

The Collegian

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January 30th meeting

TRUSTEES CHART W.U. GROWTH

By TERRY SMITH
Managing Editor

The Willamette University Board of Trustees, in its January 30 meeting, granted sabbatical leaves to seven College of Liberal Arts Professors. Associate Professor of Sociology James Bjorkquist, Assistant Professor of Physical Education Jim Briki, Professor of Economics Richard Gillis, Associate Professor of Art Carl Hall, Professor of History Robert Lucas, and Professor of Political Science Ted Shay were all granted leaves of absence for spring semester 1981-82. Wright Cowger, Professor of Education, was granted a leave for fall of 1981-82.

Vice President for University Relations Larry Large announced that there has been "substantial activity" in fund raising during the last months, especially in the Alumni Annual Funds, as well as involvement in dealing with issues in the Financial Aid Program due to recent federal cutbacks and reductions in state funds for students aid. In addition, a report was submitted concerning gift levels attained as of December 31, 1980, into the 1980-81 fiscal year, which runs from June 1 to May 31. The total from voluntary sources is \$1,929,184, which is an \$831,916 increase over last year. The total from government sources is \$757,401, and the total amount of gifts



from all sources is \$2,686,585. The committee for Development and University Relations also reported that Financial Aid awards to undergraduates for the 1980-81 academic year will exceed \$2,800,000. The number of students receiving aid totalled 784, or 60 percent of the undergraduate enrollment. This is a one percent increase over last year, and represents a five percent increase in the past five years.

The committee also reported that final visits to approximately 600 high schools, most in the western United States, have been completed. Twenty-five

follow-up meetings and a campus visitation day have been planned for the spring. The follow-up program begins in late February and will be completed in early April.

The Committee on Financial Affairs, also meeting on the 30th, anticipated that the University will finish 1980-81 with a very small surplus. Enrollments are up over budget by approximately sixty full-time equivalent students, but this is offset by a substantial overrun in the expenditure of financial aid funds, reflecting mostly a decline in the federal grants for financial aid. Budget preparation for 1981-82 is proceeding on schedule and was discussed at the January 21 meeting of the Financial Affairs Committee. A balanced budget has

been proposed and will be reviewed at the next meeting of the Executive Committee.

The committee announced that the conversion of the Business Office functions of the new Prime 400 is complete although all modules are not in active use at this time.

The Business Office is currently using fully automated systems for accounts payable, cash receipts, accounts receivable, budgeting, and general ledger. The payroll system has not yet been implemented, and the vendor supplying the software has decided not to develop the student loan programs originally included in the contract. The system is still experiencing problems in the cash receipts and accounts receivable areas but, in general, it is operating satisfactorily.

The \$4 million renovation of Collins Hall is proceeding on schedule and on budget. While the administration is optimistic that this will continue through the project, it is still early to make such statements definitively, according to the committee's report. The work on the exterior of the building, however, is sufficiently complete to permit timely progress on the interior without regard to the weather and there is a basis for optimism that the project will be completed on schedule in mid-August, 1981.

From Japan:

New students arrive

A touch of the Orient will grace Willamette beginning Monday, February 9, as thirty-one students from the International College of Commerce and Economics in Tokyo begin eight weeks of study in America.

The students, eight women and 23 men, are involved in the exchange in order to prepare for careers in the international business community, according to exchange coordinator Professor Adele Birnbaum. The major emphasis in this preparation is on interpreting, and to accommodate this, the students will spend two hours each

morning studying the English language. Their afternoons will be spent on 2-3 week courses in American History, Economics, Political Science, and Sociology.

The students will live on-campus with Willamette students, as in the past, and in addition will have an opportunity for a weekend homestay with American families, over the weekend of March 6, 7, and 8. Any students who would be interested in having a student from Japan stay with their families are encouraged to contact Professor Birnbaum at 6211.

For sale...

Dr. Lovell, an emeritus faculty member, has land and seascapes on display in the University Center. The oil paintings, which are offered at a reduced price to Willamette students and faculty have been some of the year's "best sellers" according to Sally Howell, University Center Director. "I paint what I like not what I see," Dr. Lovell said in a telephone interview. "I put down my feelings, but they are not totally abstract." Dr. Lovell's work includes scenes exclusively from Oregon.

RUBIN vs. SAGA



minated when his supposedly "special meal" was not only cold and "poorly prepared," but he had to wait twenty extra minutes to get it.

As the remainder of the semester elapsed, he noticed no improvement in the quality or service SAGA was providing. Describing himself as "one that likes to go right to the top," Rubin decided to write a letter to Stuart Anderson, who is one of six presidents for SAGA. Although he didn't receive a reply from Anderson himself, he did meet with a group of SAGA district representatives on January 22 to discuss food quality. "I told them about the bad food," Rubin said bluntly.

Since his meeting, Rubin says that "food has picked up." He is now on the University food service committee and also gives input to campus meal planning. Whether his efforts will prove effective in the long run or not must stand the test of time.

If you have noticed any improvement in your SAGA food this semester, you have Dave Rubin to thank. Rubin, a freshman biology major from San Marino, CA, is solely responsible for a group of SAGA executives visiting the campus early this semester to assess the quality of food here.

Rubin said that, from his first day here at Willamette, he has been "very distressed about the food." At Thanksgiving, this frustration cul-

Bearfacts

here...

For a fourth time in the past five years, the Alpha Chi Omega house will sponsor its annual Val-O-Gram project for Willamette University. As in the past, the house will be selling red and pink carnations, and large, frosted, heart shaped sugar cookies. The cookies can be inscribed with personalized messages which are limited to twenty characters. The cost of the flowers is \$1.00 each, and the cookies are priced at 75¢ each or two for \$1.25. To order Val-Grams, call 6344 before February 13th, or contact any member of Alpha Chi Omega; supplies are limited, so act with facility.

The Sixty-First Legislative Assembly Film Series will begin with its first showing at noon, February 11th, in the Galleria of the Capitol Building. The debut film, *El Salvador: A Country in Crisis*, dramatically documents the social conditions and the historical events that have made this tiny nation the current focus of U.S. involvement in Central America and the battleground between hard line military elements and popular forces. Questions can be directed to Leonardo Castrejon, rm. 106, Lee House.

Bruce McIntosh, cellist, accompanied by James Cook, pianist, will present a recital on Sunday, February 22nd. The recital will include works by Olivier Messiaen, Zoltan Kodaly, and Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy, and will be held at 8 p.m. in Smith Auditorium on the Willamette University Campus.

Both men are professors of music at Willamette.

The Hallie Brown Ford Gallery in the Art Building will host the Verda Karen Young Juried Oregon Watercolor Exhibit from February 23 to March 20. The exhibit is open to all Oregon artists, and those interested may submit up to two watercolors for display. There is no entry fee, and delivery date is Saturday, February 14, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. at the Art building, on the corner of Winter and State streets. A prospectus is available by writing to the Willamette Art Department in care of Gallery Director Mary Ann Johns. Further information is available through the Willamette Art Department.

there...

Yesterday the Vice Presidential Search and Screen Committee met to discuss the new administrative position of Vice President for Student Services. The committee, in its second meeting, examined a draft for the announcement of the opening as it will appear in the regional and national trade magazines.

According to the draft, workers were doing their jobs. One result of the Vice President for Student Services will report directly to the president, and will be union officials complain that the surveillance responsible for career life may be intended to intimidate workers. planning and placement, counseling, housing, health center, Chaplain, financial aid, security, and the University Center. According to money. The backrubs were sold in the student plan, the new vice president center for 50¢. The only problem was explaining to students the difference between a backrub and a massage, say the student nurses.

Applications for the position will be due by March 9, 1981. This early date will hopefully enable the committee to complete the screening process before May so that possible candidates will have the chance to visit the campus while classes are in session, thereby familiarizing themselves with the Willamette community.

All applications for the 1981-82 London Program are due at 4 p.m., Friday, February 13. Applications forms are available in Walton 112. Program costs will be \$3874, to which students must also add transportation costs and whatever spending money they plan. This cost is somewhat higher than on-campus tuition, room, and board for next year, and students will also have to consider that difference if they are on financial aid. For more detailed information, contact Virginia Bothun at 6276 or 6285.

There will be an important meeting of the Minority Student Union on Sunday, February 8th, at 7:00 p.m. in the M.S.U. room in the lower level of the U.C. M.S.U. would also like to announce the election of its new officers: President, Julia Lee, a junior from Las Vegas; Vice President Eugene Dominguez, a senior from Montebello, CA; re-elected Secretary-Treasurer Eva Slack, a senior from Seattle, WA; and newly appointed Clerical Assistant Sandra Villanueva, a freshman from East Los Angeles, CA. Congratulations and best wishes for the coming year.

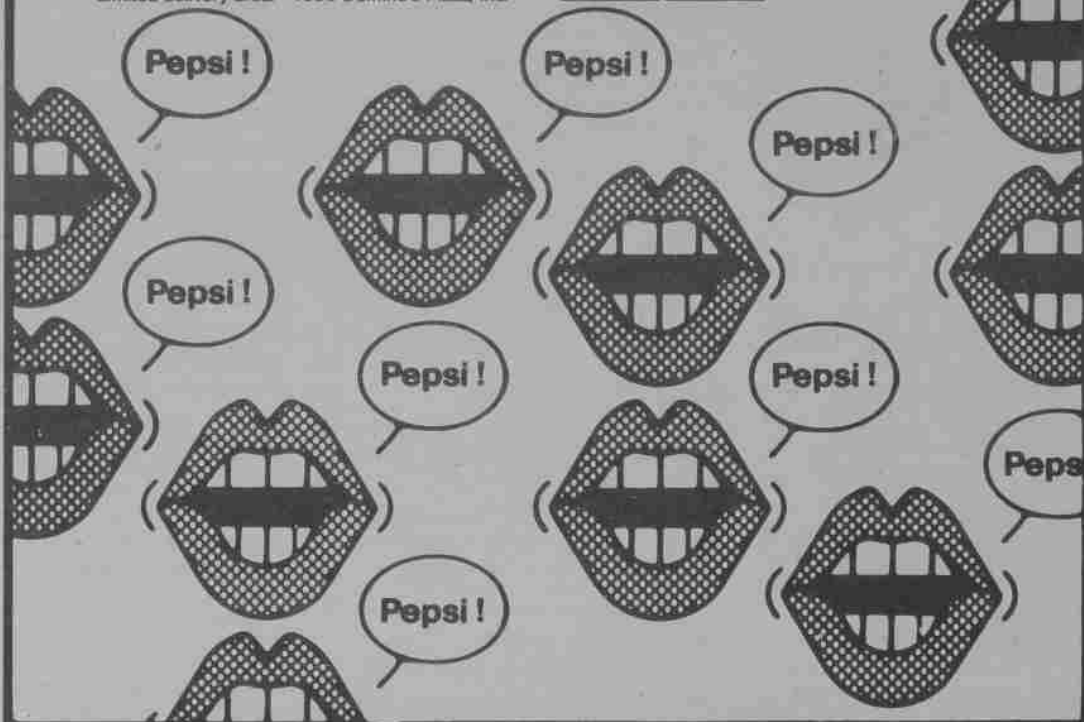
"Dope" was to be handed out at Emory U. The computer revolution has come to the as a publicity stunt for the visit of Timothy dorns at the University of Wisconsin at Eau Claire. Clear drug capsules were stuffed with Claire, or at least it's on its way. Plans are being leaflets giving the "dope" on Leary's visit, but designed to install computer terminals in each the stunt was canceled before they were distributed. Students and administrators agreed the the comfort of their homes.

Undercover surveillance by a private detective firm was used at Yale to see if dining hall King, who had placed the ad in the Village Voice, thus became the first person to be charged under the state's 1974 law banning the sale of academic research papers.

A Lehigh U. fraternity has been put on university probation for a year and ordered to make restitution for thousands of dollars in stolen university property found in the house last spring. Police discovered the property, which included biology department skeletons, banners from other fraternities, tombstones, lawn ornaments, and things from other schools, when answering an automatic burglar alarm.

Free for the asking!

Order any 12" pizza and get up to 2 free cups of Pepsi! If you order a 16" pizza, you can get up to 3 free cups of Pepsi! No coupon necessary, just ask! Our drivers carry less than \$10.00. Limited delivery area. ©1980 Domino's Pizza, Inc.



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Finding a scholarship just for you

A missing link exists in the U.S. between available college scholarships, grants and financial aid, and the people eligible to receive them.

"Money is going unclaimed because people don't know where to find the funds, or they think they don't qualify," says the Director of the Student Assistance Council of America.

According to Robert Freede, author of **Cash-for-College** (Prentice-Hall), "People believe the myth that all scholarships and grants are based only on a student's financial need... class standing... or test scores. It's not true!"

"More than \$100,000,000 of school aid has gone unclaimed and unused because it has not been matched up with the proper students. Students don't bother to apply because many parents don't believe their children qualify for financial aid," Freede says.

Yet millions of dollars in aid are available to people regardless of need or academic excellence. Total dollars available to students for college are some \$500,000,000.

"Substantial amounts of money are hidden behind strange eligibility requirements, little-known trust funds, public and private grants," says Freede.

"Since you must apply to be considered, the trick is to find out about these funds. Matching scholarship sources to qualified individuals isn't a job for amateurs, as a computer is required. Even student counselors can't know more than a fraction of the over 250,000 available source items."

Scholarship Search, an arm of the Student Assistance Council, provides

personalized research by computer that matches a student's eligibility factors to sources of funds for college which they are qualified to receive.

The search guarantees to identify specific financial sources of potential funds for the subscribing student.

Who is more likely to qualify for college funds?

To help answer this question, the Student Assistance Council has developed a 60-second quiz for which one "yes" answer could qualify someone to apply for a number of financial aid sources.

Ask yourself:

- Have you participated in extra-curricular activities in school...or outside of school?

- Have you decided on a particular career or occupation? (Many scholarships are based on the student's interest in a major course of study or future occupation.)

- Are you or your parents affiliated with any union, religious or fraternal organization, community or professional group?

- Were either of your parents in the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines or Coast Guard?

The Student Assistance Council of America has developed a unique Student Profile Application Form which provides the "keys" to finding multiple sources of financial aid.

You can get a copy of this form, plus a "how to" Scholarship Search Information Kit, by writing directly to the Council and enclosing \$1.00 to help pay for first class postage, handling, etc.

Write Student Assistance Council of America, Suite 628U, 1775 Broadway, New York, NY 10019.

Don't get hurt

by Terry Smith

With the Bishop Memorial Center reduced to a five-day work-week, Willamette students have been forced to consider alternative sources of health care. One such alternative is the new Emergency Medical Clinic of Salem, which opened February 1. Located at 3814 Commercial St. S.E., the clinic operates from 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. on week-ends.

The clinic is the brain-child of Dr. William Stanley, a ten-year veteran of the emergency unit at Salem Memorial hospital, who felt that the emergency facilities in Salem, while adequate, needed improvement. Stanley's plan emphasizes a combination of emergency and outpatient care, and stresses the walk-in nature of the facility; no

and the individual who goes to the new clinic will be treated immediately.

One problem emergency rooms have traditionally experienced is that of non-emergencies, where someone enters the facility needing treatment, but not at an emergency level. According to Patty Bowen, Nurse Practitioner for Willamette, this causes frustrations in the emergency staff. Dr. Stanley's clinic offers an alternative place to go that stresses non-emergencies. Further, the clinic offers extended hours and weekend service.

Dr. Stanley's program also offers a financial advantage, says Bowen. The average cost of a visit to an emergency room for treatment is \$50; the new clinic cuts this and further costs for care by 1/3 to 1/2.

Merget to speak on public administration

Astrid Merget, Associate Professor of Public Administration at George Washington University, will visit the Atkinson School of Administration February 17, 18, & 19, under the auspices of the Elmer and Grace Goudy endowed chair in Public Administration.

During her stay at Willamette University, Dr. Merget will confer with faculty and students, participate in classes at the Atkinson School and tape a television interview. She will also make an address to the local chapter of the American Society for Public Administration.

Dr. Merget will speak to a University convocation on Wednesday, February 18, at 11 a.m. in Waller Hall. Her presentation will be, **The Political Economy of Justice: Equity as a Moral Issue, a Legal Claim, and a Decision Rule in Public Policy**. Faculty and students are invited to attend.

Dr. Merget brings to the Willamette University community a wealth of consulting experience in public sector finance and urban public services. She has taught at the University of Southern California, Columbia University and Barnard College. She founded the forum on Women in Government at George Washington Univer-

sity, where she chairs the Department of Public Administration's Committee on Admissions and Committee on Curriculum.

Currently a member of the Board of Governors of the American Society for Public Administration and the American Association of Budget and Program Analysis. Dr. Merget is also a member of the Montgomery County Council Advisory Committee on Fiscal Affairs. She has several recently published articles which focus on equity in public services and current financial trends and problems in government.

Her research on current trends in municipal finance includes a paper requested by the International City Management Association for publication in **Urban Data Service Reports**, and a paper on the public choice and political economy of public education, requested by the National Institute of Education for its law and government program. Dr. Merget presented a paper on President Carter's urban policy at the 1980 meeting on the Council of University Institutes for Urban Affairs, and a paper titled **Reflections on the MPA Curriculum** at the annual meeting of the American Society for Public Administration in April of 1980.

Investment classes offered

Willamette University's Center for Business and Government and the Salem YWCA are co-sponsoring "Capital Accumulation and Estate Planning for Women", two classes designed to help students deal with financial concerns.

The two classes, one slated for February and one for March, deal with Capital Accumulation and Estate Planning, respectively. The Capital Accumulation class is scheduled to begin Feb. 10 and run on six consecutive Tuesday evenings through March 17. Estate Planning will begin March 31 and run to May 5, also on six consecutive Tuesdays. Class times for both courses are set for 7:30 to 9:30 p.m. and sessions will be held in Room 202 of the Seeley

G. Mudd Building of Willamette University's Atkinson Graduate School of Administration located on Winter Street between Ferry and Trade streets in Salem.

The course is designed for women but married women are encouraged to enroll with their husbands in order to develop a family financial plan.

Registration deadline for the class on Capital Accumulation is set for Feb. 6 and deadline for Estate Planning is March 27. Additional information concerning registration information, course material and costs is available by calling Margaret Roupf at the YWCA (9581-9922) or Pat Scheidt at the Center for Business and Government Studies (370-6448).

McClellan regime commences

By PAUL HEHN
Collegian Reporter

Last night began the first night of what is referred to in political circles as the McClellan Regime. As the senate meeting began, Rob seemed a bit balding, though overall confident that things would run smoothly. And so, for the most part, they did. Rob explained his desire for the adherence to Rob's Rules of Parliamentary Procedures, to which the senators wholeheartedly agreed.

The big event of the evening was the special guest appearance by our lovable dean of students, Lance "Love Ya" Haddon, reporting on the projected increases of next year's food service. Evidently, the big boys in burgers are kicking around various options concerning the overall service. The options are: To continue with the present 14-19 meal plan system, in which case the overall increase would amount to about 13%; to convert the whole ding-dang thing to only a 19-meal plan, which would amount to about a 9% increase; and, finally, and perhaps the silliest, to change to only 15 meals a week, these fifteen being Monday through Friday.

There was considerable discussion from considerable senators, and our friend Lance was, in my opinion, a bit picked on. After all, folks, it isn't Lances's fault. Admittedly, even if I was a bit confused as to the initial purpose of the report, but I was generally pleased that at least the deal provoked a bit of response from our gallant senators and visiting dignitaries in the gallery. Eventually the decision was made, prompted by that WU sweetheart, Brian Posiwitz, to NOT form a committee, and to turn the whole shebang over to the already hard-working SAGA committee.

Another high point of the evening was the election to fill the two positions on Academic Council. A holy-cow-lotta people applied for these positions, and I was impressed with not only the number, but also the caliber of candidates. There was tons of fun voting, and the winners were Brad Thies and Mark Zimmer, both of Matthews Hall, thereby adding to the already burgeoning power base in that fine arts dorm.

The senate under the new officers looks promising. Mr. Rob handled the meeting very well, and the new senators seem energetic and ready for action. I am sincerely looking forward to the coming meetings.

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is
coming

EL SALVADOR: VIET NAM REVISITED?

By E.J. EPSTEIN
& FARIBORZ
for the *Collegian*

"To reject the use of military force in the hemisphere is to go beyond the limits of reasonable action. U.S. military power has always been the basis for the development of a just and humane foreign policy, and it's something we should be proud of."

Richard Allen

National Security Advisor

quoted in *The Nation*

12-13-80



Fariborz and Epstein

El Salvador. The smallest of Central America's republics, roughly the size of Massachusetts. The banana republic where no bananas are grown and where coffee is king. A country where a handful of families control the destiny of five million. Where military rule has prevailed for fifty years, where 2% of the population own 60% of the land. El Salvador, 1932, where 30,000 were massacred in the space of several weeks. Where, since that time, in the words of poet-revolutionary Roque Dalton, "all [Salvadoreans] were born half-dead," and where "we survive half-alive." And where a revolution brews today.

Tiny El Salvador caught world attention in 1977, when two priests were assassinated, and the entire Jesuit order was threatened with extinction by right-wing death squads. The Carter administration, a few weeks in office, saw in El Salvador the opportunity to demonstrate its alleged commitment to human rights.

El Salvador posed no threat to vital security interests, and it was considered a safe place to push for overdue reforms. So the U.S. attacked the Romero regime for its abuse of human rights and encouraged an alliance between

"enlightened" business sectors and the Christian Democratic Party to prepare for a changing of the guard.

The U.S. could afford to be self-righteous until July, 1979 — the victory of Sandinista Liberation Front in Nicaragua. A link had fallen out of the chain. Central America, our backyard, was no longer a place to grandstand about human rights. From that time on, the primary goal of U.S. foreign policy in the region would be to avoid "another Nicaragua."

The fall of Somoza in Nicaragua and the establishment of a new government there forced U.S. leaders to reassess their politics toward Central America and the Caribbean. Although controversy over a new approach to this region divided the Administration and Congress, two themes emerged: 1) the U.S. must back away from supporting authoritarian regimes and dictatorships in Central America; and 2) since change is inevitable, the U.S. should contain the growth of the left through its encouragement of, and influence on, the moderate center.

The birth of this new policy was a positive development, given past uncritical support for a host of brutal and repressive governments in Latin America. But the case of El Salvador has poignantly and tragically revealed its fragility.

In El Salvador, popular opposition is acting independently of U.S. initiatives and the center has united with the left to oppose further repression and call for social change. The bottom line is that, faced with a situation where U.S. influence in the region is threatened, policymakers are willing to revert to supporting harsh repression. Filtering the reality of Salvadorean politics through the distorted prism of an old-fashioned anti-Communism has led to an alarming escalation in U.S. commitments to the junta. Economic aid to El Salvador in 1980 reached nearly \$90 million. Recently U.S. officials had pressured reluctant international financial institutions to step up their lending. But most provocative was the upsurge in military support for El Salvador and neighboring Honduras, which threatens to prolong the bloodshed and escalate direct U.S. involvement in Central America.

According to the Salvadorean Catholic Church, almost

9,000 people have been murdered by the Salvadorean military forces and right-wing parliamentary forces since January 1, 1980. The military he brought a reign of terror to the Salvadorean country-

ment argues that the U.S. military aid is "non-lethal" and only serves to professionalize the troops and make them more humane. They have not sent bullets or guns, yet. Just trucks, flack jackets,

the El Salvador program is "Land-to-the-Tiller," the same as in Vietnam; 2) one of the key U.S. advisors in the Vietnamese land reform, Dr. Roy Prosterman, is now the chief advisor to the El Salvador junta; 3) the land reform program is under the control of the armed forces; and 4) the land reform program, as in Vietnam, provides a means to dismantle and undermine support for popular organizations by obliterating their sympathizers in the countryside.

Reform and repression are not, as the Carter and Reagan administrations would have us believe, two opposing forces, one to be supported and the other lamented. Rather, they are both essential parts of a single design for El Salvador. Reforms cannot be carried out without the support and participation of the people. The current repression, the future war, a Central American conflagration, another Vietnam cannot be avoided unless the U.S. government recognizes the revolutionary forces in El Salvador; the only legitimate expression of the Salvadorean people.

While the U.S. press has been flooded with speculation about Ronald Reagan's "hard line" position on El Salvador, and while it will be under his administration that these new and frantic military moves will be taken, these blatant actions represent nothing new at all for the U.S. in El Salvador, Central America, or anywhere else throughout its empire. U.S. rule has always and continuously rested on armed forces and brutal suppression of the masses of people. Should Reagan use military force in El Salvador, historians will be able to show that the setting for such actions had been prepared in the last year of the Carter Administration. For the setting of such actions goes back to the moment the U.S. became a dominant power over eighty years ago. To avoid another Vietnam, it may be necessary for the U.S. government to accept another Nicaragua.

Human Rights in Crisis:

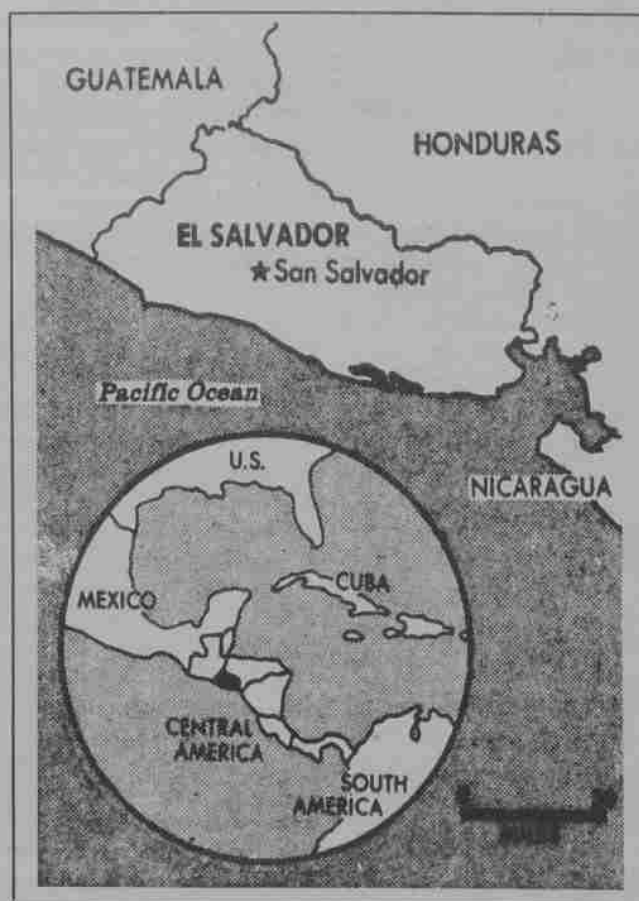
Latin America

1981 Northwest

Conference

University of Oregon
Eugene, Oregon

Thursday, February 19
Friday, February 20, 1981



side. Torture by government forces is wide-spread; bodies are found dismembered and decapitated; murder and abduction of peasants is pervasive; crops are burned; food stores are destroyed. Religions, students, trade union and popular organization leaders are constantly harassed, murdered, or "disappear."

What are the arguments used to buttress a policy which supports such slaughter? First, the administration characterizes the civilian-military junta of El Salvador as "the beleaguered center caught between the extreme left and right." Between January and March, 1980, the majority of centrist political, trade union, and professional organizations dropped out of the government, condemning its repression and joining with the popular opposition coalition. Only the most token of civilian participation in the junta remains (currently in the person of the new president, Jose Napoleon Duran), as military hardliners increasingly consolidate their power. The violence is perpetrated by government troops and right-wing parliamentary groups operating in concert with them. The people are the targets.

Second, the U.S. govern-

ment argues that the U.S. military aid is "non-lethal" and only serves to professionalize the troops and make them more humane. They have not sent bullets or guns, yet. Just trucks, flack jackets,

Since August 11, 100 Salvadorean officers and non-coms have received military training from the U.S. Panama Canal area military schools. Moreover, the quality of military assistance has begun to change from so-called non-lethal to overtly lethal items. Furthermore, \$5 million in military aid was sent to El Salvador as a parting gesture from the Carter Administration, including \$2.7 million for "helicopter support, return, refurbishing, and repair," patrol boats, jeeps, riot control gear, and training in "internal security."

Third, the U.S. government has carefully constructed a screen of respectability around its policy by encouraging the current junta to implement agrarian reform. The history of land reform and "rural pacification" in Vietnam provides some keen insights into the present U.S. strategy in El Salvador. If the comparison between Vietnam and El Salvador seems far-fetched, consider the following: 1) the name of

CLASSICAL LIBERALISM?

By AMY HOLMES
contributor

Mark Holmund, organizer of the recently formed Classical Liberal Society, lives at Lausanne Hall and is a sophomore Economics major from Boise, Idaho with a strong interest in the study of economic systems, especially the free market system.

Mark, what is nineteenth century classical liberalism?

Central to classical liberalism is the belief that the individual should be free and sovereign, and the most important unit in society. Economic freedom and property rights are understood as being the key to all other freedoms. These ideas seemed radical in the nineteenth century, and came after years of despotism, and were replaced in the twentieth century by collectivization and the notion that social goals and objectives are to be met by an omnipotent big-brother government. The essence of nineteenth century liberalism is the philosophy upon which this country was founded, and differs radically from 'liberalism' as we understand it today. **Why was the Classical Liberal society formed?**

What we're interested in doing is promoting the ideas of nineteenth century liberalism. We chose this name because it's apolitical and so points towards what we feel ought to be sought, market solutions rather than political solutions to problems. What we'd like to do is give Willamette students a better understanding of the virtues of the free market system, a volunteer exchange system where everyone benefits. I feel that there is definitely a void to fill here, and an interest among students. Willamette is supposed to be a liberal arts institution, and yet it is rarely that the free market system is treated as favorably as others by professors. They may discuss some of its good points, but are too quick to point out what's wrong with it and why it ought to be changed. I'd like to see more promotion of the pure free market.

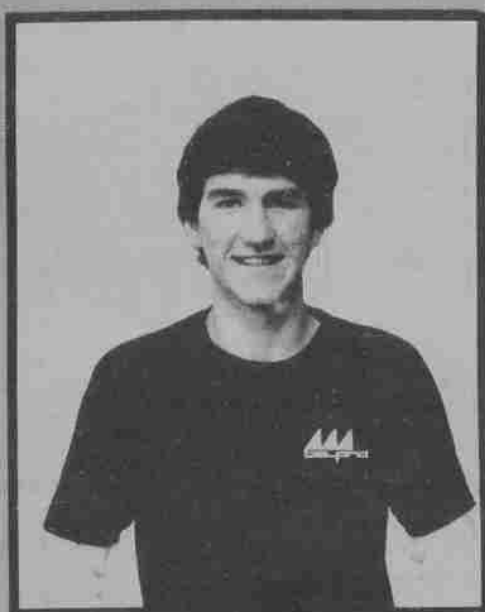
Doesn't Adam Smith paint a rather dark picture of man, portraying him as motivated primarily by a selfish and narrow concern for his own self interest?

I think that this is a misconception. Adam Smith believed that freedom is the main-spring of progress, that freedom is the condition under which life can best improve. Self interest is not necessarily selfishness. We all work for our own best interest because it is the rational thing to do. The free market works because each person, without

directly intending to promote the interest of others, produces a product, a good product that he can make money with. By producing a good product both he and the consumer benefit. It's a voluntary exchange. Milton Friedman said an interesting thing when

ways had progress and I see no reason for assuming that it will stop now. Capitalism is a very creative and dynamic thing.

Do you think that too much worry about the environment has interfered with economic progress?



he said that he had never known anything substantial that had ever been produced by people affecting to act in the interest of the public good. Those that try to work for the good of all have admirable intentions, but the results of their intentions aren't realized.

Many argue that the cause of some of the most serious problems facing us today is just this attitude of individualism which you advocate. This argument is especially persuasive in discussions concerning energy and resource scarcity, where conservation, a sacrifice of individual liberty for the good of all, seems to be the only logical, forward looking solution. How do you respond to this argument?

I think our problem is exactly the opposite. It's the trend towards collectivism, the idea that we ought to group together and conserve. The problem with it is that the most patriotic, the ones who actually bite the bullet and cut back, are the ones who are hurt the worst. But I think the core of the problem is our belief in limited resources. From the very beginning we've been told that we have a finite supply. This stems from a false belief that resources are material in nature only. Our wealth is not that but rather Man's intellect and ability to innovate.

Are you saying that out of the pool of ideas will come the technology to cope with the problem of scarcity?

Yes, I'd think that would be true. The whole system of capitalism is based on innovation and ideas, and Man will use his ideas, given incentives, to come up with the technology we need. We've al-

I think that the environmental cause is a very worthy one, but, like everything else, it must be kept in perspective. It shouldn't be overemphasized. The environmentalists have had tremendous success over the last ten to twenty years and I think it's time we find a better balance between a concern for the environment and a more growth oriented economic policy. We've seen the government set standards in an attempt to curb pollution but I think it would be more effective to use a market incentives approach; make it less profitable for an industry to pollute. If all they're up against is a standard, once they've met it they don't care after that.

Do you approve of president Reagan's "cut" approach to government spending? Does it bother you that many of the proposed cuts will probably seriously affect many social programs?

I definitely approve of president Reagan's tax cuts. I think they are essential, because they will provide incentives to produce, hopefully to the point where the rate of production will exceed the rate of government spending, reducing inflation. This, coupled with the elimination of deficits and a slow monetary growth rate will, I think, aid the recovery of the economy. I don't think these cuts will result in great social costs. We definitely want to aid the very poor but a lot of welfare goes to the middle class, and we definitely want to reduce the number of these people getting aid. I think it's a matter of people adjusting to the fact that they're going to have to be more responsible for themselves. I think it's something

that we're going to have to learn to accept as being for the better, an interesting thing, I think, is that the statistics show that we have about the same number of poor that we did ten, twenty years ago and we've spent twenty five billion dollars on the poor. Now why is that so? Their intentions are good but I don't think they're getting the job done. The better way is to have an economy that produces and a society in which people are responsible for themselves.

Do you think that the departments of energy and education should be abolished?

Yes. As far as the department of energy is concerned, look, for example, at the synthetic fuel program. They had a windfall profits tax on oil, took all the money and set up a synthetic fuel program, and then what did they do? They gave the money back to the oil companies to run synthetic fuels. So why not just let them run it in the first place? Let the people that know what they're doing, the oil companies, produce the oil. It's their business. The government shouldn't be involved in it.

You support deregulation, but deregulation will cause the costs of many important items—heating oil, for example—to rise, making them unavailable to those who are most in need, the poor and the elderly. How do you feel about this consequence of small government?

Most regulation discourages competition, causes it to break down. The regulation of oil prices has discouraged production in the United States of oil and natural gas, and this limiting of supply has resulted in high prices, and carries

with it the cost of regulation itself to the taxpayer. Deregulation eliminates the cost of regulation and increases the domestic supply by stimulating production. This is a good thing, but I also think it's important not to lie to the public. The price tells people how much exists. Price is the only way to induce people to conserve. There may be some good reasons for giving aid to the elderly and the very poor, but I don't think that there's any need to regulate prices for that.

According to Adam Smith, competition is crucial to the proper functioning of the market-price system. But many feel that in our country competition has resulted in the growth of big business and the accumulation of wealth by the few, essentially eliminating the competition that is necessary for the system to work. Should the government check the growth of big business?

I don't think that the government should check the growth of big business. A lot of the growth of big business has come through protective regulation and the granting of monopolies. A misconception that I think people have is the idea that capitalism means big business. In reality, small business is much more characteristic of capitalism. Small businesses have grown from 93,000 to 450,000 in the past ten years, with about the same failure rate as big business, and provided many jobs. Big business over the last ten years has provided almost no new jobs, and, in fact, their equity has decreased by almost 26 billion dollars. An-

(Cont. on Pg. 11)



Richard Rue, O.D.

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Perspectives

TAKE THIS...

The solution to the energy crisis may depend on the knowledge of the world's energy users. How much do you know about energy — where it comes from, how it is used, and its effects? Take this quiz and find out.

1. By the end of the 20th century, how will the demand for total energy in the United States compare to current demand?

- a. the same
- b. twice as much
- c. three times as much

2. What percent of the total world's energy is consumed in the United States?

- a. at least 10%
- b. at least 20%
- c. at least 30%

3. How much faster than the rate of production of coal, gas, and oil are we in the United States consuming these fuels?

- a. 10 times faster
- b. 1,000 times faster
- c. 1,000,000 times faster

4. Since 1970, the United States generated electricity with oil-powered plants...

- a. at a reduced rate
- b. at the same rate
- c. at a higher rate

5. If the attics of single family homes lacking insulation were properly insulated, how much heating oil would be saved on a typical winter day?

- a. 2%
- b. 8%
- c. 50%

6. Including the efficiency of automobiles in use, how much of the energy from crude petroleum is wasted going from the oil well to the moving car?

- a. 20%
- b. 60%
- c. 90%

7. If uranium were sent to a reprocessing plant and used in breeder reactors, how much more electricity would be generated with the same fuel?

- a. 3,500% more
- b. 100% more
- c. 50% more

8. Incandescent lamps and fluorescent lamps emit the same amount of light. Which uses energy more efficiently?

- a. fluorescent
- b. incandescent
- c. they have the same efficiency

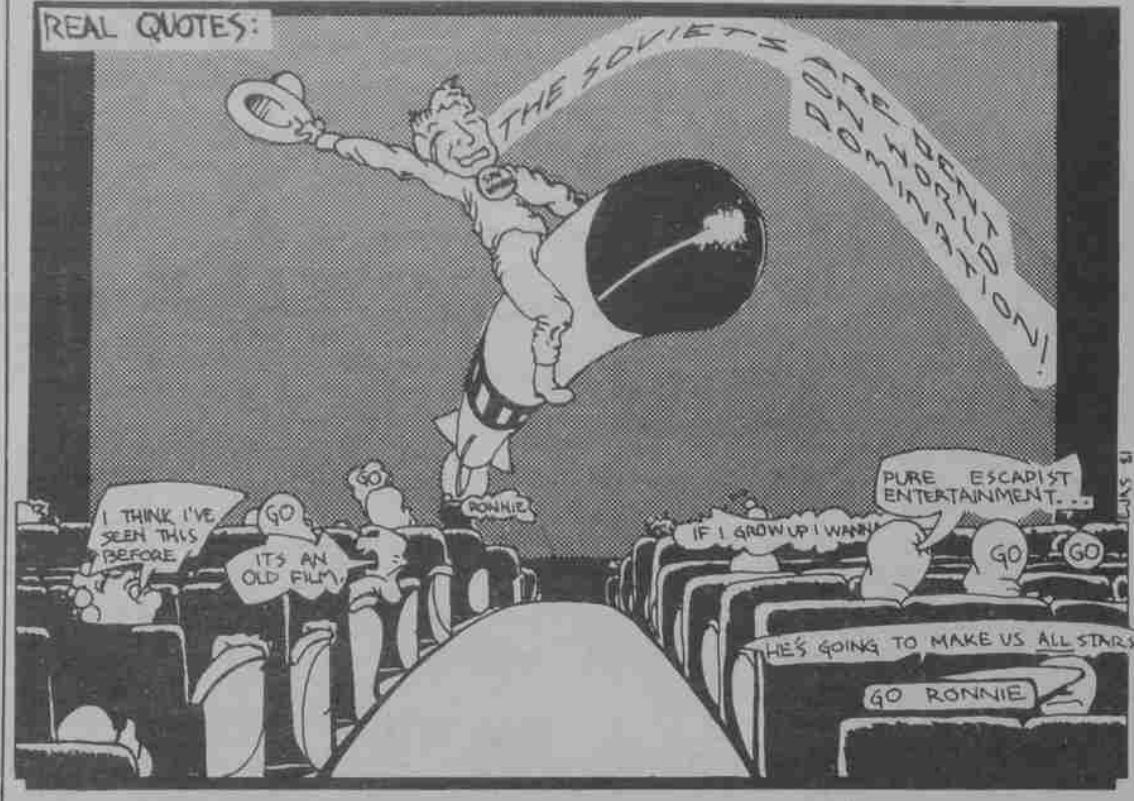
9. Of the energy used in gas stoves, how much is employed to keep the pilot light burning?

- a. 10%
- b. 25%
- c. 50%

10. How many soft drink cans can be manufactured from recycled aluminum with the energy needed to make a single can from aluminum ore?

- a. three
- b. eight
- c. twenty

REAL QUOTES:



An educational attack on Libertarianism

During the 1980 campaign, I first became exposed to the Libertarian philosophy in large doses. Oh, I had heard rumors of what these super-capitalists really stood for, but until the last few months, I couldn't put it down on paper. What I heard shocked me: Libertarians want no government controls on industry, they want us out of the U.N. (horrors!) and, perhaps the most incredible to me, an ed major, they would be overjoyed if the American system of public education went down the tubes.

Sure, education costs taxpayers a fortune every year. In 1976, the government spent \$68 billion dollars on public elementary and secondary education. That's \$1388 per student. And it's true that private schools generally educate better. The Libertarians are quick to display these facts for all to see, and then explain how we will educate our children without public schools: If you put your kids in a costly private school, you get a sizable tax credit. So it doesn't cost you anything.

Unless, of course, you happen to be poor.

A Libertarian, if cornered, will say something about inexpensive private schools in large cities, conveniently ignoring the difficulties of the poor who do not live within reach of one of these schools. And no matter how inexpensive a school may seem to a middle-class citizen, there will still be some, albeit few, who cannot afford it. The fact is that the people who can least afford to send their children to private schools, and the ones who most need education, are those who don't make enough money to be taxed. What good is tax credit on nothing? Unless the government increases welfare expenditures by a wide margin, which is especially unlikely under a Libertarian regime, this simply will not work.

Don't forget that those who live in slums are often illiterate. That's one reason they're poor. Cutting out public education is going to perpetuate poverty. Slum children will grow up, uneducated, to become slum parents.

To those who say you don't need a good education to get a job, think again. That may have been true twenty or thirty years ago, but not today. We live in a society where technology is moving in leaps and bounds. People with high school educations can hardly keep up, let alone those who didn't make it past the third grade. It will be increasingly difficult to find work in anything but the most menial of jobs. Think also of the thousands of really intelligent people who can afford to go to college only on large scholarships, which the government will presumably drop under Libertarian rule. How many geniuses will end up spending half their lives slapping hamburgers on grills or shoveling dung?

It's not just the really poor people who will be hurting. What of the lower-middle-class with large families? As an example, take you average Methodist minister. He makes between twelve and fourteen thousand a year. If he has three or more children, he is paying little or no income tax. He can hardly afford to feed his family on what he's got. Without public education, his children will have a choice between learning and eating.

In 1976, public schools enrolled 53 million students, almost a quarter of the population. With all its faults, public education teaches the most with the least discrimination. Those faults are being eliminated as time goes by. Until an alternative that is really better, and will be fair to all, comes along, let's stick with what we've got.

mea

Free your bro's

History will record the incident of the hostages in Iran; to a lesser extent, it will also record the hostages who came home with considerably less fanfare from VietNam. It will not, however, record the day-to-day incarceration of those Americans who, through periods of self-sacrifice and toil, qualify themselves as "members" of exclusive organizations.

Fraternity initiation, also known in Orwellian terms as "The Big Eye," is probably one of the most deeply-entrenched traditions in American higher education. It is also one of the most farcical, for nowhere else in our society do intelligent human beings willingly submit themselves and their freedom to other human beings who require them to prove their worth before allowing them admission into their modified clique. In the course of this traditional process of initiation, as it is followed here at Villamette, pledges cannot speak to other than their brethren. Some must walk about carrying bricks, others run distances at odd hours of the night, loudly proclaiming what they want to become. Others allow the members, who have assumed positions superior to their fellow human beings simply by virtue of their membership, to hurl obscenities at them at great length. The list of silliness is far longer than this, but the point is that the people wishing to join Greek organizations submit themselves to a sometimes extended period during which they are completely servile to other human beings who have no claim to superiority over them.

The Greek reasoning involves the instilling of certain character virtues onto the incoming members, among them humility and tolerance. We can only assume that this overbearing heavy-handedness of initiation, that seems designed to do nothing beyond simply humiliating and degrading pledges, is the only way the Greek mentality can think of to teach these traits.

Pledges become hostages of their house. The ransom is membership; to not go through initiation is to deny the desire for membership. If you can't make it through, you must not be ready to belong. The exclusivity is the temptation that leads the pledges on their merry chase. One day prior to press time, all but two houses on campus have released their pledges from captivity. The *Collegian* welcomes the return of these young men to civilization and dignity, following their self-imposed exile. We hope, not only for these pledges, but for all pledges and similar hostages, that their re-socialization is smooth and swift.

tss

LETTERS POLICY

The *Collegian* welcomes and encourages letters to the editor. They should be typed and double spaced, and all letters must be signed; names will be withheld upon request, but will remain on file in the Publications Office.

ENERGY QUIZ ANSWERS

Support the Collegian

1. **B.** On the average, the demand for energy in the United States has doubled every 20 to 25 years. This pattern has held steady for more than a century.

2. **C.** Although the United States has only 6% of the world's population, it uses more than a third of the world's energy.

3. **C.** In less than 500 years humans will have used all the coal, oil, and gas that was formed by nature 500,000,000 years ago.

4. **C.** In 1970, before the Arab oil embargo, the United States obtained 12% of its electricity from oil-powered plants. In 1978, oil was responsible for 21% of U.S. electricity.

5. **B.** There are approximately 15 million American homes needing attic insulation.

6. **C.** Energy is lost in several steps, from producing the crude oil to refining to gasoline transport to engine ther-

mal efficiency to engine mechanical efficiency to rolling efficiency. The total efficiency of the system is 6%.

7. **A.** When uranium is fissioned to generate electricity at a reactor safe, only a small portion is used. If reprocessed and used in breeder reactors, it can be recycled many times and a far greater portion of the ore itself utilized.

8. **A.** Fluorescent lights emit three to four times as much light per watt of electricity as incandescent bulbs. One 40-watt fluorescent light gives more light than three 60-watt incandescents.

9. **C.** Because pilot lights burn continuously they take about half of the gas used in the gas stove.

10. **C.** Aluminum uses a great deal of energy, especially in the processing of the ore. The total number of cans thrown away in the U.S. has an equivalent to the output of 10 large nuclear plants.

Score 1 for each correct answer.

Interpretation:

0-5 You are sensitive to the energy crisis. You probably waste energy and your behavior may contribute to shortages.

6-7. Your energy-consciousness is rising but you still have a lot to learn. Solutions to the energy crisis depend on people doing more and learning more than they do and know now.

8-10. You are sensitive and knowledgeable about the energy crisis. You are probably a pioneer in efficient energy use and a leader in raising the energy consciousness of others.

*Answers based on material supplied by the American Nuclear Society.

As editor of the *Collegian* I have received many comments on the "new look" of the paper, many positive, and to be quite honest many others that were not so positive. The goal I have set for the paper this semester is to present a broad mix of straight news, student analysis and opinion as well as student creativity, coverage of all major activities including sports, and have it done in such a manner that it is enjoyable for students to read.

It would be inequitable, I think, to compare the quality of the *Collegian* to other school papers. The *Collegian* works on a very limited budget with antiquated and obsolete equipment, its staff members participate in its publication on a purely voluntary basis. Without the benefit of instructional support from the university the quality of the paper is dependant on previous experiences of the staff,

most commonly this is in the form of some type of involvement with their high school paper.

The *Collegian* is not a clique or club but is in fact funded with your money and is open to any student who can demonstrate some type of adroitness in the field of journalism. To be sure, any and all student writing is encouraged for perusal of the editorial staff. Since all students are not only able but are invited to partake in the publication of the paper, any disenchantment with its management should result not in cynical and simplistic whimpering but in active participation. Essentially, my message is that if you don't like what we are doing I have very little sympathy for you if you don't show up on production nights, or at least write a story. The *Collegian* is a consortium of ideas, if you have a good one that you would like to share, we are open to it.

jal

Noise

Hey Editor!

The commentary by Anne Denecke in the *Collegian* of January 22 succinctly titled, "Reagan Inauguration Unpopular", struck me as a highly irresponsible and impetuous piece of writing. If one chooses to go beyond the verbal bull session and put an opinion in print she should refrain from basing that opinion on misleading suggestions and foolish extrapolations. If the Ms. Denecke of the article was to show that Reagan's inauguration was "unpopular" (with whom? the writer? the nation? or was the headline placed by some other unthinking hand?) it falls surely Washington during the inaugural festivities appeared "more like the scene of a Hollywood premiere than the home of the Oval Office." But this fact is so with every inauguration, not insidiously only that of Ronald Reagan.

The figure "8 million" blurs throughout the article and forms one of the pillars of the weakly supported argument. Nowhere is it said that this money is entirely from private sources. One can easily assume by the article's tone of affront that this is tax payers' money. Her other pillar, the "reaction" of Wall Street is equally weak and further, absurd. Because marketeers consider the inaugural address "recycled

rhetoric", and the Dow Jones coincidentally falls 20 points January 20th, she feels qualified in stating "apparently the financial world does not share Reagan's economic optimism." The fact is hardly apparent. What is apparent is that the Dow Jones has been rising steadily the past year reflecting what *Time* magazine and others have labeled "The Reagan Market."

Thank you for your indulgence.

Eric Shaw

To the Editor:

This is a letter of appreciation, written on behalf of the Friends of the Library. The book sale held Monday, February 2, 1981 was a considerable success, and the money received will help supply needed books and publications for the library itself.

The sale couldn't have been undertaken without the help of students, faculty and staff. Specifically, thanks are due to the men of Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Kappa Sigma and Omicron Delta Kappa for providing much needed assistance over the weekend.

Thanks are due, too, the emeriti faculty and other members of the Friends of the Library for their considerable efforts. The Putnam Center staff also was most supportive and helpful.

Finally, and perhaps most

importantly, thanks are due to all of you who perused the books and made purchases. You made the sale the success it was.

R. A. Yocom

For the Friends of the Library To the Editor:

If the January 22 edition is any example of the *New Collegian*, I hope the poor quality can be attributed to transitional problems and will not be consistent in future issues. Humor is found, admittedly, in different things by different people. Assumably liberal arts students would find little humor at the juvenile level of the *TV Fun* feature or in the humorless attempt (unsigned) "not by Clifford Irving." The only thing approaching humor in this issue was Amy Holmes idea that the rest of us share her enthusiasm for the questionable entertainment or artistic value of pornography.

The semester is still young and things can't get worse, can they? I eagerly await issue #2.

Rick Taylor
Off Campus

Dear Editor:

I think the first paper was a good one. The pictures were delightful and you put in the right words for the pictures.

— with apologies to
Kellie Larson



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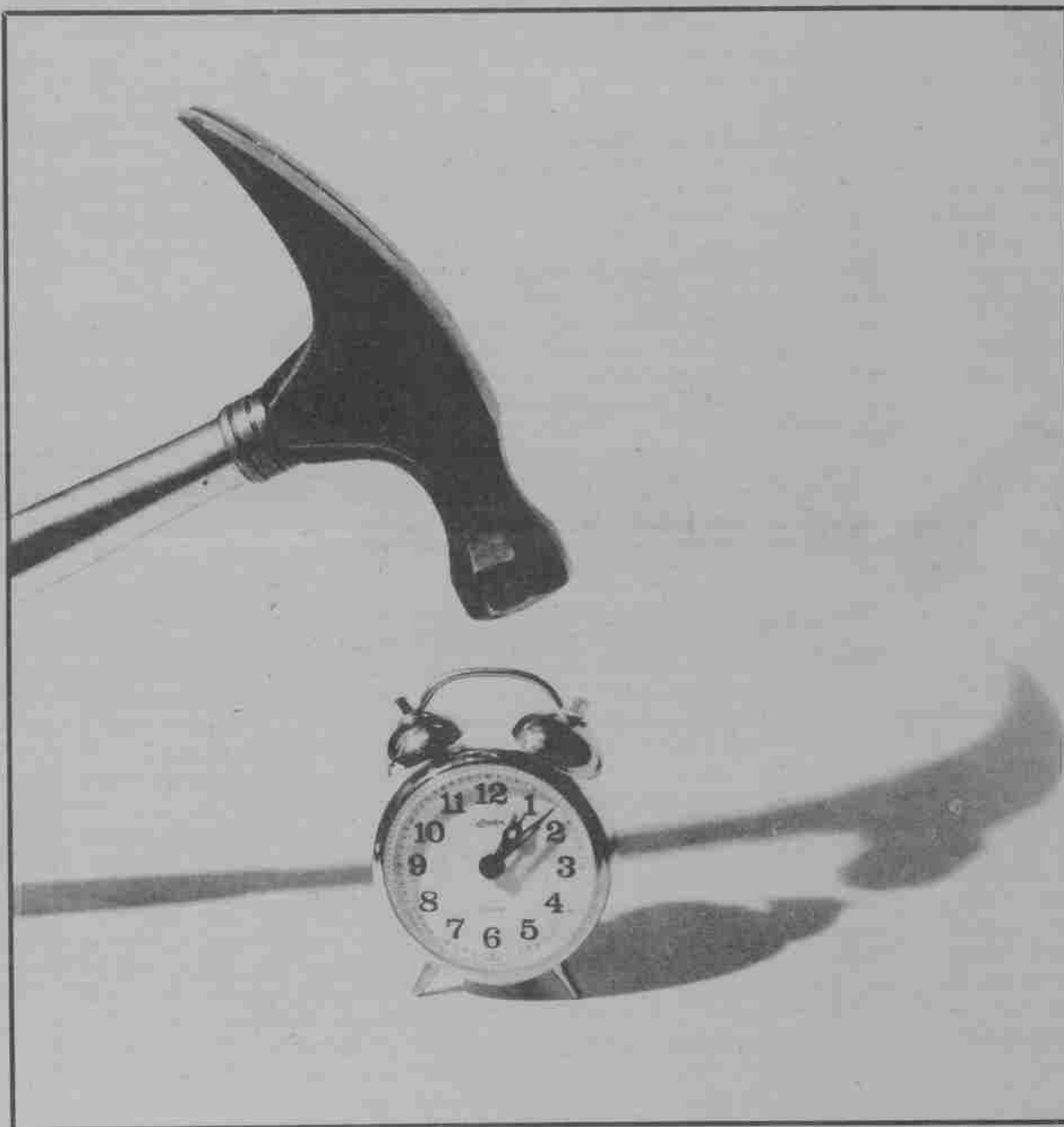
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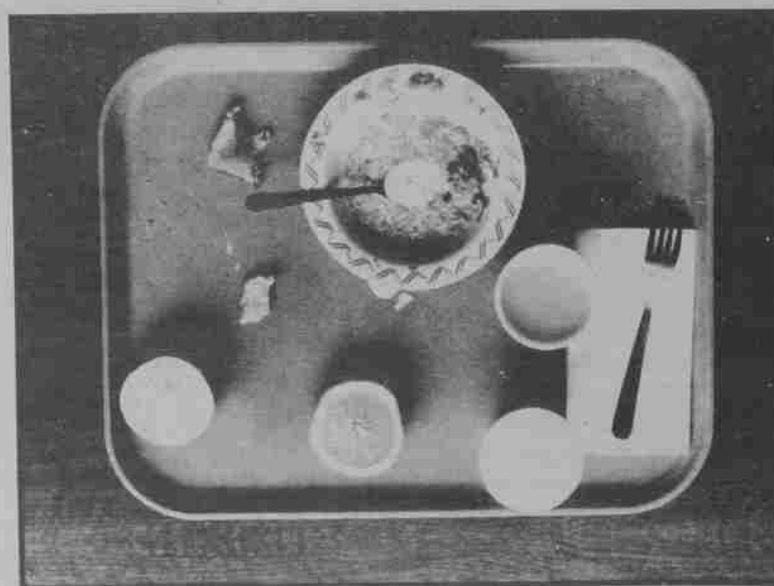
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TO THE WU
OF REALITY

My memoirs: The early years

By Paul Hehn

Author's note: The following is an excerpt from what is hoped to be a major work, a collection of my memoirs. The first section will take the reader from my birth in 1949 up to about 1968, when I entered the first grade. In the weeks to come, with the kind permission of my editor and the loving response of my readers, I hope to print excerpts up to the present, and, with any luck at all, beyond.

I was born in a house that I helped my father build on a cold Spring day in November, 1949. My father was a tall tree salesman whose roots were somewhere in the midwest, and my mother was the only daughter of Cyrus Grimely, a prominent New York businessman and well-known female impersonator. Although quite young when born, I soon grew to be of average age and size by my second year. It was then at the age of two, that I recall my first memory. I had been reading the Wall Street

Journal when Father came in and spilled brandy on my smoking jacket. I recall the vivid purple as it seeped into my favorite jacket, a sharp, wilting aroma filling the air. The brandy was absorbed immediately by my jacket, the latter being made of only the freshest and most expensive polyester. To my young eyes, however, the color danced feverishly about in the hazy light of burning hair, my father having stuck his furry head into the fire just seconds prior to the mishap. It was at this moment that I realized what a beautiful thing it is to be young and Catholic. In the summers I would travel by train to visit my grandfather's summer home in Atlantic City. During the day I would play on the boardwalk with a local band of drifters. We would sit around, smoking and drinking thick cigars and waxing philosophically. One of these drifters, a Polish immigrant whose name I have long since mispronounced, would come to the pier every day at noon, smiling and shouting gleefully, "today I catch the biggest fish ever!"

The other men and children on the pier would make fun of him, calling him animal names and imitating his high-pitched Canadian accent. All the while, the blissfully ignorant man would simply smile and continue to dangle his head and feet in the water, trying to catch the biggest fish ever. One day, late in the summer, the Pole came to the pier earlier than usual. He was neither smiling nor shouting, and he was wearing a tailor-made suit of wool. We all puzzled over this new look, this change in the established order of our lazy routine, decided that we didn't like it, and pushed him off the pier onto the jagged boulders below. I entered the first grade in September, 1963, at the age of 23. I had shunned public education for years, but had been emotionally stirred by the assassination of John F. Kennedy, which was to happen two months later. The death of one of America's truly middle-aged men, as well as a personal friend of mine, caused me to become bitter toward the whole of society. Out of vengeance I de-

cided to become part of that society. I met John Kennedy some years before while he was campaigning for president. He first struck me as being somewhat in his late thirties, while at the same time a husband and father. I was brunching with Karl Marx in Dogtown, Georgia, when the Kennedy cavalcade slipped into town. Jack stepped out of the limousine, his hand waving wildly while his wife smiled. He did a double-take when he saw Karl (they had been old fishing buddies), and he immediately rushed over. The two of them slobbered like puppies in the uncontrollable Glee. I was introduced to Jack and we hit it off immediately. I sensed some sort of spiritual bond between us when he shook my hand. I knew then that this man would someday be President of the United States. I also knew, almost instinctively, that Jack Kennedy was destined to end up a dead man. In my first week of school I had befriended a quiet yet fervently passionate young man named Thomas Hobbes. Although Tom was a year or two ahead

of me in school, we got along famously. We would eat lunch together at noontime, joyously pounding down a pack or two of Cotley's Red Nasty Chips and a pint of cabbage ale. Tom was a depressing man at times, and had a unique ability of persuading others to cry their guts out over something as insignificant as a broken shoe-lace. He had, however, a marvelous sense of humor. One of our favorite pastimes was making fun of the Dean of boys. We laughed uncontrollably at times at the names by which we referred to him. One of these boyish descriptions, "nasty, brutish, and short," Tom loved so much (I thought he would never cease guffawing) he promised to use it someday in one of his books. He always talked like that—about how he was going to write someday and be famous. By the end of the first grade, I decided that, with the exception of meeting Tom, I had utterly and foolishly wasted my time. It was this feeling that prompted me to continue school.

TECHNOLOGY PERFECTS MUSIC

It seems that the record LP has suffered from the same phenomenon of inverse proportion that fell upon the candy bar—the price went up and the quality went down. Greed companies shove tons of hiss-ridden, pop-laden, scratched-plagued disks into the record bins of America, and suck green rivers from the pockets of helpless music lovers. Some of the buyers walk away satisfied. They play their purchases on Low-Fi systems and demand little from a record. However, to the audiophile who has a high quality stereo rig, there are few things as maddening as playing a new album, only to find that his favorite guitar solo has an unwanted percussion accompaniment. Especially when he spent two and a half times the amount he would have paid for the same album five years ago.

If your ears have your eyes watering, you may be happy to learn that there is an expensive, yet gratifying, alternative to this musical mediocrity. Several years ago, some producers became aware of the growing displeasure with the common album, and began developing high technology recording methods. First were Direct-to-Disk recordings. Direct-to-Disks are always recorded live and passed through the console to the cutting lathe. This prevents noise and hiss and distortion which occur during mixing and remixing. Direct-to-Disk recordings are mostly jazz and classical, because an entire album side must be produced in one sitting, and popular artists are usually not willing to cut albums in this fashion. Direct-to-Disks average about \$12.00.

Digital Discs were also developed. Computer technology enables an artist to mix and re-mix without hiss. One present disadvantage to this method is that it is very expensive. Half-Speed Mastering was introduced about three years ago. In this process, the original master tape is run at half speed, as is the cutting lathe. Since the lathe can more accurately respond to incoming signals, the frequency response is increased along with the dynamic range, and distortion is reduced. Half-speed masters vary in price from \$14.00 to \$18.00 and double albums are \$25.00. They include the best works of various popular musicians, such as Al Stewart, The Who, Billy Joel, John Klemmer, Earl Klugh, Kansas, and Blood, Sweat, and Tears. More selections are becoming available all the time.

Most "high technology" discs recordings use virgin vinyl, which is not normally used in regular pressings. It has no impurities that can cause noise and distortion. The sleeves are usually made of smooth rice paper and the jackets are wrapped in a loose, tough plastic to protect them even after they are opened. Because the master for a high tech album is good for only so many pressings, most of them

are limited editions. High technology albums are expensive, but they offer a rare perfection that will please even the most insatiable audiophile.

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other misconception that I think people have is that big business means monopoly. The auto industry is a good example of stiff competition between big businesses. Almost none of the firms are producing at a profit. I might add that I don't favor bailing out Chrysler. Part of business is the risk involved. So, I don't think that we ought to promote big business, but I don't feel that we should attack it either.

Part of capitalism is keeping the cost of production as low as possible. In some cases this has led us to trade with the rich in third world countries who keep the cost of production down by exploiting the poor. In addition, we have been known to give military support to unpopular and oppressive regimes in order to protect our business interests. Do we have a responsibility to the poor and oppressed of the world that should override our pursuit of financial gain?

I don't understand the situation over there all that well, but it seems to me that business goes over there and asks them to work. It may not pay minimum wage, but as long as the people

are not forced to work, and I don't think they are, they are choosing to work and it is an improvement over what they had before, for in a voluntary exchange society, both parties benefit. It may not be the perfect market, there may not be too many other industries that they can go to for employment, but we are helping the poor by stimulating productivity and by allowing business to develop. I don't think that we ought to protect our businesses over there militarily, because part of the business is risk, and those who choose to invest in a vol-

tile country accept that risk. I really do feel that we have a responsibility to the poor, but I feel that a lot can be done through our private charities, which have worked very well. But I think that most important is supporting the system that we live under and showing that it is a system that can provide both freedom and a better standard of living. We can give them all the money we want and it will be gone tomorrow after it is spent today. What we need to do is to help them get their own economies going.

The core of the classical liberal economic philosophy is freedom of choice. Does this include freedom of choice in the social and moral realms as well?

This is a difficult question because there are many tough issues involved. I'm a Christian, and I believe definitely that the moral character of our country is very important. I feel that when the moral part of our society begins to decay, the rest of the system will fall as well. But, if freedom means anything, it means the freedom to make choices about how one will live, for example, the freedom of a woman to choose any occupation she wants and to be paid for it as she deserves to be.

Is there anything you'd like to add?

I think the thing to remember is that we're not living in a utopia, and a lot of politicians would like to promise us the world. I can't say that our market system can give us everything or that no mistakes will be made. But I feel that the market system is the best system for providing us with the things we need and want.

What are your plans for this semester?

Our main project for this semester is to present the Milton

Portrait of a poet

On the day the poet came I should not have expected anything. I would not have been wrong so much. I expected to listen to him. He listened to me. I wanted to ask him a question, but damnit, somehow I wonder why I asked it. I expected a poet, I found a person, sincere and open-minded.

He didn't even tell me how to be a better writer. He instead talked about the importance of a strong sense of duty to the language, and the precise use of words. He stressed the importance of care for the language in speaking, too, and spoke of carelessness of using words improperly. I wondered why I use that swear word to mean so many things.

The idea of writing for credit seemed to almost perplex him. He had no wish to change the fact that he is at times misunderstood. He explained that he only writes for the language. This was not the writer's outlook I had expected. I began to realize that here was a selfless representative of the language. "Every poem is a gift to the language," he said.

The man is a genius with words. All the great poets must be. They must also have an ability to perceive relationships and put things together in a clever way. As the poet took each subject and expanded it and held it in different lights, I realized that this latter skill was just one that had come with practice, had developed because of his love affair with the language. He is like any man with a job, except that his skill is unusual and he expects no rewards. He does not analyze the way he feels when he writes a poem. He does not think about deadlines. He works for the language in any way he can. He is dedicated to his job.

It is this dedication from which he derived the willingness and energy to sit in front of me and twenty other students from a small, out-of-the-way college and ask us questions and help us learn. He was learning too, because of an openmindedness which fertilized itself.

I asked him a question, and this famous poet, translator, and humanist looked solidly at me, as though staring at me

through the opposite end of a tube of lighted space. For five minutes he showed me better ways to examine my statement, until I wished he would look away. It is an explosive thing to happen to your mind, to realize how narrow your views are of everything.

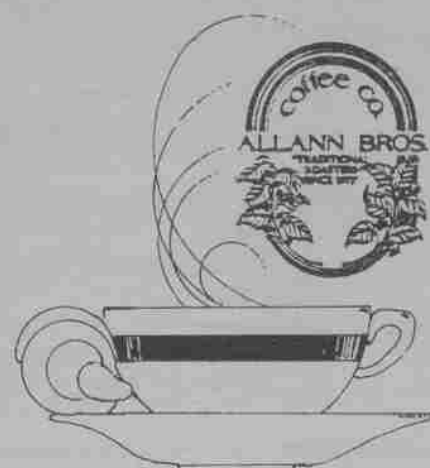
I hadn't expected it. You want to reexamine your attitudes and give things a chance with an open mind.

I carried this view around with me all day. I applied it to all sorts of things—people that I didn't like, things that seemed like a waste of time, music, Etc. I wanted to blow up old ideas, and see where the pieces fell. I was still thinking this way when the poet presented some of his poems that night. I sat in the back and watched the people smile and nod and chuckle as he showed them bits of truth arranged in clever ways. The bits of truth were his, the clever ways he had learned. But they were put together as a gift for the language.

SENIORS—

92 MORE DAYS

Freidman film series "Free to Choose", which has been provided to us by the Boise Cascade corporation. We hope to be getting that underway in the next week or two, and we have it tentatively scheduled for Monday and Tuesday nights. We're also interested in the discussion of issues, and hope, eventually to bring speakers to campus as well. Everyone is encouraged to come to our meetings and to the events that we sponsor.



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Intermission

moke talk

by Joe Aloha
reporter for the Collegian

"Alohas! Howzit brah, what's up? You goin come or stav or go cause I goin go." Many of you have noticed a different type of lingo spoken by the many Islanders of Hawaii. It is a variation of English called Hawaiian-Pidgin. It is the sacred local dialect spoken in Hawaii.

Because there are plenty guys and chicks from Hawaii and the Collegian gangies when figa dat maybe you like try learn dis foreign lingo and try talk to dese guys in dere native tongue. Dey when ask me fo' try explane to you guys who stay reading dis papa what it stay about. Dis kine pigeon talk not like da bird kine (Guru-Guru). It stay kine of different like if you like ask somebody fo' go out you askem' "John would you like to come with me to the store?" But da guys from da islands would say "Eh, you like go store o-wat hah?" Same ting but moa fast, moa easy plus you gotta really geevum' with da fast tongue so even moa moa fast. How you guys figa? Dere are some rules fo' follow like fo' instance, da "th" changes to "d" or the "h" stay dropped so "that" comes "dat," "Thursday" comes "Tursday." But gotta study long time befo' you know what for use how. Anyhow—dats one or da rules I go give you guys moa next time if you guys like. I goin teach you guys some funky, heavy duty Pigeon words, so you can practice. Hea dey stay:

Moke: Big dudes who like egg-beeta your face for fun.
Egg-Beeta: The End, that's it, All over, to quit, finish off, face from Moke.

Okole: rear end, buttocks, cheeks, fut hole.

Poke Squid: Same as H.F.A.

HFA: Same as Poke Squid.

La Mancha: Famous local disco for scam

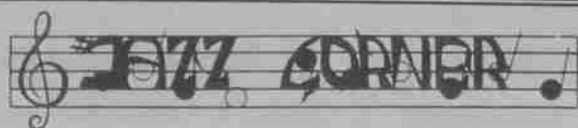
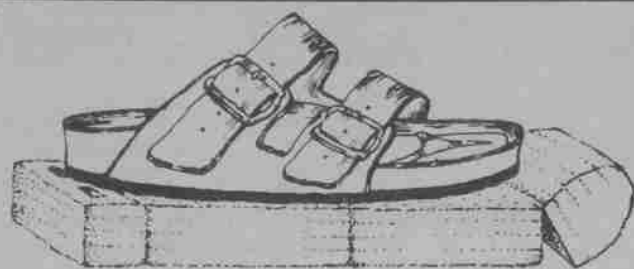
Eh Bra: Common colloquial attention gainer sometimes used for start beefs.

Beefs: throwing blows, having face rearranged by mokes, fights, hassles.

***(Never say to a "Moke" "Eh, brah, you like beef!" unless you no like live anymore!)**

If you like practice with the true locals to work on your accent and words you can visit either the: Aloha Wing of Belknap hall, or Jimmy's Health & Spa Center in Sparks weight room, oir Jilly's Disco on third floor Baxter—

Dat's it
Egg Beeta!



by Kevin O'Connor
For the Collegian

The Willamette Jazz Club has a full schedule of jazz happenings coming up this semester. Meetings are held every other week at different locations on campus. Anyone interested in becoming a part of this progressive club should check the Memorandum each week for the next club meeting.

On the 17th of this month we have the hot David Leslie Quintet from Portland coming to Willamette. Portland is rapidly becoming the jazz city of the Northwest with many fine jazz musicians

residing there. The quintet plays original jazz compositions its: its members are; John Jensen-trumpet, who has played in well known Portland Bands, Gary Harris-saxophones and flutes, a former student at Berkley College of Music in Boston Steve Willis-Bass, Chris Lee-drums, one of Portland's most requested drummers; and Dave Leslie-piano, who plays piano and composes for the quintet. The Dave Leslie Quintet will perform Tuesday, February 17 at 8:00 in the Cat Cavern with free refreshments provided. The Jazz Club hopes to see you there.

THEATER

SEASON

PRE-

VIEWED

by Mindy Eliot
for the Collegian

In a continuous effort to expose ourselves and our audiences to all sorts of plays and related theatrical events, the Willamette University theatre department offers as the remainder of its major season, a semester of classics. Opening February 20, and running February 21,26,27, 28, with a matinee on February 22, is Moliere's **The Learned Ladies**, directed by visiting instructor Rinda Lundstrum. This classic French comedy is a bustling, humorously crude parody of affected intellectualism, combined with what may be described as sexual dominance strategies. The combat for acquisition of power is accomplished through the characters of a well-meaning, but powerless husband who is controlled by his overbearing culture-conscious wife. The constant conflict influences the entire cast of characters. It is truly a farce of drollery and delightfully blatant hypocrisy. The Willamette production will prove to be an exceptionally polished one as many of the cast members are studying the techniques of farce in their studio production classes this semester.

The last production of the major season is Aristophanes' **The Clouds**, directed by Department Chairman Dr. Iron. Aristophanes, Greece's

master of comedy, has given us a play that is full of humorous situations and a poetically lovely chorus of clouds that foreshadow comic happenings. **The Clouds** will be performed April 10,11,16,17,18, with a matinee on April 12.

Students and faculty should be aware that aside from the classics offered in the major season, a second season, consisting of a side variation of theatre, is offered free of cost to the audience. This is the way in which the department encourages experimental as well as traditional theatrical form. The theatre sets its aims at exposing its students and audiences to all faces of the art. Among the things to be looking for will be a student written and student-directed piece entitled **Frankenstein Two**, and a contemporary play, **Ashes** by David Rudkin.

All productions this season will prove to be a new insight for both actors and audiences in their relation to the theatre. Escaping accusations of being questionable in our approach to subject matter, mode of performance and conduct on stage, the department hopes to cause audiences to realize that we too are part of this liberal arts institution, seeking an unrestrained education. Therefore the Willamette University theatre department offers you the classics of the major season as part of the academic and artistic endeavors.

EXAMINATION OF CRAZINESS

Mark Campos
for the Collegian

What is the nature of reality? Can one trust anything or anybody? How would you react if you discovered that the world had suddenly and quietly changed radically around you—and you were no longer who you thought you were?

Philip K. Dick has, over the past thirty years in over forty books, examined the lines that hold unstable lives together, and what might happen were those lines disturbed. Through three decades of uncertainty, he produced iconoclastic works of staggering force and fear, causing some to speculate on his personal life: was he crazy, or what? Well, as a matter of fact, he was. And **Valis**, his latest and most intensely personal work so far, is an examination of his craziness.

Valis details the slow deterioration of Horselover Fat, vainly trying to make sense of life after the suicide of a close friend, as he pieces together a startling cosmo-

logy; from such diverse sources as **Parsifal** and **The Book of the Dead**, he takes information, as his life crumbles about him. He spends some time in an asylum. He envisions ancient Grecian buildings overlaying the foolish California skyline. Another of his friends dies of cancer.

Fat comes to believe that we are living simultaneously with another culture, holographically imprinted, and that alien intelligences were responsible for, among other things, the ousting of President Nixon. Finally, at the bottom of his decline, Fat learns of a startling event: The Messiah has been reborn, and is living in Sonoma, California. Fat gathers his remaining friends, and they travel to meet her...

It seems simplistic—my description—but only because I have mixed feelings about this book. For example, I know that Dick based some episodes of the book on actual events in his life—but which ones? It's disquieting to note that one of Fat's closest friends is an author

named Philip K. Dick. It's also distressing to find things from Dick's other novels here, like the clay pot named Oh Ho from **Deus Irae**—which, in that book and this, inspired the protagonists with sacred visions. Then there's that interview (in **Dream Makers**, edited by Charles Platt) in which Dick reveals that a "transcendentally reational mind" took over his body and set his affairs in order, then stayed on as a "tutelary spirit." This is a side of Dick which has never been seen before, and one feels, while reading **Valis**, that either reality is not as we perceive it, or that Dick is still off his bean.

Nevertheless, it is a good book. Details are crisp and neat; characterizations are well-defined (especially that of Kevin, one of Fat's friends, who wants to ask God why He allowed his cat to die); even the cosmology is reprinted in the back, for clarity.

Read **Valis**, but only with a mind full of skepticism. It's too frightening to take seriously.



Willamette Second in NWC

Bearcats take seven in a row

By DAN MOODY
Sports Editor

If you haven't seen Bearcat basketball lately, you have really missed something. After being denied the first six outings of the year, the Bearcats have turned it around, blitzing their last seven opponents and slipping into second place in the Northwest Conference.

The 'Cats brought in win number seven Tuesday night as they ripped the Warner Pacific Knights, 82-67.

The final twenty points scored for the Bearcats were from the charity stripe.

Willamette, now 11-9 on the season, took the game for good with 3:34 remaining in the game on a three-point play by Steve Nett. The 'Cats then cashed in at the free-throw line, hitting 20-26.

Nett led a balanced scoring attack with 17 points, followed by Mike Gilson and Rob Cantowine with 15 apiece, Bill Dougherty with 14, and Joe Nichols with 13.

The 'Cats started their winning ways by taking three straight at home over Western Baptist, Pacific Lutheran, and George Fox. Balanced scoring and quick defense proved to be the winning traits for Willamette.

The Bearcats next took their three game winning streak up north to face their country cousins, the Wildcats from Linfield. Consistent team work and ruthless defense provided Willamette with the win.

When the Pacific game started, everyone looked for the Bearcats to blow the Boxers off the court. But tough team defense on both sides kept the game close. The game went down to the wire as the 'Cats pulled out a close one, 71-70.

Playing their second game in as many nights found the 'Cats at Lewis & Clark playing the tough Pioneers. Once taking the lead 4-2, the 'Cats pulled it out and never looked back as the scoreboard found them on top to claim win

number six, forty minutes later.

This weekend Willamette plays Whitworth Friday and Saturday takes on Whitman, the league leading team. The 'Cats lost to both teams three weeks ago due to last second shots.

"We lost close ones to Whitman and Whitworth. We lost them right in the middle of our six game losing streak," commented Rob Cantowine. "We kept up with them then, we should beat them this time. We've got the confidence to run with anybody, and we think we can win, at least the next two or three."

WU 82, WP 67

WU — Nett 7-11, 3-3, 17; Cantonwine 4-6, 7-8, 15; Dougherty 4-8, 6-10, 14; Nichols 5-8, 3-5, 18; Ramey 1-4, 6-7, 8; Gilson 6-8, 3-4, 15. FG — .600, 27-45. FT — .756, 28-37.



WP — Hoech 3-7, 0-1, 6; Novitsky 1-4, 0-0, 2; Hartman 0-1, 0-0, 0; Austrum 5-12, 2-4, 12; Olsen 4-10, 0-0, 8; Edding 1-1, 0-2, 2; Hamilton 3-6, 2-4, 8; Hoskin 2-6, 0-0, 4; Marshall 4-8, 4-5, 12; Nofziger 6-8, 1-3, 13. FG — .463, 29-68. FT — .473, 9-19. Rebounds — WU 34, WP 40; Turnovers — WU 12, WP 13; Total fouls — WU 20, WP 31; Fouled out — Nofziger, Dougherty. Half — WU 35, WP 30.

Program

Tonight **Basketball** Women vs. Pacific U. (5:30 pm)
Men vs. Whitworth (7:30 pm)
Tomorrow **Basketball** Men vs. Whitman (7:30 pm)

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Bearcat Basketball STATS. 19 Games (10-9 Sea., 4-3 League)

Player	GP	FGM-FGA	FG%	FTM-FTA	FT%	Reb.	STEALS	Asts.	TO's	TOT. Pts.	PPG
Dougherty	19	142-218	.651	30-55	.545	103	18	36	35	311	16.5
Nichols	19	96-183	.525	54-72	.750	108	9	45	56	246	12.9
Gilson	19	83-136	.610	40-55	.727	74	7	28	37	206	10.8
Nett	19	90-165	.545	37-51	.725	92	30	50	29	217	11.4
Cantonwine	19	54-95	.568	56-74	.757	44	27	147	71	164	8.63
Ramey	19	36-80	.450	17-23	.739	24	7	32	31	89	4.68
Thompson	10	5-13	.385	2-2	1.00	2	1	6	2	18	1.20
Losk	18	19-44	.432	1-3	.330	17	4	11	9	39	2.20
Keady	16	17-38	.447	5-8	.625	7	4	19	20	39	2.44
Brown	3	0-2	.000	0-0	.000	2	0	0	0	0	0.00
Martin	3	2-3	.660	0-0	.000	1	0	0	0	4	1.33
Bodine	3	1-2	.500	1-1	1.00	0	0	2	0	3	1.00
OTHERS	2	1-4	.250	4-4	1.00	1	1	0	2	6	3.00
TEAM	19	538-981	.548	243-345	.704	510	111	378	290	1339	70.4
Opponents	19	500-981	.510	262-389	.674	623	139	262	287	1262	66.4

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Bearcats

SPIKER SEASON OPENS



Logan photo
Greg Hansen and Eric Brown, the second half of a promising W.U. mile relay team.

Willamette's men's and women's track teams got their first taste of competition of the season at last Saturday's Portland Indoor Track Meet. Most of the performances were understandably mediocre, and Head Coach Charles Bowles assessed the meet as a "good learning experience for us. It shows where we are, and what we need to do to get better." There were, however, a few bright spots. Don Backman finished fifth in the shot put in the day meet, throwing over 46 feet. According to Bowles, Backman didn't reach that distance until April last season. Greg Hansen finished third in the long jump at 21'9½", his best indoor effort. In the night meet, the mile relay team of Mark Darnedde, Andre Hajnal, Eric Brown, and Greg Hansen took second in 3:34.2. Dave Johnson also competed in the night meet, finishing fifth in the small college mile. Other Bearcats, competing in the day meet, were Todd Georgan in the shot put, John Gabriel in the pole vault, John Davenport in the 60 yard hurdles and high jump, Don Peterson in the hurdles and the 60 yard dash, Jim Farrell in the 60, and Tate London and Kevin O'Connor in the two mile run. Bearcat women competing included Mary Helm and Tabitha Lind in the two mile, Lisa Sweo in the 500, and Laurie Lingel and Kim Mock in the 60.

The Bearcats travel to Moscow, Idaho for the Idaho Indoor on February 21, before beginning the outdoor season with the Oregon College Relays in Portland, on March 7.



Women's Basketball action against George Fox.



Dumlao photos



Barbara Canda leads the Bearcats down the court.

Cat netters struggle

By DAN MOODY
Sports Editor

Tuesday night Concordia stretched its undefeated mark to 19-0 and downed Willamette 100-88 for the Bearcats' fifth loss in seven outings. The 'Cats had four players in double figures, led by Irma DeCorte and Jo Ann with 22 and 17 respectively. Disaster struck later in the first half as WU point guard Barb Canda twisted her ankle. She returned in the second half, but was held to five points.

Player injuries and cold shooting have plagued the Willamette women of late. They split four games in seven days, downing Lewis & Clark and George Fox (at home) while being ousted by

Linfield and George Fox (away).

Jo Ann Carreira, named **Player-of-the-Week** (week of Jan. 19) for the Northwest Conference Women's Sports Assoc. (NCWSA), led the way for the 'Cats. In the first three games (Lewis & Clark, Linfield, and George Fox), she scored 48 points, pulled down 29 rebounds, and blocked seven shots.

Barbara Canda received **Honorable Mention** from the NCWSA as she averaged 17 points and 5.3 assists for the same three games.

Carreira sprained an ankle one week ago and had to sit out last weekend's losses to PLU and SOSC. Cold shooting combined with the loss of the dominant center to compound the 'Cats' misery.

Both Carreira and Canda should start tomorrow night as the Willamette women take on Pacific in the first half of a basketball double-header at 5:30.

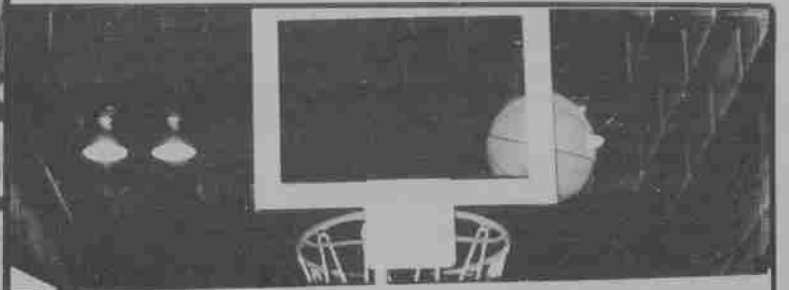
Concordia 100, Willamette 85

WU — Conda 5, Warren 12, McIntyre 4, DeCorte 22, McHargue 6, Carreira 17, Brock 12, Melmodis 7. FG — .472, 34-72. FT — .625, 17-27.

CC — Saleska 11, DeWitz 8, Edwards 31, Riggerl 18, Larsen 10, Oak 20, Schwenche 2. FG — .483, 42-87. FT — .640, 16-25.

Half — Concordia 56, Willamette 46.

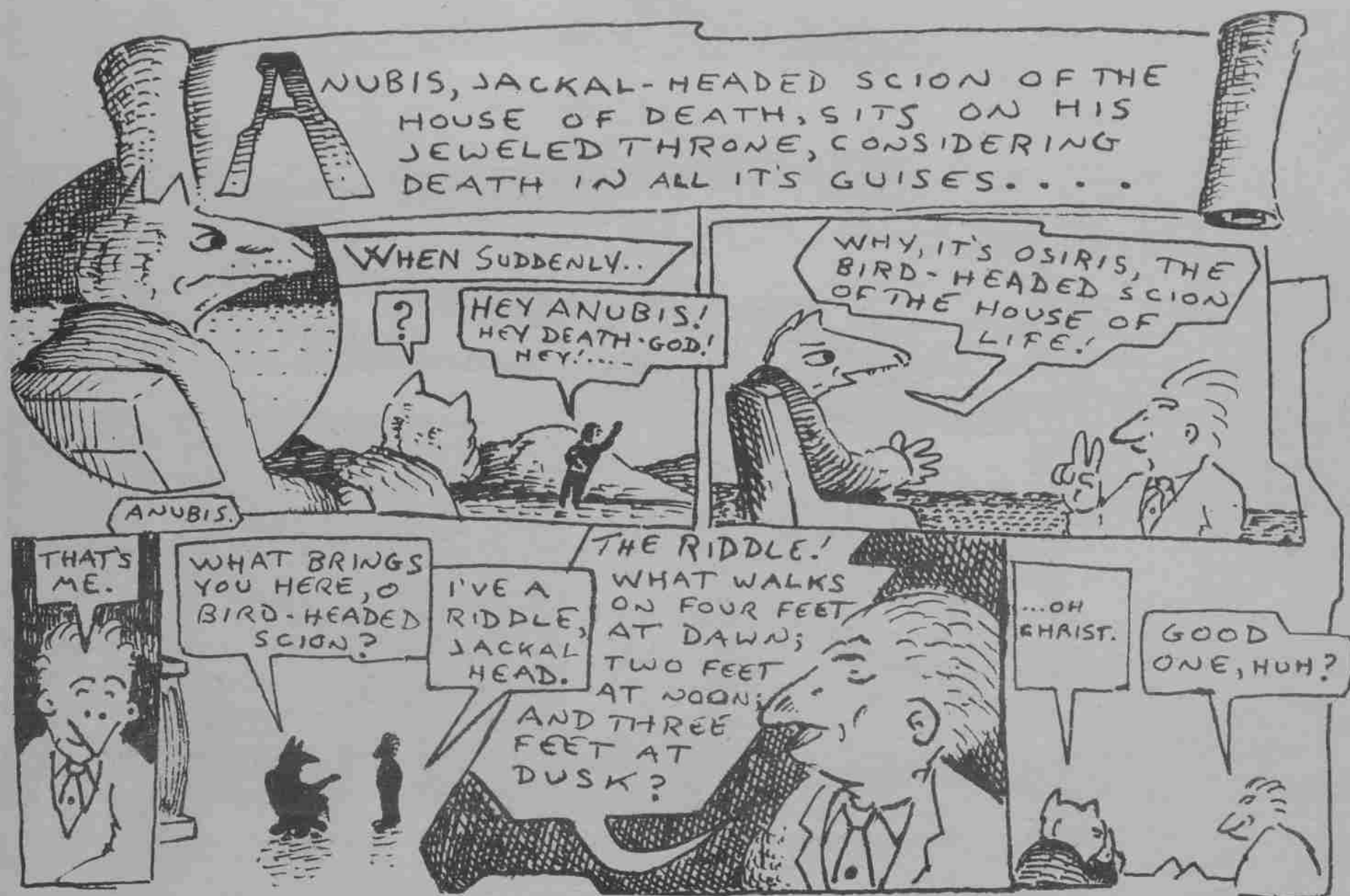
Bearcats



clockwise (top left) Bill Dougherty and Toby Keady struggle for a rebound against Concordia. (top right) Bill Dougherty puts in another two for the Bearcats. (bottom right) Steve Nett surrounded by Lutes comes down with the ball for Willamette. (bottom left) Mike Gilson follows his shot.

Highlights

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MY PUSHER'S GONE ORGANIC.

MARK CAMPOS © 1981

work

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concert

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Leon Russell Thursday Feb 26 8:00 Paramount \$9.50-9.00-8.50

Molly Hatchet Monday Feb 9 8:00 Coliseum 9:00 adv. 10:00 at door

film

Lancaster

1) Nine to Five (PG) 7:15 & 9:20
2) Popeye (PG) 7:15 & 9:20
3) Resurrection (PG) 7:15 & 9:15
4) Airplane (PG) 7:00 & 10:25
Caddy Shack (R) 8:40

Kelzer

1) Private Benjamin (R) 7:15 & 9:15
2) Stir Crazy (R) 7:15 & 9:15
3) Shogun Assassin (R) 7:00 & 10:15
Seven Blows of the Dragon (R) 8:35

Southgate

1) Mountain Family Robinson (G) 7:15 & 9:15
2) Seems Like Old Times (PG) 7:15 & 9:20
3) Blood Beach (R) 7:00 & 10:35
4) Motel Hell (R) 8:45

Elmore

Any Which Way You Can (PG) 7:15 & 9:20

Capitol Hangar 18 (PG) 7:15 & 9:20

personals

W.U.
Jose is coming.
Woogie and Mama Bimbo

Hey Flexo:
Nice T-shirt, can I drive the car sometime??
A Guy.

NAKED Julie: welcome to W.U. Let's have a NAKED weekend. Love your NAKED punker.
xxxxxx



MARK CAMPOS © 1981

AXOs
We had a good one Tues. nite. Let's do it again.
The Lodge

Kevin: U win; I'm your slave 4 a day. OH WOW! What would I do without u? Lots wench.

Put your next personal message here in the Collegian.

Elections for Willamette In-Town Student's Senators will be held Tuesday, February 10, in the University Center lobby. Petitions are available at the ASWU office and are due Monday, February 9th.

Applications for Resident Assistant positions due by 5:00 PM, Feb. 13, in the Dean of Students Office.

February 6, 1981