

5-4-1983

Spectator 1983-05-04

Editors of The Spectator

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'An institution is the shadow of a man'

Over 700 friends, relatives and fellow priests gathered in St. Joseph's Church last Saturday not just to mourn, but to celebrate the full life of a man who had meant much to S.U. during the past 52 years.

James B. McGoldrick, S.J., died in his sleep last Tuesday at Providence Medical Center. He was 87 years old.

The spirited Irish Jesuit kept on scheming until the day he died, requesting that his friend Emile Wilson, a former S.U. student, call him three times daily so that he would not lose his sense of time in the hospital.

Wilson said McGoldrick was told by doctors in 1975 that he had only three years to live due to cancer and diabetes, but the priest continued giving of himself nearly a decade longer.

Wilson, S.U.'s first Rhodes scholar, believes that his close friend and mentor would have been able to ward off the diseases even longer had he not taken quite a few falls in recent years. Practical as he was, McGoldrick was also proud and didn't take kindly to the cane Wilson got for him in 1977. He would often forget to use it and would throw himself off balance when lifting something heavy or stepping off curbs.

McGoldrick came to a Seattle College of

35 students in 1931 and was the school's first dean in 1933. He held that post until 1943 when he became head of the psychology department and eventually a professor of educational psychology. He retired from teaching in 1967, but remained a fixture on campus, ever ready to chat with a student, until shortly before his death.

Born the fourth of 12 children in County Sligo, Ireland, McGoldrick joined the Jesuits in 1918 and immigrated to the United States in 1920. He earned a bachelors and a masters degree from Gonzaga University and a doctorate from the University of Washington.

McGoldrick was buried Monday in the Mount St. Michael's Jesuit Cemetery in Spokane. He is survived by two sisters, Agnes Spellman, 90, of New York state and Josephine Miller, 76, of Santa Barbara, Calif.

His brother, the Rev. John McGoldrick of Willow, Calif., was a main concelebrant at the funeral Mass Saturday, along with William Sullivan, S.J., university president, Frank Case, S.J., rector of the Jesuit community at S.U., and the Rev. Michael G. Ryan, chancellor of the Seattle archdiocese.

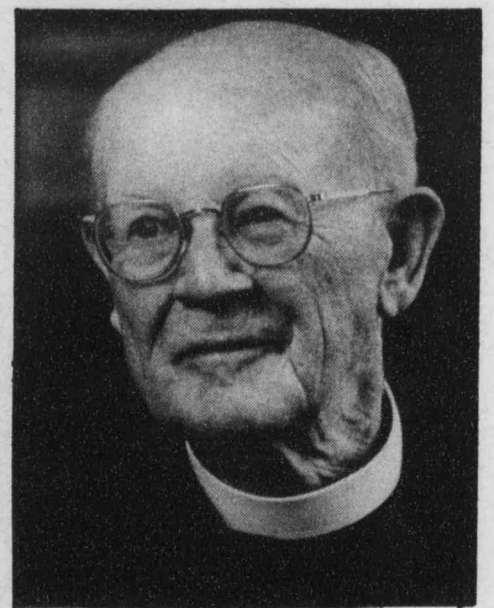
About 75 other Jesuits helped celebrate

Mass; Archbishop Hunthausen was present, and Wilson said a few words at the end. Governor John Spellman and Rosaleen Trainor, C.S.J., recipient of the 1981 McGoldrick Faculty Fellowship for quality teaching, were lecturers.

Another Mass is being held for McGoldrick today at noon in the Campion chapel. Susanne Bruyere, a former student of McGoldrick's, now the assistant director of the rehabilitation graduate degree program, will give the homily.

Just as he was a favorite among students, faculty and staff, McGoldrick developed quite a following with the nurses and doctors at Providence, said Chaplain Robert Rebhahn, S.J. Rebhahn lives in Loyola Hall on campus and said McGoldrick was always asking him to bring snacks to the nurses. A few tears were shed on the night of his death, Rebhahn said.

"He is gone, we will miss him. But we cannot really be sad," said Sullivan during his homily at the funeral. "Why? Because we rejoice that he was with us; we rejoice in the multitude of stories each of which preserves some bit of him; we rejoice in the effect of his life, in the works he leaves behind."



James McGoldrick, S.J.

(Sullivan's homily reprinted in full — see page five)

(Select McGoldrick stories — see page eight)

the spectator

The Seattle University Spectator
Seattle University, Seattle, Wash.

Vol. LI, No. 25 (478-800)
Wednesday, May 4, 1983

Widow bequeaths \$800,000 for scholarship fund

by Roberta Forsell

Up to 20 juniors and seniors will receive full tuition scholarships next year, courtesy of the late Sue M. Naef.

Naef, a longtime Seattle resident, died last November at age 81 and left an estate of \$800,000 to S.U. Her only request was that the money go toward scholarships.

After consulting with faculty members and other administrators, University President William Sullivan, S.J., decided to start a scholarship program that rewards students who "in some way fit the expression of the mission of the university."

The \$800,000 will go into S.U.'s endowment (now over \$13 million) and will generate about \$65,000 in interest annually for the program.

To be eligible, students must have completed 90 credits at S.U., boast a minimum grade point average of 3.4 and intend to pursue a full-time degree program during the year of the award. They also will be judged on personal development, concern for campus life, and service within the university and the community.

Rather than applying, students will be nominated by the deans, the directors of the honors program and the Institute of Public Service, the dean for students and the moderator of Alpha Sigma Nu, the Jesuit honorary society. Nominations by others will be considered also.

Once nominated, students will be asked to submit a statement about their educational, personal and professional goals. Then a committee composed of four faculty members and one administrator from the student life area will review the nominations and recommend awardees to Sullivan.

Naef scholarships, however, will not necessarily add up to the full cost of 45 credits of undergraduate classwork.

To calculate the awards, financial aid officers will start with the base dollar amount they estimate students need to attend S.U. and subtract the following:

- expected parental contribution (based on the parents' confidential financial statement);
- Pell Grants, Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants and Washington State Need Grants;
- Employee family tuition remissions; and
- Position-related tuition remissions, given to ASSU officers and Spectator editorial staff.

The Naef scholarship will pick up the remainder left once the above items are subtracted, making it plausible for the scholars to attend S.U. without having to depend on loans or work-study money.

Students may, however, need further aid to cover living expenses, and in those cases, they will still be eligible for loans and work-study money.

How many scholarships will be awarded depends on how much money each student needs. Sullivan said that the committee will submit a list of 15 juniors and 15 seniors to him, and he will go down the list as far as possible. At least eight students from each grade should become Naef scholars, he said.

A minimum of \$600 will be rewarded to all students, regardless of how many grants they receive or how much their parents can contribute. Each Naef scholar also will receive a \$350 book voucher for the S.U. bookstore.

The group of Naef scholars will contain students from each of the five undergraduate schools and colleges in the university, and it will have a mix of juniors and seniors each year. Students receiving scholarships their

junior year are eligible for renomination the next year.

Sullivan stressed that this program is meant to be more than individual awards to students. He is now accepting applications for a faculty mentor for the scholars and expects them to participate in activities as a group.

The mentor/moderator will be compensated for his or her work and will have a scholars activity fund to plan activities which will contribute to "intellectual awareness, educational growth and a social sense." The major activity for Naef scholars each year will be a retreat/seminar to which a guest scholar may be invited.

In addition, the faculty mentor "will be responsible for educational support and guidance for the individual scholars as appropriate and desired," said Sullivan.

June 15 is the deadline for nominating Naef scholars for the 1983-84 academic year,

and by July 15, the committee will submit its recommendations to Sullivan. Awardees will be notified by Aug. 1, and they will receive a revised financial aid offer, Sullivan said. In the future, selections will be made during winter quarter.

Sullivan said that he never met Naef and that the first time he heard of her estate was through a call from her lawyer the day after she died. He credits the influence of her friends and counselors, especially her lawyer, as key factors in her decision to bestow the estate on S.U.

Naef herself was not a Catholic, though her husband, Aubrey, who died in 1966, was. Aubrey owned an insurance firm called the Seeley Company and had supported S.U. in the past.

Naef was a member of the Garden Club, the Sunset Club, the Seattle Historical Society and the Arboretum Foundation, and she had always taken an interest in education.

Bishops debate third draft of pastoral letter

by Cindy Wooden

The U.S. Catholic bishops should be on their way home today following a two-day discussion of the third draft of their letter on war and peace.

The bishops were scheduled to spend 13 hours in Chicago Monday and Tuesday de-

bating the 150-page draft of "The Challenge of Peace: God's Promise and Our Response."

However, with some 700 amendments submitted prior to the meetings and with amendments being allowed during the sessions, the bishops were asked to plan on staying in Chicago until this morning.

The third draft, released April 6 by Chicago Archbishop Joseph Bernardin, head of the committee drafting the letter, has drawn criticism from both liberals and conservatives, but is seen as "substantially improved" by the Reagan administration.

The letter represents over a year of study

by the bishops which included testimony from present and former government officials, members of the military, peace activists and Catholic theologians.

The first draft of the letter was presented to the 285 American bishops in July with a substantially changed second draft following in November. The third and longest draft still has as its central message a "no" to nuclear war.

While the bishops realized that preventing a nuclear war is a "complex task" morally and politically, they ground their argument on their belief that "as a people, we must refuse to legitimate the idea of nuclear war."

Although the bishops do condemn the "idea" of a nuclear war, many liberals have called the third draft a "dilution" of the second, particularly in terms of the bishops' position on deterrence.

Christopher Hitchens, writing in The Nation, says "The latest statement of the bishops is a full retreat from their suspicion of deterrence doctrine and a distinct watering of the wine concerning 'noncombatant' casualties."

The bishops, however, write that while both the United States and the Soviet Union have nuclear strategies which are "unacceptable," and that deterrence is the "most dangerous dimension of the arms race, they are encouraged that U.S. strategies do not threaten to directly attack civilians.

Their hope comes "in light of recent U.S. policy statements stressing the determination (continued on page three)



graphic by Dan Campos

Model UN official accused of misusing money

by Kerry Godes

A letter charging Model United Nations Vice President Ted Scoville with misuse of club funds was presented to the administration Monday by Basil Bourque, club president.

In the letter, Bourque and five other club members claim Scoville invited two non-club

members to attend the MUN Far West conference in Phoenix, Ariz. last week, and wrongly used club monies to pay their airfare of \$264 each. The letter also claims Scoville collected "member fees of \$65 from three persons for his own purposes."

Scoville, who is also acting as club treasurer, denied the charges, but declined to comment further until he could talk to Rees

Hughes, recipient of the letter and co-director of student activities.

The letter "demand(s) that the university take action . . . to retrieve stolen university monies and to absolve MUN and its members of any slanderous implications."

Hughes said he is now in the process of setting up a panel to hear the club's charges.

Joe Conway, one of the students the letter names as having "knowingly attended (the conference) in direct violation of club rules and will," said he is an active member of MUN, has paid his \$65 delegate fee and had every right to attend the conference.

"I worked on three of the four dances fall quarter; which is where they (MUN) do most of their fund-raising for the conference," Conway said.

Kathy Keyser, MUN executive assistant, said she was in charge of personnel for the dances and does not remember Conway working on any of them.

Matt Seybold, the second person charged in the letter with illegally attending the conference, could not be reached for comment.

In an interview, Bourque said Seybold was told he could attend the conference because he met some of the club's criteria and because he was an active member last year, but to do so he would have to pay more than the \$65 delegate fee collected from other members. According to Bourque, Seybold still has not paid the extra amount.

The criteria for attending the MUN annual conferences include being an active member, helping with fund-raising activities, attending club meetings and doing the necessary research for conference committee meetings.

Conway said he met all the criteria.

The club members' further claim that Scoville pocketed the delegate fees he collected from three members is nonsense, Scoville said. "There was no problem with the money, everything was fine."

Hughes has met with most of the students involved and said, "My goal has been not to determine who is right or wrong, but to set up procedures that will be agreeable to everybody" in settling the matter.

High tide of poor academics drowning students in U.S.

by Kerry Godes

Last week's blue-ribbon panel report documenting the "shocking collapse in student performance" since the late 1960s came as no surprise to educators at S.U.

But unlike other presidential reports, John Gilroy, dean of S.U.'s School of Education, feels this one will have an impact.

"This is just confirming what people already feel and know," he said. "I hope people pay attention."

The 29-page report entitled, "A Nation At Risk: The Imperative for Educational Reform" claims the United States is threatened by a "rising tide of mediocrity" in education that can only be stopped by tougher standards in public schools and a longer school day or year.

It also urges that colleges raise entrance requirements; high-school students be assigned "far more homework" with an emphasis on English, math, science and social studies; teachers get higher pay and an 11-month contract while using an evaluation system that includes peer review and parents demand more of their children.

"They can talk about longer school days or years, but it's what you do with them," Gilroy said. He agrees with the report that educational performance has dropped since the "rebellious Vietnam era" when students were given more freedom to pick and choose which courses they would take and many electives could be substituted for core classes.

Shirley Gordon, president of Highline Community College and one of the members of the panel, agreed there has been "too much permissiveness" in schools during the last decade. "We're not helping ourselves or our children," she said, adding the general studies track, consisting largely of electives, has been attracting "more and more students."

Two S.U. education majors currently working with students in the sixth and seventh grade back up Gordon's statement.

Angela Seal, who is student-teaching sixth graders at Kimball Elementary in south Seattle, explained Kimball is an "open concept" school — no walls separate the individual classes and students participate in a number of non-traditional activities.

Open concept is great for those students who can handle it, Seal said; it makes them independent. "The only problem is with students who aren't ready for it. Some kids

need a more structured environment; a lot of kids aren't getting anything out of it and should be in a different school.

Seal said she and other teachers have mentioned the problem to the students' parents, but to no avail.

While John Cragg, who is student-teaching seventh graders at Mercer Junior High, is only expected to teach one subject — social studies — Seal said she teaches everything from reading to science to language arts, with a lot of field trips and special projects on the side.

Asked about the level of student performance he has seen in the classroom, Cragg said, "Really, a lot of these people just don't know what's going on. Over the past couple of years, the students have just gotten more and more rowdy."

It can be hard to keep the students' attention during class, Cragg added, because they are so often walking around during a lecture, handing in papers or sharpening their pencils.

The teacher Cragg is working under told him this year's students are most likely "victims of open concept," Cragg said. "They're the most immature group they've ever had."

In a society like ours, education is the critical variable in our future success or failure, John Murford, chairman of S.U.'s educational leadership program, said. "America has to recognize if it wants quality, it is going to have to pay for it."

While he doesn't think American public schools have been doing a "horrible job," he said standards are not the only thing that should be raised.

"In a community that pays its garbage collectors \$30,000 a year, ticket takers on the ferries \$24,000 and teachers \$10,000 less than that, we've been getting a far higher quality of education than we've committed ourselves to."

Not only do society's values need to change, Murford said, but so do the structures of school administrations and parent-teacher relationships. All those interviewed agreed teachers need the support of parents if the quality of education is to improve.

Of the report, Murford said he is also optimistic it will have an impact. "The specifics are less important than the fact that some body like that is saying we must" work to raise the quality of students' educational performance.

Conservation courses offered

A campus-based office of the Washington Energy Extension Service will be offering three free energy conservation courses in May.

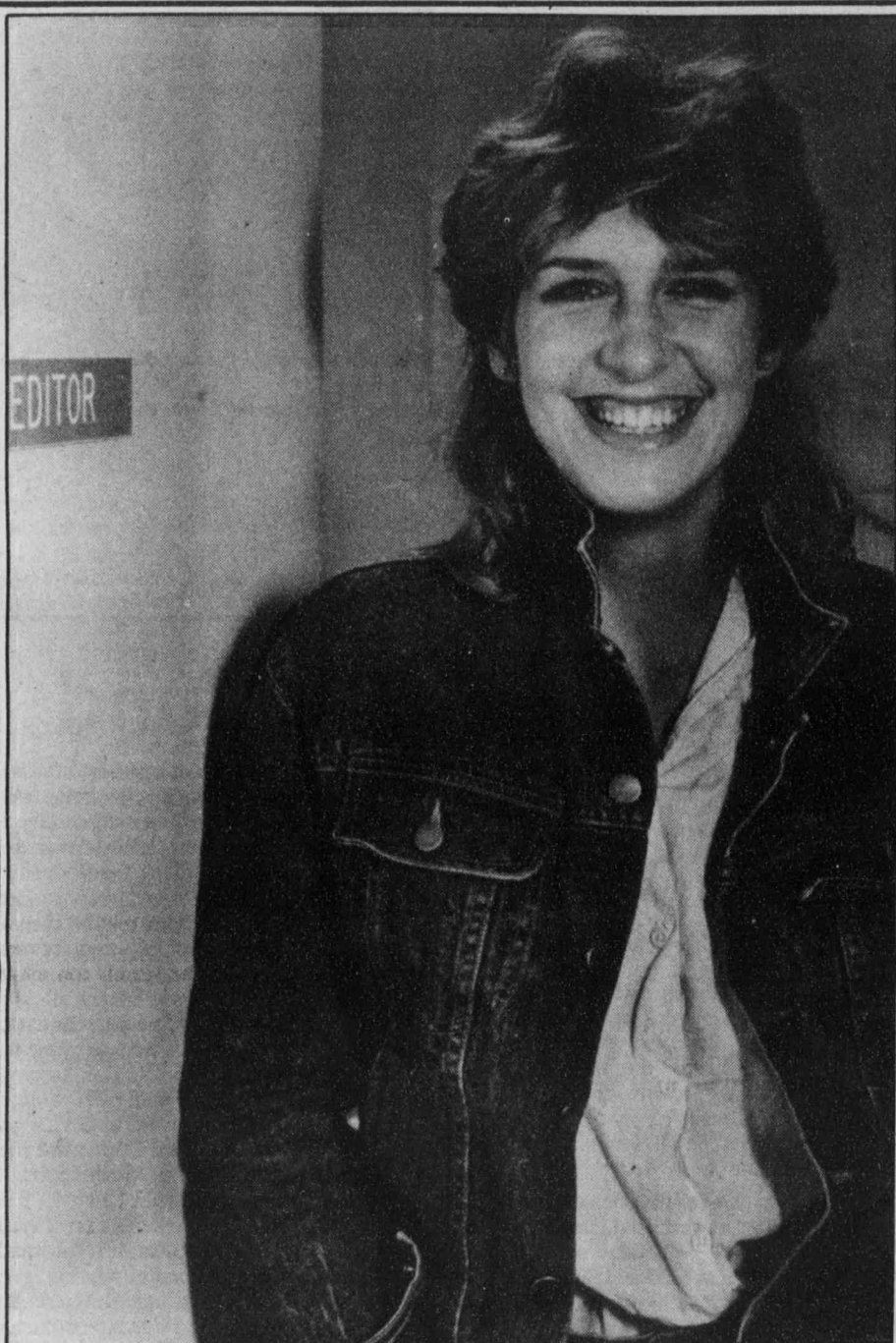
Cathy Gentino of the office said that the classes are open for the general public to inform them of ideas for home conservation and energy-saving ideas.

The federally-funded, state-based group

will hold the first course, dealing with heat pumps, on May 12. The second course, May 17, will present information on the harvesting and purchasing of energy. Solar house design will be presented May 19.

All courses will be held from noon to 1 p.m. in the library auditorium.

A person from the energy conservation department will conduct the course and about 35 people are expected to attend.



Kerry Godes

photo by James Bush

New editor to seek issues for dialogue on campus

by James Bush

Kerry Godes has been appointed as Spectator editor for the 1983-84 school year.

Godes, a sophomore journalism major from Arlington, Wash., was selected by the Spectator staff and faculty adviser. Her appointment was confirmed Monday by Gary Zimmerman, executive vice president, acting on behalf of William Sullivan, S.J., university president and publisher of the paper.

"The best service The Spectator can provide is as a channel of communication and as a place to exchange ideas among faculty, students and the administration," Godes said. "Lack of communication among the different constituencies seems to be the most loudly-voiced complaint on this campus right now."

The present allocation of space in the paper is good, Godes said, but there is much room for improvement in content, especially on the sports pages, where she hopes to see more coverage of intramural sports. She would also like to see more issues explored on the editorial pages.

"The Spectator should not only cover issues, but introduce them and bring them up for discussion within the university community," she said, citing last year's discussion over the presence of ROTC on a Chris-

tian campus as a good example of this.

Godes is no stranger to Capitol Hill and S.U., having grown up near St. Joseph's Church, living there until her family moved to Arlington, when she was 13. Her father, Bob Godes, played for the Chieftain basketball teams of the mid-1950s and her grandfather, George Keough, taught in S.U.'s school of education for a number of years.

Godes plans to eliminate the managing editor position next year, and replace it with a news editor, a position which was dropped last year. She explained that this is only a normal restructuring of the staff, in order to suit the talents of prospective members.

Beat systems, where a single person covers an office or issue over a period of time, will probably not be used much next year, Godes said. She feels that this will allow reporters to cover different types of stories, thus aiding their learning process, while adding that, in the past, there has not been sufficient time available for reporters on The Spectator to thoroughly cover a beat.

Most of all, Godes wants to keep the quality of the paper at a high level. "I would like The Spectator to continue its tradition," she said. "I would like to see us keep a good, solid reputation for being serious, thoughtful and unbiased."

Albers teacher brings business tips from Japan

by Crystal Kua

For a first-hand understanding of how the Japanese conduct business, Diane Lockwood, assistant professor in the Albers School of Business, went to Japan.

Lockwood and three Seattle businessmen, representing Lockheed Shipbuilding, Honeywell, and Eldec Corporation, went to Tokyo to conduct seminars on "Quality Circles American Style" at the second Japan-U.S. Business Conference April 4-6.

The conference brought together educators, business people and government officials from Japan and the United States to help both countries understand the other's economic situations. "It's important, if we're (Japan and the United States) going to be partners in the global economy, that we understand one another's opportunities and constraints," explained Lockwood.

While at the conference, the group from Seattle discussed ways in which quality circles, the Japanese-style management system, can be adapted to fit U.S. business.

According to an article by Robert Calahan, another professor in the business school, the quality circles concept "centers on the total involvement of all employees in improving the way work is done. Employees voluntarily meet in 'circle' groups and actually identify problems, analyze them, recommend solutions to management, and implement solutions when possible."

Lockwood attended the conference because the Albers School of Business is interested in internationalizing its curriculum, promoting the Seattle business com-

munity in Japan because Seattle has "tremendous potential as an international trade center" and increasing "S.U.'s visibility with the business community."

Lockwood felt that Japanese competition has been the best thing that has happened to U.S. industry in a long time because the Japanese gave the U.S. "a good kick in the pants" to improve American technology.

"I do believe we will come back swinging" because "we hate to get beaten," said Lockwood. She added, "I welcome that competition."

She said the Japanese economy has progressed rapidly. "It's marvelous what they were able to do in 28 years . . . and turn their economy around" from viewing a product "made in Japan" as a piece of junk, the present attitude is that Japanese goods are of the highest quality.

"They (the Japanese) were our students . . . the student has learned his or her lesson very well and perfected everything we have taught them," explained Lockwood.

One thing that Lockwood was really impressed with in Tokyo was the efficiency of the shopping centers. She went to Ginza which she called the Saks Fifth Avenue of Tokyo, and it was crowded "like the day before Christmas" but she said, "I never waited more than a minute to be served." She explained that there were five people at each check-out counter to serve the customers.

Lockwood said that the Japanese were ideally suited for efficiency while the United States is best designed for innovation.

But no matter how highly she speaks of the

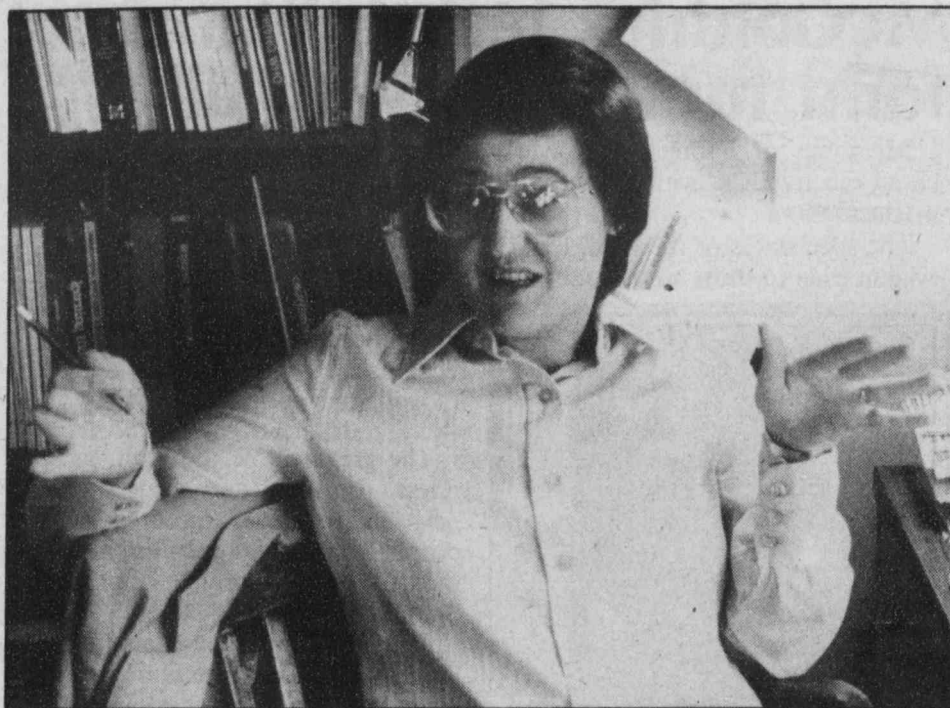


photo by Farzaneh Ganjizadeh

Diane Lockwood

Japanese, Lockwood said she would not want to live in Japan because there are few career opportunities in business for women there and the women are the first ones laid off if there is a cutback in the labor force.

Lockwood has been at S.U. for two years, primarily teaching managerial courses. Be-

fore coming to S.U., she was teaching at the University of Nebraska, where the emphasis was on agriculture business, the cattle industry, and pesticides. Now that she is in the Pacific Northwest, the emphasis in her teaching has switched to international trade, forestry, and fishing.

Students want alcohol studies in nursing

by Mireille Hunt

A resolution written by S.U. students recommending that alcohol studies be included in nursing students' curriculum was passed by the National Student Nurses Convention last month.

This is the second year that S.U. has sent delegates to the annual convention, which was held in Baltimore this year.

Mary Bartholet, associate professor of nursing and adviser to the S.U. nursing students association, said the resolution was "very positive," and called it an initiative "that shows a lot of leadership."

Resolutions passed during the convention, such as the one presented by S.U. students, become recommendations which are presented to relevant groups or legal bodies for support. If the recommendations become law, the National League of Nurses enforces them, said delegate Mary Lou Zozaya, a sophomore specializing in surgical nursing.

"I think this is definitely (the issue) nurses need to be aware of," said Georgeanne Schrader, a junior specializing in pediatrics who presented the resolution to the convention. Nurses need to be educated about alcohol she explained, because anesthesia or withdrawal can be dangerous for an alcoholic, unless special precautions are taken, and because one drinker out of 10 is an alcoholic.

Zozaya, also president of the State of Washington Association of Nurses (SWAN), sees the resolution as an opportunity for nursing students to recognize and understand alcoholism as a physical disease.

Schrader and Zozaya were two out of three Washington delegates representing nursing students at the convention — a relatively small number in comparison with states such as California or those on the East Coast, partly due to the fact that Washington state only recently began sending delegates. Each school generally sends one delegate for every 15 nursing students.

Overall, Schrader said the convention was "excellent." Delegates, working in seminars, discussed issues like nursing legislation, teenage pregnancy, ethical problems and death.

"Breakthrough to Nursing," the theme of the convention, focused on opening the nursing field to minorities. Minority patients, Schroeder said, need minority nurses who can better relate to them and help provide more thorough care. This breakthrough should be beneficial to nurses, students (with the possibility of scholarships), and patients.

Participants in the convention also took a stand on the issue of drafting medical per-



Schrader



Zozaya

sonnel for service in the military. Although it is important to have medical personnel available in wartime, Schrader said, nurses feel that it should be a voluntary involvement, not a requirement as it is now, until the age of 40.

Their recommendation will be presented, among others, to the Department of Defense, Speaker of the House Thomas P. O'Neill, the House Committee on Armed Forces, and the Senate.

Bishops

(continued from page one)

tion not to target directly or strike directly against civilian populations," they explain.

The bishops quote National Security Adviser William Clark, "For moral, political and military reasons, the United States does not target the Soviet civilian population as such. There is no deliberately opaque meaning in the last two words."

The conditional acceptance of a deterrence policy stands on the imperative that deterrence helps sustain the "peace of a sort" which the United States and Soviet Union are now experiencing and will lead to a world free of a nuclear threat but they add, "We cannot consider it adequate as a long-term basis for peace."

"There is an urgent moral and political responsibility to use the 'peace of a sort' we have as a framework to move toward authentic peace through nuclear arms control, reductions and disarmament," they write.

The bishops recognize that some of their members, and members of the church at large, "highlight the historical evidence that deterrence has not, in fact, set in motion substantial processes of disarmament."

The bishops include a section, "World Order in Catholic Teaching," which they summarize as "the unity of the human family — rooted in common creation, destined for

Schrader feels that the work done at the convention will benefit any nursing school. "It pulls the whole area of nursing together," she said.

"We are the ones making the decisions," stressing how the students are pulling together not only on a local, but also on a national level.

To Bartholet, this is an encouraging change in the motivations of S.U. nursing students.

As to her role as Washington president for the association, Zozaya said that the information she received from the convention seminars will be helpful in her functions, especially in the area of nursing legislation.

She is also concerned with the issue of nurses' responsibility in case of errors. Too often, she said, nurses take the blame for following orders given by doctors. Although many nurses refuse to follow them when they know the ordered prescription will be detrimental to the patient, "we need to be backed up," she said.

the kingdom and united by moral bonds or rights and duties."

The bishops acknowledge the right and, indeed, the duty of each nation to protect itself, but add, "In an interdependent world all need to affirm their common nature and destiny; such a perspective should inform our policy vision and negotiating posture in pursuit of peace today."

One passage which has received attention from the Catholic media reads, "We urge negotiations to curb the testing, production and deployment of new nuclear weapons systems."

The second draft of the letter used the word "halt" instead of "curb."

An article in the National Catholic Reporter saw that passage as one of the revisions of the draft which "represents an accommodation to basic tenets of U.S. nuclear arms policies despite key differences with elements of those policies."

The bishops "do not advocate a policy of unilateral disarmament," but they write, "We believe the urgent need for control of the arms race requires a willingness for each side to take some first steps, that is, some independent initiative."

Assuming that the United States would begin such "initiatives," the bishops add that

Nursing dean hopefuls hit campus next week

Three candidates for the position of dean of the School of Nursing will be on campus for interviews through May 16, according to Janet Claypool, chairperson of the search committee.

Students will have an opportunity to meet the candidates at 3:15 p.m. in the nursing auditorium. Heather Collie, senior nursing student, will serve as the search committee coordinator.

Faculty members can meet with the candidates at 4:30 p.m. in the nursing auditorium.

The three candidates and the dates they will be on campus are as follows:

- May 9, Delores Gaut, R.N., Ph.D., assistant professor, department of maternal/child nursing, University of Washington.

- May 12, Rita Payton, R.N., D.A., professor of nursing, assistant director for student services, University of Northern Colorado.

- May 16, Lillian Solomon, R.N., Ed.D., former associate professor, director of undergraduate nursing, State University of New York at Binghamton.

"if an appropriate response is not forthcoming, the United States would no longer be bound by steps taken."

The bishops continue the condemnation of the arms race by recent popes saying it is an "act of aggression against the poor" because of the resources channelled into arms production and deployment.

They call the arms race an "economic distortion of priorities — billions readily spent for destructive instruments while pitched battles are waged daily in our legislatures over much smaller amounts for the homeless, the hungry and the helpless here and abroad."

"If the arms race in all its dimensions is not reversed, resources will not be available for the human needs so evident in many parts of the globe and in our own country as well," they add.

The bishops assert the dangers of nuclear war, but assessing deterrence and the moral questions raised by living in a nuclear age are "less clearly seen or stated," the bishops write.

"Reflecting on the complexity of the nuclear problem," they write, "our arguments in this pastoral letter must be detailed and nuanced; but our 'no' to nuclear war must, in the end, be definitive and decisive."

McGoldrick leaves warm, fond memories with all

Memories of Father James McGoldrick, S.J., linger on, shuffling about our minds as we who knew him four years or less picture him out on the mall.

The specialness of the man, his Irish brogue and twinkling eyes, were evident even to those whose only contact with him was a handshake and



perhaps one of his cards. How much more was that specialness recognized by those who grew up knowing him as one of the family — a grandfather of sorts.

The greatness of the man, as priest, professor and dean was powerfully evident as hundreds of people from every age group and race filled St. Joseph's Church Saturday.

The humor of the man swelled forth in giggles as those who loved him shared stories of him at the reception following the funeral Mass.

Father McGoldrick was a gift to us and to the university. He was an example of what a faith-filled person can be: intellectual, practical and above all, loving.

As William Sullivan, S.J., university president, said in his homily: "Yes, we are glad that he was with us: and we are happy that he is released now from a body which could no longer keep up with his flashing thoughts and his winged words."

May he rest in peace in the company of his Creator.

Healthy dividends to follow sizable investment in people

The administration has heard the cry of the poor. It's about time.

Recent decisions to reinstate the faculty sabbatical program and to establish a permanent scholarship fund for juniors and seniors demonstrate a long-awaited commitment to maintaining quality faculty and students.

Human resources, not first-class computers or spiffy new buildings, will make or break S.U. in the years to come. A large endowment does not a fine university guarantee.

These steps will help to give the university a positive balance not only at the bank, but also in the classroom — on both sides of the desk.

As S.U. nears full-capacity of tenured professors, investments to keep them on top of developments in their fields will guarantee high interest rates. Inflation of faculty enthusiasm for their disciplines is also sure to follow.

As S.U. tries to build its assets of premium students, investment of more than money into a scholarship program is sure to bring high returns of juniors and seniors each fall. The multiple benefits of money, guidance and community make this scholarship venture unique and attractive.

While the business of operating a university is cold and calculating at times, these examples of internal profit-sharing indicate a commitment to people that is sometimes lost in the shuffle.

and remember that even within the Catholic church there are differences of opinion. You would be advised to recall the words, "Do not judge or you will be judged" (Mt 7:1). "Selfish?" I don't doubt but that some people wish your parents had practiced birth control.

"Sex is the ultimate expression of love between two people," says Ms. Culpon. And you would have people deny those extreme feelings by using less meaningful expressions of their love? Or should they bring suffering on family, the unwanted child, and each other through unwanted pregnancy? Some people would suffer serious health hazards in a pregnancy. Some would suffer serious psychological problems: just because one is ready for marriage does not necessarily mean they can cope with three babies in three years. Some would suffer serious financial difficulties. It costs a great deal to raise a child (thus the inadequate tax write-off). Adoption? Yes, that is an option, but what about the nine months leading up to that? And have you ever tried giving away the baby you carried for most of the year?

Then there is the question of God. If, a) the soul is predestined to exist, the contraceptive will fail and the doctor assigned to

give the abortion will suddenly die and the woman will change her mind at the last minute. If b) God thinks it would be real neat if folks would let all those potential souls exist (try counting the souls in India), well, he probably thinks it would be nice if starvation were ended and we took the words "love thy neighbor" seriously; c) we have free will and God's invitation how many souls will be conceived, well, there goes your theory.

This is an allegedly "free" country, and we all have the right to our own religious beliefs. I, for one, do not believe that God lives in Rome. Birth control can be inconvenient, expensive, painful, and can lessen the physical sensation enjoyed by both partners. Some people wouldn't mind having a baby if they felt they could offer the child all the care and happiness they feel it deserves. How *selfless*, to deprive themselves of convenient, impromptu lovemaking so that a child does not suffer for the couple's ultimate expression of male-female love.

Charlene Van Etten

letters

Error clarified; our sincere apologies

To the Editor:

Thank you for publishing my letter in the last edition; unfortunately there was an error in editing. A whole line was skipped giving the paragraph a whole different flavor.

Instead of "This Jesuit institution I have assumed is based on our Judaeo-Christian origins of ignorance . . ." it should be "... our Judaeo-Christian origins and strives to change, wanting to free us from the slavery of ignorance . . ." I checked my copy of the letter I gave you and the error is on your part.

Jennifer Montgomery

Ridiculous

To the Editor:

This is ridiculous. What? Well, several things, but especially this: the ongoing debate on whether or not birth control is a no-no. What makes the debate so ridiculous is that it seems to bring out absurd extremes in all of us. I expected strong negative responses to Mr. Baughman's letter (though I agreed with his thesis and understood his anger) because of the strong language he used.

No doubt he lost some of his Catholic support because of his group classification of Catholics and Bible-flingers. Not all Lutherans are exactly liberals.

On the other hand, addressing Ms. Culpon, it is only fair to define your terms

Pundit 'Pinions by Dan Campos



KEEP THE FAITH

The Spectator

The Spectator is published every Wednesday during the academic year, excluding school holidays. Annual subscriptions cost \$6, and second class postage is paid at Seattle, Wash.

Postmaster: Send address changes to The Spectator, 12th Avenue and East Spring Street, Seattle, WA 98122.

The Spectator welcomes letters to the editor from its readers. All letters must be typed, double-spaced and limited to 250 words. They must be signed and include the author's phone number.

The deadline for submitting letters is 2 p.m. Friday. They will appear in The Spectator the following Wednesday, space permitting.

The Spectrum page features staff editorials and guest commentaries from its readers. All unsigned editorials express the opinion of The Spectator's editorial board. Signed editorials and commentaries are the responsibility of the author and may not represent Spectator opinion. Opinions expressed on these pages are not necessarily those of the university or the student body.

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Inmates see need for more contact with society

This column is addressed primarily to the following:

Those who relate social justice and liberation theology issues almost exclusively on a global scale, overlooking situations in the immediate environment.

Members of this community who feel that crime and prison overcrowding problems are critical, but are too overwhelming to even attempt to solve.

Those who have been affected directly or indirectly by crime.

And to students who cannot imagine why anyone would want to visit a group of convicts serving life sentences, especially if not for academic credit.

Perspectives on Prison, sponsored by Campus Ministry, realizes that the need of increasing dialogue and contact with incarcerated individuals, even though the long-term solutions to the problem of the prison system are incredibly complex.

Once a month a group of less than twenty



ROSIE SCHLEGEL

Political Columnist

students visits Monroe Reformatory and meets with an organized group of inmates who are attempting to increase contact with society.

The Lifer's Organization is primarily comprised of inmates doing life sentences. They present an hour long "class," which usually consists of three or four talks by different inmates.

Students and inmates then break into small groups and discuss a particular topic chosen prior to each meeting.

Students and inmates have found that each learns a great deal from the other through the contact.

Convicts are sent to prison as punishment, not for punishment. Existing conditions only increase inmates' resentment of society and the system, and serve little rehabilitating function.

Last year, students made up a short questionnaire asking for the inmates' ideas on reform, contact with society, and how they view their prison experiences as a whole.

The one point all the inmates seem to agree on is the need for increased contact with society.

But isn't the idea behind locking someone up to remove them from society?

The problem with this solution is that it isn't one — it is merely a temporary means of pushing a problem out of the way.

What is actually happening is that convicts are thrown into an environment that is a perversion of society as we know it, and are not released until it's been decided that they are "fit to return to society." In the interim, small-time offenders often walk away from prisons with a more harmful set of values than they had when they went in.

This is not an attempt to condone criminal offenses. Criminals themselves realize that reform must come from within themselves, and many seem to agree that some sort of punishment system is needed.

The solutions to the prison problem are extremely complex, and after six months of visits to Monroe last year, I found the factors that must be considered increase continually.

However, attempting to solve the problem cannot be left in the hands of the Department of Corrections, the inmates, or the growing number of concerned citizens.

It is the average citizens who are suffering the most from a failing corrections system.

McGoldrick, 'loving doer of the truth'—Sullivan

As I look about the sanctuary today, as I gaze out across the congregation assembled here at St. Joseph's church, I cannot but be struck by the variety, the diversity, the wonderful richness of this community.

Bishop and priests, faculty and staff of S.U. both past and present, government officials, members of the legal and medical professions, alumni of the university, so many people whom Father McGoldrick married or instructed or baptized or befriended.

What a beautiful and astonishing variety in this gathering of those who have come to bid adieu to one of the Northwest's oldest priests and most beloved figures. And that is only right. For through so long a life, 87 years — 52 years here in Seattle — Fr. James McGoldrick touched a myriad of people in a variety of ways. His life as a priest and teacher was marked by a richness of human relations which it is difficult to comprehend, let alone describe.

I am sure that each one of you in this church today has her or his own Fr. McGoldrick story.

One of you remembers him appearing late at night in the hospital room where your mother lay dying; unexpected and unannounced, he came because you were an S.U. student, and therefore one of his flock.

One of you remembers him as a demanding tutor summoning you to Loyola Hall in the pre-dawn darkness to work on grammar or metaphysics.

One of you remembers him meeting you on the mall at S.U. and pressing into your startled hands a squashed doughnut or a crumbling cookie, snacks purloined in massive quantities from the Jesuit kitchen.

One of you remembers him as the priest who gave you instructions before your conversion, speaking with absolute conviction about the faith he held, and guiding you by his conviction across that difficult transition in your own life.

And one of you remembers him descending on your family home as you sat down to Sunday evening dinner and lecturing parents, guests and wide-eyed children on the marvels of Thomistic psychology.

One of you remembers him in these later years walking gingerly down the hill from Loyola Hall to the student development center, his black hat cocked askew.

Each of us has her or his own experience and story of Fr. James. I will always remember him as one of the people in the S.U. community who went out of his way to welcome me to Seattle when I arrived in the summer of 1975.

He was for me always a source of encouragement and support. He not only wished me well as a new and untried president, but he expressed that support time and time again over the years.

He never missed the opportunity to express his interest in a new public relations campaign, a major gift, an innovative degree program, or a possible real estate purchase.

Father pestered me for the last three years about a piece of property near the university which we were interested in buying and which he was convinced we should have purchased yesterday! "Do you have that property yet?" he would ask. "Any word on that building?" "No," I would respond time and time again. "We would like to buy it, Father, but the price is very high. It's really far too high."

"Don't worry about the price," Fr. McGoldrick would say, "buy the property. Don't worry about the price. After all, it's only money!!!" It's only money. And what was that compared to his university and its glorious future!

If we could gather all these stories together, they would fill many volumes. Is it possible to sum-

Eulogy delivered by William Sullivan, S.J.

April 30, 1983

marize our impressions, our memories, our thoughts in some fashion? Can we collect into an image or a phrase — a loving epitaph for him — 87 years of life, 64 as a Jesuit, 53 years as a priest, 52 years at Broadway and Madison?

As I asked myself that question these past days, a phrase from St. Paul kept coming to my mind: *veritatem autem facientes in caritate* . . . doing the truth in charity. Is this not what he was for us: a loving doer of the truth?

Fr. McGoldrick was a man whose mind and spirit were centered on the truth. He said to his brother John not long ago, "I've never had much of a craving for liquor, but to this day I have an insatiable hunger for learning."

What a great joy he had in learning and in sharing his learning with others. He was a religious rationalist, one who shared with St. Thomas a great sense of joy in the brilliance and clarity and power of the ideas of our faith.

A lover of the truth, and the truths he loved most were those of the faith. A lover of the truth, whose days were marked with a clear and untroubled conviction that it was all very simple, that is if he just had the opportunity to explain it to us, it would be evident to us too!

It was for that very reason, I am convinced, that he was over the years a popular and effective instructor of converts. Not for him muddled and confusing conversations; he would lead the prospective convert quickly and surely to the high ground of Catholic reason.

But we would not truly grasp his spirit if we did not understand him as a *doer* of the truth. He was not an intellectual in the ivory-tower sense. He was interested in doing the truth, in making it concrete and effectual and practical.

It is precisely for that reason that he was — and that he must always be acknowledged as — one of the great builders of S.U. The reborn college of liberal arts, the school of nursing, the school of education, the engineering school — all were the result of his doing the truth.

James McGoldrick was a pragmatist in the very best Jesuit sense of the word. Jesuits have been accused of teaching that the end justifies the means! Fr. McGoldrick was a master practitioner of the relation of means to ends.

We have all heard of his lunch hour scam of 1933. We are all familiar with the library sting of the 1937 accreditation visit. And we all have recounted the trolley car ploy that apparently went on for many years.

He was a pragmatist, in the sense that the First Principle and Foundation of St. Ignatius is pragmatic. All things were to be used in the service of the truth, all things: streetcar rides, mimeograph machines, friends in high places, doughnuts, a psychology textbook, the telephone, ROTC, the university mail room — all to be used in the doing of the truth.

Finally, Father was a *loving* doer of the truth. This great church is not filled today because of his writing, or his administrative skills, or his doctorate, or his age. We are here to pay tribute to him because of his love, because of his care, because of his thoughtfulness and his help.

How many students have been helped with a gift of a few dollars for the books they had to have, for the ticket home, for those last few tuition dollars?

How many times was someone squeezed into a

course because they had to have it for graduation? How many letters of recommendation did he write for graduates, how many phone calls or visits to secure a job for someone he cared for? How many Masses said in the homes of the aged or the invalid, in season and out, good weather and miserable?

In my eyes, James B. McGoldrick should be remembered as a great *casuist*. Yes, a casuist! That word is so often misunderstood and misused. It so often carries incorrectly a perjorative connotation.

Casuistry is the Catholic moral art of carefully and reflectively applying principles to particular cases so that the fundamental purpose of the principle or law is achieved. And what is that purpose? It is the well-being of the person in the community. Casuistry is for the person — for her or his freedom and growth and worship. And Fr. McGoldrick was — instinctively and by his Jesuit training — a great casuist.

This was, I believe, his particular form of loving and caring. Not his the abstract dedication of an intellectual to principle or rule, but the loving care of the priest for each person and her or his growth.

It was his casuistry — his Catholic moral art — which discovered as if by magic, but really by loving insight, the equivalent course requirements in a transcript so that a student could graduate with her or his class; which opened the way to the sacraments *ut in montibus* for a prodigal son or daughter caught in the hard complexities of canon law; which urged on a judge friend flexibility in the application of civil regulations to allow an over-aged couple to adopt an infant daughter.

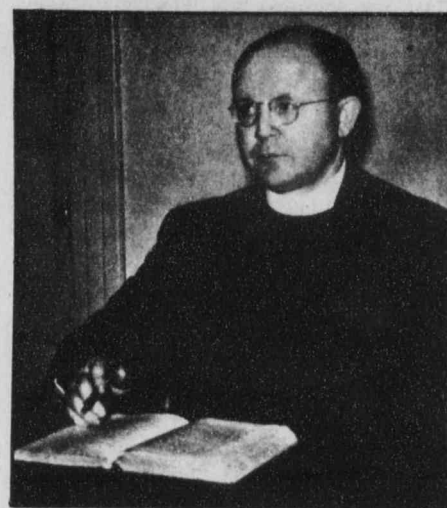
To discover the inner meaning of a law or rule and to apply it for the good of the person — this was Fr. McGoldrick's special way of doing the truth in love.

We will miss him, of course, this loving doer of the truth. With his death another of the great founding spirits of the modern Seattle College is gone — Perontau, Nichols, Carmody, Lemieux — now McGoldrick. Like so many great Northwest fir trees they stood on the eastern slope of First Hill and shaded the young college and infant university through its most difficult days.

They are gone now, and like the first cut of mountain evergreens, they can never truly be replaced.

He is gone; we will miss him, but we cannot really be sad. Why? Because we rejoice that he was

(continued on page nine)



Dean McGoldrick in 1940



Fr. McGoldrick and Fr. Sullivan chat with students outside the Liberal Arts Building.

photo courtesy Seattle University

It's a goldfish, it's a centipede! No, it's kite season again

by Mireille Hunt

Han-Hsin owes victory to the wind. The Chinese general's defeat of the enemy proves it. Using a kite as a measuring device, he calculated the distance to the adversary's fortifications and built a tunnel accordingly, in 196 B.C.

The art of kite-flying has survived over the centuries. The only limits are the wind and the imagination.

Whether used as a measuring or signaling device, instrument of war, symbol of group solidarity or pastime, kites fly at your whim, and the wind's.

As a tribute to the traditional Asian art, "The Wind in Your Hands" exhibit, at the Wing Luke Memorial Museum in the International District, displays kites from China, Japan, Korea, Philippines, and Thailand.

Most of the kites belong to local kite makers, said Kit Freudenberg, director of the museum.

The variety of styles is reflected in the museum's display.

From a black Chinese swallow to an 8-by-12 foot Japanese "deruma" — a folk toy representing a legendary buddhist priest — and a 3-foot long striped bee, dotted with a hummer, kites come in all shapes, sizes and colors.

Distinctive patterns, however, belong to different traditions.

Chinese kites, for instance, show technical ingenuity and attention to detail. The vibrant colors of a bird's wings, or feathers tied to the legs of a 70-foot centipede — whose rolling eyes measure the speed of the wind — attest to it.

The first recorded kite, made of wood, was the result of three years of effort by the philosopher Mo-Tzu, according to an ancient Chinese book. One of his students, Lu-Wen, is said to have kept a bird-shaped wooden kite airborne for three days according to Freudenberg's research.

But kite flying did not become a popular pastime in China until the 10th and 11th centuries. It then influenced India, Malaysia, and Polynesia.

Chinese kites, usually made of paper or silk, often represent birds, goldfish, or centipedes. Traditionally, Chinese kite-makers take an animal or a human being and exaggerate the shape of one part of the body, or add wings, so that they fly, said Freudenberg. Sometimes, foldable arms allow for easy storage.

Hummers are sometimes attached to the kites and add their whining melodies to the sight. "In the olden days," the strange

sound was made by the frequent pulling of the kite's string to scare and deter an enemy in the night, said Lawrence Chin, a Seattle kite-maker.

Today, the kite tradition persists, along with some of the beliefs attached to them. In the Canton area, for instance, Chin said, children fly kites between April and August, at the end of which they let both the kites and any bad luck fly away — a tradition similar to a Korean ritual.

And for good luck, flying two goldfish kites works similar magic, he said.

Chin is the artist behind a colorful three-foot-tall rooster, an owl, a goldfish and a peacock displayed at the museum — a small sample of the 220 or so kites he has made.

Kite-making and flying is a "wonderful thing . . . a creative art" which combines painting and aerodynamics, Chin said. The wind gives "feeling to a kite," and makes it a living creature, said Chin, a retired Boeing engineer, who made his first kite at age 8 in his native province of Canton.

Goldfish, birds and centipedes are his main themes, but he also designs all kinds of animals, whales, sharks and octopi. Regardless of the design, patience is needed to build and adjust a kite. His longest kite, a 75-foot-long centipede, took three months to complete.

Chin is one of the few Asian kite-makers in Seattle.

Japan, for its part, has incorporated kites into important religious, social and political festivals and rituals.

More geometric in shape — rectangles, squares or hexagons — and two-dimensional Japanese kites often represent 9-by-12 warriors or legendary heroes used in gigantic kite wars.

Every May, The Hamamatsu Kite Wars — a 400-year-old tradition honoring an ancient lord's first son — allows the wisdom and experience of the older people to combine with the zeal and strength of youth.

In Shirone's "Battle of the Giant Kites," the largest kites measure 22-by-16½ feet and require 40 to 60 men to fly them. The one-inch-thick ropes, which take 100 days of intense work to make, are for the victorious team to cut.

All competitors use bamboo covered with "washi," a Japanese hand-made paper made of bark fibers. Designs, different according to the regions, have remained the same over the centuries.

Although kite festivals attract large and enthusiastic crowds, the art of kite-making is declining. Only 60 master kite makers are left in Japan today.

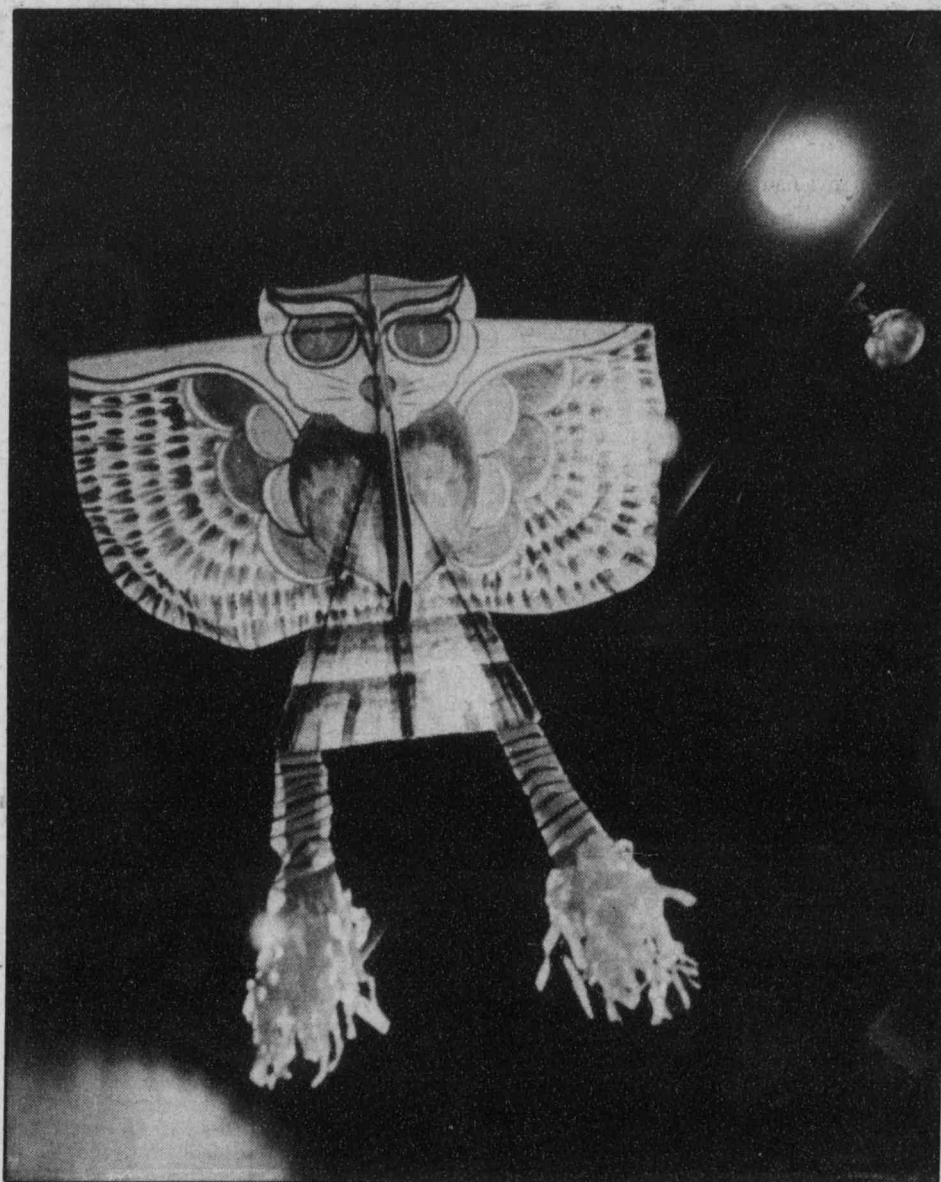


photo by Mireille Hunt

Made of a special paper called "tylek" and painted with acrylic, this kite's rolling eyes measure wind speed.

Still, the traditional art has not lost its attraction.

Almost every year, a handful of kite addicts join a few Seattleites for a tour to Japan and China, to attend the Hamamatsu kite fliers from both countries.

However, the local Asian community is not as interested in kite flying as the people in their countries of origin, said Ken Conrad, owner of the Great Winds Kite store, on the fringes of the International District.

The Wing Luke Museum, named after the first person of Chinese ancestry to be elected to public office in the Northwest, was

inaugurated in 1966, following the death of the city councilman in a plane crash.

Its goal is to bring Asian and American cultures closer together, through exhibits, tours and lecture sessions.

Each year, in November, an art auction offering works by 200 artists and craftsmen help contribute to the support of the museum.

Located at 414 Eighth Ave. S., the museum is open Tuesday through Friday, 11 a.m.-4:30 p.m., and Saturday, 12-4 p.m. "The Wind in Your Hands" exhibit ends on May 25.



Some customers come for the food, others for the show at Rasa Malaysia.

Eat, watch and be mellow at Rasa Malaysia

by Brenda Pittsley

Sometimes a person just wants to sit and watch the world go by.

Other times it's nice to eat while sitting and watching.

A place to do both satisfactorily is the Rasa Malaysia food stall in the Pike Place Market.

Situated in the heart of the Sanitary Market Building (just follow your nose down the stairs off First Avenue), the Rasa Malaysia has its four tables set square in the stream of pedestrian traffic. Like that famous cafe in Paris, if you sit there long enough, everybody in the world will eventually pass by.

Visiting the cramped stall is a total experience in sight, sound, smell and taste. But it is only recommended for those willing to be a bit eccentric in their dining pleasure. A degree of discomfort should be expected.

This can be true even of the food, as a handprinted notice on a pot of sauce suggests: "Beware! Extra, extra hot." While the mix of hot peppers does have quite a potent kick, it is worth the extra gulps of water — free of charge.

The Rasa's egg rolls take on a new dimension smothered in the fiery mix.

The egg rolls are famous, justifiably so. Stuffed with a vegetarian combination of greens and spices, as many as 300 have been sold on a single Saturday. So popular are the 90 cent delectables, the Rasa finally, and wisely, made an express lane just for egg roll devotees.

Unfortunately, few Americans are familiar with the glories of Malaysian food. Undoubtedly, the array of hot (in more ways than one), authentic courses will be uncharted territory

for folks who believe Oriental cuisine necessarily means chow mein, and "Chinese" chow mein at that.

Of course, Malaysian food is Oriental too. Flavored with influences from China, most notably the Szechwan and Hunan regions, and India, as evidenced by the familiar offerings of chicken and vegetarian curries, it is characterized by hearty one-dish meals. Authenticity is guaranteed by the native Kuala Lumpur family that owns and operates the enterprise.

For first time adventurers, the special is the wisest choice. Usually a stew-type pork and vegetable dish, it changes daily from ginger pork, to pork in lobster sauce, to hoisin port, named for the spicy sauce the meat is marinated in.

Whatever it is, order it. It comes in a big styrofoam bowl over rice. At \$2.75, plus 75 cents for an egg roll, it is a meal deal hard to beat.

To complete the Rasa experience, jostle your way across the crowded artery to the rickety folding chairs positioned there. All that's required now is to sit, watch and be mellow. People come and go continually; most stare blatantly at your meal as they pass. Now and then one of the bolder local bums will actually stop and watch mournfully before meandering off to rummage through the nearest trash can.

At your back will be a busy fish stall. In front and off to the left is a noisy vegetable market: "Get your tomatoes, right here folks, best in the market!" the vendor shouts nonstop. It is a never ending show for Rasa Malaysia fans.

On the other side of the Rasa Malaysia stall, is a (No, don't look!) French bakery that may well make the best chocolate cheesecake in Seattle. And if, when your meal is finished, there is still room, the AuGavroche is not bad either.

Escape the tangible world, float away on a cloud of salt

by Brenda Pittsley

The man said it would be like floating in the sky.

Research I had done to prepare for the experience said that my mind, unleashed from the usual junk messages the body sends it, could traverse new levels of consciousness, could even go beyond the body.

In other words, it was possible I was about to experience an "altered state."

But my first visit to a sensory deprivation tank was not that dramatic.

Floatation tanks, as they are called at Seattle's Float To Relax, were developed in the 1950s by behavioral scientist John C. Lilly, for experiments in self-exploration at the National Institute of Mental Health. Designed to provide a completely distraction-free environment for the mind, when in the tank, Lilly claimed he could become "a bright, luminous point of consciousness, radiating light, warmth and knowledge."

The sensation was achieved by reducing the amount of stimuli transmitted through the senses. Inside the 8-foot long, 4-foot high, 4-foot wide capsule, a floater rests on 12 inches of water that is composed of 80 percent Epsom salts. This solution produces a weightless buoyancy, that apparently eliminates the force of gravity.

To further remove a person from the tangible world, light and sound are also eclipsed, although underwater speakers for listening to cassette tapes are optional. As a last measure of deprivation, the air and water are at skin temperature (93.5) and therefore neutral.

"Taking a tank" first became a fad among rich eccentrics and sensation-seeking (or avoiding) celebrities in the late '70s, inspiring the 1981 sci-fi thriller "Altered States."

In the movie, the hero used the tanks for drug experimentation (as did Lilly, who occasionally researched with LSD) and found himself regressing through time to his biological origins.

Since then the hipsters have found new toys and the movie has been denounced as preposterous; although it was great for the tank business. Just as Jacuzzi whirlpools and hot tubs eventually trickled down to the common folk, today tanks are available to

the general population and are promoted for their use in stress management and "profound relaxation."

According to Dave McGuire, owner of Float To Relax, a one-hour float is equivalent to six hours of sleep in terms of rest provided and especially beneficial to students who are under frequent stress and get insufficient rest.

There are tank centers in every major city in the United States now, yet they still evoke notions of science fiction or brainwashing experiments by cult groups.

Similar to people's fears of what they might do while on drugs, first-time floaters are often nervous about what their minds will think when deprived of stimuli from the senses.

Curiosity was my main emotion; my consciousness was too fatigued from a tough week at school to do anything weird. But I was thankful I had never seen "Altered States."

Once locked inside the tiny, sultry room, it was just me and the tank. Well, I whispered to the white hulk, show me what you can do.



publicity photo

Jacuzzis, the rage of the '70s, have become passe. Relaxing in the '80s has become even more technologically advanced with float tanks.

At first it was a bit like a bath, except when I struggled to close the jammed door from the inside; I kept bobbing around like an apple at a Halloween dunking contest.

Inside the tank there is a sense that the rest of the world has ceased to exist; you are all there is. As promised, the tank experience was primarily a mind thing. I was surprised at one point when my arm suddenly relaxed and drifted away on a muscle spasm. Some have compared the phenomenon to a return to the womb, while others, coming from a different viewpoint, liken it to being entombed. I thought it was like being asleep while awake, but in a cave.

Unfortunately one sense that was not deprived was that of smell. The tank stunk. A rank mixture of Epsom salts and mildewy dampness kept me constantly aware of where I was. And so while I thought, "this is interesting," I nevertheless wished for bubble bath.

After about 15 minutes I was still fairly alert and getting a bit bored with "looking around." "Nothing's happening," I thought, all I'm getting is wrinkles." I decided to plan out the rest of the day and for next week's Spectator. It didn't work, seeming rather irrelevant there in the darkness, and I was unable to focus on those kinds of hassles.

It was comfortable; I was glad those worries were unreachable. I turned, instead, to thoughts of my boyfriend. That was no good either; he and the rest of the population might just as well have been on Jupiter or anywhere outside the tank. It occurred to me then that it was not they who were unreachable, but me. For an hour, I was safe from the world.

Afterward I came out and forged back into the battle of the everyday. Hiding in tanks may be unhealthy if used as an alternative to facing problems. However, as a quick, rejuvenating nap, or perhaps a visit with the dream police, floating is a great escape.

Cost for one hour is \$15 at Float To Relax, 2518 Aurora N. They also offer a student discount through June with a student body card for \$10 per hour, and a two-for-one deal for first-time floaters.

Bow Wow Wow's sensual siren sends Seattle crowd

by John Benson and Joe Finn

You can go wild in the country, or you can go wild in the streets. You could even have gone wild in the Hippodrome last Thursday night, but most of the near-capacity audi-

ence waited for Bow Wow Wow's hits before shaking and baking.

Like most good rock 'n' roll bands, Bow Wow Wow plays radio music. Unlike most good radio music, Bow Wow Wow actually

is spicing Seattle's airwaves with their exotic "New Tribalism," a giddy combo of traditional African and Indian rhythms.

Their tribalism has enjoyed great success with the KYYX clique, who flocked after radio/MTV hits like "Baby Oh No," "I Want Candy" and current samplings "Do You Want to Hold Me?" and "Aphrodisiac."

Probably lots of 14-year-old Burmese immigrants sing Stevie Wonder songs in London laundromats. But Annabella Llewellyn (lead singer for Bow Wow Wow) is the only one so far to be noticed by Malcolm ("Buffalo Gals") McLaren of Sex Pistols infamy as she was so occupied.

He also saw a dark sensuality "ripe for exploitation," and whisked Adam Ant's proteges away from Adam, forming Bow Wow Wow and forcing them on the world.

Annabella's charms and McLaren's instincts whetted Britain's appetite with nude, jailbait photos of Annabella (in the name of "art," McLaren insisted) and her trademark — a half-uncovered right breast.

But even without McLaren's entrepreneurship and P.T. Barnum instincts, the band keeps its intrigue and its place in the

spotlight. Annabella had no trouble keeping attention on herself anyway, with avant-garde, Wild West fashions and innocent encouragement of lecherous young hot bloods.

This is 1983, and mohawks like Annabella's and lead guitarist Matthew Ashman's aren't so provocative anymore. But strobe lights and dry ice (used during Annabella's absence) are still poor replacements for individual charisma. Clothes and effects don't make the musicians, but the music would have — had it not been eaten alive and regurgitated as muddled, unembellished remnants of their grinding, rolling records.

Of course, the Hippodrome's acoustics are merciless, and the audience's apathy toward unfamiliar material drowned most of the little flames that did flicker.

And if the crowd did respond to the hits with some real enthusiasm, no one rivaled Annabella's youthful flair, though her song, dance and professional pinache belied her 17 years.

She has looks, style, can dance, and she belts out a tune with a siren's sensuality. She even loves Seattle, and Seattle loves her.

Pinoy by Dan Campos



Drama department to present 'The Diviners' next week

S.U.'s spring production of the play "The Diviners" will open next Wednesday, May 11, and will run May 14 at 8 p.m. and May 15 at 2:30 p.m. in Pigott auditorium.

"The Diviners" is set in a small Indiana town of the 1930s, and is the story of a disturbed young man, played by Tod Stevens, and his friendship with a disenchanted ex-preacher, played by Harry Tate.

"The Diviners," written by James Leonard, a winner of The American College Theatre Festival, is directed by William Dore, drama professor, and features the sets of Scott Weldin. The costumes were designed and constructed by Sheryl Collins.

For more information and reservations call 626-6336.

'James B. McGoldrick here.'

(and here and here and here)

by Carol Ryan

Although James B. McGoldrick, S.J., has breathed his last, the thousands he touched through classes, counseling, conversion, or companionship preserve his Irish spirit in their memories.

Nearly everyone associated with S.U. since its days as Seattle College, has known of McGoldrick; from a 70-ish carrier of the Capitol Hill Times to the governor of Washington state; from a jazz pianist living in New York to a Rhodes scholar.

Many can recall McGoldrick converting their spouses, then marrying them. He often would continue and baptize their children, convert their children's spouses, and marry *them* as well. McGoldrick spans generations of Capitol Hill and S.U. families.

At his funeral Saturday, one Catholic woman spoke for her family, saying, "Father doesn't let us marry non-Catholics, so he instructed them," both winning converts and carrying on his traditional role within her family.

Hugh Bangasser, a 1968 history graduate from S.U., knew McGoldrick as "Father Mac" from his early childhood. Bangasser's mother and McGoldrick were close personal friends, and "either we became an extended family of his, or he became an extension grandparent of ours."

McGoldrick was much more than a professor, dean, and counselor at S.U., said Bangasser, now an attorney with Preston, Thorgrimson, Ellis, and Holman in Seattle. "He educated a whole set of kids around this town outside of school for 25 years."

Bangasser recalled McGoldrick's evening visits to his home, where he would arrive with a bag full of encyclopedias, dictionaries, and other learning tools and begin instructing the entire Bangasser brood in various subjects.

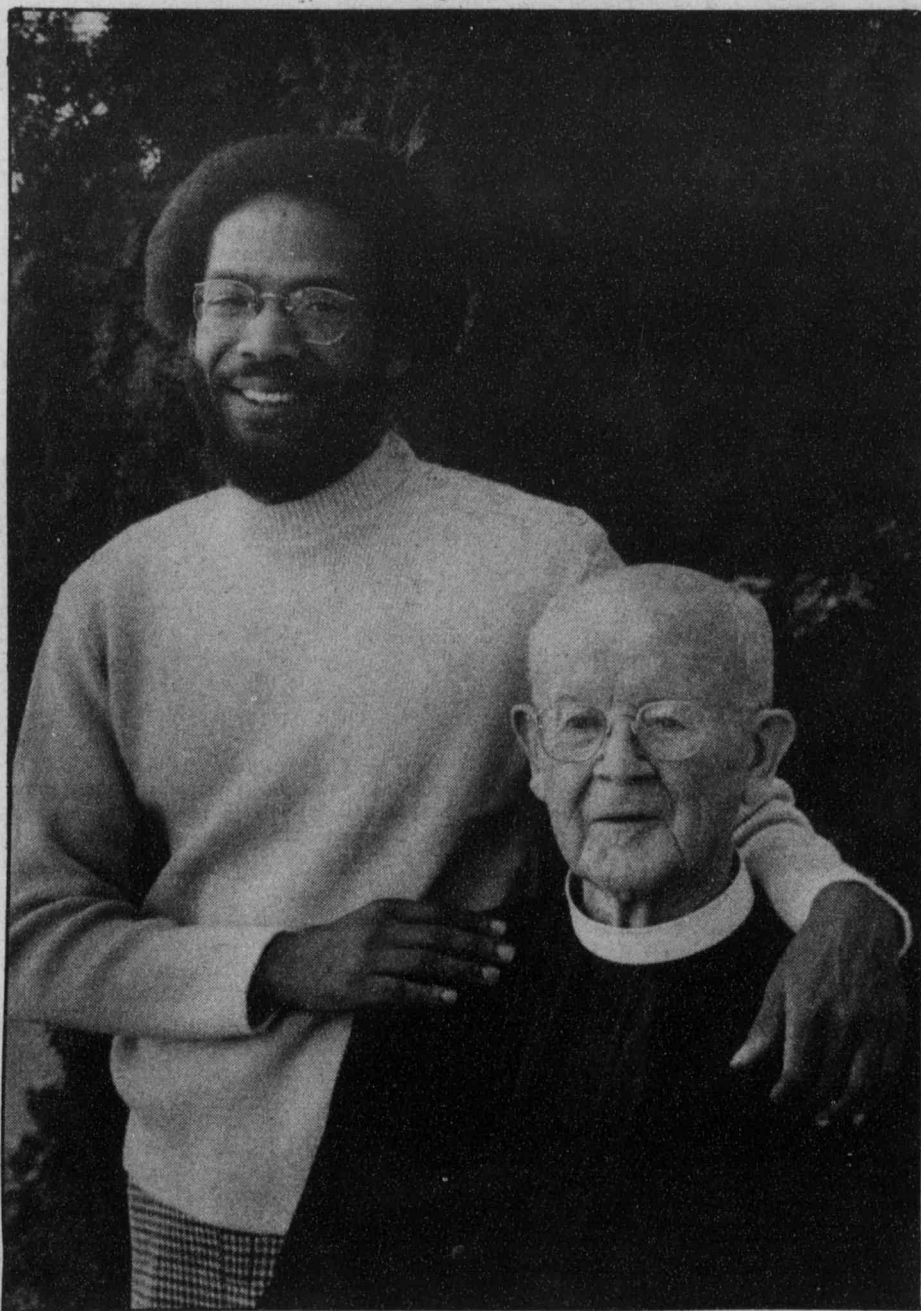
"He confirmed in my family a love of books and learning. He confirmed a commitment to people. He's walking, talking love of people. He didn't have to agree with you, but he would still extend a loving hand of charity to you," said Bangasser.

McGoldrick married everyone in Bangasser's family, buried both his grandmother and his mother and baptized 15 grandchildren. "But we're not the only family like that. He's done that to many families," said Bangasser.

McGoldrick married Robert E. Moloney four times. His first two wives died, and he and his third wife asked the Jesuit to preside at their marriage and at their 25th-year renewal of vows.

Moloney remembers how McGoldrick exhibited selflessness, visiting Moloney's first wife, Elma, on her death bed. "He never could drive," recalled Moloney, but would walk up every day from S.U. to 17th Avenue and Prospect Street — more than a mile — to visit.

McGoldrick's first priority was his priestly vocation, and second was his membership in the Society of Jesus. Being a priest meant



James McGoldrick, S.J. and Emile Wilson

photo courtesy Seattle University

praying an hour or two each day, and saying Mass. Being a Jesuit meant reading two hours a day, and teaching.

It was during the May 1970 student protests on campus that McGoldrick met his acclaimed student and friend Emile Wilson, a Rhodes scholar now working at the University of Washington.

"I was organizing things, making sure the P.A. was working, and the beer was operative," Wilson remembered. "An old fellow approached me from behind saying 'say here, look here, uhhh, I'd like to have a word at the mike; I'd like to have a word at the mike.'"

During a lull, Wilson said, "Just give this old cat the mike," and McGoldrick stood up,

taking the rebels by surprise with his comments.

"Good day, good day," said the professor emeritus with an Irish brogue, "I'm just here to say the student is the customer, and the customer is right," and then proceeded in his typical manner to present the 10 rules of a good businessperson, who should always see to the customer first.

Wilson was arrested later that day, released on bail, and that evening received a phone call from McGoldrick, who invited Wilson to Loyola Hall for some fruit juice. Wilson replied, "I'd like to, but I'm barred from coming to campus. I have this telegram from Fr. Baker (then university president) suspending me."

"Nonsense, man," replied the indignant McGoldrick. "This is my school. You come down and if anybody attempts to stop you, you give them my card. Have you got that card I gave you?"

From that day on, Wilson and McGoldrick were friends, as "Mac" tutored Wilson on various subjects. "Every morning he'd come down with a bag of food. He'd have an oil-drenched bag with bacon in it, and doughnuts and milk . . . and a pound of butter."

Wilson said he and McGoldrick were drawn closer together because "most of the people around campus at that time thought Fr. McGoldrick was crazy," while they wrote Wilson off as a loud-mouth. The two made for a dynamic team: a black radical and an Irish eccentric.

Together they prepared Wilson for the Rhodes scholarship exam. While Wilson aspired to win the award before meeting McGoldrick, he credits the Jesuit with giving him direction, and "showing me how best I could use it."

Teaching for McGoldrick was a matter of integrating the new in terms of the old. He would use charts, graphs, pictures, or whatever means were necessary to convey the information to his student.

"Mac had thousands of charts — he had charts on everything," said Bangasser. His favorite lecture topics were thought processes, and how one arrives at a correct decision, he added.

In the classroom, McGoldrick applied his belief that repetition was the best way of learning material, giving daily quizzes during the first five minutes of class.

Everyone had a job in McGoldrick's classroom. He appointed one student to open the windows, another to keep the chalkboard clean, and someone else to pass back the previous day's quizzes. Everyone would feel useful this way, he believed.

Governor John Spellman never had McGoldrick as a professor, but said he remembers his "omnipresence" around campus, and his amazing recollection for names. Some former students say McGoldrick could recall their names 30 years after they graduated.

"He loved to meet people, and he always thought everybody had to know the truth," said Wilson. "Truth is to the mind what good food is to the body" was a principle McGoldrick held to religiously, and if truth was not practical, simple, or could not be conveyed in five or 10 points, forget it.

McGoldrick had the human nature whittled down to three simple points: body and soul unite, body and soul separate, body and soul reunite. That, for Fr. Mac, was all there was to know about humans.

Teaching with simplicity and clarity was something McGoldrick worked on throughout his life. "You don't find people who can break things down that simply, or elaborate that extensively," Wilson said. "He'd always say, 'this is blood, sweat, and tears — knowledge makes a bloody entrance — none of this comes easy.'"

But even more than his words, his example served as a tool of instruction. After McGoldrick had met someone and talked only for five minutes, he would ask himself, "how have I elevated that person? What have I done to bring them to a higher plane?"

Bangasser groped to find a particular impression McGoldrick left on his life, but finally resigned himself: "He was just a life-long act of pragmatic charity. He was very goal-oriented. Normally, his goal was to make you a better person than you thought you could be."

Teaching never ended for McGoldrick. Recalling their drives across Eastern Washington, Wilson said his mentor would chirp away, lecturing, and asking, "How can you age this mountain?" or "How many gallons of water do you think this tree has had?"

McGoldrick's appetite didn't end with knowledge, though. He used to eat six or seven times a day, never discriminating what passed his lips. At lunchtime, he'd have a bowl of soup, a full-course meal, some dessert, and several cups of coffee. At 2 p.m., he was back for jello, more coffee, and a couple cookies. Then he ate dinner, and followed up with a couple bowls of ice cream and strawberries. "He was eating all the time," chuckled Wilson.

His health provided him with the energy to

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Fr. John McGoldrick pays a visit to his brother in 1980.

Spectator file photo

Music features add spice to Bellarmine's food

by Tamara Chin

Once a month the austere Bellarmine dining room undergoes a transformation and becomes alive with music, warmth, and the smile of John E. Turula, S.J., mentor of the S.U. program "Dinner with Class."

Tomorrow night students can dine from 5-6 p.m. to a "bit of Americana," Turula said, featuring a group singing old gaslight favorites, and food just like Mom used to make.

"Dinner with Class" is a program designed to upgrade the atmosphere and food in the Bellarmine dining room with menus and entertainment pertaining to different themes chosen by Turula and his assistant in the program, Marian Lombardi, a junior in marketing.

In the two months since the program began, three dinners have been given in the dining room. The first, with its Hawaiian night theme, featured sweet and sour concoctions and diners were entertained by authentic Hawaiian music and swaying grass skirts.

A second dinner carried a Saudi Arabian theme, with curried meats and mysterious Arabian music. The last dinner sponsored by the program was French. Diners ate chicken fricasse and crepe suzettes, while a chamber band from the Cornish School of Allied Arts played light classical music.

The "Dinner with Class" program began with the cooperation of Ken Neilsen, vice-

president for student life and Turula in an effort to create a more pleasant place for students to eat and socialize.

Dinner menus for the program are arranged by Turula and Lombardi with help from SAGA Food Service. The entertainment, also arranged by Turula, has been funded by the International Students Office and English Language Study program.

James White, SAGA manager, said that

Eulogy

(continued from page five)

with us; we rejoice in the multitude of stories each of which preserves some bit of him; we rejoice in the effect of his life, in the works he leaves behind.

Yes, we are glad that he was with us; and we are happy that he is released now from a body which could no longer keep up with his flashing thoughts and his winged words.

And it is in that sense of joy and gratitude to God for the gift we were all given that I turn in my mind to the words of another man from Sligo.

When Fr. James McGoldrick was a boy of 10 or 12, growing up on a tiny farm in County Sligo, he loved to take long walks by himself, sometimes venturing 5 or 10 miles from the farm.

On one of these walks in the direction of the village of Sligo, he may well have passed on a country lane a well-dressed young man of some 40 years, a summer visitor from Dublin. This Anglo-Irishman was a writer, a poet and dramatist, who spent many vacations from boyhood days in County Sligo, the home of his mother's family.

It was this Nobel Prize poet, William Butler Yeats, who — reflecting on his own life and experiences — wrote many years later the lines

the program has benefitted SAGA because of its attraction to dorm residents and the general public. He also said that it has no problem following the theme in food preparation.

Turula started the program to make campus dining a more pleasant experience. When students dine together, friendships are formed, said Turula, and since the relaxing atmosphere encourages students to talk to

each other, there can be an overall sense of camaraderie between foreign and domestic students alike. "It is important to create a feeling of solidarity as human beings," said Turula.

The final dinner of the quarter will be June 2. The theme is still undecided. The dinners are open to the public at regular prices of \$3.95 or four coupons.

McGoldrick

(continued from page eight)

meet so many people each day — health maintained by the practice of a daily routine. McGoldrick retired at 10 p.m., rose at 4 every morning, and did not deviate from his sleeping or eating patterns more than 10 minutes a month.

Besides his extraordinary power of concentration and his discipline, McGoldrick had a photographic memory. "When I was a boy, Mac would tell us to go to the library, find this book — he'd know the serial number, the paragraph and the line — we were children, and it used to amaze us that he could do that," said Bangasser.

Part of his discipline showed up in his practice of austerity. His room was bare except for a chair, a table and a bed. His office likewise revealed his simplicity, with stacks of papers on "every topic that God ever created," organized in a system known to McGoldrick alone.

"You could never give him anything, because two hours later, he'd give it away to someone else," Bangasser said. One safe gift, however, was a handkerchief, possibly used to wipe the charming Jesuit's lips: it seems McGoldrick indulged, in his innocent way, in kissing the women whose acquaintance he made.

But McGoldrick did more for women than make them blush. Consuella Greaney, O.F.M., recalled McGoldrick's handling of the Roman envoy sent when he opened the college to women in 1933. Rome had no intention of allowing a co-ed campus, so when the envoy arrived to see what the Seattle Jesuits were up to, McGoldrick instructed the women to stay home. The envoy toured the campus, found no women, and returned to Rome with a bill of good standing for the college, Greaney explained.

But not easily misled, Rome soon afterward sent McGoldrick a letter demanding the women leave campus. "Get rid of the women," read the letter, to which McGoldrick responded, "I'll not get rid of the women; I'll get rid of the men," and returned the letter to the Vatican. Needless to say, neither occurred.

Despite his accomplishments at S.U., McGoldrick had hoped to make still more changes, including renaming the university, and developing its international aspect.

Wilson said McGoldrick was appalled that S.U. could not be readily identified with the educational tradition of the Jesuits, and made proposals that it be renamed Seattle Jesuit College — proposals which were rejected by his colleagues.

He also wanted to see S.U. extend from the Orient down to Australia, making it an

international university, but could never find support for such an endeavor.

McGoldrick further felt that the United States lacked professionally trained statesmen and women with the vision and adequate expertise for the power the country possesses, and attempted to establish a school of statemanship.

But his greatest failure was "when he had gone through all his techniques of persuasion," yet could not convert someone, Wilson said.

"If he failed in any of his priestly duties, he would consider himself a failure," Wilson explained. "What he saw as his primary task as a priest was to bring souls to Christ. He didn't believe that only Catholics would get to heaven, but he certainly thought that he was the best exponent of the Catholic Church the world had."

When he experienced failure, Bangasser supposed McGoldrick would look at it as an aspect of life, decide it was not intended for him, and finally overcome it by continuing with his priestly work.

"Nobody really thinks he's dead. His entire objective was to make you independent of him, so that you would miss him as a friend, but never need him as a person," reflected Wilson.

This ability McGoldrick had to "interpret" rules for his students and friends seeking help allowed many to receive credit for classes they had taken elsewhere, or in the case of one woman, to pass exams without taking them.

Wilson explained the latter: a German who reacted to exams with excessive stress entered to take her master's degree final, and was met by the portly McGoldrick, who announced, "you've passed." She responded with disbelief, but McGoldrick insisted that he knew she qualified for the degree without the exam.

When advising someone having a problem with the university, he encouraged that person to do whatever was necessary to remedy the situation. Strangely enough, no one would contest its legitimacy. "He never really confronted anybody," Wilson explained. "I think most of them felt his power was *de facto* rather than *de juris*; people just wouldn't challenge him. He would do something and dare them to do the contrary."

While seemingly at odds with the university, McGoldrick was also its greatest proponent. "Sunday mornings, his routine was to go recruit students at all the parishes," said Bangasser. There McGoldrick would stand as large Catholic families left church during the Depression, bellowing the virtues of "his" institution.

which ring in my mind today as we gather to honor our brother and teacher and friend.

It is unlikely that Fr. McGoldrick ever knew W.B. Yeats and yet the words of that poet have, I find, a singular resonance on this day.

In meditating on his own life Yeats wrote: When such as I cast out remorse, So great a sweetness flows into the breast, We must laugh and we must sing. We are blest by everything, Everything we look upon is blest.

Dear Fr. McGoldrick, when we think of you — of your joy and your wit, of your generosity, your loving care of so many, your support and encouragement — how is it possible that a sweetness should not flow into our minds and hearts?

We cannot mourn — not for an 87 year old warrior gone to rest. We cannot grieve — not for so full and rich a life come to its consummation. We cannot weep. No! We must laugh and we must sing. We must express to the Lord our admiration and our appreciation, our gratitude for this gift that was given to us.

And, Father, when we remember your vision, your ability to see greatness in a tiny college, your

perception of future leadership in the most unlikely of us, your keen sense of the beautiful and the noble in an invalid or a prisoner, when we remember this, then we must repeat, as our last lesson from you, dear and beloved dean, We are blest by everything, Everything we look upon is blest.

Fr. McGoldrick, you have lived this sense that God's blessing lay all about us for so many years in such an extraordinary manner. You have lived this spirit and you have taught it to so many of us. We are forever grateful and we will strive to remember this your last lesson.

And so when future generations of S.U. students pass by the bust in the library foyer and ask, "Who is this little man with the metal rim glasses?"; when your children or grandchildren ask, "Who was Fr. McGoldrick? Why do you have his picture in your office?" when those who did not know him say to us, "What was he like? What did he mean to you?" We shall then say: So great a sweetness flows into the breast, We must laugh and we must sing.

We are blest by everything, Everything we look upon is blest.

Further, when determining the field in which he would pursue a doctorate, McGoldrick's primary concern was what the college needed: a trained psychologist. He completed his dissertation in 15 months at the University of Washington in 1936, while continuing to teach, carry on his priestly duties, and serve as dean of the college.

In addition to his daily classes, tutoring, and educating large Catholic families, McGoldrick frequently assisted lawyers and judges with matters requiring psychological expertise. Whether handling criminal charges or the competency of someone signing a will, McGoldrick testified, wrote briefs, and aided judges in forming opinions.



Spectator file photo

A familiar sight for many years, James McGoldrick, S.J., in a conversation on the mall in 1969.

Blacks at S.U.: What is being done

by Michael Gilbert

While climbing tuition rates and America's distressed economy have hurt many S.U. students, no group has apparently been affected as much as blacks.

The number of black students here has declined over 35 percent since 1979, and fall quarter enrollment figures show that the 134 blacks here now represent the lowest total since the university began counting its black students in 1970.

While no one claims to know exactly why there has been such a drastic decline in the number of blacks who choose to study here, some say that it may have more to do with things other than high tuition and a bad economy. Many blacks say that their cultural difference is largely ignored here, and despite efforts made in S.U.'s civil rights heyday in the early '70s, blacks say they continue to be a group whose needs are not quite understood by university administrators, and many of them are unhappy.

And even though the administration continues to tout S.U.'s ethnic diversity — minority enrollment has hovered between 11 and 13 percent over the past few years — some say the university doesn't care anymore, especially about blacks. They suggest that a continuing commitment to black students, the special recruiting efforts that may be necessary, the financial aid packages designed for needy blacks and the elimination of racism from this Christian campus may not be high enough on the administration's list of priorities.

While some blacks say they have enjoyed their experience at S.U. others say being black here is like being invisible.

The numbers tell part of the story. According to figures from the registrar's office, S.U.'s black enrollment in fall quarter 1970 was 173. It climbed to its all time high in 1973, reaching 270 students, 8.5 percent of the entire enrollment. After dipping to 219 in 1975, it hovered around 200 — about 5 percent of the enrollment — for the next four years.

Then it fell over the edge, down to 176 (4 percent) in 1980, to 146 (3.1 percent) in 1981, and to the 134 students that made up 2.9 percent of S.U.'s enrollment last fall. Spring quarter figures show 113 blacks enrolled.

Incidentally, the Chronicle of Higher Education's figures last year listed S.U. as leading other four-year institutions in Washington with a black enrollment of 4.9 percent — 1.5 percent higher than the University of Washington. Strangely, though, the Chronicle's figures don't jibe with those given by S.U.'s registrar's office, which says that the black enrollment here has not been near 4.9 percent since 1979.

Tuition, on the other hand, has increased. Next fall's \$113 per credit hour is a 117 percent increase over the \$52 pricetag on an S.U. credit hour in 1977. Along the way, there have been jumps of 13, 14 and 20 percent. The economic hardships the nation has endured throughout the past few years have not helped either; black unemployment, especially among youths has ranged much higher than even the national average.

Recruiting students to come to S.U. is the way the university replenishes itself.

S.U. recruiters visit every high school in Seattle and Tacoma, all the community colleges in the area, and take part twice a year in the Minority Team Conference, an en masse recruiting "field day" where most area colleges and universities meet with minority students from the Seattle-Tacoma area.

Additionally, Admissions Director Mike Fox says every minority student in Washington, Alaska, Oregon, Idaho, Northern California,



Melissa Campbell (left) and Robin Jones say they wonder about the attitude of "the average S.U. student."

Black Enrollment



Arizona, Nevada and New Mexico receives mailed information from S.U., and posters are sent to every high school in those states.

Debra Porter, an S.U. admissions counselor, also visits many black churches in Seattle.

Fox said that S.U. admissions does not have anyone slated specifically as a minority recruiter. He said the office does not have the money to afford one, and added that hiring someone for their color only to talk to people of the same color does not fit with the philosophy of integration in the admissions office.

"I'd say a lot of it (drop in enrollment) has to do with the economic situation," said Porter. "When you look at S.U. in light of the economic situation many blacks face, junior college or public college looks really good."

Fox said that although S.U. has traditionally led Washington universities in black enrollment because of its location in Seattle's Central District, rising tuition costs coupled with the failure of financial aid to keep up with the tuition hikes has left a gap that is apparently putting S.U. out of most blacks' price range.

"Black students in particular often fall at the lower end of the income scale and are especially in need of financial aid," said Fox. With the decreasing amount of aid available, he said, the university is having trouble meeting that need.

Porter, who spends much of her time travelling throughout the Northwest recruiting high school seniors, said the cost here overshadows financial aid in the mind of many of those she talks to.

Financial aid, she said, "is like talking a foreign language" to many students who do not understand what can be a confusing array of loans, grants, scholarships and other items that can comprise a financial aid package.

"When you're 18 years old, thinking of all those loans, all you can think is 'no way,'" said Porter. "This is not only with black students, but with all students. They look at how much it costs and that's it. I try to explain financial aid, but it just doesn't get across."

Another element that Porter says has more influence than the discouraging cost of S.U. is the word that gets out to black high school students from those who have gone or are here now.

"Any students who are not content with their situation at school will say things," she said. "There is some discontent (among blacks) about the dropping enrollment. I'm hoping they're not (telling their friends not to come here), but they could be. This has a lot of influence."

Fox agreed. "I think that people tend to believe their peers. Debra could be the greatest recruiter in the world, or I could be the greatest recruiter in the world, but if there is an impression that the school isn't meeting the needs of some of its students, then students aren't going to come here."

Porter explained that a more integrated effort on the part of the whole university could help improve the recruiting of black students.

"All minority groups have to be visible on recruiting days," she said. "If a black high school senior comes here one day and sees no other black students, what's he going to think?"

But of course, there are fewer black students for those visiting high school seniors to see. Fox suggested that it may be time for the university to examine the issue more seriously.

"Maybe it's time to dig in and find out what students are doing to us, rather than what we are doing for them, in terms of recruiting," he said, "what they think about how they are treated here."

Apparently the administration is beginning to take that look. Vice President for Academic Affairs Thomas Longin, according to his secretary, was informed of the enrollment slip only recently, but is now preparing a study.

Ken Nielsen, vice president for student life, stated that "we're not going to let that number slip" any further. "This institution is more oriented people-wise . . . and the commitment is here, but it must be a perceived commitment (among the community)."

For the moment, the university administration has no specific strategy, though, and it faces the task of reversing a four-year trend and what several have described as a bad public image among blacks in the Northwest.

Financial aid is another important consideration for black students. The financial aid policy at S.U. is structured so that money awarded is based on need. The question of racial or ethnic origin is not considered.

"All of the programs we have available are available to minority students just as they are available to all students," said Janet Crombie, financial aid director. "Federal regulations insist that you make all federal funds available for all students regardless of background."

There is no specific targeting of aid even though, while the rising cost of going to S.U. has affected everyone, no racial or ethnic group has apparently been affected as much as blacks, judging from enrollment statistics.

Minnie Collins, director of S.U.'s Office of Minority Student Affairs, says financial reasons are the principle cause of shrinking black enrollment.

One of Collins' greater concerns in attracting black students to S.U. is money.

"One of the things that could help is if we could get a very attractive special package that we could use to go out and attract black students," she said. "I'm not so sure that S.U. is that high on the list for a lot of Seattle high school graduates."

Collins explained that if an incoming black student was provided with 100 percent financial aid package for his or her freshman year, that student would be an example among the community that would serve a marketing purpose for the university and bring black students to S.U.

Each year, she explained, the amount of aid that student received could be lowered, with the cut funds put into the package of another incoming freshman.

"You can even reach black students in junior high school," Collins added. "With money waiting for them that will help pay for them to go to a school like S.U., that would serve as an incentive to keep students interested" in continuing their education.

Crombie said that S.U. does have special grants to distribute, but they too are distributed as equally as they can be without consideration of race or color.

"If a student comes from a disadvantaged background, they would be eligible for a great deal of aid, regardless of their (racial or ethnic) background," she said.

is being done as enrollment shrinks?

"What we have is a good way to get the aid to the students who need it most. Distribution of financial aid is as equitable as we can get it."

One of S.U.'s favorite recruiting grounds is Hawaii. The admissions office, says Mike Fox, sends representatives there twice a year to recruit students. In the fall trip, the admissions representative takes part in a team conference similar to the Minority Team Conference in Seattle. Several schools are represented, each vying for the considerable number of students who will leave Hawaii to get their college education on the mainland.

Hawaiian students make up a large segment of S.U.'s minority student enrollment.

Robin Jones, a senior black pre-dentistry major and a resident assistant on Bellarmine's seventh floor, and Melissa Campbell, a senior black business major and an R.A. on the ninth floor of Campion, argue that black culture is apparently not as great a concern at S.U. as is the culture of Hawaii.

"The cultural difference of blacks is not taken into consideration here," said Jones. "The cultural difference that is taken into consideration is the Hawaiian. They get a lot of respect."

Jones said, for example, that when she was a freshman she wanted to reserve the Town Girls Lounge in the basement of Bellarmine for a Black Student Union party. She was told she could not use the room even though she pointed out that a Hawaiian club party had been held there a few weeks earlier. She said she was told her party would attract too many off-campus people who could cause trouble. She claims she was refused because of generalizations that say blacks gathering together mean trouble.

Stereotypes, Porter agreed, have much to do with the way others react to blacks. Black students seem to attract more attention, much more than Hawaiian students, she explained. There exists, she said, "from way back in history a nervousness that is created when blacks gather."

"When a group of Hawaiians go walking down the mall, no one really raises an eyebrow. But when there are a few black students together, it catches everybody's attention."

Campbell and Rick Hill, a member of S.U.'s security staff, said that the composition of the majority of S.U.'s enrollment — white upper-middle and upper class — has much to do with an attitude here that is, in effect, negative toward blacks.

"Some of the students are not as open as I might expect," said Hill, who graduated from Marshall University in West Virginia with a degree in criminal justice. "The majority of the students that go here are from the wealthy families and upper middle class families . . . and that has a lot to do with how they'll react to minorities."

"Not having people aware of the cultural differences here breeds indifference, and indifference is what can breed racism and lack of understanding of other cultures, or what's worse, not even trying to," Hill said.

Campbell added that S.U. is a reflection of the society of small towns in the Pacific Northwest. "Most people come from small towns in the Northwest, so black people are a new experience for them."

"What's so ironic about this school is that it's right in the Central area," added Jones.

She said a good example of the lack of understanding was an information memo sent out by the housing office in winter quarter describing a man who apparently was climbing in windows and snooping around Xavier Hall.

The description stated that the man was black, in his mid-20s and casually dressed. Jones said the description was too general and over-emphasized that the man was black. It could, she said, have been anybody.

Hill said he has never encountered what he could consider unfair treatment either as a student (he has taken a few classes here) or as a staff member, but said he cannot speak for everyone.

"I know some students who feel that they are not getting a fair shake, but I can't say whether that's true or false . . . I have been treated as fairly as anyone else, regardless of race or color or anything else. It all depends on the attitude of the person who feels he's being discriminated against."

The university, though, should be more concerned with encouraging more cultural understanding in preparing its students for the world they will encounter when they graduate, he said.

"It's a big world, and there are a lot of people out there of all colors. Every dog has his day and it all comes back around."

Minnie Collins' job, as minority student affairs director, is to coordinate programs that reflect the various racial and ethnic groups on campus.

She has also become an advocate for minority student concerns — including academic, social, personal and financial questions. She is the voice for minority students in any grievance that may be filed against any aspect of the university. The kind of grievances she receives, she said, vary widely.

"They range from personal innuendos by individual teachers that are expressed in class to direct, overt racial slurs," she said.

"There are certain teachers that have been very unfair, very unkind, very racist toward black students," said Collins, "and they know who they are."

She said she has received complaints from students who felt that they were being ignored in class, or that their advisers were not as concerned about them, and from student-athletes worried about the leadership on their team.

The students know who those teachers are too, apparently. Many black students interviewed said they will simply not take courses from some teachers because they believe those teachers to be racist.

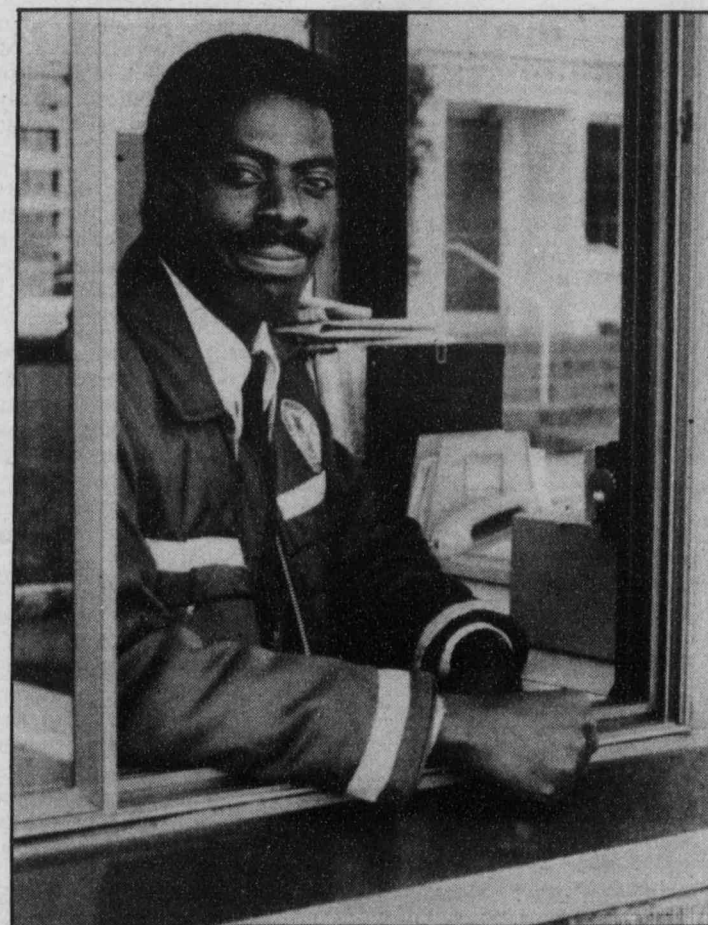
O.J. McGowan, S.J., who was the representative for minority students on campus until Collins came to S.U. two years ago, said he has had students complain to him about the same problems.

One black student, said McGowan, complained that a professor refused to believe what the student had to contribute in class. The student came from New York City, and in class he was explaining how the police operated in his neighborhood. The professor told the student that what he had said was not true.

"You go in the classroom and they don't acknowledge your presence; they don't understand your culture," McGowan said, "and if you make any comments based on your own experience they tell you no, that's wrong. I've had students come and tell me that."

"If there could just be a little more understanding and patience," said Collins. "These students are coming to an institution they feel they can succeed at. We must help them succeed."

Collins explained that there is a standard procedure by which her office channels grievances to the administration. The complaint is written, sent



Rick Hill says he has been treated fairly as a student and an employee, but he's heard from friends that S.U.'s "reputation out in the community is not so good, and the general consensus is that S.U. is not treating black students well."



photos by James Bush

Debra Porter, "I really can't say the administration is not trying to meet the demands of the black students. But without black faculty, without black administrators, how can they really understand what the black students are experiencing?"

(continued on page 13)



1979

1983

"Maybe it's time to dig in and find out what students are doing to us, rather than what we are doing for them, in terms of recruiting," he said, "what they think about how they are treated here."

Apparently the administration is beginning to take that look. Vice President for Academic Affairs Thomas Longin, according to his secretary, was informed of the enrollment slip only recently, but is now preparing a study.

Ken Nielsen, vice president for student life, stated that "we're not going to let that number slip" any further. "This institution is more oriented people-wise . . . and the commitment is here, but it must be a perceived commitment (among the community)."

For the moment, the university administration has no specific strategy, though, and it faces the task of reversing a four-year trend and what several have described as a bad public image among blacks in the Northwest.

Financial aid is another important consideration for black students. The financial aid policy at S.U. is structured so that money awarded is based on need. The question of racial or ethnic origin is not considered.

"All of the programs we have available are available to minority students just as they are available to all students," said Janet Crombie, financial aid director. "Federal regulations insist that you make all federal funds available for all students regardless of background."

There is no specific targeting of aid even though, while the rising cost of going to S.U. has affected everyone, no racial or ethnic group has apparently been affected as much as blacks, judging from enrollment statistics.

Minnie Collins, director of S.U.'s Office of Minority Student Affairs, says financial reasons are the principle cause of shrinking black enrollment.

One of Collins' greater concerns in attracting black students to S.U. is money.

"One of the things that could help is if we could get a very attractive special package that we could use to go out and attract black students," she said. "I'm not so sure that S.U. is that high on the list for a lot of Seattle high school graduates."

Collins explained that if an incoming black student was provided with 100 percent financial aid package for his or her freshman year, that student would be an example among the community that would serve a marketing purpose for the university and bring black students to S.U.

Each year, she explained, the amount of aid that student received could be lowered, with the cut funds put into the package of another incoming freshman.

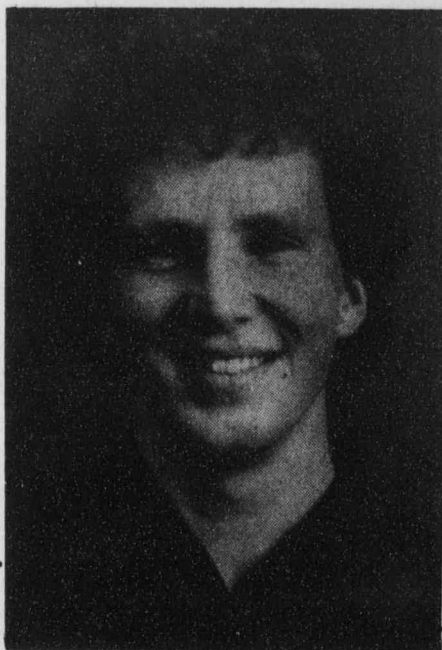
"You can even reach black students in junior high school," Collins added. "With money waiting for them that will help pay for them to go to a school like S.U., that would serve as an incentive to keep students interested" in continuing their education.

Crombie said that S.U. does have special grants to distribute, but they too are distributed as equally as they can be without consideration of race or color.

"If a student comes from a disadvantaged background, they would be eligible for a great deal of aid, regardless of their (racial or ethnic) background," she said.

ASSU spring senate elections May 11, 12

Polls open 11 a.m. — 1 p.m. Bellarmine, bookstore lobbies; 9 a.m. — 7 p.m. Chieftain lobby



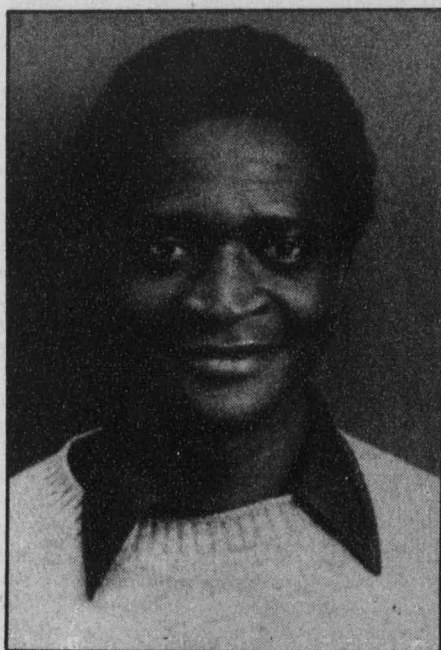
Todd Aagard

"Straightforward dedication to the complete student body of Seattle University," is Todd Aagard's campaign stance.

The student population needs more active involvement in school events. Aagard stated, not just in academics. More integration between groups such as Dorm Council, Model United Nations and the Hawaiian Club, would be one way of gaining this participation said Aagard.

The senate and executives need more input from the student body, he continued. Aagard hopes to achieve this by having senators interact with the groups and clubs on campus. For instance, senators could meet on a bi-monthly basis with group leaders, he said.

Presently Aagard serves on the ASSU judicial board and the five-year planning committee for master land use. The planning committee is an ASSU advisory group working with the administration on campus development.



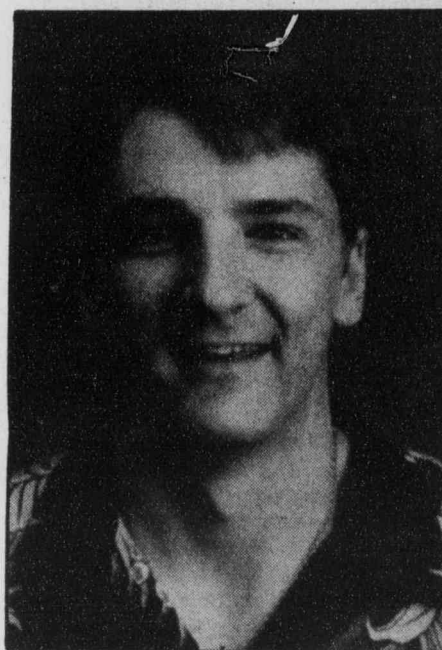
Hamidu Mansary

Hamidu Mansary, a junior in public administration, has experience working with administrations. He was a senior prefect at his high school, acting as an intermediary between the school's headmaster and the student body. Mansary also served as a scripture junior, teaching bible studies to students at his high school.

"The senate is composed of Americans who don't know the problems of the foreign students," stated Mansary, himself a foreign student.

He said he will work to represent the foreign interest on campus and the student body as a whole. Mansary hopes to make the senate more attractive to foreign students and get them to take a more active part in campus life.

"I can do a good job if elected," said Mansary.



Sean Cooney

A co-founder of S.T.A.R.V.E. (Students Ticked At Ridiculous Vittles Enactment), a group opposed to the new dorm food policy that will be implemented next fall, Sean Cooney is running for senate because of his desire to learn about ASSU. He said he wants to work within student government to make it more effective in dealing with the administration because he feels students are getting left behind.

Reading about recent dorm food policy changes in The Spectator, Cooney wondered "... how Ken Neilsen (vice president for student life) could just go ahead and do that, without student involvement."

The freshman pre-veterinary student thinks that student government is not as involved as it should be in administration decisions. Cooney said problems and issues should be identified by the students and brought to the senate. Acting with the students, Cooney added, the senate could then work toward a solution.



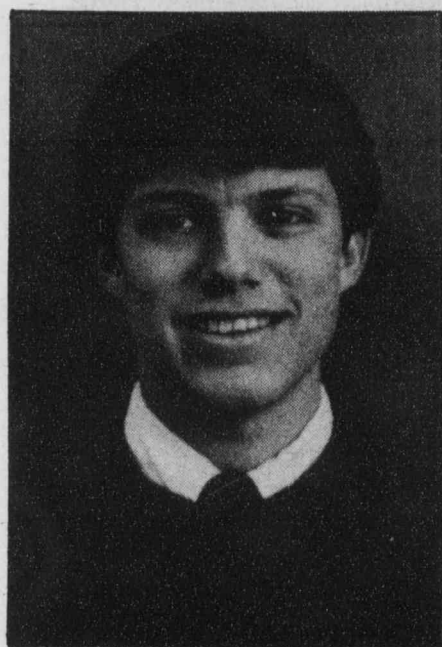
Miranda McGuinness

Currently a member of the ASSU senate, Miranda McGuinness holds a seat on the academic planning committee, the academic council and the academic grievance committee.

McGuinness, a junior majoring in education and history, said that last election the candidates all ran on the same platform — more communication between students and the senate.

"It's not so much a lack of communication," she stated. "But a lack of using the process." McGuinness went on to say that the services are there, just not used. She will work, if re-elected, to make the students more aware of what is available to them.

Publicity is one way to accomplish this, according to McGuinness.



Louis Hoffer

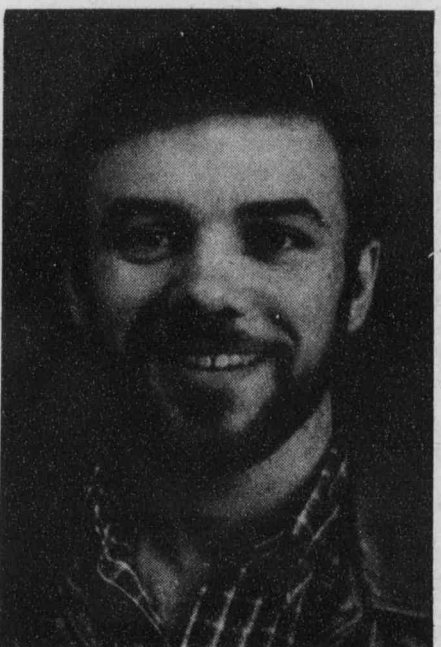
"It seems to me that a lot more social activities could have been added to this year's schedule, appealing to a broader spectrum of the student body," said Louis Hoffer, a fifth year MRC student running for ASSU senate.

He stated that in making its decisions, the senate can achieve a better representation of the student body than it has in the past.

A finance major and member of the Pre-legal Society, Hoffer is interested in student government. He feels the students deserve more feedback on what the senate can be and what it is doing for them.

Hoffer wants to bring more dynamic student input to the senate committee.

"I feel that communications skills could be improved between ASSU and the students," concluded Hoffer.



Tim Payne

"I don't believe there is a unity on campus," said Tim Payne, a junior in business management and co-founder of S.T.A.R.V.E.

The transfer student from Green River Community College wants to use his "menagerie" of talents to improve living on campus. One of his main objectives is to bring students back on campus.

"We need to sell the school just like a bar of soap," explained Payne.

Payne sees the student as a consumer and the senate as an effective tool in fighting the declining numbers of resident students.

Payne also wants to make S.U. more affordable. He proposes the elimination of tuition late fees as one way of achieving this.

"They're ridiculous," he asserts.

Another part of Payne's plan is to arrange for tuition and food and housing payments to be made in installment plans, not in one lump sum.

photos by James Bush

Decreasing MRC-II enrollment brings fourth-year option

Students at Seattle Preparatory School will have the option of completing their fourth year of high school, beginning in fall 1984.

Currently, all Seattle Prep students are expected to continue in the Matteo Ricci College program at S.U., or must transfer to another high school to receive a diploma. The change was announced last week in a letter to parents from Thomas Healy, S.J., MRC president.

The Matteo Ricci College is an experimental six-year program designed to connect and consolidate high school and college curricula. Students first complete three years of high school at Seattle Prep (MRC form I) and then complete another three years at S.U. (MRC form II), graduating with a bachelor of arts degree in humanities.

"The desire for options is the main thrust of the decision," said Thomas Trebon, MRC II associate dean. Trebon stressed that the unanimous vote of the Seattle Prep

trustees was an instruction only to begin planning for the fourth year, so no details have been set for the extra year.

The fourth year could be taught on either the Seattle Prep or the S.U. campus, or on both, Trebon added.

MRC officials hope that the option will lead to increases in long-term enrollment at Seattle Prep. When asked if students might attend Seattle Prep with no intention of continuing to S.U., Trebon replied that "even if that's what students come for,

they're getting a good program."

Only about one third of the students who begin the program in their first year of high school at Seattle Prep eventually graduate from the program six years later. Last year, 35 students were granted bachelor's degrees. MRC enrollment this year is 440 students at Seattle Prep and about 220 students at S.U.

In a recent Seattle Times article, Healy said that the decision will give students and their parents more flexibility and strengthen the high school life at Seattle Prep.

Blacks

(continued from page 11)

to the appropriate parties, and then the parties confer.

Although all departments in the university have been responsive to the grievance process, Collins said, she is still not happy with it.

"The process has not met my desires. I see nothing written in the university's policies that says anything specifically about . . . racism or acts of discrimination," she said.

With no policy concerning such issues, Collins thinks the university is not doing enough for its minority students.

Henrietta Tolson graduated from S.U. in 1960 and has been on the faculty here since 1972 as an associate professor in community services. She is the only tenured black faculty member at S.U.; 12 days ago, the university trustees voted to end the community services degree program in June 1985.

In her 11 years here and during her teaching days at the U.W., Tolson has seen many issues come and go across the two universities' campuses.

"Issues that become popular at S.U. are very important to a few small groups of people," she said, mentioning the recent debate over campus appearances by Planned Parenthood as a classic example.

Americans, here and everywhere, she said, have a short attention span in dealing with issues and get bored quickly.

From racism to nuclear freezes to abortion to sexism, one issue comes in and the old one just dies in "popularity," Tolson explained.

"The university is not really responsible for identifying an issue and going ahead with it," she said, "but the university is responsible for finding its continuing concerns."

The progress of blacks at S.U., she argues, should be one of those "continuing concerns."

Why S.U. cannot hire more black faculty (there are three now, including Tolson), is still a mystery to her, she said.

One reason popularly given by administrations in the past was that starting pay was not high enough to attract black teachers,

she noted. "I never really understood that as a reason in the past, and I think now, with the given economic situation, that certainly could not be the case."

Another reason Tolson claims may be more accurate is a "principle of homeostasis." To change the status quo takes more energy than to maintain it. The university, she added, seems at the moment to be overwhelmed with "real or imagined" financial trouble.

Despite the civil rights awareness that caught on at S.U. in the early '70s, Tolson said social change occurs slowly and "we still have the same country we always had, the same racial divisions, the same feelings of distance and lack of understanding that we've always had."

"I don't think we'll ever change in our own little pond at Seattle U. until we have not so much black faculty, but black administration."

S.U. has no black upper-level administrators.

The views of those blacks hired to administrative jobs then have to be built into what the university sees as important, she said.

"If you hire someone with different and new ideas you have to be ready to accept and listen to those views and ideas." An administrator, she said, with an awareness of the cultural needs of black students would do much to ease feelings of discontent.

"What we have never been able to achieve is a person or persons in administration who are attuned (to those needs)," she said.

Tolson said civil rights issues that were popular in the early '70s, coupled with growing feelings of frustration and neglect among S.U.'s blacks, are issues that the administration will have to face eventually.

"Our administration at this point is willing to backburn those issues, and that's a reflection of the nation's willingness to backburn those issues right now."

"I will be ready to work with racism when it becomes the interest again."

Wendell Smith is finishing the last quarter of his work toward a degree in physical

education. A native of Bermuda, Smith came to the Seattle area as a foreign exchange student in high school and liked it so much he decided to go to college here.

He received a soccer scholarship and was the star of the team from the word go as a freshman. In his five years at S.U. he has seen many changes, including the most dramatic tuition increases in the school's history and the decision to cut big-time intercollegiate athletics — a decision, he says, that affected him very deeply.

"I think this is a fine school. I have no regrets," he says. "As far as a social life goes here, it's something you have to get used to."

If a black youngster he was coaching asked him what to expect at S.U., Smith says he would tell the youth to know what he wants.

"They had better know what their priorities are. You come to school here to get an education . . . If someone is coming here looking for a black social life, they're not going to find it."

Other students agree. They say the social life at S.U. is just not what black students enjoy.

"I've been to one kegger in the five years I've been here," Smith remarked, half-amazed at his sudden realization. "I'd rather do other things, but to each his own."

In general, differences in musical tastes keep blacks away from typical ASSU-sponsored dances, which feature a rock 'n' roll band and a few kegs of beer.

Tolson said the same problem existed even when she was a student here in the late '50s. She worked on the dance committees, decorating auditoriums and advertising dances. But she never went.

"There was of course the ugly issue of race and sex, and if you went to the dance, who would you dance with? The black men weren't there, so who do you dance with? White men? Not back then, so you'd end up

standing around like a bump on a log!" she explained.

Once the ASSU did try to sponsor a dance to attract both blacks and whites. Black music played all night, she recalled, and the handful of blacks danced while the majority of whites watched. "It was a bad situation," she said.

"Kids today are more sophisticated, though, and I'm inclined to believe over time those differences and distinctions will disappear."

S.U.'s Black Student Union is for blacks what the ASSU is for the rest of the student body — the center of social activities. According to Collins, blacks pretty much stick to BSU events, and whites rarely attend any event that BSU sponsors.

A major source of discouragement for blacks involved in the BSU here is a lack of tolerance and understanding among some apparently hostile groups within the rest of the student body. For example, Collins said, posters with pictures of famous black Americans designed to promote Black History Month were all torn down the day after they were put up.

"Now they didn't fall down," said Collins, "because one banner that was in an unreachable place was still up." Smaller flyers that advertise other BSU events are also torn down regularly, she added.

Rarely, Collins said, are any actions against blacks overtly racist.

"It's all very indirect," she said. "You can't ever really put your finger on it, but as a black person you know what they mean."

"There's nothing to really watch out for," said Melissa Campbell, "We're not being picked on, and you can't really pinpoint it."

Campbell is graduating from S.U. this year, and says her message for other blacks who may be considering S.U. in the future would be, "You're going to learn from your experiences. Get ready to feel like you're not important, like you're invisible."

Pre-registration flops—it takes time

The new pre-registration process was hardly a smashing success.

Marnie Carrithers, associate registrar, said that less than 30 percent of the continuing students took advantage of pre-registration.

Continuing students were given the option to pre-register for next fall during the past two weeks, provided that they pay a \$100 prepayment by Aug. 15.

"I'm disappointed, I thought we could save the headaches in the fall," said Carrithers. Students would not have had to stand in long lines and faculty advisers' loads would have been lightened if pre-registration was used, she added.

Carrithers wondered if the \$100 prepayment prevented most students from pre-registering. She thought they may not have understood the money was not due until August.

Another possibility for pre-registration's failure can be related to the fact that it is a new process and, like all new pro-

cesses, it takes time to catch on, added Carrithers.

Continuing students have had their chance to pre-register, said Carrithers, but now as part of the registrar's attempt to encourage advance registration, new students will begin their registration in the summer. Carrithers is worried continuing students might find some of their classes this fall closed because of this other new process.

Carrithers said she assumed everyone would use the pre-registration process and that is why she did not put much effort into publicizing it. Until it is reviewed, Carrithers is unsure whether it will continue, but if it is to continue, she plans to put more effort into convincing students of its advantages.

Pre-registration has been proved effective and has been easier on everyone at the colleges where it has been implemented, Carrithers said.

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Services offered to deaf, hard of hearing

Center to sponsor 'Reno Night' fundraiser Friday

by Linda Lucas

The Community Service Center for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing will play "Reno Night" Friday in Campion ballroom. The non-profit agency, located on Campion third floor, hopes to raise money with Black Jack, Roulette, and other casino games.

CSCDHH offers a variety of services to the deaf community. "Our TTY relay service allows deaf and hearing people to contact one another over the phone," said Karen Carlson, assistant for development. She explained members who have a TTY will call the center and give the operator their member code and the number they wish to call. The operator acts as a "go-between," both typing on a TTY and speaking to the hearing

person. What the speaking person is saying will read out on the deaf person's TTY screen.

The center also provides interpreter referral service, a 24-hour hospital emergency service, interpreted phone calls for 25 cents Monday through Friday between 8:30 and 9:30 a.m. and 2:00 - 3:30 p.m.

The center's legal advocacy project includes a lawyer, who works with issues involving hearing impairment and disability law, and also consultation and training on deafness.

A bookstore located at the center offers various books on sign language and deafness, and devices such as flash and vibrating alarm clocks.

"The information and referral helps to answer people's questions by telling them where they can get hearing dogs and what deafness is, where to get a TTY relay machine and to give information and where to get referrals," said Carlson.

CSCDHH received partial funding from United Way of King County and the Department of Social and Health Services. Memberships, donations, grants, and fundraising activities make up the remainder of CSCDHH's financial support.

"Our fund-raising event will offer actual Reno-type games," said Carlson, including Beat the Dealer and Chuck-a-luck (throwing a dice).

The event is for members of the agency and their guests, and runs from 8 p.m. to 2 a.m.

"Reno Night can be run only by a private non-profit organization according to the Washington State Gambling Commission," said Carlson, and then only two times a year. "This will be our first time with this type of event."

Attendants will exchange their money for chips to play the games.

The entry fee for Reno Night is \$2 for members and their guests and everyone must be 18 years or older to get in. Liquor, beer and other beverages will be sold and food will be available.

American Indian Student Council becomes club, schedules Powwow

by Mark Benvegnu

Identity with dignity: the philosophy is a deceptively simple one, but it eloquently states two of the major concerns of the American Indian Student Council, a group recently granted full club status by the ASSU.

The council consists of about 20 of the 30-plus Native Americans enrolled at S.U. They seek to increase student awareness of Indian heritage through campus activities as well as to provide support for the members of a small and often misunderstood minority.

The most important activity is the group's annual Powwow, scheduled May 14 in Campion. Attractions of the free event will include Indian food, dancing, and craft exhibits. In addition, says Rinee Jose, council treasurer, "it's kind of a social gathering where the audience participates instead of just watching."

Jose hopes that the Powwow "will make other students more aware that there are Native Americans on campus, and will make them more aware of our culture." She says she expects the Powwow will draw a good turnout.

The second major function of the

council is bringing together Native Americans to assist members in dealing with problems unique to those of Indian heritage. Jose says, "A lot of Indians have had trouble adjusting to today's society." Together, the group hopes to make the transition from the "old ways" easier.

Historically, the Indians' philosophy has emphasized a more spiritual and naturalistic, slower-paced approach to life. In today's competitive and materialistic world, this outlook has put Native Americans at a disadvantage, leading, among other things, to widespread poverty and misunderstanding, she said.

In building a supportive atmosphere and planning social activities for Indians on campus, as well as those at the University of Washington and Seattle Central Community College, the group hopes to strike a balance between coping with modern concerns and the preservation of their culture.

"At school especially, you can lose a lot of your heritage," Jose said. She believes that by losing all sense of tradition, Indians lose a part of themselves. "I don't think Indians should forget who they are, and what they are."

Seminar to focus on values

by Melissa Elkins

A positive view of the future can be promoted by professionals working together, stated Terrie Ward, campus minister and chairperson of the Alternative Futures Committee.

The committee, comprised of faculty, staff, and students, is sponsoring a seminar tomorrow in the Gene E. Lynn Nursing Building titled "Confronting and creating our future."

According to Ward, this dialogue/panel discussion will show that people can make a difference for a positive future. "The struggle to care is shown by these speakers' programs and actions," she said.

The seminar will run from 2-4 p.m. in the nursing auditorium and feature panel speakers Norman Chamberlain, developer of the work-release program for inmates in Seattle, Martha Diltz, executive director of Seattle emergency housing, and Mike Jones, a pre-med senior at S.U.

Panel members will answer questions posed by philosophy instructor Kevin McGinley, and senior Melanie Christensen pertaining to personal versus professional ideals and values.

"The focus of this panel is to present students with different ideas of what's possible,

both professionally and personally," stated Christensen.

The seminar is being held to educate and inform people of the conflict values of respect and moral principles face in their chosen professions. Many students are not prepared for the challenge their values receive in the outside world, said Christensen.

Another committee member, sophomore Jennifer Kelly, also said helping students see how professionals cope without compromising their personal values or alienating themselves from productive society is another goal of the dialogue/panel discussion.

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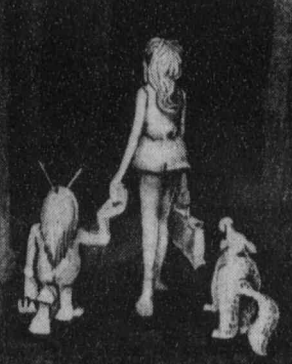
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MRC grad to study economics

Student off to London school

by Melanie Roth

As a 19-year-old senior, Alissa Allard is academically far ahead of most students her age, but her educational plans don't stop at graduation from S.U.

In September, Allard will begin a one-year program at the London School of Economics and Political Science, with her goal an M.S.C. (equivalent to an American master's degree) in European studies.

Allard, graduating in June with a bachelor's degree in humanities from Matteo Ricci College and a minor in global studies, first heard of the school, affiliated with the University of London, through a Spectator ad.

She soon discovered it had a "good reputation with academicians around the world." Allard first spoke with Edmund Weihe, MRC dean, who highly recommended the London school. In further discussions with faculty members, she found everyone had good things to say about the school.

Allard's application last December included recommendations from Bernie Steckler, professor of chemistry, and Tom Trebon, assistant dean of MRC, and a short essay on why she wanted to attend the school.

Steckler described Allard as "animated and articulate" and said she "projects an excitement about learning."

Trebon, Allard's adviser for the last two years, said as far as he knows, she is the first MRC student to receive a graduate studies appointment abroad.

In her essay, Allard said she wanted to experience living in another culture, and in particular, wanted to learn

through another culture's teaching methods. Though she is intent on soaking up British culture, she also hopes to do some traveling if time and money permit.

This won't be Allard's first experience living in a foreign country. At 16, she participated in the Amigos program, "a sort of junior Peace Corps." After nine months of training in dental healthcare, Allard spent a month working in a Mexican village.

She received her acceptance to the school March 14, so she hasn't had time to make definite living arrangements. "I'm looking into an international dorm, but I'm also interested in finding a flat to share," said Allard.

After Europe, Allard is considering getting a second master's degree in economics and eventually working in international trade or the foreign service.

"I feel so young, it's hard to know exactly," said Allard. She may also choose to just take it easy and have some fun when she finishes in London. "I've worked so hard," she said, "I'll feel I can sit back for awhile."

But for the moment, Allard is not taking it easy. In addition to attending school, she works 20 hours a week at Rainier Bank, and is currently one of the MRC's peer advisers. She is also the coordinator for an upcoming International Weekend for high school students interested in the global studies program.

Allard sees her youth (in addition to the MRC program, she skipped kindergarten) as "both an advantage and a disadvantage." Realizing she may have difficulty finding a job because she is so young, she also feels she has plenty of time to look.



Alissa Allard

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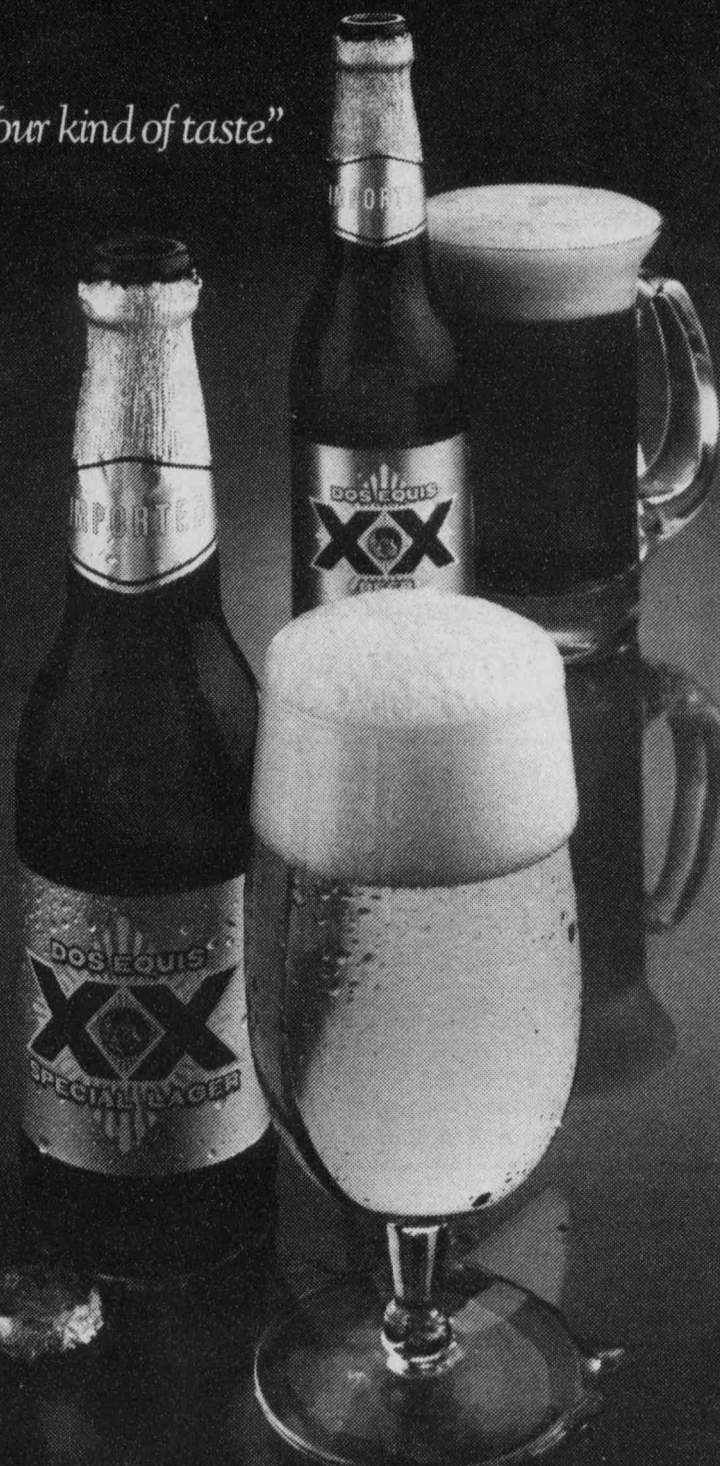
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DOS EQUIS
THE UNCOMMON IMPORT

At your service

Fewer jobs bring even fewer employers to S.U.

by Mary Whitney

Last year, 100 firms came to recruit on campus. That figure dropped 20 percent this year, not only here but nationwide.

"There are fewer jobs to recruit for," Teresa Scott, recruiting director for S.U.'s career planning and placement office, said. "It is an expensive process and now there is an abundance of qualified people going to the employers. Recruiting is no longer that necessary."

Overall, both hiring and starting salaries are down from last year, too, according to the March 1983 salary survey of the College Placement Council (CPC). This survey lists monthly salaries and the number of job offers made in a variety of fields.

The highest paying fields are in high-technology areas. Jobs for metallurgists, for instance, pay nearly twice as much (\$2,176 a month) as employment in humanities (averaging \$1,188). The job markets making the most job offers to college graduates are engineering and accounting. Mechanical engineering leads the field with 2,431 job offers, followed by electrical engineering with 1,226, and accounting where 2,833 entry level positions were offered.

These figures, compiled by the CPC, are combined data for men and women holding bachelor's degrees.

Once a graduate does get a job, chances for advancement "depend largely on the individuals' initiative and demonstrated competence," stated Sarah Hull, director of career planning and placement.

There are no rules for guaranteeing upward mobility, she continued, but said, "Choosing a career or an organization with steps up a chain of responsibility at least offers that potential."

Hull added that the sun belt is still the most promising region for most fields. Jobs in the Northwest are there if the student is willing to look beyond the greater Seattle area. Smaller communities, which are competitive for entry-level jobs, need talented graduates.

With a couple of years experience, said Hull, a person has much more "geographical flexibility."

In the 1981-82 school year, career planning and placement served 1,152 students. The office employs three full-time counselors to handle all the needs of S.U. students.

If an employer wants to interview at S.U., career planning and placement

makes all the arrangements. They publicize the recruiting visit, collect resumes and schedule appointments.

"We pride ourselves on the personalized service and individual attention payed each student," Scott said.

The counselors try to operate on a one-to-one basis. They work with clients, who they call students, to critique and do practice resumes.

The office keeps and updates yearly a resume book for students to look at and get ideas for writing their own.

Mock interviews, set up between counselors and students, are video-taped and played back for evaluation. The exact interview process is simulated.

"We attempt to be precise," said Scott. "Some of the questions are common to most interviews regardless of the field. Others are specific and highly technical."

Companies coming to S.U. to interview are surprised and pleased by the personal attention.

"They get a kick out of it when one of us will just offer to get them a pop from the book store," Scott laughed. "They're stuck in those little offices all day waiting on appointments and really appreciate a break."

They enjoy the smaller school and its favorable atmosphere for the individual, Scott added.

Body language important in job interviews

by Kathy Paulson

Knowing how to present oneself is the key factor in getting a job, said Patricia Sullivan, professor of English, during an interview. Sullivan teaches a course in the psychology of job interviews.

In an interview, Sullivan pointed out, "There is the human self and the socialized self." While interviewees may have to present themselves in ways that they feel are not their true selves, Sullivan stressed, "Your self-esteem should not be shattered because you have to play a role that society expects."

Sullivan teaches ways of presenting the self according to idealized social standards. She believes "Getting a job is not just based on skill or qualifications," but also on personality and characteristics which are expressed non-verbally.

She also pointed out statistically 65

percent of what people perceive is non-verbal, because it "comes across as more sincere than verbal communication, which is believed more controllable." However, Sullivan said that non-verbal communication can and must also be controlled in view of tight job markets.

Sullivan stressed communication as an art, especially at a conversational level, and urged students to use a "down-to-earth" tone which conveys a sense of sincerity. She interjected that this tone has rated high historically in American culture for public speaking and interviews. Sullivan added that the conversational tone also ties in with word choices.

"Based on word choices, an individual can come across as friendly and warm, or aloof and stilted — one who is not positive, thus unable to fit into many organizations."

In presenting the self, Sullivan points to specific elements in non-verbal language by which people are judged. "Eye contact, particularly in this society, is important because it signals sincerity," she said, adding that people are judged on non-verbal characteristics such as gestures. "Gestures should enforce the message, not detract from it," she said.

It is also important to eliminate any peculiar mannerisms which may be habitual and particularly irritating to others, Sullivan added. "People who gesture too much appear to be flighty and ultimately incompetent."

With this emphasis on non-verbal communication, word choice and conversational tone, "it may seem that people judge on superficial characteristics," Sullivan said, "but unfortunately that is the case."

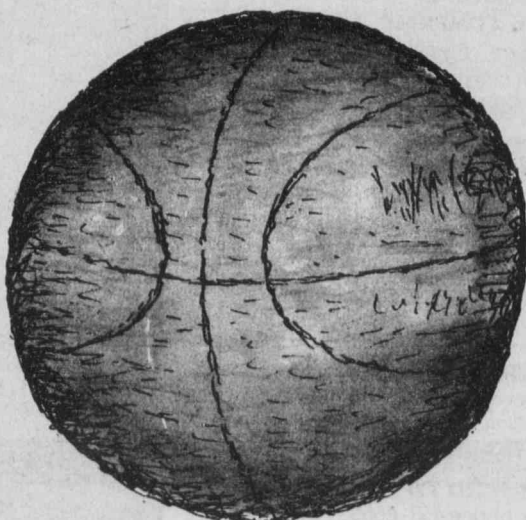
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DON'T JUST SIT THERE! JOIN US FOR MAYDAZE '83

Monday, May 9:

Start your week off with CLASS. Dresses, suits, and even tuxs are the norm for today. After class, stroll over to Buhr Hall Lawn from noon to one and enjoy all-you-can-eat hot-dogs, chili, and pop for only \$2. Lunchtime entertainment will be the magic wizardry of Magic Mike. Finish up the day with a movie in Tabard Inn starting at 7 p.m.

Tuesday, May 10:

Shorts are the attire of the day, and all you-can-eat hamburgers, chili and pop on Buhr Lawn are the offerings. Lunchtime entertainment is Pepper Kaminoff, a clown / contortionist / mime who comes to S.U. by way of Ringling Bros. Circus! Keep the excitement high by watching the Tabard movie at 7 p.m.

Wednesday, May 11:

Hump Day is Varnay day, with sunglasses the preferred attire. All-you-can-eat is back, with entertainment provided by an eye-popping bellydancer and her pet boa constrictor! Other talents will be displayed in Tabard Inn's Talent Show, 7 p.m. on stage in Tabard.

Thursday, May 12:

Keep the Aloha Spirit alive with Hawaiian Shirt Day. All-you-can-eat continues on Buhr Lawn, with a mime performance the feature entertainment. In addition, the first 100 students to attend the Fine Art Department's Playnight will have \$1 knocked off the admission price.

Friday, May 13:

Jimmy Buffet's laid back and easy look can be imitated by combining outfits from Tue., Wed., and Thur. Margueritaville here you come! Don't miss the streetfair, with famous PISO chicken, ASSU snowcones, roving musicians, Pike Market crafts, and other surprises. Cap off the day with a PJ party in Tabard featuring all-you-can-watch horror movies. Don't forget your sleeping bags!

Saturday, May 14:

Here's your chance to attend S.U.'s very own POW WOW. Traditional Native American dancing, singing, crafts, and food all combine to give you a great taste of America's cultural heritage. Wrap-up your day long studies and come by Campion Ballroom from 7 to midnight.

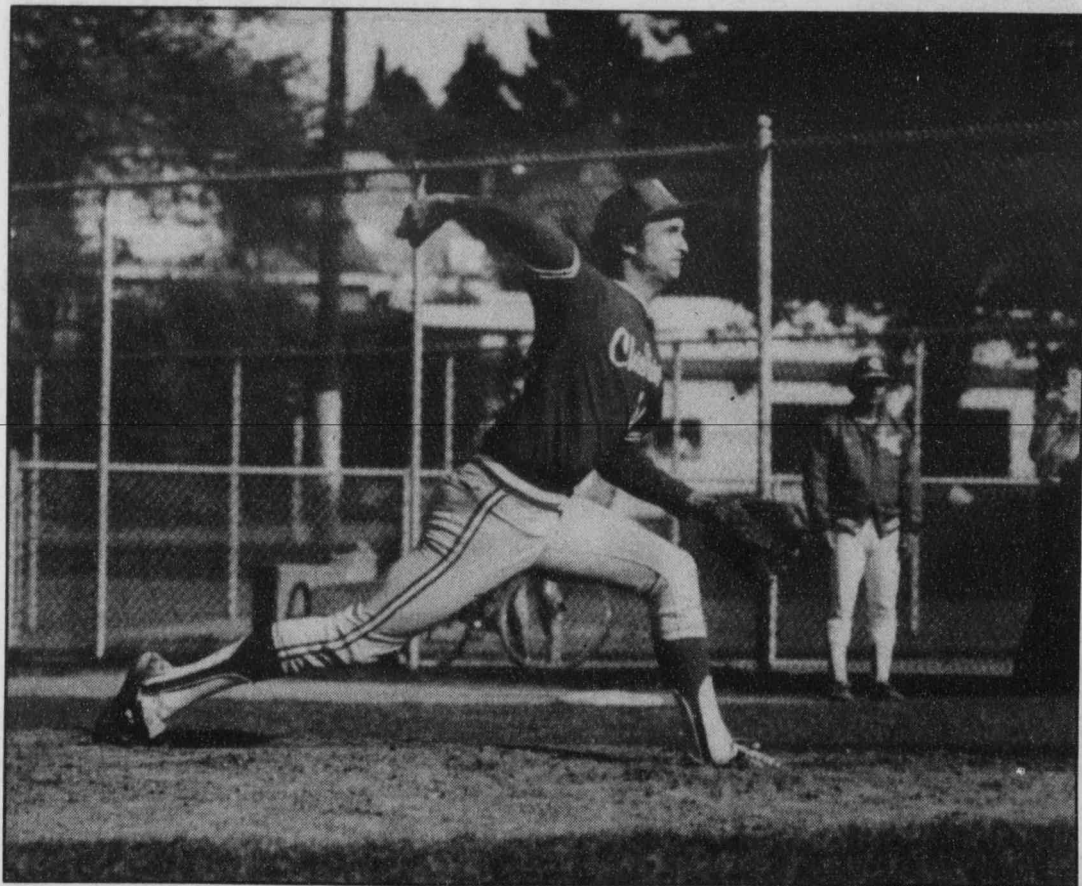
Sunday, May 15:

Intramural Fest '83 closes MAYDAZE with a bang! Massive amounts of food and beverage can be consumed while watching the playoffs, listening to the two outdoor bands "Dynette Set" and "Jones", or playing with Coors kites and frisbees. Floor competitions and individual competitions for prizes round out the day.

FOR COMPLETE DETAILS ON EACH EVENT, OR INFORMATION ON SIGN-UPS FOR THE TALENT SHOW AND INTRAMURAL FEST COMPETITIONS, CALL OR STOP BY THE ASSU, SECOND FLOOR CHIEFTAIN, 626-6815.

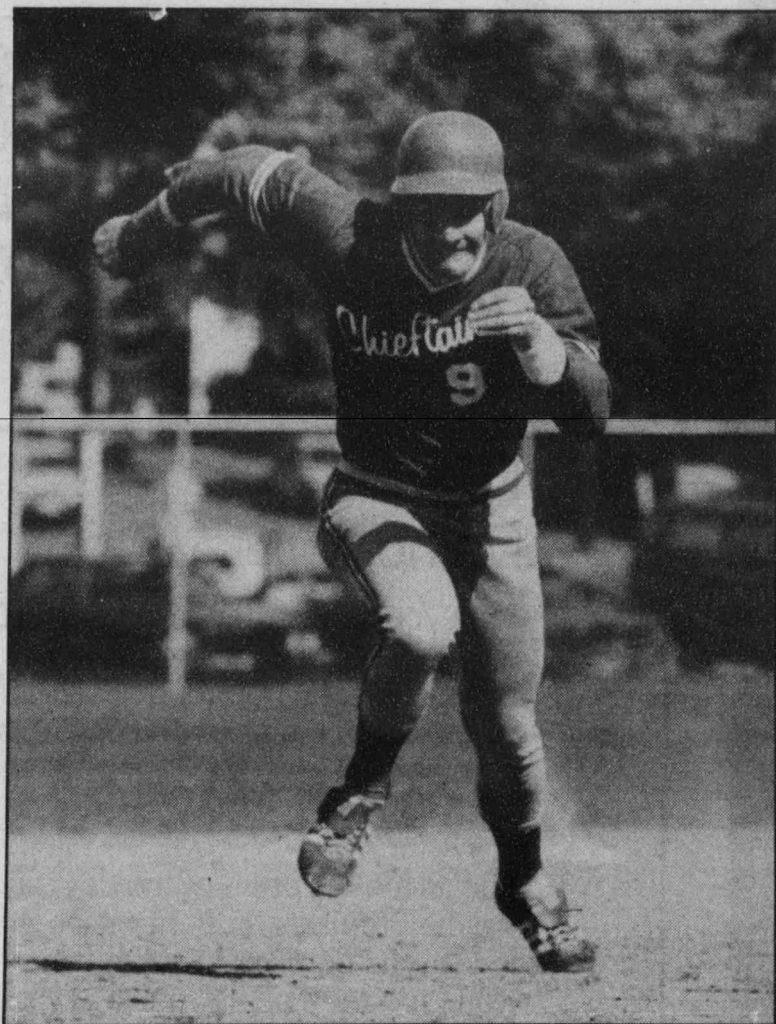
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May 8 through 15 is the ANNUAL ART SHOW sponsored by the Associated Students of Fine Arts. This show of student paintings, prints, drawings and sculpture will be displayed at the Pacific Science Center.



photos by Rich Fassio

Dave Ebert (in photo above) shows his pitching form against Lewis-Clark State. In photo at right, John Kokesh digs for third base.



Lewis-Clark State takes a pair from Chieftains

by Kevin McKeague

The S.U. baseball team hosted NAIA powerhouse Lewis-Clark State College at Lower Woodland Field last Wednesday afternoon and dropped both ends of the double-header 20-6 and 16-1.

The Warriors finished in second place in last year's NAIA World Series with an overall record of 55 wins and 15 losses. The '82 club also set eight team offensive records — most at bats, 2146; runs, 589; hits, 777; RBI's, 520; doubles, 160; total bases, 1174; least strikeouts, 177; and a .363 team batting average.

With the pair of victories over the Chieftains, Lewis-Clark State increased their current standing to 46 wins and five losses. The Warrior baseball program is not one of your run-of-the-mill programs.

Their home field (Harris Field), for example, features a \$90,000 lighting system that includes lighted outdoor batting cages. One thousand seats have been added to the grand-

stand that now has a 2,500 seat capacity. The field also sports an air-conditioned pressbox facility that is equipped with radio hook-ups for live broadcasts of Warrior games and an electronic scoreboard that rests on a 10-foot high billboard fence.

Although things looked bleak for the Chieftains in the first inning of the opening game, they bounced right back in their half of the inning. The Warriors kicked things off with four runs in their first at bat, highlighted by Jim O'Dell's two-run homer over the right field fence. Designated hitter Dave Martinez drove in another run with a double to left and a walk brought in the final run for the Warriors.

John Kokesh's infield hit drove in S.U.'s first run with the bases loaded. A walk on Mike Rotunna brought in another run and Kevin Nolan's single to right field ended the Chieftain scoring for the inning, closing the gap to one run.

The Warriors collected two more runs in the third inning and one more in the fourth, while the Chieftains failed to score in both those innings. They did, however, punch in a pair of runs in the fifth on Tony Cox's right field single that put runners at the corners. Kokesh tallied his second run batted in of the game with a sacrifice fly to the left.

S.U. was now giving Lewis-Clark State a run for their money, but the Warriors showed why they're ranked at the top in NAIA baseball competition with an eight-run sixth inning.

With men on first and second, Scott Hormel's hit-and-run single to left brought in one run, with runners now at the corners. Kirk Acey's bid for a home run fell a little short of the fence, with S.U.'s Stuart Iritani making a picture perfect, over-the-shoulder catch for the sacrifice fly.

The catch sidelined Iritani for the rest of the day after he had run into the fence.

With all three bases occupied and four runs already across the plate, Warrior shortstop Brian Thomas unleashed a triple to right field for three more runs. An infield hit by Ron Jones brought in the final run of the inning.

The Chieftains started their half of the inning with a groundout. Rotunna got on base with an infield hit and Nolan drew a base on balls. Darren Arakaki moved the runners 90 feet closer to the plate after he had hit into a fielder's choice. A groundout to the shortstop, however, killed the rally.

To add insult, Lewis-Clark State scored five more runs in the final inning while limiting the Chieftains to one run.

The Chieftains started the second game on the wrong foot, committing two errors that put Warrior runners on first and second base. S.U. pitcher Dave Ebert, however, got Chad Miltenberger to fly out to center field and O'Dell to do the same to right field. Both runners moved up a base on the second fly ball.

With base runners now on second and third, Ebert pitched himself into a jam when he walked Martinez. He then pitched himself out of a jam by striking Jeff Vlha out swinging.

Both teams could not produce any offense through the first two innings, but Lewis-Clark State players uncorked their bats in the third, scoring six runs. Two of those runs were earned while the rest were scored on fielding errors.

Mark Budzinski led off the Chieftain half of the inning with a single to left field, followed by Mark McDevitt's walk. Again, the Chieftains' rally was stifled, this time by a double play; a strikeout ended the inning.

The Warriors put more icing on the cake with 10 more runs coming across in the top half of the fourth inning. Lewis-Clark State scored five runs before S.U. could get the first out. Vlha, who had struck out earlier in the game, connected on a grand slam, driving in four runs.

S.U. held its opponents scoreless in the fifth and final inning (both head coaches had earlier agreed to limit the game to five innings in case of a runaway). Cox prevented the shut-out with an infield hit that scored a run.



After making this catch in right field, Stuart Iritani ran into the fence and had to leave the game because of an injury.

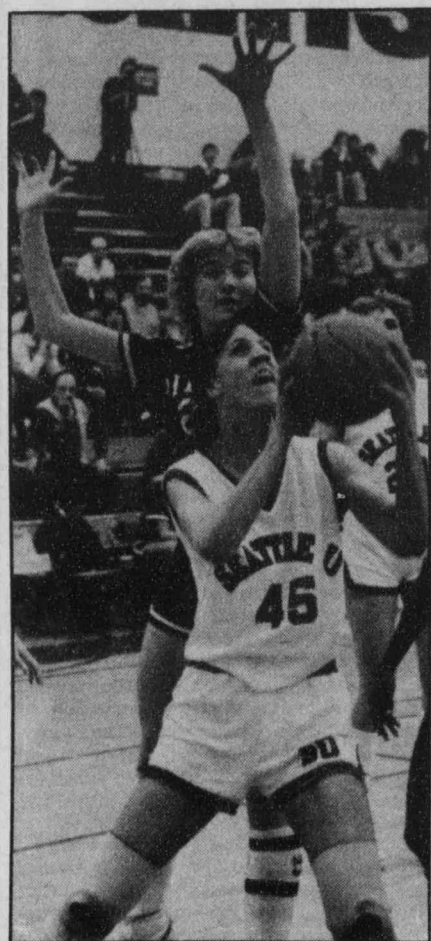
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Angel Petrich puts up a shot against Portland.

Petrich receives various hoop honors; leads district in four categories

S.U.'s Angel Petrich has been named to the American Women's Sports Federation's Freshman All-American, third team All-American, and All-Far West Region College Division basketball squads.

A 6-3 center, Petrich joins two-time AWSF All-American Sue Stimac as the only players in Lady Chieftain history to earn All-American honors.

The Cle Elum native finished her first varsity season at S.U. as the leading rebounder in the NAIA District I and the team's leading scorer, rebounder, and shooter.

Twice named the NAIA District I women's Player of the Week, Petrich capped the season by being named to the District I All-District team. She was also named to the All-Tournament team at the Montana Tech Tournament earlier in the season.

Petrich led the Lady Chieftains to an 18-12 record and a second place finish in the district; S.U. lost to Puget Sound in the first round of the district playoffs. Petrich finished as the sixth leading scorer in the district and was 10th in field goal percentage.

Petrich, who averaged 16.7 points and 12.1 rebounds per game, set two new Lady Chieftain records this season.

Her 12-of-14 shooting from the field against Lewis-Clark State, 85.7 percent, broke Stimac's two-year old record of 80.0 percent (8-10) for the highest field goal percentage by an individual in a single game.

She pulled down 352 rebounds during the regular season, eclipsing the old mark set by Sue Turina in 1977-78 by two rebounds. Petrich and Turina are the only Lady Chieftains to total 300 or more rebounds in a single season.

By scoring 500 points for the season, Petrich becomes only the fourth Lady Chieftain to join the "500 Point Club." Petrich joins Turina, Stimac, and Jane Sealey in the exclusive club.

The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alan Petrich of Cle Elum, Petrich is a freshman general studies major.

1982-83 accomplishments:

College Division Freshman All-American Team
College Division All-American, Third Team
College Division, All-Farwest Region Team

All-District Team, NAIA District I
All-Tournament Team, Montana Tech Tournament
Twice named NAIA District I Women's Player of the Week
Led District I in rebounding, 12.1 per game
10th in District in field goal shooting, 46.7 percent
Set new team record for highest field goal percentage, single game, 10 or more attempts — 12 of 14, 85.7 percent
Set new team record, most rebounds in regular season, 352
Became only the fourth S.U. player to score 500 points in a single season
Team high scorer in 16 of 30 games
Team high rebounder in 21 of 30 games

1982-83 stats:

G	FG's	%	FT's	%	REB	
30	192-411	46.7	116-172	67.4	362	
AVG	PF-D	A	TO	S	TP	AVG
12.1	93.3	2	85	25	500	16.7

Single game highs:

Scoring: 27 points (twice)
Rebounding: 25
Field goal shooting: 12-14, 85.7%
Free throw shooting: 9-11, 81.8% (twice)
Steals: 4
Blocked shots: 4

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BASEBALL

Wed., April 27
Seattle U. 6-1, Lewis-Clark College 20-16
Sat., April 30
Seattle U. 6-8, Concordia College 16-10

Tues., May 3
Seattle U. vs. Central Washington University (Home)
Sat., May 7
Seattle U. vs. Concordia College (Away)

MEN'S TENNIS

Wed., April 27
Seattle U. 9, Evergreen State College 0

Fri., April 29
Seattle U. 4, University of Puget Sound 5
Fri., May 6-Sun., May 8
District Tournament at Lewis-Clark State College

WOMEN'S TENNIS

Sat., April 30
Seattle U. 0, Seattle Pacific University 9

INTRAMURAL SPORTS

SOFTBALL

Tues., April 26
Blasters forfeited to White Nuns; Mold 26, Jerry's Kids MDA 0; Wizards 4, The Cleavers 3.

Wed., April 27
Leave It To forfeited to Cougs; Half-Fast forfeited to Last Chance; Just For Fun forfeited to Foul Balls; H2 16, Nasty Habits 9.

Thurs., April 28
Foul Balls 26, Half-Fast 4; Cougs forfeited to Last Chance; Nasty Habits forfeited to Islanders; Leave It To forfeited to H2; Just For Fun forfeited to Bilbo Baggers.

Sun., May 1
Burners forfeited to Mad Dogs II; Better Batters 10, Town and Country 4; DNA 4, Change of Pace 2; Garfielders 3, Landaluce 0; E Street 6, The Generics 3; Garfielders 9, Mad Dogs II 5; Better Batters 3, E Street 0; Landaluce 4, Town and Country 1; DNA 15, Burners 5; Change of Pace 8, The Generics 5; Bad Mental Attitude 13, Pinheads 3; Heavily Outclassed 15, S.U. Yankees 5; Shades 10, UFA MEA 4; BBT's forfeited to Burla Bats Back.

Mon., May 2
Green Wave 6, Purple Haze 4; Limited Action 19, Best Show In Town 12; SAC forfeited to QTs; Staff Infection 12, Spelunkers 3.

Thurs., May 5
Cougs vs. Foul Balls on Field 1, Last Chance vs.

H2 on Field 2, 4 p.m.; Islanders vs. Just For Fun on Field 1, Nasty Habits vs. Half-Fast on Field 2, 5:30 p.m.

Sun., May 8
Shades vs. Ball 4, The Tide vs. Some Girls on Field 2, 9 a.m.; Mad Dogs II vs. E Street on Field 1, Better Batters vs. Change of Pace on Field 2, 12 p.m.; Town and Country vs. Burners on Field 1, DNA vs. Landaluce on Field 2, 1:30 p.m.; Garfielders vs. The Generics on Field 1, UFA MEA vs. BBT's on Field 2, 3 p.m.; S.U. Yankees vs. Budmasters II on Field 1, Wild Ones vs. Snowblind on Field 2, 4:30 p.m.; Pinheads vs. To Be Named Later on Field 1, Heavily Outclassed vs. Bad Mental Attitude on Field 2, 6 p.m.

Mon., May 9
Best Show In Town vs. SAC on Field 1, Purple Haze vs. Staff Infection on Field 2, 4 p.m.; Spelunkers vs. QTs on Field 1, Limited Action vs. Green Wave on Field 2, 5:30 p.m.

Tues., May 10
Wizards vs. Mold on Field 1, The Cleavers vs. Blastars on Field 2, 4 p.m.; Jerry's Kids MDA vs. Copenhagen on Field 1, Bilbo Baggers vs. Foul Balls on Field 2, 5:30 p.m.

SOCCER

Tues., April 26
Clubber Lange 4, Maybe Next Year 3.

Wed., April 27
Head Games 4, E Street Mental Ward 2.

Thurs., April 28
Brazilians 10, Snowblind 2; SIA Outcasts 3, Rolling Dead 2.

Sat., April 30
Brazilians 7, Clubber Lange 1; Head Games 4, SIA Outcasts 2.

Wed., May 4
Brazilians vs. Head Games at 8 p.m. in the Astro Gym for the intramural soccer championship.



photo by James Bush

Mike Daly, of the SIA Outcasts, booted this shot past Head Games' goalkeeper Herb Heltzel for one of his two goals.

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Page Twenty/May 4, 1983/The Spectator

Today

7

A student/faculty/staff **memorial Mass for James McGoldrick, S.J.**, will be celebrated at noon in Campion chapel.

Stanley Kramer's film, "**On the Beach**" will be shown at 7 p.m. in the library auditorium. Kramer will be present and discuss the film with the audience after the screening.

Disabled Student Resources will offer **demonstrations of the Kurzweil Reading Machine** at 10 a.m., noon and 2 p.m. in the library Wilson Room. The machine uses an electronic camera and mini-computer to scan, print and translate it into synthetic speech.

5

"**Confronting and Creating Our Future**," a panel discussion with two Seattle professionals and an S.U. student will be held from 2 to 4 p.m. in the nursing auditorium. The dialogue sponsored by the Alternative Futures Committee and the Coalition for Human Concern will focus on putting values into action.

The **charismatic prayer group** meets at 7 p.m. in Campion chapel. Healing and intercessory prayer will be the focus. For more information contact O.J. McGowan, S.J., at 626-6226.

6

The **Pacific Island Student Organization** will meet at 6 p.m. in the International Student Center.

The deadline for applications for the **Student to Student Committee** is today. For more information call 626-5863.

The S.U. department of doctoral studies in educational leadership will have a public seminar on "**cross-cultural counseling**: focus on international students" from 9:30 a.m. to noon in the nursing auditorium. The seminar is free, but reservations are required. For information call 626-5826.

Carmichael Peters, S.J., instructor in religious studies, will be **ordained to the diaconate** at 11 a.m. at Immaculate Conception Church. A reception will follow at 4 p.m. at CAMP Firehouse, 822 18th. (7)

8

Patricia Bowman and Cassandra Carr, S.U. piano instructors, will give a **piano duet recital** at 3 p.m. in the Campion Chapel. The suggested donation is \$2 for students and \$4 for the general public.

9

An evening of **choral music to benefit Immaculate Conception Parish** will feature St. Joseph's Church Choir, the Immaculate Conception Gospel Choir, the S.U. Chorale and Chamber singers. The concert will be held at Seattle Concert Theatre, on the corner of John Street and Fairview Avenue, at 7:30 p.m. The suggested donation is \$5 general admission, \$3 students and senior citizens and \$2 for the unemployed.

Students who intend to **remove an incomplete grade** from winter quarter must complete the work, obtain an "I" grade removal form from the registrar's office, take it to the controller's office and pay the \$10 fee. Submit the form and the receipt to the instructor by today. Confirmation of grade received will be mailed to the student when processing is complete.

The S.U. department of doctoral studies in educational leadership will present a public seminar, "**I love you, but you drive me crazy**," from 7 to 9:30 p.m. in the library Stimson Room. The seminar will explore the myths of aging. Admission is free, but reservations are required. For more information call 546-4743 or 524-1775.

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The S.U. drama division's spring production will be James Leonard's "**The Diviners**." The performances will run tonight through May 14 at 8 p.m. and May 15 at 2:30 p.m. in Pigott auditorium. For information and reservations call 626-6336.

etc.

The S.U. **fine arts ensemble** will give a noon concert May 18 in the Campion chapel. The **S.U. Chorale and Chamber Singers** will give a noon concert May 19 and both groups will give a joint concert at 8 p.m. May 20 in the Campion chapel.

The Learning Resource Center will hold a workshop May 12 at 5:30 and again at 7:15 p.m. The **test preparation workshop** will offer methods to improve test performance and reduce test anxiety and will offer tips on objective and essay test taking.

The Legion of Mary will be **praying the rosary** daily at 12:15 p.m. during the month of May in front of the statue on the Liberal Arts lawn. In case of bad weather, meet in the Liberal Arts chapel. Rosaries are available for those who need them.

The **Department of Labor and Industry** is hiring 16 to 20 students, junior status or above, for a number of **summer positions**. For more information call Bob Jarmick in career planning and placement at 626-6236.

The second annual **American Indian Student Council's Powwow** will be held May 14 from 7 p.m. to midnight in the Campion ballroom. Admission is free and the event will feature food, dancing and craft exhibits.

The Associated Students for Fine Arts at S.U. will hold their annual **art show** May 8-15 at the Pacific Dance Center. Faculty, staff and students interested in exhibiting paintings, prints, drawings or sculpture should call the fine arts office at 626-6336 or Luis Cabral at 324-1098 by May 5.

Summer quarter advance registration begins May 9 and ends May 13. Registration hours are 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily. Evening registration will be May 11 from 4 to 7 p.m.

Registration information will not be mailed to undergraduate students. Students should watch for posters giving details concerning registration. Schedule forms may be picked up in the departments May 9. Continuing graduate students will receive their permits in the mail and may follow the mail-in procedures.

Alpha Kappa Psi is sponsoring an award for the students choice of the top business professor. Ballots may be picked up at the Alpha Kappa Psi office, Pigott 153. Voting ends May 7.

The **last day to withdraw** from spring quarter classes with a grade of "W" is May 18. Withdrawal forms with instructor and adviser approval signatures must be filed at the registrar's office by 4:30 p.m. No withdrawals will be accepted after May 18. Please allow enough time to obtain the necessary signatures before the deadline.

spectator Positions Open

The Spectator is now accepting applications
for the 1983-84 school year.

Open positions include:

News Editor

Photo Editor

Copy Editors

Arts/Entertainment Editor

Sports Editor

Editorial Page Editor

Production Assistant

Office Coordinator

Submit letters of application to the Spectator office, Chieftain basement Deadline—May 9