

WU Glee tradition endures

by Allison Mills

Glee (glē) n. 1, mirth, delight. 2, a musical piece for three or more voices.

One spring day in the 1930s, a group of four set up a table and began a lengthy game of bridge in the middle of the 12th and State Street intersection.

A Willamette student wearing a long white nightgown and carrying a candle, portraying the historical figure Diogenes searching for an honest man, entered the capital building and knocked on the door of the House of Representatives. The security guard was so astounded that he let the student walk right in. The "new Diogenes" turned to the state representatives and pronounced that there was not a single honest man amongst them.

Freshman Glee has been a Willamette tradition since 1909, when the Freshman class decided WU needed to be livened up. They challenged the upper classmen to write and present a song and have it judged. The Freshman class won the competition that year, and, as a matter of fact, of the four years they were at Willamette they won first place three times and second once. This year the University celebrated the 75th anniversary of this lasting tradition, its diamond anniversary. The celebration was dedicated to Dr. Howard Runkel for his 33 years of service.

As Glee developed into a tradition, various customs developed. Over the years, marching and intricate formations have become just as big a part of Glee as the original song presentation. Crazy bets are commonplace at this time of the year. And, of course, each year one class has the distinct honor of walking the Mill Stream.

There are three categories that are judged during Glee competition: written music, the formation, and most importantly, the actual presenta-



Chaos prevails on Blue Monday

Ryan Holznagel photo

tion. There is a total of 10 judges who are comprised of alumni or people who have had experience with Freshman Glee and have some understanding of what it is all about. These judges must be at least five year graduates and have no ties that would lead to predjudism.

In order that each class experience a new theme each year, there are four overall categories of themes including "serenade," "flight," "almanac," and "novelty." The themes rotate on a yearly basis. This year the subtheme was diamond, pertaining to the 75th anniversary, and the overall theme was serenade; hence Diamond Serenade.

Glee is not considered by all to be an absolutely wonderful event. Buzz Yocom commented, "Academically, it's suspect." Glee week is the most difficult to teach; students often don't make it to class and when they do, pro-

fessors often find it difficult to keep them awake. There is also the minor issue of health; often colds, mono or just plain exhaustion develop. "I think Glee, for all of its bad points, and it has some, is a positive force on this campus. It enables people to identify with their class rather than just their living organizations," Yocom pointed out.

The class of 1986 walked the Mill Stream this year. The Freshman class gave their presentation, "A Diamond Night," their best shot, but ended up all wet. Third place was awarded to the senior class for their "Symphony of Love" which was dedicated to Rich Gunderson. "Love is a Feeling" won the sophomores second place. And the Glee banner and first place was awarded to the juniors for "Moonlight Serenade." A student rock band entertained the audience while the votes were being counted.

Bold issues challenge Senate

by Brian Posewitz

The ASWU Senate dealt with two unprecedented actions at Wednesday evening's meeting. They groped for a response to a call for a student forum regarding the Office of Residence Life, and later approved the first set of recommendations made by the newly formed Budget Review Committee.

The ASWU Constitution provides for a meeting of the Associated Students (all registered students of the Liberal Arts College) upon a statement of the meeting's objectives and a petition of 50 members. Kevin O'Connor and Jay Ramras submitted the petitions to the Senate and stated their purpose as that of "discussing the intensely divisive management of affairs carried on by both the Director and Assistant Director of Residence Life."

ASWU President Hance Haney, who will preside at the meeting, extracted authority from the vague wording of the Constitution and deemed it the

role of the Senate to decide whether or not representatives of Residence Life should be allowed to attend the meeting. After considerable discussion the Senate decided their attendance would be appropriate and President Haney announced that invitations would be sent to "all affected parties" once a meeting date had been set.

"This is a really positive opportunity for students to state their opinions," said Haney before qualifying that it would serve as a positive force only "to the extent we can publicize this in a positive manner."

But Director of Student Activities Tim Leary viewed the gathering with suspicion and was the first to inquire about and urge the attendance of Residence Life representatives as well as members of the faculty and the Board of Trustees.

"I don't believe you're asking for a real constructive thing if you're asking for a rag session," Leary told the Senate after asking how the meeting

could be positive after the way the objective was stated.

Leary later encouraged a second meeting to follow any initial voicing of student concern. Without it he predicted a situation where a lot would be heard and no action would be taken. With this more structured procedure of student input Leary said "The administration definitely welcomes the opportunity."

In later Senate action, the Student Budget Review Committee reported to the Senate with its first recommendations to President Hudson - a reshuffling of allocations within the Atkinson Fund. The Committee recommended that: the Cultural Diversity Fund be doubled from \$4,000 to \$8,000; funding specified for Speakers Committees be increased by \$5,000; a fund of \$1,000 be created to pay the travel expenses of students qualifying for various national competitions; and that the currently part-time position of Inter-cultural Counselor be expanded to a full-time position. The

Senate eventually approved all Committee recommendations.

The Budget Review Committee marks the first time students have been allowed to view the various budget figures and Committee member Kevin Spillane considered it an "unprecedented ability to impact." Accordingly, a number of Senators and Officers gave careful consideration to any signals the Senate's backing of the Committee recommendations might send to the Administration. "We want to be realistic about it," said Spillane. "We think this is a realistic recommendation."

ASWU Secretary Darin Dawson sensed a potential predicament in responding to the specific recommendations of the Budget Committee. "If we say 'no we don't want that,' we say 'no we don't want students in the budgetary process.'"

The recommended increase in the Cultural Diversity Fund drew prolonged discussion with Kevin Spillane urging a strong commitment to minority

and cultural awareness and other Senators wondering if the money would in fact do what it was intended to do.

"I think the University is very vulnerable on this issue," said Spillane with obvious reference to the recent "Ghetto Function" controversy. He cited the Minority Student Information pamphlet and compared Willamette to other colleges before saying "It's pretty obvious that the University is not keeping its commitment (to minority students)," and "Its public words don't match its private action."

While all Senators seemed sympathetic to the cause of cultural awareness, a few doubted the money would achieve its objective. "I think you'll see the people (at inter-cultural events) are already interested and not the people who really need it," predicted Doney Senator Colleen Carter. Echoing her concerns was Kappa Sigma Senator Mark Michel who stated "Culture is not something you're taught; it's something you learn."

Hiring practice questioned

by Elizabeth Stevenson

In the fall of 1976, Willamette University voluntarily committed itself to being an Equal Opportunity Employer and assumed the hiring procedures of affirmative action. However, because Willamette does not receive more than \$50,000 in grant money from the federal government, it is not a federal contractor and need not comply mandatorily to the federal government's wishes concerning affirmative action.

The University's hiring pro-

cedure guidelines states that the University "is committed to providing Equal Employment Opportunities; increasing the employment of women, minorities, the handicapped and Vietnam era veterans; and assuring adequate access to higher level positions for current employees."

Randy Lowry, head of affirmative action on campus, believes that the university has come a long way since he became head two years ago. According to Lowry, 19 women

have been hired in the two-year period he has been here; a higher number proportionally to any other two-year segment in Willamette's history.

But to date there has not been a full-time black professor on this campus. The sociology department had two openings last year for employment and an offer went to a black individual, but it was turned down. Of the two openings, one position was temporary, and it was filled by a female professor. The other full-time

position was filled by a white male professor.

According to Carol Colley, intercultural student counselor on campus, the problem in recruiting minority faculty is three-fold. First, there are a limited number of minorities who attain a Ph.D., a requirement needed to be hired as a faculty member. Those minorities who do attain their Ph.D.'s are therefore in high demand by all institutions, some of which pay more than Willamette does. The trade-off for minorities to leave lucrative positions in highly diversified areas, such as New York City or Los Angeles, to come to Salem, is very high. Blacks, according to Colley, want cultural diversity and also wish to feel welcome wherever they go. To many minorities, Salem does not have these assets.

Colley suggests that our advertising strategy should be changed to attract a larger pool of applicants at Willamette. She says that letters are sent to groups and publications that deal with minorities, but that a personal follow-up with the groups should also be pursued to ensure the ethnic communities across the nation know about Willamette and that there are positions open at the University.

Lowry agrees that it is very difficult to recruit minority professors, especially black professors, to teach on this campus. But Lowry denies that any change in the amount of money offered would help attract minorities to this campus. Lowry's solution is to "keep doing what we have done in the last couple of years and continue to make our interests known" to the ethnic communities. Dean Jerry Berberet thinks that the salary issue is an im-

portant consideration in being successful in recruiting minority faculty. He believes that more flexibility in the rank and salary offerings of positions is needed to open up possibilities for minorities. To compete with higher salaries elsewhere, Berberet maintains that the University should not mandate what the rank and salary of a given position is but attract as many minorities as possible and negotiate from that point. There are basic issues surrounding the salary question, Berberet added, "Are we willing to give up in other areas to support our moral ideals?"

Dr. Suresht Bald, an Indian woman hired a year ago in the political science department, stresses that it is important that students see minorities in roles of authority. "The students' rights are being infringed upon if they are denied the opportunity to see minorities," says Bald. Bald agrees with Lowry that there have been an increasing number of women in the faculty, but for her the concern is not "how many minority faculty we have... rather, are we making a special effort to attract both minority faculty and students to this campus."

Jim Sumner, assistant to the President, worked as admissions director for several years and has been especially interested in recruiting minority students. He feels that "progress has been made with regard to women and other cultures," but he remarked that he "continued to be disappointed because we do not have any black faculty members." Sumner added that the addition of women faculty members was a very positive sign for Willamette.



Juror's Award winning painting "Jello Box" by Ruth Wagner; one of the many contributions to the Art Department's All Campus Art Show running through March 18.

Galil Saley photo

Divestment considered

by Steve Welmer

Hearings began last Thursday night on House Bills 2772 and 2028, which are designed to both prohibit new investments in South Africa by the state of Oregon and divest current investments in companies which the state now has. These bills, in the words of the chief sponsor representative Carl Hostica (D-Eugene), are "long past time."

The testimony on Thursday lines up overwhelmingly on the side of divestment with the exception of Fred Hanson, who is deputy secretary of the state treasury. Hanson's criticisms stemmed from the practical problems implied by the bills' wording, rather than from the moral intent of the bill itself. Hanson explained that passage of the bills could compromise the "prudent person rule" which states that investments should be made with the least risk for the greatest return.

Evidence presented by Stephen Moody, Vice-President of the US Trust Co. of Boston, proved, however, that there was no reason to expect "sanitized" portfolios to yield either higher or lower rates of return.

Fearing extradition and prosecution for treason and terrorism, a black South African anonymously provided testimony depicting the condition of his people. In South Africa apartheid, or institutionalized racism, keeps a white minority in power and wealth while the black majority is brutally exploited. Overwhelmingly, 87 percent of the land belongs to 18 percent of the people while the remaining 82 percent of the black and Indian populations are crowded into 13 percent of the land in squalor and starvation.

The city of Philadelphia and the states of Connecticut, Michigan and Massachusetts have already taken similar measures to protest the blatant

abuse of human rights in South Africa. If Oregon adopts this legislation it will, in the words of AFL-CIO representative Iv Fletcher, "join the chorus" against apartheid.

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NEWS BRIEFS



Members of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity prepare the Mill Stream for Blue Monday. Ryan Holznagel photo

Vacation starts

Spring vacation officially begins tomorrow at 5 p.m. and ends on March 28 at 8 a.m.

Choir touring

The Willamette University Choir, under the direction of Gary Bangstad, began its tour of Washington state today. They will be singing in various churches throughout the state. The choir will return on Monday.

Paris offered

Students interested in applying for the Spring 1984 Paris Program may pick up an application form from the Dean's office in Walton Hall. Two years of college level French are required. Applications are due tomorrow.

Drive for blood

There will be a Red Cross blood drive on March 30 in Henckle Gym from 10 a.m. until 3 p.m. Save a life, and get a free cookie.

Dancers needed

On April 26, the Willamette Dance Department will present a dance concert in the Arena Theatre, Playhouse. Current plans call for two performances, one at 11 a.m. and the next at 8 p.m. Any Willamette student with a dance background in any form — jazz, ballet, modern,

disco, folk, etc. — is encouraged to contact Lynne Diehnell, Visiting Instructor of Dance, immediately if you are interested in being a part of this performance. Call the Theatre Office, 6222, for further information.

Hess on display

The Keizer Art Assn., located at 111 Sunset N and River Rds., is presenting a show entitled "Sculpture." It is the works of John Casey and Willamette University Art Professor Robert Hess. The show will run through March 31. Hours at the gallery are Tuesday through Saturday, 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Call 390-3010 for further information.

Orientation Set

Senior Orientation, a program offered by the career development center, will take place April 19, from 4-8 p.m. with dinner provided in Dining Rooms 2 and 3 in the Cat Cavern.

OSPIRG electing

The Willamette OSPIRG board will be holding elections on April 5. There will be three seats open to the Willamette student body for next semester.

The function of the local board is to plan and coordinate OSPIRG projects. If you are interested in filling one of the seats or in helping, contact OSPIRG or Diane Rolph at 6647 by March 29. Ballots will be given out through the mail, and voting will take place in front of the mailboxes.

WISH site of culture program

by Dave Rubin

Last Wednesday night at WISH house a program of culture and dance was sponsored by the Indian Tribes of Willamette University and was hosted by Carol Colley, Intercultural Affairs Counselor, Arlee and Reynita Neskahi and Bobbie Connor.

The program, attended by about 40 people including children and some members of faculty and administration, began with Arlee Neskahi, a Navajo Indian, speaking on the significance of the Indian drum. The drum, an important part of Indian culture, is revered and is an important part of Indian ceremonies.

Throughout the evening Neskahi, Colley and Connor spoke on other different aspects and customs of their

respective tribes and on the many different objects of Indian culture which were in the room. Colley, a Cherokee, (whose mother is part of the original North Carolina Cherokee tribe which escaped expulsion by Andrew Jackson's order in the early 1800s), spoke about her clothing and various aspects of her tribe's culture. She explained how many tribes, when meeting socially, would trade items among themselves. This accounts for such things as shells or things found on the West Coast appearing among the Plains or the Pueblo Indians and vice versa.

But while the tribes traded when they gathered, not all of them had similar customs, clothing, foods, or religious practices. For instance, while the Plains Indians used bows and arrows in hunting, the Cherokees used blowguns. And while the Plains and

Pueblo Indians had hard-soled rawhide moccasins, the tribes of Oregon had soft-soled. Also, where the sacred food of the Navajos is squash, beans, corn and tobacco, the sacred foods of the Oregon Cherokees are salmon, roots and the huckleberry.

Besides the different customs, clothing, traditions and methods of hunting, the Indians have a great sense of respect for their ancestors and religion. Respect for ancestors is expressed through Indian ceremonies and was shown during the course of the evening when Neskahi chanted a song to the memory of those ancestors, standing while he chanted as a sign of respect. In religion, the earth and the buffalo are looked upon with great reverence. The buffalo is worshipped by the Plains Indians because they believe life came from the buffalo. The Indians believe that God gave them the

buffalo to provide them with food and clothing as well as to watch over them. The earth is sacred because it also provides life for the Indian and in return, the Indian worships the earth, gives thanks to her and protects her from harm and exploitation.

The evening was not only cultural but educational as well. Near the end of the program, Neskahi, Colley and Connor spoke about the Indians of today and how they are coping in the white man's world. For the most part, the Indians are a proud people, proud of their heritage and past. But they are also a people with many problems such as unemployment, poverty and the Federal Government. The Indians of today are in danger of losing their land base because when the Federal Government put the Indians on reservations, it put them on land which was thought to be useless, and wor-

thless. However, when it was discovered that there were valuable mineral deposits on the reservations, the government suddenly became very interested in re-acquiring these lands.

And so, the Indians must be careful and cautious, and tribal leaders must walk a tightrope in trying to satisfy the Federal Government as well as their own people in matters of development, mineral extraction and tribal treaty rights. But in their efforts the Indians are not without help for they have such organizations as the National Congress for American Indians, a lobbying group in Washington D.C. which lobbies and speaks on between 256 to 400 tribes at any one time.

At the end of the program, Colley, the Neskahis and Connor asked those remaining to join in a dance with Neskahi chanting a song of farewell.

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Ambiguity clouds juvenile law

by Stan Shaw

Ambiguity in the juvenile legal system? "That's a massive understatement," responded a Salem juvenile counselor to a question asked by a fellow audience member during the seventh in a series People's Law School classes last Thursday.

Law students Mike Francis and John Storkel volunteered their time to present various aspects of the US juvenile legal system to a small law school crowd, half of whom were juvenile case workers.

Francis, taking the part of historian, said juvenile law had its origins in a 1923 Supreme Court case which gave the government the power to protect its "future citizens." Before that time children were legally considered property of their parents. Now, the state can interfere in family relations if the child fits any of three categories: 1) A status offender—a child who breaks laws governing only minors; 2) An abused or neglected child—one hurt by his parents or guardians; or 3) A delinquent child—a minor who is considered a felony violator.

But because these definitions and juvenile categories differ as well as do their corrective measures, the juvenile



John Storkel and Mike Francis lectured on juvenile law last Thursday night for the People's Law School program.

Greg Schreff photo

legal system is a complex one which can vary from state to state, county to county and city to city. There is also a good deal of discretion about how the child is entered into the system afforded to the arresting officer, the juvenile officer, the public defender and the judge.

Francis illustrated his point by relating the story of a minor who was sentenced to six

months to a year of rehabilitation for siphoning three dollars worth of gas from a car. If the minor had been charged as an adult he would have been forced only to make restitution. But McClaren case worker Claus Liege said such a heavy sentence would not be given to a one time offender and yet another case worker, unidentified, offered, "But it has happened." Liebe responded,

"Well, occasionally." Liebe mentioned a child usually needs to be convicted of five or six felonies before he is sent to McClaren.

Speaking technically, Francis told his audience children have no right to a jury trial or to an appeal. In some circumstances, the minor can be taken to a hearing more than once on the same charge, a situation adults are protected

from by the constitutional provision prohibiting "double jeopardy." However, a child can lose his juvenile status if he is charged with a crime employing a firearm, or if he is involved in an automobile accident—incidents legally referred to as "adult-like" activities. Juveniles are considered adults, too, if they are legally married, if they are legally "emancipated" from their parents or if the child himself has become a parent.

The other half of the law student team, John Storkel, read some specific Oregon juvenile laws to give a general overview of the system. Other than the more obvious laws of curfew, legal age requirements for drinking and for operating a car, Storkel pointed out laws giving parents the right to keep their children's wages, but only if the parent is reciprocating by providing the child's basic needs; a law requiring children over 14 to give their consent to their adoption; a law requiring children to provide for their own offspring until the latter is 21 years old; and another law which prohibits the recognition of wills made by minors.

In a question and answer session, Francis, who is now working in a Salem juvenile court, said that whatever the system's faults, he feels, "it's a good system."

ASWU weighs requests

by Mark Pettinger

The Associated Students of Willamette University Finance Board has developed a set of written criteria to be used by groups requesting ASWU monies. The regulations, which still pend Senate approval, fulfill a campaign promise made by Treasurer Patty Spangler.

In the past there has not been any written criteria to use when deciding how to allocate funds. Unwritten criteria have been used, and, in essence, this action by the Finance Board formalizes them. The criteria has two headings, one for funding groups, and the other for funding specific activities.

There are three points covered under the group criteria: membership, financial support and publicity. A group must file a constitution with ASWU stating their purpose; this is required so that a group might take some forethought in planning their activities. Group

membership must be open to all undergraduate students, who must compose a simple majority of the group. These requirements are to insure that if a group is student funded that it will have students as its primary beneficiary.

Funding requests for a group must be made by an undergraduate student, and all financial decisions made by group officers must be made in consultation with group members. Groups are to be strongly encouraged in raising their own funds, and the ASWU Treasurer is to be kept abreast of all other sources of group funding. The latter two regulations are not meant to force groups to have "bake sales" to raise money, but rather to find alternative sources of funding besides ASWU. Spangler cited Campus Ambassadors, as an example, which receives funding for publicity from the Baptist Church.

Groups are required to register at the University Desk,

so that their activities can be put on the master calendar, which is being phased in for the duration of this academic year, for full implementation next year. It is hoped by having a comprehensive schedule of activities that conflicts of various groups meeting at the same time can be worked out. The new criteria also emphasizes publicity. Spangler feels that groups have an equal stake in keeping their organizations going (besides having ASWU funding) and that by publicizing their events groups would garner increased support, viability, and funding indicative of their status. Spangler mentioned the lack of publicity on the part of the lacrosse and rugby clubs, and the Circle K club, which she hastened to point out is a service organization, and not so much a "social club."

Every group on campus has access to publicity for major activities through such things as Memorandum, as well as the

media center for printed flyers. Spangler estimated that it would cost one dollar for a group to get enough flyers to put around campus. Also, the ASWU officers are creating the position of Publicity Coordinator, who will act as the central liaison for publicity.

Generally, the same ASWU funding criteria applies to activities, as well as to groups. No event will be given blanket funding, nor is it to be profit oriented. The event should contribute to community spirit and the University's educational goals, but shouldn't be designed solely for the implementation of University policy.

Activities such as the Hawaiian Club Luau, and the International Student Fair serve this purpose in drawing students to a central location. These activities have a positive attitude and supply students with an occasion to integrate together.

On the other hand, the Please see FUNDS/Page 12

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Greber pursuing her dreams

by Mary VanNatta

Martine Greber will never look back on her life when she is 35 years old and wish she would have taken the chance on the career of her dreams. Martine, a Willamette senior and English Literature major, is finding that not shying away from what she wants has opened up both of the worlds of modeling and music to her.

Martine began modeling last summer for the Cinderella Modeling Agency here in Salem. The agency arranges contracts for her and during a competition photo session last summer, she was awarded Top Photography Model of 1982.

Although Martine would like to continue modeling in her home town of Los Angeles, she realizes the competition is very stiff, and she would rather pursue her real love: music. "Music is and always has been my focus," she says, "I've been writing songs since I was 13 and songwriting is what I am really excited about." She has completed her second demo tape which she distributes to restaurants and other clubs here and in LA. After graduation, she plans to return home and try to get into a band, "just to get a start," she comments.

Martine describes her music as "sort of a bluesy/folk sound, like Joni Mitchell." She has also written some jazz and rock. Since her first demo tape, she feels that her music has matured. "My first phase," she explains, "was sort of a martyr trip... a great deal of the songs were about past relationships, but now I'm moving out of the 'me focus.'" Her favorite song is a blues number entitled



Martine Greber

"Whiskey and Rye," about a woman in a bar and her impressions of the other women around her. "I'm starting to write more upbeat, deep music and trying to paint a more detailed picture of what I feel and see... like about home and the sunshine and the cultural diversity of the people in LA," explained Martine.

Regarding Willamette, Martine feels that her liberal arts education has helped her gain "an insight into the human condition." She has also broadened her experience by work-

ing in the Children's Services Division as a part of the Big Brother/Big Sister program and with the incest treatment center. This experience she found "very challenging and very heavy," but believes any experience such as that can only add to one's understanding of people.

But, of any experience in her life, she is sure that music is the best. "Here I am graduating and music has been such an integral part that I just can't let go." Her goal is to write songs and be a singer/songwriter. "I

don't really want the life of a big band, I want to write songs professionally — if the other life falls into my lap, of course I'll take it, but I'd prefer to write," she says.

Martine received most of her encouragement from her mother who pushed Martine back into music when she was struggling with which direction she wanted to go, and she also received some valuable advice from a friend. "He told me," she said, "that I may look back on my life when I'm 35 and be

sorry that I didn't go for what I wanted, so I'd better do it now... and I believe him." She believes that the only way anyone can get what he wants is "to go for it." She remarks, "Music is something I shied away from because I didn't think I could do it; it was a fantasy, but now there are possibilities." She says the same about modeling, that "you don't have to be 5'9", stick thin and gorgeous to be successful; anyone can with effort. I never want to hear 'I used to do that, but then I quit, I wish...'"

Subminimum wage proposed

by John Thornton

The Reagan administration has included in its 1984 budget proposal a plan to create a split minimum wage of \$2.50 for workers 21 and under. The split or "subminimum" wage would be only in effect during the summer months when teenage unemployment peaks — May 1 to September 30.

A subminimum wage for teenagers exists in some European countries, and has been considered by the US Congress many times in the past. In 1977, a similar plan lost in the House of Representatives by only one vote, largely because of heavy labor union pressure.

The administration is arguing that a high minimum wage acts like an entry barrier to youths seeking their first jobs. When a worker is young he or she is allegedly less experienced, unskilled and consequently less valuable to an employer compared to an adult. Thus there results a sort

of natural selectivity in the job marketplace favoring adults. In the administration's estimation, there is no reason for a young untrained worker to get

Guest Column

the same wage as a skilled adult.

To counter this disadvantage, the Reagan plan wants to give the teenager the power to charge less for his services to stay competitive with an adult and so the concept of a "teenage wage." This is impossible under the current minimum wage laws where every worker has to charge the same rate.

Employer demand for teenage labor, like any other product, will go down as the price goes up. Statistical evidence shows that for each 10 percent increase in the minimum wage, teenage employment drops by

one percent. Often teenagers work as office help, messengers or other positions which get cut immediately when costs rise. Although in flexible hour industries such as fast food, an employer might simply cut back on employee's hours. So teenagers are hit twice — they are often the last to get hired and always the first to get fired.

Secretary of Labor Donovan recently estimated the subminimum wage would create 500,000 new jobs. This would not only lower unemployment and its economic costs to society but it would also lower costs to the producer, and eventually it would have a disinflationary effect on the economy.

As for the teenager who gets hired, the benefits come not only in the form of income but in job training as well. Many proponents of the subminimum wage say that in Europe it has induced many companies

to offer training and apprenticeship programs for youth.

There is one other side to the story: labor unions oppose such legislation by arguing it would encourage employers to fire adults and hire less expensive teenagers. Secretary Donovan points out, though, that the split wage is only in effect during the summer, thereby reducing any significant displacement of older workers.

A lower wage might create some "voluntary" unemployment. For example, if someone were supporting himself on \$3.35 an hour and his pay was cut 25 percent, the opportunity to collect unemployment may seem more attractive than working.

Most Willamette students are employed during the summer at the current minimum wage rate. The Reagan proposal would simply reduce students' summer income. While some may suffer under this proposal, it is worthwhile to

remember that youngsters from different economic backgrounds in many cities across the country are presently having a very difficult time getting work. Reagan's plan will improve their plight. It all boils down to some basic economic questions. Is it better for the country to have a few well-paid teenage workers or many lower paid ones? Should the government enact legislation to reduce the pay of those already working to benefit those who are not able to get a job under the higher minimum wage rate?

The administration and its free market mandate seek to more accurately price the value of teenage labor with a subminimum wage. Some older workers will be displaced, some Willamette students will have less college money at summer's end, but some other teenagers will have jobs and training they might not otherwise have had.

Juniors claim banner



Counter-clockwise from top: The triumphant junior class celebrates its 1983 Glee victory under the theme of "Diamond Serenade." Paul Trueblood leads the audience and Glee participants in a rendition of Willamette's Alma Mater. Students from Willamette's sister college in Japan entertain the audience between presentations. The senior class performs "Symphony of Love" which led them to third place overall. Rod Williams holds Joanie Gibbons while Lindsay Partridge officially initiates her into Glee. The class of 1986 walks the Mill Stream.



in Glee competition



Holzner, Killian photos

SPORTS

Women take fourth in nation

by Stuart Sparkman

"I was really proud of our kids," said WU Aquatics coach Jim Brik of the swimmers and divers he took to Arkadelphia, Arkansas, to compete in the NAIA Championships March 3-5 at Henderson State College and Ouachita Baptist University. The coach has good reason to be proud because his

'It was a great experience... this was a dynamite year.'

women's team placed fourth overall in the nation, while the men took 21st. All 12 Bearcats who competed scored for the team.

Wisconsin-Eau Claire captured the women's title with 406 points, followed by Pacific Lutheran, Simon Fraser and Willamette. Central Washington took seventh and Lewis and Clark took eighth. Leslie Wilday was outstanding for Willamette, finishing second in the 100 and 200 yard breaststroke with times of 1:09.3 and 2:30.56, both new WU records. She also took fifth place in the 200 yard individual medley in 2:15.25, breaking Cindy Pemberton's 1978 Willamette record. Gayle Roth took second place in the 50 yard freestyle with 24.89, and a controversial sixth in the 100 free when the timing mechanism in the touch pads malfunctioned. In the 100 yard individual medley, Roth finished seventh



All of Willamette's swimmers who competed at the national meet placed in the top 15. The women placed fourth as a team while the men finished in 21st place. The women's 200 yard medley relay team of Chris Odell, Kendra Wheeler, Leslie Wilday and Gayle Roth won a national title.

Lindsay Partridge photo

in 1:04.13.

Kendra Wheeler did what Brik called "a great job," finishing third, fourth and fifth in the 1650, 500, and 200 yard freestyles, respectively, and shattering two Willamette University records. Senior Chrys Odell, who has been, according to the coach, "the cohesive factor" for the team all year, took fifth in the 100 yard backstroke in 1:03.7 and 13th in the 200 yard backstroke in 2:23. The 200 yard medley relay team of

Odell, Wheeler, Wilday and Roth were national champions in that even with a time of 1:53.9, a new WU record. Gigi Hunt helped the team to score in every relay event.

In diving, Willamette's Diane Fitzgerald, Darci Piper and Julie Conrad had some doubts about the judging in the 3 meter event. Nevertheless, they took seventh, eighth and ninth respectively to earn valuable points for the team, and ensures that all eight women won

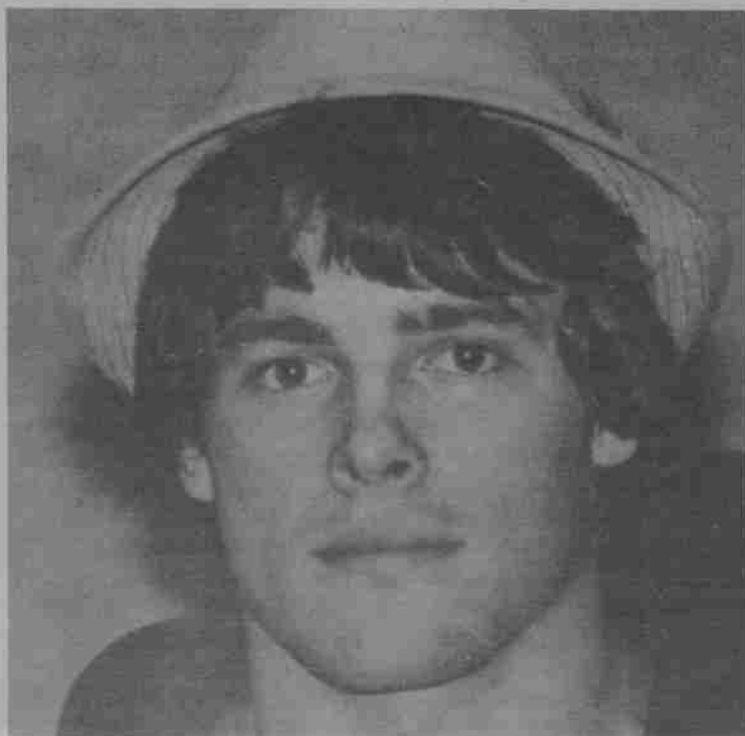
All-American status.

Willamette's men, Mike Ahten, Victor Perry, Brian Rasmussen and Todd Hagan, managed an eleventh place finish in the 400 yard freestyle relay to secure 21st place. "Now they understand what it takes to be competitive," said the coach, who thought the meet was a good experience for the four freshmen. Simon Fraser took the men's title with 408 points, followed by Drury College, Denver, Central

Washington and Wisconsin-Stevens Point.

"(This was) the best National meet there has ever been," said Brik, referring to the 432 participants. "I was really impressed by the quality of support (from the host schools)." This was also the fastest championship meet, with every men's record being broken. "The Northwest (teams) made the quality of the meet," said Brik, "It was a great experience...this was a dynamite year."

Wrestler honored nationally



Bill Bishop, a junior at Willamette, was one of 13 wrestlers nationally who were honored as Academic All-Americans.

Dave Crume photo

by Craig Johnson

Willamette Wrestler Bill Bishop was recently selected as an Academic All-American. Bishop was one of 13 wrestlers given the honor at the NAIA National Wrestling Meet in Minot, North Dakota, on March 3-5. Those who were named Academic All-Americans had been nominated by their coaches and selected on the basis of their athletic as well as academic achievements.

Representing Willamette at the National Meet, besides Bishop, were Tim Martin and Dan McCue. All three of the Bearcats suffered tough defeats in their first-round matches and were eliminated from the competition. Martin lost in the 134-pound division to Rick Selhamer of Liberty Baptist College, Virginia. McCue was defeated at 142 by Dean Barent of Chadron State,

Nebraska. Bishop lost a 14-12 match at 150 to Loyal Wilson of Hanover College, Indiana.

Willamette Coach Doug Ziebart said that while he was understandably disappointed with the results he was still proud of the performance of the Bearcat wrestlers. He was disappointed with what he felt were some unfortunate breaks suffered by his wrestlers and the officiating which was at times, in his opinion, rather questionable.

Southern Oregon State College claimed the national team championship with 98.5 points. Simon Fraser of Burnaby, British Columbia, was close behind in second place with 89.75. Other Northwest schools placing high in the final standings included Pacific University in seventh with 42.5 and Central Washington with 34 points for 12th place.

Cats gearing up for season

by Rudi Alexander-Wittman

Baseball season is practically upon us and this year's Batcats show a good deal of promise. The team has been practicing for seven weeks now, almost exclusively indoors because of the wet weather. Coach Bill Trenbeath says that it is "difficult to evaluate the talent. I like what I see and am impressed with our attitude."

"Our physical criteria is different than in the past," continues Trenbeath, "our emphasis will be on speed, defense and, hopefully, strong

pitching. The team does not have a few star players, but good overall balance and talent." The team will "have to be a good contact or average hitting team" because the team has no real powerhitters. But Trenbeath says that the team's strength will be in the "attitude and the ability to compete hard."

Says Trenbeath of his competitors, "The league will have good balance with surprisingly good recruiting in other teams." Willamette recruiting also went well, including

"some good freshmen and some good transfers." Last year's season was the team's first "bad" season in seven years but this year the Bearcats expect to place high in their conference. Trenbeath expects the Batcats to surprise some of their rivals this year.

Willamette competes in the Northwest conference which includes Pacific, Linfield, Lewis and Clark, Whitman and Pacific Lutheran. The team's first game is against St. Mary's College. The game will be in Moraga, California, March 19.



Dave Nakama turns a double play during a recent practice. The men's first game is March 19 in Moraga, California.

Ryan Holznagel photo

Rugger's game 'beastly'

by Joe LaCoste

It has been said that "rugby is a beastly game played by gentlemen, soccer is a gentlemen's game played by beasts, and football is a beastly game played by beasts." These definitions may or may not be true. But, according to Dave Lardner, player/coach of the Willamette Rugby Club, the ruggers here are trying to live up to that definition of rugby.

A common misconception of rugby, says Lardner, is "that it is a highly brutal crazyman's sport that has no method: a suicidal game. Actually the brutality is mistaken for the aggressiveness of the sport." According to Lardner, rugby is a festive game emphasizing camaraderie between the players.

Rugby is 80 minutes of non stop play. Because of the constant running, passing and tackling, the game requires a tremendous amount of stamina as well as an equal portion of skill, says Lardner.

Rugby at Willamette is not a varsity sport. Currently they are a young club with 26 active members comprised of both undergraduate and graduate students. To play, one must join the club, which entails paying dues, buying his own uniform, helping to line the fields and helping to set up a schedule. Lardner emphasized that in the club, it is the game itself and not the final score that is important.

Lardner went on to say that the best thing about rugby is that when the game is over, it is over. All hostilities stay on the field. Traditionally, the teams shake hands at the end of the game, walk to the side lines and have a post game party, which is often as important as the game itself. Says Lardner, "the social aspect is as important as the team aspect."

Lardner continued, saying that rugby does not discriminate against size or social class. The only necessary elements to play rugby are to be in shape, know the game and be smart. "It

costs very little to field a rugby team: just some leather balls, team spirit, love of involvement and time to sing along after the weekend games."

If you are interested in the

Willamette Rugby Club, and would like to watch a game, the next one is tentatively scheduled for this Saturday, March 19, at 1 p.m. at Sparks Field.

SCORING POINTS

NCAA tournament sheer fun

The Super Bowl is the richest. The World Series has the most tradition. The NBA playoffs and the Stanley Cup are the most violent. The Rose Bowl, the Kentucky Derby, the US Open: they are all very big and important. But of all the great sporting events in America today, nothing beats the NCAA Basketball Tournament for sheer fun. It's exciting and entertaining and I'd trade 10 Super Bowls for just one NCAA Tournament (well,

maybe just seven but that's still a lot). It is by far the highlight of the sporting year. One can always count on close scores and high emotions, with a successful season riding on every game.

The tournament is not simply the most exciting sporting event in America to watch, however. It is also the most fun to bet on. All of those other sports are pretty cut and dried. You just put five dollars on Philly and wait for the results. It's

boring. With the tournament, there are an endless number of possibilities. Take, for example, the little pool that I've entered. Everyone gets a copy of the brackets and they fill it out the way they think the tournament will progress. There are a set number of points given for each correct choice with the value of the points increasing as the tournament moves forward. 52 games, 274 points possible. Winner takes all. There are a number of dif-

ferent ways to set up a pool like that around this tournament and it makes the most entertaining sports spectacle in America that much more enjoyable. Every game takes on a special meaning. Just sheer fun.

Anyway, while I'm on the topic, I remember that there were primarily two things that the coaches complained the most about after last year's tournament. The first one was that it was too big. Too many schools were invited and it cheapened the tournament. The second complaint was that the top seeds had to sit around for sometimes more than a week and get rusty while the lower seeds played each other for the right to advance into the second round. The top seeds received "byes" while the winning lower seeds got their momentum going in the first round, and a lot of surprising upsets resulted. Well, this year there should really be some complaining. They expanded the tournament from 48 teams to 52 teams and added a preliminary round so that the top seeds have to wait for two rounds before they play a team that might have already won twice and should really have their momentum going. Oh well, the NCAA does not have to worry about the loudest of the complainers. Ralph Miller didn't make it this year.

By the way, the final four will be Villanova, Louisville, UCLA and North Carolina. You can bet on it. I did.

— Dan McCue



Tamara Moland (left) and Jessica Slavich (right) practice a baton exchange during a recent track work-out. The men and women both kick off their home schedule tomorrow with the Willamette University open track meet at McColluch Stadium.

Dave Crume photo

EDITORIAL

Moral leadership lacking in investments

Today in South Africa, a black diamond miner earns one seventh of the wages of a white miner doing the same work. A black South African child has a 30 to 50 percent chance of dying before he reaches the age of five. These are the effects of the legitimized racist policy of the white South

African government called apartheid.

Oregon's investments totaling \$4.4 billion support South African businesses, and some of those dollars belong to endowments of Willamette University — a hypocritical practice for an institution whose catalog reads "... Willamette strives to educate the whole person, including the moral, intellectual creative, and social dimensions ..."

Four years ago a combined group of Willamette students and faculty succeeded in opening up a dialogue with the Endowment Committee of the Board of Trustees about the school's investments in South Africa. The Trustees agreed to look at any and all research found by a two student, two faculty committee concerning the aspects and conditions of South African apartheid.

Willamette was the first private college in the Northwest to do this.

The then out-going President, Robert Lisensky, let fall the responsibility of picking the research committee to newly chosen President Jerry Hudson.

Those members whom Hudson selected showed little interest in the divestment issue and met only once. Hudson made no effort to pursue the matter.

Now that the Oregon legislature is considering divesting its pension funds from banks that do business with South Africa, it is time for Willamette to do the same. In the hearings presently going on in the capital, the city of Philadelphia's South African divestment policy was examined. It showed no decrease whatsoever in interest income to Philadelphia's employee pension funds. This indicates that it is possible for Willamette to reinvest its endowment without loss, too.

The communication with the Board of Trustees needs to be opened again so the issue of Willamette divestment of its monies in South Africa can be discussed and hopefully implemented by the Trustees.

Willamette can, and it must, harmonize its financial and moral obligations and withdraw its implied support from the hateful, racist and immoral institution of apartheid in South Africa.

Bill wrong

The penalties imposed on fraternity hazing by the proposed bill in the Oregon Legislature is an attempt to control excessive initiation practices. The bill, however, does not clearly define what hazing is, and the only permissible enforcement of the proposed law would occur when someone filed a complaint with the Department of Human Resources. While the proposed law would be a possible deterrent to fraternities which engage in hazing, the two deficiencies described would bring an unenforceable law against an undefined practice onto the books. The University and National Fraternity Councils are better able to protect against hazing than a state agency that is not even allowed to inspect fraternity ceremonies. Until hazing is better defined and a method of authority and enforcement is allowed, the proposed bill will be unworkable.

Example set

The students of OSPIRG that are involved with the work on the "Lemon Law" used car bill that is currently before the Oregon Legislature are to be commended for their initiative. Although they are not the drafters of the bill, they are of particular importance in regard to doing the actual lobbying at the capital. Moreover, the bill appears to have a good chance of succeeding (a student group in Montana has already passed a similar bill there). The Oregon measure is noteworthy for the reason that essentially all of the people involved are students, an unusual occurrence. As a consequence, all of the students around the state of Oregon involved with this bill are to be congratulated for providing a visible example that students can and do make a difference.

Expanded hours sought

The present vacuum of adequate studying environments on campus could be easily rectified by expanding the hours of the library. The library exists in large part for the use and benefit of students. Accordingly, all reasonable efforts should be made to maximize the potential the library offers to students as a needed place to study or to simply allow the fullest use of its resources. The Cat Cavern simply has too many drawbacks — noise, frequent distractions, smoke, etc. — to be a viable place for serious study. Also it should be noted that the Cat was never intended to be primarily a place to study. Therefore it seems reasonable that consideration ought to be given to the expansion of library hours not only during the weekdays but also during the weekends.

There are various groups of students that would use the library but don't for the simple reason that its hours are either inconvenient or the library is actually closed. For instance, late-

night studiers are not inclined to set up their books in the library if they are going to be interrupted at 11 p.m. by being tossed out the door. Perhaps more importantly the curtailed hours on Friday and Saturday are inconducive in promoting needed studying on the weekends; if students realistically don't have the option of a studying atmosphere such as the library on a Friday or Saturday night, it is highly unlikely that students will persevere and choose to study (or else they will study less effectively because of the increased distraction.).

Extension of library hours is feasible and warranted. Next year there is scheduled a jump in work study of up to 60 percent. Thus the combination of the added demand for work study jobs and the University's responsibility to provide a healthy academic atmosphere makes the lengthening of library hours a reasonable request.

LETTERS

Collegian:

In the March 3 issue of the *Collegian*, John Mulvihill wrote an article about the goals of the WISH program committee that irresponsibly contained some false information. These inaccuracies have only confused the campus's perception of the WISH program rather than providing useful information to the Willamette community.

Mr. Mulvihill writes that WISH has "lost the ideals once hoped for." He reports that "There is no structured (Foreign Language) program." These statements are blatantly incorrect. The WISH program continues to provide foreign language practice at language lunches, evening cultural programs, monthly language dinners, and other miscellaneous cultural events. Most importantly, WISH provides a daily atmosphere of cross-cultural awareness that many residences lack. These specific benefits of the WISH program would have been noted if Mr. Mulvihill had talked to any WISH residents or resident staff before he wrote the article.

The WISH program committee has not been trying to totally rebuild the WISH program as Mr. Mulvihill reports,

but to institutionalize and improve those aspects of the program that already exist. Structural problems in the WISH program prevent the most efficient operation of the program, so the WISH committee is looking to find the best ways to overcome these problems.

One important weakness in the WISH program is the campus confusion over what the program is and should be. We have tried to overcome this problem by expanding the programming to the entire campus so that others might learn and benefit from the WISH program; Mr. Mulvihill's incomplete reporting has detracted from this goal by increasing the confusion about the Willamette International Studies House.

Why did these gross reporting errors occur? The *Collegian* has a responsibility to insure the accuracy of its articles. The *Collegian* needs to make sure its reporters have adequately investigated the subject before they print the article. Poor reporting is worse than no reporting: it provides false information that muddles an already confusing situation.

Sincerely,
Tom Savage
Janet Savage

Collegian:

In various conversations over the years, I have demonstrated my lack of knowledge about theater, and thus will not comment upon the opinions expressed by Professor Bill Braden and others in the *Collegian*. However, something should be said on Bill Braden's behalf.

When so many of us decide we are too busy to participate in campus activities Bill has been exemplary. He attends plays, concerts, operas, lectures, and ball games. In addition, he cares enough about them to engage in public dialogue and to express opinions that may not be popular. Also, his many contributions to campus publications lend credulity to the persistent rumor that English professors really can write well.

Imagine the added vitality on our campus if everyone showed Bill's interest in and commitment to what goes on here.

Ralph Wright
Director of University Relations

To the Willamette Student Body:
I would like to take this opportunity to apologize to all those offended by Senior

Skits, and especially to Sue Boslee. The nature of the skits is satirical and satire, especially that done with little preparation, loses its humorous side and comes

across in a spiteful vein. I take full responsibility for the skit in which Sue was wrongfully dealt with. I just hope she

continued to page 11

COLLEGIAN

Co-editors

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Section Editors:

News...Matthew Erlich Editorial...Pat Williams Feature...Stan Shaw

Sports...Dan McCue Darkroom Manager...Ryan Holznagel

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ON CAMPUS

Peace near only if...

There's a problem with the Middle East peace negotiations, and that problem is this: they aren't being held in a men's room.

Really. See, the problem with today's peace negotiations is that guys are running around in three piece suits (and other formal wear), sitting in carefully furnished conference rooms, following protocol, etc., etc., etc. The result is that they never really get down to business, and they never agree on anything because they get all self-important.

When you wear a three-piece suit, you start saying things like "The proposed treaty would not be in the best interests of my people, whose autonomy I am pledged to uphold." Right. Come on, fellahs, we're not talking about upholding anything here, we're talking about peace, right? Right? Of course that's right, so let's get down to business, pronto.

It's the same way with conference rooms. First of all, you've got things like draperies, and we all know that any room with draperies is no place for sensible human interaction. Then you've got lots of pictures of historical figures and events all over the place, and there we go again with everybody thinking they're making history and upholding things, which we already talked about. Further-

more, once you get into conference rooms, you get all sorts of discussions about how big the table should be, what shape it should be, how to have the table made with wood from each of the countries represented, who's going to go for coffee, and all that. Hell, we couldn't even decide what kind of pizza to order with all that going on. And if not pizza, how then peace, right?

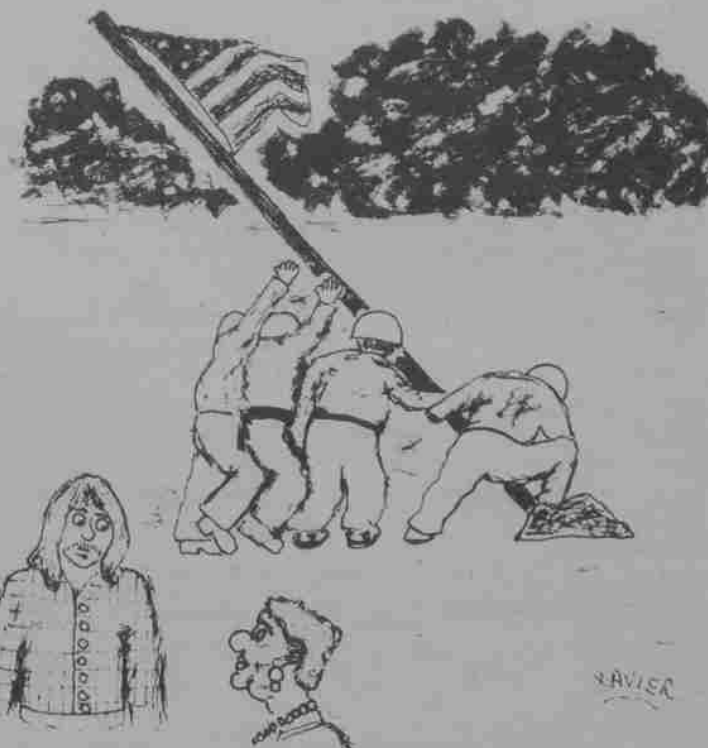
Right. So let's go somewhere where we can talk. Where? The men's room of course. Men can talk with anybody about anything in a men's room. Fellahs, how often have you walked into a men's room and started talking about something with the guy standing next to you? Happens all the time, right? Right. Not only that, but do you care who the guy is, or where he comes from, etc.?

No, you don't. Men's room and men's room conversations cut right across class lines, religious lines, racial lines, political lines, you name it. I'll give dollars to doughnuts that if we got Begin, Arafat, Mubarek, Hussein, and Khomeini all lined up at urinals in a men's room, they'd have things worked out in five minutes. Have you ever tried saying "Your bloodthirsty peoples are trampling on our historical homelands, murderer" to the guy standing at a urinal next to

you? It just can't be done. They'd probably start talking about Yankee — Red Sox scores, decide that they think the others are swell guys after all, declare peace, and head downtown for a beer. Case closed.

Of course, the beauty of the Middle East is that there aren't any women in power anywhere, so we don't have to work out all those ERA-type problems about letting a gal in to the men's room. Frankly, I don't think I'd ever want to look up and see Margaret Thatcher standing next to me in a men's room. But that's a whole 'nother story.

— Ryan Holznagel



NO, THIS ISN'T A PATRIOTIC RECREATION OF THE PLANTING OF THE FLAG ATOP IWO JIMA DURING WWII — IT'S JUST A FRESHMAN GLEE ACT.

THOUGHTS FROM THE SIMBA

US lacks proverbs

The ability to speak with wisdom, confidence and conviction is a trait highly valued in most cultures throughout the world. Coming to the United States from a country (Kenya) where forensic achievement is strongly emphasized, I could not help but notice the little usage, if at all, of proverbs in this society. It is fitting to realize that the mastery of some rich proverbial lore is an essential part of attempting to achieve "culture" speech not only in Kenya, but also in many other African countries as well.

Oral presentation of proverbs is a highly developed art in itself and great orators are respected in large part for their ability to embellish speech with appropriate maxims. Numerous proverbs of the Akan peoples (of whom I am not a

member) emphasize the importance of this ability: "A man dies but his tongue does not rot;" "When you place your tongue in pawn, you cannot redeem it;" and "A good mouth blesses itself." Still other proverbs deal with the use of proverbs: "When a poor man makes a proverb, it does not spread abroad" and "We speak to a wise man in proverbs, not in plain language."

Of course the above proverbs were all English translations of the original Akan version. It should also be realized that Akan proverbs, like many others in Black Africa, deal with much more than speaking ability. Indeed they cover all aspects of Akan life from religion, politics, and war to farming, marriage, and child rearing. The Akan also use pro-

verbs to define acceptable modes of behavior and codify traditional customs and values. Traditionally, proverbs were recited during evening leisure time as a form of entertainment. This practice like many others has been slightly decreased.

It would therefore come as no surprise if any of the readers argued that with the increasing Westernization ("Americanization?") in these societies with rich proverbial lore the art may become virtually nonexistent. This does not appear to be the case. Traditions and customs die hard and the Akan have a good proverb to illustrate this: "When the kite [ruler] is away, the hawk rests on its eggs."

— Victor Owour

LETTERS

continued from page 10

knows that there was no malice felt towards her by anyone involved. I hope this letter in some small way makes up for my unthinking actions.

Thank you,
Mark Lambert

All letters to the editor must be typed, signed, and received by the Monday prior to publication. We cannot print anonymous letters, but names can be withheld upon request.

IN THE CROW'S NEST

Indian culture unjustly neglected

"The reach of the multinational into your areas has to be counter-acted with a reach into their area . . . to increase the price and the risk that the corporation has to pay . . ."

No, the quote is not from an economics text. Nor is it from a manual on guerrilla warfare. It is from "Akwesasne Notes," a magazine for Indian peoples.

The periodical was covering a conference of the International Day of Solidarity with American Indians. Ralph Nader was discussing strategies for the American Indian to fight against the threat that the cor-

poration has brought against Indian culture, and, therefore, Indian survival.

Indian traditions go back a long way. But even today, many people still see the image of the Indian as one of the old movies, failing to take into consideration its fallacies nor understanding that it is a living culture.

Of course, ever since the New World has "discovered," the Indian took the rap for it. The Spanish first used Indians as slaves. Then they decided that they had souls and "saved" them. Of course they

then enslaved the black and brought him to America.

Even today, in South America especially, the Indian is on the bottom of the social ladder. If not forced onto his reservation in the middle of a vast wasteland, then he is slaughtered or forced to live in such poor conditions that he dies anyway.

In the United States, the emphasis is on using those same Indian traditions of the past as a resistance to penetration of Coca-Cola, Calvin Klein and the rest of Western "progress."

Those few people who saw

"Native American Night" at WISH house last Wednesday evening saw a culture that was alive. Traditions remain in existence that teach one to be in harmony with nature, not to destroy it as the "West" has been able to do.

The native dress worn by the Indians, down to their moccasins, were all compatible with the region each had come from. Indians from the north-west naturally used wood for their source of art and survival. Those from the south had hard soles on their shoes for walking on the desert floor.

America prides itself on being the melting pot of people from differing cultures, yet we deny the Indian. Their one plaintive cry is to "Support Indian Treaties," which many times Washington ignores for oil drilling, etc.

"Americans" could learn so much from the Indian that would pacify his destructiveness. If Reagan is looking for someone to head the EPA, I nominate an Indian, for they have and still do live as one with nature, no matter how much the rest of Man abuses him.

— Matthew Erlich

US energy situation sketched

by Ken McElhenney

Gerrard K. Drummond, president of Northern Energy Resource Company, NERCO, spoke to the Willamette community last Thursday on the topic of "What is Happening to the Development of Energy in the U.S." It was part of the Executive-on-Campus offered by the Graduate School of Management.

Drummond worked for Pacific Power and Light, the parent company of NERCO, as a lawyer until the formation of NERCO on Jan. 1, 1977. NERCO is primarily involved in the fields of coal, precious metals, and gas exploration, and many of the company's customers are coal burning utilities.

In the early 1970s, studies showed nuclear power to be

the most effective means of producing energy, and that even if the planned development of the plants were to be completed on schedule, there would be an energy deficiency in the 1980s. "There has been an incredible turn around," Drummond stated, "in just a few short years we are seeing the completely opposite effect." Drummond believes the economy is to blame. "Price-induced conservation and slower growth in housing starts are the culprits in the Northwest," he said.

Although there are about 100 million tons of surplus coal in the US, "coal", according to Drummond, "is the most promising source of energy for the future." Coal is more abundant than other resources, and costs less per BTU. "Coal is the most readily convertible source of energy we have," he stated, "Hydroelectricity requires too

much capital investment and alternate sources are not nearly productive enough." Asked about the hazards of coal, like acid rain, Drummond saw hope only through legislation. "If Congress could come up with something of any meaning, the problems could be solved." He

felt "hopeful" that this would happen.

He warned, however, that the US should stay out of the coal exporting business. "If we were to start competing with Canada and China, we would be crushed in the world market."



Luz del Carmen Salazar and Alejandro Garcia de Alba take part in the fourth International Student Festival in the University Center on March 5.

Al-Harkan photo

Funds given

continued from page 4

ASWU Finance Board has some qualms about funding other activities. The Alcohol Consumption education program (ACE) requested funding, which was initially denied, as the Finance Board saw ACE solely as the implementation of the (University) alcohol policy. Ultimately ACE received funding based on its own merit. Another example is Freshmen Glee. While this event goes far in unifying the campus community Spangler feels that the admission and alumni offices

accrue benefits from Glee, and should contribute proportionally in its underwriting. For the present Spangler and the Finance board are sounding out the University's intent to pay for such activities.

While the criteria will make it easier for the Finance Board to evaluate funding requests, it will also allow them to have a role in determining the quality of activities, along with the Activities Board. Spangler's words echo the Finance Board's sentiments, "Let's hear the details, before we give you money."

445 High St.
588-1552

Bye Bye
BRAZIL

"EXTRAVAGANT
BRAZILIAN
COMEDY"

VENICE CANAL N.Y. TIMES

MAR 17-24

XICA

SALEM CINEMA

ACADEMY AWARD WINNER
BEST FOREIGN FILM

MEPHISTO

"Brandauer exudes a dynamic magnetism rarely seen on screen."

-Judy Stone, S.F. CHRONICLE

MAR. 25-31

CANNES FILM FESTIVAL WINNER
BEST SCREENPLAY

"MEPHISTO" a film by OTTO SZABO
Based on Klaus Mann's novel
starring KLAUS MARIA BRANDAUER
Cinematography by LAJOS KOLDI



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