



Nachtrieb photo

Cram for exams

By FELECIA UHDEN
Collegian Reporter

Finals will soon be here, so perhaps it is time to dig through the debris in your room and try to find that textbook you should have read weeks ago. If you discover you can't get that cramming done at home because the stereo or television is beckoning to you, there are other places to study.

The undergraduate library will be open for extended hours this Saturday and Sunday from 10 a.m. to 11 p.m. During finals week, the library will be open during its regular hours, 8 a.m. to 11 p.m. except on Friday. Since Friday ends finals, the Library will close at 5 p.m. If the tables on the main floor of the library seem too much like a zoo and the carrels in the stacks make you feel claustrophobic, there are other options. The GSA library has later hours during the week: from 8 to 1 a.m. Monday through Thursday 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. on Friday, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Saturday and 12 to 12 on Sunday. The law library is another possibility. The library is open from 7:30 a.m. to 11 p.m. on Monday through Friday and from 9 a.m. to 11 p.m. on Saturday and Sunday.

If libraries make you uncomfortable rooms in the University Center may be checked out or one can simply study at the Cat. The UC is open weekdays from 8 to 11 and on weekends from 9 to 11. Another attractive aspect of the UC is the proximity to food and coffee. The snack bar is open from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. and from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m., weekdays. Even after the

snack bar closes, you can still pork out with toffee peanuts or sour cream Doritos or other nutritious treats, provided the faithful candy and beverage machines will condescend to take your change. Well, actually, they will almost always take your money, the question is whether you will get any food.

Candy machines are also found in dorm basements, which may be good places to study as well. Laundry rooms are popular and warm places to study. The machines conveniently drown out background noises, such as Ted Nugent records, snoring, or other forms of heavy breathing. This is assuming, of course, you are able to study with the foreground noise caused by tumbling tennis shoes in the dryer.

Some students find more expensive solitude in a local motel for the duration of finals. Cheaper off-campus study halls are possible. The twenty-four hour restaurant may be for you. Sit down with your study group. Everyone orders a cup of coffee. Discuss Con law cases. Refills are free. A danger: the waitress may catch on and will not be pleased.

For study breaks, A & W, McD's, and Chefy's are conveniently located. Geppetto's and Domino's both deliver pizzas.

Do not spend too much time deciding where to study. I, myself, could study comfortably in my off-campus apartment if I weren't spending time writing articles for the *Collegian* on where to study.

Nat'l law affects overall financial aid eligibility

By TAMMI MILLER
Collegian Reporter

Since President Carter signed amendment #96-374 into law on October 3 and Ronald Reagan won the general election November 4, more than a little anxiety has been generated in the financial aid offices of colleges and universities across the nation. At Willamette, Financial Aid Director Jim Woodland described "the word we're hearing" as "a good news-bad news situation."

First the good news. Woodland reported that President Carter's new law which is an amendment to the Higher Education Bill of 1965 provides for an \$800.00 increase in the Basic Education Opportunity Grant (BEOG) from its current maximum of \$1800.00 to \$2600.00 per student. This increase will become effective over a four year period beginning in the academic year 1981-82 and to be in full by 1984-'85.

Also, Woodland said, "In needs analysis, home equity assets will be eliminated from determining student eligibility for financial aid." He explained that home assets are not liquid and that financial aid staffs "have been trying for years to get this changed."

On the average, this will cut the expected family contribution in half," he said.

In addition to these two changes, the law will introduce a new government loan program effective next year for parents who are unable to make their expected total contribution. These parent loans will be made at 9 percent annual interest. Parent loans do not eliminate nor will they be substituted for student loans. They are made strictly for parents in addition to student loans.

Woodland got this information from an analysis done by the Washington office of the College Board. The College Board also produces standard scholastic achievement tests such as the SAT, LSAT and the MSAT.

Now for the bad news. Woodland said that despite BEOG increases, elimination of home assets as a measure of eligibility for financial aid, and the institution of the parent loan program, there isn't necessarily going to be any more money available. With

more students eligible for aid and no more money for them, some won't be getting what they need.

"In light of a more conservative, republican form of government that has been outspoken against increasing funding for student aid programs, there is a good chance that there won't be enough money appropriated," he said.

However, interest rates on student loans will increase regardless of any action taken by the Reagan administration. Interest on the National Direct Student Loan will rise from its current three percent to four percent and Guaranteed Student Loans will have their interest rate increased from seven percent to nine percent.

Presently, the grace period for loan payment is nine months. That period is expected to be cut back to six months by next year.

What do these changes, good and bad, mean to Willamette? The good changes to be effected through the new law would make more students eligible for aid and those already eligible might receive more than before.

On the other hand, if the Congress decides against appropriating the funds necessary to fulfill the law, those students eligible for funds might not receive them. However, Woodland said, "It is too early to tell. We have to wait until the Ways and Means committee meets in March."

Until then, the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities and the National Students Lobby are lobbying in Congress "getting the ear of congressmen who are in favor of funding financial aid for students."

"Their message is 'let's not undermine what's taken years to build up, and let's not do anything drastic,'" said Woodland.

Sixty percent of Willamette's students are on financial aid and will have to wait until mid March to find out where next year's funds will come from.

The University Planning Committee will be meeting on Friday to discuss alternative sources of aid. They will be considering "anything from decreasing financial aid to creating small scholarship for no-need students to attract them to Willamette."

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Hassan: Soviet invasion 'inevitable'

By JOSEPH POSTEL
for the Collegian

The Soviet Union will invade Poland soon, regardless of any steps the government may take to restore domestic stability, Farooq Hassan said in a recent interview with the Collegian.

Hassan, Professor of Law at Willamette and a member of the International Institute for Strategic Studies in Washington, D.C., stressed that the Soviets must invade Poland to undo the damage that has already been done to Soviet prestige by the outbreak of civil unrest and nationalism.

"Though the independent trade union movement, known as 'Solidarity,' has recently adopted a posture of co-operation with the Communist government, there is not enough to stave off the inevitable invasion," said Hassan.

He explained that under the Brezhnev doctrine, it is the duty of the Soviet Union to guard and defend social-

ism all over the globe from any and all threats. He cited the example of the Soviet invasion of East Germany in 1953, which the Soviets launched to crush the independent trade union movement that had evolved there. Many other such invasions have taken place within the so-called "Soviet" republics, and of course, there are the well-known examples of Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

According to Hassan, the Soviets have always controlled the flow of personnel within the "top ten tiers" of the Polish military, and as such, the upper echelons are mostly loyal to Moscow. Consequently, he expects little organized Polish military resistance to the invasion. He said the Polish people are likely to put up more resistance.

Likewise, with approximately 800,000 Warsaw Pact troops on full invasion alert along the Polish bor-

ders, NATO is in no position to offer aid to the Polish resistors, Hassan said. He added, the United States has already taken sanctions against the Soviets in hopes of deferring the invasion, but they will prove fruitless.

On the subject of the Iran-Iraq war, Hassan hesitates to predict the ultimate outcome or the duration of the conflict, in light of the unreliability of most expert predictions so far. However, his assessment is that Iraq has had to pay a terrible price in the war for 100 miles of waterway, the control of which it has yet to assure itself. He said Iraq is far superior to Iran militarily, but has not fought this war to win--the conflict will continue until Iraq can find a way to withdraw and yet save face.

The Iran-Iraq war has in turn led to tension between Syria and Jordan, which Hassan calls a "No-situation situation, merely Syria pounding its

chest to show its displeasure with Jordan for supporting Iraq."

Over the summer, Professor Hassan completed his report on "The right to be different" to UNESCO's Ad Hoc Commission of Experts on Human Rights laws, of which he is a member. His report was recently approved by the Commission.

He will soon release a new book, "The Concept of State and Law in Islam," which is a scholarly treatise on Islamic law. The book also includes a few chapters on the return in the last two centuries. An example is Pakistan, where there are now *Shariat* courts, whose jurisdiction is limited to cases wherein it is claimed that a law or a decision is repugnant to the Koran.

The *Shariat* court has the power to reverse any decision or invalidate any law which it finds to be inconsistent with the Koran.

Lennon: Death of a rock and roll legend

By ALAN BROWN
for the Collegian

The 25 year old with a narcissistic desire for notoriety had been hanging around the Dakota apartments for a few days and had reportedly acquired an autograph from Lennon the day before and was upset that it had been scribbled. He possessed a gun permit which he had acquired early in October.

Rock and Roll music has been one of the most important elements to shape the culture of our generation, and John Lennon is undoubtedly among the top four people who shaped the course of the Rock-Pop ideal, along with Chuck Berry, Elvis Presley, and Bob Dylan. As the father of the Beatles, he was father to the dominant attitudes and traditions of Rock Music as we know it today, for better or for worse. In one sense he and cohort Paul McCartney gave birth to Pop/Rock commercialism, mass audience and record sales, media hype, and the separation of the "Rock Star" from his fans. As a more positive influence, Lennon and McCartney, through the Beatles, challenged Rock music, improved its quality through experimentation, forced its evolution, and created a group focus rather than the focus on an individual.

John Winston Lennon was born in Liverpool, England on October 9, 1940. His father left his mother Julia to become a seaman before John was born. His mother was incapable of caring for him, and turned John over to his aunt when he was four. Lennon attended Liverpool private schools, where he met a kid named Paul McCartney in 1956. The two formed a few different bands with various names, until finally with George Harrison, they put together the band whose fame generated an unequalled hysteria.

Together, Lennon and McCartney had a narcissistic desire to gain notoriety, to have fun, and

to make it to the top.

The team of Lennon and McCartney were a pair of personalities drastically different, yet complimentary through most of their career together. John, on the one hand was the iconoclast punk, cynical toward society, seeking to jar it and possibly offend it. Always playing with controversy, his attitude was later the springboard for the punkish, new wave, or avant-garde factions of modern music. McCartney on the other hand was an iconoclast, but in a prankish, fun kind of way.

*'...John Lennon...shaped
the course of the
Rock-Pop ideal...'*

It was Lennon who led them in that cheer in the early days. He had always been the kind of kid down the block that your mother would tell you to stay away from, the older kid who would tell you nasty things and get you in trouble before you knew it. McCartney was the curious young kid who disobeyed his mother and went anyway.

Lennon was in a way an older brother to him, and yet McCartney influenced him, too, bringing out his light side, and keeping him commercially stimulated later. Together they set out, with Harrison and eventually Starr on not really a quest, but more of a lark called "The Beatles."

Lennon, for long, was in keeping the Beatle's artistically stimulated, until he lost his interest sometime after 1967. It was then that the lark was no longer fun for John, and "the guys" were drifting away from being the central focus of his life. He was finding a new challenge,

a new stimulus, a new direction. Her name was Yoko Ono.

Christ you know it aint easy/You know how hard it can be/The way things are going/They're gonna crucify me. (Ballad of John and Yoko, 1969)

It was through Yoko Ono that John found a way out of the music machine, an alternative to being a B.S. artist cranking out a product under contract. Together they began one of the most misunderstood, criticized, and beautiful relationships of modern times. A man and a woman met and fell in love. Neither wanted to own the other, and both wanted to share their lives totally. They lived in honesty and demanded from each other respect as human beings. For anybody else it might be the perfect marriage.

But because one of the people was a member of our Beatles, we couldn't let this Oriental dragon subvert him or bend him to give even a little to her. So Yoko was seen as a threat to this hallowed institution called the Beatles. When at last the Beatles broke up, it became Yoko's fault. Those who held the Beatles sacred hated her, and she even received death threats. But the group was gone, and John and Yoko were fulfilling their lives a they wanted to, making their own music and doing

it well. However, the public would still not let the Beatles die. Even today these four individuals are rarely thought of as separate entities.

Gunman Kills ex-Beatle Lennon.

But John, as he always had, was still challenging and shocking. His message now was of peace and the

reconciliation of human beings. Through their various eccentricities and political activities, John and Yoko were often accused of playing the press. But John was sincere in his request to "Give Peace a Chance."

He had been a violent punk who now hated violence and asked the world to imagine a world living as one. To the press and the public, however, Lennon was still merchandise, and as long as we felt the Beatles could still re-coup, we would stay with him. After a while it seemed like Lennon was losing it and fading away. After all, he wasn't doing as much as Paul, or making nearly as much money, so it must be he's just nothing without him.

But in truth he was everything without him. He was a tremendously successful human being because he was living the life of John Ono Lennon, not under obligation or in

continued on page 8

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Xmas Humor in Sheperd's Play

The Willamette University theatre opened its special, *The Second Shepherd's Play* at the Wednesday, December 10 Convo. The show, which will run evening performances through December 19th, is the story of the three shepherds who go to see the Christ child.

Most of the play centers around a parody of the Nativity. The mock nativity is quite inoffensive, and in fact, is a rather refreshing adaptation of the shepherd story found in the Gospel of Luke.

The Second Shepherd's Play is one of the thirty-two Wakefield plays, probably performed first around 1450 A.D. The Wakefield Master invented a peculiar nine-line stanza. Some of the cast, especially the shepherds, were not entirely comfortable with speaking in stanza.

The three shepherds were, however, quite believable and the humor in their lines was delightful. John Daniel, Jeff Dangermond, and Tammy Lynn DePue were the 1st, 2nd and 3rd shepherds respectively. Gill, played by Judy Cullen is a comically nasty character. The audience was enchanted by the sheep, especially Eileen Foster, "the Stolen Sheep." The Virgin Mary and the Angel, played by Nicole Thibadeaux and Mindy Elliot, were both well handled. Richard Dodson as Mak made the show. Richard did not seem to have any trouble with the stanza, and reminds one that the "Artful Dodger" character is a timeless one.

I found the use of the Areen theatre, with a blank stage and painted floor quite appropriate for this show. From my back row seat I did find some of the action blocked by an extra, front row of seats.

I must compliment Rinda Lundstrom, director of the show on what I consider a successful production. I would recommend the show to anyone. It would be well worth a study break to see it.

Intern at State Pen

For the *Collegian*
by ASHLEY A. McCORMICK and
CLAIRE M. GRIEGO

Every Wednesday night at 7 p.m. thirty inmate students of the Class of Legal Processes along with Willamette students gather in the education department of Oregon State Penitentiary. They are addressed by policemen, attorneys, judges, parole officers district attorneys and members of the prison staff. With the education these speakers provide, inmates can work with the criminal justice system through law books rather than violence.

The Class of Legal Processes at Oregon State Penitentiary began in March 1977 under the leadership of Larry Baker, #35021. Mr. Baker requested permission to develop a class dealing with Oregon Courts and Law because he believed that "too often a man may wind up in prison with no real idea of how he got there and that there is a real need for an understanding of the Criminal Justice System within the walls of the Penitentiary."

Willamette students have attended the class as guests since last year. Through this, students have learned from both the inmates and lecturers. They have found that prisoners are people too as David Wrightson, a psychology major, said: "As you are eyeing 'them', they are eyeing you... Then it dawns on you that these dangerous 'rapists, murderers and so forth', are people. People you would not mind talking to... and then you

see the bars again. Everyone should go at least once, to see what's happening on the 'inside'."

Paul Mayer, a Willamette political science major commented, "I thought it was a good experience. It was the first time that I had been inside the prison and that, coupled with talking with the prisoners, helped me to form an opinion about the Oregon penal system."

Lessons about the realities of rehabilitation, custodial care, overcrowding and other issues concerning Oregon State Penitentiary which can't be continued on page 8


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Campus Briefs

Xmas spirit 'acted' out

The Second Shepherd's Play will be performed in the Arena Theatre, Playhouse, at 8:00 pm tonight and on Friday December 12, tickets are \$1 and are available at the Playhouse. The play, from the 15th century Wakefield mystery cycle, celebrates the Christmas story in a delightful and often uproarious manner.

Comedy: The Quiet Man

In "an attempt to help alleviate the pressures of the end of the semester," the Film Studies presents John Ford's comic masterpiece, *The Quiet Man* (1952). Shot on location in Ford's ancestral home of Ireland, the film stands as one of the most enjoyable and rewarding comedies Hollywood has yet produced. Admission to the film, shown tonight at 7:30 pm in the Film Screening Room, Playhouse, is \$1 or by season ticket.

Come caroling at Fairview

PSI CHI is sponsoring an evening of caroling tonight at Fairview Hospital from 6:30 to approximately 7:30 pm. Anyone is welcome to come. Meet at the U.C. circle drive at 6:00 for a car pool.

Jazz Ensembles perform

The W.U. Jazz Ensemble, under the direction of Dr. Martin Behnke, will present an evening of jazz music on Friday, Dec. 12 at 8 p.m. in Smith Auditorium. Guest ensemble will be the North Salem High School Jazz Ensemble under the direction of Mr. Richard Schleiter. The concert is free to Willamette students, and will include a wide range of jazz pieces.

Signor succeeds in piano


John Signor, senior piano major and pupil of James Cook has won the Oregon Music Teacher's National Association competition held at Linfield College on Saturday, Dec. 6. John will represent Willamette University and the state of Oregon at the regional competition (Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Montana) which will be held in Spokane in February.

At Willamette he has been the recipient of the Emma Stannus award, the Glen C. Wade award and the Irene Gerlinger Swindella scholarship. He will perform a senior recital in Smith Auditorium in March of 1981.

Acevedo host mural show

Torrero and Guillermo Acevedo, will host a *Mural in the Works Workshop* at Colegio Cesar Chavez, 1000 S. Main Street, Mt. Angel, Oregon. Guillermo Acevedo, famous for his line drawings and fine renditions of North American Indians, together with his son, Torrero, painter of more than 50 murals throughout the United States, will work and teach at the Colegio for four days.

The public is invited. The work will be in progress from 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. today and Friday, Friday, December 12, at noon, the mural will be dedicated by the artist. Refreshments will be served.


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The spirit of of idealism

Everyone is half pig. Education makes us less so. Human being, the end zone of experience, is achieved as we commit ourselves to intangible ideas: when the abstract concepts of justice, love, and honor dominate our lives to such an extent that these "oughts" become more important than life itself, then we are truly human. You might say that this is asking us to be gods and not men, that those reformer/crusador Ralph Nader, Socrates, Jesus Don Quiote, Ken Smith types who actually martyr themselves in the name of Humanity, Natural Justice, or non-empirical Truth are dull freaks and not much fun to be around, but this only confirms that tragedy is the essence of human being.

Humanity consists in striving towards those spiritual, transcendent concepts. However, physical death and that half pig in all of us makes it impossible to realize the ideal and to be fully human. The fact that God is either dead or indifferent to our predicament, that society wants us to dedicate our passion to "comfortable" living, that the idealist is ostracized makes it difficult to convince someone to "chase after windmills" in pursuit of their humanity.

For the idealist, happiness becomes masochistic. The profoundly beautiful, noble, or humorous is rooted in agony. In pain and anxiety, making feeble attempts to connect ourselves and the world of pigs with the intangible and *change this lousy world*, one meets the requirements of humanity; yet no one is going to appreciate you, you can't really change a whole lot and posterity will repeat the "lessons of history" *ad infinitum*. Most people, the "unwashed" and the faculty member alike, back away from this responsibility. The consequence is either: "Drink good wine, blow yourself out with luscious food, have a tumble with lovely women, lie on soft beds. Apart from that the rest is vanity," or nothingness, non-being: to exist without purpose.

The University's primary mission should be to teach the student what it means to be human, and to prepare him for the tragic battle which this entails.

jcp

Feedback

To the Editor:

Recently Ronald Reagan wrote a letter to Sen. Mark Hatfield: "I want to take this opportunity to express my concern over the proposal to register young men for the draft. I believe this proposal is an ill-considered one, and should be rejected....Perhaps the most fundamental objection to draft registration is moral. Only in the most severe national emergency does the government have a claim to the mandatory service of its young people. In any other time, a draft or draft registration destroys the very values that our society is committed to defending."

Although I have many reservations with Reagan as President, I certainly do agree we must abolish registration for the draft. I deeply feel that we should not cooperate in any way with the government's attempt to register our young people for war against their will. In Oct. Reagan said in an interview with the New York Times that he would think very seriously of abolishing registration when he takes office.

Draft aged people, parents, relatives, and friends of draft aged people should write to President Elect Ronald Reagan: 1726 M. Street, N.W. Washington D.C. 20036, and urge him to negotiate with President Carter to stop registration now!

The Christian Science Monitor in Sept. stated that one million young men did not register last summer. We must stop any more young people from becoming criminals with registration starting again this January.

Sharon Johnston
265 19th St. S.E.

To the Editor:

When I look at the scars on my wrist its as though I were suddenly transported back to that night I attempted suicide. I lay in bed, tossing and turning, filled with frustration, despair, and anger. Finally, after about two hours of this, I sat up, furious at myself and at life, and at my inability to cope. I switched on the light and pulled out some razor blades I had hidden in my dresser drawer, and slashed at my left wrist - sharply and deeply. The blood

was profuse.

Depression for me was a nightmare, a never-ending nightmare that was reality. For the thousands of people who are going through what I went through, I ask you to hang on. It is so, so tough - but hang on.

So many young adults or teenagers turn to some kind of substitute that makes up for a need they are feeling. My personal substitute was anorexia nervosa, my belief was that if I could gain control over my body through being skinny I could gain control over my life. Some teens try to escape through drugs or alcohol, some become just - suicidal. The problem with these substitutes is that they lead you downward in a cycle of self destruction that, if you can't somehow grab a lifeline, end in death. And death is so final.

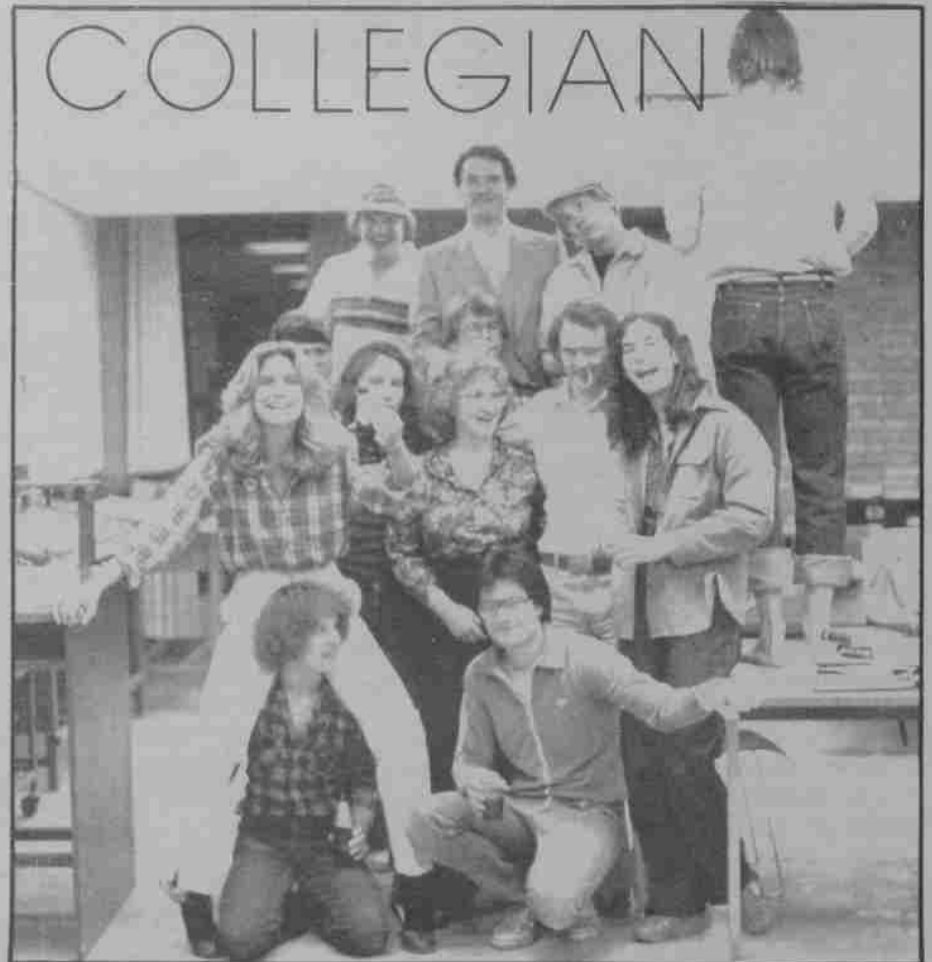
I was so lucky - and life is such a precious gift to me now. I sought help from a local mental health center. Because I didn't want my parents to know I was getting treatment at the time, and my income was negligible, so were their fees. (Many county mental health clinics have their fees based on a sliding scale according to the patients income.) Later, my counselor told me that that was the most positive thing I could have done - and I believe him. Its a long, long road back, but it is ultimately your choice to take this road. Take charge of your getting better. Seek help by talking to people, talk to counselors, talk to anyone who will listen. I've been where you may be now, and I tell you with all my heart that there is light at the end of the tunnel - hang in there and God keep you.

A Willamette student

To the Editor:

Instead of informing the public, the State Department has been trying to downplay the effect of the US military assistance given to the Junta in El Salvador. The media has contributed to this informational void. In consequence, a close look at the facts seems pertinent.

While between fiscal years 1950



LEFT TO RIGHT: 1st Row: Mark Foster, John Partigan. 2nd Row: Martine Greber, Richard Whitley, Karen Coats, Kathy Gunselman, Shan Gordon, Nancy Moser. 3rd Row: Dan Moody, Steve Prince, Mark McCarthy, Pete Hinck, Tom Sawyer.

and 1979 US security assistance to El Salvador amounted to \$16.7 million - only a fraction of that provided to neighboring Guatemala and Honduras, the military aid packages so far approved and proposed in 1980 have reached the \$12 million figure. In other words, about 70 percent of all the military assistance that El Salvador has received since 1950 has or will be received during 1980. In fact, during April of this year the United States government sent \$5.7 million to El Salvador for transport, communications and intelligence equipment. For fiscal year 1981, the Carter Administration proposed an additional \$5.5 million; this second package, which is probably already on its way to El Salvador, will be used by the military Junta to purchase patrol boats, helicopters, jeeps, trucks, parachutes and for military training. The Administration's plan also proposed the placing of three 12-man Army Mobile Training Teams in El Salvador for a period of 8 to 12 weeks, the purpose of which would be to instruct that country's army in the areas of intelligence, communications and logistics. This trend is significant for, as Cindy Arnson (Associate of the Institute for Policy Studies in Washington) has said, "the placing of US military personnel in such a volatile atmosphere could well lead to escalating commitments to El Salvador's faltering leaders."

One of the excuses adopted by the State Department to justify this large military aid to El Salvador has been that of describing US security assistance as constituted by "non-lethal" equipment - thus adding one more word to the vocabulary of deceit. In fact, the "non-lethal" designation loses its meaning when one considers that in the emergency military aid package to El Salvador are included not only riot-control gear, tear-gas grenades and tear-gas grenade launchers, but also 50 portable PVS-2B night-vision devices which are used, among other things, for nighttime weapons targeting (see the New York Times, June 15, 1980). It is this so called "non-lethal" equipment which, in the words of Nobel Prize

nominee Archbishop Romero (assassinated in March, 1980), has been providing the "security forces with better personal protection and effectiveness", thus enabling them "to repress the people even more violently" government devoid of popular support is bound to turn to force as the only means of suppressing dissent. In El Salvador this historical fact is being confirmed and can be measured by the unrolerable levels to which human rights abuses (repression, disappearances, assassinations, etc.) have reached. According to reports issued by Amnesty International and the Religious Task Force for El Salvador, during the first 10 months of 1980 over 8,000 actually documented assassinations have occured in this small country, 80 percent of which have been directly attributed to the official security forces of the Salvadorean Army, National Guard, and Police. Many church sources have recently estimated that the rate of killing is reaching 50 persons a day.

In spite of abundant evidence to the contrary, it has become fashionable among American foreign policy makers to portrait the ruling Junta in El Salvador as a "moderate" group whose reformists intentions are being obstructed by the irrational violence of few extremists from right and left. This statement, however, simply does not make sense. In fact, the three reform-minded members of the five-member Junta that took power in October 1979, are no longer in the government: two of the civilian members, Ungo and Mayorga, resigned in January 1980, expressing their deep disenchantment with the failure of the Junta to curb human right abuses, and joined the opposition; the young Colonel Majano, another Junta member committed to reform, was demoted in May 1980.

The opposition to the ruling Junta is far from being constituted by a small minority of radicals, on the contrary, it embraces the majority of Salvadoreans: peasants as well as the students, professionals as well as clergy, workers as well as teachers. Organizationally, the opposition has coalesced in the formation of the FDR

Gov't regulations 'two-edged sword'

Editor's Note: Dan O'Brien is a GSA student. He offers an analysis of government regulatory schemes, in response to the sparsely attended convocation of November 12.

By DAN O'BRIEN
for the Collegian

On Wednesday, the 12th of November, A. Lee Fritschler, Chairman of the U.S. Postal Rate Commission, addressed the University Convocation at Waller Hall on the topic "Progress in Regulatory Reform in Federal Government". Dr. Fritschler has written numerous articles concerning bureaucracy, business participation in administration and intergovernmental relations. His most recent work is the book, entitled *Executive's Guide to Government: How Washington Works* (with Bernard Ross, 1980). He is also the author of the widely acclaimed *Smoking and Politics*, and he speaks from a broad background in government and business relations.

Dr. Fritschler began his address by explaining that while the actual cost of sustaining the regulation process is relatively low (approximately 1 percent of the federal budget), the impact of the regulations produced runs from 100 to 150 billion dollars annually, or approximately 5 percent of Gross National Product. While everyone has been able to agree that the regulatory process in recent years has been in trouble, no one has been able to state exactly what the problem is.

A lot of rhetoric in recent years has suggested that simple deregulation of industry would be the most efficient means of trimming the number of agencies and reducing the amount of unnecessary regulations. As this rhetoric began to change into actual plans to deregulate, however, it was the very industries being deregulated that raised a hue and cry against deregulation. Dr. Fritschler continued to say that, over the years, various regulated businesses had learned to profit under regulation, often attaining near-monopoly status and developing quite comfortable relations with the regulators themselves. Regulation can be a two-edged sword. It offers protection to industries who comply exclusion of those who fail to comply. In the absence of competition, this exclusion, designed to protect the public, often costs the public as minimum standards become maximums and incentive to cut costs (or improve ser-

vices within price-regulated industries) is reduced.

Another problem identified by Dr. Fritschler is the historical lack of coordination of federal regulatory activities. Typically, over the last few decades each regulatory agency has represented its own little 'kingdom', with its own funding, constituency and lines of communication. While each agency on its own appeared basically well organized, efficiently operated and productive, when aggregated there was much duplication of effort, overlapping of authority, and even contradiction of efforts and wasted energy.

*each ...agency...its
own little 'kingdom'*

Dr. Fritschler illustrated the turnaround relative to attitudes concerning deregulation with the example of the airline industry. Basically, deregulation offered the airlines the opportunity to select their own routes and set their own rates. Originally proposed in 1975, the issue failed to get serious consideration from Congress the first two years in a row that it was proposed. Then Alfred Cohn was appointed to the Civil Aeronautics Board and he found that he could deregulate the industry substantially with the powers he already possessed. The airlines fought furiously, threatening legal action to challenge the C.A.B.'s authority to deregulate.

In a nutshell, deregulation came to pass and the airline industry as a whole profited tremendously as a result. Finally, the airlines lobbied to get a legislative enactment deregulating their industry "before some damn fool challenges the legality of the CAB's actions, in court!"

As for the lack of coordination between regulatory agencies, Dr. Fritschler was full of praise for the efforts of President Carter in this regard. He described the decade from 1965 to 1975 as a period of relative prosperity. Many new social and environmental regulations were passed, reflecting popular optimism over the economic outlook as well as underlying faith in the ability of government to accomplish the many and difficult social problems it was given.

Implementation, however, is not instantaneous. In the course of changing these ideas into realities, many of the reasons for supporting these programs disappeared. The economy turned sour, as did the popular faith in government capabilities. Realistically, regulations were being used for purposes they had never been used for before. Carter was quick to recognize the natural division between economic and social regulation, and designated staff members to look into and assess existing regulations.

Perhaps the greatest contribution President Carter made to regulatory reform is his efforts to improve regulatory management through administrative reforms. Carter implemented the "Regularly Council", where agency heads and cabinet members may meet regularly and exchange information concerning their operations and proposed regulation changes or additions. He was also responsible for the start of the "Regulatory Calendar", which lists, on an agency-by-agency basis, proposed regulations, who will likely be affected, what the projected impact will be, and relevant dates, times, and places of meetings and hearings pertinent to the implementation process.

*Restrained...prospects
...under Reagan*

Two particularly noteworthy successes of this information exchange include adoption of the "bubble" technique of compliance measurement and "tiering" of regulations according to the relative size of the organization being regulated.

Dr. Fritschler was somewhat restrained about the prospects of further regulatory reform under the Reagan administration. The Reagan party platform supports most of the social and economic goals of recent years, but also supports deregulation in these areas. There is no mention in the platform of how the goals are to be accomplished in the absence of regulation. President-Elect Reagan opposed deregulation of the trucking industry (favoring deregulation cost Carter the support of the Teamsters Union and perhaps the election), and future deregulation efforts may stall under a president who is more likely

to go along with business's opposition.

Two rather ominous clouds on the regulatory horizon include the proposed legislative veto and the Bumpers amendment. Both pieces of legislation add another hurdle to the regulatory process. The legislative veto gives Congress sixty days to examine and veto any rule or regulation promulgated by an administrative agency. The Bumpers amendment gives the courts the right to review *de novo* any agency decision for both substantive and procedural errors. Both proposals, according to Dr. Fritschler, will add to the delay, confusion and expense of regulation.

The recent volatility in the area of regulatory reform is due to the fact that there is no easy method of assigning costs to regulation. The costs of administering a regulatory process are quite modest. The impact is virtually impossible to measure. To the costs of regulation, the costs of compliance by industry must be added. But this is not yet the full price tag to the taxpayer. Using the motorcycle helmet laws as an example, Dr. Fritschler adds to these costs, the costs of medical care, ambulances, hospital treatment, and other social service costs expended on a person injured because of non-compliance (or absence of regulation). One more cost must be added before the picture will be complete, the cost of the human life lost or the suffering endured as a result.

To use another example, he asks "How much is it worth to keep Three-Mile Island from exploding?" The truth is, there are no clear-cut economic 'sign posts' to follow, and these represent only part of the actual costs to society. In a simple market-process society, social costs generally will not be taken into account unless failure to do so has a direct and measureable cost impact on the economic entity.

Top level managers today find that their duties at the 'top' include a lot more time spent on social and environmental issues and being bombarded by the multitude of groups seeking their own particular brand of economic, social, and environmental changes. Without regulation in the social and environmental areas, their jobs would be much easier. The question is, 'At what cost?'

Feedback cont.

(Democratic Revolutionary Front) composed of more than 150 organizations of varied political persuasions. And who is there to support the Junta? Well, as one would expect, the idle-rich, the right-wing paramilitary organizations and...the United States Government.

Attempts have been made to absolve El Salvador's Junta from any complicity with disappearances and assassinations and to blame these type of actions on the right-wing death-squads, but even if one concedes that the death-squads operate somewhat independently of the ruling Junta, it is only reasonable to admit that they have become a sort of "natural ally" to the Junta. In fact, during 1980, the brutal activities of these groups have increased sharply instead of decreasing, and neither the Salvadorean mili-

tia nor its police seem to be very eager to restrain this right-wing originated violence: such an effort would, from the Junta's viewpoint, be self-defeating, for it would undermine one of the few sources of its narrow support. By contrast, the security forces in El Salvador have found no impediments to violently repress the opposition leaders, and not only leaders but people in general: destructions of villages and towns with aerial bombing, artillery and armored vehicles are frequent occurrences in El Salvador. Including the much publicized "Land Reform" has served as a cover for a harsh militarization of the countryside to the point that on March 17, 1980, Amnesty International called on the government of El Salvador to halt the campaign of murder and abduction against peasants launched after

the announcement of the agricultural reform. The rural areas in El Salvador have become scenarios where incidents similar to the following (reported in The Washington Post, July 1, 1980) are replayed continuously: "a squad of more than 20 men in National Guard uniforms with complete battledress and an armored vehicle drove to a government agricultural cooperative with a list of cooperative leaders considered to be subversive. Twelve of the leaders...were killed and the 160 families living there fled in terror". So much for a "moderate" Junta to which the US government has pledged support.

The details of the political events taking place in El Salvador may not be of importance to many readers, but one fact is enough to raise the issue to a level of great relevance for the

American public: the fact that military assistance is being given to a government clearly unwanted by the majority of Salvadoreans, to a Junta devoid of legitimacy. What this assistance means is that principles that belong to the fundamental core of the American cultural tradition--such as the right of the peoples to choose their own representatives--are being betrayed abroad by an official American foreign policy posture that has the recurrent tendency to ally itself with names that history will record among the list of the most cruel Third World dictators. Augusto de la Torre
Salem, Oregon

Who cares?

By MARK McCARTHY
Collegian Reporter

On display until Dec. 21 in the Ford Gallery (upstairs in the art building) are the shows of graduating art majors Darryl Castillo and Diane Lazear. The two shows take different approaches, but at the same time they are both personal expressions. Castillo's is a conventional survey-like exhibition of his art studies at Willamette. He carries a Hawaiian motif through his work, which features experimentation in various techniques of printmaking.

Lazear's show, while less conventional, has been more visible to the Willamette community, being the rubber-stamping of "Who cares?" Vestiges of her environmental art of sorts (or conceptual art, or art-as-happening) still are present around campus. Her process is photographically documented in the gallery. Lazear's project has been an object of recent criticism; criticism that is not without justification.

But, a major intent of art is to provoke thought in the viewer, be it neg-



ative or positive. Apparently the artist has succeeded in this respect. Beauty and craftsmanship are no longer absolute necessities in art.

Whether you accept this or not, the exhibition is interesting, and most likely, this spring's shows will be equally provoking. Showing in April will be Laurie Adams, Kurt Walls, and David Wisnom.

These exhibitions will be different, however, because this year marks a change in graduation requirements

for art majors, as for most major programs. Previously, most shows were simply retrospectives of the students' class work, displayed at the end of their graduating semester.

But beginning this spring, majors are required to create an original work of art during their senior year that is not just an exercise in art. This will induce the artist to draw from all his resources, pulling them together into a cohesive unit, which is similar to what most other major areas require, in a

senior paper.

A difference between the senior thesis for studio art majors and other majors that makes the art major unique is that the art thesis is readily accessible to the rest of the student body. Therefore, it is also more available to criticism, which is the case with at least Lazear's exhibition this semester. Its very nature invites criticism; almost to the point of coming out and daring you to attack it.

Dylan still 'poet of the wasteland'



By MARK CAMPOS
for the Collegian

Perhaps it's because I trust Bob Dylan's tactical sense too much, or maybe I expect things to get better by and by, or maybe I missed something everyone else caught—but I wasn't as offended by Dylan's recent adoption of a "born-again" persona as some were, which is why I was surprised that his recent concert in Salem (December 2, 1980) was so poorly received. Less than three years ago, Dylan could fill an auditorium in one afternoon; at the Salem Armory on the night of the concert, empty seats gaped like ghosts at the stage, and the energy level of the people there was way down. Why? Surveys say that more people are turning back to God, and born-again are finding approval everywhere (What about Carter then?); why can't a born-again Bobby find acceptance?

Anyway. With those considerations pushed to the back of my mind, I sat down that night to watch the concert. At about 8:30 (a half-hour late), the lights dimmed, then brightened to re-

veal three gown-clad gospel singers and a keyboard player. They began a four-song set of gospel numbers. People groaned; some well-intentioned rudies walked out. They had come to see Dylan, or what they expected Dylan to be, and this was the last straw for them. Really, though, the selections were very good, and the singers did a nice job. I will admit, I did wish at that point that Dylan would come out and start playing.

After the fourth song (I can't remember the names of any of them, sorry), the lights dimmed again, then brightened again to reveal...Dylan and his group: the gospel singers and the piano player, plus a lead guitarist, a bass player, and a drummer. They launched into a killer version of "Serve Somebody", accompanied by a huge roar of approval from the crowd. This was what we had come to see.

After "Serve Somebody", it was up and down. Dylan, who likes to mix his sets up every night, alternated the well-received old material (some of which had been gospitalized, to everyone's chagrin) with his more recent songs, which were passed over lightly by the audience. On occasion, he would break the alternation with something totally different: a solo by one of the gospel singers (two, neither of which were memorable), a version of an oldie (Dylan covered Dion's "Abraham, Martin, and John" and Dave Mason's "We Just Disagree"—the latter made a lot more sense), and at one point, a hoary old ballad so weird, it defies description.

Well, what about overall quality, then? I found Dylan's recent stuff palatable. Removed from the gospel context of the last two albums, and given a leaner, rocklike sound by the backup group (oddly, the same one used on the "Saved" LP), they had a hard quality; they were decent rock numbers. I didn't mind them...even though the "Ask and it shall be shown

to you/I have a vision" character of some of the songs got on my nerves.

The oldies, when Dylan deigned to do them, shone, though, and that made all the difference. "All Along The Watchtower" glowed like a gem; "Girl From The North Country" sounded crisp, as if Bob had just written it. "Just Like A Woman", which Dylan sung in a style best described as "overhand", was slightly overdone and the obligatory obscure cur—"Senor (Tales of Yankee Power)" from the "Street Legal" LP—confused a few people, who didn't quite understand.

The high points—two—made up for everything, and justified spending eleven dollars for a good seat. Early in the set, Dylan and the group played "A Hard Rain's Gonna Fall", with Bob taking no breaks between the hallucinatory descriptions of the blasted landscape seen by the narrator; sur-

real images smashed at the audience devastatingly, until their jaws dropped open in numb appreciation. That was the first high point; the second came during a hard-won encore, when, after playing a lukewarm version of "Blowin' in the Wind" and "Slow Train Coming", the backup band left the stage—and Dylan picked up his harmonica holder and guitar. The audience erupted into cheers. Bob then played an extremely subdued version of "Don't Think Twice, It's All Right" which, for its duration, gave us exactly what we wanted and want: the old guitar-playing Bobby D., the hobo poet of the wasteland. And although he immediately spoiled the effect by bringing the band back out for an anticlimactic version of "Like A Rolling Stone," the message was clear: the old Bob is still there, and can be summoned back at the touch of a pick to a guitar string.

Primate paper published

By JULIA HUNGERFORD
Collegian Reporter

A family of orangutans, Harry, Inji, and baby Kali is the subject of an article entitled "Social Play in a Captive Infant Orangutan" by Willamette's own Nancy Johnson. The paper is to be published in December or January in *Animal Keeper's Forum*.

The article is the result of a class Nancy took last spring at the Washington Park Zoo in Portland. Students in the class spend 60 hours observing and recording the activities of four kinds of primates, while learning about collection and analysis of data. Nancy's paper covered the whole first year of Kali's life, using her own 15 hours of observation combined with 200 hours worth of data collected by previous students.

Orangutans are huge, solemn-looking, tree-dwelling apes with long

orange hair. In the wilds of Sumatra, from which these apes came, adult male orangutans have no contact, in everyday life, with females, babies, or juveniles. They range in a protective circle around the central group, venturing inward only during breeding season. Captive males are thrust into an unnatural situation and often have difficulty dealing with close proximity to their young offspring. They may become aggressive toward them and in many zoos males are removed from the cage when young are born. Harry, however, is a very mellow fellow. He usually treats Kali with benign indifference, but an occasion will actually play.

All that is technically needed to indicate play in an orangutan is a "play face." The apes open their mouths as wide as they can and show all of their teeth. Kali's play pattern is a pretty rigorous one. He likes to knock on

continued on page 8

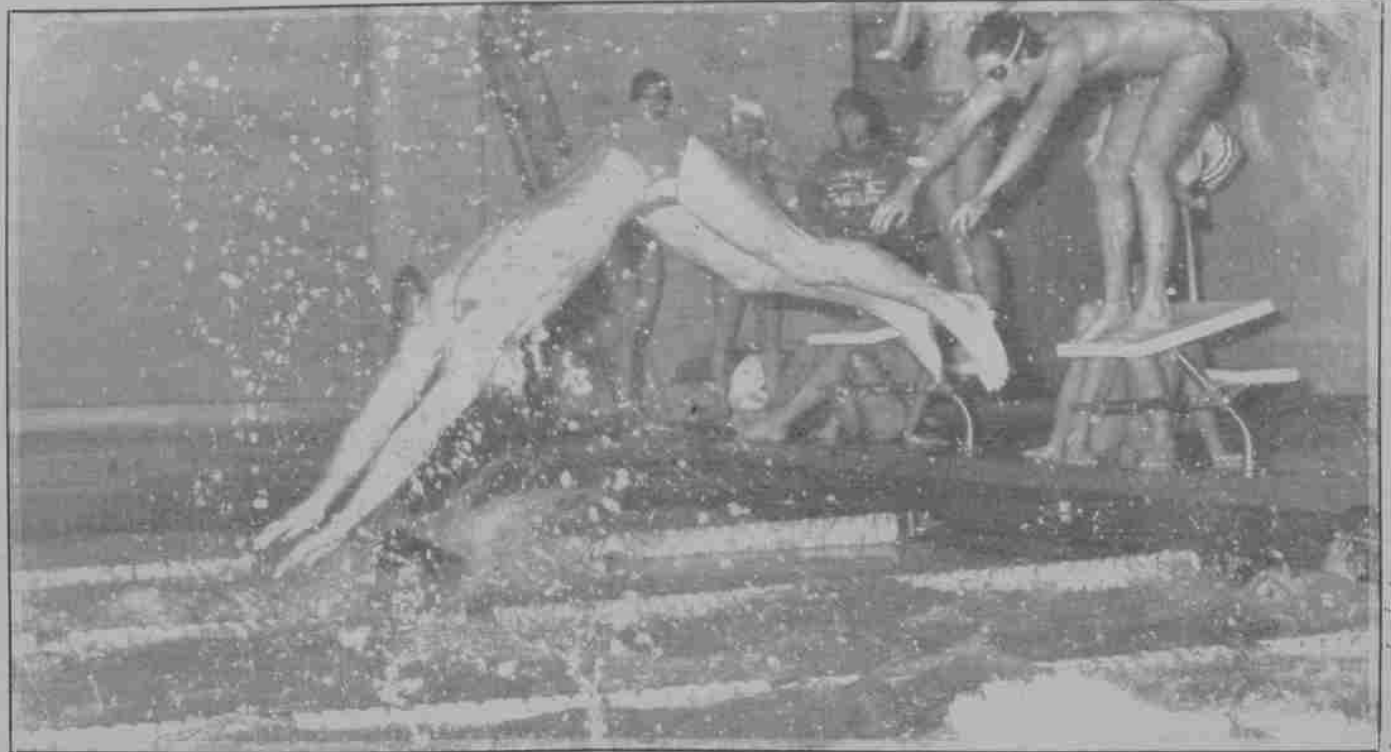
Aqua 'Cats swim to early strength

by GARY GILLSTROKE
for the *Collegian*

The Aqua 'Cats finished their first semester swim season in grand style as the men and women went up against PLU. The women easily handled the northern invaders by giving them a lesson in how to crush interlopers. The swimmin' women beat down the lady Lutes 97-27. In the process, three national qualifying times were bettered, the 200 yard medley relay mettered the NQT of 1:59.29 by swimming a time of 1:58.94. The team composed of Chrys Odell, Dawn Lien, Marie Wright, and freshman Kendra Wheeler. Marie Wright, returning All-American went under the NQT in her specialty event, the 50 yard breaststroke on her way to a 33.41 which narrowly beat the 33.79 NQT. Chrys Odell came back later in the meet to qualify in the 50 backstroke winning the event in 29.26 bettering the NQT of 30.19. Outstanding swims were made by freshman Shawn Wolf who bettered the school record in the 1000 freestyle and won the event in 11:26.8, is one of four strong freshmen distance swimmers who have dominated the 1000 yard freestyle and the 500 yard freestyle. Teresa Ruckman extended her unbeaten record in the 500 with her win of 5:31.0 on Friday evening.

Freshman Diver Diane Fitzgerald won both the one and three meter events by virtue of PLU's not daring to enter the event, this did not keep Diane from setting a new school record of 193.2 points and erased the old mark of 188.2 set in 1978 by Risa Bork. Kendra Wheeler won the 200 yard freestyle in a good early season time of 2:05.4, Kendra can swim every freestyle event well and adds excellent depth to the women, which should help them hang onto last years win in the Regional Small College Championships.

The Vermin Mermen were not as fortunate as they lost to PLU 59-54. Troubles have been the by-word as the men have been plagued by illness; Freshman Michael Jay, a secret weapon in the fly, was operated on last Wednesday evening for appendi-



Nancy Webb photo

cititis and an outbreak of ineligibility with two un-named key individual fell to the overwhelming power of the books. Taking the loss well Brik stated, "We will be back strong second semester, meanwhile, this meet gave our depth swimmers an opportunity to prove themselves, I was particularly pleased with kids like Ed Nachtrieb, Woody Maxwell, and Greg Gell."

Steve Koga, team captain and last year's National Champion in the 100 freestyle, won the 50 and 100 yard events with national qualifying times of 21.50 and 47.61. Koga remains undefeated this year in his spring events against powerhouses from Chico State, OSU and WSU. His time in the 50 freestyle leads the NAIA top ten listing this year. Willamette's 400 freestyle relay has qualified for Nationals earlier this year with a 3:20.2 bettering the NQT of 3:21.89. Members of this relay include Koga, Mike Pemberton, John George and Senior Greg Gell.

The second semester season will start with a trip to the University of Alaska at Anchorage (travel paid for by the citizens of the frozen north) on the 10th of January. *Swimming World*, a nation wide swimming periodical, predicts another top ten season for the Cats. After such a strong performance by the team this prediction may prove to be a modest one.

B'ball season begins

by Steve Lathrop
Sports Information Director

Beginning his second season at the helm of Willamette's basketball team, head coach Rich Glas is counting on some new faces to mature in a hurry and put Willamette in the thick of the District II playoff picture for 1980-81.

Glas, whose first edition Bearcats finished 12-13 overall and 8-8 in Northwest Conference play, saw some key people leave the ranks from last year's team. And replacing the likes of two-time NWC All-Star Jeff Novitsky and strongman Dan Vipond will be no easy task.

Glas has high hopes for success, however. With three returning starters to bolster the lineup, there is reason for optimism. The second year mentor will look right away to senior center Mike Gilson (Salem) and junior backcourt performers Rob Cantonwine (Salem) and Steve Nett (Winona, Minn.) to form the base for a strong run at the playoffs.

The problem will be experience. The three starters and senior guard Toby Keady (Roseburg) are the only returnees for the Willamette team, which will feature a bevy of junior college transfers and some exciting

freshmen prospects. Finding the right blend to mix with its starters will be the main job Glas will deal with in the early going.

"Cautiously optimistic," is the phrase Glas likes to use when he talks about the newest edition of Bearcats. "We aren't going to be able to beat anyone by just showing up because we don't have that kind of talent. I do think we can compete with anyone in our District, though."

Gilson, who was second team All-NWC last year, is the key inside and at 6-6 he more than holds his own against oft times bigger centers. Cantonwine is one of the niftiest passers in the Northwest, who led the District in assists a year ago and he can also be a solid outside shooting threat. Nett is the glue. An all-around player, he is probably the top man in terms of skills for the 'Cats and he will be the key to much of the teams' success.

Glas pointed to some new faces, who will undoubtedly help. Transfer Joe Nichols (6-6, Eugene), Randy Reed (6-4, Oregon City) and Bill Dougherty (6-5, Boise, ID.) all figure to fit in right away. Add freshmen Craig Ramey (6-1, Eugene) and Matt Bodine (6-3, Grants Pass) and there is some depth. How fast that depth matures into college level talent will be the difference in winning and losing according to Glas.

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Calendar

Today 11

- OREGON TRIO Series, Smith Gallery, noon.
- WOMEN'S BASKETBALL vs. Seattle Pacific, Cone Field House, 7 p.m.
- THEATRE: *The Second Shepherd's Play*, Playhouse, 8 p.m.
- EVENING OF CAROLING sponsored by Psi Chi at Fairview Hospital from 6:30 p.m. to 7:30 p.m. Meet at UC at 6 p.m.
- FILM STUDIES presents *The Quiet Man*, 7:30 p.m. in Film Screening Room, Playhouse. \$1 admission.
- UNIVERSITY LIBRARY hours 8 a.m.-11 p.m.

Fri 12

- C.L.A. CLASSES END.
- UNIVERSITY ROUNDTABLE: Prof. Richard Setes will read Dylan Thomas' classic "A Child's Christmas in Wales." Bring a lunch — the reading will begin promptly at 12:15 p.m. Conf. Dining rooms 1 and 2 of the U.C. Wassail, cookies, and coffee are provided.
- WOMEN'S BASKETBALL vs. Northwest Nazarene; Cone Field House, 7 p.m.
- JAZZ NIGHT, WU Jazz Ensemble, North Salem High Jazz Ensemble, Smith Auditorium, 8 p.m.



Moody photo

- THEATRE: *The Second Shepherd's Play*, Playhouse, 8 p.m.
- UNIVERSITY LIBRARY hours 8 a.m.-6 p.m.

Sat 13

- COMMUNITY CONCERT: California Boys Choir, Smith Aud., 8 p.m.
- UNIVERSITY LIBRARY hours 10 a.m.-11 p.m.

- BUS STOP, William Inge's warm-hearted comedy-love story, will be presented at the Portland Civic Theatre at 8:30 p.m. Adults \$5 and students and senior citizens \$4. Reservations: 226-3048.

- UNIVERSITY LIBRARY hours 10 a.m.-11 p.m.

Sun 14

- A CHRISTMAS CAROL will be presented at the Portland Civic Theatre at 11 a.m. Santa will make a guest appearance, so be there. Tickets: \$1.50.
- THE NUTCRACKER, the delightful Christmas classic, will be on the stage of Smith Auditorium at 8 p.m. Tickets are on sale at Sevens and Son Jewelers, Salem. Children under 12 \$2.50, students under 18 and senior citizens \$4, and adults \$6.
- HITCHCOCK'S *The 39 Steps* and *The Man Who Knew Too Much* will be shown at 8:45 p.m. at the Northwest Film Study Center, Portland. Info: 221-1156.
- UNIVERSITY LIBRARY hours 10 a.m.-11 p.m.

Mon 15

- C.L.A. FINAL EXAMS begin.
- UNIVERSITY LIBRARY hours 8 a.m.-11 p.m.

Tues 16

- NOTHING HAPPENS TODAY.
- UNIVERSITY LIBRARY hours 8 a.m.-11 p.m.

Wed

- GSA FINAL EXAMS END.
- UNIVERSITY LIBRARY hours 8 a.m.-11 p.m.

Debaters ranked 11th in nation

In their first speech competition, novice debaters Denis Knowles and Tim Pearson took second place at Lower Columbia College last week. Knowles also received a third place trophy in Oral Interpretation.

The senior debate team of Bob Hingst and Jeff White will be travelling to Los Angeles after Christmas to debate leading teams from across the nation. In two tournaments over the break the debaters will be competing against national powers Harvard, Georgetown, Dartmouth, Northwestern, and about 60 other schools. Five colleges from the Northwest will probably be represented in the competition.

National rankings in CEDA debate just out this week place Willamette 11th nationally out of 107 schools. Next semester the CEDA debate topic will focus on relations between church and state in American Society.

— continued from page 6 —

Harry's face to get attention. If he is persistent enough, Harry will grab the baby's leg, roll him round on the floor, and make a play face. This never lasts for more than a couple of minutes. It's not much, but it shows that positive interaction between adult males and young is possible. Kali is in fairly constant contact with his mother, who loves to devote herself to his entertainment. Inji shows a preference for sitting on her head while helping her child do somersaults.

Orangutans move extremely slowly and, says Nancy, who can speak authoritatively on the subject, are not always the most fascinating of beasts to watch. Harry, unconcerned by his responsibility to the audience, usually spends 56 minutes out of an hour sitting with his nose pressed to the cage window. For the other 4 minutes he summons enough energy to scratch his throat sack. Inji, when not occupied in playing with Kali, spends much of her time bulldozing straw from one corner of the cage to another making nests. Developing at near the rate of a human baby, Kali concentrates on attempting to walk. Apes, perhaps unfortunately for this family, are the closest animals to humans in intelligence and thus understandably bored by zoo life.

Nancy found her contact with this unusual ape family very rewarding and highly recommends the class for anyone interested in research. No previous knowledge is necessary and the only charge is \$6 for materials. Students must do two hours of observation per week and attend class every two weeks. Nancy was given 1/2 credit, which can be applied toward Biology, Psychology, or possibly Anthropology. After taking this class, students are eligible to do individual projects in any area of the zoo. Personnel are brimming with research ideas and eager to help interested people. If you would like more information, contact Nancy Johnson or Jill Mellen, research coordinator of the Washington Park Zoo.

— continued from page 2 —

competition with anyone, including Yoko. And now he had a goal to work for. After a troubled period and long separation, John and Yoko came together stronger and decided to persist in building a family. After some traumatic miscarriages, Yoko had a boy, Sean, in 1975. John chose to dedicate his time fully to his son's first five years, and dropped out of the music and media scene.

Now the Ono-Lennons, with Sean, grew in love as a family, and at the same time defied traditional sex roles. They had fulfilled themselves and each other, and in 1980, they were ready to relate a simple, honest, domestic message of a new life they had created. They made an album called *Double Fantasy*, the title referring to the possibility of two humans so intertwined that they share a common dream of fantasy together.

It was now the 80's, and for John and Yoko it was just like starting over. Having just turned 40, John had a

new optimism, a new message of family unity that gave him a fresh challenge to embark on.

Yoko Ono was hysterical when told her husband was dead. She cried "Tell me it isn't true!"

"War is over/If you want it,
A very Merry Christmas,
And a Happy New Year!
Let's hope its a good one,
Without any fear." (Happy X-mas, 1972)

Tell me it isn't true.

— continued from page 3 —

read in textbooks are gained by attending this class. Students have the opportunity to gain first hand knowledge of legal issues which concern the inmates, observe the inside of the penitentiary, and gain a grasp of the realities of prison life. Inmates are enthusiastic about sharing their views and feelings with student visitors. Once a month, Willamette students that have visited the class may go on a tour of the penitentiary. The class will be held next semester. If you wish to visit, please call Claire Griego at 371-7616.



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