

Mind and mouth

Forensic students travel to Portland

by Dean Cowles

Our fine specimens of mouth and mind came away from the Pacific University Forensic Tournament with three medals, experience, desire, and a lot of fun.

Jerry Cohagan won two third place medals in Junior Oratory and Oral Interpretation.

Jennifer Weisen, competing in her first tournament, gave her speech on animated cartoons complete with her own home-made cartoon and took a third place in Junior Expository.

Steve Hicks, after taking second place in Oral Interpretation a fortnight ago, competed in the Senior Oratory finals.

Doris Lay put forth her efforts in Persuasive Speaking and Oral Interpretation.

The debate team consisted of freshmen Tom Pfenninger



and John Rapp; Lori Jo Palmquist and Dean Cowles. Neither team placed in the finals but the amount of

experience obtained is sure to result in some "little gold men."

The excitement caused by

the trip to Portland created a craving for an even better showing at the next tournament in eastern Idaho. □

Friday night live

by M. D. Lattimer

Now you have an alternative to staying home tonight and amusing yourself by practicing the fine art of "lifting" toilet seats, decorative shave-creaming, and playing Dial-A-Prayer-ASNNC's take-off on a take-off: NNC Friday Night Live.

For your entertainment pleasure we bring you the finest talents from the world over and from NNC who tried but never made the silver screen. We are featuring some of

the famous names that have become household words over the past few weeks. Well-known athletes, Gaymon Bennet and Woody Self, who competed last year at Wimbledon, will be demonstrating the art of Jokari in a match entitled "Jokari Revisited."

World-renowned talent Hal Poarch will be getting down on his guitar and singing folk tunes, with Chuck Woodworth performing modal blues on his clarinet and Vic Odelburg im-

provising on the keyboard.

Professor Stephen Hicks, who received Professor of the Year Award from Warsaw University, will be demonstrating the techniques of teaching a class of professors.

Throughout the evening you will be kept informed on national and campus news bulletins.

As a highlight of Friday Night Live, presidential candidates will be making a stop on their campaign tour to engage in a presidential debate.

The true beauty of NNC will be revealed in the faculty leg show when wives of various faculty members will try to identify their husbands' legs by examining the shape, size, and hair density.

You will not want to miss this fun-packed evening of comedy and entertainment which will be held at the Science Lecture Hall tonight at 8:00 p.m.

There is no charge for admission and the proceeds will go to the ASNNC charity ball. □

'Weeny Week

by Debi Boen

Halloween on the NNC campus will undoubtedly bring some unscheduled surprises, but fortunately there are some activities this week that we can prepare ourselves for in advance.

Saturday brings us the official Halloween Party from 7-12 at the Science Lecture Hall and Saga. This, too, promises to be something you'll remember for many months to come. Also Saturday is the Circle Phi Halloween Party at the President's on-Campus Home.

One of the unscheduled surprises may not turn out to be such a surprise. There have been strong rumors to the effect that many members of the Women's Field Hockey



team will be going gang-trick-or-treating this week-end, along with all of Nampa's youth. This should be interesting, to say the least.

Finally, next Saturday, November 6 from 10 pm to 1 am brings us the Freshman Class-sponsored Hayride, complete with its usual prickly straw especially made for sharing with a friend. It will include food and entertainment, all for 50 cents per person. □



THE CRUSADER

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Letters to the editor are solicited; they must be within a 350 word length limit and bear a legible signature. Author's name will be withheld upon request. The CRUSADER reserves the right to withhold any letter it views as outside the bounds of good taste.

Mr. Berg is advisor to the CRUSADER; he is not responsible for the contents of the

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Whether to have weather is not the problem these days as we should be experiencing nearly 100% of whatever comes along. We may look forward to a period of rain this week, though on most days this is questionable. A very slight warming trend may punctuate the latter part of the first couple days of the middle of the week, finding us eagerly awaiting the coming weekend. One word, though, is in order about the rain. Wet.

As we look to the larger scale nationwide, we should probably find the same weather only more of it. Our Satellite, Eros II, indicates a full moon seen over some parts of the globe, though lesser moons will be seen in others. We are not sure, as yet, why this occurs but we may be bringing you more information as we dream it up.

A generally heavy front from the Colorado and Wyoming area will be descending on campus during these first few days, but the congestion should blow clear long about Sunday afternoon, leaving us free to enjoy the peace and serenity which we so deserve. □

EDITORIAL COMMENT

by Adele Powell

Jack-O-Lanterns, masquerades, and mischievous pranks are all part of celebrating that last day in October. It's a fun-filled night when everybody dons their childhood imagination and trots around for treats and tricks. But does it have a deeper significance?

In the period of time in which we live, witches and ghosts (spirits) are more than rubber masks and made-over sheets. They are real beings that communicate with and worship the devil. We are all aware of eerie tales of satan worship and occult activities that are prevalent in our country today. Yet we often push these stories into the backs of our minds, hoping perhaps that if we do not recognize these demonic activities they will somehow miraculously disappear. But they are here, and as born-again Christians we should beware of their influence.

God specifically warns his people to have nothing to do with enchanters, witches, charmers, wizards, or those that communicate with spirits of the dead (Deut. 18:10-14; Lev. 18:21-30). He even goes so far as to instruct the children of Israel to kill any man or woman who is practicing occultism (Lev. 20:27). Paul reminds us in Ephesians 6:12 that as Christians we are not fighting against physically tangible beings, but "against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places." Later, in I Timothy 4:13, he forewarns that "...in the latter times some shall depart from the faith, giving heed to seducing spirits..." Occultism is not something new or unique to our day and age. It is something that has always been in conflict with the Christian faith; and it should be, for "...what fellowship hath righteousness with unrighteousness, and what communion hath light with darkness?" (II Cor. 6:14).

Halloween originated as an occultic ritual on the eve of the new year in the Celtic times. It was one of the ancient fire festivals where human sacrifices were offered, divinations and their association with the dead were practiced, and people strove to placate the supernatural powers influencing their crops and animals. It was a time of both serious and frivolous activity.

Customs from this celebration first infiltrated the Christian sphere in the 700's, when the Roman Catholic Church joined traditions of their "All Saints Day" (November 1) with some of the customs of the night before. It came to be known as Halloween or "holy eve." Since that time Christians have observed the frolics and folklore of the occasion along with everyone else, but perhaps it is time we reconsider our position.

First we must recognize that Halloween had its origin as a satanic, not godly, celebration. Secondly, those who are involved in satanic worship and the practice of the occult today are celebrating Halloween as a significant ritualistic observance of their cult. But most important, God has cautioned us throughout His word that we are to have nothing to do with the things of the devil and his followers.

After reviewing these three aspects carefully, it is time that we re-examine our values and decide whether the celebration of Halloween is one that will glorify God. Utmost in our minds should be that as Christians we are representatives of God, his spirit dwells within us, and whatever we do should be done to the glory of Jesus Christ. □



by Dean Cowles

All of the talk about Watergate, corruption, incumbents and Symms has upset some of his supporters. They feel that everyone is 'biting' our boy Steve. Staunch Symms supporters try to pass this criticism off as a sign of the times; "everyone is knocking everyone else." In part they may be right, but they fail to look objectively at the kind of representative Symms has been throughout his four years in Congress and the unrealistically negative voting record he has compiled.

During the 94th Congress, Symms voted "No" on 145 bills and was in the minority on all of them. Voting "No" is not necessarily bad, but arbitrarily voting negatively for the sake of being negative is not good.

Symms voted in opposition to such items as National School Lunch program; Agriculture, Environment and Consumer Protection Appropriations; protection and propagation of fish and wildlife endangered species; Game Management; Drug Abuse Prevention; Minimum Wage Increase; Emergency Medical Services; Alcoholism Research; Flood Insurance; Swine Flu Immunization; Nutrition for the Elderly; and Guatemala Relief. This list continues to ridiculous proportions.

And so, as they say, the record speaks for itself. Anyone trying to justify this record cannot make the hasty generalization that 400 other congressmen are always wrong and Mr. Symms is always right. Mr. Symms' voting record puts him so far out in right field, his chief value is for catching flies (ribbit).

Mr. Symms' committee attendance record is no better. Committees are the most important aspect of the legislative procedure. It is here that bills are discussed and debated and either passed on or killed. Congressman Symms' two major committee assignments are Agriculture and Environment. Mr. Symms must not consider his committees or his attendance very important, for he has been present at just over half of them.

Let us look at what Mr. Symms has said in public. Last January, Symms came to N.N.C.'s Science Lecture Hall and said, in reference to the assassination of Chilean President Salvador Allende, that "if our CIA really did have a part in getting rid of Allende, more power to 'em." In a recent speech, Symms said, when asked about people who kill communist, "I would pay for the grenade and the man to do it."

Four years ago when Mr. Symms was running for his first term, he said a congressman should stay in office no more than four years. This is his fourth year in Congress, but apparently he has either forgotten or he said this at an opportune time.

For a final example of Mr. Symms' blindly negative approach, in 1975 he voted against SB-1310. This bill translates into extended summer food programs for children. The bill simply provides for better nutrition to those children who need it. Mr. Symms and one other Congressman were the only members of the House that voted against the bill (396-2) Was Mr. Symms trying to protect these children from government intervention in their lives by voting no? Maybe he feels that the children should have the right to starve. Whatever the reasons, I call his action in this particular case very distressing, depressing and disgusting.

Can Ken Pursley do a better job? He envisioned the "Sunset law for Idaho." He firmly believes in helping the needy and Child Nutrition Programs, Environmental Protection Legislation, bettering education and many other positive measures to increase the basic values of life. □

☆ ☆ ☆

by Jayne Johnson

With election day Nov. 2, it is important for us to know how the two congressional candidates in Idaho's first district face up to the issues.

Ken Pursley is the Democratic candidate. His opponent is Steve Symms, the Republican incumbent. Both Pursley and Symms agree on several issues. Both men are against gun control, federal land management and planning, and big government. Both men are in favor of freedom.

1) Ken Pursley supports federal aid to education. To eliminate this support would place an even greater tax burden on the property owners of authorized federal funds for education. Interestingly enough, he was in the minority every time -- on a group range from two to thirty-eight.

2) Ken Pursley supports minimum wage laws. In 1974 his opponent voted against H.R. 1243A to increase the minimum wage from \$1.60 to \$2.00, then to \$2.30 in 1976. He voted in the minority of 37. In 1975 he was again in a minority of eight when he voted against H.J. Res.492 to appropriate summer jobs. This may be of interest to some of you who depend on summer jobs to further your education.

3) Ken Pursley believes the farmer of Idaho must have an opportunity to earn a fair and equal income. This is why he supports import quotas on foreign imports. His opponent is in favor of export quotas on American-grown commodities. Is this what Mr. Symms means by free trade? While a member of Agriculture Interior Committee (in which he has missed over half of the roll call votes), Mr. Symms voted in 1976 against a H.R.1437 that would appropriate \$1,170,000,000 for agriculture which is Idaho's main industry--or is that still in history books?

4) Ken Pursley believes in the responsible use of our natural resources. That is why he supports the Chamberlain Basin as part of the River of No Return Wilderness, and the protection of Hells Canyon. His opponent voted against H.R. 37, which would provide for conservation protection, and propagation of fish and endangered species. He was one of the twelve who voted against the resolution.

5) Ken Pursley believes our senior citizens must be productive beyond retirement, and that they must be assured of adequate housing, food, and medical care. His opponent voted against H.R. 11105 in 1974, which would appropriate \$600 million in 1975-77 for nutrition programs under the Older American Act. Six voted against this and SYMMS WAS ONE OF THEM. According to the Symms' Campaign Brochure, he received the Golden Age Award from the National Alliance of Senior Citizens. With all due respect to the organization (if it exists), I must question their insight.

Mr. Symms' Campaign Brochure, entitled "Principles, not Promises," says, "Fortunately, we can be sure where our congressman stands on the issue. We simply look at his record."

It is time we have a representative who will represent our principles. I challenge each of you to weigh the issues and then decide who will best represent your principles. □

Right Or Duty?

by Larry James

Voting as a Christian is not a right or a privilege, but a responsibility. We can see by the state of our country how lightly we have taken this responsibility. Politicians are being found to be immoral and often drunk. I believe we would all be surprised if we found out just how many major decisions were made over a martini or cocktail. Not only do we have the responsibility to vote but to vote for a person that is morally upright. If we are to do this we are going to have to take some time and find out what they believe by writing letters to them or talking to them in person when possible. We have allowed our country to get to the point of being run by immoral, unbelieving, untrustworthy politicians that have selfish motives. If history repeats itself Rome and America have a lot in common.

As you might be able to tell, I am rather upset at the complacent attitude of many Christians' view of their responsibility to vote. In the latest poll taken concerning how much of the voting population is going to vote, less than half said that they were going to spend the time that it takes to vote and of these almost none knew any real details on the moral stands of the person running for office.

I often think that we have forgotten that God has given us to this country, and not this country to us. He could have had us born in any country that He wished but He put us here. So along with our responsibility to God we also have a responsibility to our country and ourselves. I pray that you do not shirk this vitally important responsibility that God has given you.

It is for this reason that the Collegiate Ministerial Association is pleased to sponsor a prayer breakfast in the Saga Inn, November second from 7:00 to 7:55. We invite all students, faculty and staff to meet with us and pray that God will direct each of us as we vote for the candidate of our choice. □



WE
GET



LETTERS

all or nothing

Editor, The Crusader:

After viewing the film *The Great Waldo Pepper*, I am left with a few questions regarding the policy of showing films of this type on campus. Why show films if they have to be tampered with by tape and a splicing block? It is my opinion that the very concise editing out of vulgarity and scenes of questionable taste is unnecessary. Let's face reality instead of trying to cover it up. Many of us would not even notice most of the vulgarity in a movie if it was just simply left on the sound track and ran normally. When words are deleted with tape on the sound track and the sound goes dead while the actors' lips form numerous silent words, our imaginations are left to decide for themselves just what was said. It is also helpful when a voice rings out from the back the proper word that was deleted from the sequence.

It has been said that in public speaking one should continue on after making a verbal mistake instead of stopping or drawing attention to that mistake. The same applies here. If the previewing committee is trying to protect our virgin ears by a sliver of tape on the sound track, it is defeating as it only serves to draw more attention to the deleted section.

I question the real net worth of this type of venture on our campus. Is it worth it to bring films of this nature to NNC when it is generally considered taboo to attend the same film at a theatre?

Consider the person who has to spend hours at the projector before the movie is even shown editing out the questionable parts. We must pay for his time out of own pockets plus paying for admission to see the movie.

I counted over 30 word deletions in the course of this film plus an entire segment commonly referred to as a "bedroom scene" was also deleted. All of this editing for just this one film consumed some 4-6 hours before the picture can even be shown.

It is my suggestion that if films are to be shown on campus that they be shown in their entirety or not shown at all. I am sure that there are films that are entertaining that would not have to be subject to the chopping block before we see them. Sincerely, David A. Christofferson

mind-movers wanted

I may be wrong, but it seems to me that I hear the same old gripes every time we have to take that long walk over to the gymnasium for another rousing session of convocation. This is especially true now that the weather has turned cold. And everyone knows that the smart thing to do is to save all your cuts for "that stupid convocation."

It would seem to me that the time we spend in convocation should possess some worthy goal-like stimulating the intellect—rather than putting me to sleep or disturbing us and keeping us from getting that last bit of studying done or those pages read. How many times have you seen students struggling over their notes trying to drown out the speaker's words as if they were the neighbor's stereo system blasting away? Consider those who have courses like "History of Ancient and Medieval Philosophy" or "Church History" or those who are in the nursing program. The Lord knows those people need all the help and concentration they can get with classes like those!

I'm in favor of having more speakers like Professor Woody Self. He held even my attention. He stirred both intellect and sense of humor. Do we have any other professors who could, perhaps, move our minds and hearts? I think we have a wealth of stimulating speakers right here on our campus. What do you say, NNC?

Joyce C. Stewart

the facts of life

Dear Editor:

Every year this subject comes up and every year we come no closer to a solution. The problem I am referring to is editing—censorship, if you please.

If the only reason for editing were to protect our delicate hearing, the entertainment committee would soon give up. We all know that we have been exposed enough to understand what is being said on screen. But there are a number of other reasons which never seem to be discussed.

1. Students invariably write home to Momma and Poppa. Any mention of obscene language or bedroom scenes and the college begins to receive complaints for allowing such things to be shown on a Nazarene campus. The solution to that problem is simply to stop all students from writing home.

2. The Board of Regents consists of businessmen and pastors on our educational zone. They are responsible for college policy and insist on good public relations. One concern is for funding. A lot of people donate funds to NNC because it is a Christian college. If we cease to be Christian in their eyes, they cease to donate their money and our education begins to cost us more. There is not much we can do about that except to abide by the guidelines which have been laid out for us.

3. Editing is the provision we have for continuing to bring filmed entertainment to NNC. Had we not edited "The Great Waldo Pepper" it could not have been shown. And had we shown it unedited, ASNNC would have been unable to bring another movie to campus, except perhaps a documentary on the life of a brick.

4. Another possibility is to simply bring in films which do not need to be edited. This would seem to be the most workable solution. Eliminate the need for editing and you eliminate editing.

These are the facts of life. Certainly editing seems foolish to some of us. But the fact remains that the educational zone demands it, including your parents and mine. This college depends on our parents for its support. Without their support, it would be safe to state, NNC could not function long.

If we continue to bring films such as "Waldo Pepper" to NNC, we simply must accept editing as a way of life, regardless of the way we feel. David W. Edwards

Ima appreciated

Dear Editor:

I wish to compliment Ima Narrowmind for her fine letter in last Friday's *Crusader*.

I appreciated her skillful blend of humor and gravity, as well as her courage in dealing frankly with such a traditionally "hush-hush" issue.

Her awesome profundity and richness of thought was exceeded only by her clarity, beauty, and originality of expression. I was glad for such a rare treat of literary witticism; furthermore, it was gratifying to note that, while there was no significant decrease in breathing in Monday's chapel, it was much quieter.

Appreciatively,
N.O. Bernard

DUNAGIN'S PEOPLE

by Dunagin



"THIS IS A VERY CONTROVERSIAL FILM. THE CRITICS CAN'T DECIDE WHETHER IT'S PORNOGRAPHY OR DIRTY ART."

World watches U.S. election

WASHINGTON—The president of the Philippines, Ferdinand Marcos, placed a telephone call the other day to Indonesia's Foreign Minister Adam Malik. Marcos had learned that Malik was visiting the United States. Malik took the call in his suite in New York City's Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

The Filipino leader called all the way from Manila to ask about the U.S. election. Malik said it looked as if it would be a close election. Marcos then asked what Malik thought of the candidates.

Perhaps the Indonesian foreign minister was unsure whether his phone was monitored. But he responded very cautiously. He mentioned no names. But finally, he said that he thought world interests would be best served by an experienced American president.

The telephone conversation between the two Asian leaders shows how closely the world is watching the U.S. election. Intelligence reports also indicate that most world leaders, like Malik, would prefer to see safe, predictable Gerald Ford win.

They are apprehensive about the inexperienced, untested Jimmy Carter. Not that they



Jack Anderson's
WEEKLY
SPECIAL
with Joe Spear

have anything against him. They simply prefer the known Ford rather than the unknown Carter.

Even America's adversaries would rather see Ford elected than take a chance on Carter. Secret intelligence documents, in fact, suggest that the Soviets have deliberately sought to avoid a crisis in Africa or the Middle East. They didn't want to embarrass Ford during the presidential campaign.

An intelligence analysis points out that the Soviets made a similar effort to put Richard Nixon in a good light during the 1972 campaign. They place great stock in personal diplomacy. They have established a personal rapport with both Gerald Ford and Henry Kissinger. And the Soviets prefer to deal with adversaries they

know.

BASHFUL BETTORS: Federal law requires professional gamblers—or anyone else who earns more than \$500 a year from wagers—to apply for a special occupational tax stamp.

The list of registered gamblers is kept confidential. But we've obtained a breakdown. In all of Nevada, only 120 gamblers are registered. In New Jersey, where organized crime abounds, no gamblers at all are registered. There are also no gamblers in Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut and Hawaii. And there are only three gamblers in Florida and three in New York.

The state of Washington, apparently, has the most honest gamblers. There, 347 of them are registered.

The FBI claims that gambling is the single largest industry in

the United States. It rakes in an estimated \$67 billion a year. Yet only 1,297 gamblers in the entire country admit they make more than \$500 a year from gambling.

It looks as if a lot of gamblers are violating federal law. Yet there has been no federal crackdown.

HENRY'S BEST FRIEND: Some government officials take their secretaries on official trips. But our redoubtable Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, takes his dog, Tyler. Tyler is a yellow labrador, a birthday present from Kissinger's wife Nancy.

Kissinger takes Tyler not only on official trips but on vacation trips. The Kissingers, for example, are planning a post-election vacation in the Virgin Islands. They have gone there before. The last time, Tyler chewed up a \$300 rug.

But the Kissingers can't stay angry at Tyler. They intend to take him again.

PEANUT COMEBACK: This is the year of the peanut, politically speaking. Jimmy Carter has given the lowly peanut a whole new image.

The Georgia Peanut Commission told us that business is booming. Inquiries about peanuts have doubled. The commission is increasing the number of samples this year from two to three million peanuts.

Of course, everyone wants peanuts from Jimmy Carter's farm. But Carter, ironically, isn't a bit peanut producer. The peanuts from his farm in Plains, Georgia, also aren't sold to supermarkets. Carter grows "seed" peanuts. He sells them to other peanut farmers for future crops. □



The
Wash-
ington
Scene

by Grae Renshaw

Before Jimmy Carter even had time to turn his head to take that "second look" at anybody, the fact that his glance might be assessing more than voters had been broadcast nationwide. Here, on a Nazarene campus, few (we hope) have had the chance to examine the source of the "obscene" quote that has cost Carter apologies, sweat, and votes; earned him a great deal of free publicity. News media eagerly pounced on Carter's Southern Baptist assessment of morality, euphemizing his mildly risqué language to the point that readers were led to believe that Carter had employed worse vulgarity than he actually had. While it is true that the interview with Playboy Magazine, published in the November issue, was not the

best move of the Carter campaign, the reason for this does not lie in his unfortunate choice of language. Surely we are not to believe that Carter is the only presidential candidate lacking sense (or ship) on occasion.

The fact that a statement which comprised a short and insignificant portion of a grueling, lengthy, and, at times, silly interview created a week of headlines is an especially good example of the way that the media has been handling this Presidential campaign. It is ridiculous that Carter's statement received so much attention. During the third presidential debate, one of the journalists complained about the "low level" at which the campaign had been conducted. This was not all due to the efforts of Mr. Carter and Mr. Ford. The media helped by

bringing the most mundane issues to the fore, then flogging the horse long after rigor-mortis had set in. The major faults of the campaign—the "low level" at which it was waged and the lack of issues—have not been completely the responsibility of the candidates.

Playboy journalism stoops to the same low level that characterizes the remainder of their magazine. Although continually needled by Robert Scheer, who was conducting the interview, to either embrace the Playboy philosophy or admit that he was "holier than thou," Carter held up remarkably well. If anything, this article strengthened my impression of Carter (without having the same effect on my impression of the literary value of Playboy Magazine). There were some obvious political questions, but the major thrust of the article seemed to be an attempt to force Carter to make or break his Christian stand. Although Carter has been painfully obvious about vocalizing his faith, this article stands as a clear example of the news media's capitalization on this aspect of Carter's political image without finding room for other more important, but less spectacular, issues. But then, is the news media concerned with reporting real issues or with creating false ones? □

ASNNC

by Sam Hunter



Fall is one of my favorite seasons. I find that this is a good time of the year to take a good look at myself and my goals and evaluate the activities that demand my time. This evaluation process is particularly in order at the end of a term.

I see our student government as an organization that needs to be continually evaluated in order to be effective and productive in serving the students of NNC. This year we have begun a period of change and questioning in order to make NNC a better institution for the students; I expect this attitude to continue throughout the year.

This week the business of student government progressed significantly. Tuesday night the Senate received a number of recommendations from me to the three committees.

Wednesday, the Ways and Means Committee of the Senate decided on a rough budget that will appear before the senate soon. The budget has been held up this year by late requests from the Oasis and a great deal of cutting of budget requests in order to avert a deficit in spending this year. The budget must be approved by the Senate, the Presidents' Cabinet, and finally by the ASNNC

The Publications Board met Wednesday night to deliberate on some proposed amendments to the publications board constitution. The most

important of the changes would be that the faculty advisors of the Oasis and Crusader will be non-voting members of the Publications Board and the advisors would have the power to veto the editor's decision to print any item. The editors don't have direct recourse by bringing the matter to the publications board, who will make the final decision. These amendments were passed unanimously by the publications board and will now go to the Presidents Cabinet and then you will have an opportunity to vote upon them.

The dark room and new ASNNC office on the second floor are nearing completion and you are welcome to come by and see where some of your money is going.

Tonight and tomorrow night are the last nights to see the haunted house. I would encourage you to go through an enjoyable scare. Tonight is "Friday Night Live"—an imitation of "NBC Saturday night"—put on by ASNNC. Be sure and come out for some good laughs. Tomorrow night is the Halloween party featuring skits, debates, and the film "Shannandoah"

Welcome to all of the seniors and parents visiting our campus this weekend; we invite you to attend NNC if you're college-bound.

Don't quit, fellow students, for there are only two more weeks left in this term! □

Senate At Work

by Dean Cowles

Tuesday, Oct. 26th, at 6:30 p.m. in what turned out to be a 55 minute meeting, the ASNNC Senate discussed Executive Officers' reports, sent the extended library hours resolution to the Academic Senate, which meets this week, and debated a bill that would limit free admission to ASNNC activities.

Steve Guy (ASNNC Social Vice President) informed the Senate that the movie "The Great Waldo Pepper" lost money; that the ASNNC will pick up the tab. He also pointed out that the Halloween Party will not cost as much as he expected. This bit of savings was greatly appreciated considering ASNNC has relatively little money this year.

Sam Hunter in his executive report asked the Senate to write up a recommendation that would put a bridge across

the ditch near the new apartments. Discussion was brought up that the bridge could not be built because NNC does not have a master plan.

In other reports, it was mentioned that a computer is a real need on campus for various departments. A computer would be helpful in providing a better system for taking attendance at chapel.

The only bill to appear at the meeting concerned free admission to ASNNC activities. The bill would limit the amount of students receiving free admission to these functions. The bill was debated from both side and after lengthy discussion the Senate decided to table the bill until next week's meeting.

Coming up in next Tuesday's meeting is this tabled bill; another bill concerning election procedures and the ASNNC budget.

From The SOAPBOX



by Mike Lodahl

Last week Sandy Dillabaugh, sustained by a box of Swiss Cheese crackers and coffee, climbed atop her soapbox to share her views of how one may come to know God. With due respect to Sandy, I, armed with but a handful of Nacho Cheese-flavored Tortilla Chips, should like to respond to her essay.

By way of remembrance, Sandy stated, among other things, that "all of our thinking and theorizing and trying to put down in black and white cannot bring us to a knowledge of God. Only our own personal encounter with God can bring us to know Him." Later, she challenged us "to confront God, or rather, allow Him to confront you. Simply ask Him to reveal Himself to you in a personal, God-to-Man encounter."

Realizing that it is terribly unfair to extract a couple of isolated quotations out of context to represent another's thought, let me capsule what I heard her saying throughout her soapbox stand: any theologizing about God that is divorced from an openness to God as a Person is doomed to contradiction, confusion and a lack of conclusion. That is, relating to God as some kind of divine "It" is not conducive to sound theology or to sound living.

While I voice a hearty "amen" to Sandy's overall assertion, there are a few particulars that still bug me. It's my turn on the soapbox:

First, the reference to "our own personal encounter with God" appears to me to hint strongly of subjectivism. I'm not downplaying the role of subjective experience, but I must ask whether such an experience can tell us anything ABOUT God, perhaps other than that He exists. I cannot agree that a "personal encounter with God," if what is meant here is some kind of "experience," can bring us to a knowledge of God. If it could, then what purpose does the Bible serve? We could receive all our knowledge of God directly via "a personal, God-to-Man encounter," leaving the Bible quite unnecessary. (I realize that Sandy does not advocate any such subjectivism. The disagreement I express herein is one of degree and emphasis, not of kind.)

In short, then, a subjective experience with the Divine may tell us that He (or She, as some would have it) exists, without

communicating cognitive content concerning what the Afore Mentioned is like. Otherwise, how to deal with Buddhists, Hindus, or even our Mormon friends, all of whom also undergo a similar "personal experience" from time to time? Subjective revelation must be defined and in-formed by objective revelation, or we are indeed still in darkness.

This, it seems to me, is precisely the reason "the Word became flesh" (John 1:14). Any Christian discussion of God's self-revelation is horribly incomplete if it does not include this: that in Jesus Christ—the Word of God translated into human flesh, speech and action—we have a reliable, concise picture of God.

This revelation of the Word become flesh precedes and preempts any "revelation" of God received in "a personal, God-to-Man encounter." The supreme "God-to-Man encounter" occurred in the person of Jesus Christ. There is a finality about this encounter—revelation that is sensed in a reading of the opening of Hebrews: "God, after He spoke long ago to the fathers in the prophets in many portions and in many ways, in these last days has spoken to us in His Son..."

The fact that God's supreme revelation to humanity is in the man Christ Jesus says something more to me, though. It demonstrates to me the ultimacy, the eternal significance, of our human relationships. As Sandy wrote last week, John tells us that God is Light (1 John 1:5). He is, however, at least equally emphatic in stating that God is Love (1 John 4:8, 16). A careful reading of 1 John 4:7-21 reveals the importance of our relationship with our brother as an indication of our relationship to God and, in fact, as perhaps a viable and reliable means to learning more about God: "No one has beheld God at any time; if we love one another, God abides in us, and His love is perfected in us" (1 John 4:12).

There seems to be a suggestion here that our relationship with God and with man are not easily delineated; they permeate and blend in with one another. This century's influential Hebrew prophet, Martin Buber, states it thus in his monumental work, *I and Thou*: "Extended, the lines of (human) relationships intersect in the Eternal Thou.... The relation to a human being is the proper metaphor for the rela-

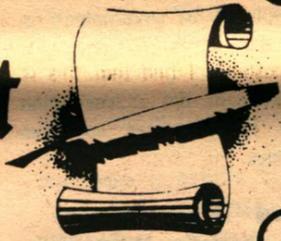
tion to God." Buber had the marvelous vision that all real life is relationship: the relationship of an "I" to a "Thou," who can be either man or God. God is Love and love of necessity creates, and grows out of, relationship. For this reason I believe that more can be learned of the God who is Love through a deeper involvement with others than through a retreat into seclusion to seek some "personal revelation."

A Hebrew prophet who lived centuries before Buber, and who therefore was fortunate enough to have his writings included in the canon of scripture, wrote words hauntingly similar in import: "Did not your father...do justice and righteousness?...He pled the cause of the afflicted and needy: then it was well. Is not that what it means to know Me? declares the Lord?" (Jeremiah 2:15-16).

This "central significance of the close association of the relation to God with the relation to one's fellow-men," as Buber called it, is not foreign to the teachings of Jesus. In his story of the "sheep and goats" in Matthew 25:31-46, Jesus describes the sheep—those blessed of His Father—as those who gave him food, drink, hospitality, clothes in short, those who exercised true compassion for him. Jesus' words to them put me to shame: "To the extent that you did it to one of these brothers of mine, even the least of them, you did it to me" (v. 40). The message I hear in this passage is that, in the face of the man in front of me there is reflected the Eternal. My relationships with God and with man, who is created in God's image, are inseparable.

I must deal with the empirical, with the face before me now. It is by seeing Christ in that person, and by loving and serving that person for the sake of Christ, that I can come to know the God who is Love. "The one who does not love his brother whom he has seen, cannot love God whom he has not seen. And this commandment we have from Him, that the one who loves God should love his brother also" (1 John 4:20-21). After all, how else can love for God be expressed?

Sitwit



by grr

There was a time when the author of a great book was encouraged to repeat his performance. Those days are gone. Now when an author writes something of beauty and importance, he must immediately follow it with a second work of grace. The paperback publisher then plasters the cover of the new book with the title of the first until it seems that the book hiding behind the cover is just incidental. But who ever said a book could be judged by its cover?

Richard Adams published *Shardik* while riding the crest of *Watership Down* success. *Watership Down's* instant acclaim was well-deserved. The book is a soft allegory about the odyssey of a small group of rabbits who flee across the English countryside in search of a place to establish a new and free community. It reads beautifully, contains original and many-faceted symbolism, and even incorporates an intimate knowledge of the habits of rabbits. Adams had created a classic civilization that will last as long as language.

Unfortunately, *Shardik* did not follow this tradition. It isn't that Adams didn't try—*Shardik* is, just as the cover advertises, "a pulse-pounding epic novel of a man, a civilization, and the power of God in the great bear, *Shardik*." Adams creates a fascinating, fictitious civilization, and sends a hero who is a cross between Christ and Oedipus on an odyssey that Homer would envy, thus allowing us to explore his new world. He is a master story-teller, and he grips you through all 620 pages of minuscule print.

When you complete the book (an epic task in itself), however, you may feel slightly cheated. *Shardik* promises something deep and never quite keeps this promise. Although it incorporates every epic and mythical device possible into its story, it is just a story. It contains no messages that have not been stated better and more briefly.

Shardik is pure entertainment, a world to be escaped to if you are temporarily tired of this one. Don't expect to live there permanently. It is not Middle Earth, and the cast is too full already.

FORD

by John Rapp

Voting for President is, for most of us, a new experience and certainly a matter of considerable importance. Our decisions on Tuesday may be of more consequence than the decisions made in any election ever. But is the choice we face as difficult as it seems?

My own preference is a plan whereby any child who wants to be bused can be bused at public expense, but...you wouldn't be able to be bused away from a school just because it's integrated.

If elected, I intend to devote a full year to comprehensive tax reform and therefore, I can't describe the final result in detail.

I'll only be as good a President as I am a candidate.

Jimmy Carter

Carter

Who is Jimmy Carter? First of all, he is definitely not a nuclear physicist. The only physics Carter ever was exposed to was in the regular physics classes at the Naval Academy. Carter has never done even one hour of graduate work in nuclear physics. If we employ his degree of honesty to another situation we would be able to say that every student who has completed a religion class could rightfully boast of his Doctorate in Theology.

What is Carter's philosophy toward such deception? In the July, 1976 edition of *Atlantic*, Carter makes this statement about John F. Kennedy, with whom he has made every effort to identify, "I can see in retrospect what President Kennedy meant to the deprived people in this country and abroad...He never really did much for them, but he made them think he cared." Carter's philosophy is one of appearances; deception; Machiavellianism. This is the man who says, "I will not be compromised."

Jimmy Carter gives us further insight into his character in a statement to a Georgia reporter on June 21, 1970 by saying

that if he received the Democratic nomination for governor, "I would run as a local Georgia conservative Democrat...I'm basically a redneck." In October, 1970, Carter said that he was "proud to have Lester Maddox as my running mate," and that Maddox represented "the essence of the Democratic Party." This past year, however, Carter stated that he and Maddox "are, and always have been, political enemies." Lester Maddox is better known to represent the "essence" of racism and unconcealed bigotry.

Another rather interesting piece of information is found in a letter from Carter to a *r Lena Mae Dempsey dated August 4, 1974 (from the Georgia State Department of Archives and History) in which he states, "I have never had anything but the highest praise for Governor Wallace. I think you will find that...Governor Wallace and I are in close agreement on most issues." This is the same Governor Wallace who stood in the doorway of the University of Alabama, physically barring the first black student who attempted to attend. Yet Carter affords him only "the highest praise."

Carter on Busing

Carter now says that although he is against busing, he does not favor a constitutional amendment banning it. But in 1972 Carter praised a Georgia legislative resolution calling on Congress to pass such an amendment. On August 17, 1971 Carter praised George Wallace's defiance of a court desegregation order.

Carter on Welfare

In June, 1971, Carter told a Congressional committee that he opposed any total federal financing of welfare. Carter now says he favors a federal take-over of welfare. In Brunswick, Georgia, July 31st, 1970, Carter said, "I was never a liberal; I am and always have been a conservative." Carter now favors comprehensive na-

tional health care, opposes mandatory minimum jail sentences, and would pardon all Vietnam-era draft evaders. Carter also favors a repeal of right-to-work laws (a pet project of the AFL-CIO) although he never tried to repeal Georgia's right-to-work laws and even ran on a platform which included opposition to this repeal in 1970. The Democratic platform that Carter embraces contains new programs; it is estimated that these programs would cost \$200 billion.

Carter on Defense

In a startling burst of naivete Carter tells us "The Soviets have made an extraordinary increase in naval strength in order to extend their influence throughout the world. But I don't think it necessarily means a commitment to being belligerent. It may simply be that they have decided that in the absence of war their emphasis should be on influence through peaceful means and the assertion of military strength." This and other equally perplexing statements on foreign policy are suddenly brought into much clearer perspective when we consider who is advising Jimmy Carter. The October, 1976, issue of the *national review* reports that "Brzezinski...is now the leading man on Carter's foreign policy task force." And the same article also points out that "...it is Brzezinski who is rated as most likely to succeed Kissinger if Carter becomes President." What is the philosophy of this Secretary of State-to-be and advisor to Jimmy Carter? In his book *Between Two Ages; America's Role in the Technetronic Era* (1970) Zbigniew Brzezinski tells us that "Marxism represents a further vital and creative stage in the maturing of man's universal vision." Henry Paolucci, Professor of government and politics at St. John's University in New York, referring to the ideals of Mr. Brzezinski, says "...to get where Brzezinski would like to lead them, free peoples would have to undermine their national governments." Paolucci also tells us: "A cumulative blurring of distinctions between public and private institutions is, of course, the self-appointed task of the Rockefeller-Brzezinski Trilateral Commission." (Carter is a member of this Commission.) Is this the kind of aggressive leadership we need in a world already one-third communist?

Carter's Record

In an effort to provide the necessary Presidential air of competence Carter repeatedly cites his record in Georgia.

Carter claims to have consolidated 300 state agencies into 22 and to have cut administrative costs by 50% in what he claims was a "revolution of government reorganization." This would be striking if it were true. What are the facts concerning this "revolution" effected by Carter? To quote Georgia State Auditor Ernest Davis, Carter's claims are "strictly fiction." According to the Georgia State Budget Office, only 65 of these 300 agencies were funded at the time Carter took office. The other 235 agencies were merely relics cluttering organizational charts. Carter's actions in office were not without significant effect, however. He did leave his mark on Georgia. The Georgia State Budget Office further reports that during Carter's term of office the number of state employees increased 30% (from 52,000 to 68,000); state spending went from \$1.6 billion in fiscal year 1971 to \$2.4 billion in fiscal year 1974; Georgia's bonded indebtedness increased 20%. Carter also claims that he left Georgia with a \$116 million budget surplus; his autobiography even claims a \$200 million surplus. But according to the Georgia state auditor's office, Carter inherited a surplus of \$90,950,096 and left a surplus of \$43,135,552—a depletion of \$47,814,544. A "revolution of government reorganization?" Certainly the most revolting record I've researched, but a revolution that I'm sure we can live without.

Federal Bureaucracy

In *Harper's*, March 1976, Steven Brill, a reporter who has traveled with the Carter entourage, tells us that "Carter promises he'll cut the number of federal agencies from 1,900 to 200. But when I asked him to name a few, or even one, of the 1,700 agencies, he'd abolish he said he hadn't worked out the details yet." In Beverly Hills, California, in March 1975 two newspaper articles quoted Carter as proposing a \$15 billion cut in the defense budget. Carter now denies he ever suggested such a cut and instead now advocates reducing the military budget by \$5-7 billion. Since Jimmy seems quite undecided, we'll use \$10 billion as a compromise figure. What does this mean to us? James Schlesinger, former Secretary of Defense who has advised Carter on national defense matters states that a \$10 billion cut in the defense budget would result in, among other things: discharging 250,000 servicemen; firing 100,000 civilians; closing 20 military bases. Yet Carter continues to stir the heart of America with such demagogic utterances as "the safety of the United States is the first responsibility of any President. We can and must

achieve full employment with a balanced budget."

To once again quote Steven Brill, reporter from the Carter camp—"There could be legitimate explanations for these and other contradictions. Politicians are entitled to grow and change their minds like the rest of us. But Carter's changes seem to span the range of national issues and correspond totally with the constituency he seeks. They also must be considered in the context of the pious antipolitics campaign he is running."

Ford vs. Carter

What are the major ideological differences between Ford and Carter? Basically, their differences may be recapitulated in this somewhat archaic point of contention: To best and most efficiently serve its citizens the Federal government should attempt to solve problems through its centralized power and through heavy government spending or should the problems of the American people be solved at the most decentralized level, preferably the local level, and with no more federal spending than is absolutely necessary. To address this point let us look to the candidates' responses to a question concerning welfare reform.

Mr. Carter says, "I would favor joint federal and state financing, with the combined state and local level frozen and then gradually absorbed by the Federal government. We ought to phase out very rapidly any local financing for the welfare system."

Ford says, "Welfare should not be exclusively a Federal matter. I think a strong local role is important. For example, in many cases where determinations are made as to how much a person needs—and need is a real criterion—the people at the local level are far better able to make that determination than some rule-making Federal employee in Washington, D.C."

Carter later makes the fascinating statement that "I also think there has been a very poor correlation between government income and expenditures under the Republicans—they spend more money than they take in year after year." Again, shining above the storm, Carter exhibits an unequalled disregard for the facts and an unparalleled penchant for pious pugnacity. His seems to be a marriage of mutual tolerance within one body—Carter the Demagogue struggling to tolerate and accommodate Carter the President, a new and disturbing personality; a personality that must deal with substance, not just smiles and similes. Degrading spending under the Republicans? Most certainly the Republicans are not beyond reproach, but who is really to blame? The Democrats have controlled Congress



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for the past 22 years and for 40 of the last 44 years. Last January President Ford recommended a 50% cut in the growth of Federal spending. The Democratic Congress, which Carter has endorsed, disregarded Ford's recommendation and has added \$18 billion to the fiscal 1977 budget. Is this Carter's model for fiscal responsibility?

Ford's Record

In the two years he has been President, Gerald Ford has vetoed 55 bills; of these 45 were sustained, saving \$13 billion. Have the actions of our President improved our country? The answer is evident. Since President Ford took office in August of 1974 the indicators of economic health have improved significantly. Payrolls are up; profits are up; production is up; purchases are up. The rate of inflation has been cut from 12% to 6% and more Americans are now employed than have ever been employed before. Admittedly, there is still much to do, but it is also true that it might be done if it weren't for our spend-thrift Congress.

In reference to Ford's policies and especially his vetoes, many of Ford's opponents have asserted that the President's vetoes have been directed against "people" bills. What they fail to realize is that President Ford's budget devotes 55% of the total Federal spending to "human services" such as education and housing. At the height of Johnson's Great Society, the Federal budget was devoting only 33% to those human services. Are Ford's vetoes directed against people? No, they are directed against the extravagant spending of an irresponsible Congress. Ford's record clearly demonstrates his concern for people.

Carter on Unemployment

Carter has often spoken of his concern about unemployment. What is Carter's plan for relieving unemployment? James J. Kilpatrick, a nationally syndicated columnist, tells us, "Carter assumes that his economic measures will produce 'full employment' in two or three years; he defines full employment in terms of an unemployment rate of 2-4.5% and that the taxes paid by the newly employed, plus the savings in unemployment compensation and food stamp costs, will foot the bill. This is the economics of the hungry hobo: if he had some bread, he could make a ham sandwich, if he had some ham. On this, as on so many other issues, Carter demonstrates that profound, incisive grasp of the issues that is rightfully his trademark. His is an intellect pure as the driven snow; innocent of even elementary erudition. Isn't that a great

employment program? It should work for anything if it would work at all. Simply put the unemployed to work and then pay their salaries out of their own taxes. What is this to be—a 100% tax?

After researching Carter's views I must reject the common indictment that Carter doesn't take solid positions on the issues. Precisely the opposite is true. James Kilpatrick tells us, discussing the papers with which he and the other newsmen covering the Democratic convention were deluged, that "the problem is Carter seems to be on all sides of every issue. The Carter [position] papers are crafted with great skill and cleverness to produce precisely this imprecision." Carter does take solid positions on the issues; usually just about as many positions as are available. The same article goes on to inform us, "the wisecrack floated around New York that the candidate, asked to explain his position on the oil companies favoring neither vertical divestiture nor horizontal divestiture; he favored diagonal divestiture. And what was Carter's favorite color? Plaid."

Abortion and Health Care

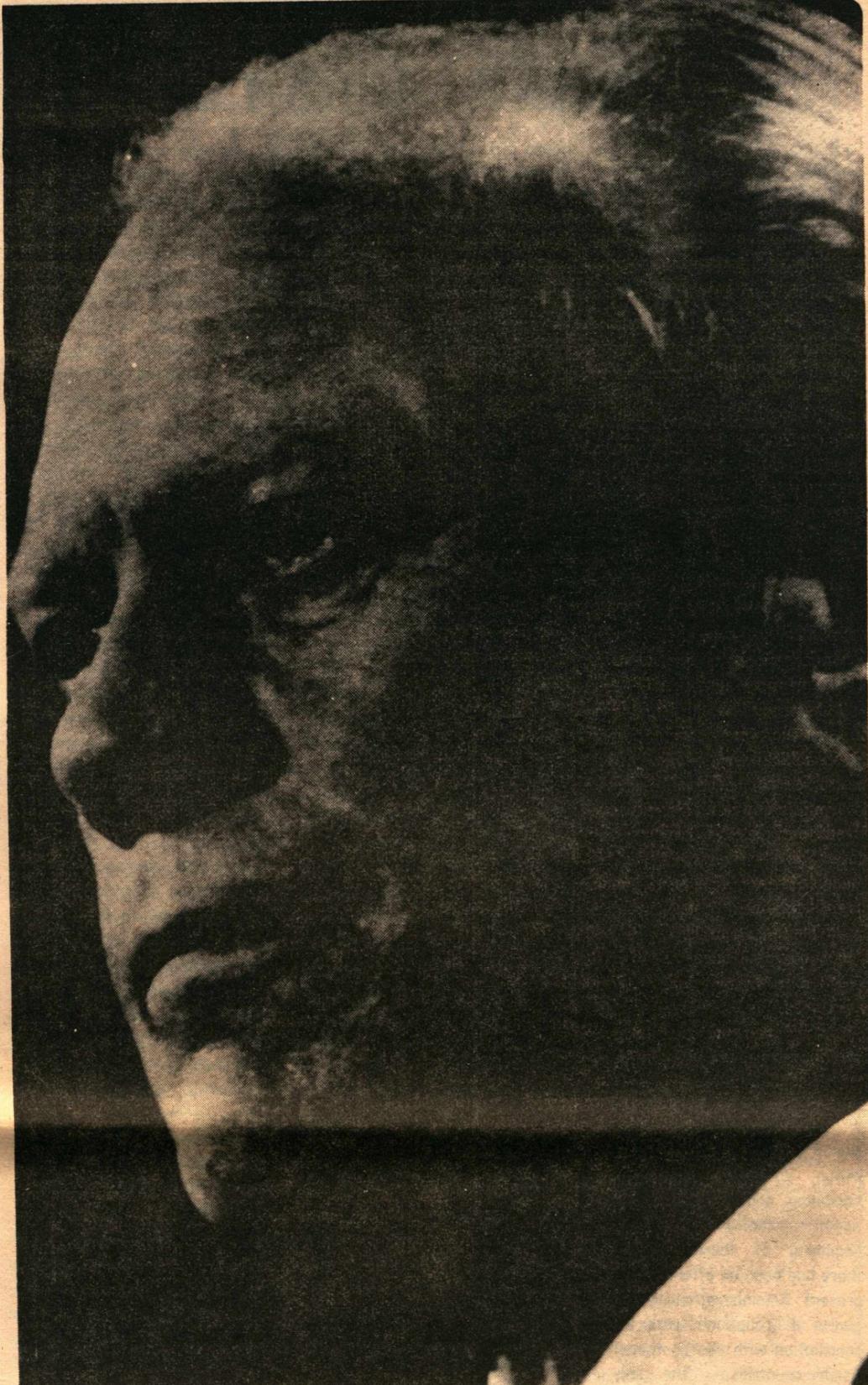
On the abortion issue, W. H. von Dreele reports, "In response to a flood of critical mail, Jimmy Carter has acknowledged that he finds the Democratic platform 'a little bit to liberal' on abortion. How do you make it a little bit less liberal, less permissive?...He didn't say. As in so many instances, Carter's statement that he is 'personally opposed' to such-and-such is a political sop to those he doesn't intend to lift a finger to help."

Where do the candidates stand on health care?

President Ford says, "I have made a proposal to help people pay bills resulting from a catastrophic illness. This program would be integrated with Medicare and Medicaid."

Governor Carter says, "Health care is a subject where I'll be very careful." And careful I would be, too, in his position. Carter is pledged to a program of national health insurance that "must be universal and mandatory." Mandatory health insurance is estimated to cost at least \$75 billion per year.

Carter speaks of government reorganization and of a balanced budget. Wonderfully conservative, but what are Carter's plans? In his own words he has not yet "worked out the details" concerning even one of the 1700 Federal agencies he will abolish. However, Carter does have plans for government reorganization—if elected he will leave his mark on America, just as he scarred Georgia. Jimmy Carter



favors a new Department of Education, a new Consumer Protection Agency, a new National Health Insurance program, a vastly expanded agency for economic planning, a strengthened Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), and a new agency to provide "adequate child care for all parents who desire to use it."

Ford or Carter?

A major issue, especially important to students, is the repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, which allows states to pass right-to-work laws. If Section 14(b) is repealed, every laborer in America would be forced to join a union. Only 22% of the American labor force now belongs to a union. What are the candidates' views on the repeal of Section 14(b)? Their answers give us an insight into the contrast between the contenders.

Ford tells us, "I am completely against the repeal of Section 14(b). I am today,

always have been, and always will be."

Carter tells us, "This is one subject on which I have no strong feelings." It is too bad George Meany isn't as apathetic as Jimmy Carter.

We learn from President Ford, in the closing minutes of the first debate, that "A President can't be all things to all people.

A President should be the same things to all people."

Two women in Pittsburgh, just after meeting Carter, say, "You know, he looks like an older version of John F. Kennedy."

"Yeah, he does. I wonder if he has the same morals."

Jimmy Carter, in a recent interview, confides, "I don't think I would EVER take on the same frame of mind that Nixon or Johnson did—lying, cheating, and distorting the truth. Not taking into consideration my hope for my strength of character, I think that my religious beliefs alone would prevent that from happening to me. I have that confidence. I hope it's justified."

Both candidates speak quite pointedly to each of us. Ford, from his closing remarks in the first debate, says to us, "I think the real issue in this campaign and that which you must decide on November 2nd is whether you should vote for his promises or my performance." In an address to a group of campaign workers in Jackson, Mississippi last spring, Carter said, "If I ever lie to you or if I ever mislead you, please don't vote for me." The decision is ours; it is a very important one.

President Ford may not be another Abraham Lincoln but he has definitely shown himself to be a man of honor, tenacity, competence and concern. Mr. Carter, I'm sure, considers himself more truthful than he actually is. However, Jimmy has repeatedly admonished the American people to reject him if he ever misleads us. To evaluate Carter's record in these terms is to be left with little choice between candidates for whom to vote on November 2nd. □

CARTER

Mr. Carter has said that he would cut \$5-6 billion off the present defense budget and has promised that it would be done without a loss of power or effectiveness. The concept of "trimming off the fat" is a feasible one and Mr. Carter should be commended for exploring and proposing the idea and not backing down on the issue. Efficiency within the military is definitely lacking and what is necessary is an attempt to build up our 4 present conventional weaponry.

For instance, evidence has shown that neglect of our navy, due in part to pursuit of unrealistic adventures in spending, has caused serious damage that must be repaired. The b-1 bomber has been denounced by Mr. Carter, and rightly so, because the \$40 billion that would pay for its research and testing (not counting the production of any) can be much more suitably used on programs to benefit the needy or to increase our supply of conventional weaponry. At the completion of its construction, and nobody is certain that it will work, it will have already become outdated.

MIS's and Draft Dodgers

Having expressed concern for MIA's, Mr. Carter would set up a Presidential task force designed to investigate conditions within Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia, and report all significant information. As of the beginning of the campaign, there had been no effort by the present Administration to organize a group and work for conciliation with the Southeast Asian countries. The only effort has arisen from a Congressional Committee that investigated such matters.

Finally, there is a leading Presidential candidate who has taken the humane, realistic stand for the Vietnam draft dodgers and is willing to pardon them for their wrongdoing. It is amazing that we cannot forgive them for their disagreement with an unjust and tragic war. The more than 90,000 persons that now live abroad would like to come back. Exception has been taken to the point that individual cases of desertions will be considered and decided on by their merits if Mr. Carter is elected President. What they fail to realize is that President Ford's work amnesty program allowed 15,000 persons back and of those, nearly two-thirds had been deserters (Jimmy Carter, first debate).

Perhaps the most tragic assessment made of U.S. foreign policy was made by Jimmy Carter when he said "our foreign policy the last few years has been amoral in nature." The principles and beliefs we treasure and ex-

pound in our rhetoric are often in direct contradiction to the facts. For instance, the principle of self determination that this country has pursued is inconsistent with our dealings with Dictatorships such as South Korea and Chile. In our position of international affairs we lack the fortitude as a nation to stand up to governments that represent themselves as our allies while at the same time repressing civil liberties and civil rights within their own borders. In the situation represented by South Korea and Chile, approximately 80% of our food aid, both to Southeast Asia and South America go into these countries where obvious repression, torture, and imprisonment occur to those who openly oppose their governments unjustifiable measures. As long as the countries maintain the stance against Communism that we desire, with our aid and silence we condone practices that fly in the face of our convictions. Our pragmatism often outweighs our moral sensitivity. While Mr. Carter's stand against Communism will remain consistent with our past stand, he will undoubtedly express publicly the assertion that we as a nation detest the political repressions we have purposely ignored for so long.

There is much that could be talked about, but perhaps these few points have helped you see the philosophy of Jimmy Carter. His running mate, Walter Mondale, has an excellent record in the Senate and has made important advances on issues that deal with the needy and underprivileged. More in-depth information about Jimmy Carter's life, record as Governor, and character can be found in a very worthwhile article in *Newsweek* magazine dated September 13.

There have been many pressures and decisions in the past that have brought us to where we are today, and not all of those have been correct decisions. There must be an evaluation of the situation as it now presents itself and an attempt to come to grips with problems, to take leadership, to try new approaches, to assert new policies and to get our nation moving forward again. Unemployment, the economy (which as of this month is declining again), social ills, foreign relations -- all are problems that seem insurmountable. If there were easy answers the problems would have disappeared long ago, but they remain, and we as voters must make ourselves aware of our country's ills and vote so as to overcome those obstacles. Jimmy Carter believes that they can be met and overcome, and perhaps it is

just this type of hard working, optimistic attitude that is necessary for treatment of the suffering that besets humanity in our country and around the world. There may be a security in not changing concepts or leaders, but the security is a false one because events cannot be controlled without action. In order to survive as a strong nation we must go forward. And to go forward will mean a change. And that change is not found in America's present stagnation, but in the vitality and the willingness to seek solutions. That change is Jimmy Carter.

In talking to people it becomes evident that there is a great deal of confusion about both candidates' objectives. This, therefore, is an attempt to outline Jimmy Carter's stand on the issues and to give a concept of his political philosophy as compared to that of his opponent.

I hope that reading this will enlighten you regarding some differences between the candidates and give you, as a voter, more rationale behind your decision. Hopefully you have been following the campaigns and have gathered some conceptions as to the positions of both Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter. If one takes a close look at the race and how it is being conducted there is at least one observable point that becomes evident. That fact is that the Republicans are running more of an anti-Jimmy Carter campaign than and elect Gerald Ford campaign. The reasons for this are undoubtedly diverse, but I will deal with a couple that are objectively noticeable.

The continual rant of the Republican camp concerns how dangerous Jimmy Carter is because of his supposed "flip-flopping" on the issues. I am not in a position to argue the validity of all the attacks, but I think it would be beneficial to the electorate if a bipartisan group were to do the judging and not a partisan-interest group. All that we can rely upon as voters are the positions observable to us as found in magazines and newspapers, and not upon accusations of fuzziness leveled at him by his opponents. An example of the efforts by the Republicans can be seen in reference to remarks made by Mr. Carter concerning grain embargoes. On one occasion Jimmy Carter stated that as President he would never place embargoes on grain. A few days later he reiterated that statement and added that it would not be done except in case of a national emergency. The Republicans immediately pointed out his inconsistency. Being objective, the question of

inconsistency is ludicrous, because the necessity for placing a qualifier on his original statement is obvious and shows an understanding of the responsibility that he as a leader must possess in case of extreme emergency. The red herring approach to the real issues at hand should be evaluated objectively, because if it were true that Jimmy Carter spoke in distortions and contradictions, the media would exploit the issue to its fullest--something they have not done.

Perhaps an underlying reason for the Republican approach of an anti-Carter campaign has to do with the lack of both adequate goals and a progressive record to run upon. There has been, since the Johnson administration and more particularly since Nixon's resignation, an increased effort to slow the responsibilities of government down until we have virtually reached the point of stagnation. It is desirous to see some concentrated effort by the present Administration to accomplish long-range goals and deal effectively with the problems that beset our nation. In over two years there has been no major legislation from the White House and according to the present position on issues there are none forthcoming. The political philosophy of the President has consisted of holding the line against Congressional expenditures with the excuse that the programs are inflationary. This would perhaps be an adequate approach if there were other attempts being made by the Administration to alleviate problems within our society. But since there are none, it is distressing that he should thwart the efforts of the elected representatives of the people to meet their obligations.

In effect we have reached a government by stalemate, where legislation is vetoed by the minority party. There have been nearly seventy vetoes in the past two years and one of the reasons why this country is in such terrible shape is that the President and Congress are unable to work together. They each have important roles as a balance to the other, but they should be respectful and diligent in seeing that measures are enacted that benefit the people. Major legislation had been undertaken by all the Presidents since and including Franklin Roosevelt, and even under the Republican Presidents with a Democratic Congress (the position in which we now find ourselves) there has been considerable progressive legislation. As Jimmy Carter cited in the first televised debate, 60-75% of legislation sent to Congress by both President Nixon and President Eisenhower were passed. However, this year, at most only 26% of President Ford's

legislation has been found acceptable. It is amazing that the President should conceive of himself as the protector from the Democratic legislators who are the chosen representatives of the people. Each of the legislators are representative of a majority of their constituents, so it is difficult to perceive how over-riding majority-representative action denotes fairness or even democratic responsibility.

The belief heard so often is that given a Democratic Congress and a Democratic Executive branch, they will combine and run rampant in passing expensive legislation. That monolithic fallacy has no historic validity. When viewing 1936, which saw a landslide for F.D.R. and huge Democratic majorities in the Senate (76-16) and the House (331-89), the amount of New Deal legislation that came through Congress was not excessive since the internal party differences made the Democrats less than effective legislators. In 1960 John Kennedy was elected along with Democratic majorities in Congress and he was not able to maneuver through large amounts of legislation. It was not until after his death that President Johnson, with expertise and connections from many years in the Senate, was able to introduce and influence much-needed Civil Rights, Medicare and Housing Acts legislation. With all the problems that face our country it is urgent that we seek leadership that will work in cooperation with Congress to pass legislation necessary to combat existing problems. Ignoring these problems, as is being done at the present, does not make them go away. Jimmy Carter has expressed his concern about facing the problems and working to overcome them.

It must be the primary concern of government to maintain equal rights and opportunities for all the citizens. If leaders fail to recognize or if they simply ignore problems, the problems only worsen. It is Jimmy Carter's philosophy to take constructive measures that would alleviate such problems. He does not, of course, have a panacea for all of this country's ills and openly admits that fact. Rather, the important point is that he has the desire and the goals, and is willing to stake his political future on the fulfilling of his promises. We are in perhaps one of the most critical election years of our history and if we fail to elect someone who is willing to formulate legislation and solve problems, then we will have to be satisfied with do-nothing politics, lethargy and the worsening of social conditions. To what problems and with what goals does Carter wish to meet our present situation? They are observable problems, and while the solutions are compli-

cated, they can be obtained—they must be obtained or crisis will follow crisis.

Bureaucratic Reorganization

Within our Administrative branch of government the bureaucracy has gotten so out of hand that, as Mr. Carter noted in the first debate, there are "ten agencies" in Washington dealing with drug abuse and prevention. They overlap, are wasteful, and cause innumerable problems. It is perhaps Jimmy Carter's biggest project and it consists of a restructuring of the government and reorganizing 1900 agencies and departments into 200 agencies. Although these would be extremely large organizations they nonetheless would have centralized controls. Repetition would be taken care of and performance would be more efficient. There would not be a large loss of jobs but rather a redistribution of personnel to various branches and levels, thereby not causing an influx of unemployed into the job market. While the reorganization would take time to develop, it is only within the administration that such a move could take place. Only there can they devote enough time—by using special assistants—to work on this single project. This venture in itself will be an amazing feat of administration capabilities.

Even with all of the rhetoric spat out by Republican candidates—past and present—about the huge Washington bureaucracy there has never been any effort to come to grips with the problem. Instead, responsibility for everything is thrown at the Congress when it should be the Administration that is a vanguard to reforms. There is no attempt to streamline government but rather to make it less expensive, i.e., less efficient and purposeful, as in the case of the now defunct day-care centers.

Tax Reform

It is Carter's endeavor to create a system of fair taxes by eliminating some of the loopholes enjoyed by the rich and big business. According to a news report in the *Boise Statesman* Mr. Carter "would spend his first year in office developing a comprehensive tax revision program to submit to Congress." The burden for tax revenues has always fallen on those in the lower through the upper-middle income brackets. The added revenue would allow for the continuation of the greatly needed social programs designed to meet basic human needs and also provide money for a balanced budget. If any reduction of income taxes were to occur it would be for those in the middle and low income brackets. No comprehensive measures or designs of any kind have been put forward by the current Republican administration. The Republican emphasis on protecting big

business groups and the incomes of the well-to-do results in the lower income individual suffering from higher taxes. Poor and destitute people are subsequently not being aided sufficiently because of unnecessary cuts in programs.

Social Security Reform

The situation concerning social security is atrocious and something must be done quickly to remedy the situation. Adequate measures to ensure that each contributor to the Social Security Fund will receive returns that have not been diminished in value by inflation is essential. An investigation into the problem and proposals of adequate measures to meet the need is the position taken by Mr. Carter.

Welfare Reform and Full Employment

Mr. Carter is desirous of a strong work incentive program that is designed to benefit a stable family unit and promote employment. There are many abuses within the system, but perhaps the greatest abuse is the lack of concern that our government shows to the millions of capable persons out of work. Under Jimmy Carter the approach would be to have work programs designed to train workers and provide jobs that are beneficial particularly within the city. Funds for a jobs program will be taken, in part, from the \$50 billion welfare budget and will provide "subsidies to private business to hire the hard-core jobless" (Jimmy Carter, *Idaho Statesman*), particularly in depressed areas. This is not a cure-all, but it is one important step toward promoting our sluggish economy and providing meaningful jobs and lives for millions of Americans.

Health Care

The necessity for a comprehensive program for health care has become an increasing concern in the past few years. With medical costs rising continually the affordability for the average American of medical care is becoming difficult—not to mention the problems of poverty-level families. The system is in a mess with "302 different programs administered by eleven major departments and agencies" (Jimmy Carter, debate, Sept. 23), and there is no effort at the present time to get this under control. In the effort to straighten out the bureaucracy and establish health care there should be a great improvement in the entire system. Adequate care as a right for all people, uniform in purpose and design, and provided through subsidies by employees and employers, is the goal of a Carter Administration.

Energy and Environment

It is unfortunate that with all of the concern about energy

depletions, oil embargoes, and gas shortages, that there has been no coherent policy regarding energy conditions or strong measures invoked against environmental abuses. While there are fairly strong measures concerning the latter issue, there have been no controls on consumption of energy, nor extensive efforts made to develop new sources of energy beyond that of unpredictable nuclear power. Jimmy Carter has repeatedly emphasized the need for a strong energy policy which would seek to increase coal production and broaden research into solar energy in particular. He supports a voluntary program of conservation measures and seeks to decrease our reliance upon foreign oil. Strong environmental measures must be maintained and expanded to deal with new crises—it is essential for our well-being.

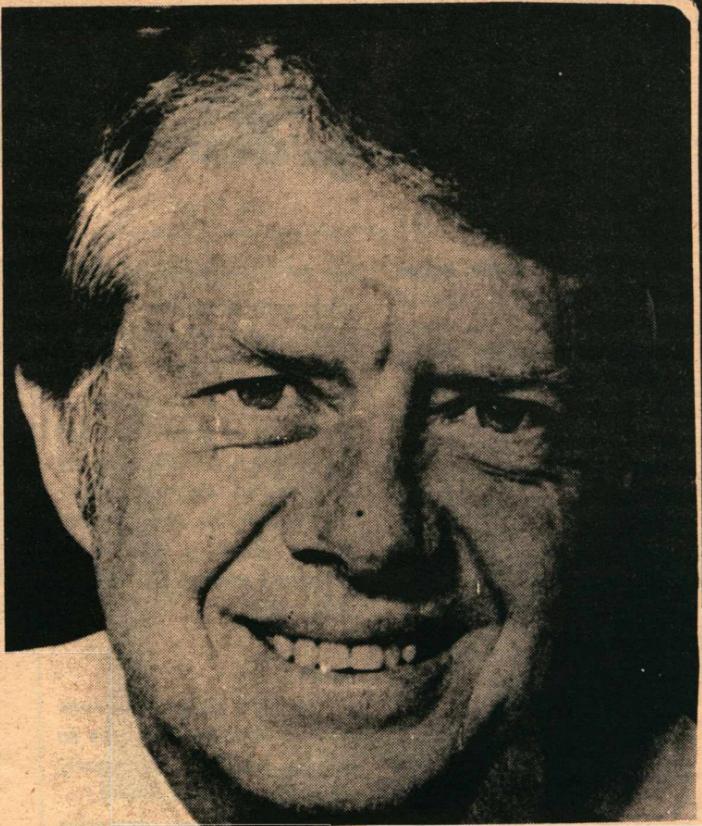
Crime

The crime situation in this country continually worsens and absolutely no programs have been developed by the present Administration to deal with perhaps the worst blot on our national scene. Statistics have shown that serious crimes have risen 27% in the last two years. The present plan by the President is to cut funding to state and local law enforcement agencies by 12% next year. Mr. Carter has expressed his concern with the situation and has publicly emphasized his goals. They are: a court reform program to ensure quicker trials, a concentration of law enforcement in high crime areas, and uniform sentencing for crimes. He is also in favor of handgun legislation that would ban the sale of Saturday Night Specials and require registration of handguns. He is not in favor of registration of rifles and shotguns. (If we register dogs, bikes, cars, and drivers you would think that something designed for destruction should be licensed also. Gun legislation does not take away your right to bear arms [U.S. Constitution, Amendment 2], it only requires that you be responsible and legally able to bear arms.)

Economics

Jimmy Carter has expressed concern over the educational system (particularly secondary funding), and maintaining priorities and responsibilities for the upkeep of our schools. As students at NNC we should be particularly aware of the necessity for government assistance neither the majority of the students nor the school itself would be in the positions they find themselves today if it were not for federal aid. Having expressed his desire to work within budgetary limits, Mr. Carter has promised to balance the budget by 1980.

As voters, we should be concerned with choosing a



leader who is receptive to human needs and is willing to work hard to meet those needs. We should not be blind to the deprivation and poverty that exists within our country. To continue to promote a Republican Administration will be an abandonment of humane concerns for the sake of an ideology in which more emphasis is placed on how much money is spent rather than where it is spent. This is evident because of the overlooking of old programs that need to be remodeled so that they can work efficiently again and meet peoples' needs again. Examinations of other domestic topics such as the economy, agriculture, the elderly, etc., are obtainable in news magazines or the daily newspapers.

Foreign Policy

As has been observed for a number of years Henry Kissinger has been the chief manipulator of American foreign policy. There can be no doubt that he has done significant things within the sphere of diplomacy. While we have been pursuing our ambitions around the world, though, we have been grossly uninformed about many secret agreements and actions involving our diplomatic corps. While it is necessary to maintain some secrecy pertaining to national and international security, it is, according to Mr. Carter's viewpoint, an injustice to the American people when they are not informed as to the exact stand of the U.S. within the international community. Hence, it will be Jimmy Carter's objective to allow greater knowledge of international dealings and diplomacy than is being put forth at present either to the Congress or to the people. There can be nothing but good arising out of a program of such openness, whereby public opinion can be observed in relation to actions and choices made by the President and his diplomats.

Mr. Carter's statements concerning U.S. foreign policy are centered around a new approach to international affairs. Dr. Kissinger would be discharged in order to begin the new open approach to foreign policy with Jimmy Carter working closely with the actual designs of the policy. As was observable in the second debate, Mr. Carter has good historical perspective of American involvement around the world and an understanding of our present commitments. It is hopeful that great advances can be made in our image abroad and our consciences here at home if we allow new approaches in our foreign policy to occur.

Arms Limitations and Defense Spending

In a speech in N.Y. early in month Mr. Carter outlined a four-step program that would be completed in conjunction with the Soviet Union. 1—U.S.-Soviet five year moratorium on testing atomic explosives; 2—A "quick freeze" on the number of atomic missiles and weapons; 3—"step-by-step" mutual reduction in our atomic arsenals maintaining at all times a rough equivalency in destructive power"; 4—In combination with these, a plan to halt the spread of nuclear weapons to countries who do not have them. The arms race has continued for much too long with the concept of "overkill" reaching ridiculous proportions. To maintain a basic equivalency is all that is necessary; for to continue to expand arsenals is only a vast waste of money. The selling of arms to foreign countries is basically immoral, for there is no one to control their actions and be responsible for things that occur. Our desire for capital gains should not outweigh our responsibility to mankind in general. The proliferation of nuclear arms makes nuclear war between small nations a dangerous possibility. □

MacBRIDE

by Ric Johnson

"There exists in this nation today a deep-seated sense of apprehension about the future and a growing distrust of our society's major institutions—particularly federal government. In my view this attitude is fully justified.

"What this nation needs is a new direction, a new dawn in politics. For too long now we've been asking how much politicians and bureaucrats should be interfering with our business. It's time we ask whether or not they should be doing it at all. That's why I joined the Libertarian Party and that's why I'm a candidate for President of the United States."

—Roger L. MacBride

All too rarely a minor party candidate comes along who has something to say. Roger MacBride is such a candidate. The Libertarian Party, on whose auspices MacBride is running, is a rapidly growing collection of malcontents who believe that a better government cannot be forged from conventional materials. To their way of thinking the Republicans and Democrats disagree only in the form and degree of government interference in the individuals' life. On the contrary, the Libertarians question whether the government has the right to interfere at all. Under a Libertarian system bureaucracy, international power-broking, and inordinately high taxes would be

cut back drastically or done away with altogether.

The really refreshing thing about the Libertarian position is that it is primarily a philosophy of government and the actions of its adherents can be predicted according to it. On each of the issues, MacBride's stand is predictably consistent with his call for less government.

TAXES

"We must persistently seek to lower all taxes, for as we do so we will be persistently increasing human liberty." According to a Libertarian pamphlet, "We live in a society in which the average person spends close to 50% of his or her time working to pay taxes to governments at all levels—income taxes, gift taxes, sales taxes, excise taxes, capital gain taxes—you earn it or try to spend it and the politicians immediately claim they have a right to it. It makes you stop and realize that feudal serfs in the Middle Ages kept a higher percentage of their income than we Americans do today. And yet the Republicans and Democrats in Congress debate not on how to reduce federal spending each, but on how much the budget should be increased."

INFLATION

"Evidence is steadily mounting that the government itself is

the source of most of the problems it claims to need our tax dollars to solve. Inflation, as one example, is not caused by consumers, unions, or greedy businessmen.... It is caused by the 'legalized counterfeiting' of the Federal Reserve System when it increases the money supply. And inflation—caused by the government—is just another tax on us."

FOREIGN POLICY

"The United States government has no right running around the world using tax dollars...to make deals with foreign governments. The U.S. should stop intervening in other nations' affairs. I'm particularly concerned that the current Administration's policy of involvement in the Middle East is going to lead to another Vietnam. As President, I would end that policy."

CENSORSHIP

"The Federal Communications Commission is one of the most dangerous agencies of government. In recent years it has been tightening a velvet vise of censorship on the communications media—using licensing power to intimidate broadcasters and regulate the content of prime time television."

BUREAUCRACY

"The various agencies employ a virtual army of bureau-

crats who are leeches on the productive sector of society. As the burden of supporting this useless horde of 'civil servants' has become too great, more people are recognizing the wisdom of cutting back the size of the bureaucracy on a wholesale basis. We could start by abolishing the FTC, FCC, ICC and CAB."

SPECIAL INTERESTS

"Congress has become a convention of power-brokers, with politicians supporting 'special interest' legislation that protects business, farmers and unions from the competitive free market."

In sum the Libertarians are calling for the American people to "rise above the Left-Right spectrum by advocating a consistent policy of individual liberty....We libertarians say all (governmental) intervention is wrong and that the only proper function of government is the protection of the individual from force and fraud."

The Libertarians have wisely chosen a man very capable of carrying their ideology before the American people. Roger MacBride is a graduate of Princeton University and Harvard Law School from which he was awarded a Fulbright Scholarship to study comparative constitutional law.

After his Fulbright studies he went to work for a large New York law firm and specialized in banking law. During this period he created the structure for the United Student Aid Funds, intended to be a free market answer to government proposals to subsidize tuition costs.

Around 1960 MacBride went to Vermont to practice law. There he was elected to the

state legislature where he won wide recognition for his fight to reduce the size of the Vermont bureaucracy and cut off the special interests who were feeding at the public trough.

He moved to Virginia in 1968 and he presently operates a farm there. He is the author of three books, "The American Electoral College," "Treaties Versus the Constitution" and "A New Dawn for America." He has also edited three books and is the co-creator of a popular TV series.

MacBride and his Libertarian views are being well received as evidenced by his press clippings "If 'get the government off my back' is anywhere near as deep or wide a sentiment as Republicans, Democrats or pollsters say it is, Roger L. MacBride may be sitting pretty."

—Gannett News Service

"MacBride's views are like fresh air—almost like straight oxygen—and he has been winning converts from the liberal and conservative camps at a surprising rate."

—The National Observer

"This nation desperately needs a new dawn in politics. The Libertarian Party provides the fresh new direction that politics must take if we are to preserve our freedoms. As the Libertarian Party's candidate for president, Roger MacBride will be in the forefront of a political movement that is sweeping the nation voicing your concerns in an untiring effort to restore freedom and prosperity in America." This is the offer of Roger MacBride and the Libertarian Party. Is a new dawn in America's politics worth your vote? □

such as columnist George F. Will's interpretation of him as "a gray swallow flitting almost noiselessly across the flat political landscape." Or the feeling that he is "quixotic," or "tilting at windmills." Yet, through it all, McCarthy still perceives of himself as the thinking man's candidate, whose role is not to actually win the race but to make the voting public question the established power of the two major parties and to form their own judgement as to who is worthy of leading the nation. His usefulness is as it has always been: to educate the voter; to make them think.

As if to coincide with such a definition, McCarthy's approach to today's campaign issues seems to have more philosophical content than most would like. He feels the American people need a more "constitutional presidency, a president who makes it his duty to fulfill the constitutional functions of the office." He feels that such a president would "give direction which the country has not been getting from the extraconstitutional and unconstitutional presiden-

cies which have marked America since the Truman Administration."

But more than that, McCarthy's stance on issues seems abundant on criticism than real programs, those faceless promises American voters have become dependent upon. He calls the Humphrey-Hawkins job program bill "80 per cent fraud," while proposing to redistribute existing work to make more jobs. He assails proposed income tax reforms as "nonsense," while forming no tangible program on the issue. He considers breaking up the national corporations more troublesome than is needed. He proposes a fresh look at "an alternative to total defense" in the form of renewed American diplomacy.

To the uninformed voter McCarthy's programs and proposals may seem complicated. To the disinterested he becomes the sounding board for the removed assaults upon the established political powers. But to truly capture the essence of the 1976 McCarthy campaign one would have to see the candidate as not a winner, but as an educator.

McCARTHY

by Kevin Harden

"We are kept by better guards than the vigilance of such magistrates as we commonly elect."—Ralph Waldo Emerson

Eugene McCarthy is a 60 year old man whose hair has become longer, a bit more gray and who dresses as if he were ready at all times to address some university class or open-air rally.

He is hardly the politician born eight years ago in the snows of New Hampshire who became the guru of a discontent generation. He has slapsed, perhaps through his own integrity, into the man who would be philosopher-king. He has become a candidate for the presidency with something to offer the discontent, the dissatisfied and the disoriented voter. He is, in short, more than a "spoiler" and less than a winner.

Eugene McCarthy, educator, writer, philosopher, seems to have earned the reputation of being the most misunderstood

candidate for the presidency since his launch into the arena in 1968. He was an early critic of the Johnson Administration's Vietnam war policy which made him the hero of the young and draftable non-voters. But his vocal opposition left him easy prey to the war-time Hawks of voting age.

Sadly enough, McCarthy's campaigns have always been dubbed "children's crusades." He has had a certain appeal to the college—and university—age voter who shared not only his political views but his philosophical views as well. This, coupled with a seeming "Stop McCarthy" movement headed by supporters of the late 1968 primary campaign entry of Sen. Robert Kennedy, the terrible riots that marred the Democratic convention of that year in Chicago and the back room bargaining for the nomination, left McCarthy bitter, beaten and looking for some form of revenge in 1972.

The Republican re-election

campaign got off to an early start when in 1971 Sen. Robert Dole of Kansas said in a press conference, "The issue with Muskie, McGovern and Bayh is deciding which was against the (Vietnam) war first.... Of the primary contenders gearing up for the ensuing battle, Eugene McCarthy was completely ignored. The whole campaign seemed to follow that pattern, even after McCarthy had assailed candidate Muskie for his hawkish stance on the war only hours after the senator from Maine had announced his campaign bid.

Today's campaign, lacking in emotional issues such as Vietnam or civil rights to capitalize upon, has left McCarthy to face a full circle of history. He finds himself misunderstood, misinterpreted as a third party candidate and underexposed by the national news media.

His candidacy has been the flocking ground for the dissatisfied or nostalgic voter. He has been plagued by descriptions

HELLO

by Ric Johnson

NNC's proverbial 1100 will suddenly become something closer to 1350 this weekend when prospective NNC freshmen will converge on our campus for this year's Colorado and Rocky Mountain districts edition of prospective student day and senior-parent weekend.

The potential gold mines began arriving yesterday afternoon and spent the night getting acquainted with dorm

life as they roomed with friends from home districts and other benevolent volunteers.

While here they will meet with administrators, attend classes, and rub shoulders with much of the NNC community. On the social side the possible drop-outs will be invited to the Junior class haunted house, Friday night Live (to be presented by the faculty), convocation, and a good time in the Kenneth E. Montgomery Physical Education Building.

Faculty Sharing Mission

by Patty Blaziek

What is it that Dr. P. Wesche, Dr. Arthur Imel, and Dr. R.N. Mayfield all have in common besides their titles? They are all speakers at the Faculty Sharing Mission on November 1st, 3rd, and 5th.

The Faculty Sharing Mission is being held during chapel time next week. The Mission, a program, held each November, that was started about 16 years ago to give the professors an opportunity to share in chapel with the students. The Mission was recently renamed from the Faculty Preaching Mission because the faculty does not feel as though they are preaching to the student body. They feel that they are merely sharing a part of themselves. Each day affords a new speaker chosen by the President of NNC. A list of faculty members is kept and rotated each year, so that eventually every member has the chance to speak, especially those nearing retirement.

Percival Wesche, Monday's speaker, has been at NNC for 23 years. He is a professor of history, political science, and at times theology. Wesche has taught at various other colleges throughout his career; Olivet Nazarene College is one of them. Dr. Wesche is also a member of the House of Representatives for our district. In the past he has served as a member of the Health and Welfare Committee and the Education Committee. Dr. Wesche is "coming up to that time when the Administration feels that" he should retire. It is only from NNC though. He plans to continue in legislature.

Our speaker for Wednesday is Arthur Imel, a chemistry professor here since 1964. Before coming to NNC Dr. Imel was a Graduate Assistant at Oregon State University. has

also participated as a visiting professor in the summer school program at O.S.U. Dr. Imel's favorite past time during winter is skiing. He is an avid fan; started his skiing career 4 or 5 years ago. Dr. Imel is also a member of College Church and has been involved with the Caravan program. His present position is that of assistant Sunday School teacher.

Friday's speaker is R.N. Mayfield, a resident of Nampa and a member of College Church. Dr. Mayfield has taught philosophy, New Testament Greek and literature. He also has held various positions as an administrator. From 1960-72, Dr. Mayfield was Vice President for Student Affairs; from 1972-73, he was Director for Special Services; in 1973, he acted as President for the summer and from 1974 to present he has been Assistant to the President for communications Relations. Dr. Mayfield taught at Pasadena Nazarene College, where he graduated from, for a number of years and was Dean of Students there. He has served on the board of College Church and is currently holding Bible studies in Emmett, Idaho and here in Nampa. Dr. Mayfield is also thinking of retiring after this year.

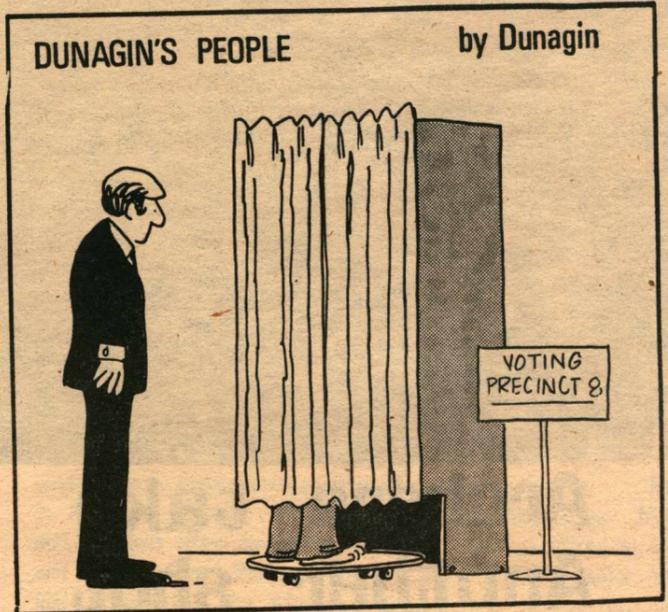
The speakers have been asked to make their speeches as "interesting as possible" by relating experiences from their own lives. Of course, this is only a guideline, so we may expect other things.

There is a need to keep communications open between the Administration, faculty, and students and the Faculty Sharing Mission seems to be one of the answers. As Dr. Imel puts it; they want "to make the students feel that this week has been worthwhile."

Campus poll

FINAL RESULTS

Ford.....	71%
Carter.....	21%
McCarthy.....	4%
Hall.....	3%
MacBride.....	1%



Kiln resurrected

by Mark Akers

Lon Gilbert's intermediate ceramics class is currently rebuilding the firing kiln behind the fine arts building.

The kiln was originally built by one of Gilbert's classes with cheap bricks which have shrunk over its two years of use, leaving holes in the kiln and causing other problems. The kiln is also too large for the present needs of the art department.

The rebuilt kiln will be about two thirds the present size, in

order to allow pottery to be fired more than once a term. This will enable students to view a finished product before the term is over. Gilbert hopes that the art department will outgrow the rebuilt kiln soon.

The project could be completed in a week if materials can be readily obtained. Should the project take longer than expected, a salt kiln will be used to fire students' work.

The rebuilt kiln will use steel, cement slab, shelves,

and piping from the original kiln, reducing the cost to an estimated \$15 to \$100 from the \$1500 budget spent on the first construction.

The expense of the rebuilding project may be met by the sales of leftover bricks from the original building of the kiln.

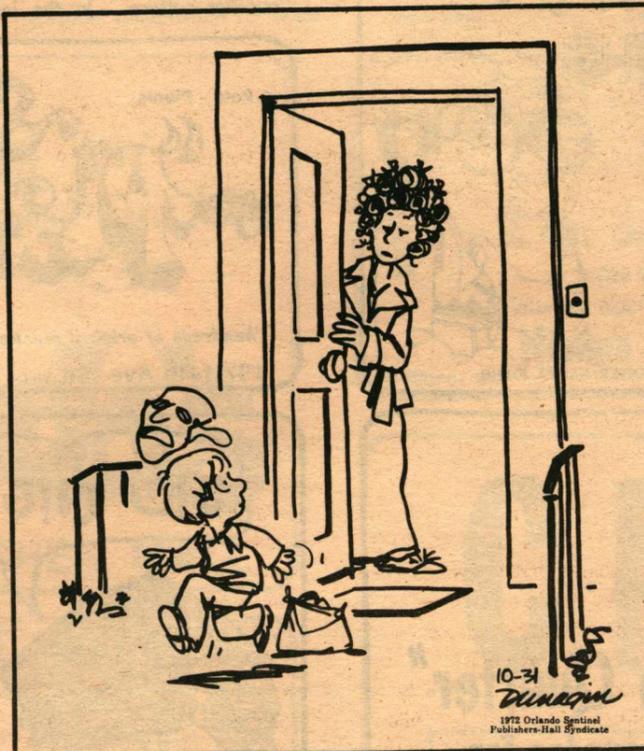
If not, a fund made up from outside donations will finance the rebuilding.

The old bricks can not be used in the rebuilt kiln because they are too large and are not fired at a hot enough temperature to be practical for a kiln. Gilbert was not aware of this when he purchased them two years ago.

Students working with Professor Gilbert on the kiln include Lori Williams, Al Conrad, Sue Denny, and Lee Daggett.

DUNAGIN'S PEOPLE

by Dunagin

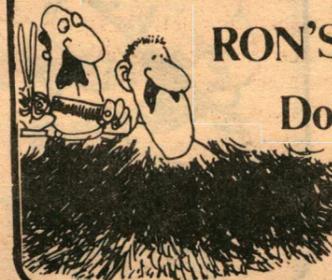


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Archers take Another shot

Southern California gospel-pop group "The Archers" will be in concert on November 2nd in the Science Lecture Hall.

Led by brothers Tim and Steve Archer, this vocal band has blended the contemporary sounds of pop with refreshing gospel content.

Having completed their sixth consecutive national tour which included concerts at Madison Square Garden, New York; The McCormick Place, Chicago, Anaheim Convention Center, Anaheim; and the largest Jesus Rock festivals: Explo '72, Houston; Jesus '74 and '75,

Mercer Pennsylvania and Ichthus '74 and '75, Wilmore, Kentucky, The Archers are planning on extending their music and philosophy to more than 40 college campuses this year.

They are recording artists with three albums; their newest is entitled "Things We Deeply Feel" and features their hit single "If You Can't Believe in Love" written by Gary Paxton of "Monster Mash" fame.

As **BILLBOARD** magazine so aptly put it—"The Archers have too much going for them to miss."

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"Quarter for a Quarter"

have a quarter pounder for Ricky Foreman

For every Quarter Pounder or Quarter Pounder with cheese sold at McDonald's of Nampa, Saturday Oct. 30, 25 cents will be donated to the Ricky Foreman Fund.

This time, we are doing it all for Ricky.

Racial Reachout

by Jim Woolbright

A Spanish-speaking Nazarene church should be established in Nampa. The United States has more people who use Spanish as a primary language than any other country except Mexico. For example, Los Angeles contains a larger Mexican population than any other city outside of Mexico City. There are millions of people within our national borders, and thousands within bicycle range of NNC who can never be reached for Christ except through a Spanish language ministry of some kind.

My purpose, however, is not merely to encourage Spanish ministries of any sort. I believe that the most effective way to break to the Spanish-speaking community the good news of new life in a risen Jesus Christ is to build a church building in the north part of town with a nucleus of dedicated Mexican Christians and a Mexican pastor and, with the support of the Intermountain District, begin a home mission church.

Why a separate congregation? Why a new building? Why in North Nampa? Why a home mission church, why another church, why Nazarene, and why a Mexican pastor?

In the past 20 years various Nampa Nazarene churches have made several individual (divided), short-term attempts, unsupported by most of the congregation, to play backyard missionary to a people of another culture. In the long

run, none of these efforts have been very successful. Note that I do not accuse the initiators or perpetrators of these programs of incompetence or insensitivity. I know that there are in First Church and College Church several people who, for years, have given their time, money and love toward evangelizing the Mexican community. But these efforts have been hindered on both sides by a lack of understanding of basic differences in culture and philosophy, by a lack of unity of concern among local Christians (not just Nazarenes), by some Christians' conscious or unconscious socioeconomic and racial prejudice, and, of course, by the language problem. Local congregations' support of a home mission church would give all the churches a sense of responsibility and involvement, leading to greater unity between the various "sub-bodies" of Christ.

Most attempts to integrate congregations completely are not initially successful. In several Washington towns, Spanish speaking congregations have begun meeting in the already established Nazarene churches, along with the English-speaking people. Within these Mexican groups there have been efforts to build separate worshipping facilities.

A separate and new church building will allow the congregation a sense of independence, respectability, and worthiness. (Incidentally, there are some

Spanish speaking Nazarenes in Nampa who presently attend no church because they feel they don't "fit in".) Remember that this spirit of independence is not belligerence, and that the separation will diminish gradually on its own.

Buy why establish a Nazarene church when the Spanish-speaking sector already is served by an Assembly of God church? Is this just proliferation? Are we failing to follow Paul's example as given us in II Cor. 1:14-16? As the Catholic Church becomes less responsive to the needs of the Latin American people, Latins, particularly in North America, pay less and less attention to the Catholic Church. That the Catholic Church is failing to meet the needs of the Mexican people is evidenced locally by the fact that not a single Catholic Church in Nampa still offers a Spanish mass. (Estimates of Mexican population in Nampa run from 3000 to 7000). On the other hand, many Mexicans are afraid of Pentecostal churches. The Church of the Nazarene is known well among Mexican immigrants because of *La hora nazarena* and national church work in Mexico; it offers all an evangelical church has to offer without having had the misfortune of being badly stereotyped.

Finally, a Mexican pastor would be best because he could empathize with his people. An ability in language would not be enough to make a successful pastor. A Spaniard, South American, or Spanish speaker of another race of color would not be as well accepted.

I hope you are convinced of both the need in Nampa, and the correctness of the suggested solution. Be sure to watch in future *Crusaders* for reports of progress in this direction.

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SALE!

Home Ec. Sells out

by Judi Bear

Phi Omicron, the Home Economics Club, is sponsoring a Yard Sale this Saturday, the 30th, from 11:00 to 3:00 and again at 5:00 until 7:00. Club members are planning on holding the sale on the lawn in front of Elmore Hall, but if the weather doesn't permit this the sale will be held in the sewing room in the Home Ec. building. Many useful items such as assorted kitchen and sewing utensils, clothing and table linen will be on sale. There is a possibility that some antiques will be on sale also.

The president of Phi Omicron is Janelle Woodroof who will be present Saturday to assist customers.

The prices of the articles will fit into the college students budget so stroll by and browse for awhile.

CEC

by Judith Walker

The Council for Exceptional children (CEC) held its annual convention at the Rodeway Inn in Boise on October 3-5. Dr. Earl Owens, head of NNC's speech department was the host for this convention.

Many of the Special Education and Learning Disabilities majors from NNC attended the sessions and 23 were involved as hostesses for the convention.

Daily seminars taught by various Special Ed. personnel from around Idaho proved to be worthwhile. Some of the subjects covered were: equality for the handicapped; self-

defeating behaviors; non-discriminating counseling practice and a variety of highly specialized subjects.

One of the highlights of this year's convention was the formation of a state student CEC organization. Two NNC Special Ed majors were elected to positions in this organization.

Sue Sacks is to serve as joint president with a student from ISU, and Sherri Roark is secretary-treasurer. The purpose of the student organization is similar to that of SNEA—to keep students who plan to enter the field of Special Ed informed on state services, practices, etc. The student CEC hopes to start publishing a newsletter.

If you have an interest in joining CEC see Sue Sacks or Sherri Roark.

GMS goes To Hepner

by Loreen Flanagan

Recently the GMS council concluded the beginning preparations and plans for the coming year.

On Wednesday, October 20, the GMS advisory council met to choose the remaining members that will fill the empty positions on the board. Dave Carrell told the council took a great deal of prayer and discussion to come up with just one person for each position. The board finally came up with following names: Keith Horwood for the Freshman Representative; fr Sophomore Representative, Kathy Wheeler; Jolleen Fauth was appointed the new treasurer.

With the remainin positions now taken care of, they began to plan and discuss the school's GMS project for term break. The small Nazarene church in Hepner, Oregon, which is just 70 miles southwest of Pendleton, has been chosen as the object of the project. Ten students will be chosen from the applications received. They will leave on the Friday of November 12 and will stay until the 16. Their job will consist of both evangelical and manual work. On Saturday, the group will be involved in canvassing the town to inviting people to church on the following day. Sunday the group will be in charge of the services. The next two days will be spent in working on the actual church building. This job will include cleaning, painting, and light carpentry.

Dave Carrell, the president expressed his expectations of the whole council saying, "What we are trying to do this year is to make as many opportunities as possible for students to get involved, in order that they might received a better understanding of what

missions are really about." He urged as many as possible to apply for the term project. The more applications they receive, the better possibility of adding another project this term break. Applications may be picked up in the Student Affairs office, and will be received until Monday, November 1.

The GMS officers are: President, Dave Carrell; Vice President, Gene Hanzlik; Secretary, Donna Trueax; and Treasurer, Joleen Fauth. The sponsors are John Anderson and Dr. Curl. □

Theatre trio

by Bonnie Craig

Monday, November 1st at 8:15 pm NNC will be privileged to have a Musical Theatre trio performing in the Science Lecture Hall. This will be the second Nampa Concert Series concert and admission will be by membership card only.

Entertainment from Opera Operetta, and Musical Comedy will be provided by three distinguished performers. Donna Dalton, soprano, was awarded the coveted "Performer's Certificate," and has sung with the Louisville and Utah opera companies, plus was soloist for the Utah symphony. Tenor Ray Arbizh studied in the Vienna Academy through the Bilbright Award. He has sung throughout Germany, Belgium, and



Holland. In the U.S. he is credited with singing lead roles in American National, Boston and St. Lewis opera companies and Chicago Grand Parks Series. Completing the trio is Clayne Robinson, baritone. He is currently the artistic director

of the Brigham Young University music theatre. Mr. aquired a law degree from Harvard, and practiced in one of San Fransico's major law firms before turning his full attention to the pursuits of music

BA in journalism

A new journalism program will be offered by Bethany Nazarene College in the fall, according to Peggy Poteet, Assistant Professor of Journalism. Both course offerings and staff will be increased.

The four-year program will provide a Multi-Divisional Concentration in Social Science and Journalism leading to the Bachelor of Arts Degree.

Presently, the department offers only a minor, and course offerings are limited. However, the new program will give adequate preparation for work

in the news media or graduate work in Journalism.

"We know that journalism is one of the five fastest growing fields of study right now, and that we have to do something more for our students. We want to give them the technical training they will need to work on a newspaper, but we also want to provide substantive courses to help them understand the material they might have to deal with as newsmen. I think this program is the answer," said Poteet.

New courses in Photo Journ-

alism and Graphics of Communication will be taught by Ron Lana, who is presently completing graduate work in Graphics and Photography.

A local television newscaster will teach courses in TV news production and Mass Media; and plans are being made to hire a professional newsmen in the area to teach some advanced courses on a part-time basis.

Interested students should write Mrs. Peggy Poteet, Department of Journalism, Bethany Nazarene College, Bethany, Oklahoma 73008.

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C.M.A.

The Collegiate Ministerial Association cordially invites all students, faculty and staff to an election day prayer breakfast November 2nd at the saga Inn from 7:00 to 7:5. Enjoy special music and speakers as we prepare to bring our country before the Lord in prayer. There is no charge for students and faculty and staff will have to pay the \$1.00 breakfast fee.

Season preview-wrestling



by Mark Pridgen

Good depth and outstanding team spirit are the qualities of Coach Horwood's wrestling team as it begins preparation for season.

The team is strong in the lighter weight classes thin at the heavy weight classes and expects a definite improvement in the 167, 177, and 190 pound weight classes. Of the nine returning men eight are lettermen. This, plus the strength provided by freshmen creates much competition within the team. Coach Horwood, very impressed with the freshmen, states, "out of these freshmen there are probably seven or eight who could be starters—they are that good."

Even with this competition, the team is unified and the spirit is high. Horwood says, "team spirit is outstanding and a unity has carried over from last year in our returning wrestlers and the freshmen

have fit right into the team." One wrestler told Horwood "some of our best matches may be in the wrestling room."

The team consists of 23 members—1 senior: Rick Powers; 3 Juniors: Scott Freeby plus transfer students Bob Wheeler and Dave O'Connor. Nine sophomores and ten freshmen complete the squad.

Coach Horwood, working by himself as the only wrestling instructor, believes the wrestlers themselves are his biggest help. They constantly are helping each other, working on moves or working-out at later times with team members that can't make it to all practices.

Scheduling this year is good. We battle Pacific University, last years' NAIA district champs, twice.

Working hard in short intense practices, NNC wrestlers are preparing for a winning season. □

V-ball squad uncontested

by Susan Sieloff

NNC defeated Whitworth Saturday in front of another large home crowd. After getting off to a slow start and dropping the first game 12-15 which Coach Hopkins felt was due to practicing in the balcony, the team made the adjustment to the gym floor and came back to win the next two games 15-7, and 15-11.

Hopkins was "very pleased with the freshmen and the way they are coming along and really moving on the court." Coach Hopkins and the team

also felt that the enthusiasm of the home crowd was very motivating. Myla Hodgins was high in total points with 9, Nancy Kellmer led defensive play with 17 plays, and Deb Rutan led with 11 spikes.

Tuesday night the Crusaders beat College of Idaho with little trouble 15-11, and 15-2. Viv Gosnell had 9 points for the high and Debbie Rutan led spikers with 12. The fact that there was a 3 way tie in defensive plays shows how balanced the team is playing.

The Crusaders are 6-0 at this time and no other team is running in contention. The next home game will be Saturday with Whitman at 1:00.

NNC will be hosting the NCAA Region 9 Small College Volleyball Championships which brings in the top eight schools of the Northwest on November 18 and 19. Needed are linesmen and scorers—it is possible these people will be paid one dollar per match. Anyone interested please contact Miss Swim by November 1. □



Myla Hodgins is a senior from Calgary, Alberta, Canada. She is in her second year of volleyball for NNC and plays both as a setter and spiker.



Debbie Rutan is a sophomore from Melba, Idaho who also is laying in haer second year. Deb is the team's leading spiker.

Field hockey Crusaders pickup 2

by Susan Sieloff

Friday night the field hockey team beat Willamette University 3-1 in a very aggressive game. The Crusaders had good stick work and put on a fine display of skills in both games. Brenda Ryska scored the Crusaders' goals. Coach Horwood noted Joan Shockley and Kathy Mayers for their fine play.

On Saturday the team defeated EOSC again by a score of 3-1. Linda Shaffer scored the first NNC goal and Brenda Ryska scored the next two. The defense held EOSC scoreless until the final minutes when Eastern Oregon scored.

Pam Bekkedahl played well both defensively and offensively in both games. Janet

Hamilton and Doreen Lay at the left and right wing positions also did a nice job in the EOSC game.

The Varstiy now has a 5-2 record and will travel to Moscow this weekend to play the University of Idaho and Washington State's B team.

The J.V. was defeated Tuesday by BSU's JV. Coach Horwood was pleased with the teams' play and said although the Crusaders couldn't manage to score they threatened several times and were very aggressive throughout the game. Karen Laird, captain of the JV, was noted for her play in the goalie position.

The next home game will be November 3 with BSU. □

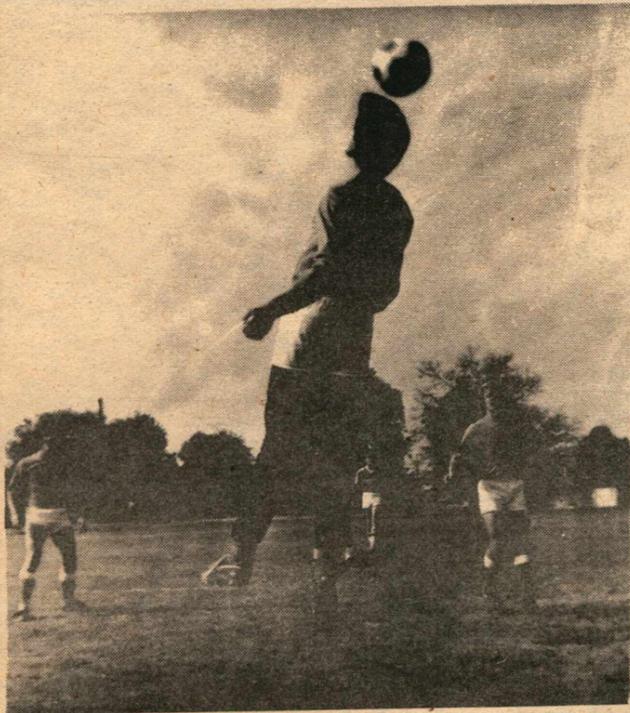


GNG Winter Carnival

by Susan Sieloff

Gamma Nu Gamma will be sponsoring a Winter Sports Carnival on Nov. 4th from 9:30 A.M. to 2:30 P.M. This will bring approximately 100 high school girls onto NNC's campus to participate in such activities as archery, volleyball, swimming, karate, badminton, racketball, tumbling, gymnastics, and floor hockey. Women athletes will be supervising the activities. Homedale, Middleton, Melba, Wilder, Greenleaf, Bishop Kelly, Borah, Nampa and Marsing are some high schools that will be participants. □

Soccer's first setback



NNC suffered a very disappointing defeat last Saturday at the hands of the Union American team of Nampa. It was the first loss of the season for the NNC club and made the race for the league close. The score of the match was a close 2-1.

A lack of hustle was the main cause for the defeat. Also, the other team believed they played one of their very best games of this year. Fortunately, NNC will get the chance to meet this team in the tournament at the end of the season. After a week of good practices the NNC club will be ready for their next game this Saturday. They will play the Mountain Home Air Force Base team here on the NNC field at 1:00. □



Football

by Stephen Hauge

In 1966, Bart Starr went over the goal line on a quarterback sneak for a touchdown with seconds remaining in the game.

That lifted Green Bay over Dallas and on to the Super Bowl. Ten years later, Al Franks threw a bomb to Dan Ivy for a touchdown in the closing seconds of the first annual Prison Bowl.

You would have to have been there to believe it.

The situation was a tense one. The college jocks had the ball on the prisoners' 45 yard line. It was third down with fourteen yards to go for a first down; there were four minutes left in the game. The score was 18 to 7 in favor of the inmates.

It was time for some student action.

"I had been beating my defender all afternoon on my pass patterns," said receiver Craig Doan later. "I told Al (Crusader quarterback Al Franks) to throw to me on a fly pattern. It was now or never!" So Franks, frantically scrambling, hit Doan for a

six-pointer. Although the extra point conversion failed, the Crusaders drew within five points of the convicts. There were less than four minutes remaining. Using the last of their time-outs, and inspired defense rose to the occasion and forced the chain gang to return the ball on the fifty yard line. Al, with a heroic heave and a prayer, put the ball in flight and, in the midst of a confused defensive secondary, Ivy Grabbed the ball and scampered for the clinching TD. After the traditional handshakes, the game was history.

Scott Bartlow, in reminiscence of the game, said, "Even though we had several touchdowns called back and a mess of penalties, I thought we kept our poise and executed our plays well." Bruce Forrest added, "We had never played together before and we faced a well-organized team. I just hope we left a good impression on them; our main function is to illuminate Christianity through our actions on the field."

Crusaders Outslug cons

by Stephen Hauge

You can talk all you want about your Lombardis, Shulas and Laundrys, but just give me Bruce Forest. Here is a man who can put a football team together in less than a week only to find out at game-time that we were to play softball.

I thought it was a trick by the convicts in their hopes to finally pull a victory over the valiant Crusaders. We later found out that it was because half of their football team had quit the week before because the ruthless Nazarenes had scored a desperation touchdown in the waning seconds of the game to nail down but another victory. So obviously, we had to change sports.

Here we are with Bush Panther, and Bartlow; the only time these guys swing a bat is when they're knocking people down. But through all of this, Bruce was not to be intimidated. Without batting an eye or a ball assumed his position on first base.

During the next seven innings Craig Doane was a human vacuum cleaner at shortstop. Bartlow kicked everything that came to him on third. Grady made fancy catches and Mark didn't. Panther never did find right field, much less a fly ball.

I had a no-hitter going into the bottom of the first inning. But when the bats had cooled and the dust subsided, NNC had slid in with victory, downing the prisoners 22-6. A

big play in the third inning saw a tight game break open. Groenig slammed a three-run triple that ricocheted off the second basemen's knee. The deficit proved to be too much for the prisoners' morale. They were only to put two more runs on the board.

Bruce had indeed converted a talented bunch of football players into an awesome softball team comparable to the Cincinnati Reds.

While writing this article, Mike Lodahl slipped me a passage of scripture. It was so encouraging I decided to share it with you.

for I was hungry and you gave me food

I was thirsty and you gave me drink

I was a stranger and you welcomed me

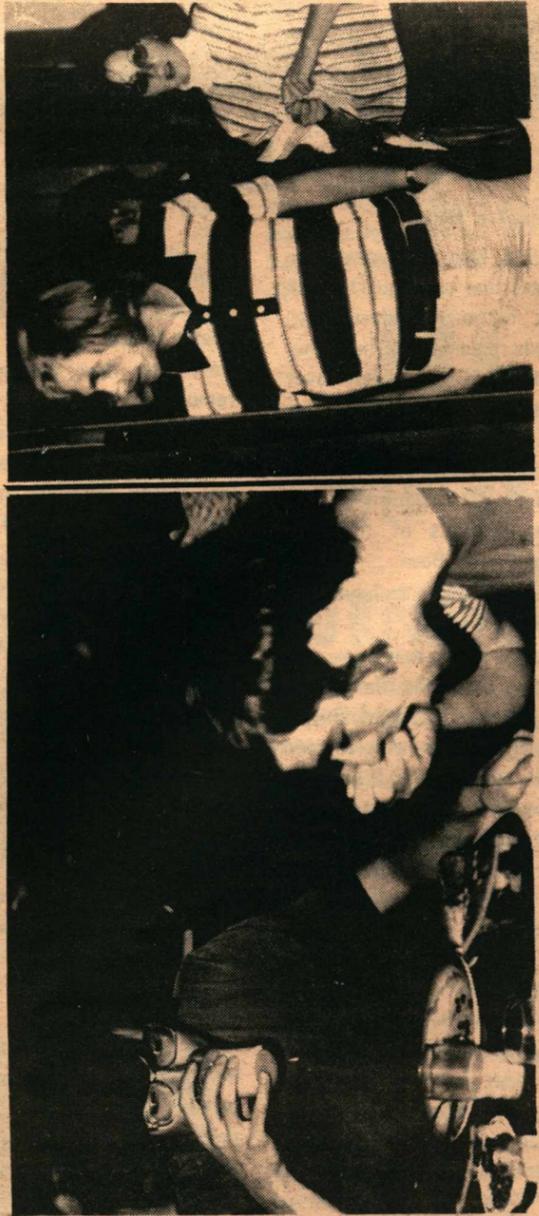
I was naked and you clothed me

I was sick and you visited me

I was in prison and you played softball with me. Matt. 25:35&36 □

SAGA SURVEY

	YES	NO
1. Do you feel Saga's hours are adequate for your schedule?		41%
A. If no, which meals do not fit your schedule?		
Breakfast.....	59%	
Lunch.....	31%	
Dinner.....	25%	
B. What could be done to make the hours better for you? extend breakfast hours or serve a continental breakfast extend breakfast hours and salad line help you at lunch?	77%	23%
3. Do you find the atmosphere enjoyable while dining?		
A. Music.....	73%	27%
B. Temperature.....	71%	29%
C. Noise.....	67%	33%
D. Overall Atmosphere.....	88%	12%
E. Lighting.....	84%	16%
F. Seating.....	58%	41%
G. Service.....	88%	12%
4. Do you feel you are able to get a well balanced diet? If no, what is missing from your meals? vegetables	69%	31%
5. Does Saga offer enough variety of foods?	75%	25%
6. Do you feel that the eating area is clean?	96%	4%
7. Is the management responsive to food service of the students?	87%	13%
8. The food service employees are:		
A. Courteous.....	90%	10%
B. Friendly.....	90%	10%
C. Clean.....	94%	6%



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