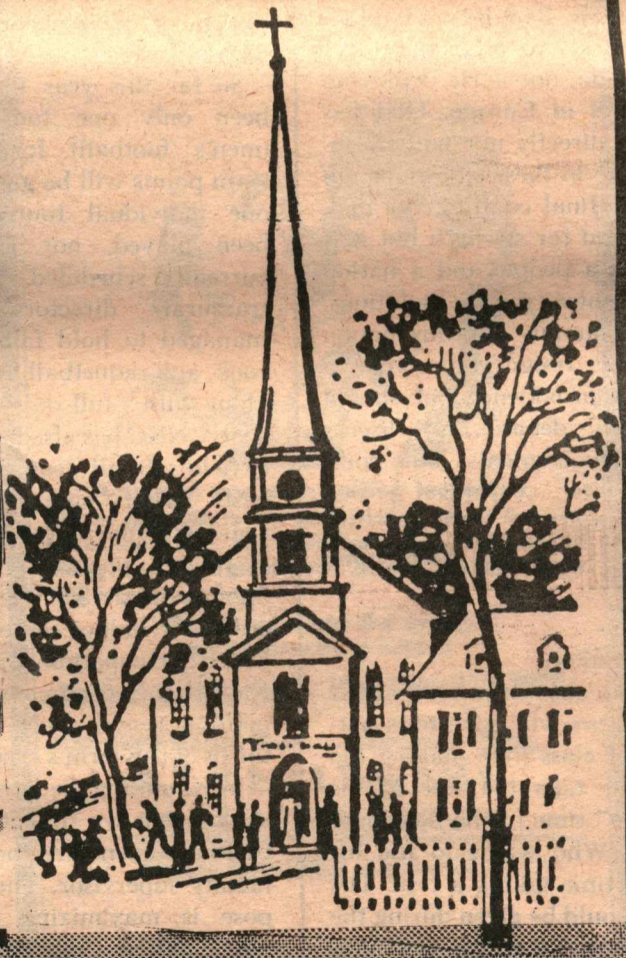


the Crusader

The Student News Magazine of NNC

OUR

TOWN



November 25, 1983
Vol. 38 No. 4

Office telephone
467-8656

The Crusader is a bi-weekly publication of the Publications Board of the Associated Students of Northwest Nazarene College. The Crusader is printed by the Idaho Press-Tribune. The Crusader publication number is USPS 892-520.

Views expressed, when expressed well, are often those of the writers, and not necessarily those of the staff, students, faculty, or administration. Dr. Gaymon Bennett is simply the faculty advisor, and is in no way responsible for the contents of the publication.

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The Crusader solicits letters but asks that they remain under 350 words. Normally, letters should be signed, but names may be withheld upon request. The Crusader reserves the right to withhold any letter it views outside the bounds of good taste. Send letters to Box C.

Dear Editor:

I am writing to express my feelings about the chapel service of October 26. The message that morning was given by Dr. Wetmore and was focused on recent American involvement in Europe, Lebanon, and Grenada.

My interpretation of Dr. Wetmore's comments was that we as a student body and nation should put aside our 'petty' and 'weak' solutions and place these events and their results in the hands and providence of God. Dr. Wetmore further explained that God is all powerful and in control of these situations and that we should allow him to manage these matters.

I do not question the power of God nor Dr. Wetmore's motivation but I do question the placing of these situations in God's hands and abandoning pursuit of our earthly solutions. God did not send the Marines to Lebanon or Grenada, nor is He deploying missiles in Europe. God has never directly nor will He intervene in these situations until the final conflict. We may ask God for strength but it is we as a people and a nation that must pursue solutions. This campus nor this nation should resign ourselves to God's providence but should actively debate and discuss our involvements, our commitments, and our motivations.

Rich Hume

Dear Editor:

I'm really disturbed about professors who give tests outside of class (like making the student take the test in his "spare" time.) Who has spare time? Who wants to use his spare time taking a test? The test should be given during the scheduled class time (unless it's a final or a retake). We already have to study out of class time. We shouldn't be

expected to take a test out of class time also. I have classes all day (except 40 minutes for lunch) and I work before school and after school to get through school! I don't have time to hunt up the professor just to take a test. They're never there when you need 'em anyway. They're usually off playing raquetball or something. I hope somebody reads this and takes a hint.

Larissa Wynn

Dear Editor:

The purpose of writing this letter is to point out the gross inadequacies that we see in the present intramural program. Recently, we have been startled by the minimal amount of activities listed on the intramural bulletin board, and the clutter of notices announcing the cancelation, postponement or rescheduling of events.

So far this year there has been only one tournament (men's football) for which team points will be given. Not one individual tourney has been played, nor are any currently scheduled. Past intramural directors have managed to hold fall tennis, rook, and raquetball tourneys, along with a full slate of team sports. NNC has also been able to field softball teams in the past. What happened this year? Was there really a lack of interest or just a lack of organization? Societies were created to induce competition, hence participation. Why then was this inter-society competition tossed aside in two-thirds of this term's events?

In examining the intramural department we find it is run by four student directors and a faculty supervisor. Their purpose is maximizing student participation in intramural activities. They are paid out of student fees to do this job. We question whether or not

this expenditure was misappropriated? No, it was not. The job the intramural department is designed to do is well justified by its effect on campus morale. Our question should then be redirected as to whether the intramural directors are fulfilling their responsibility to the student body?

We hope the directors will take it upon themselves to redefine their commitments and give the students the opportunities to participate that they deserve.

Dennis J. Dixon
Darrell Walters

To the Editor:

I want to let you know I think you're doing a good job. I had my doubts after your first two issues but I actually enjoyed your last one. Although, I didn't think all the articles were appropriate, I thought it looked neat, the photos were better, and it wasn't as sarcastic. Tell Lee I laughed my head off at his article. Keep it up.

Noel Sullivan

Dear Editor:

As the lead plaintiff in the state reapportionment case in Idaho, I often receive word of attorney general Jim Jones' appearance across the state. Mr. Jones travels at tax payers' expense spreading misinformation. Our attorney general either needs a refresher course in law or he knows that he is deliberately distorting the facts. Here are the facts:

1. The mathematical method used by Mr. Jones to calculate a claimed 44% population deviation in the cogswell plan has never been utilized by the U.S. Supreme Court where flotal districts were allowed.
2. The method traditionally and typically used by the U.S. Supreme Court (*Boyer vs. Gardner* 1982) is the method used in the cogswell plan and yields only a 9.6% statewide population deviation. Does Mr. Jones think we should adopt the method he prefers and ignore the method utilized by the U.S. Supreme Court?
3. Mr. Jones has stated to me

that our mathematical expert prefers the Jones' method. The Truth is that our expert said the Jones method would be preferred only under the highly unlikely theoretical circumstances where every county in Idaho had exactly the same population.

4. The reapportionment plan passed by the 1982 legislature violates the Idaho constitution and is illegal. We have won three out of three court cases on that issue.

5. The 1983 legislature ignored a court order to develop a legal plan.

6. Idaho can be reapportioned within the limits set down by the Idaho constitution and the U.S. Constitution by utilizing flotal or regional districts. Regional districts have been used in other states and are acceptable to the courts.

7. The cogswell plan first defines 26 local districts consisting of 35 Senate seats. It then assigns seven additional seats to meaningful regions so as to more closely balance the states scales. Regional districts obey the American concept of one person one vote while not ignoring the fact that Idahoans live in counties. For example, the Ada region has eight Senators (seven local and one regional) while the North Central region has four Senators (three local and one regional). Each of the above 12 Senators represents a nearly equal number of Idaho citizens.

Mr. Jones presents an image of a philosophical conservative. The fact is he is spending our tax dollars to oppose the Idaho Constitution and shows total disregard for the integrity of our county and city boundaries.

Given the Attorney Generals court record on this case (0 court record on this case (zero wins and three losses), we suggest that Jones spend more time in his office preparing his case for the court and less time traveling the State attempting to try the case in public.

The plaintiffs unfortunately do not have the money to crisscross the State serving as a truth squad to answer all his errors. We are grateful for a free press that gives us this opportunity.

William Hellar, Plaintiff

editorial

Dealing with Desperation

"The mass of men lead lives of quiet desperation. What is called resignation is confirmed desperation. From the desperate city, you go to the desperate country, and have to console yourself with the bravery of minks and muskrats. A stereotyped but unconscious despair is concealed even under what are called the games and amusements of mankind.

There is no play in them, for this comes after work. But it is a characteristic of wisdom not to do desperate things."

Henry David Thoreau

Thoreau had a great deal of insight into the human condition. The majority of us aren't openly desperate. We don't beg for money on the street, we don't sell our possessions to buy food for our families, we don't dress in rags and warm ourselves by trash-can fires. However, I would venture to assume that all of us have experienced desperation—the feeling of being without hope—in some degree at various points in

our lives.

Sometimes these feelings are dealt with by passive acceptance—believing or making believing that all situations in life are inevitable. Other times we take a look at the "minks and muskrats"—starving children in India, or our unemployed next door neighbor, and exclaim "things certainly could be worse." More often, we take up time with various leisure activities—sports, movies, shopping. We've all laughed when it was the last thing we felt like doing and acted indifferent when we really were hurt. The desperation was still there, though, and somewhere inside gnawed the proverbial worm—digesting the last bits of hope we needed to rise above the situation.

Often, "acute" desperation begins innocently as mild desperation. Much like the feeling one has two days before finals when one hasn't yet begun studying. Left unchecked or "covered-up", it may rapidly get worse. Then even a new pair of 501's doesn't make a person feel much better.

As for the fatalistic outlook—well, if that's the only way to get through life, I think I'd rather not. True, there are some matters which we personally have no control over. There's a world of difference, however, in accepting a situation as "the way it was meant to be" and accepting it as something which couldn't be stopped by our own efforts but which is, nevertheless, wrong and detrimental. My mind centers specifically on the killing of Marines in Grenada. Most of us can't see any real sense in the killing of those men and can't even begin to deal with all the sorrow their families must feel. However, if we have any trace of humanity within us at all, we must feel something. Telling ourselves that it was inevitable or that it was only for the good in the long run is nonsense.

I don't need to tell anyone that events such as these killings are commonplace in this day and age. So what do we do when the seemingly hopeless situations in the world and the corresponding desperation of it all begins to creep up on us, when we start to feel as if we don't have direct control of many of life's matters, when we're blasted from every direction by bad news which threatens to turn us all numb, or into fatalists who consistently bow our heads in quiet, middle class resignation?

To be perfectly honest, I've spent a great deal of time

believing that there wasn't an answer to this question—that the entire matter of desperation couldn't be dealt with and, moreover, it didn't matter if I cared anyway. I was trapped within a paradox, neither believing that situations in life had to be the way they were, nor that I could or necessarily wanted to do anything to change them. It's hard to live with conflicting thoughts like this. Fortunately the story doesn't end here.

To begin with, it does matter if we care. The issue wouldn't be such a big deal with so many people if it didn't. Specifically, why would I spend so much time trying to alleviate my feeling of desperation if I didn't think it mattered if I tried? Secondly, there is an answer. Some never find it. Some find it in the beauty of a sunset, in a tearjerking sermon, or in reading an inspiring line of poetry or prose. Some of us

find it in our own quiet, unemotional way. Despite the means, the problem ceases to be unanswerable when we come to realize in our own hearts and minds that we have access to a God who can deal with the craziness we seem to run into everywhere. He doesn't lift us above reality, removing us from life's unpleasant situations. People still die, sorrow is still everpresent, jobs and classes continue to be sources of unwanted tension. However, far from living in hopelessness—subject to the amusements of a sadistic God ½ who includes the slaughtering of human lives as "part of the plan", we fortunately have someone on our side. He is benevolent and instills within us the wisdom to live outside of desperation.

Thoreau was a transcendentalist, but he would have made a good Christian.

Ginger Rinckenberger

letters

Dear Crusader Editor:

As an alumnus of NNC, I am writing to you about an issue that I feel each and every Christian young man or woman in college needs to face. Very often when a student becomes involved in college studies, work etc., his spiritual commitment seems to be put on hold or as often the case, it becomes a passive act rather than an active one. Jesus Christ commanded us to "Go into all the world...and preach, teach, and love those around us". That doesn't mean we should attend church on Sundays and talk to God occasionally. It means INVOLVEMENT. Following Jesus Christ is an active pursuit. We must love, share

with, and care about the people in our world. We must be willing to give of ourselves and in so doing let Christ be seen through us.

You ask "How can I become involved in a town where I know no one but college students?" There is a wide variety of community activities you can become involved in such as Big Brother/Big Sister programs, YMCA, scouting, volunteer work at a hospital, rest home, or public school classroom. There are also very few churches that aren't always on the lookout for willing Sunday School teachers, nursery workers, youth sponsors, choir members etc.

If you are willing to give of

your time and talents, the Lord will bless you in many ways and you will find a new depth in your Christian walk. The habits you establish as a college person will carry over when you are on your own with a job, a family, and church involvement. Why not begin developing your role as a loving, caring disciple at this point in your life?

I put this challenge before you because I know my college career would have been much richer if I had been willing to reach out and care for people in this hurting world instead of limiting my vision to my immediate surroundings.

Sincerely,

Donita Waitley



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Grenada Justified

Editorial comment

by Steve Warrick

The recent liberation of Grenada by U.S. and allied troops has come to serve as a litmus test in determining the attitude of politicians, scholars and others towards the greatness of the United States. Those who still believe in this country as the greatest nation on earth, the defender of freedom and justice and a bulwark against the ever encroaching cancer of Communism recognize the need for this action and approve of it. The guilt-ridden neurotics and political panty-waists who are willing to see this nation become the wimpdom of the western world, a whipping boy for every deranged terrorist group with an imaginary grievance and a modern-day Sporus, the catamite to the Soviet Nero, are aghast at the sight of a proud and resurgent America freeing a repressed people while shaking her fist at the Bolshevik menace.

The use of military force is never something to be taken lightly by any sane statesman. Human lives are almost always lost and there is the

ever-present danger of a spreading conflict. Yet, at the same time it is equally depraved to automatically rule out the use of armed action under all circumstances. All too often the forbearance of using force in the defense of our interests concerning a small matter merely serves to postpone the inevitable confrontation until both the threat and the stakes are much, much higher. In order to judge the propriety of intervention one must examine the circumstances and risks involved. What is the value of the American interest at stake? What are the likely costs, and are the benefits worth these costs? Is the contemplated action right in a moral sense? A legal sense? And finally, what is the attitude of the indigenous people to our action?

The American interest in this case is both great and obvious. Over 1,000 American citizens, chiefly medical students at St. George's University, were left stranded on the island nation when a band of godless neo-barbarians overthrew the government in a bloody coup

killing many innocent women and children in the process. The former Caribbean paradise was placed under a brutal 24-hour shoot-to-kill curfew, and the country was crawling with virulently anti-American Cuban troops. The threat was unmistakable.

At the same time Grenada had become just one more finger of the Soviet claw that had been slowly tightening around the throat of the Americans since the Cuban Revolution of 1959. This formerly peaceful nation was being prepared for use as a springboard for exporting Marxist Revolution into the entire Caribbean Basin with gargantuan caches of infantry weapons. Grenada's strategic location would have allowed it to be used as a launch-point for Soviet-manned bombers, with its new Cuban-built 10,000 foot runway, threatening the U.S. and its vital sea-lanes. Also it could have served as a base for the S.S.20 nuclear missiles Moscow is forbidden by treaty to base in Cuba.

Besides freeing an enslaved people, rescuing our threatened citizens, and relieving the Communist threat, the liberation of Grenada also serves as a warning to chill future Cuban, Soviet, and Sandinista adventurism in this area. It has always been obvious to these parties that the United States has the physical power to neutralize any threat in the area. But in the wake of Vietnam many thought America was crippled by a mid-life crisis in which she lacked the will to use her might no matter

what the provocation. There can be no doubt about that will not, and we can expect a decrease in Soviet and Cuban interference as well as an eventual increase in Nicaraguan flexibility.

These results were achieved at the cost of some disapproval of our allies and the loss of fewer than 20 American servicemen (as compared to some 60 Cubans an unspecified number of PRA members). Though the sacrifice of a single brave American soldier or Marine is tragic, the costs were not only acceptable, but we got a strategic bargain. As it is, the losses were much lower than they would be if we tried to accomplish the same thing 5 or 10 years from now. And the costs were certainly much, much lower than the potential losses to the people of the Americas if we had left this metastasis unchecked.

Much of the opposition to our intervention is based upon moral or legal arguments that such action is not "right". The "little Americans" and the Marxist sympathizers claim that it is wrong to interfere in the internal affairs of another country and possibly contrary to O.A.S. treaty. Such objections are positively hollow when it is remembered both the Coard-Austin faction and their eventual victim, Maurice Bishop, overthrew the last Democratic government that the nation had had. After the slaying of Bishop the Coard-Austin junta with the assistance of alien Cuban troops was determined to maintain their totalitarian rule through any savage homicidal method of brutality necessary. To claim

our actions are wrong under such circumstances makes as much sense as the maladaptive philosophy which has held sway in our criminal justice system allowing innocent persons to be killed by escaped and paroled murderers because the death penalty supposedly "cheapens the value of human life".

Finally there is no doubt about the approval of our actions by the people of Grenada or their ethnically identical neighbors. It was the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) that asked us to intervene in the first place. The people of Grenada themselves welcomed our troops and assisted in the capture of both Austin and Coard. It is easy for "little Americans" such as Massachusetts congressmen Edward Markey and Tip O'Neill, to condemn U.S. actions while enjoying the freedom the Grenadan people have been deprived of until just recently. But I put more credence in the words and deeds of the people who until the liberation were under the heel of Marxist tyranny or the threat of it.

In a clear-cut case such as this the only reason any thinking American would have for opposing President Reagan's actions is cowardice or a loss of faith in the mission of the United States. These individuals would do well to remember the words of Marine Corps Commandant General Paul X. Kelley who stated recently "If America is to remain the land of the free, it must be the home of the brave."

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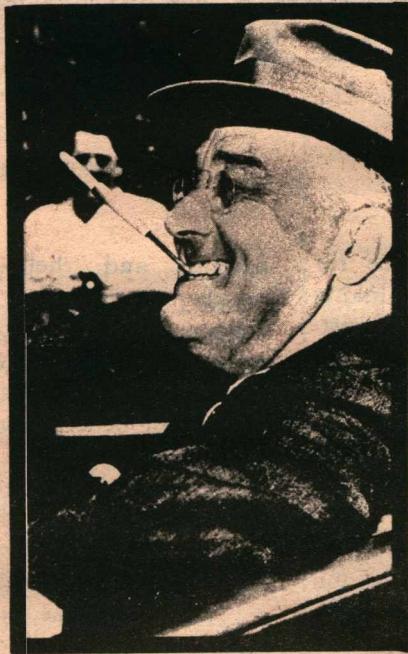


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FDR— One of the Worst

Franklin Delano Roosevelt was one of the worst if not the very worst leader that this nation has ever had. Since this year, 1983, marks the 50th anniversary of FDR's inauguration I thought it would be a fitting occasion to expand upon the man whose activities have brought death, slavery, humiliation and danger to millions of people around the world, right up to this very day.

There is a lot that can be written about FDR and his misdeeds. He signed the order that imprisoned and confiscated the property of some 128,000 loyal American citizens innocent of any crime except that they were of Japanese ancestry. Even after a thorough investigation showed that those people did not constitute a military threat, FDR kept them imprisoned until after the 1944 election so as not to harm his chances for an unprecedented fourth term. He clearly placed his own greedy ambition ahead of the welfare of the very people he was sworn to serve.

Franklin Roosevelt was also the one who breathed life into the monster that has since threatened to destroy the economic fabric of this country: domestic social programs. FDR introduced the idea that the federal government can and should solve all problems. When a more cool-headed Supreme Court resisted, the President blathered threats of packing said body with a flood of his own liberal appointees, clearly violating the constitutional doctrine of Separation of Powers.

FDR is the pusher who

hooked the American public on the opiate of social spending. Today when, as in last year's social security crises, it is in the best interest of the nation to cut these programs, any such move faces the determined resistance of the programs beneficiaries. Unfortunately, too few Senators and Congressmen are brave enough to put the good of the country ahead of their own desire for popularity.

Many would protest that FDR's action saved us from a revolution, but this seems unlikely. Admittedly unemployment was high at some 25%, but the vast majority of Americans were still working. Add to this the fact that America had (and in spite of FDR still has) a large well armed middle class to serve as a bulwark against revolution, and it seems very unlikely that American democracy was in any real danger.

Then there is Roosevelt's long standing affair with Lucy Mercer. Certainly FDR isn't the first nor has he been the last president to engage in adultery. But it speaks ill of a man who is supposed to serve as an example for the rest of the country, that he is not willing to honor his commitments.

The worst thing that President Roosevelt ever did was to allow and even nurture the growth of the Soviet menace to peace and freedom in the world. Before World War II, the Soviets were held in check by the German Reich on the west and the Japanese Empire on the east.

There is no doubt that the Axis powers were evil—one need only read about the horrors of Auschwitz or the

Bataan Death March to see that. But even so, Stalin and communism constituted a far more malevolent threat to humanity than the Axis powers. Stalin himself ordered the execution of 30-60 million people, he personally shot his wife after she complained about his drinking, and he had artists put to death whose portraits of his unattractive person were not unrealistically handsome enough. Communism is probably the most inhumane ideology ever developed. Not only does it deprive a people of their political rights, but also of their religious, economic and family rights as well.

In such a world there are only two reasonable choices (1) leave everything the way it is with the two lesser evils or (2) defeat the greater as well as the lesser evils. FDR, however, chose instead the worst possible alternative, he provoked a war with the Axis powers, and defeated them, but left the Soviet Union unchecked.

Before Pearl Harbor, America at the direction of FDR, attacked German submarines, harassed the Japanese and sent aid and war materials to the Allies, all with the goal of getting America into a war with the Axis powers so that we might defeat them.

By way of contrast, Roosevelt never had any such plans for the Soviets, instead he pumped billions of dollars of aid and weaponry into that country and allowed them to do as they pleased. In a statement about Stalin to his ambassador to Russia William C. Bullitt, FDR stated, "Bill, I don't dispute your facts, they are accurate. I don't dispute the logic of your reasoning. I just have a hunch that Stalin is not that kind of man. Harry says he's not and that he doesn't want anything but security for his country, and I think that if I gave him everything I can and ask nothing from him in return, noblesse oblige, he won't try to annex anything and will work with me for a world of democracy and peace."

This reckless naivete would be downright humorous if it weren't so tragic. Stalin not only kept the annexations he had made prior to America's

entry into the War (i.e. Lithuania, Estonia, and Latvia, as well as half of Poland, and parts of Finland) but after the War he annexed part of Germany, part of Czechoslovakia and part of Japan. We all know the record of democracy in Eastern Europe, and the tremendous threat the USSR has been to world peace; with its massive arms buildup, its aggression, and its interference with stability all over the world.

It was FDR's actions that helped bring this sorry state of events to pass. From 1943 on, he insisted, deference to his "Soviet Allies" that the United States would not accept a conditional surrender by Germany; thus the War in Europe was prolonged a year or so longer than it need have been, at a cost of thousands of American lives. We also lost an important chance to insure democracy in Eastern Europe, and of having the powerful bulwarks of a free Poland and a united Germany between us and the Soviets.

He refused to take the advice of General George S. Patton who advocated from as early as 1944, that we continue the War eastward. It was certainly obvious to FDR before he died that the Soviets were greatly weakened having lost millions of lives and many factories, while on the other hand we were relatively unscathed, we were soon to have a monopoly of atomic weapons, jet aircraft and the willing services of the remnants of the Axis forces. It would have been relatively easy to have defeated the Soviet Union at this time.

FDR also caved into every demand that Stalin made at Yalta regarding territory and spheres of influence. In short, Franklin Roosevelt created and refused to fill a power vacuum into which the Soviets moved and remain to this very day.

In conclusion our most pressing political problems today, i.e. the threat of war with the Soviets, and a burgeoning federal budget fueled by ever increasing social programs and the need to protect against the above mentioned Soviet threat, are in large part due to the actions of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Joe Macho

Freedom Fighters

vs. Johnny Reds

by C.M. Marcson

The scene is a familiar one. It's another episode in a never-ending series in which the Joe Macho Freedom Fighters have taken it upon themselves to defend a few of their puny buddies against the powerful and ever-malicious Johnny Reds.

Of course, you know the Johnny Reds. They are the evil dudes from the northland who think they can someday invade and control Freeland, home of the Joe Macho Freedom Fighters. Ostensibly, the two groups are of equal strength and such an invasion by the Johnny Reds could not possibly occur. But, the Joe Macho Freedom Fighters somehow see this hypothetical invasion closing in as an ugly reality—like a group of sailors in port imagining themselves to be on a sinking ship.

This time, Big Ronnie, the leader of the pack, has sent part of his gang to a rumble clear across the ocean, many miles from Freeland turf. But, they don't have to do much at the rumble. All they have to do is stand there at the fight and say, "cut it out you unruly

boys", then continue to act macho.

Everybody was playing and the game was relatively fair until somebody in one of the myriad of gangs involved decided to kill 239 of the Freedom Fighters while they were standing there looking pretty. "We'll try to get the rest of them a safer place to stay", Ronnie said. But, somehow, the idea of bringing them home escaped his thinking. The dead? Oh, well. It's just a few human lives. And besides, said Ronnie, they died to preserve Freeland. Just because they are ordered to stand there in a war zone without taking a punch doesn't mean they are not doing any good. They will keep growling and everyone knows that does plenty of good.

They can't be brought home, somebody exclaims. They must stay there to preserve the honor of the Freedom Fighters who died. If a few more of them are killed, maybe big Ronnie will order them to get into a full-scale fight just like the last fight in which some 60,000 Freedom Fighters were killed. Wow! Wouldn't that be neat? Once

again our beer-bellied buddies in Freeland could see a little color on the six o'clock news: brown mud and good ole' red blood all over green uniforms. And just think how it would stimulate the economy. And the Kiwanis Club would continue in Freeland; conducting its meaningful meetings while planning the barbeque to end all barbeques. Isn't it glorious? And all in the great Freeland way. A prominent Freeland at the Kiwanis Club said in a speech, "Keep up the good work Big Ronnie. Let's keep the profits, I mean...uh, our great, free way of life going."

Note: If you are one of those liberals and this glorious scene has upset you, please seek professional help. Those of us with sound minds and morals may be able to help you unless you wait until it is too late. You have probably had your intellects poisoned by the pinkos in Freeland who have managed to become journalists. The distortion of the press is just one of the many, many, many, many ways the Johnny Reds have already infiltrated our once-glorious way of life. They are the same people who will tell you economic aid to the elderly, the disabled and to subversive students is okay. You have been deceived—brainwashed. But, never worry, never fear. You can act now and rid yourself of your intellectual sickness by opening your eyes to the way you have been deceived by that evil, liberal press. After your cure, you can open your eyes to the grandeur of Big Ronnie and the Joe Macho Freedom Fighters Going into another bloody conflict with a terrorist group being influenced by the Johnny Reds.

A major new service for students who are thinking ahead to decisions about post-graduate and professional degrees and future careers has been announced by the Law School Admission Council and the Law School Admission Services. Developed by the organizations that administer the Law School Admission Test (LSAT), the new service is called the Law Package.

A four-part program of publications, services and self-evaluation materials, The Law Package will help students explore and evaluate their interest in law school. Students can take a "tryout LSAT" and request that the Law School Admission Services score it for their eyes only. They can use the results to evaluate their strong point and weak points.

The Law Package will also help students explore questions about the admission process and law school, the aims of legal education, and the range of careers available with a law degree. To assist those who decide to apply to law school, The Law Package provides a guide to the admission process.

The Law Package will help students make important decisions about professional training and careers. It is designed to acquaint students with the analytical thinking and problem-solving abilities they will develop in law

school, and help them decide whether they really want a career in law. Freshmen and sophomores who are indecisive about their career paths will benefit from this introduction to legal education and legal careers.

Available from the Law School Admission Services for ten dollars, The Law Package:

You, the Law and Law School, a booklet that describes legal career options and what to expect in law school; key facts about U.S. and Canadian law schools; a bibliography of prelaw readings; preparation materials for the LSAT with an answer key for self-scoring.

The Test, a tryout LSAT that students can take and return to LSAC for a confidential analysis of their test results.

Information On Five Law Schools that students designate on The Law Package data form.

The Admission Process: A Guide, a booklet that describes major factors that law schools consider in reviewing applicants; financial aid information; and additional sources of information relative to legal education and the admission process.

Students who desire more information can request "The Law Package Brochure" by writing to: Law School Admission Services, Box 500, Newtown, PA. 18940.

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Cheating Yourself

by Elizabeth Martin

The first time I considered cheating on an exam I was a junior in high school. I didn't cheat, but for less than noble reasons. I was afraid that I'd get caught.

I have strong feelings about cheating. I've always believed that if I deserved an "F" for my lazy study habits, so be it. It would appease my teachers for a short while if I cheated and got an "A". But if I didn't study, sooner or later that lack of knowledge would catch up with me. After all, if I was not inclined to study Thursday for Friday's exam, I probably would neglect to catch up on my reading before Monday. Classes never wait.

Interestingly enough, my aversion to cheating did not prevent me from following through in later attempts. I have cheated several times during my college career. My cheating has never involved "cheat-sheets", stolen test answers or copying from another student's test. No, there is something about these forms of cheating that have offended my desire to achieve a rapport with my teachers.

There is a form of cheating, however, that is often condoned by teachers. It is a little too sophisticated for all students to engage in at any given time. There is that cheating that amounts to nothing more than the blatant plagiarism of ideas. A tricky notion to some, a way of academic survival to others.

Original thinking, a subjective grasp of classroom material, or creative thought process, should be the desired goal for most upper-division courses. A great deal of information is usually given in introductory classes. Often, we are given nothing more than a catalogue of facts. It is not as important to understand why or how something happens at this level as it seems to be to grasp the notion that it happens. Theories and explanations tend to come later.

Introductory level classes are, then, the "milk" of the academic diet. While milk is important, stronger and more substantial food comes later. A History major cannot study or comprehend the causes of World War II until he or she realizes there has been a world War II. An English major cannot understand why he studies

various genres until he understands what the word **genre** means. It would be difficult for most students to take an upper division course in Existentialism until they understand that it is a philosophy. The basics, by all means, must be learned.

Now comes the real diet. The meaty upper division courses that require more digestion of the subject and here is where what one NNC professor calls "Academic Failures" are born.

Time and energy are required for the student to digest the ideas being presented. It is easier, however, to swallow ideas only long enough to regurgitate them on the exam. Thus the thought process becomes nothing more than a fast-food, non-nutrient diet that will not sustain the thinker or the idea.

I once received an "A" for a course that I didn't do any work in. This is not to say "wonderful me, I was above having to study." I did study. I faithfully copied my notes during class, studied the teacher to discover what he or she thought was important to know, and reproduced every idea presented on the exam. It was a painless course. I just neglected

to learn anything.

There was one exam that I did especially well on. The essay was a masterpiece of borrowed phrases. The teacher wrote "Good ideas" in the margin. Yes, they were good ideas. That's why I took them.

And when students take it upon themselves to parrot their professors to receive good grades (that's why we're here, isn't it?), it doesn't matter if the students have a grasp of what they're saying. Parrots are not prized for their insightfulness, they are rewarded for their faithful reproduction of every sound around them.

Perhaps teachers are unable to discern parrots from the other wildlife gathered in the classroom. I'm not convinced that's true. There is something rather flattering to the notion that our ideas have taken new life around us. Sometimes it is difficult to pull away from the mirror that reflects what we like about ourselves. Especially the mirror that we have crafted.

Not all teachers, of course, encourage parroting. Not all students parrot. But when students leave a classroom knowing nothing except the magic words for the exam,

Something important is lost in the educational process. Not necessarily the education, the student has learned new forms of flattery and a smoothness that will enable them to deal with people for the rest of their lives. Imitation is viewed, after all, as the most sincere form of flattery.

There is a form of intellectual dishonesty here, however, that should offend the serious teacher of student. When it becomes less important to comprehend what we are saying and more important to say it in a certain way, we have trivialized thinking. We have glibly attached a tag of academia to the mindless process of repetition and encouraged all others to join in on the chorus.

In a few months, I'll be walking across that glorious platform to receive my diploma. That's a good feeling. For the most part of my educational experience at NNC I have tried to be honest with myself. After all, I've only cheated a few times, and never, never in important classes.

I just hope that there aren't any saltines on the dais. It might be difficult to hear the speakers at the ceremony over the squawking.

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Students experiencing a shortage in finances should consider applying for financial aid through The Scholarship Bank.

According to Steve Danz, director of the nation-wide service, private financial aid is the most often overlooked source of student aid, yet accounts for nearly 500 million dollars, or one-quarter of all scholarship money available.

The Scholarship Bank is the largest private search firm in the country and works with college financial aids offices to bring private scholarships to student applicants. A student sends a stamped self addressed envelope to the bank at 10100 Santa Monica 2600, Los Angeles, Ca. 90067 and receives a questionnaire. The form is then sent back to the bank with a check for \$35 or \$45 depending on how many

sources the student wants (25 or up to 75). The package which is then sent to the student gives the name, type of award, eligibility factors, and address of the source. Or, the student can order the application for that particular source directly from the bank after receiving the print-out. According to the director, most students find about 15 sources they actually write to.

Private financial aid is usually not need based, but involves such factors as the student's desired major and occupational goal, area of the country they wish to work in, religion, special interests and hobbies and parents' background. A number of new scholarships this year have been opened for business, computer, health and law students, for a total of about 25,000 scholarships.



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Life with Lee



'Tis the Season

The Christmas season is upon us and it's time to sit back and sip eggnog, crack walnuts, make Christmas candy, and sing Christmas carols. Oh, by the way. That's one thing that has always bugged me. Why Christmas carols? Did a lady named Carol write all those songs that bring us so much joy during the yuletide season? No. Well, back to the things we do during the "season to be jolly." I know that all of you students here at NNC have peeked at your Christmas presents at one time or another. And when you opened them on Christmas morning you tried to look ex-

cited but deep down inside you were really dissatisfied because what you really wanted was a dump truck or a doll that drinks from a bottle and... I remember one Christmas when my little brother got a tricycle called a "Big Wheel." What I received was a set of rubber tipped arrows and a bow. I was so jealous I took the rubber tips off the arrows and shot them at my brother as he rode by on his new machine.

Christmas is supposed to be the most happy time of the year. It may be for us but not for some families. Especially for the tree family. More trees die during the Christmas

season than any other time of the year. They are kidnapped from their families, brought to the cities, sold, tortured with hot lights and bulbs, and then either burned or thrown out along the highway with no money for a bus ride home. I don't know about you but this year when I go out into the forest to get a Christmas tree I am going to ask it if it wants to come home with me first. Then, if it doesn't answer, I will cut it down and take it home.

Do you believe in Santa Claus? My Mom and Dad told me that Santa wasn't real. They lied. I saw him down at J.C. Penney's yesterday. So there.


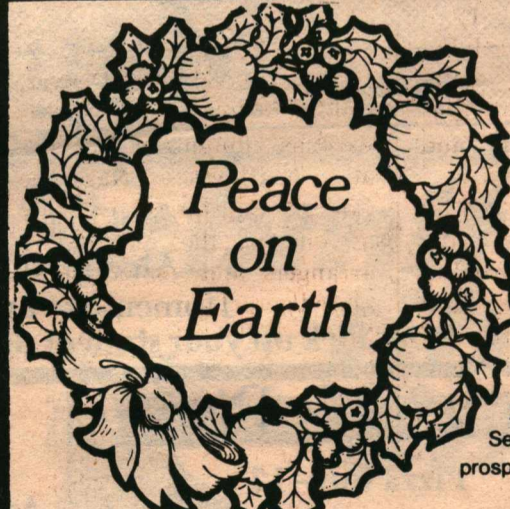
Within all seriousness, Christmas is the time of year when we should all celebrate the birth of Jesus Christ our Savior. The ultimate Christmas present. One you don't have to peek at, or buy, or decorate, because He is already opened, and He gives Himself. He can't be bought, plus He doesn't need decorating. He is the most beautiful ornament that was ever hung on a tree. Merry Christmas.

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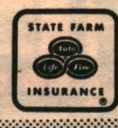
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nnc beat

Coaches Darlene Keith (Speech) and Dennis Waller (Debate) report that the NNC Speech and Debate Team is off to another great season. "We have a lot of returning people that competed for us last year. Plus, some great freshman additions." Last year ended in a big way for our Speech and Debate Team at Pi Kappa Delta Nationals with two sixth place National Titles.

The 1983-84 Speech and Debate season began October 14-15 at Whitman College in Walla Walla, Washington. A total of 20 colleges and universities attended the two day tournament.

Nine participants from NNC accompanied Coach Keith to compete in various Individual Speaking events including: Duo Interpretation, Prose Interpretation, Poetry Interpretation, Improvisation, Speaking, Expository Speaking, Extemporaneous Speaking, and Persuasive Speaking. Sharla Myers, sophomore, finished in fourth place in Expository (informative) Speaking. Dennis Shults, senior and new addition this year, finished in fourth place in Extemporaneous Speaking. High marks were also earned by: Nancy Diamond, Letha Goeks, Kurt Proctor, Lori Pleshko, Kathy Olson, and Susanne Cantrell.

At a tournament hosted by the University of Oregon, the Halloween weekend proved to be a success for the speech and debate team. Competing for NNC were Nancy Diamond, Letha Goeks, Shari Dodge, Richard Hume, Chuck Jazdewski, Sharla Myers, Kreg Owens, Lori Pleshko, Kurt Proctor, Bob Rapp, and Dennis Shultz.

The tournament involved 19 schools from California, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon. Under the coaching of Darlene Keith and Dennis Waller the NNC team was successful. Bringing home

awards were Nancy Diamond, fourth place in Duo Interpretation, Letha Goeks, first place in Expository speaking, fourth place in Duo Interpretation, Shari Dodge, fourth place in Editorial Commentary, Richard Hume, third place in Current policy debate, Lori Pleshko, third place in Persuasive speaking, third place in N.D.T. Debate, and Bob Rapp, third place in N.D.T. Debate.

Anyone interested in competing is encouraged to drop by the speech office, Rm. 207, in Wiley Learning Center.

The following students have elected for "Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges" for the 1983-84 edition: Lori Ballard, Carla Buckmaster, Karen Gerdes, Robin Johnson, Shelly McLean, Brent Michelson, Doug Mowry, Bob Sherwood, Rich Shrader, Duane Slemmer, David Slonaker, Sallie Weber, Jeff Whitney, and Greg Woodroof.

Dr. Jerry Nelson of Denver, Colorado, will be honored this week as Alumnus of the Year at Northwest Nazarene College. Considered by many as one of the outstanding arrangers and composers of sacred/gospel music today, Dr. Nelson will be featured in a number of performances and at a recognition dinner during Homecoming activities, November 23-27.

Nelson came to NNC from Litchfield, Minnesota to further an interest in music that formally began at age seven when he began piano lessons. Upon graduation from NNC in 1961, Nelson attended graduate school at the University of Minnesota, receiving his Ph.D. in 1973.

A strong inclination toward improvisation on the piano led Nelson into the fields of composing and arranging as a career. In 1973 he moved to Denver to pursue a staff position at Denver First Church of the Nazarene. He also produces the music for a weekly television ministry that is broadcast nationally by the Turner Broadcasting Network.

Dr. Nelson has enjoyed numerous opportunities as a lecturer/clinician, concert artist, and has conducted orchestras in Europe, Israel, and throughout the United States.

Since moving to Denver he has also established Clarion Productions, a music company that distributes over 400 accompaniment tapes to choral groups in the school market. His creative writing has resulted in over 150 record albums, some 1,000 arrangements, a number of film scores, a dozen choral collections and musicals, as well as several dozen original songs.

He will be introduced during Friday's 10:00 a.m. Alumni Chapel at College Church and will be honored at an Alumni Banquet Friday afternoon.

Friday evening Dr. Nelson will be joined by nearly 500 alumni who have sang with the A Cappella and Crusader Choirs at NNC over the past 45 years, in a special musical presentation at the halftime of the Homecoming basketball game.

Saturday morning will present a seminar on church music entitled, "Today's Church Music—A Shotgun Approach". The seminar is free to the public and everyone is invited to attend. It will be held in the Wiley Learning Center on campus between 9:00-11:00 a.m.

ASNNC officers would like to wish you happy holidays and hope they are a true time

of refreshment physically, mentally, and spiritually. We wish and hope the same for us!

We sincerely hope the spirit of revival is in the hearts of the people on this campus each day of the year. I encourage you to "reencounter" the messages of the Lord as told by Steven Manley. Hey! See your around, huh?

ASNNC Student Leaders

December 1-6 will be the highlight of our Annual Christmas Gift Community Resthome project. These days will tell of it's success. What is the Christmas gift project? Every year ASNNC writes to seven resthomes in the Nampa-Caldwell area, plus Hope House, and asks for a list of residents who have no relatives or friends to receive Christmas gifts from. These places send ASNNC this list along with three things the person would like for Christmas, under \$10. This list is then printed in the Idaho Press-Tribune (Dec. 1-6 this year) so that the Nampa-Caldwell community can participate in providing gifts for these people. ASNNC phones will be manned from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.. During this time phone pledges for gifts will be received. These gifts will then be brought to the ASNNC offices to be distributed to the recipients.

If you happen to hear more singing than normal on campus this weekend, don't be too surprised. After all, the honored guests of the weekend are former A Cappella and Crusader Choir Members. As Many as 500 of the former crooners are here to remember their years together and to honor the collective value of their efforts.

Better than 300 voices will be raised in unison during Friday's chapel as choir members from as long ago as the early 1930's join together to recreate some of the hymns that have been shared by the college with its constituency for decades.

Nine different choir directors have been in charge of the choirs over the past 45 years and all but one, the late Roger Taylor, will be on campus. Mr. Taylor will be represented by his wife. Besides the chapel singing special, the choirs will join together for a special performance during the Friday evening basketball game. At halftime the massive chorus will be joined by Alumnuss of the Year Jerry Nelson, for some special music.

To put a capper on the entire weekend, a special alumni performance of the Messiah is being staged in College Church at 4 p.m. Alumni soloists, past and present will be featured during this special extra performance. Directly following the performance there will be a reception for Doris DeLong, director of the first A Cappella choir in 1937.

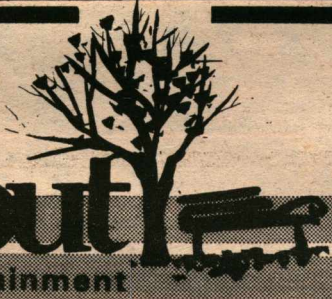
Throughout the week, a slide show of the various choir tours will be given a continuous showing in the Administration Building Auditorium.

The combined forces of the entire music department of Northwest Nazarene College will be presented to the public in a free Thanksgiving concert, Thursday, November 24, at 7:30 p.m. at First Church.

All choral groups—the Northwesterners, Crusader Choir, College Choir, and Women's Chorale—will be featured as well as the NNC Concert Band, Brass Ensemble, and Bell Choir.

roundabout

Off Campus Arts and Entertainment



Events

BSU MUSIC DEPARTMENT PROGRAMS—Faculty Artist Series—All performances at 8:15 p.m.—James Hopper, Constance Speake and J. Wallis Bratte, Jan. 20, Special Events Center; Treasure Valley Wind Ensemble, Jan. 25 and April 25, Special Events Center; Concert Band, Dec. 4, Music Auditorium; Corale Concert, Dec. 11, Music Department—Information, 385-1771.

Workshop—Nampa City Recreation Department—“Eliminating self-defeating behaviors”—Dec. 2 and 3, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. each day—fee plus book costs for two day seminar—Instructor, Jana Nelson.

Caldwell Fine Arts Series—All events at 8 p.m. in the College of Idaho Jewett Auditorium, Caldwell—George Zukerman, bassoon soloist, Jan. 19; The Floreston Trio, Feb. 20; Opera a la carte.

Jazz at the Winery—1:30 p.m. every Sunday at St. Chapelle Vineyards, Inc., Caldwell Route 4—Featuring Gene Harris and his quintet alternating with Gib Hochstrasser and his five-man jazz ensemble—Winery opens at noon.

Majors and Minors Inc., a Nampa-Caldwell community chorus, will present its winter production on Dec. 15, 16, 17, and 18 in Jewett Auditorium on the College of Idaho campus, Caldwell.

Christmas in Caldwell Arts and Crafts Show—10 a.m. to 6

Idaho Artisan—Original arts and crafts, 122 N. 8th St., Boise—Hours 9:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., Mon-Sat.

Theater

Stage Coach Inc.—House of the Angels, Dec. 15-18, 23-25; A Couple of White Chicks Sitting Around Talking, Feb. 16-18.

Boise Little Theater—Lunch Hour, Jan. 6-14; Death Trap, Feb. 10-18.

Exhibits

Nampa Art Guild—Meets every Wednesday from 10 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. at the Nampa Art Center, with a business meeting the first Wednesday of each month at 10:30 a.m.. Bring sack lunch on all Wednesdays. For information on joining call Theresa Wagers, 466-3777 or Melva Allen, 454-0854.

E-DAH-HOW Artists—Meet at Wilkins Hall, 1703 3rd St. S., Nampa, from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. on Tuesdays. Business meeting until 11 a.m. the first Tuesday of the month. Informal workshops other Tuesdays. Members paintings

featured at Mary Carter Decorating and Craft Shop in the Owyhee Shopping Center. For more information, call 466-3054.

Blatchley Gallery of Art—Contemporary works selected from the College of Idaho's permanent collection, featuring original works of Pablo Picasso, Joan Miro, Marc Chagall, Leonard Baskin and Robert Motherwell—Approximately 20 original prints of various printing methods including woodcuts, etching and lithography—Through Dec. 4—1 to 5 p.m. Tuesday through Saturday—College of Idaho Campus.

First Security Bank, Caldwell—Floral watercolors by Melva Allen through November.

Caldwell Library—East African fabrics and woven grass mats. Landscapes in watercolor by Adella Hodges—Through November.

BSU Faculty members exhibit 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. —First floor, Liberal Arts Building.

BSU Faculty Artist—Faculty members exhibit 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.—First floor, Liberal Arts Building.

Mercy Medical Center—2nd, 3rd, and 4th floors—Watercolors and oils by Madge Blue and Mildred Byers; Watercolors by Don McLellan, Melva Allen, Margaret McCarthy, Adella Hodges and Betty Kueneman.

Friday - Nov. 25

8:15 - 9:45 **Alumni Choir Rehearsal**
College Church

9:00 - 3:00 **Registration**
Lobby, Wiley Learning Center

9:00 - 5:00 **Country Store Boutique**
Wiley Learning Center

10:00 **Alumni Chapel**
Alumnus of the Year
Introduction - Dr. Jerry Nelson, '61
Introduction of former Choir Directors
Multi-Media Presentation
Mass Alumni Choir, plus other interesting features



11:00 - 3:00 **Ribbon Cutting & Open House**
Wiley Alumni House

11:15 - 12:00 **H.S. Seniors-Parents/Bruce Webb**
Feltar Hall, Wiley Learning Center

11:15 - 12:15 **President's Coffee Hour**
Opportunity to greet the Wetmore's
Student Center Lounge

12:30 **Homecoming Parade**

2:45 **Alumni Banquet**
“Alumnus of the Year” presentation
Reservation only - SAGA \$6.00

5:00 **Women's Basketball**
NNC vs. Eastern Oregon

6:30 **Homecoming Coronation**

7:30 **Men's Basketball**
NNC vs. Lewis-Clark

10:00 - ? **Class Reunion Parties**
'48 - Morrison
'58 - Corlett Hall
'63 - Dooley
'73 - Franklin Hall (College Church)
'78 - Culver



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Our Town

A Student Review

by James Bennett

One of the most powerfully universal plays to ever be performed at NNC, Thornton Wilder's "Our Town" will air its final performance Saturday at 2:30 p.m. in the Science Lecture Hall.

Wilder said, "Our Town" was "an attempt to find a value above all price for the smallest events in our daily life." We are presented segments of the daily life of Grover's Corners, New Hampshire. Through the small and major events of daily life, breakfast, gossip, marriage, and death, one becomes impressed with the commonality of the characters and oneself—with the feeling that Grover's Corners is the town we've all grown up in.

During the course of the play, we observe the daily lives of the two principal families: Dr. and Mrs. Gibbs, played by Bob Rapp and Letha Goeks, their children George and Rebecca Gibbs, played by Sonny Manning and Sharla Myers, Mr. and Mrs. Webb, played by Kurt Procter and Susan Cox, and their children Wally and Emily Webb, played by Will Bennett and Lynn Martin.

Rapp and Procter give brilliant performances as the calm, steady-minded fathers, offering advice to their eager children. Procter excels in his role as editor of the town paper. He is superb in the first scene when rubbing his hands scene when rubbing his ink-stained hands on a rag and

sharing cautiously, "No ma'am—there ain't much culture."

Susan Cox and Letha Goeks give admirable performances as the two concerned mothers of these New Hampshire families. Susan Cox is particularly apt on the day of her daughter's wedding as she scolds the groom George Gibbs not to see his bride before the wedding.

Sonny Manning successfully portrays George Gibbs with the proper character changes necessary throughout the play. When first quite taken with Emily, he is bashful and immature, yet three years later, on his wedding day, he has lost his shyness and jokes, "Only four more hours to live!"

Lynn Martin does an ex-

tremely good job as Emily Webb, the shy, concerned, small-town girl in whom a major point of Wilder's play emerges. She is finest when, returned to the cemetery, she realizes the glory of day to day living. "Oh earth, you're too wonderful for anyone to realize you!"

Without question, the finest performance is given by Kreg Owens as Stage Manager. Owens excels in this character which requires a calm, cool knowingness with which the Stage Manager serves to bring the audience and the characters to an even greater sense of oneness. Owens was brilliant as he guided the audience and the action of the play through its three stages of daily life, love and marriage, and death.

Editor's note: An in depth analysis of this great American play is given in an excerpt from Thornton Wilder, edited by Rex Burbank.

Wilder has stated in the preface to *Three Plays* that "Our Town is not offered as a picture of life in a New Hampshire village; or as a speculation about conditions of life after death (that element I merely took from Dante's *Purgatory*). It is an attempt to find a value above all price for the smallest events of our daily life. I have made the claim as preposterous as possible, for I have set the village against the largest dimensions of time and place. The recurrent words in this play (few have noticed it) are 'hundreds,' 'thousands,' and 'millions.' Emily's joys and griefs, her algebra lessons and her birthday presents—what are they when we consider all the billions of girls who have lived, who are living, and who will live?"

The action—which takes place in Grover's Corners, New Hampshire, on specific days in the years between 1901 and 1913—portrays both the routine daily life and the major events in the lives of

George Gibbs and Emily Webb and their families. Each act centers about a scene of the family life which is preceded by a street scene involving the casual conversation of such characters as the milkman, the constable, and the paper boy—town folk in general. Act I consists of scenes showing a complete day in the town and in the Webb and Gibbs households when George and Emily are growing up. In acts II and III family scenes and the everyday street scenes are shown again but in relation, respectively, to the courtship and marriage of George and Emily and Emily's death.

But specific as the dates, places, and characters are—and Wilder provides all the important facts, including the history of the town, to individualize the action—it is immediately apparent that it is life rather than individual lives that is being enacted; and that the people, the place, and the time are the "All, the Everywhere and the Always."

We are reminded, as we are in "The Happy Journey" and "Pullman Car Hiawatha," that this is a theatre play as the Stage Manager points to nonexistent properties which the audience is asked to imagine exist. And even as he is giving his detailed factual account of the town and its people, he violates the usual limitations of time sequence by using past, present, and future tenses concurrently; and Wilder achieves thereby on stage a present that encompasses all time—the action becomes an "Act in Eternity."

The Stage Manager presents the life on stage directly to the audience, addresses his comments about it to the audience, and at one point answers questions asked by actors planted in the audience. Like the property man in Chinese drama, he places the few properties on stage (which mainly consist of tables and chairs, ladders and planks); and, like the chorus in Greek theatre, he comments on the

action, takes part in it himself, and functions as the authors' mouthpiece. But in addition to his technical functions, he embodies the spirit of the town and selects and presents the scenes with a view to demonstrating the ideas behind them. For example, he announces in Act I that the play is to be a demonstration of how people grew up and married and lived and died "in the provinces north of New York at the beginning of the twentieth century," and he then offers scenes typical of the daily life in the Webb and Gibbs households. The metaphysical significance of the scenes is then expressed by George's sister Rebecca at the close of the act:

I never told you about that letter Jane Crofut got from her minister when she was sick. He wrote Jane a letter and on the envelope the address was like this: It said: Jane Crofut; Grover's Corners; Sutton County; New Hampshire; United States of America.

GEORGE: What's so funny about that?

REBECCA: But listen, it's not finished: the United States of America; Continent of North America; Western Hemisphere; the Earth; the Solar System; the Universe; the Mind of God—

This passage, prepared for by the previous presentation of actions specifically identifiable as to time and place but raised to the level of the eternal, anticipates the increasingly broadened scope of the action in acts II and III. Theatricalist technique by this means achieves a union of action and idea.

The real genius of *Our Town* consists in Wilder's success in making the ordinary interesting to watch and in portraying its intrinsic value without falling into bathos. Lacking the suspense that goes with a carefully plotted conflict between characters, the play admittedly draws heavily upon theatricalist novelty for fresh treatment of its materials; and much of its effect is owing to its appeal to audience nostalgia. But the material and the technical devices conceived for the benefit of the "group mind" have within them the seeds of a larger meaning and this promise of a larger meaning gives suspense to the action. The people of Grover's Corners, being of the type Gertrude Stein called the "valley-born and the hill-bounded," exhibit the "localization in their thinking" that distinguishes them from their brethren living in flat country or on coastlines. Most of them never get far from Grover's Corners during their lives; and most, like George and Emily, never care to. Their lack of interest in such abstractions as temperance, social equality, culture and beauty is characteristic of their kind. In contrast to the crusading midwesterner George Brush of *Heaven's My Destination*, the significance of their lives lies concealed in their pattern on living in the trivia of "human nature" that they are steeped in. They do not try to find a concept in living as do Brush and Antrobus of *The Skin of Our Teeth*. Yet, the play cut out the last paragraph

The action begins quietly in the cemetery and builds in intensity to Emily's climatic im-

precation to her mother in the most moving lines in the play: "Oh, Mama, just look at me for one minute as though you really saw me. Mama, fourteen years have gone by. I'm dead. You're a grandmother, Mama. I married George Gibbs, Mama. Wally's dead, too. Mama, his appendix burst on a camping trip to North Conway. We felt just terrible about it—don't you remember? But, just for a moment now we're all together. Mama, just for a moment we're happy. Let's look at one another."

This moment is set against eternity; vibrant life, with all its joy and grief, happiness and suffering, is contrasted to passionless death. Emily can appreciate the value of life because she has lost it. From the vantage point of eternity she sees that it is largely wasted and that its tragedy lies in the failure of human beings to feel—as she does as she observes the scene of her twelfth birthday—the full intensity of each moment, good or bad, through the agency of consciousness, love. Her agonized realization of this sends her back to the Dead, where the moment and the human passions have no experience and are, therefore, not painful to contemplate.

Tragic Waste, blindness and ignorance, failure to realize that even such a routine matter as greeting the milkman is a precious part of a priceless gift—that is the "discovery" the deceased Emily makes about life in Act III. But the presence of the Dead on stage with her has a mystical significance also. In contrast to Emily, who has just arrived among them, the Dead are indifferent to life on earth—or like Simon Stimson, whose life has been unhappy, contemptuous of it. While Stimson, Mrs. Soames, Mr. Carter, and Mrs. Gibbs still have their identity, the rest do not and will eventually lose it. The Stage manager says of them at the opening of the act: "They're waitin' for something that they feel is comin'. Something important and great. Aren't they waitin' for the eternal part in them to come out clear?" All the problems and joys, the grief and happiness, and the love and indifference, it is suggested, are dissolved in the transcendent Whole: the per-

spective from which life is viewed in the last act is the "Mind of God."

A myth puts specific characters, actions, and themes into a microcosmic relationship with the universal forces that act upon and from within men; it draws together past and present; and it provides an analogy by which past and deep-felt needs, desires, aspirations, and fears of the individual become an expression of those of all men. The little New Hampshire town of Grover's Corners is Wilder's microcosm. His hero is human life itself; the universal forces acting upon it are Time, Nature, and Death; the forces acting upon the inner self are Instinct, Love, Despair, and Apathy. Its scenes of daily life, love, marriage, and burial of the dead are the cyclical rituals of men in all times and places. The human condition is tragic because its hopes and aspirations and its customs and habits, which it feels are so important—as Emily and George feel their marriage is so important—are really not very important at all when considered in light of all the other human beings who experience the same things.

The lives of its people are tragic because in spite of unimportance they continue, as George and Emily have on their farm, in the belief that what they are doing is ultimately important; and their condition is tragic, finally, because the people of Grover's Corners never quite realize that because life is so short and because it is all they have, they should live every moment as intensely and consciously as their hearts will allow. A tragic vision requires the assumption that man is a potentially noble creature and that he lives his life in relation to some power, or "fate," or "destiny" that he is either at odds with or falls short of.

The vision Wilder offers of the human condition in *Our Town* is essentially tragic. It is a picture of the priceless value of even the most common and routine events in life and of the tragic waste of life through failure to realize the value of every moment. Unaware of the value of life, the people of Grover's Corners live their lives banally and seldom get beneath or above the surface

of life. Yet even what they do realize and experience is beyond price; and this is the paradox that pervades the play and is the source of its tension. The conflict is basically inner, between awareness and appreciation of life and insensibility and self-preoccupation.

The artistic problem basic to *Our Town* is that of showing that the events of life are at once not all they could be because they are taken for granted—but are priceless. Wilder meets this problem by repeating the quotidian scenes and viewing them and central actions of each act (growing up, love and marriage, and death) from different perspectives of time and space and different metaphysical vantage points. By relating the ordinary events in the lives of these ordinary people to a metaphysical framework that broadens with each act, he is able to portray life as being at once significant and trivial, noble and absurd, miraculous and humdrum.

The ordinary characterizes all the scenes and narrative passages, and this quality is reinforced by colloquial dialogue liberally sprinkled with platitudes. The "facts" the Stage Manager recites about Grover's Corners are unstartling, commonplace, and statistical; and the answers he gives to questions asked by actors in the audience (a woman concerned about the drinking in the town, a man indignant about the lack of awareness of social injustice and inequality, and a lady wondering about the cultural level of the town) indicate that the townspeople give little thought to such things. In Act II the Stage Manager-Minister repeats this idea when he says the weddings he has performed are interesting "once in a thousand times," and in Act III even death itself is shown to be a very commonplace, unstartling, and unafrightening event. Repetition of the quotidian scene, however, transforms the ordinariness into ritual; and, when the dead Emily returns to observe and relive her twelfth birthday in Act III, she becomes aware that the daily life of the town and of the families was humdrum and commonplace because taken for granted and not fully appreciated.

The Glass Onion

A Review with the Violent Femmes

by Craig Tomashoff

The Violent Femmes are a funny bunch of guys. Really. They don't tell jokes. And they'll never get their own TV sitcom. But the band does play some of the most off-beat songs around about some of the most unfunny, screwed-up jerks imaginable.

It's too bad not many people are laughing.

"A lot of people, when they see us live, see us up on stage joking, they say, 'I was surprised to see that because your songs are so depressing,'" explains Gordon Gano, the Femmes' lead guitarist, vocalist and songwriter.

"One time I was up there singing a song very seriously and one guy in the audience just started laughing and laughing. I suppose it could have bothered me but it didn't."

The Femmes' music is, he insists, experimental. Therefore, however anyone reacts to their songs about desperate lovers and assorted other low-lives is just fine. As long as they react, that's really all that matters.

Funny or serious, though, the Violent Femmes are perhaps the most famous

unknown band around. The Milwaukee, Wisconsin group may not be hitting the big-time yet, but they're close enough to know what it looks like. The trio, playing a unique form of free-wheeling, almost folkish rock, began taking the music world by storm earlier this year. Practically every rock publication you looked at last spring featured an interview or glowing review, hyping the group to the point where they began to seem like the next Beatles. Or the next Knack.

"I never thought of us as being anything like the next Knack," laughs Gano. "All of the hype does have its positive side as well as its negative side. Some people will read something about us here and turn around and read the Rolling Stone interview with us and say, 'What's all this hype?'"

"Then they come to one of our shows with less than ideal expectations. But I prefer it that way, rather than touring around like some bands do, playing to empty houses. The hype really did help get people interested in us."

Now that the Femmes have been out touring for several

months, and their self-titled debut album on Slash Records has had a chance to be heard, most of the hype has died down. The band has been left to its music as the rock press has moved on to another pet project.

And that's just fine for Gano, bassist Brian Ritchie and percussionist Victor DeLorenzo. They've survived as the Femmes since the spring of 1981 and hype or no hype, they aim to continue.

That's a bit odd, considering the group members never expected to spend this long together. They started out as Gordon Gano and the Violent Femmes shortly after Gano got out of high school. Ritchie and DeLorenzo were a bit older and being veterans of the Milwaukee club scene, planned to move to Minneapolis, Minnesota to join another band there. But they also figured as long as they were still in town, they might as well help Gano out. So, when they left town, Gano says now, he would have no trouble finding a new band since his name topped the bill with his previous group.

Somewhere along the line, though, the Minneapolis connection fell through and the band stayed together as simply the Violent Femmes. Naturally the off-beat name, which goes along with the band's off-beat sound, gets Gano a lot of questions during interviews. But it really has a very simple origin.

He explains that it comes from the old playground days

when, "if you couldn't catch a football, you'd get called a femme." As for the "violent," it's just something Gano says the band just decided to tack on.

Another question Gano seems to shrink from when he hears it is the one about Chrissie Hynde. It seems that Hynde and the Pretenders were in Milwaukee for a show and she decided to wander the streets. She then came across the Femmes playing their acoustic tunes for passers-by and was taken enough by their quirky sound to have them open for the Pretenders that night. Now it would seem that would be every band's dream. The big break.

"No way from any point of view was that our 'big break,'" says Gano emphatically. "That's just something that happened to us, just a story to tell. It maybe gave us a break in Milwaukee but it did nothing for us on a national level."

Long after the Pretenders had come and gone, the Femmes were still unknowns. The band tried shopping around some demo tapes it had made but found only a lot of closed doors. Determined, though, they recorded an album on their own and eventually the door at Slash, home for other off-beat acts at the time like the Blasters and X, swung open.

The album features a load of energetic acoustic numbers accompanied by Gano's yowling vocals. There has been some talk lately about

acoustic, folk-style rock coming back in. Particularly with bands like Aztec Camera and the Alarm. But Gano makes it clear the Violent Femmes are taking no part in any such revival.

"We certainly don't feel like we're part of any movement," he explains. "Maybe in two or three records, we'll do our synthesizer album. We don't feel limited to what we're doing."

He adds that the band "is proud of our use of dynamics rather than our use of acoustics." The Femmes music, he says, is built around "louds and softs," sometimes bringing it "way down so when it comes back up, it has more emotion."

It's still months until the next Femmes album is due out and Gano said the band is still working on writing the songs. Chances are it will be quite similar to the first record. The songs will have the same endearing quality of a lovable loser like, say, Rodney Dangerfield. But just because the next record will continue with what the Femmes have used to win the hearts of critics and fans, Gano knows there'll be problems. He knows there'll be the inevitable backlash.

"That'll happen but it'll happen if you stay the same too," he concludes. "The second album is always a jinx. No matter what, the critics will say they love the first record and then say the second is, 'blah, blah, blah.'"

7-11

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Salvador

by Steve Shaw

Fighting a war always leaves deep imprints on a nation's consciousness. This, of course is not a phenomenon of recent origin; Thucydides' *History of the Peloponnesian War* bears this out quite well. The two wars of the last three decades, Korea and Vietnam, produced questions similar to those asked in Athens after its defeat by Sparta. How could this happen? Why did it happen? Who is responsible for this humiliating defeat? Where is the easy answer, the scapegoat?

Ronald Wilson Reagan assumed the leadership of the Executive Branch in January, 1981, accompanied by the resolve to avoid another Korea, Vietnam, or Iranian crisis. Flabbiness in U.S. foreign policy was to be firmed up. The 1980's would be the years of the Big Stick. Central America quickly became the strategic arena in which "imported terrorism" would not be tolerated, anytime, anywhere in this hemisphere. The so-called "Vietnam syndrome" would become a thing of the past, and in order to protect its "vital national interests" the U.S. would no longer be hesitant to employ force.

Joan Didion's *Salvador* is not so much an indictment of this current approach to foreign policy as it is an attempt to get a handle on what is going on in one key part of the Western Hemisphere. As she writes in her book about El Salvador, a nation that in 1821 sought admission as a new state to the United States, "The place brings everything into question." In a few pages, Mrs. Didion takes her reader on a troubling, unsettling journey in a country where terror "is the given of the place," where body dumps are seen "as a kind of visitors' must-do, difficult but worth the detour."

Of the six nations of Central America, El Salvador has the highest population density. In the past four years, as many as 500,000 Salvadrans (more than 10 percent of the

population) have come to the United States. In 1982, approximately 7,000 Salvadorans were killed. This makes the environment of New York City seem peaceful, where less than 2,000 people were killed in the same year. A large percentage of those killed in El Salvador suffered their fate at the hands of the right-wing paramilitary death squads and the U.S.-backed Salvadoran government. However, as Didion points out, in El Salvador everyone seems to kill and run the risk of being killed; all our potential *desaparecidos* (the disappeared).

Mexico's philosopher and poet Octavio Paz once wrote that the North Americans "are always among us, even when they ignore us or turn their back on us. Their shadow covers the whole hemisphere. It is the shadow of a giant." The U.S. in a presence that pervades Central American politics. It is welcomed by any group which is involved in Central American politics, unless that group, including the five guerrilla groups that comprise the opposition in El Salvador, is convinced that the U.S. will never be able to benefit the group. Didion's book compels the reader to explore what it is that attracts the U.S. to El Salvador, and what it is that makes the U.S. presence in El Salvador so despised.

She writes about the place's "pervasive obscenity." It reminds me of Koestler or Conrad, and, of course, a multitude of regimes and officials come to mind. This is a land where car insurance excludes damage incurred by terrorists. It is a country where people still speak of *la matanza*, the massacre, the weeks of 1932 when, as a lesson, the government killed thousands. General Maximiliano Martinez, who engineered the massacre, exercised dictatorial power in El Salvador for 1931 to 1944. During a smallpox epidemic, he strung a web of colored lights around the capital city, San Salvador, to combat the disease. El

Salvador is a nation where five years is a generation, where people think in five year horizons. This is a land where any situation can turn to terror. Today death-squads intimidate bishops of the Roman Catholic Church for delivering sermons emphasizing human rights. This is a nation fraught with inner tension, full of discrimination toward Indians and swept away with an undercurrent of anti-Semitism. According to Didion, many Salvadorans are chain smokers, "perhaps because it is a country in which the possibility of achieving a death related to smoking remains remote." It is impossible to speak of intellectual life in El Salvador. "Teaching is very dangerous; if a student misinterprets what a teacher says, then the teacher may be arrested."

The book quickly brings to mind the external implications of a civil war such as in El Salvador. This is especially critical for a mature consideration of U.S. foreign policy in this strategic regional arena. El Salvador raises grave questions about gunboat diplomacy, the use of military might for political purposes. El Salvador is a nation where the political arteries are clogged, and "ambitions" overwhelm "issues." What are our "vital national interests," defined as those for which we would be willing to fight for, that are allegedly threatened by this Moscow-led revolution against a regime that we have "certified" as making progress in the areas of human rights, land reform, and the democratization of the political process? Does our approach to this nation evidence a Manichean view of the world, a new moralizing trend for the 1980's? Is El Salvador "a temporarily fevered republic in which the anti-bodies of democracy" are needed as remedy?

The search for *la solucion* goes on, the need to determine *la verdad* remains. As Didion writes, El Salvador is a country which "brings everything into question."

Book of the Month

1. **The Valley of the Horses**, by Jean M. Auel. Bantam, \$3.95) Sequel to *The Clan of the Cave Bear*.
2. **Different Seasons**, by Stephen King. (NAL, \$3.95.) Four novellas that transcend the horror genre.
3. **Bloom County—Loose Tales**, by Berke Breathed. (Little, Brown, \$5.95.) Highlights from the author's cartoon strip.
4. **The Color Purple**, by Alice Walker. (Washington Square Press, \$5.95.) Winner of the 1983 American Book Award.
5. **Master of the Game**, by Sidney Sheldon. (Warner, \$3.95.) The secret behind a woman business tycoon's rise to power.
6. **Truly Tasteless Jokes, Book I**, by Blanche Knott. (Ballantine, \$2.25.) Beyond off-colored jokes.
7. **Friday**, by Robert A. Heinlein. (Del-Rey/Ballantine, \$3.95.) Latest science fiction by the master.
8. **What Color Is Your Parachute?**, by Richard Nelson Bolles. (Ten Speed Press, \$6.95.) Career and job guide.
9. **Dragon on a Pedestal**, by Piers Anthony. (Ballantine/Dell Rey, \$2.95.) A new exciting novel from the Zanth adventure series.
10. **Color Me Beautiful**, by Carole Jackson. (Ballantine, \$8.95.) A how-to book for women.

Happy
Wintery
holidays
from the Crusader Staff





Comment with Steve Warrick

Double Nightmare Theater

Ten years ago there was a locally produced program on Friday nights called *Double Nightmare Theater*. This show was hosted by a lupine character named Dr. Volapuk, who looked like a misbegotten cross Walter Cronkite and my red Chow dog, Tooch, with a voice like A.W.A. wrestling star, Baron von Raschke. Dr. Volapuk would introduce the two films made by Universal Pictures. More often than not, the films dealt with episodes in the seemingly unending series of resurrections of such nine-lived monsters as Frankenstein, Dracula, and the Wolfman.

You can imagine my surprise during my recent visit to Utah over the Halloween

season to witness a replay of *Double Nightmare Theater* hosted by the Democratic Party. The first feature is the resurrection of that perpetual political loser, George McGovern. He first burst on the national scene in 1968 volunteering to act as a stand-in for the slain senator from New York, Robert F. Kennedy. Despite some attention from student groups, most Democrats threw their support to either Hubert Humphrey or Eugene McCarthy. McGovern, however, was back with a vengeance in 1972, capitalizing on the emotional downfall of Senator Edmund Muskie, and beating out Hubert Humphrey, whose speaking style was even more

wimpy, bland and oat-mealesque than McGovern's own. George, however, went on to be defeated by President Richard M. Nixon, who though handicapped by the war in Vietnam and surfacing rumors of a scandal at Watergate, won by a landslide that made the previous record sweep by Lyndon B. Johnson against Barry Goldwater seem like a close race in comparison. In 1980, McGovern's years of borrowed time came to an end when the fed-up conservative voters of South Dakota threw him out of his senate seat.

Most of us would have thought George was finished politically, but 1983 has witnessed yet another revival of the Democratic party's answer to Harold Stassen. George McGovern is back as big as life, with his nasal voice and his flaccid foreign policy. Despite the fact that he polled only slightly more than Donald Duck and Adolf Hitler in the Maine and Florida Democratic straw-polls, Senator McGovern is still hanging on.

Any thinking man would realize that if McGovern couldn't sell his pinko policies in 1972, he hasn't a prayer in 1984, when we are reaping the bitter fruits of overly-generous

social programs and a niggardly defense budget that has allowed the Russians to make gains all over the globe. But then Universal Studio's monsters were not reasonable men.

The second feature feature is *The Congressional Loser Who Would Not Die*, starring former State Senator Frances Farley. As you may recall, the last time we saw her, Frances was attacking Congressman Dan Marriott with a platform vitalized by the economic policies of Dr. Kennedy's and Dr. O'Neill's Big-Spending Snake Oil Elixer, and an ultra-sophomoric attitude towards defense based on a level of military knowledge somewhere between that of a typical eight-year-old and such liberal Chrony columnists as Joe Baird and Todd Davis. Apparently Frances was going to cure our economic problems with a whole cafeteria full of free lunches. How she proposed to protect us from the Russians was anybody's guess: enroll Red Army soldiers at the Clearfield Job Center while putting their families on A.F.D.C.? Who knows? She never got past her mistaken statements about the M-1 tank getting "three miles per gallon" and emotional appeals

to the politically lobotomized about a nuclear freeze.

As we saw, Frances Farley failed in her bid to take the second congressional seat. Despite the fact the country was still in the grips of the post-Carter depression and a congressional redistricting had left Marriott's constituency shorn of the solid Republican South, Dan still did Frances in. How Farley expects to win when Reaganomics have brought the country into a period of tremendous growth and the Korean Air Lines massacre, as well as the discovery of huge arms caches on Grenada have brought the Soviet threat into sharp focus, is beyond me.

How will the two feature end? It appears that McGovern is weak enough that a little exposure to the light of political reality will see him wilt back to his natural state of political oblivion. Frances may be a little tougher; let's hope that Dan Marriott or whoever runs in his place gets out the crucifix, garlic and wolfbane and drives a wooden stake through Frances Farley's political heart. Then maybe Utahns can get some rest and Eugene Farley can get something better than TV dinners for supper.

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Students in Grenada

(CPS)—Jeffrey Hough was scared. He was away from home and his new wife back in Baltimore. Six days before, he'd seen the evidence of a bloody coup on the tiny Carribean island on which he went to school. He was later to learn the deposed leader of the island had been murdered. The new government had ordered Hough and his med school classmates not to leave campus without permission, and to be in by a new curfew time. It threatened to shoot violators on sight.

And on October 25th, the shooting did begin on and around St. George's Medical School's Grenada campuses.

The school itself is headquartered in New York, and caters generally to American students who cannot get into med schools here. St. George's maintains two campuses on the island, one called True Blue, the other Grand Anse, near the now-famous 10,000-foot airstrip built by the Cubans. Ninety-five percent of the students are American. None expected an invasion for midterms.

But life at the school had "just seemed to go from bad to worse" after the coup in which Prime Minister Maurice Bishop lost his life, says Tom Fioretti, another American on the campus.

A week after the coup, "the local government instituted a

martial law with curfew," he adds. "The order they issued was very severe. They said violators would be shot on sight. There was a lot of unrest on the island. As far as the school wanted to pack it up and go home."

Fioretti, who did his undergraduate work at the University of Maryland's main College Park campus before emigrating to St. George's, says the med school faculty decided "to see how things went" the week of October 24th before deciding whether to call the semester off.

Things did look brighter at the beginning of the week, when the government lifted the curfew.

"I even went to class Monday Afternoon," Fioretti says.

One school administrator was quoted soon after the invasion began as saying the worst was over by then, and that students were safe.

President Reagan, in his subsequent explanation of the American invasion, said American troops had uncovered evidence on the island that the Grenadian government had been considering taking the med students as hostages.

Regardless of his safety, however, Fioretti never got to return to class after Monday. The invasion began soon thereafter, "and everybody's future changed."

Hough was asleep when it began, awakened by what he thought was thunder.

"We typically get electrical storms, and that's what I thought it was," he recalls. "But, after a minute or so, the anti-aircraft guns near us opened up, and then we could hear planes."

"For a minute, I just sat there. I wasn't sure if it was just a Grenadian drill, but then some heavier guns opened up. Right after that, I could hear someone running into the building who had started banging on doors, and that's when I figured it was something real."

"At that point, a lot of people were getting up, and coming out to the hall. A guy announced that it was indeed an invasion, and that our government was trying to get us out, but it wasn't confirmed. But, he said for sure there was someone landing on the island."

The students knew it was probably an American force, which they'd seen stationed off the island, and even watched us as a sort of grim recreation.

"Late at night," Hough says, "we could see lights from the ships, and we could tell what kinds of ships they were, so we knew they were ours."

Three days before, some of Hough's classmates had even gone down to the beach to pass the afternoon watching the

U.S. vessels go through maneuvers.

But when real artillery shells began exploding on the island, the students knew the drills were over.

Hough says students began turning over beds and piling mattresses against the windows, peeking out to see an occasional American plane fly across searchlights' paths as it dropped paratroopers onto the island.

"We had a small hole in the wall because the air conditioner had been taken out," he says. "So we looked out, and we could see the jets. While we were watching, a Cobra (helicopter) came flying over at tree-top level, and drew all kinds of arms fire."

Hough himself became "room leader," which meant he had to make sure that "nobody did anything stupid."

As the invasion unfolded and the American forces gained a foothold on the island during the next 48 hours, the students had only rice and popcorn to eat. Hough oversaw the gathering of water in the event it was shut off—it eventually was—and the collecting of Americans who didn't reside on the campus.

"We had some tourists" in the building," he says, "and one of them was really freaking out. They were giving him Valium to calm him

down. We also had a diplomat's son under the old regime, so he figured he was very much at risk if they got him. There were also some students from Trinidad and Barbados and a couple of British people."

The U.S. Rangers stormed the campus Wednesday, October 26th, demanding that everyone freeze while they checked the nationalities of the frightened occupants. As soon as they finished, they began airlifting the students out.

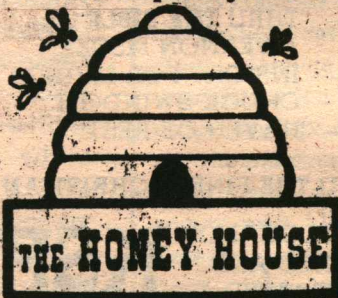
Some shots were fired at the students as they were being hustled to the helicopters, but in the midst of it "some of the Grenadians who worked at the school actually came out to say goodbye while all the (bleep) was going on," Hough says.

Only two nights before curfew, Hough remembers walking up the beach from the school to make a call from the Spice Island Hotel because "it was impossible to call out from the campus."

His last view of the island as he was being airlifted away would be of the hotel. But then, "half of the building was blown away, and half of it was on fire."

Hough and Fioretti are both back in their native Baltimore now, unsure of their future schooling plans.

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range nuclear missiles at the Geneva talks.

Western diplomats said the Soviets made the unofficial proposal last week but attributed it to U.S. and West German spokesmen when it became public.

The United States rejected the proposal Friday, saying it would give the Soviets a monopoly on nuclear weapons in Europe.

member city board of supervisors and the city's two congressional representatives—urged the U.S. Justice department to prosecute White.

But U.S. Attorney Joseph Russoniello, in announcing the Justice Department's decision Monday, said the circumstances of the Moscone and Milk shootings did not meet the requirements for a civil rights law prosecution.

In the wake of the announcement, police Monday night established a command post and stationed a SWAT team at city hall, the scene of the 1978 murders and the site of a riot May 21, 1979, when a jury convicted White of the manslaughter charge. There were no immediate signs of a demonstration.

SAN FRANCISCO (UPI)—The killer of a San Francisco mayor and a city official probably will be paroled in January because federal prosecutors cannot build a strong enough case to try him under civil rights laws.

Dan White, 37, is serving a five-year voluntary manslaughter sentence at Soledad State Prison for the Nov. 27, 1978 shootings of Mayor George Moscone and city Supervisor Harvey Milk.

Leading public officials—including Gov. George Deukmejian, San Francisco Mayor Dianne Feinstein, the nine-

President Reagan Monday signed into laws bills expanding health benefits to the nations 29 million veterans and raising the national debt ceiling to a record \$1.49 trillion.

In signing the Veteran's

Health Care Amendments of 1983, the president said he was "especially pleased" with provisions designed to help meet the needs of aging veterans.

He noted the new law allows the Veterans Administration to provide older veterans with health care services in VA and community day health care centers. "This will permit veterans to receive needed services without becoming inpatients in VA facilities," he said.

"There are, however, provisions in this bill which greatly concern me," Reagan said in a statement released by the White House.

He cited provisions that will give the VA personnel authority and property disposal procedures not available to other agencies. "These provisions are unnecessary and costly and continue a recent, disturbing trend of giving the VA special treatment and exempting it from generally applicable executive branch rules," Reagan said.

"Despite my reservations about the bill's compensation and property management provisions," he said, "I am

approving this measure because of my strong commitment to the welfare of America's veterans."

The debt ceiling bill, passed last week in the closing hours of the 1983 session of Congress, raises the debt ceiling by \$101 billion—enough to enable the government to continue paying its bills through next April.

While Reagan had been forced to fight hard for the measure over the stubborn objections of the conservative Republican senators, the White House issued only a terse, self-explanatory announcement that he had signed the bill in private.

The House approved the increase 214-186 a day after it cleared the Senate on a voice vote.

Without the higher ceiling, the government was unable to borrow more money and faced the potential of a major crisis in a matter of weeks.

The veterans bill also provides an increase in per diem rates to states to help defray the costs of veterans' care in state homes as an incentive to states to continue building and expanding.

MOSCOW(UPI)—The United States planted a compromise offer at the Geneva disarmament talks and attributed it to Moscow "to create a false impression" that the Soviet Union was willing to alter its position, the government said.

The unofficial offer had the Soviets reducing the number of their SS-20 missiles in Western Europe if the United States renounced deployment of cruise and Pershing-2 missiles.

Under the proposal, the Soviets also were willing to drop demands to count 162 British and French medium-

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Crusaders Back on the Courts

Tonight the Crusaders will play Lewis-Clark State College in their home opener. Fans of the Orange and Black are advised to attend because this season NNC has a limited home engagement. After this weekend they only have eight more games scheduled in the friendly atmosphere of Montgomery Fieldhouse.

That schedule is a little misleading however as the Crusaders play four games in La Grande (three in the tip off tournament Dec. 1-3) and one at College of Idaho in Caldwell. The fact still remains however, that they play 19 games away, a fact that doesn't bother head coach Gary Matlock very much. "Hey, it's a basketball court, there's baskets at both ends," he commented, "besides, a lot of places we go we have as many fans as the home team."

Multitudes of fans are anticipated, this weekend, to cheer on the Crusaders in what could be two of their toughest contests of the year. Lewis-Clark, a team NNC split home victories with last year, is expected to be tough again this season. "They start practicing early in the year and will have had two games already," explained Matlock.

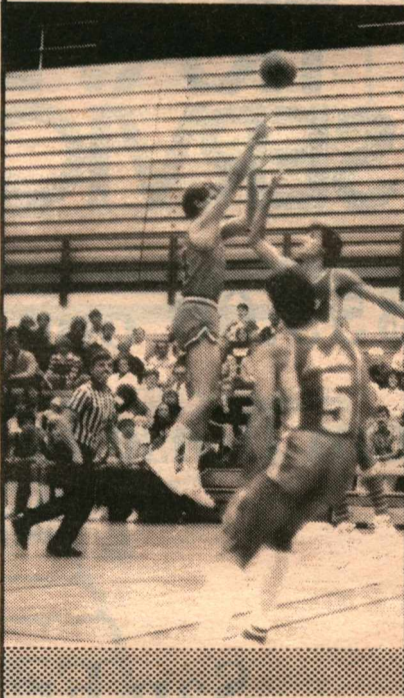
Montana Tech, a two-time winner over the crusaders last year, "should be an outstanding team," said Matlock. Tech returns much of the team that ended their 1982-83 season one game from Nationals. "They will be one of the best teams we play this year," commented Matlock.

Homecoming weekend is only the beginning of the journey, however. There's a long hard road to the playoffs to come. One which may end in unexpected disappointment, as last year's 20-9 squad found out.

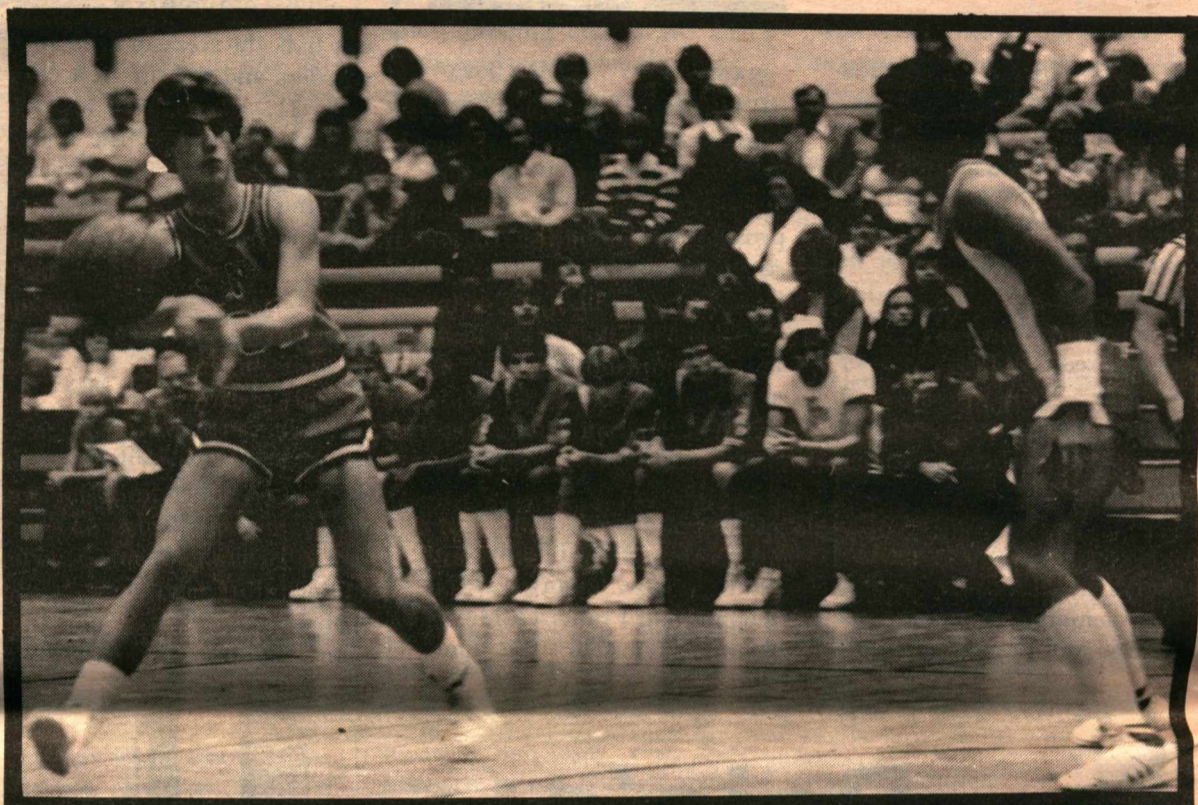
Realignment of District II has moved the four Hawaii schools to deciding a National tournament qualifier from among themselves. That's good news to the rest of the district as last year three of the eight playoff teams were from Hawaii. A district playoff spot, "is still going to be earned but there's more opportunity without the Hawaii schools," said Matlock.

Regardless of how everybody else in the district plays, it still boils down to one thing: How well the Crusaders play. "We can't worry about our improvement," said Matlock, "we just need to do the things necessary to win basketball games."

"If we keep working hard, good things will happen," concluded Matlock.



Youth and experience. Experience means poise under pressure. Youth provides hustle, determination, and enthusiasm. The 1983-84 Crusaders are endowed with both these qualities as their



roster contains only one freshman and two seniors. These qualities will have to gel in the early season for NNC to equal their 20-win season of last year. As second year head coach, Gary Matlock, points out, "as far as college basketball goes we're still a young team experience wise, so we're going to be a little slower coming on."

Slowing them down considerably will be the graduation of NAIA honorable mention All-American center, Mike Terpstra. His 18 points and 12 rebounds a game will be sorely missed. So will the play of J.R. Harris, Darryl Wever, Daryl Crow, and Danny Hawker, the other seniors off last year's talented squad.

This year's edition of the orange and black will try and counter the loss of that talent with six returning players, three red shirts and three newcomers. Rob Richardson and Jeff Smith are the elders of the team and its co-captains. Richardson, a 6'6" forward

who averaged 12.8 points and 7.1 rebounds per game last year, improved his game during the off season. "Rob's playing with a lot more poise, we're looking for a lot out of him this year," said Matlock. Smith, also at 6'6", spent most of the year at guard last season, where he picked up 10 points and three rebounds a game. This year Smith will be filling a forward spot. "Jeff's defense is coming along, he's going to help us a lot this year," Matlock said.

One position where the Crusaders don't need much help is the guard slot. Three returnees, Tony Stone, Robb Warwick, and Kerry Fulcher, will make opposing teams work to keep up with them. Stone, a 5'10" junior from Homedale, who averaged eight points a game last year, has worked hard in the off season. "Tony's stronger and quicker. He's going to do a really fine job for us this year," commented Matlock. Warwick, another part time starter from last year, is expected to

pick up right where he left off last year. Matlock said of Warwick, "He's a good playmaker and we'd like to see him scoring more."

"A very fine young man," is how Matlock described Fulcher, who is entering his third season as a Crusader. "Kerry's had to do a lot of waiting and it's going to pay off for him this year," added Matlock.

Rick Young, the final returner from last year's squad, is expected to make a contribution this year. Young's a "hustler who never gives up". At 6'3", Young will see a lot of action down low this year. Young will see a lot of action down low this year, but he's "one kid that can do it," according to Matlock.

Three of the six redshirts and newcomers that are going to have to do it for the Crusader to be a playoff contender again this year are the big men. 6'8" redshirt Darryl Hinton leads 6'7" Don Peavy

Intramurals for first term just seemed to be getting started and now they've ended. The Athenians jumped out to an early lead in the overall point total with 901. Following them are: LSP-846, OLY-809, SLA-642, SPA-587, ADP-472.

Here is a rundown of some of this terms activities:

Only three teams participated as societies weren't used for this event. Morris-Pete's won the championship followed by Billy Barr's and Troy Hoage's.

Society Closed

Co-ed volleyball, floor hockey, and wiffleball are being played on society closed nights. Watch the intramural bulletin boards for details.

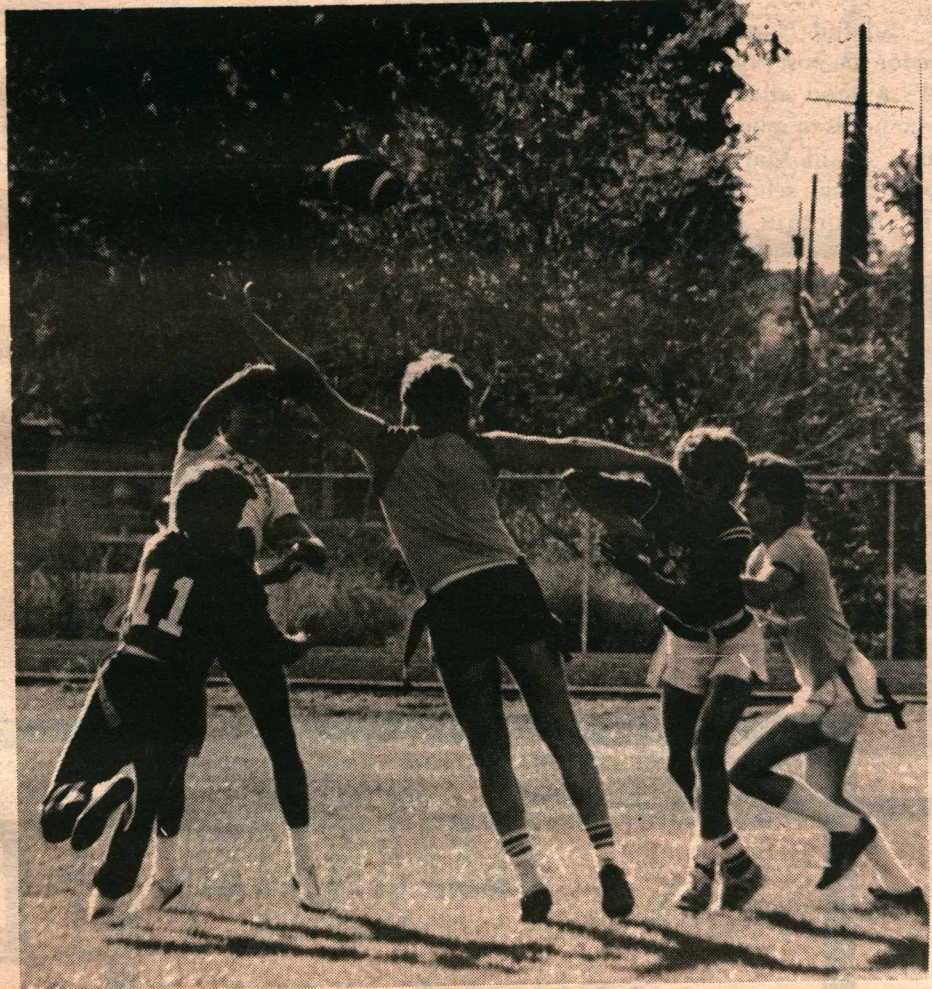
Upcoming Events

Water Olympics-
Nov 28th 7-10 pm

Next term-
Basketball
Floor Hockey
Volleyball
Rook

Men's Football

Athenians won the regular season title at 5-0. They were followed by: SLA 4-1, OLY 3-2, LSP 2-3, ADP 1-4, and SPA 0-5. In the tournament at the conclusion of the regular season, ADP came out on the top followed by SLA, ATH, LSP, OLY, and SPA.



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and 6'8" Roland Hansen in the battle for the post position.

"Darryl's a good all-around player who needs to gain some consistency," said Matlock. Hinton played high school ball in nearby Mountain Home before coming to NNC. He stayed out of school last year but Matlock's, "expecting a lot out of him this year."

Hansen and Peavy are definitely a contrast in styles as backups to Hinton. Hansen was an all-stater at Buhl High School, and has drifted bet-

since graduating. He will not be eligible for competition until second term. Peavy, on the other hand has "really made giant strides," according to Matlock, "Peavey worked hard to make this team as he has very little experience to speak of."

Two other redshirts, Dan Tristan and Jerome Clayton will be counted on this winter. "We're really anxious to get Danny healthy," says Matlock. Tristan hasn't been practicing because of ligament damage in his ankle. However, when they get him

back on the court he's described as, "a good team leader," by Matlock.

"Jerome's the type of individual who doesn't seem to do much while you're watching but when you check the stats, you find he's done a fine job," Matlock said.

Last but not least, the lone freshman on the team is Mike Sanor. "We look for Mike to make a contribution before the year's over," commented Matlock, "he's a good shooter and he jumps well."



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—Time Magazine

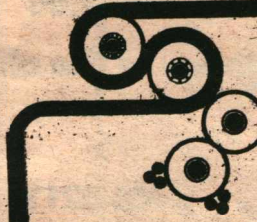
—Time Magazine

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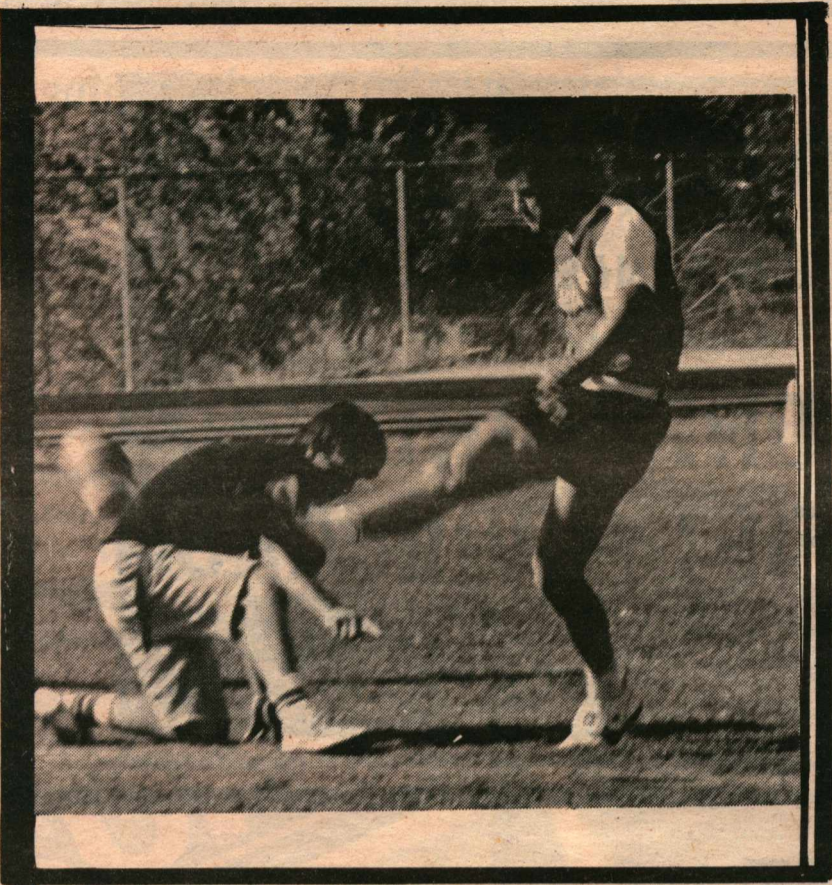
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