, where revenue comes from, salaries, expenses, departmental budgets and the future of PLU.

The comprehensive report is the semester project of Cliff Rowe's In-Depth Reporting class. Many hours of research, interviewing, writing and design went into this publication. The class should be commended for a job well done.

Many people have been involved either directly or indirectly in the preparation of this product and their help is greatly appreciated. Cathy Yetter and Marilyn Martin were particularly helpful, as were the PLU Business Office and the Registrar's Office.

Julie Kissick

Budget Modeling	Page 3
Students & Budgets	Page 4
Faculty & Budgets	Page 5
Administration & Budgets	Page 6
Regents & Budgets	Page 7
Philosophy Dept. Budget	Page 8
Computer Dept. Budget	Page 9
Maintenance Budget	Page 10
Where Does the Money Go?	Page 12
Budget Cutting	Page 14
Faculty Cuts	Page 15
Business Office Collections	Page 16
How to Raise Money	Page 17
Endowment Money	Page 18
Gift Clubs Raise Money	Page 19
Admitting and Recruiting Students	Page 20
Floating Bonds for Buildings	Page 22
PLU Future?	Page 23
The Church Connection	Page 24

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In the beginning

Model outlines budget priorities

Repeat after President William O. Rieke; the model is NOT the budget, the model is NOT the budget.

Until the Board of Regents approves the model, no one knows exactly what PLU's budget (which outlines how funds will be obtained as well as how they will be spent) is going to be. Last year, to Rieke's surprise, the regents rejected the model's projected tuition income and voted for a tuition increase.

"Ordinarily, if (the regents) feel that you've done your homework then they pass (the model) through," Rieke said.

While the model is not the budget in its final form, it can reflect that year's budgeting priorities and plans.

"The model cannot be equated with the budget...but it is a forecast," Rieke said. "It

People who say that they can put down on a piece of paper where an institution will be in three to five years...that's just baloney.

William O. Rieke

doesn't become the budget until you've actually translated the model into real dollars in everybody's line items."

To create a budget model, PLU uses human input and computer output. The administration (represented by



Rieke and Vice President of Finance and Operations Perry Hendricks) uses an educational software program that allows it to feed in the multiple variables (such as tuition, number of credit hours, dorm costs) and then see the effect on the budget, Rieke said.

This computer program, from a firm in New Jersey, can also answer a multitude of questions such as "what if credit hours decreased by one percent or maintenance increased by one percent?" The computer would show how unexpected events could effect PLU's revenue or expenditures, Rieke said.

Last year, these different considerations were summarized in three different models. These models were sent for comment to the Faculty Affairs Committee, ASPLU, Provost's Council and PLU's officers.

After looking at last year's model, all "said you didn't increase student aid enough,"

Rieke said. After hearing the comments, compromises were made and a second model was sent out for comment, he said.

Rieke's first model usually contains a deficit to give him "some wiggle room" to compromise, he said.

This year some changes were made in the procedure. Before Rieke made the first model, the PLU budget heads submitted "wish lists" of items they needed. This information will be used as the basis for the first models, Rieke said.

The wish list approach reflects a new PLU budgeting priority to restore purchasing power, Rieke said. In previous years, maintenance has been deferred or cut in favor of salary increases, he said.

Continuing to defer maintenance can create a budget timebomb for a school, Rieke said, and he wants to keep PLU out of that trap.

The result of the purchasing power priority in this budget is

going to be a "tradeoff against salary," Rieke said. "We'll push for both (salary and non-salary items) but we can't have both...least not as much as we would like."

Rieke will take the wish lists "relatively uncritically" and plug those raw numbers into the model as well as an "arbitrary guess" about credit hours and tuition increase. Probably, this will create an unworkable budget so that each group will have to compromise on the non-salary items they want, Rieke said.

Besides reflecting current priorities the budget also reflects some long-range planning.

"You can't be a good administrator without long-range planning," said Rieke, while admitting paradoxically he is "a complete cynic" about such planning in budgets.

Rieke later clarified that by saying the type of long-range planning he is cynical about is "making tomorrow's decisions today." To create a budget that tries to define all future projects locks people into one plan and does not allow for flexibility, he said.

"To examine the impact of decisions I make today on the future" is more important, Rieke said. "Even there I don't think that you can be too precise."

While the model can forecast the probable budget for this year, it cannot accurately predict what future budgets will contain. "People who say that they can put down on a piece of paper where an institution will be in three or five years...that's just baloney," Rieke said.

Rosemary Jones

Students top priorities: leaf blowing, costs

Leaf blowing a priority for students? Apparently so. In the recent ASPLU survey, students rated grounds maintenance among their top three university budget priorities.

Pam Curtis, Educational Expenses Committee chairperson, said she was surprised at the final tabulation results.

The preliminary survey results, which consisted of two-thirds of the approximately 900 students polled, indicated that keeping tuition and room and board costs down, as well as library improvements were the top three student priorities.

While grounds maintenance was rated next to last out of 16 budget categories in preliminary survey results. However, once the final one-third of the surveys were tabulated, grounds maintenance was catapulted into its top three position.

Now that the survey is tabulated, EEC, which is one of four groups commenting on the university budget models, will use the compiled data to help formulate its response about the budget models to President William O. Rieke, Curtis said.

"My role is taking the student opinion, refining it a little and putting it in the right channels," Curtis said. "A lot of what the (student's say) is idealistic...It's hard for them to understand (all the) other factors."

Once EEC drafts a memorandum offering the student viewpoint to the

president, the memo will be sent to the ASPLU senate for review.

Although the memo has not been drafted yet, Curtis said she suspects it will "key in" on the educational costs for students—such as tuition, room, and board, salaries and fringe benefits for faculty and staff, financial aid, and improving the library.

Curtis said she is concerned about the university's financial aid budget being dependent on federal sources. If some "unforseen political action" occurred it could wipe out the entire federal financial aid programs, she said. "Then the university is going to take it in the pants."

"They've got to be careful and commit a certain level of their own resources to financial aid," she said.

It is important that as little money for financial aid as possible come from the operating budget, so that might mean soliciting more grant money, she said.

Curtis said when financial aid

Keeping costs down

Tuition

Room and Board

money come from the operating budget it mean one student ends up subsidizing another student's education.

Rick Brauen, ASPLU president, said once the responses to the budget model are drafted, "senate is probably going to end up rubber stamping it, but that is not the idea. They're supposed to be taking recommendations."

Brauen said the memo will likely go through senate "fairly unscathed. My guess is, knowing senate, they'll make some minor change and send it out," Brauen said.

However, Brauen expressed optimism regarding how the student opinion would be viewed by Rieke this year. "I hope they will look at this one as having more weight," he said, "because of the greater number of voices involved."

Last year, being the first time students were given an official voice in the budget model process, ASPLU did not have sufficient time to formally poll students.

Jerry Buss, 1982-83 ASPLU president said getting the students involved in the university budget process was one of his campaign issues. Once elected in the spring of 1982, Buss formed the EEC to work, among other things, as a vehicle through which student opinion about the university budget priorities could be expressed.

In the fall of 1982, Bob Gomulkiewicz, 1980-81 ASPLU president, after reading an article in the *Scene* newspaper, which stated that Rieke was giving the faculty an opportunity to comment on the budget model process, wrote a memo to Rieke asking if students could have that opportunity as well, Buss said. Rieke complied.

"Last year it was just sort of Bob (Gomulkiewicz) and I, guessing about what the student opinion was..." Curtis said. "I wanted some concrete evidence this year as to what student viewpoint was," so she initiated the student survey.

Gail Greenwood, and Scott Hansen

Are PLU profs getting their money's worth?

"Over time the university is spending more and more money for things other than instructional purposes. Is it really paying off? Will it pay off in the long run? Or is it just someone's dream?" asked Carol DeBower, co-chair of the Faculty Affairs Committee.

Does a 100,000-watt public radio station (KPLU-FM) offer enough educational benefit to warrant the money that it receives?

This type of question is considered by the Faculty Affairs Committee, which is one of four groups that reviews the budget models, DeBower said.

Another major concern of the committee is faculty salaries.

One of the responses about the budget models to President William O. Rieke will be a "reasonable recommendation for salary increases," DeBower said.

Yet he expressed his frustration that in his years here he "cannot

"It's fairly clear that the longer you're here, the worse off you are."

Carol DeBower

recall that the faculty request for faculty salaries (has ever been met)."

Over time, faculty salaries have been receiving a smaller percentage of the tuition dollar, he said.

In 1964, when tuition was \$30 a credit hour, DeBower said his salary was \$7,200. Now, with tuition at \$177 a credit hour, DeBower wishes he could have the corresponding \$42,480 salary. But, "my salary is about \$10,000 less than that," he said.

"It's fairly clear that the longer you're here, the worse off you are," he said.

"What seems to be at the heart of the issue is who is responsible for establishing priorities, and who is watch-dogging that the money is well spent," DeBower said.

"I think all people with administrative responsibility try to do what is best in their judgment (in determining budget priorities) but, I think that many of those judgments are made in an ad hoc way," he said.

Ernie Ankrum, the other co-chair of the Faculty Affairs Committee, said the committee expects to have their budget model response to the president today.

Ankrum said the budget modeling process gives more people an opportunity to voice their opinions on the university budget priorities.

"The administration has responded in terms of opening up the process and I think (the administrators have to deal with) tough decisions that would be hard for anyone to make."

But, with the budget model process, he said, "at least you know what's happening and that makes you feel better about the decision.

Gall Greenwood, and Scott Hansen

↑ yinodun
↓ modlw

Price tag of maintaining PLU

Provost to request aid increase

A significant increase in financial aid will be one suggestion presented to President William Rieke by the Provost's Council in response to the first round of the budget model process, said Provost Richard Jungkuntz.

The Provost's Council consists of the Provost, five deans of the professional schools, the three division chairmen and the academic service unit heads (library, registrar's office...).

Although Jungkuntz said he was not sure what the memo, which was drafted by a special three member committee of the Provost's Council, would include specifically, he believes, after much discussion during the Council's Nov. 28 meeting, the Council will ask that more of a priority be placed on financial aid for students. He expects the Council's memo will portray a conservative attitude toward

tuition and salary increases.

"The Council tried valiantly to take the interests of the whole institution into consideration," Jungkuntz said. "We try to understand one another's needs and represent those needs honestly."

The Council is one of four groups which reviews and comments on the budget models.

The modeling process "is not a budgeting process, it is a means of illustrating budget issues...and is a preparation to preparing the budget," Jungkuntz said.

"The model process illuminates the interactive character of all major elements in the budget and it illuminates the inexorable necessity of trade-offs," he said.

One of the potential disadvantages of the model process is "the natural temptation to let the modeling process slip into

becoming in itself the creation of the budget."

Yet, the Provost said while using the process the last few years, "we discovered that the sharing of information was helpful in enabling them (different facets of the university) to see the picture from other angles that we (the university community) hadn't seen."

The models illustrate there are at least more "perceived programmatic needs than we can handle (financially)," he said.

When it actually comes to putting together the budget, he said, the two big items considered are tuition rates on the one side of the ledger and salary increases on the other. Yet, so neither item will not be a ridiculous figure for the 1984-85 academic year, it seems the wish lists must be pared down considerably to balance the budget, he said.

Gail Greenwood, and Scott Hansen



Regents aim to decrease reliance on tuition, fees

Tuition for Jack and Jill seems to climb and climb, never tumbling backwards to ease the pain they suffer at the Business office.

One way to decrease the escalating tuition is to decrease the dependency of the university budget on tuition, said Board of Regents Chairman David Wold. Tuition and fees amount to an "unacceptably high" 81.9 percent of PLU's operating budget, he said.

Plans to change this dependency include: increasing gift and grants; increasing student aid (so students do not suffer the increases so much); increase the endowment (thus, increasing the income generated that is channeled back into the operating budget); and beyond these draw up some creative plans, Wold said.

Another way of reducing the "heavy pressure" of financing universities would be to cultivate donors and donations through the school's corporate owners, the congregations of the North Pacific District (American Lutheran Church), and the Lutheran Church of America, Wold said.

Of those approximate 460 churches only 60 have PLU on their budget rolls, he said. He would like to network the congregations as promoters of PLU and also as donors to PLU. "Those congregations are a tremendous resource of students and prospective donors," he said.

The major role of the Regents in the university's financial stability is to insure that the institution is here four to five years down the road, President William O. Rieke said.

This is accomplished by setting policy, reviewing programs, granting tenure and promotions, and authorizing new programs. The largest responsibility the regents have to the corporation of PLU is to hire and then delegate responsibility to a competent university administration, Rieke said.

Authority is transferred from the corporation, consisting of congregational owners, to the regents, who the corporation either elects or ratifies. Then the appointed regents delegate authority to operate the university to the university president, whom the regents elect and have authority to fire, he said.

What the regents delegate can be taken back, Rieke said. The regents could decide to make budget cuts, or change the priorities in spending set by the administration, but as "normal procedures they would not."

"They could tell me (Rieke) to get rid of the Poli-Sci department, but it is my alternative to convince them not to," Rieke said. If the Regents do not agree, Rieke said he would have to resign, before they could possibly fire him for not carrying out their orders.

"The most critical role they (the regents) have comes in early February or late January when they set tuition and fees," Rieke said. Usually the regents approve the recommendation from Rieke, *but* this is not necessarily true. Last year, the Regents decided Rieke was not conservative enough and increased tuition more than he had projected, he said.

The Regents' secondary role is to review the administration's detailed budget that comes out in April after the tuition and fees have been set. At this time the Regents can accept or reject the proposed budget, Rieke said.

"It is a serious review," Rieke said. Wold said, "It is not simply devoured and handed on." The Finance Committee, of the Board of Regents, substantially reviews the final budget and relays their approval or disapproval to the Board who then chooses to accept or reject it, Wold said.

The regents do not participate in the budget modeling process, Rieke said. "I thought this year to include them sooner, but I thought I did not want to. It could be criticized as short circuiting the process. If the process intends to be from the grassroots to the top, when then involve the top at the beginning?"

Thus, the Regents review the suggestions made by the Provost Council, Faculty Affairs Committee and ASPLU after the third model is presented to them at their early spring meeting.

The Regents delegated their power last year when a 6 percent nonpersonnel budget cut was applied to the 1982-83 academic year. President Rieke formulated where those cuts would be and it was at the recommendation of the administration that the Regents concurred with his cuts, Wold said.

The Regents' goal or mission is "to provide high quality post secondary education in a context of Christian faith and make it available to the largest constituency possible," Wold said. The Regents try to make it available to the families of the Lutheran churches.

There are 33 Regents whom all serve three-year terms: three of the Regents have their position by virtue of their job (The Bishops of the ALC and the LCA, and Rieke); 15 are elected from ALC delegation; six are elected from the LCA delegation, and ratified by the corporation of congregations; three are elected from the alumni association and ratified; and six are chosen by the board and then ratified by the corporation, Rieke said.

Brian Laubach

Budget philosophy for department is simple

Some students can only wish that the philosophy courses would be as simple as the philosophy department's budget.

Out of a \$203,000 budget in 1983-84, said department chairman Paul Menzel, about \$197,000 goes to professors' salaries and fringe benefits. That leaves little more than \$6,000 for everything else, from computer services to supplies.

"That's not unusual for a non-equipment oriented department," Menzel said. "I expect the percentages would be about the same for English, the languages, religion and history."

Of course, the department has no direct control over what the university pays its five faculty members. With the remaining "meager" allotment, Menzel said, "we're already scraping the bottom of the barrel."

The department is able to spend \$3,600 for computer services, \$400 for student salaries, \$300 for postage and telephone use, and \$1,900 for supplies, mainly copying costs.

"But we don't want to say 'give us more money in supplies' and then have them take it out of our library budget," Menzel said, noting that his department is allocated an additional \$6,600 for library purchases.

With so little extra money to work with, said past department chairman George Arbaugh, the philosophers are not arguing "irrationally" over spending priorities in the informal budget meetings the department holds.

The budget "is totally a gentlemen's agreement," Arbaugh said. "Philosophy doesn't use much money, or need much money for that matter."

Menzel said budget increase for particular items can occasionally be made beyond the standard increase for inflation. This year, for example, he requested more telephone money, \$800 in additional computer time, and a \$400 increase in supply funds, due exclusively to skyrocketing copying costs.

He wishes he had more, but added, "the key is to run a tight

83-84 budget.... \$203,000

Current Expenses (approximate)

Faculty Salaries... \$197,000
Computer Services \$3,600
Supplies..... \$1,900
Student Salaries.... \$400
Postage..... \$300

Projected Increase

Computer Services.. \$800
Supplies..... \$400



shop that doesn't leave professors frustrated and upset, and doesn't leave students with the impression you're shoddy and uptight."

PLU has five student philosophy majors this year, and Menzel said the majority of the department's 2,935 credit hours last year

'Philosophy doesn't use much money, or need much money for that matter.'

George Arbaugh

came from students fulfilling their Core requirement. "Our total credit hours have stayed almost steady over the last eight years."

He refuted the notion that philosophy is a "frill and extra" in a quality education.

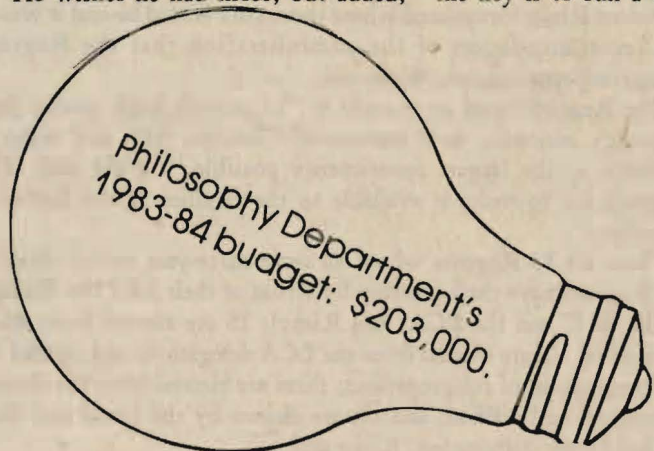
"If the university is not going to be a slave to our culture, it has to (have) core requirements," he said.

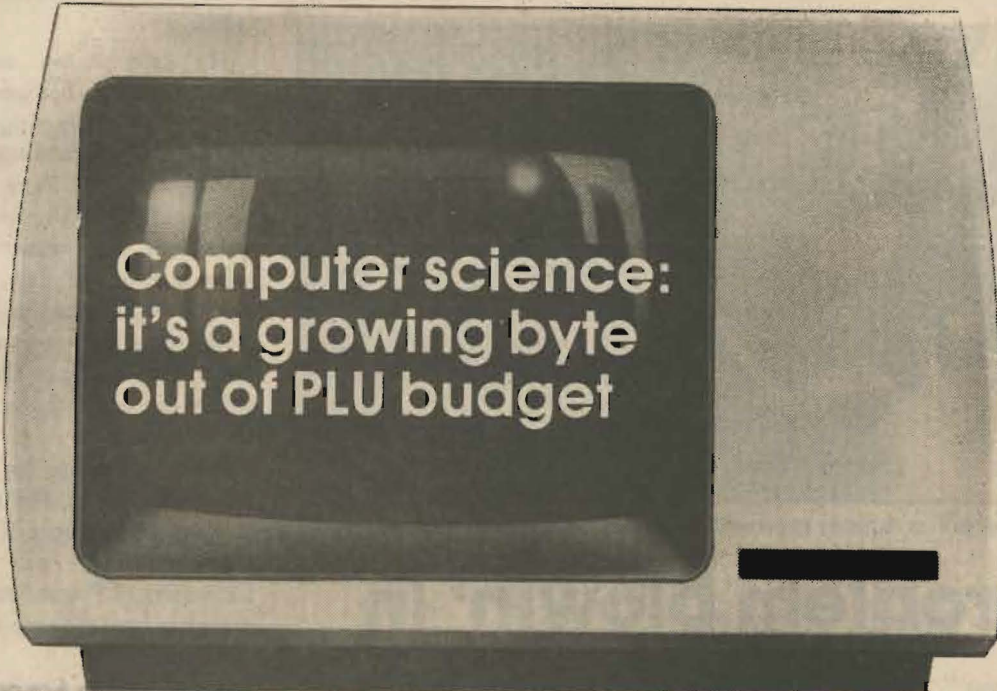
"All the people looking at gaining career skills realize that philosophy won't get you that first job," Menzel said. "But it will help you adjust and rise later on in your career."

Even in our rapidly changing, computer-oriented world, Menzel said, philosophy has a place in showing "how technology shapes our values." In fact, the need for philosophy is even greater in the computer age, he said.

"Are computers making us stray from rational thinking?" Menzel asks. "Philosophy can help define what is progress."

Gail Greenwood and Bruce Voss





Computer science: it's a growing byte out of PLU budget

Successful computer "hackers" have patience, perseverance, malicious attitudes and lots of luck, said Rick Spillman, assistant professor of computer science. Intelligence is not a prerequisite.

However, for students educated in the liberal arts, Spillman said computer knowledge enhances "intelligence," so the students can cope within a technological society. The students should understand the mystique of the computer and not be afraid to touch it, to understand it.

(C) Computers are becoming an analytical tool for solving problems

...
Rick Spillman

"I see computer science as being very central to liberal arts in general," Spillman said. Many liberal arts classes at PLU are affected by the

computer. The computer is "becoming an analytical tool for solving problems they couldn't solve without the machines," he said.

PLU's computer science program is one of the most competitive to other schools in attracting students, Spillman said. PLU offers some courses about the subject that other schools do not offer until graduate school, which is one advantage of the recently developed program.

The PLU administration has been "very supportive" of the program's budget needs, Spillman said. However, the department's equipment budget has yet to catch up with what Spillman would like because "infinite wants (are) satisfied by finite means."

So far Spillman has not had to justify any major equipment requests when he turns in his budgetary "wish list" because he is "reasonable with his requests."

The math/computer science department has a 1983-84 budget of \$542,400 which

includes both math and computer science expenditures. Because of the department's combined budgeting system, it is difficult to distinguish how much computer science is allocated, said John Herzog, chairman of the math/computer science department.

The department does have about \$77,000 budgeted for use of the computer center. Total faculty salaries are about \$357,000, student salaries, \$16,000, including work study. The department has about \$6,000 allocated for supplies and \$13,000 for equipment purchase, which have been frozen, Herzog said. There is about \$1,400 available for repairs and maintenance.

Spillman is applying for outside grants to gain an engineering work station for the department. The \$250,000 station is a micro-computer with very precise graphic capabilities that incorporates hardware and software designs.

Some governmental agencies, such as the Department of Defense, allow schools to apply

for equipment money; in turn the school is obligated to research some topic of interest to that agency if it is awarded a grant. Besides presenting a research idea, the school must also "sell" its educational purpose to be considered for governmental funding.

Spillman said the department's growth is directly related to the job market in the field, which is also in its beginning stages. He said new computer applications are being discovered continuously and this will foster more interest in the subject.

The department's major goal is to establish a masters program in computer science. This would attract graduate students the school would not ordinarily have and would also attract additional undergraduate students, Spillman said. The increased student interest would open avenues for additional equipment purchases and faculty expansion, he said.

"I see computer science as being very central to liberal arts in general."

Rick Spillman

The department wants to establish a "small, very good, high-quality program" as a means of attracting students, Spillman said. The department would also allow senior computer majors to enroll in some graduate courses so they would have a competitive edge in job search. He said there are about six jobs available for each person who graduates with a masters degree in computer science.

Joe Breeze



Is the lowly leaf-blower, shown here in a quieter moment, essential to the university's maintenance?

Grounds problem blowin' in the wind

Autumn.

PLU students stumble back into the routine of a daily class schedule. The Indian Summer gradually transforms into an early-winter atmosphere. Vivid colors of red, orange, brown and yellow bestow the trees a final spurt of life before hibernating for the winter.

And the leaves fall. They form a dingy multi-colored carpet on the campus floor. It rains.

Suddenly, the quiet is disrupted. The ominous "leaf-blowers" emerge from their summer lairs. Students question aloud the necessity of the gas-powered machines.

"I think they're a pain," said one student. "Sometimes I've been awakened at 8 a.m. by one outside my (dorm) window. I don't mind walking through leaves. It doesn't bother me."

Even Physical Plant Director Jim Phillips admitted he dislikes the noise produced by the blowers.

"It personally annoys me

too," he said. "I kind of like the quieter atmosphere."

PLU, take heed! The "leaf-blowers" have a purpose.

The blowers are essential to PLU for two reasons, Phillips said during a recent interview. First, letting wet leaves remain on the sidewalks and steps presents a possible liability that the university does not want to be responsible for. Second, without the blowers PLU would be forced to hire more workers to rake the excess leaves, which would not be cost-effective.

The problem with the blowers "has been an issue for as long as I can remember," Phillips said. "Our grounds crew is pretty equipment-oriented. They (machines) save a lot of labor." Phillips said most institutions with lawns and parks basically use the same equipment.

Having students rake leaves through state work study funding for the three-week period when the leaf fall is heaviest "might work," Phillips said. "But what would we have the grounds crew doing

at that time? It would really cost the university more money" because it would be duplicating labor cost. He said the grounds crew program is designed to keep the crew working full-time all-year-round, and it would be senseless to lay off workers for the three-week period.

Besides the grounds crew, Phillips said, PLU also funds three other departments within the Physical Plant. He said skilled maintenance, heating and utilities, custodial and grounds crew departments submit their budgetary "wish lists" to him in the fall. He then recommends priorities to Perry Hendricks, vice president of finance and operations. Hendricks presents the physical plant's budget requests to the President's Council which decides the plant's actual budget.

Academic departments must also present wish lists to Phillips in the year before they need new equipment, remodeling, or more space for example, Phillips said. He then prioritizes these requests and presents them to the President's Council for

approval.

He said if an academic department does not inform him prior to the budgeting process of its needs the funding of these needs has to have special approval from the university president. For example, those who wanted the East Campus clocks working had to have the \$400 expense approved by President William O. Rieke before the physical plant would fix the system.

Prior to making his priority recommendations, Phillips often analyzes other plants of similar-sized schools, such as the University of Puget Sound, and compares how they are spending their funds.

This year the Physical Plant suffered a budget cut and was forced to reduce its staff by three and one-half workers. Phillips said the plant also eliminated major equipment purchases and capital improvements because of the cut.

"The plant's most expensive costs are energy-related. For the 1984-85 school year Phillips budgeted \$1,089,545 to cover expected energy costs, twice as much as what is budgeted for this school year.

Phillips said he has concentrated most of his time on energy management issues that have benefited PLU.

Until recently PLU was saved from a state energy-saving plan forced on other institutions. When PLU had to abide by this plan energy costs were doubled.

This energy-saving plan is a demand metering system used to measure peak energy usage. Demand metering measures a 15-minute period when energy use is at its highest. PLU is then charged that rate the entire month. To prevent energy costs from skyrocketing, Phillips installed automatic control



Jerry Johnson

The physical plant's budget pays for the heat, janitorial services and lighting of "the Barn," Eastvold Auditorium.

service... top energy-producing motors.

However, PLU is still billed twice, once at the demand metering rate and once for the total actual energy consumed. Because PLU could not meet the demand metering rate set by Parkland Light and Water Phillips managed to persuade the company to reduce PLU's energy rates by 80 cents per kilowatt hour.

Deferred maintenance is also a big problem on college campuses, sometimes running as high as \$100 million to \$200 million, said Rieke.

Phillips defined "deferred maintenance" not as something put off to a later time, but as work not undertaken that

would cause future damage or increase repair costs. He said PLU has not actually recognized any deferred maintenance on its own campus.

"We've got some items that certainly need to be done," Phillips said. "But it's not to the point where it's deferred maintenance." He said he starts identifying damaged capital, such as the roof and the elevator in Harstad Hall, and immediately begins budgeting for the repairs so the budget-makers will be aware of them.

"You know they're (budget-makers) not going to give it the first time," Phillips said.

Rieke said deferred maintenance has a "long-term effect that's horrible" and it would be very easy to "dig

yourself a hole you can never dig yourself out of."

Currently, the Physical Plant employs 73 full-time workers compared to 69 in 1976. Some of the plant's budget requests are automatically assumed, except staff additions, which must be thoroughly justified, Phillips said. If there were no capital additions to PLU, justification would be very difficult.

One of the plant's responsibilities is maintaining the campus' attractiveness. When Phillips recommends to the Council how much manpower and monetary concentration should be placed on the grounds crew, he said the university then tells him the image or level of appearance it

desires. Phillips staffs accordingly.

"The image of the university has been one to try to present a nice image," Phillips said. "It probably has paid off although it would be difficult to identify. It seems to be worth the time and effort."

However, there is a point where Phillips will draw the line on campus aesthetics.

"You can get to a point where you're no longer an efficient service organization," he said.

Winter.

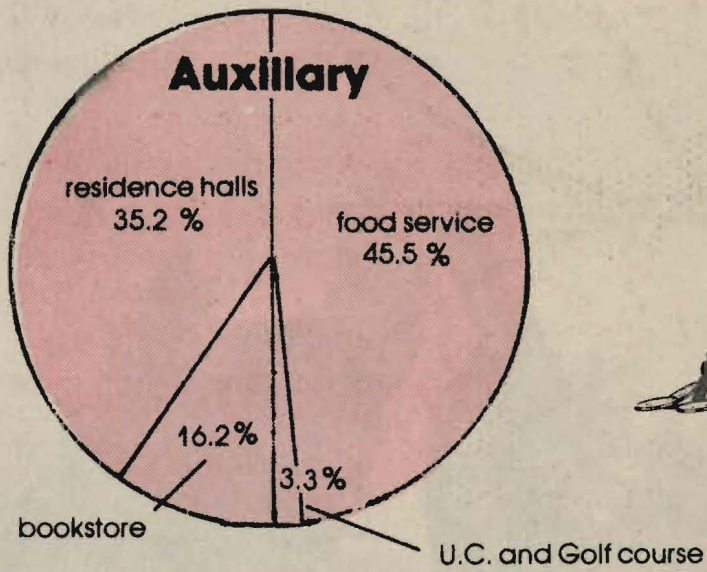
Students pack their bags for the trip home for Christmas. Frost imprisons the grass. Few leaves are in sight. Tree branches are bare. It is quiet...until spring.

Joe Breeze

Income Source

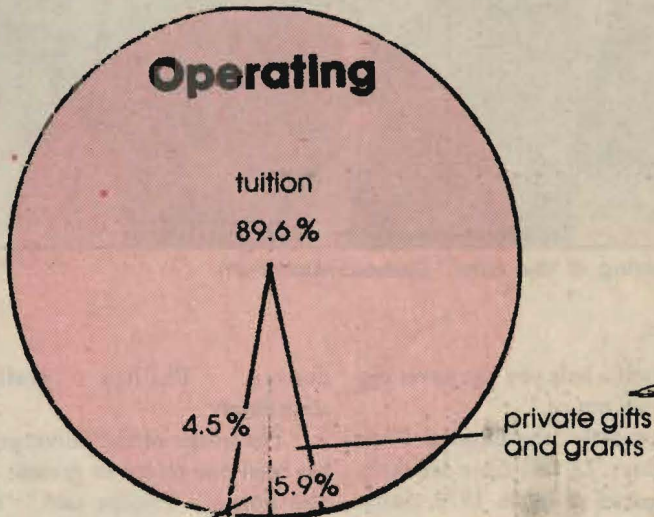
Amount

Percent of Total



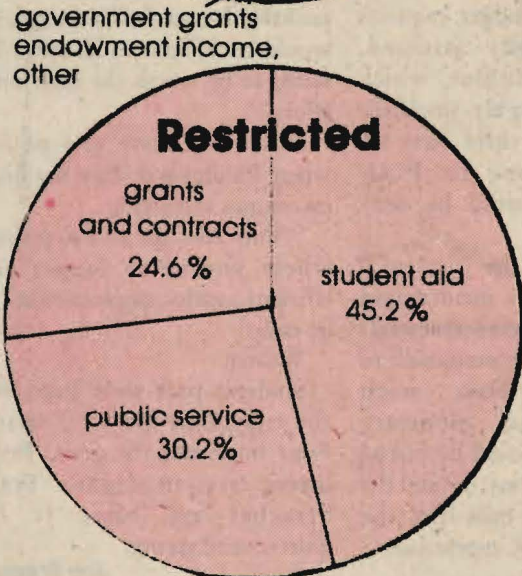
\$6.6 million

22.9



\$19.5 million

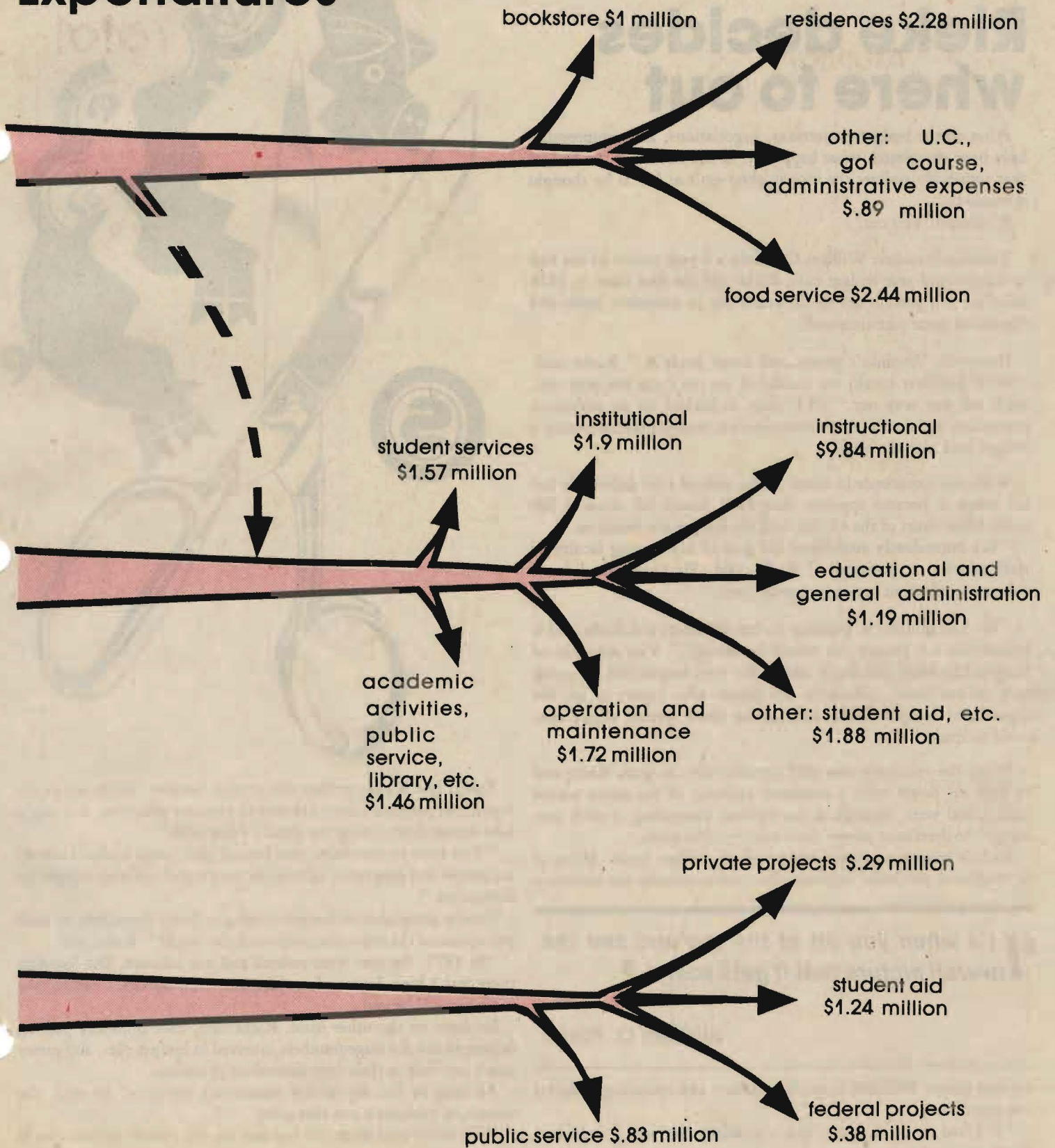
67.6



\$2.7 million

9.5

Expenditures



If the money runs out

Rieke decides where to cut

After all the budget projections, negotiations, and compromises have been completed, what happens if in the middle of the budget year somebody realizes the money chest isn't as full as he thought it would be?

It's simple. You cut.

Twice in President William O. Rieke's 8-year tenure he has had to enforce mid-year budget cuts. Rieke said the first time, in 1976 called for a 5 percent across-the-board cut in nonsalary items and eliminated some part-time staff.

However, "it didn't work...we never made it," Rieke said. "(So at mid-year break) we decided if we can't cut our way out, we'll sell our way out." PLU then embarked on an ambitious promotion and development program that brought the university's budget back into the black.

With this experience in mind, Rieke reacted a bit differently last fall when it became apparent that PLU would fall about 1,500 credit hours short of the 43,000 total the budget was based on.

"We immediately established the goal of not cutting faculty or staff salaries or positions," Rieke said. He then asked for a voluntary reduction in non-personnel items.

"We had an officers' meeting (in late October) and Rieke said it looked like a 6 percent cut would be enough," Vice president of Student Life Mary Lou Fenili said. "We were responsible for going back to our units, talking to the people who report to us, the department budget heads, and having them specify where cuts could be made."

When the voluntary cuts only partially met the goal, Rieke said he then sat down with a computer printout of the entire school budget and went through it line-by-line, comparing it with past budgets to determine where more cuts could be made.

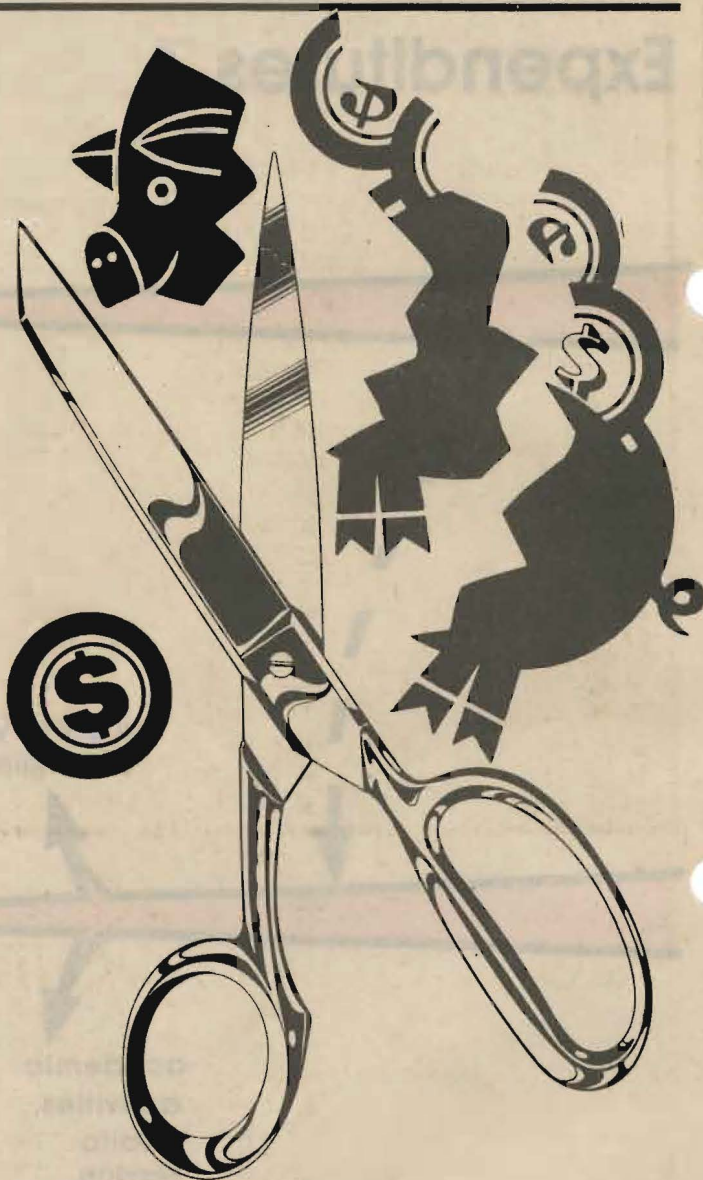
Rieke's suggestions were relayed to the budget heads. Many of his proposed cuts were implemented, and eventually the necessary

"It's when you sit at the top and see the overall picture that it gets scary."

William O. Rieke

amount (about \$400,000 from the auxiliary and operating budgets) was pared away.

"If I had to do it again, that's probably the way I'd do it," Rieke said.



Fenili, like Rieke, prefers this process because "with across the board cuts you don't have a chance to examine priorities, and might take money from a program already vulnerable."

"You have to remember that behind this (paper budget) money are people and programs. Ignore the people and you may cripple the institution."

Faculty acceptance of budget-cutting is "very dependent on their perception of the economic realities of the world," Rieke said.

"In 1977, the cuts were resisted and not believed. But last year there was a high degree of cooperation, even though I had to take more away," he said.

Students on the other hand, Rieke said, have difficulty putting in perspective the huge numbers involved in budget cuts, and pretty much just look at their own immediate situation.

As long as the day-to-day operations continue, he said, the impact on students is not that great.

"It's when you sit at the top and see the overall picture that it gets scary."

Bruce Voss

Department	83-84 Operating Budget	82-83 Credit Hours	Number of Majors	Cost/ Major	Cost/Hour
English	\$ 372,447	5,817	47	\$7,924.4	\$64.0
Languages	343,535	3,660	33	10,410.1	93.8
Philosophy	198,691	2,935	7	28,384.4	67.7
Religion	319,368	5,215	16	19,960.5	61.2
Biology	462,945	5,049	61	7,589.2	91.6
Chemistry	350,308	2,389	21	16,681.3	146.6
Math/Comp. Sci.	465,223	8,362	93	5,002.4	55.6
Physics/Eng.	250,806	2,137	32	7,837.7	117.3
Economics	232,261	3,804	26	8,933.1	61.0
History	187,126	3,470	36	5,197.9	53.9
Poli. Sci.	198,628	2,374	26	7,639.5	83.6
Comm. Arts	275,690	3,073	87	3,168.8	89.7
Music	666,782	3,266	98	6,803.9	204.1
Business Admin.	909,846	10,034	317	2,870.1	90.6
Education	698,878	8,186	330	2,117.7	85.3
Nursing	880,556	4,314	253	3,480.4	204.1
Physical Ed.	450,575	4,547	41	10,989.6	99.1

PLU plan could mend budget crisis

In the unlikely event of a financial collapse, PLU has prepared an escape hatch—its “financial exigency plan.”

The plan, approved by the Board of Regents in 1978 and published in the Faculty Handbook, lays out in detail the procedural policy for eliminating non-tenured and even tenured faculty in time of “*bona fide*” economic distress.

For the plan to go into effect, there would have to be, as the policy states, “extraordinary circumstances.” A financial exigency occurs when “the university faces an imminent financial crisis which threatens the university as a whole and which cannot reasonably be alleviated by less dramatic means.”

“I don’t envision that ever happening, but if it ever does, we’ll be well served by having such a plan,” University President William O. Rieke said.

According to a 1981 study entitled “Crisis in Higher Education,” 31 percent of the 35 private colleges surveyed had such a financial exigency plan.

Having such a plan in existence several years before one needs it, Rieke said, “saves the great agony of trying to develop one while the jaws of bankruptcy are closing in on you.”

Also, if a tenured faculty member who loses his job sues to retain it, Rieke said, “the courts have said that if you have a plan in place before you got yourself into a crack, and if you follow that plan very carefully, then the courts have always upheld the institution.”

Philosophy professor George Arbaugh, who was on the faculty committee which helped develop the plan, is not so sure it will never be used.

“Population growth has started to level off, and enrollment has started to decline,” Arbaugh said. “There haven’t been many occasions (of financial exigency) in the past, but barring unforeseen circumstances I think you’ll see a lot of them in the future...PLU should expect to face these kinds of crises.”

Approximately 75 percent of PLU’s \$28 million budget goes to personnel, Provost Richard Jungkuntz said last year, and the university has traditionally resisted cutting personnel in times of financial difficulties.

But if the Board of Regents, in consultation with the provost, president, and Faculty Joint Committee, determines a definite need for a “reduction in force,” then this financial exigency plan would be followed.

In most cases, the non-tenured faculty in each academic unit would be terminated first followed by tenured personnel who have been at PLU the shortest time. There are also provisions for exceptions, appeals, and rehiring should finances improve.

“The great fear of tenure is it could create chaos,” Arbaugh said. “If all the faculty members have security, who do you eliminate? You have to have an orderly way of eliminating some.”

Bruce Voss

Pursley avoids 'all or nothing' bill collecting

Ted Pursley tries to avoid an "all or nothing" approach to solving problems. As director of the business office, he and his staff are aware of the problems that students have paying PLU bills, but at the same time, "we have to pay our professors too," Pursley said.

"The way I view our responsibilities is similar to any other business with receivables," Pursley said. Last year, PLU collected \$18 million in receivables (fees for university services), the major portion being tuition and room and board. Only \$75,000 or 0.5 percent went uncollected.

Less than 1 percent loss is an "outstanding rate" which Pursley attributes to the "unique group of individuals" that make up PLU's bill payers. Most students or parents come from a professional background where responsibility for bill paying is traditional, he said.

About 90 percent pay their bills on time. To deal with the other 10 percent, Pursley has created several different solutions. The most successful, according to Pursley, is the 2 percent late charge. Before, people would often leave their tuition money in money markets until the last possible moment, but the late charge eliminates that profit, Pursley said.

Other penalties for late payers are refusal to validate I.D. cards and not allowing registration for the next term. When the registration hold first went into effect last year, the business office computer would signal the registrar computer to stop registration if there was any unpaid amount on the student's bill. This included minor library and traffic fines which caused some student frustration, Pursley said.

A \$50 minimum was placed on the registration hold this year due to the recommendation of PLU President William O. Rieke. "When the president came in and said 'maybe you should set a limit...'" Pursley said that convinced him to set a limit.



Students pay their bills at the Business Office.

Pursley does not want only negative incentives to have students pay their bills. One positive reinforcement of the due date this year was "Lute Bucks." People who paid their bills by mid-July received a \$50 "Lute Buck" they could exchange for merchandise at the PLU Bookstore. Those who paid by August 10 received a \$25 "Lute Buck."

The "Lute Bucks" created a big jump in payments in July and August, Pursley said. He plans to offer "Lute Bucks" for early payment for Spring Semester. For a minimum payment of \$1,700 by Jan. 11, the student would get a \$25 "Lute Buck." This would equal 17.6 percent annual interest on the money, Pursley said.

Another positive improvement is the semester installment plan (SIP) that will be implemented this spring, Pursley said. With this plan, "you could sip your education and not try to swallow it all at once," he punned.

SIP would require a 25 percent down payment and to spread the rest of the payments over three months. Interest would be charged on the monthly payments. SIP represents a formalization of the old promissory note system, and would decrease pressure on the business office staff, Pursley said.

Before SIP, the first two weeks of the term (when the bills came due) turned the

office into a madhouse with students coming in requesting promissory notes to assist paying their bills, Pursley said. Students can now apply for SIP early and eliminate some of that last minute pressure.

Increase competence has come with experienced use of the computer system. When the business office first switched to computer billing two years ago, bills were incorrect or not sent. "Some people became wise to that and used it to their advantage," Pursley said recalling problems with collecting.

Now there are fewer problems with the system, and the business office can match a student's bill against his registration. If the number of credits do not match, the business office is alerted to the problem, and it is "corrected quickly," Pursley said.

The major source of errors in billing presently is incorrect information about financial aid. "We know there are some glitches there," Pursley said, adding management meetings have been taking place to discuss the problem. Ideally, the business office should know all the student's financial aid before the semester starts, but that ideal has not been met yet, he said.

The business office is presently working on the Interim and spring billing. The bills probably will be mailed on Dec. 16. "Merry Christmas," Pursley said.

Fund-raising tactics focus on individuals

If one has ever given money to a charity or another institution, they are part of the population that fund-raisers seek.

PLU's Vice President of Development Luther Bekemeier said of all the charitable giving, 85 percent of the money comes from individuals. This is "because individuals are more generous and there are more of them," he said.

Sitting in his office surrounded by computer printouts, Bekemeier talked about PLU's fund-raising strategies. Since individuals give such a large portion of total funds, the school concentrates its efforts there. "We spend our time (finding individuals) like most other schools do," he said.

In 1981-82, total giving, including money for buildings, was \$2,723,872. In the following academic year the figure grew to \$3,815,734, an increase of more than 40 percent. By contrast the national average increase was around 15 percent.

Bekemeier said PLU's success is attributed to "the good reputation the school has in the Northwest, particularly under Rieke's leadership" and because people have confidence in the school.

The development staff has four sources from which to choose: businesses, corporations, individuals and foundations. Individuals are the best prospects, Bekemeier said. But, there are special ways to approach the potential donor.

"Fund-raising is a pretty careful science," he said.

The best way to solicit money is a personal visit because "these result in the largest gifts," he said. The second-best method is the telephone. The least successful is using the mail.

His staff makes as many personal calls as possible, but the job is too big for them. "When it comes to contacting 18,000 alumni, the telephone is your best bet," Bekemeier said.

Eighteen weeks a year, four nights a week, PLU students call former students and

'We want to keep our friends and we want to stay legal.'

Luther Bekemeier

potential donors, to ask them to support the university. The students are well trained before they ever pick up a phone. "No one is as effective on the telephone as a student," Bekemeier said. Last year, the phone calls netted more than \$1 million.

PLU pays its student callers because no volunteer would work 12 hours a week for five months, Bekemeier said. He also said the students are better because they are trained and work every night, not just two or three times a year.

Volunteers, he said, are used in other ways. They make

personal visits to people nationwide on behalf of the university and promote the school in their towns.

The development office also has two full-time staffers cultivating money from the business community and from various foundations. Most major corporations work through foundations, and "we get big dollars from them too," Bekemeier said.

In the last fiscal year, foundations gave \$565,000 to PLU with almost 80 percent going to the capital building fund. One foundation gave the school \$1.2 million spread over several years, Bekemeier said. He was reluctant to name the donors to protect their privacy.

The school has no written criteria to exclude undesirable donors, but that does not really matter "We have to go after people to get money," Bekemeier said. "There are so many to include, that we don't worry about excluding. We go after those businesses we would like to contribute and we are careful not to jeopardize the school's position."

Another way PLU supports its programs is through endowments. "An endowment is an amount of money...that is invested...and the school never uses that money," Bekemeier said. Instead it uses the interest on that money.

Currently PLU has \$2.5 million in endowments most of which supports student tuition, he said.

Endowment money for the university can come from a person's will in the form of a gift or a trust fund which can be used on various projects. The endowment can be for very specific purposes.

Bekemeier said if a donor to the endowment specified where the interest money was to go, for example, to black-haired bassoon players from Wyoming, the school would have to find a worthy candidate. "We have to be very careful that we use it for that purpose for which the donor gave it. We want to keep our friends and we want to stay legal," he said. Most endowments are not that strict, he added.

Ed Larson, director of planned giving, also encourages people not to be too restrictive when they set up a scholarship. Such restrictions can leave the money lying idle, he said.

One gentleman set up a fund for pre-med students and then continued to help the students through medical school after they left PLU. Now the gentleman deals with nursing students because he may not live long enough to see a student through medical school, Larson said.

The only stipulation on the fund is that the students visit the gentleman. He "enjoys the rapport" with the students so he continues to help PLU, Larson said.

Larson is upset by students who think scholarship money just comes "floating in" and do not appreciate the people behind the scholarships.

"Students think it is a sacrifice of their time to write thank-you letters, but people are sacrificing something to establish the scholarships," Larson said.

Bekemeier said most donors "have some relationship or have had some relationship with the university" at one time, and alumni giving has nearly tripled in the last three years.

Steve Gangsei

Wills are often the way to planned giving

Ed Larson is talking on the phone to a tax lawyer. Some farmers in Eastern Washington want to donate their surplus grain to PLU, and Larson wants to know what kinds of tax breaks they could get for their gift.

Later, Larson apologized for continuing to take phone calls during the interview. He was waiting for a call from a woman who wanted to name PLU as a beneficiary in her will. The idea came to her when reading an article in PLU's magazine *Scene*, but she did not want to talk to anyone but Larson. She had not left her name, Larson said.

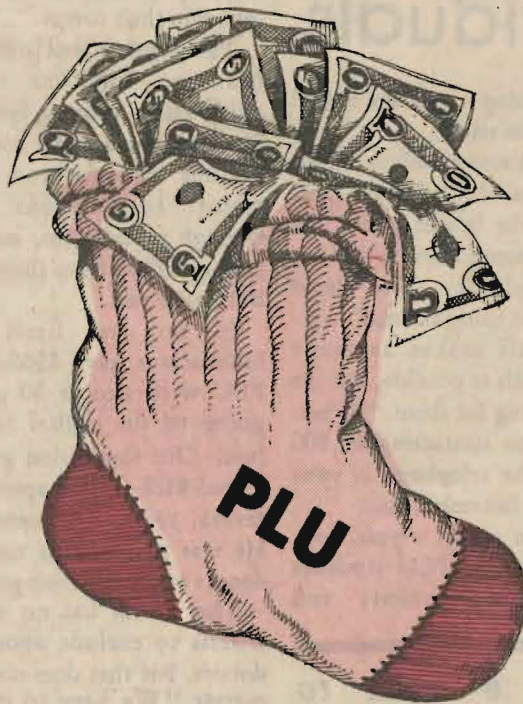
As director of planned giving, Larson is often involved with wills and tax deals. Larson defined planned giving as "working with individuals in terms of financial planning and estate planning...in conjunction with professional advisors."

Included within planning are gifts for PLU; either gifts received at the time of death or else distributed over a number of years.

PLU's donors include church members, alumni, parents of alumni and people in the business community. Larson uses seminars, brochures, newsletters and visits to persuade people to give money to PLU.

"If you don't talk to people, they don't know you have something available," Larson said. "My sitting in the office isn't doing anything; most people don't call," he added explaining his extensive traveling around the state.

People usually give to PLU because they feel connected to it in some way, either through the Lutheran church or through



prior experiences with PLU. "Very few give because they save taxes but that becomes one of a number of reasons people give," Larson said.

Larson once showed a couple how they could save \$50,000 to \$100,000 on estate taxes by establishing a trust fund for their daughter. By saving money, they were able to give a sizable donation to the school, he said.

PLU donors typically give endowments. Endowments are funds or property donated to an institution as a source of income; the principal is invested and the school uses the interest as income.

PLU's \$2.5 million endowment fund is not as large as other private institutions. Board of Regents Chairman David Wold has suggested that a larger endowment fund would decrease PLU's financial dependence on tuition.

While a large endowment may make an institution financially more secure, it would not lessen student tuition said PLU President William O. Rieke. Rieke pointed out Whitman is well endowed at \$50 or \$60 million, but that endowment does not help Whitman's students meet their expenses. "Students are paying more to go there than here."

Larson also warns against considering a large endowment the end to tuition increases. "People think an endowment is some magic thing...where if we had more (then) students could go to school free."

Larson has some "conjectures" on why PLU has a lower endowment fund than other schools. "Up until 20 years ago, PLU graduated primarily teachers and preachers. They did not have large amounts to leave," he said.

Also, some donors have told

Larson that money that could have gone into endowment funds goes into building funds. "The capital fund drive has rechanneled some of the money into places where it's more necessary," Larson said.

The amount of endowment gifts PLU receives "varies from year to year," Larson said. "There's no way to judge who's going to die; this year rich people die, next year poor people die."

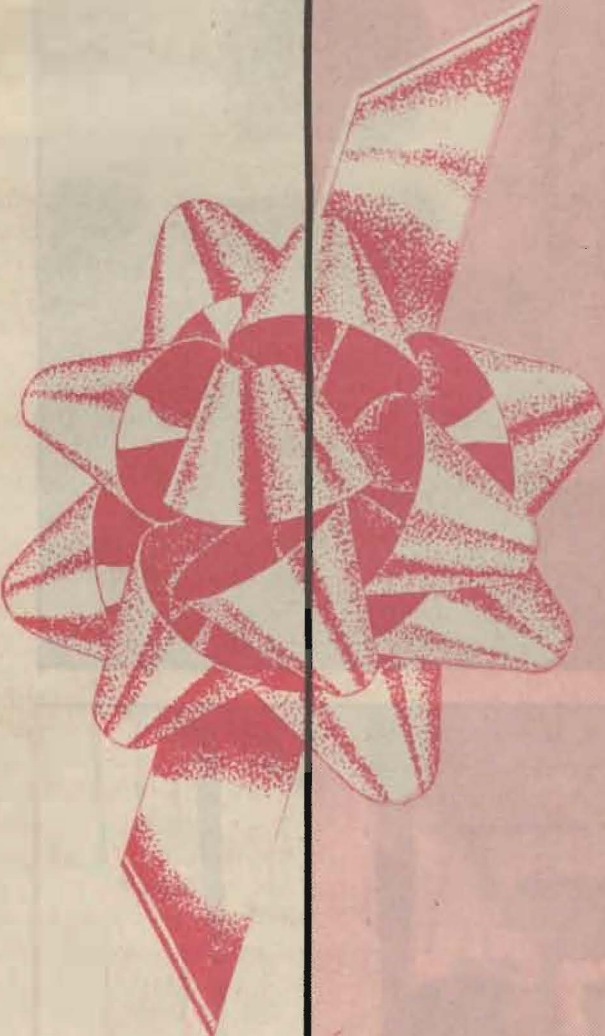
Endowment gifts of land are sold quickly because PLU does not want to deal with landlord problems, Larson said. One Eastern Washington "spinster" left PLU half interest in her farm. The farm will be auctioned, and the money will come in spurts to PLU for the next few years depending on the real estate contract, Larson said.

Two major sources of deferred gifts that PLU can determine are the Lutheran Brother Insurance Company and the Heritage Society.

The insurance company set up an endowment challenge this summer that could earn PLU \$1 million. The company will donate up to \$450,000 by matching \$1 for every \$2 that PLU raises. In the first four months of the challenge, PLU raised just under \$100,000 which will be matched by \$50,000 from the company, Larson said.

The Heritage Society is more than 100 families that have promised a deferred gift to PLU. Only half the families have stated how much the gift will be, Larson said. "Conservatively speaking (it is) about \$2 million in potential gifts."

Rosemary Jones



Q-clubbers help pay light, heating and salary costs

Every year, PLU's development office looks for more people to give money to the school. One popular method is to make donors members of the PLU Q-Club.

Q-Club offers various membership categories ranging from \$240 to \$2,400 a year. The money goes directly to the university's general operating fund and helps pay light, heat and salary costs.

The club began in 1972 with 100 members who gave \$51,000 to PLU. Last year, membership swelled to 1,140 and total contributions approached \$500,000. Most "Q-Clubbers," as they are sometimes called, are individuals, but businesses and churches also fill the rolls.

PLU Vice-President for Development Luther W. Bekemeier said satisfaction is a big reward, but members get more. "Q-Clubbers get a number of free things for their gift," Bekemeier said. Those membership privileges include the annual Q-Club banquet, a presidential reception and Q-Club night at the annual PLU Christmas Festival Concert and tickets to the concert, two passes to all regular home athletic events, use of athletic facilities at reduced rates, library privileges, and a subscription to *Scene*, PLU's university magazine.

The university gives a special banquet for Q-Club Fellows, those who give more than \$1,000 annually, and Senior Fellows, a recent addition to the Q-Club, who give more than \$2,400 each year. Bekemeier said that except for the separate banquet, Fellows and Senior Fellows have no extra special rewards.

Robert Sweeney, a development director at Loyola College, Maryland, surveyed 42 schools and found justification for gift-clubs. If a college is to be successful it must motivate its constituents to give, and to give at increasingly higher levels, he said. This need to motivate is the basic premise for creating gift clubs or societies.

At the 42 schools surveyed, Sweeney found many different forms of gift clubs, with a majority of them successful. Program costs were sometimes as high as \$18,000, but in most cases the costs were minimal.

The library privilege, admission to sports events, and once-a-year dinner cost little when compared with the money raised, said John Aakre, PLU associate director of development.

Club members often become loyal school supporters, willing to volunteer their time to make phone calls or personal visits on the school's behalf. Many times, the Board of Regents can be persuaded to pick up the tab for club banquets, further lowering the school's expense.

Steve Gangsei

Test scores, GPA are criteria for PLU admittance

Believe it or not, a Scandinavian heritage, membership in the Lutheran church, and a fetish for lutefisk, have no bearing on PLU's admission policy.

Instead, student admittance is dependent upon satisfying the admission standards set by the faculty, said James Van Beek, dean of admissions and financial aid.

He said incoming freshman must have a high school GPA of 2.5 or better; must rank in the top half of their graduating class; and must have a Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) verbal score of 450 or better, or an equivalent score on the American College Test Assessment (ACT) or Washington Pre-College Test (WPCT).

The relationship between GPA, class rank, and test scores is an "if/and" one, he said. For example, some students may have high SAT scores but low grades because they are "underachievers who haven't played the game of getting the grades."

In other cases, he said borderline students may be offered admission under the condition that they attend Middle College to "hone-up" on their skills. (Middle College is a six-week summer program designed to "improve learning skills essential to college success.")

Van Beek said for the most part, class rank and GPA standards must be met, whereas test scores are more flexible.

"If we make a denial based on what's in the file at hand, it doesn't mean that person would not have been successful (at PLU); they're just not admissible," he said.

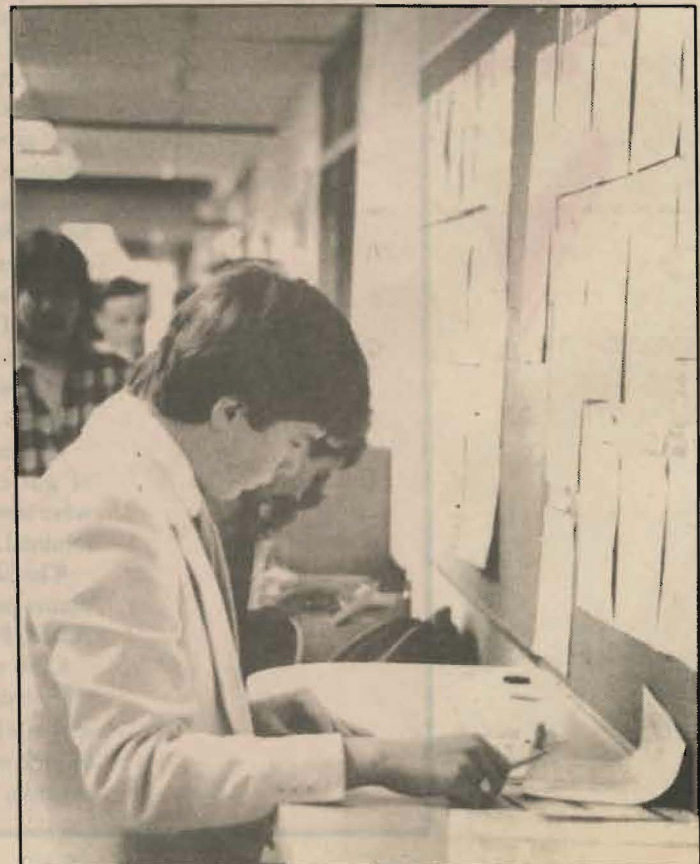
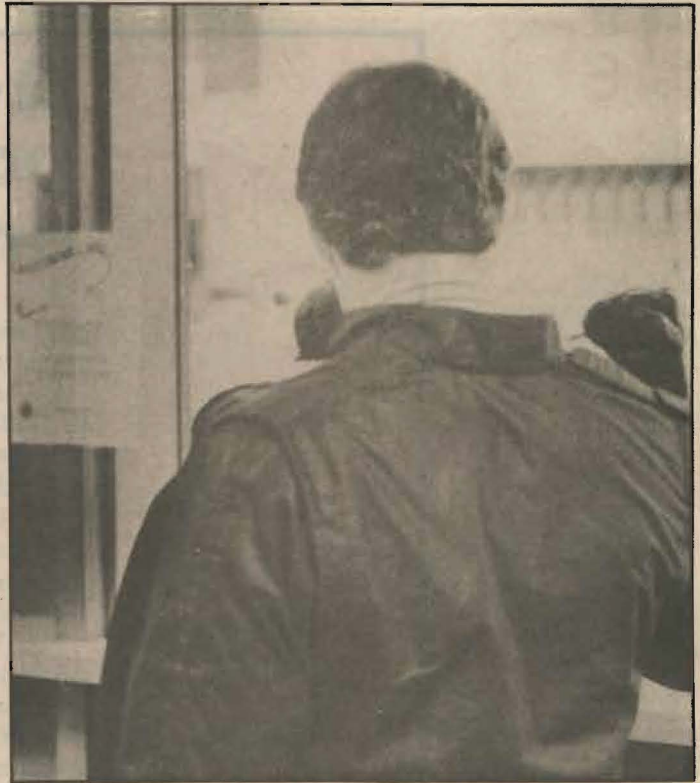
Those students denied admission can reapply, he said, if, after attending another college or university, their collegiate GPA is 2.5 or better.

He said a record of a prospective student's extra-curricular activities—such as forensics, music, leadership, drama, and sports—is kept and is taken into consideration when determining admission.

"We'd rather have a good student who is well-rounded than just a good student."

Two personal recommendations for admittance, written by qualified persons, e.g. pastors, counselors, principals, are evaluated because they give a "third party view of whether the student is talented," he said.

According to the 1983-84 catalog, PLU requires no specific pre-college course work, although a solid background in English, mathematics, a foreign language, social studies, laboratory sciences, and various electives is advised.



Pamela Holten PLU students register for spring classes.

Recruiting 'overkill' to stay alive

Attention! PLU wants you(r money)

Although there is not a poster of him pointing his finger accusingly with the caption "I WANT YOU" on his office door, there are new student recruitment tactics employed in the admissions office, said Dean James Van Beek.

One tactic, he said, has been to increase direct mailing, which provides a prospective student with a continuous flow of information about PLU, he said.

Van Beek said names of high school seniors are obtained through the Student Search Service (SSS) and through the American Lutheran Church and the Lutheran Church of America congregations. He said

PLU received 14,000 names from the SSS this year and plans to increase next year's search to 20,000.

Other tactics to get students include personal telephone calls, personalized follow-up letters, "open houses" where students are invited to the campus and increased visits to primary "feeder" community colleges—namely, Greenriver, Highline, Olympic, Ft. Steilacoom, and Tacoma Community College, he said.

In addition, the formation of Admission Recommendation Councils (ARC) in various cities has allowed the university to "use alums in a more structured way," he said. These

alums, along with friends of the university, voluntarily help with student referrals.

"Their is always the threat of overkill (when recruiting students) but you almost have to do it in self-defense," he said.

"If costs go up 7 to 9 percent, where is the increase going to come from? You're either going to have to increase tuition or bring in more students."

PLU's primary competition for students are the University of Washington and the University of Puget Sound, because they admit the same types of students, Van Beek said.

Although PLU has a recruiting staff of five, as

compared to UPS's nine, he said "PLU has consistently brought in the largest freshman class of any private college on the West coast," California Lutheran College enrolled roughly 325 freshman this year, while PLU enrolled about 650.

The cost spent by other universities and colleges, he said.

He also said travel expense are very nominal compared to other universities and usually PLU's return—the number of students recruited—is far greater than the expense.

For example, "spending \$1,000 in Hawaii and getting 10 students is certainly cost effective," he said.

Pamela Holten

'PLU has consistently brought in the largest freshman class of any private college on the West coast. ▀

James Van Beek

Women taking the lead since '74 in enrollment

Total enrollment at PLU has risen a modest 5 percent since 1974. During that time period, class sizes have generally remained stable.

But, statistics as of the 10th day of registration provided by the university registrar's office for the last 10 years do reveal one clear trend—women are making up an increasingly large proportion of the PLU student body.

From 1974-83, the total number of women enrolled at PLU increased by 20 percent, while the number of men decreased by 10 percent, the figures show. In 1974 the ratio of women to men was 1.01 to 1. This year it stands at 1.34 to 1.

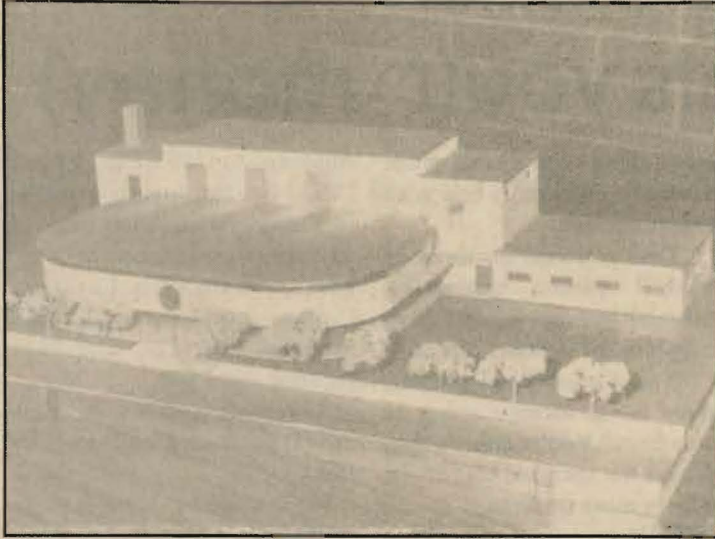
The trend is apparent across the

board. According to the registrar's figures, women have slowly increased their percentage as full-time students, from 53 percent to 57 percent in the 10 year period.

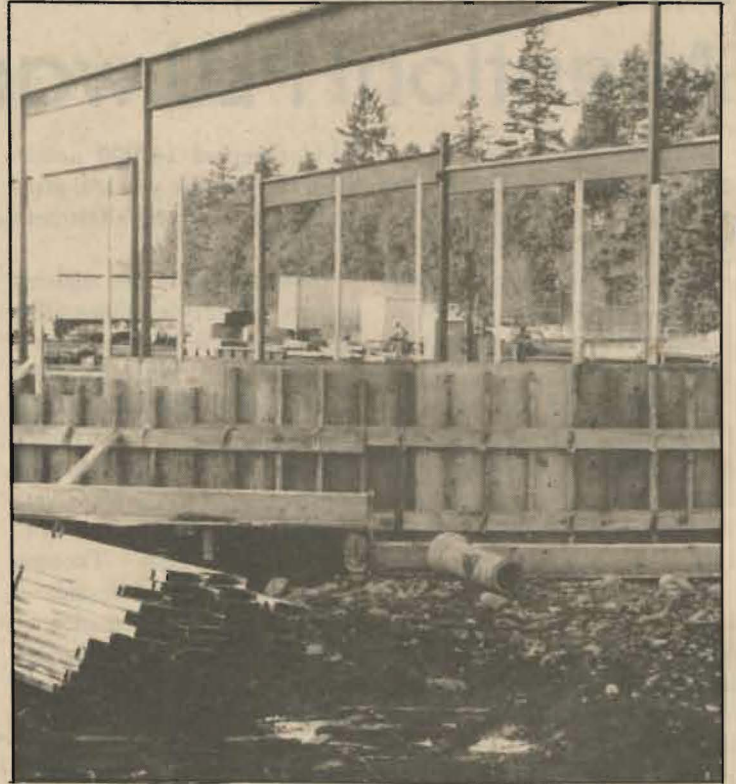
The most striking change, however, has come in part-time students. The numbers show that in 1974, men predominated in a ratio of 1.44 to 1. The ratio has been reversed in the intervening 10 years. The ratio now stands at 1.37 to 1 in favor of women. The crossover year was 1979.

As for part-time graduate students, men outnumbered women nearly 3 to 1 in 1974. That dropped to less than 2 to 1 by 1977. Finally this year, women outnumbered men in part-time graduate studies.

Terry Nicksic



Work has recently begun on a \$450,000 physical fitness center similar to this model. Although the center is a gift from Scott Names, buildings like this one could be financed through special bonds after the state establishes a board to review applicants.



Construction begins on the \$6.4 million William O. Rieke Science Building.

secured by real or personal property belonging to the school.

State law may allow tax-free PLU bonds

PLU and other private non-profit colleges and universities in the state of Washington may soon have another way to pay for construction and renovation of campus buildings.

Substitute Senate Bill 3433, passed last spring, would allow private institutions of higher education to issue tax-free bonds to fund capital projects. The resulting lower interest rates could be passed on to students in the form of lower tuition.

The legislation states "private non-profit higher education institutions are a necessary part of the state's higher educational resources." The bill is intended "to improve and ensure the quality and range of educational services available to the citizens of this state."

Under SSB 3433 private colleges would not only be able to fund new construction or renovation, but also refinance on-going or completed projects.

Dave Irwin of Washington Friends of Higher Education said a private school seeking to take advantage of the new law would develop a proposal which would include financing for the project. The college would also have to obtain a bond rating.

Once the proposal was received, Irwin said, the Higher Education Facilities Board would judge its merits. The board would also consult with the state Council on Postsecondary Education on the relative priority of the project.

Irwin said if the proposal was approved, bonds would be issued by the Higher Education Facilities Board on behalf of the college or university. Under provisions of the legislation the bonds would be

The administrative costs and expenses of the Facilities Board will be entirely funded by fees charged to those institutions using its services. No state tax money will be involved in maintaining the board or in any of its functions. By statute, the total outstanding bonded indebtedness of the Facilities Board cannot exceed \$500 million, according to the bill.

It may be early 1984 before Gov. Spellman makes those four appointments, but until then the Higher Education Facilities Board is not ready for business.

There are also legal barriers that could stand in the way. Washington State has a strict constitutional provision that prohibits the granting of state funds to an individual or private institution.

Irwin said a similar tax-free bond bill benefiting private hospitals has been challenged in court on the grounds that the state's credit is being loaned to private institutions. The courts held, in this case, that the legislation is constitutional.

Attorneys for Washington Friends of Higher Education are reviewing the earlier court decision to see if it will apply to SSB 3433, Irwin said.

PLU President William O. Rieke said if the law does stand "we might speed up the capital campaign, and speed up the building of the music building or the science building."

"This particular bill allows private placement of bonds," he said. "I don't have to put them on the public market. I can go to three friends and ask them to pick them up with the hope that over the lifetime of the bonds the buyers would give them back or discount them."

Terry Nicksic

Washington resident's study

Private universities face 'extinction'

Editor's note: As the following article suggests, the survival of many private universities is uncertain. In his paper "The Future of Private Colleges" Norward J. Brooks, now commissioner of the Washington State Employment Security Department, explored the problems and options facing these schools.

What the future holds for PLU, no one can know. The university fits some of the characteristics that Brooks described for this type of college, but not others.

It is a chilling thought. The U.S. could "face the extinction of the independent sector of American higher education" before the end of the century if the number of private colleges and universities continues to drop at its present rate.

The author is Norward J. Brooks, a Bellevue resident. The paper, titled "The Future of Private Colleges," was delivered in 1980 at a conference sponsored by the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Brooks divided the private colleges into two groups. One he called the "elite," the highly selective liberal arts schools.

The second group consists of less selective liberal arts institutions. Brooks called them "private." He noted that other authors had referred to them as "invisible" because of their lack of recognition.

"Elite" schools should have little trouble surviving, according to Brooks, but the prospects for the second group were much bleaker.

Three primary factors affecting the survival of institutions of higher education are finance, enrollment and competition, Brooks wrote.

Financially, "private" schools are in a very bad situation, Brooks said. They lack the massive endowments that the "elite" have. Yet they receive far less federal and state money than do public colleges and universities.

According to Brooks, this forces them to rely heavily on tuition revenues for income, and makes them vulnerable to enrollment declines.

Brooks listed some characteristics of "private" college student bodies. The majority of students live within 50 miles even though the campus is typically residential. Twenty percent of the students come from families with poverty-level incomes.

More than one-quarter of the students receive scholarship aid. Eighty-eight percent had a high school grade point average of B or lower.

"Elite" colleges are competing with "private" schools, according to Brooks' paper. He noted that students at "elite" schools have very different demographic

'The factors that will ultimately make the difference in the survival of private colleges will be...the quality of the institutional management.'

Norward J. Brooks

characteristics, family backgrounds, and high school achievements.

Attempts by the "private" schools to upgrade themselves to compete with the "elite" would result in higher operating costs, Brooks said, thus resulting in higher tuition costs.

But, trying to compete against the public universities by expanding curriculum and recruiting students from lower socioeconomic brackets, Brooks said, would force them to lower tuition and compete for increased state and federal funding. A change such as this might force the college to disassociate itself from its founding role or mission.

The consequences of that could be disastrous, according to Brooks. Alumni

supporters may lose identity with the school and reduce their donations. Even if government funding is increased, it would not be enough to allow "private" colleges to reduce their tuition to the level of public universities. The difference in tuition would drive lower-income students to the public schools.

Brooks wrote: "The only distinguishing marketable characteristic that private colleges would have in relation to public colleges is their diversity—their ability to meet the unique needs of a diverse pool of students."

"The factors that will ultimately make the difference in the survival of private colleges," wrote Brooks, "will be location, a clear sense of identity and mission, loyal alumni, good trustees, and the quality of the institutional management."

Despite suggestions that they be allowed to expire because of their poor quality, lack of efficiency and duplication of resources, Brooks said, "private" colleges play a vital role in maintaining the diversity of the educational system.

Because of lack of endowments and wealthy alumni, "private" colleges must look for increased public funding, Brooks said. The survival of these schools may be determined by their effectiveness in influencing federal and state policies.

Washington State, for example, has a

'The only distinguishing marketable characteristic that private colleges would have in relation to public colleges is their diversity.'

Norward J. Brooks

constitutional provision that prohibits the state from granting funds to an individual or private institution. This would have to be changed before PLU and other schools could get this money.

Terry Nicksic

PLU has faith in church connection

It undoubtedly attracts many students to PLU. It also probably scares off a few.

It is in the middle of everything. The name for instance, Pacific Lutheran University. The Lutheran faith is part of the essence of the university. It is one of the primary reasons for the school's existence.

The Rev. Clifford Lunde, a member of the Board of Regents by virtue of his position as president of the North Pacific District (NPD) of the American Lutheran Church (ALC), said besides existing to educate students, PLU "stands for the Lutheran faith—to offer Christ to the students." It does not mean to "indoctrinate students in the Lutheran faith," he said.

The relationship between PLU and the church is strong and complex. Financial, legal, spiritual and traditional, the connections exist on the regional as well as the national level.

As chairman of the University Board of Regents, the Rev. David Wold said, "It is an interesting kind of arm's-length embrace."

Virtually the entire 33-member Board of Regents is elected by a group called Pacific Lutheran University Incorporated.

The corporation is controlled by the representatives of all the congregations of the NDP of the ALC. Wold heads the corporation.

In theory, the corporation elects all regents except the ex-officio (non-voting) members. In practice, they elect those regents which represent the ALC and ratify those regents which represent, and are selected by, other groups.

The Pacific Synod of the Lutheran Church of America (LCA), which covers the same geographical area as the NPD—Washington, Oregon, Alaska, northern Idaho and western Montana—is part of PLU Inc. even though it is not directly represented. Wold said an agreement was reached where the Pacific Northwest Synod of the LCA would



Rev. David Wold

financially support PLU.

In return, the ALC in the Midwest would support an LCA school, Carthage College of Kenosha, Wisconsin. It formalized, said Wold, a relationship between the LCA congregations and PLU that had existed for many years.

Besides electing regents, PLU Inc. also makes and amends the bylaws of the university. Lunde said the congregational representatives are "the owners, the overseers of the government of the university."

The bylaws do not strictly bind the university, but instead, outline the way business is to be done. Wold emphasized the bylaws are not decided on a whim because the university would rather not go back to the corporation repeatedly to have them amended.

Wold said that PLU, Inc. does not directly provide any financial support to the university. The same is true for the North Pacific District. However, Wold said, with the permission of the district and the Pacific Northwest Synod, PLU can directly approach ALC and LCA congregations. He said that congregational donations last year totalled about \$35,000. He said this figure did not include amounts members gave as individuals.

Lunde said PLU is fortunate to have the

congregations of the NPD as its corporation because some Lutheran colleges, such as St. Olaf, have the national ALC assembly as their corporation. Delegates to the national assembly often feel they have little involvement with the school, Lunde said.

PLU has maintained its ties to the ALC at a time when other schools were shaking off their church affiliations in order to attract federal or private grant money, Lunde said.

University President William O. Rieke called the regional ALC connection with PLU a "strong advantage." He said, "On one hand, having the congregations of the North Pacific District as owners establishes a relationship between church and university. On the other hand, with the regents in between, it allows us to act as a university."

On the national level PLU interacts with the ALC. The ALC's Division of College and University Services establishes standards for ALC affiliated schools. Its director, Ron Matthias, is an advisory (non-voting) member of the Board of Regents.

The ALC has a strong financial link with PLU. The national trustees of ALC are ultimately financially responsible for the university.

The relationship was clearly illustrated with the William O. Rieke Science Building. The bid process for the project could not begin until university officials had convinced the trustees that PLU had sufficient funding.

PLU is also audited every year and a copy of the report goes to the ALC.

In return, Wold said, ALC donates about \$300,000 each year to PLU. While this amount is dwarfed by the university's \$28 million budget, Wold said it is not insignificant. He termed the donation a "living endowment." He said an endowment of \$4 to \$5 million would be necessary to supply the donated amount in interest.

Terry Nickslie