

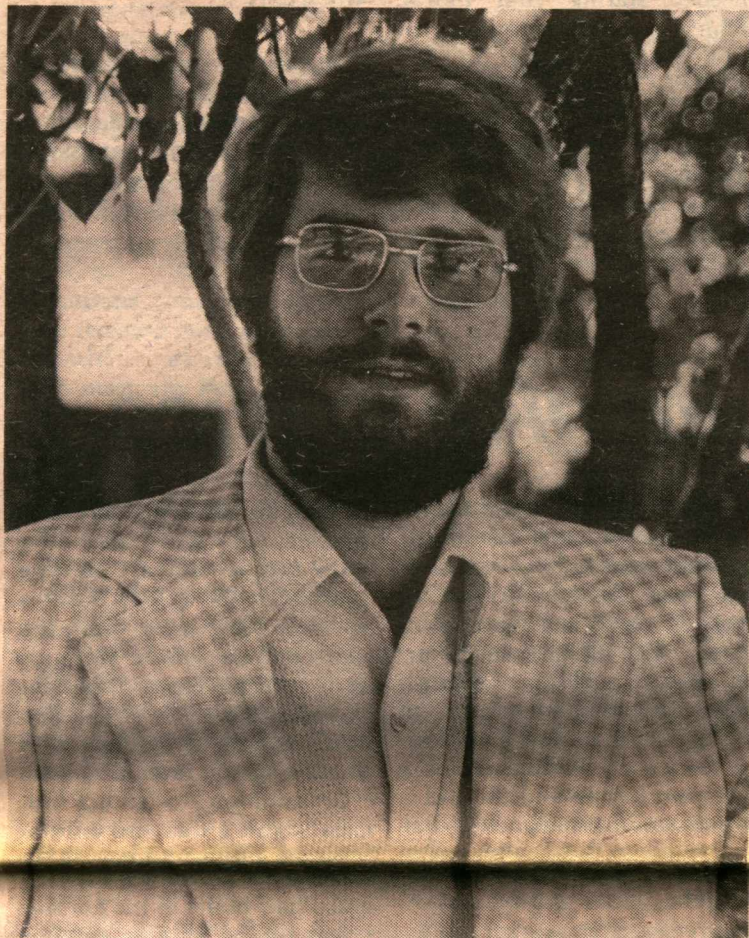
CRUSADER

THE STUDENT NEWSPAPER OF NORTHWEST NAZARENE COLLEGE

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MAY 23, 1980

Trio to head 80-81 publications



Steve Arnold
Crusader editor for 1980-81

NNC sophomore Steve Arnold was approved by the Publications Board Tuesday night as next year's *Crusader* editor, while Dawn Marie Nelson and Craig Rickett were approved to serve as co-editors of the *Oasis*. Final confirmation is expected to come from the regularly-scheduled Coordination Council meeting on Monday.

Signups for *Oasis* and *Crusader* editors were up for only three days, rather than the usual seven, this year in order to facilitate an easier transition period and reinstate the tradition of the new *Crusader* editor assuming responsibility for the last issue of the current year.

Arnold, a 19-year-old Nampa, intends to restructure the *Crusader* staff, incorporating several section editors in order to more evenly divide workload. A Philosophy/Speech Pathology major, Arnold also plans on attempting a full-scale literary magazine next year if budget allows.



Craig Rickett and Dawn Marie Nelson
Oasis co-editors for 1980-81

Says Arnold, "I'm really excited about the possibilities. I've been thinking about this for some time; I wouldn't have run if I didn't want the position, and I feel that I'm ready to handle the job."

Freshman Dawn Marie Nelson feels that she is well-qualified for the position of co-editor of the *Oasis*. Said Nelson, "I enjoy it—it's

something I've always wanted to do." Nelson also feels that her major, which is Communications/Journalism, will assist her in her position.

Rickett, a Speech-Communications major, sees his role as giving "more attention to detail." According to

Rickett, photography will be stressed in next year's *Oasis*. Said Rickett, "It will be quality or nothing."

Rickett feels no qualms about his position. "Everything's pretty well covered now," he said, adding, "there's no stress."

On-Campus Home gets a new name

The On-Campus President's Home is no longer. Administration announced this week that the house on the corner of Amity and Fern will retain its role as a student retreat but from the beginning of school next year it will be

referred to as "The Brick House."

The administrative decision comes as the final step in a series of proceedings designed to give the house a name more appropriate to its use and status as a student facility. The decision also means that Tim Szymanowski will be \$25 richer in the near future. Szymanowski was the student who submitted "The Brick House" as an entry in the Name the Home Contest.

Szymanowski's entry was one of four recommended to the Administration from some 49 entries. Also suggested to the Administration by an ASNNC Senate committee were "Cornerstone Cottage," submitted by Sonja Cady; "The ASNNC On-Campus Rest Home," submitted by Bettina Tate; and "Student Center East," submitted by J. Paul French.

Forum provides students with alternatives to draft

Tuesday night the Social Work Club sponsored an open forum on the draft. The forum dealt with the current legislation and the moral, ethical and religious implications of the various positions. The military position was represented by Colonel Charles Brandeberry, Chief of Selective Service for Idaho. Representing the pro-military civilian viewpoint was Steve Malcom, a Navy veteran. Rev. "Shorty" Wright, a youth minister at the Greenleaf Friends Church, presented the view of the conscientious objector. Conveying

the nonviolent resistance position was Pastor Paul Gilmore of the Nampa Church of the Brethren. NNC professor Steve Shaw served as moderator.

The forum provided a large group of students an opportunity to hear a variety of views concerning the draft, military life in general and what options are available to students. The most important thing that may have come out of the forum is an increased knowledge of current legislation to reinstate the draft and how a person can go about exercising alternatives.

At the present time, there is no draft. It is in what is called by military people "deep standby". At this time a bill proposing registration of 19-20-year-old males has passed the House and a Senate committee, and is awaiting a full Senate vote. Although some people feel the Senate approval is a foregone conclusion, there are others who plan to make the bill's passage as difficult as possible. One of these is Senator Mark Hatfield (Rep.), Oregon, who has threatened to filibuster the bill.

(see Draft Forum, page 2)

NOTICE

The Registrar's office is needing all students to return their pre-registration packets immediately. Registrar Wanda Mc-Michael reports that all packets should be returned by the end of next week, whether the student plans to pre-register or not.

Student cooperation in this matter will be greatly appreciated as it will enable the Registrar's office to complete the pre-registration process more readily.

INSIDE

A look at the race for the presidency

See page 7

Draft Forum (continued)

Since the last draft, which sent young men to Vietnam, ended in 1972, many of us who would be affected now know little of how the system works. Should the registration be reinstated, the first step would be that all men ages 19 to 20 would go to their hometown post office and register their names, birthdates and Social Security numbers. This information would go into a computer. If the draft was then reinstated, individuals would be drafted based on the lottery system. In the lottery system all birthdates are placed into a hat, drawn out randomly, and a number assigned to each birthdate.

If an individual's number came up he would receive a "draft induction notice." He would then have 15 days to report to his assigned base for assignment and six weeks of basic training. After the period of training was over the inductee would be assigned to their fighting positions.

Another alternative to the draft is enlistment. The person who wants to enlist voluntarily registers with one of the branches of the military of his choice. He signs up for the number of years he wants to serve and which position of the military he wants to occupy.

Two other alternatives

possible are the position of the Conscientious Objector, and alternative service. Two obstacles that are encountered by the C.O. are that forms are not made available and Conscientious Objectors will not be registered until they receive their induction notices, giving them only 15 days to gain C.O. status. Often the process of becoming a Conscientious Objector takes longer than the time given. If one is interested in this position immediate action is imperative.

Federal law also recognizes non-combatants, persons who, by reason of deeply-held moral, ethical, or religious beliefs, are conscientiously opposed to participating in war in any form, but do not object to performing non-

combatant duties (such as being a medic) in the armed forces. The same procedure is followed as that of the Conscientious Objector.

Since forms are unavailable through the military or government, the first step is to find a church who has similar forms available. The Brethren, the Friends or Quakers, and the Mennonites are the three traditional "peace" churches. A position paper will be needed stating your moral, ethical or religious reasons for not participating in the military service. Letters of reference will be needed to document your sincerity and genuine position.

The next step is to register with at least one place, preferably two. This can be

done through the Nazarene Church in Kansas City, Mo., and the "peace" churches. Alternative service is provided through the churches and approved by the Selective Service. When one is drafted he then appears before the Draft Board, which then determines whether he is sincere or not. Those interested in this position should contact Pastor Paul Gilmore of the Church of the Brethren here in Nampa, 466-3321.

In the past some individuals have chosen to defy the draft laws. If a person decides not to register or report when inducted, he is liable for up to 5 years in jail and a \$10,000 fine.

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Crusader Abroad

It's quite nice in Nice

By Steve Shaw
Foreign Correspondant

There is only one place more famous for its warm weather than Spain and Portugal, and that is the French Riviera. At least that's what the tourist pamphlet said — don't ever believe a tourist pamphlet! Not only was it unpleasant on the Riviera, it poured, rained, hailed, sleeted, and just generally precipitated the whole time.

On the way to the Riviera I spent the night in Barcelona where I found myself in the middle of a riot. While busily following a map I suddenly noticed chairs and benches being tossed from the plaza which I was in, onto the street and being set afire. So being the cautious person I am I continued walking, pretending to be totally involved in my map.

From Barcelona I went to Carcassonne, France where I toured the famous walled city. Carcassonne is best known through history when in the 9th century Charlemagne withdrew his armies after seeing the people give their last grain to a pig.

Moving from Carcassonne to Nice proved only one thing; when it rains in France it rains all over, French Riviera or not. However, it wasn't all bad. Nice offers two fine art museums. The Chagall Museum presented many of Chagall's most famous 20th century works. Most are of a religious nature and there is a whole set of pen sketches that accompany the Psalms. Also in Nice is the Matisse Museum which has many post-Impressionistic works; many again are of a religious nature.

Crossing the border into Italy brought two changes from France: sunshine and a new culture. The first place I visited was Florence, a city whose life is a museum in itself. The highlights of Florence include the Duomo Cathedral, Uffizi Gallery, Medici Chapel, and the Academy of Art. Michelangelo's *David* is in the Academy and is one of his most beautiful works. It's amazing how someone can bring such a 'living' body out of a piece of stone.

Rome has been the highlight

of Italy for me. Not only does it offer culture, it's also alive with people and an exciting place to be. St. Peter's Basilica is truly the most beautiful church in the world. Not only is it's architecture appealing but so is the art it offers. Bernini's altar is there along with Michelangelo's famous *Pieta*.

In addition to seeing the usual sights I was also able to attend a public audience given by the Pope. After waiting two and a half hours in the hot sun I was finally able to catch a glimpse of the Pope as he gave his blessing.

Naples is a seaport that offers very little for the tourist other than noise, confusion, and thieves. Not far, however, from Naples is Pompeii, a city that was buried in lava by an eruption of Mt. Vesuvius in 79 A.D. Most of the houses and other buildings have been excavated and since they were so well preserved they offer a fine example of life styles during that time period.

For anyone planning to visit Venice in the near future, remember never to go during the May 1 four-day weekend. Thousands of Italians leave their hometowns and converge on Venice during that weekend and totally fill it up. Having gotten past the crowds, though, Venice was a nice relief from busy Rome and Naples. Since there are no cars one either walks or uses the gondolas; I did both. In addition to San Marco Cathedral, Venice also has a number of museums and the famous Doges Palace, with its infamous Bridge of Sighs.

Italy has given the world some of the best artists, architects, and musicians it has known; and to visit Italy is to only touch on what they left behind. However, to only glimpse the greatness of Italy's arts has given me a hunger to know more, and that's what travel is all about.

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Recession may slow campus recruiting

(CPS)--College job placement experts say it's too early to tell if the expected recession has hurt campus recruiting this spring. If the recession does take hold, however, they generally agree that campus recruiting will slow down. Yet those who graduate with certain technical degrees can expect relatively bright job prospects even if there is a recession.

"Information on what the recession may do to this year's job market is not yet available," says Curt Bauman, a research associate with the College Placement Council in Bethlehem, Pa. Statistics gathered in December, 1979 showed campus recruitment at higher levels than December, 1978. "But," Bauman cautions, "the new figures to be released during the summer could change things dramatically for the worse."

Exactly how things will change is open to question. Judith Kayser, CPC's manager of statistical services, refuses to speculate on how a recession would affect the job market for college grads now or in the next couple of years.

But Gary Smith, manager of Fox-Morris Personnel Consulting in Houston, says, "A major recession will not affect professionals as much as non-professionals." He expects graduates with degrees in accounting, engineering, computer science, marketing, or marketing research will remain the most likely to land jobs. They are, of course, the most aggressively-recruited graduates this spring, when the economy's shape is uncertain.

A lot, Smith adds, depends on how sour certain sectors of the economy get. "In view of a deep recession, service industries will be more affected than basic necessity industries" like energy and food.

The recession could also force layoffs of newly-hired staffers, which means that newly-hired graduates must pay attention to job security during rough times. To make sure a new graduate's job is less vulnerable to economic cycles, Smith advises students to look to companies that produce products that meet basic human needs. "Market researchers selling 'thingamajigs' will not make it in a recession."

The recession "will have to be very bad to affect the technical market," counsels John Shingleton, placement

director at Michigan State. He believes the engineering and computer science technical degrees that currently dominate the campus job market will retain their value into the near future, regardless of the economy's overall performance.

The continued strong demand for graduates with technical degrees probably won't extend to other areas, he adds. Shingleton predicts a recession would drastically reduce job opportunities for "social science, the liberal arts, and some business" graduates.

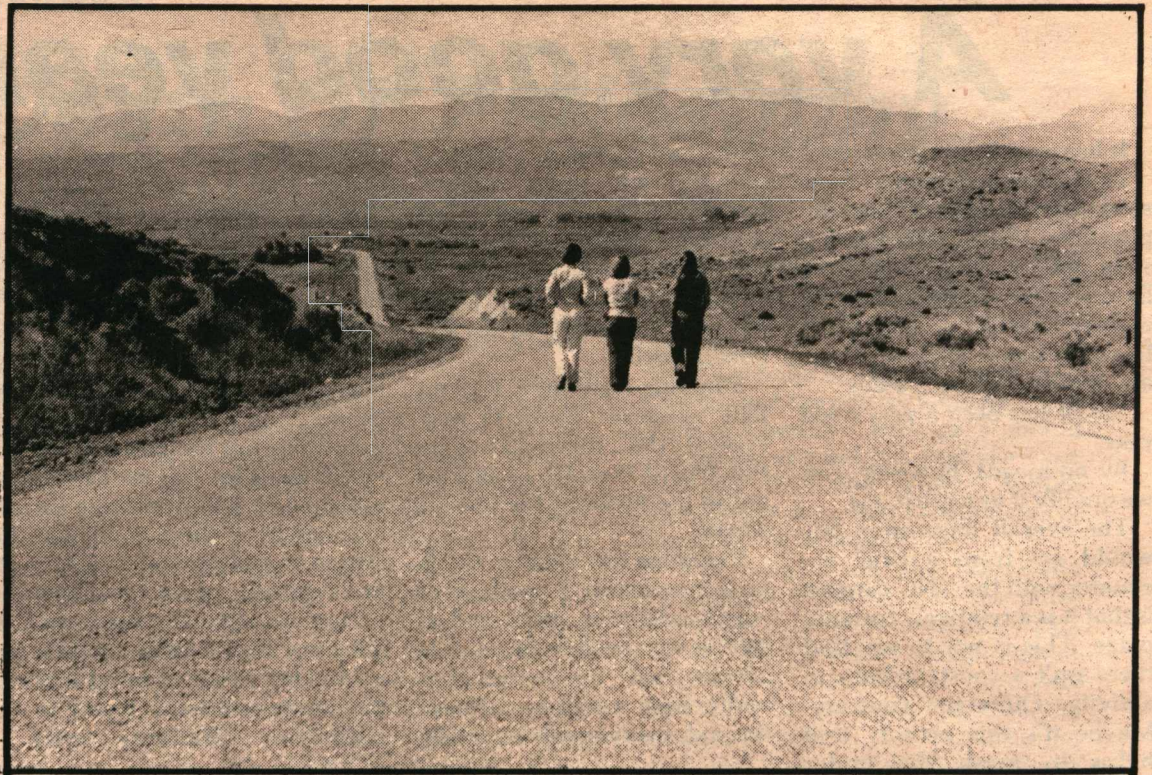
"When bad times hit hard enough to cause cutbacks in management," points out Karen Blakey of U.S. Personnel Corp., "the junior managers are always the first to go. Traditionally, most business administration graduates are hired into junior management. In the event of cutbacks, they'd feel it first. Next year, there'd be fewer companies recruiting on campuses for business bachelors."

Ominously, then, Michigan State's Shingleton reports that in the depressed auto industry, which accounts for one of every seven jobs in the U.S., "now the salaried people are being laid off, too."

He refuses to guess how that may influence the next campus recruitment seasons. He does note that "recruitment is a dollars and cents situation. An employer will not come if there aren't any jobs."

To keep college placement offices busy, some placement directors may have to resort to more abstract appeals to recruiting companies. "Some will still come," Shingleton says. "It's good public relations, and the economy may change rapidly. If it does change, companies will have to be ready to keep up with their needs."

Yet students' job prospects, he continues, are influenced more by the length than the depth of economic downturns. A quick, deep decline would not hurt as much as a long, moderately-deep recession. "How long the recession lasts is what makes a difference in the effect on graduates."



THREE SOUTHWESTERN WOMEN --- COMING SOON.

Plays offered next week

Students of Technical Theater will be presenting a program of one-act plays Tuesday and Thursday, May 27 and 29, at 7:30 in the Kratzer Rotunda. Under the guidance of Dr. Earl Owens, two distinctly different plays have been selected to be performed and directed by Technical Theater students.

The initial play will be *The Betrothed* by Jerome McDonough, and is being directed by Yvonne Gates.

The Betrothed is a memory-drama in which Vera (played by Sherri Baker), a spinster, is torn between the memory of her dead mother (Dawn Marie Nelson) and her boyfriend (Dean Matlock) who wants to marry her.

The action takes place on a date and at the end of the evening one still isn't sure if Vera will marry Marty or live alone with her memories for the rest of her life. The set merely suggests the different places Vera and Marty go and pantomime is used to further the idea of the memory-play.

The second portion of the evening's entertainment will be a presentation of Russian playwright Anton Chekov's farce *The Boor*.

The Boor deals with the relationship between a young widow and a man her deceased husband owed money. The role of the widow, Mrs. Popov, will be portrayed by Angi Kennelley. The creditor-come-calling, Smirnow, is played by Gregg Jantz and Mrs. Popov's ser-

vant, Luka, will be played by Alan Downs.

Under the direction of Del Gray, *The Boor* will be presented in an arena staging to allow for an actor-audience intimacy.

There will be no admission charged for either performance.

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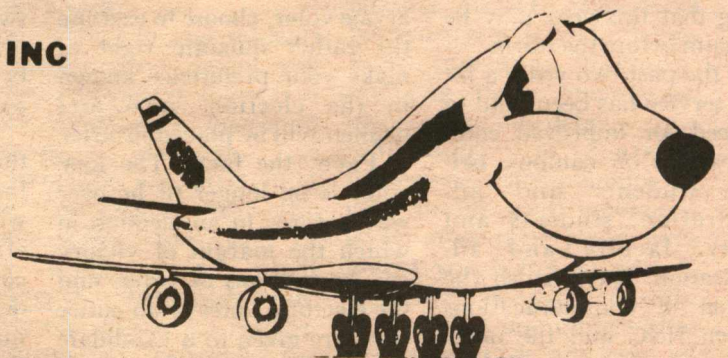
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Editor's comments

A very good year, sort of

It has been a very good year! Cool, fresh breezes have swept the campus at most opportune times, displacing stale, hot air. No fires have flared from long-smoldering embers. Instead a few small flowers have sprung from abundantly nurtured seeds.

Yes, it has been a very good year.

By no means, however, can we qualify it as a great one.

The overall impression one would get from a brief encounter with the NNC campus is that it is a relatively tranquil place. This is not to say that there isn't a constant buzz of activity. Quite the contrary. Maybe it's this activity that helps to mask the undercurrents.

Students can review the actions of individuals and organizations this year and quickly come to the conclusion that this has been a great year. A great year because acute tensions have not engulfed the entire campus. A large number of people can be given credit for this. Maybe no more credit can be given than that deserved by the Freshman class. This conjugation of first-year students has pursued every area of campus life with an unfamiliar fervor. They've gone so far as to write up and adopt a constitution for their class. Admirable.

The few conflicts that did seem to come out in the open this year were admittedly, trifles. By no means do I mean to say that the disposition of the On-Campus President's Home, campus security, or the visitation policy for the new housing complex are insignificant measures. For each of us, they will have their value. Compared to the conflicts of the outer world, i.e., inflation, hostages in Iran, refuges from Cambodia, Cuba, and Haiti, to name a few; the problems faced by students this year have been miniscule.

I guess if you were to put the problems of NNC on a scale with the problems of the real world, you have to conclude that this has been a super year. All the same, there is a problem with all this apparent bliss. In many ways I have the feeling that this year may be "the calm before the storm."

For the past two years a lot of lip service has been paid to the need for improved communications on campus; between students and administration, students and faculty, faculty and administration. There is also the question of communications between NNC and the outer world. In order to achieve a better communication stature it has been deemed necessary to re-evaluate the mission of the college and all those related to it.

With this in mind, one can't help but compare this year

with that period of time that precedes any great conflict. Each party is intent on properly preparing for battle, knowing full well that an ill-prepared plan of attack will not only mean set backs, but possibly defeat.

Stopping right here, I admit that whatever conflicts may arise at NNC, they will not entail World War III — at least not in the views of the outside world.

Everyone has spent so much time preparing a method of communication and endless studies for possible theories of action that no action has really been taken to achieve the ends everyone so anxiously

awaits. The wait, though, indicates that it is ready to end. Many signs hint that 1980-81 will be a year that will be highlighted with conflicts over the means incorporated to achieve our common end.

It's really quite true that we all have a common end. Oh, there are some small variations but the basic thrust of our goals for this institution are alike. It is only striving for attainment of these goals that there are differences. Students are typically more idealistic, trying to ignore the constituency that must be mollified and the peace of mind that the administration is trying to maintain. Students will

probably always want tomorrow, today.

Contrary to the belief expressed early this year by an administrator, I don't believe that NNC can really experience progress without change. Such advancement might be desirable but certainly is not realistic. Each of us, whether student, faculty, or administration, is striving to make the most of our life. At least for the period of time that we spend on this campus, making NNC the best it can be has to be included in the game plan. In order to achieve this goal, changes will have to occur.

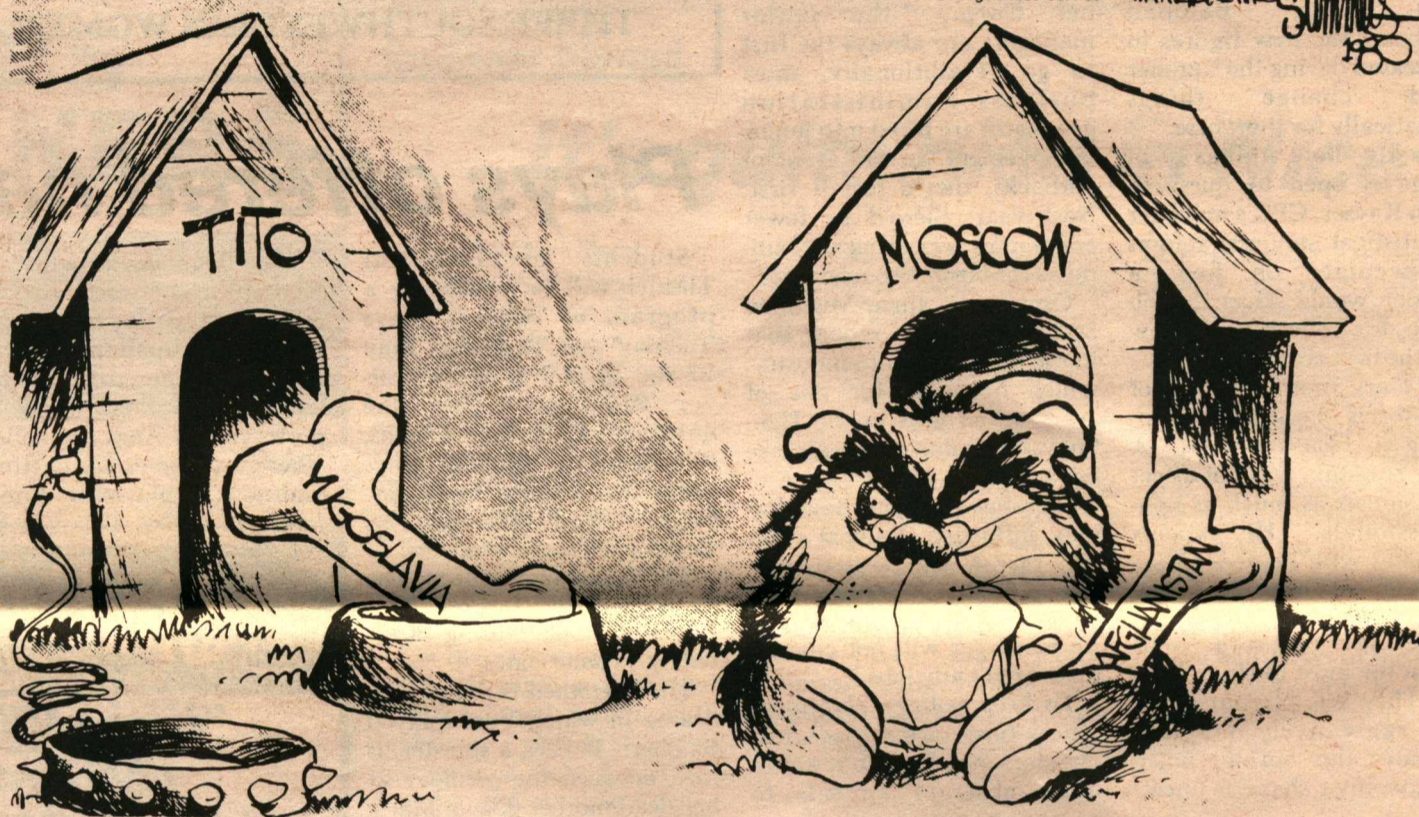
This year has been kind of a

pre-season training session, I believe. The regular season lies ahead. Next year, theories will have to be put into action and conflicts will have to be solved, not avoided.

When you assess this year, solely on the grounds of its accomplishments, it has been a good year. If the coming years can take this ground work and build a progressive, ever-changing future for NNC, then all of these years will be great ones. After all, if we are ever to arrive at our appointed destination, we will have to build some bridges and cross some troubled waters. We won't be able to forever be taking detours.

College Press Service

THE CRUSADER SUMMERS 1980



OPEN FORUM

Weighing the value of the vote

By Jim Ferguson

Regardless of how much we would like to believe otherwise, the sad truth is that whether you vote or not in the general election this fall the outcome will not be changed in the least. The candidate you fail to vote for will not lose because of your lack of support, and he will not win because you do not vote for his opponent. Whether or not you, as one voter, choose to exercise the rather quixotic right to make your preference known in the election, men and women will be placed in office.

Face the facts. The lone voter is no longer (if he ever was) a force in an election in which the margin of victory can be millions of votes, and the electoral votes of an entire state are given to a candidate who may have won by a small plurality.

An unusual characteristic of the American political system is that, even in the face of these depressing facts, most voters, who choose to vote at all, spend the months prior to

the election agonizing over their choice, weighing such irrelevant factors such as polls, personality and promises, and generally feeling that the fate of the country depends upon their vote and the election of their candidate.

As dehumanizing, and as impersonal as it sounds, political power rests in the blocs of voters of like mind and persuasion who can be swayed to the belief that their own personal welfare would be best served by the election of a particular candidate.

Into this political climate this year has come a man by the name of John Anderson who, as a Republican, was not afraid to be less than ultra-conservative, and, as an independent, has appeal to the mass of voters at the center of the political spectrum, who believe in the fiscal policies of the centrists and conservatives, but are unable to see the value of burgeoning defense budgets at the expense of the quality of life for America's poor and disadvantaged.

Why then, is this candidate, who would appear to have the qualities of leadership and understanding necessary to appeal to the majority of the electorate given virtually no chance of winning the election this fall? The answer is that John Anderson has forsaken the traditional power centers of party politics and special interest lobbyists for a campaign strategy that is dazzlingly simple—an appeal to the great number of voters who have been ignored by the traditional two-party system.

Perhaps the most ironic part of Anderson's situation is that, for the first time millions of voters who actually do have a chance to affect the election by voting for John Anderson, will be afraid to do so for fear of "throwing away" their votes on a man who "everyone knows" can't win. Then too, the Republicans and Democrats are sure to claim that a vote for Anderson is "a vote for Carter" or a "vote for

Reagan."

If Anderson is to be successful this fall he will have to convince the voters both that he is capable of running the country, and that he is capable of winning an election—two qualities that have proven to be almost mutually exclusive in the last several years. The American electorate—traditionally attracted to winners regardless of their qualifications for office—will have to be convinced that their votes should be given to a "loser" this year, that they should vote their convictions rather than the party line, and that they should "waste" their votes on John Anderson. Perhaps in conceding the lack of value of their votes in the existing two-party system, the American people can be convinced of the value of something else—their own opinions and their own freedom from the manipulation of the "winners" our political system cranks out so relentlessly.

Olive M. Winchester Essay Award Winner

Ontology: The Death Of Philosophy

By Kirk VanBrunt

When man was, he thought. Wherever the endless juggernaut time has pulled man, man has been doomed to think. It is our nature to think about "things". Yet, there are times when we rise above the mean to reflect not merely on "things" but on thingness, i.e., we consider Being. Indeed, history teaches us that we cannot but consider Being, for it has been the inseparable playmate of both religion and philosophy. When we employ the idea of considering Being as we all too soon realize that to consider Being is to ask a question, more pointedly, the question Being. We do not reflect, obviously, on some nebulous object of magnified substantial character, verily God of too many professed monotheists. No, much to the chagrin of those who want all the answers without asking any questions, the consideration of Being is nothing but asking the foundational question. It may be formulated as what? or where? or, most frequently, why? Yet, however it comes, it may be identified by its echo. That is to say, it is the question that resounds through one's existence, popping up here and there, but when it finally fades no answer is forth coming out of the nothingness a man finds himself in when he asks it.

To be sure there are many who groan inwardly with disdain at such esoteric metaphysical babblings, con-

sidering them merely an excuse to set sail on the seas of mysticism, so as to escape the firm, yet limited, ground of logic and experience. They accuse us of clothing poetic and metaphorical expressions in garb of transcendent reality. The insights we claim to offer with regards to the ground of existence they dismiss as the product not of pure reason but glorified imagination. Was this not what Nietzsche meant when he said—"the poets lie too much" (Thus Spake Zarathustra). So it is that when we attempt to bring forth the question of Being we are all too quickly shouted down as Paul was — (we shall hear you again concerning this matter).

That the question of Being cannot be dismissed is obvious from the vehemence of their denial. Indeed, a mere cursory glance at history, at our own constitution, dictates to us that we cannot but ask the question. Hence all such quibble over the question comes to nought, for the question is and always will be. The problem is with the answer or the possibility of an answer. Wittgenstein avers:

When the answer cannot be put into words, neither can the question be put into words.

This riddle does not exist.

If a question can be framed at all, it's also possible to answer it.

What we cannot speak about we must pass over in silence.

(Tractatus Logico-philosophicus; 6.5,7) Thus Wittgenstein would have us placed in a black box. We may bump up against our boundaries, but the opaqueness of our finitude will allow nothing to pass, be it sight or symbol. In arguing thusly Wittgenstein defeats himself, for to be aware of an opaque boundary is to know that one is bounded by "something". And so the question: whence cometh the box? Why is there anything at all, rather than nothing? (Heidegger, *An Introduction to Metaphysics*).

The attitude of Wittgenstein is but one of many that are displayed when one is faced with the question of Being. Wittgenstein ingenuously tries to dismiss the question so as to avoid the issue—the issue which is nothing else but having a question which demands an answer, yet receives nought but silence. Let us not, however, be too harsh on Wittgenstein, for did he not also say: "the second thing in which value of this work consists is that it shows how little is achieved when these problems are solved" (Tractatus preface). How true! For when, through some concocted reduction, one condenses all possible questions to only those allowing indubitable answers, verily one has left the sphere of existence and sought some abstract, lifeless room well separated from life. How ought I reply to Chekov's character in the play *The Three Sisters*?

Let us live, the music is so gay, so joyful, and it seems that in a little while we shall know why we are living, why we are suffering . . . If we could only know why, if we could only know!

Shall I rebuke her foolish naive talk; the nerve of the pert girl daring to ask such a question. Perhaps I should scoldingly remind her that she's not playing by the rules, which specifically state that no questions of that sort can be asked.

Well where has this discussion brought us if not back to the place where we started? Man thinks. From the very beginning he thought, about everything and about nothing. Inevitably when man thought the thought—"why is there something and not, far rather, nothing?"—he found himself tossed out of the world of "things", of answers, and into a nothingness. It is nothingness because no "thing" can help him or guide him. He has passed beyond things into no "thing"ness, and all things slip away leaving him naked. This is the ontological situation, where man seeks the ground of his existence; he seeks Being.

The ontological situation is not at all amiable to man. For truly all men seek to avoid getting entangled in this situation, since it brings to consciousness questions better left (see Winchester Essay, page 6)

Faith requires occasional moments of doubting

To the Editor:

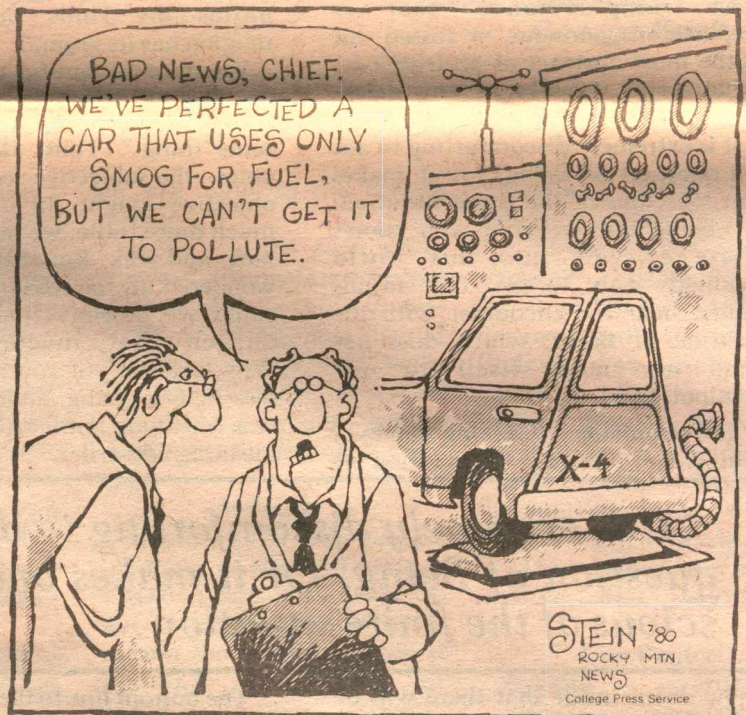
In a Christian community, the act of doubting is very often felt to be a sin. It is often-times something that one resists in fear of God's retribution. This I think stems from a basic misunderstanding concerning faith and doubt. I will take this opportunity to quote a German philosopher whom my professor exposed me to. Martin Heidegger says that "a faith that does not perpetually

expose itself to the possibility of unfaith is no faith but merely a convenience: the believer simply makes up his mind to adhere to the traditional doctrine." The phrase that attracted me concerns the act of exposing oneself and one's faith to the possibility of unfaith. The person who really has faith is the person who has made this decision in the face of a world of contradictions, uncertainties and unfairness. It is a dec-

ision upon the threshold of what Camus called the Absurd. To me, the Absurd is the really terrifying realization that there may not be a God, with a plan for my life, who loves and cares about me. It is a helpless feeling in the realization that when one dies, one might just rot into the earth like animals do. At times, when the lucidity of this possibility stares me in the face, I can only cry like a baby. At other times, I want to revolt. In this position, faith in God is about the last thing that I decide upon. During these moments it is impossible for me to believe. To assert one's belief in the face of a paradoxical world—this is the faith that one is called to when confronted with the Christian message.

I write to those who have the same difficult time as I have in believing. There are others with the same problem. I write to those who think that faith is easy in the hopes that they will at least sincerely question this assumption in relation to their own "faith" and in the hope that they will be better equipped to understand those who do doubt or those who aren't believers. Doubt and faith are like warp and woof. They are inseparable brothers; doubt who is the older of the two, is a part of any really sincere faith.

Sincerely
Chris Buczinsky



Don't invest in a house

To the Editor:

I am writing to you students for the purpose of saving you money. Nowadays there is a great speculative boom in housing. Millions of homebuyers are stretching their budgets to buy the biggest houses they can. In fact, they use so much leverage that their outstanding mortgage balances remain approximately unchanged for many years. Little do they know, there are two directions that the price of anything can go: there is up, and there is down. Do you think housing prices will ever go down?

History shows that every great speculative boom has ended with a crash. Soon there will be an historic crash in the

housing market. Millions of home prices will fall far below their mortgage balances, plunging their once-proud owners deep into debt.

Millions of greedy homeowners are planning to cash in on your ignorance, (even after they could have taught you better in school). So warn all your friends: Don't buy a house until after the prices crash, and even after a crash, there are always two directions that the price of anything can go: there is up, and there is down.

Contrary to popular belief, prosperity is caused by investments for income, and never by investments for capital gain.

Alan D. Phipps

CRUSADER

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Winchester Essay (continued)

unasked. Indeed men would pay a high price to be pardoned from ever setting foot on that unsavory territory, and double to be let out should they stray in. This is undoubtedly why we are geared to answers and answer-philosophies. Science is the fruit of the answer syndrome, which has infected us from the beginning. So we modern men find ourselves assaulted at every turn with answers, verily we are inundated by answers. Answers flow so quickly we hardly have time to think of the question. Man is comforted, reassured by the mass of data he is collecting and has already catalogued. It is through these answers, in the midst of the plenum of data, that man loses himself. The rational man gropes out, seeking to shine his dim light of cognition forth into the vast gloom in which existence is encoached within. Thus we answer many "little" questions, thereby forgetting "the" question. Indeed, all our answers and discoveries seem to most people to be an ascentive progression. Gradually science rolls back the frontiers, and verily we will soon know; Aye, just give us time. Let one simply look around at the world and one will swiftly agree that answers are for sale in today's market, for questions have long been driven out of the square. Who has heard a philosopher of late ask a question (much less the question), save in the same breath he has the "long lost" answer? Answers help us forget, they soothe our anxiety and placate our minds. The question of Being has been trampled under foot as preposterous nonsense or tossed out as the most abstract of abstractions, so universal it balks at any determination by the human mind.

It is extremely discomfoting to ask the question of Being, for it makes one conscious of the finite situation, i.e., being thrown from who knows where or why into this world seemingly only to die. Our minds cannot bear the encounter with the question of Being, which does not bend nor mold itself to our manipulations.

The skandalon (stumbling block) of it all is that in asking the question we

It is extremely discomfoting to ask the question of Being, for it makes one conscious of the finite situation . . .

know down inside that there will be no reply or response. The profundum (abyss) of Being is mute to all finite inquiries. It flees as we approach, hence we may always grope but never find. We are like the wretched greyhounds who chase a chimerical rabbit round and round a circulous track—it may be chased but never caught and grasped hold of. Is it to be wondered at then that we have such inward disdain for this question? All that we see is in a movement, all encompassing in its scope, toward death and disintegration. When we turn to the question of Being we are accosted with silence, no meaning is forth coming from the profundum that we are precariously founded upon. This, then, is the underlying ground for running away from the question. It elicits an uneasy anxiety or nausea in the heart of our being due to the realization that all may be absurd. Life that seems to culminate in death is absurd to us, we cannot allow that. For this reason we seek to lose ourselves in answers and things, submerging ourselves in the parts so as to forget the absurdity of the whole. In

Samuel Beckett's play *Waiting for Godot* the agony of the situation bursts forth in the lines:

...one day we were born,
one day we shall die,
the same day, the same second,
is that not enough for you?
They give birth astride a grave,
the light gleams an instant,
then its night once more.

The word "absurd" comes from the Latin word *absurdus*, which literally means "that which offends the ear, unmelodious, harsh." This captures the sense of absurd as used in this context. We are thrown into the world shackled to this question we cannot long ignore, yet we have nobody to ask and no answer is to be found anywhere.

We may trace back to dawn of man the element of existence that we shall here call being-unto-order, or meaning in a chaotic cosmos. Thus man is doomed to ferret out meaning in vast but silent world. It is humming with life and movement, but it is dead in that it cannot speak to us. We maunder through existence as one strolls through a museum, gawking at a massive integrated machine long dead and reticent. As a helpless puppet must move as the strings pull, so we must move toward an orderly and meaningful grasp of our world. As Kant clearly saw and intrepidly asseverated man's rational limitations, we now posit an existential limitation—man cannot embrace absurdity and meaningless, he must ask the question of Being . . . and deal with it. It is from this sphere that philosophy finds purpose, and religion has its ground.

We must be careful to understand the idea of seeking. Typically, one seeks so that one may find some "thing". Thus, there are two poles—the subjective seeking and the objective sought. In our case it is much more futile; we seek, seek, seek, and seek. But that is not to be wondered at, for what "in the world" could we possibly find that would quench that inveterate thirst? Why, "nothing", of course. Hence our seeking is a giving, an imparting. We seek meaning and order by giving meaning and order.

The bottom line to the matter, then, is that there is no answer to the question of Being. Hence man must give his own answer, he must speak to himself. He must fill in the blank on his own, for the very thought of leaving such a question in a state of unansweredness is "out of harmony" (*absurdus*) with the very core of man's being. We now catch a glimpse of the force afflicting speculative metaphysics, hurling it forth time and time again to its destruction on the reefs of critical philosophy. After nigh two hundred years since Kant, our rational gropings have been shamed and they no longer lord it over the "baser" elements of existence. It was Kant who first saw clearly that our minds cannot penetrate the murky curtain that envelopes us...our finitude. Kant saw clearly that the question of Being cannot be answered, yet, paradoxically, must be answered. He perceived the *absurdum situm* (absurd situation) of life:

Why has providence placed many things which are closely bound up with our highest interest so far out of reach that we are only permitted to

apprehend them in a manner lacking clearness and subject to doubt—in such a fashion that our enquiring gaze is more excited than satisfied? (Critique of Pure Reason, B 772).

From time to time in various quarters the cry goes up "lo, we have found a way." So they would have us believe that they have unearthed a long lost tunnel to the other side, a passageway leading to the mythical realm beyond. With a flurry of pride they prance forward presuming to be a Prometheus bringing a heavenly

futile. We noted that men will not follow such nebulous red herrings, content to find some "answer" that will permit them to settle down. But we philosophers are fated to settle that question and hence, cannot settle for any "thing", which is to say, we cannot settle down. Oh wretched ones that we are, fated to stumble after this accursed question that never appears as anything more than a far-off echo. We are the Sisyphus' who must eternally push this rock up a hill that has no summit...no end...no way out...

The critical question deals with how can we know? What is our source, our intuition? How does one find the answer?

fire to light our darkened cavernous dwelling. As crafty merchants they erect their booths waxing eloquent on the "truth" they have for us, bartering and bickering with every manner of fastidious buyer. Yet, we are as little boys who have seen one too many Santa Claus' on too many street corners to give further heed to their din. The Kantian principle stands, the door they fancy to pass through to the transcendent is shut and locked, and there are no windows. Let us heap scorn on all speculative metaphysicians, that execrable lot who know nothing yet presume to know everything. They are (the liars and deceivers) of all humanity. As Nietzsche said of the poets he might well have addressed to the philosophers:

For all gods are poet-symbolisations, poet-sophistications.

Verily, ever are we drawn aloft—that is, to the realm of the cloud; on these do we set our gawdy puppets, and then call them gods and supermen—

Are they not light enough for those chairs!—all these gods and supermen.

Ah, how I am weary of all the inadequate that is insisted as actual! Ah, how I am weary of the poets!

We have laboured long with the question of Being, which is simply the question: what does it mean to be? For this question is addressed to the issue of transcendence, its "existence" and assessibility. Man, as we have noted, needs the "other" and must be able to reach it, whether through rational channels, some manner of mystical communion, or perhaps even death. He needs to touch it, to make contact with it. It is through that oft delicate touch that life receives its ground, its foundation. Verily, life needs meaning, order, and purpose; a telos, if you would. But what is this thread or strand that we would suppose connects us with that "other"? What is the nature of this umbilical cord through which meaning courses into our veins? The question of Being parts company with Kant and critical philosophy at this juncture. The critical question deals with how can we know? What is our source, our intuition? How does one find the answer? The question of Being is not critical but constructive. It asks not how, but what—what is the meaning of Being. Hence, we implicitly suppose that there is a meaning, an order, a purpose to Being. The issue is what is it? We do not statically lie supine throwing rocks at everyone's system for lack of anything better to do. The question of Being is a seeking question, which drives the inquirer forward, relentlessly and mercilessly. Yet, earlier we noted that there is no answer, that all seeking is vain seeking, empty and

There is an ingrained element in mankind that, though weighted down mightily, will always burst its bonds and stand forth—I speak of hope. Hope is the light that illuminates an otherwise dark world. Man, we have seen, is a being-unto-order. Another aspect of this is that man is also a being-unto-an end. Nay, I speak not of death. I speak of end; end as no other end. We are eschatological beings! We must posit an end to which we progress toward. Who, I ask you, would tread a path that he knew never ceased? Or who would wait for something knowing it will never arrive? So too, we exist hoping that this existence will end; not just for the individual, but for all. We see that even the most religious of the religious realizes the ultimate nausea of existence, hoping for the day when it shall end and begin anew in a different fashion.

It is through this mighty passion of hope that the philosopher is driven back, that the unanswerable questions are neutralized. It is essential to us that someday things will be different, and we will know. Yes, we will, in that day, know why. All these troubles we store up avoiding them, for we hope that some day they will all be washed away...when we know. So we are able to go on, pacified by the eschatological hope that one day the questions will be answered, existence will be over, we will no longer have to live in an absurd world.

To this possibility the philosopher is mute. He can say neither yea or nay, only that it may be so. He sits and observes the hope-phenomena that keeps us afloat and even gay, wondering whether or no we have not set ourselves for a fall—the fall of the house of man; and great would that fall be. For what if, what if, what if...That is the haunting side of the matter, a specter whispering in our ear. Look forth into the dawn of the future! Stand and hope while you may; dream dreams while there is still time. The philosopher looks yonder and we see a day to be dreaded. For what if on some dark lonely night in some day to come, the last wretched representative of humanity looks to the stars, breathes his last...and silence, eternal silence. Yes, what if when humanity has suffered its final agony, returning to the dust as a massive machine grinds to its destined halt; what if then the question is still there? The answer still hiding? What do we do? Our inheritance is then silence, nothingness; and our bitter epitaph: "they never knew, they never knew..."

"Wretched man that I am! Who will deliver me from this body of death?..."



Jimmy Carter



John Anderson



Ronald Reagan



Edward Kennedy



George Bush

One In Four

a presidential election year

By Del Gray

It seems that Americans were holding elections every four years to decide the Presidency of the country even before there was a country, or a presidency. While that may not really be an accurate feeling concerning the American tradition of selecting a leader, another four years has passed and another presidential election is here.

When Idahoans go to the polls Tuesday, the race for the Republican and Democratic Presidential nominations may be all but over. The Presidential Preferential poll on Tuesday's ballot may still have its value, however.

As the Idaho Primary nears, it appears very unlikely that anyone will stop Ronald Reagan from winning the Republican nomination or President Carter from being named on the Democratic slate. Some news services are already projecting that Reagan and Carter have the necessary delegates to clinch their party's nomination on the first convention ballot. Republican challenger George Bush admits that he is currently reassessing his bid for the nomination, even though he was the winner in this week's Michigan primary. There may be too much ground between he and Reagan for Bush to ever catch up or even delay Reagan's nomination.

Senator Edward Kennedy still maintains that he will remain a candidate for the Democratic nomination right up to the convention this summer. His efforts appear to be aimed more at having substantial input to the party platform than at winning the Presidential nomination, according to a number of party analysts.

The Idaho ballot may still draw the attention of national experts. For one of the few times since he withdrew from the Republican race and announced his intentions to pursue the Presidency as an independent, Illinois congressman John Anderson will be on the Idaho ballot as a Republican. Idaho Secretary of State Pete Cenarrusa points out that Anderson did not withdraw from the Republican race before the Idaho ballot went to the printers in March so he remains on the ballot. (Former candidates, Phillip Crane — Republican, and Jerry Brown — Democrat, are also on the ballot for the same reason).

Anderson's independent bid for the Presidency is receiving more attention than any third-party bid since Eugene McCarthy in 1972 and many experts say that Anderson's candidacy may be the strongest challenge of the two-party system since Teddy Roosevelt at the beginning of this cen-

tury. If no candidate receives a majority of the electoral votes in the November election, the next President of the United States will be selected by the House of Representatives.

The possibility of a three-way race between Reagan, Carter and Anderson has both Republican and Democratic officials concerned. Anderson's middle-of-the-road position on many issues has experts predicting that he will steal votes from both Reagan and Carter.

With the 1980 Presidential Campaign seemingly evolving into a three candidate contest, it seems prudent to review the stands being taken on major issues by President Carter, Ronald Reagan and John Anderson.*

Draft Registration

Reagan — "...I oppose the establishment of a stand-by registration system, which would not greatly speed U.S. mobilization in time of emergency, would require a large, costly bureaucracy, and would be seen as a first step toward a peacetime draft. I oppose a military draft in peacetime. Only in an emergency does the nation have a legitimate claim to mandatory service of its young people."

Anderson — Anderson opposes the reinstatement of draft registration or compulsory military service in peace time. Anderson maintains that we must be strong at home before

we are able to be strong abroad.

Carter — "We must make sure that we reinstate a system of registration — this will save us 90 to 100 days in a time of mobilization and will make the draft much less likely. I see no prospect, under present conditions, for the need for a draft."

Inflation

Reagan — The only way we are going to curb inflation is to make a bold commitment to real economic growth, restrain the growth of federal spending, and bring the growth in the supply of money back into line with the economy's ability to increase its output. At the same time, across-the-board cuts in tax rates will restore the incentive to produce, increasing jobs and the supply of goods and services, which will further reduce inflationary pressures and increase the standard of living for all Americans."

Anderson — Anderson advocated a balanced budget for fiscal year 1981, having recently presented a series of specific budget cuts and revenue adjustments to Congress that would achieve this goal. In the context of a balanced budget, he favors the indexing of personal income tax rates and a scheduled reduction of two percentage points in corporate tax rates by 1986. An equal emphasis must be given to boosting America's productivity.

Carter — Carter proposes cuts of more than \$13 billion in Federal spending — pledging a balanced budget for fiscal 1981. Carter further has requested a 10¢ per gallon Federal tax increase on gasoline. Carter and the Federal Reserve Board have ordered tough new curbs on credit. He also is emphasizing the importance of voluntary wage and price control.

"The actions I have outlined involve costs...they involve pain."

Gun Control

Reagan — opposes
Anderson — supports
Carter — opposes

Equal Rights Amendment
Reagan — opposes
Anderson — "strongly" supports
Carter — supports

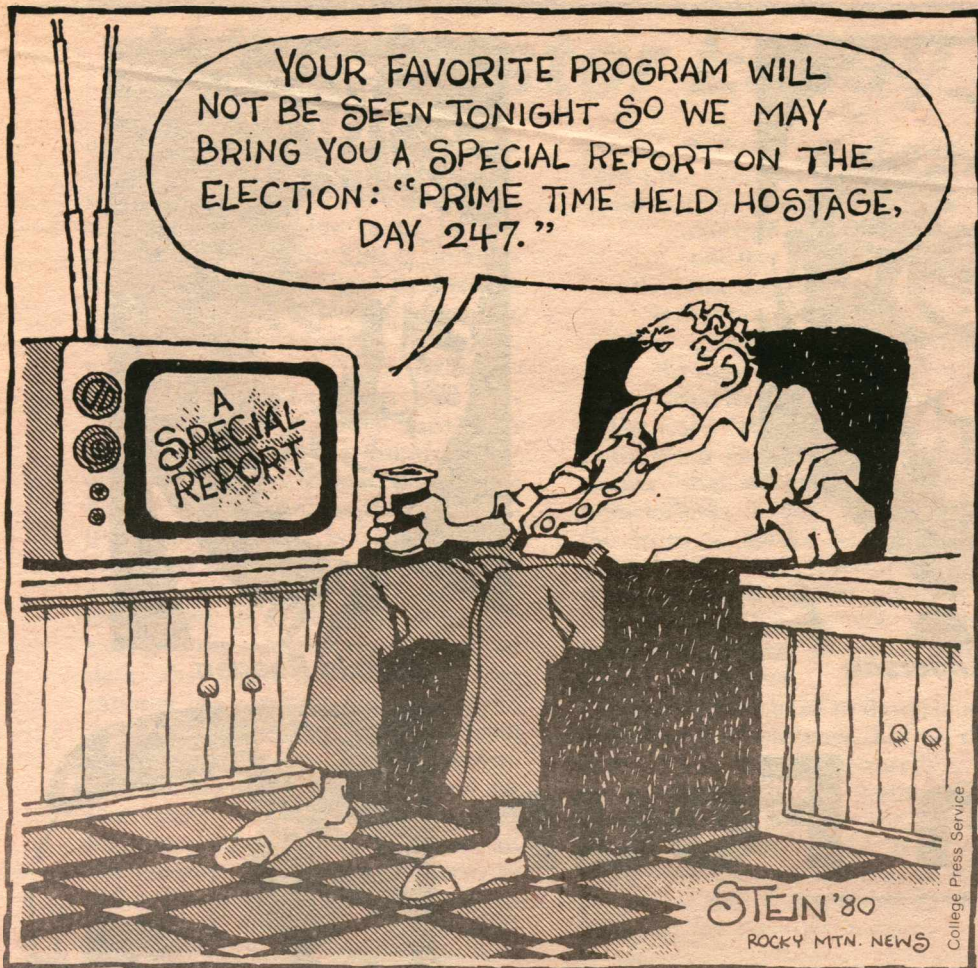
Abortion

Reagan — He supports a constitutional amendment which would bar abortions.

Anderson — Anderson says that the decision to terminate an unwanted pregnancy is a matter "to be determined by a woman in conjunction with her God and her physician."

Carter — President Carter objects to an amendment prohibiting abortion but is against using federal funds to pay for abortions.

*All policies of candidates were drawn from their campaign material.



Crusader Poll

Students give slim margin to Reagan

The students at NNC appear to favor the more conservative candidates for President. In balloting Tuesday in the Student Center, students were presented with a ballot choice identical to that which will appear on the Idaho Primary Ballot on Tuesday, May 27. Of the 172 students who participated in the Presidential Preferential Poll, 67.5 percent chose to vote on the Republican slate of candidates while the remaining 34.3 percent made their selections from the Democratic slate.

Of those voting on the Republican ballot, 89 identified themselves as Republicans, 21 claimed to be Independent and three said they were Democrats. Of the 113 Republican ballots cast, 54.9 percent named Ronald Reagan as their choice for President. John Anderson, who has withdrawn from the Republican race in favor of an Independent bid, garnered 28.3 percent of the vote, including all three votes cast by those identifying themselves as Democrats. George Bush received 12.4 percent of the vote while Illinois Congressman Phillip Crane, who has withdrawn from the race, drew 1.8 percent. Three ballots preferred a no-vote indication.

In the Democratic balloting, President Jimmy Carter received overwhelming support. Carter received 81.4 percent of the 59 votes cast while Senator Edward Kennedy was a distant second with 10.2 percent of the tally. California governor Jerry Brown received 6.8 percent of the vote and 1.6 percent of the ballots preferred no vote. Interestingly, of those requesting Democratic ballots, 44.1 percent in-

dicated that they were Independants, with the remaining 55.9 percent claiming to be Democrats.

When students were presented with a number of possible match-ups for the Presidential race in the fall, Ronald Reagan appeared to have the most committed support, but by no means a substantial plurality.

In a head-to-head match-up with President Carter, Reagan came out on top by a narrow two percent of all votes cast. Reagan received 49.4 percent of the 172 votes with Carter earning 47.1 percent. The remaining 3.5 percent preferred no vote.

Faced with the potential of a three-way race between Carter, Reagan and independent John Anderson, students still preferred Reagan, but by narrow margins as Anderson appeared to draw support away from both Carter and Reagan. Reagan received 37.2 percent, Carter 33.7, and Anderson 28.5. Only one of the 172 votes refused to commit to one of the three.

Reagan would walk all over Edward Kennedy in November if the Massachusetts Senator were to be the Democrats' choice for President, and the NNC vote is any indication. In a two-way race, Reagan received 76.7 percent of the vote and Kennedy 16.3 percent. Twelve individuals stated they would not vote in such a race.

In a match-up of President Carter and Republican challenger George Bush, Carter appeared as the winner. Carter received 54.7 percent of the vote, Bush 40.7, and no votes amounted to 4.6 percent.

Presidential candidates are apathetic about apathetic student vote

By Karen Feld

Washington, D.C. (CPS)— A few weeks before the Democratic Party nominated Sen. George McGovern as its presidential candidate in July, 1972—and just after the 26th Amendment granted 18-year-olds the vote—Illinois Rep. Abner Mikva forecast a McGovern victory propelled by a new force in American politics: the youth vote. The numbers, according to Mikva, were simple. "There are enough young people to determine the election."

Mikva wasn't the only one who wrongly expected the youth vote to fundamentally alter presidential politics. But now, as the 1980 presidential campaign simmers, no one in serious political circles would dare make such predictions.

Although a well-organized youth vote presumably could have changed the outcomes of the 1972 and 1976 elections, none of the 1980 candidates' organizations has planned any special campaigns to gain the college vote.

"We haven't given (the college vote) up," explains Kelly Newbill, executive director of the College Republicans, "but it isn't really cost-effective unless you're dealing with an area where students make up a large percentage" of the population.

Less than half the eligible 18-to-21-year-old voters cast ballots in 1972 and 1976. Politicians see no reason to imagine that 1980, which seems to lack any galvanizing issue like Vietnam that might especially appeal to the young, will be any different.

"College people tend to be more aware of the issues, and more concerned about the politics," observes

Young Democrats executive director Bob Bahl, "but more alienated from the system because they feel they are not being heard. They've participated, and haven't gotten anything in return. They're disillusioned."

Bahl recalls that ten years ago it was common to find several hundred active Young Democrats and Young Republicans on a campus. "Today," he mourns, "they're lucky if they have 25."

Getting more students into the process isn't made any easier by the lack of a big issue as a drawing card. Part of the problem in creating an issue is that the college populace is hard to classify. Of registered college voters, 40 percent are Democrats, 40 percent are Republicans, and the remaining 20 percent are independents.

According to some Washington strategists, the candidates are just as concerned with enlisting a good share of college-age volunteers as they are with organizing an improbable mobilization of student vote.

The reason is that students tend to be committed, energetic workers. "Ten students," according to Reagan Youth Director Charles Lihn, "putting in a couple hours of work each means more than the same number at the polls."

Then there's what Newbill calls "the Pepsi factor". Newbill figures that Americans glorify youth, and the young-looking college volunteers can influence the votes of their elders.

Thus the aim is to "design a youth campaign whereby a candidate can demonstrate youth support," though not necessarily to capture that support, Newbill says.

Anderson's drop from race gives Reagan a boost on campuses

(CPS) — In the first presidential primaries since student favorite John Anderson withdrew from his party's race and declared himself a third-party candidate, a significant number of Republican college voters endorsed party front-runner Ronald Reagan's candidacy. Democratic students, moreover, gave President Carter the same kind of wide victory margins in their precincts as the president got in other precincts.

Reagan captured nearly 45 percent of the vote cast in student-dominated precincts in the Tennessee, North Carolina, Indiana and Texas primaries.

George Bush, who was

widely expected to attract much of Anderson's student support after the Illinois congressman announced his independent intentions, got 34 percent of the vote.

On the Democratic side, Edward Kennedy usually ran much better in student precincts than he did in non-student precincts. However, President Carter's overall performance in the college precincts of Tennessee, North Carolina, Indiana, Texas, and Washington, D.C. was of the same landslide proportions he earned among the other sectors of the electorate. All told, Carter took 61 percent of the Democratic student vote.

VOTE

Idaho Primary Tuesday — May 27

The Presidency: Can Anyone Do the Job ?

Not without major structural reforms, says an advisor to 7 U.S. Presidents

By Milton S. Eisenhower

The U.S. is about to chew up and spit out another of its presidents. How often can we do this without crushing the delicate structure of leadership in our democracy and its fragile balance of power?

This is not a defense of President Carter. I am too much a Republican for that. Besides, I believe that much of this President's difficulty is of his own making — the inevitable result of his flawed perception of the demands and the power of the modern American presidency.

My concern is broader. It is for the office of the presidency, for future holders of that office, and for the Republic itself. Our political and governmental structures have simply not been reformed to keep pace with the amazing and dramatic changes of the

COMMENTARY

past century in this nation, and in the world. My own 80 years span more than a third of the life of this Republic, and I can remember when DuPont was a gun powder factory on the Delaware River and the President of the United States answered his own phone. When the Constitution was adopted 95 per cent of our people were engaged in farming; when Abraham Lincoln was President, half the population was; when I was a boy the total had dropped to 25 percent; today, fewer than 5 percent of our people produce the food and fiber not only for our own nation, but for much of the rest of the world.

We became an industrialized, urbanized, interdependent society almost before we realized it. Suddenly, we faced problems for which we had no solutions and on which the individual citizen seemingly could have no influence — inflation, energy, chronic unemployment, pollution, crime, and nuclear arms proliferation, to name a few. So individuals formed organizations to increase their influence, and our society has become the most organized in the world. Many of these organizations have become pressure groups, some of which, majestically housed in marble structures near the nation's Capitol, are extremely powerful and bring enormous pressure on the President and the members of Congress. The National Rifle Association has successfully thwarted effective gun control laws. The Teamsters Union could wreck the economy if it wished. Lobbies in the military-industrial complex will work vigorously to determine the fate of the SALT treaty. And whatever President Carter and the

Congress decide to do about the energy crisis, we can be sure that the oil lobby will have a significant influence on the outcome.

We are foolish and naive to expect the man in the White House, whoever he may be, to solve problems we do not fully understand and agree on. The immediate need is not so much for answers to specific problems, but rather for reform of a political system which is now failing us. To cope with the complex problems facing this nation, we need clear and objective study of facts, carefully calculated alternative lines of action, and genuine statesmanship. And we will not get these so long as sheer political partisanship prevails and re-election to office is the first priority of our political leaders.

I offer no quick cures, but I do have some specific recommendations which I think could become the foundation for the kind of structural reform that our political system desperately needs:

- The two major political parties should radically reform their quadrennial conventions. It is disgraceful that we select the nominees for the highest position in the nation in a noisy, hectic, manipulated, carnival-like atmosphere. A society that runs its nominating conventions like circuses should not be surprised when it gets tightrope walkers as candidates.

- We should elect our Presidents for a single six-year term. This is not very radical or new. A preliminary draft of the Constitution proposed a seven-year term and stipulated that the President "shall not be elected a second time." I believe a President should work for programs and policies which he is convinced are in the best interest of the nation as a whole — that he should have no incentive to fight for measures mainly to enhance his chances of being re-elected.

- Senators should be limited to two terms of six years each and Representatives should be limited to three terms of four years each. The reasoning is much the same as for the presidency, only more compelling. Those who represent limited constituencies are even more likely to put their own career interests or the particular needs of their own local voters above the national interest. And I firmly believe that membership in the House and Senate should not be a career, but a contribution a citizen makes to his country.

- The President should have permanent, broader authority to make organizational changes in the executive branch, subject to veto by a majority vote of both houses of Congress. Presently, the Congress can and does dictate, to a considerable extent, how the executive branch is to be organized. Then, having

done so, it holds the President responsible for the effective management of the executive branch as required by the Constitution. To keep pace with rapid change and new laws, the President needs the freedom to realign executive departments and move activities from one agency to another.

- We should create two supra-cabinet positions in the White House: Executive Vice President for Domestic Affairs and Executive Vice President for International Affairs, appointed by the President, subject to Senate confirmation, *removable by the President and not in the line of succession*. The burdens of the presidency have become so enormous that no one person can redeem them. Wise delegation would not diminish the power of the President.

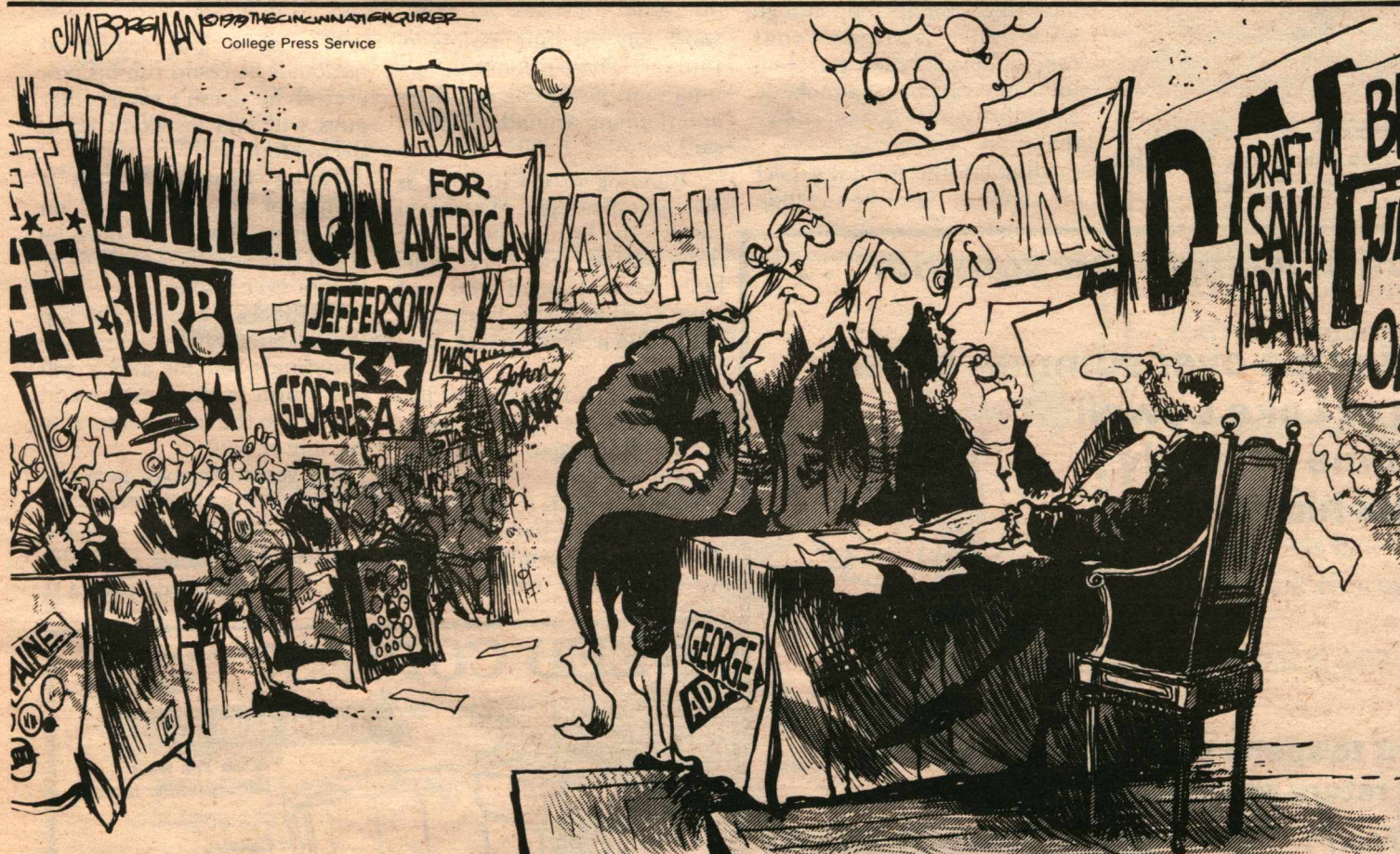
- We should give the President line-veto authority. The framers of the Constitution evidently assumed that each bill sent by Congress to the President would be on a single subject and that the President could either sign it or veto it. Congress soon discovered that it could prevent the President from vetoing a bill he opposed by attaching unrelated but very important legislative riders (such as a critical appropriation) to the main bill. This practice distorts policy and wastes an inordinate amount of the President's time.

- By law, presidential commissions should be made an effective method of analyzing complex national problems and proposing solutions to them. When he wishes to create a study commission, the President should be required to send an emergency recommendation to Congress, spelling out the purpose of the commission and seeking specific authorization for it, asking for the necessary funds and requesting subpoena power. The President should be required within six months to send each commission report to the Congress with his comments and recommendations.

These are just a few examples of the kind of reforms that are needed to bring the executive branch into harmony with these complex times. Achieving a reasonable level of stability in this incredibly complex age has become an imperative for us. And I am convinced that orderly change deliberately undertaken is the best assurance of stability.

The more politically sophisticated among us will no doubt think me naive in making some of these recommendations. I will admit only to being somewhat idealistic. And I am convinced that because we so often confuse idealism with naivete, we frequently accept what *can* be instead of pursuing what *should* be.

Milton S. Eisenhower is President Emeritus of The Johns Hopkins University.



"ON SECOND THOUGHT, LET'S SCRAP THE IDEA OF ELECTIONS EVERY FOUR YEARS, AND SIMPLY SUGGEST PERIODIC REVOLUTIONS."

NEWS BRIEFS

Volunteers are still needed to help with the Idaho Special Olympics. Activities will be held at Boise State University May 29, 30 and 31, next Thursday through Saturday. Free transportation will be provided. Those interested in assisting should contact Sonja Cady

The Intramural Office reminds those who have completed their Century Club activities to turn in their records of completion immediately.

The Last Fling, a variety show organized and performed by this year's Senior Class, will be held after the all-school picnic Saturday, May 31. Seniors are encouraged to reserve a program spot with Patty Kay Youngman, ext. 263.

Gilbert, Wafer mentally prepared for Nationals

By Dave Goirs

Extremes of relaxation or intensity can be used as competitive mental stances by top-flight track athletes. Tim Gilbert and Sherman Wafer have shown that either method works.

And starting last night the two began competing at the national level when Gilbert ran in the 400-meter hurdles in Abilene, Texas. Wafer will be in the preliminaries of the triple jump tomorrow morning.

Gilbert has a lifetime best of 52.0 in the 400-meter hurdles

and holds NNC school records in three other events. A 1975 graduate of Caldwell High School, this is Gilbert's third trip to nationals in the past four years and again he will be running his specialty; the 400-meter hurdles.

After transferring this year from Consumnes River Community College (near San Francisco), Wafer set two new school records at the NNC Invitational as he went 6-8 in the high jump and 49-7 in the triple jump. Wafer will be competing at nationals by virtue of his first place, 48-1

triple jump at district.

While Wafer believes that it is best to remain cool emotionally for a jump, Gilbert feels that for a race he does better to become a bit fearful.

"When you start running against that (national) caliber they're all good. I haven't run scared this year and I haven't run my best times, so it (running scared) should help," Gilbert said Tuesday morning.

Then the veteran of two other national meets explained "running scared", which usually begins just minutes before the race.

"It's utter turmoil; confusion. You ask yourself, 'what am I doing here?' You say that you'll never do it again, but after the race you're ready to do it again," Gilbert said. "When we went to Arkansas it was kind of like a dream. I don't really remember it (the race)."

Gilbert placed second at the national meet in Arkadelphia, Ark. in 1977. The following year in Abilene, Gilbert dropped to sixth and quit school the following year.

"The first year the meet was a ceremonial thing which catered to the athletes. The second year it turned from an athlete's meet to a spectator's meet, which kind of turned me off. There were a few events we couldn't even see because the fans got in the way. This time I hope they will cater more to the athlete than the spectator," he said.

"It's all mental," Gilbert said of national competition. "We've trained all year physically, so I should be ready physically. You just have to get pumped up and go with the attitude that everybody puts their pants on the same way and that nobody is really special in a meet like that."

Although the mental aspect of running will be a high



Tim Gilbert is shown here preparing for his third trip to NAIA Nationals in the past four years. The 400-meter hurdles are his speciality.



Sherman Wafer showed in practice this week the triple jump ability which has earned him the trip to Texas.

priority for Gilbert at the national meet, he feels the physical and spiritual factors are also very important.

"Physically I've been prepared by coach (Paul) Taylor and Terry Cantrell (Capital High School hurdling coach). Dr. Taylor has been

good competitor has made him tough," Taylor said.

"Gilbert is stronger this year. He hasn't broken through in the intermediate hurdles. I think at district he knew he could run so much faster than the others that he didn't really get scared. If he

Gilbert makes semis

Tim Gilbert qualified last night for the NAIA National's semi-finals in the 400-meter hurdles. Coach Paul Taylor reported late last evening from Abilene, Texas, that Gilbert recorded a time of 52.4 in his preliminary heat Thursday, placing second in his heat. According to Taylor, "If Tim can run that time tomorrow (Friday), I'm sure he'll make finals. I really believe he can better that time in the semis so he should have a good shot as Saturday's finals."

super on the fine points of running. There is more to running than just going out there and flopping around," Gilbert said.

"Running as a Christian is also an advantage. When you run for the Lord; win, lose or draw you've got to do your best. At that point you just have to thank the Lord that He's given you what you have."

NNC coach Paul Taylor has been Gilbert's mentor since the hurdler began as a freshman in 1976.

"They've both (Gilbert and Wafer) worked hard at it. In Tim's case, his combination of speed, strength and being a

gets excited and scared at nationals he could run his best ever—if he doesn't some other guys will and he won't be in the top four."

Taylor then said, "It's a matter of competing well on that given day. If he does he could finish in the top three or four or even higher."

If Gilbert placed in the top four last night he will go to the semi-finals tonight and a top four finish in the semis would put him in the finals tomorrow evening at 7:30.

For Wafer, the best policy is one of staying unexcited.

"I just try and stay relaxed, if I get psyched-up I usually (see Nationals, page 11)

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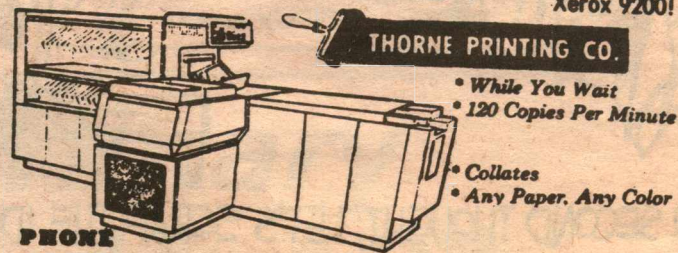
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Women tracksters looking to next year

The loss of only one senior and possible transfers for next year's NNC women's track team could make the Crusaders better than normal, according to coach Jean Horwood.

Dawn Gertson, who ran the 800 meters, is the only trackster to be lost through graduation this spring. Next year's team should have eight sophomores, four juniors and three seniors who gained valuable experience this season.

"We only lose one senior and that's encouraging," says Coach Horwood. "The fact that we had regionals in this area sort of helped them to set their sights. They were able to see the kind of competition they will be facing in the future. I saw quite a bit of improvement and a number of kids achieved lifetime bests."

Senior-to-be Maureen Freitag was at the top of the Crusader achievement list as she broke the school record in the 400-meter intermediate hurdles with a 1:07.9 at the NNC Invitational.

Chris Pease ran the 100-meter sprint in 12.6 at the Treasure Valley Community College Invitational to set an NNC school record.

Junior Kathy Peterson competed for the first time in the discus and "did very well in that event," says Horwood.

Marilyn Jarvis set a new school record in the 1,500 meters when she ran it in a snappy 5:25. Jarvis also "ran well in the 3,000 and 5,000 meters," according to Horwood.

In the middle distance Stacey Wright "improved all year in the 400-meters." Horwood also said that Lorry Wirth and Brenda Anderson, "showed potential as sprinters."

Besides Freitag, Horwood mentioned another hurdler, Gloria Brediger, in the 100-meter hurdles as showing "improvement and a lot of potential for next year."

"We should be good next year with what we have coming back, plus freshmen and transfer students," Horwood concluded.



Connie Taylor appears to be giving teammate Rhonda Weber a helping hand as their skimboard takes a stray course during Malibu Night competition last Saturday.

Malibu Night judged a success

The annual Malibu night turned out "really well" according to ASNCC Social Vice President Kyle Bunker. Said Bunker, "we had a good turn-

out between 3 and 5 p.m.; a lot of people participated."

Participants took part in skimboard, frisbee, tan and squirt gun competitions.

In the men's skimboard events eight people entered with Don Peabody winning the distance race and Alan Tegethoff judged best in the style competition.

Tracy Crook won the women's distance skimboarding race and in the women's style, which was judged in teams, Stacey Wright and Teri Thompson took first.

The competitors in men's frisbee were allowed three minutes to show their style and Tim Szymanowski showed the best stuff. In the women's frisbee, the team of Jan Finkbeiner and Lorna Harter took first.

In the tanning competition, a white blanket was held up to

contrast with people's skin. Debbie Henshaw won the women's competition in which there was nine participants and "about three albinos," according to Bunker.

Randy Colter won the men's competition in tanning with Stuart Ketzler placing a distant second.

In the squirt gun shoot-out, Marla Peterson won in the women's contest, while Larry Loy won the men's.

After the competition, entertainment was provided, with five bands performing. Those bands included King (instead of Queen), Tumbling Rocks (Rolling Stones?), Brothers and Sisters (offspring of Mama's and Papa's), The Lemon and the Beach Boys.

The bands performed for 25 minutes with a graduation song at the end.

Nationals (cont.)

try too hard. Calm...I just try to act like I'm walking around the park or something," Wafer said.

"I don't feel the pressure. I'm ranked eighth in the nation. I feel that the pressure is on the top three—they have to be watching out for me."

Wafer is new to NNC this season, but he is not new to sterling performances on the track field. Last season at Consumnes, Wafer went 49-5 in the triple jump which ranked him 12th in the nation and he was voted the school's most valuable athlete.

After turning down track scholarships at North Carolina State and University

of Nevada-Las Vegas, Wafer decided to attend NNC because of the encouragement he received from Robert Donaldson and J.R. Harris. Wafer had been on the same basketball squad with Donaldson and Harris at Consumnes.

Wafer views the national meet as a chance to excel to a higher degree than he ever has. "I think I'll be better prepared mentally for this meet. Besides my teammate, Bob Diehm, I haven't gotten much competition this year. I feel I'm capable of going at least 51 or 52 feet."

"I feel that I've had a good year because of the team. The guys really encouraged me

saying, 'come on 51 feet.' Coach Taylor helps me a lot by having me run in practice so that I'll have the stamina for that fifth or sixth jump. And he shows me techniques that I might not pick up otherwise."

Wafer will be competing in the finals tomorrow evening if his jumps tomorrow morning qualify him.

How do Gilbert and Wafer stack up with NNC track athletes of the past? "They both have school records in their events," said Taylor. "It's hard to compare people of different years, but they are obviously good."

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—Mike Dwyer, the leader of the band