

Mork and Mindy and Mindy

Polygamy persists in 'establishment'

SALT LAKE CITY — They are not a couple. They are a triple.

He and she and she practice polygamy. The handsome husband and his two attractive wives sit in their living room and talk about it.

The young professional man brings his glass of sangria out of the reach of the prowling arms of one of their five children and laughs.

"Polygamy is better than monogamy," he said.

Wife Number One and Wife Number Two smile. They share a laugh about his being a male chauvinist pig.

"Let's call it patriarchal," the husband said. "That's it. Patriarchal."

Wife Number One grins. "Patriarchal? He can't even grow a beard."

Wife Number Two sets down her martini and her left hand. She keeps a six-month-old son cradled in her right arm.

"And he can't — or won't — change a diaper," said Wife Number Two. "Maybe that's patriarchal."

The triple laughs and relax and settles on the sofa and overstuffeds chairs by the living room fireplace.

They are sort of Mork & Mindy & Mindy.

But this is Salt Lake City, capital of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and polygamy is the skeleton in the Mormon community closet. The thought makes the smiles fade.

The husband, a tall man with the muscles of the granite men on monuments in the squares of the

prairie and mountain pioneer states, runs five fingers through the blond hair of Wife Number One's second son.

"It's dangerous to be a polygamist in a Mormon world. It's like being a Jew in Nazi Germany," he said.

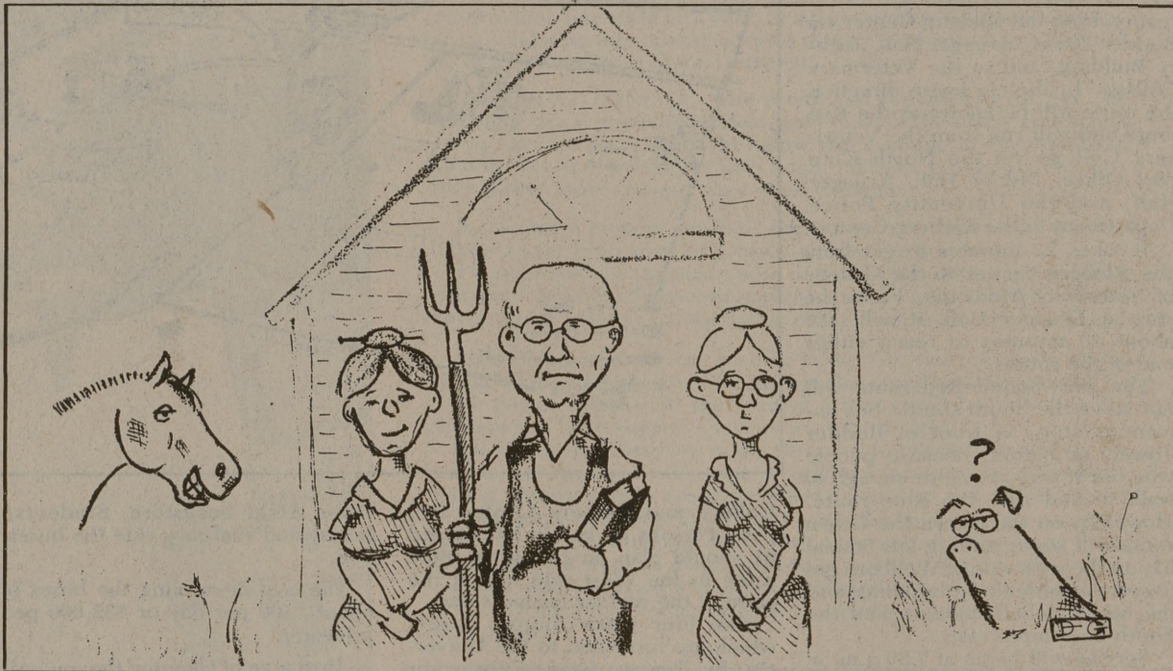
Through a parlor window, across snow and down a hill, shines the golden-lit spires of the Mormon Temple. The threesome call it "the big church over there."

Across Main Street from the Temple, on the 25th floor of the Mormons' office building, sits Jerry P. Cahill, the church's director of press relations. For a questioner, he speaks the Mormon view: "Any member of the Church who advocates or practices polygamy is subject to excommunication."

A century ago Mormons practiced polygamy. Brigham Young, the Salt Lake City founder, had 27 wives. Federal laws and federal troops helped undo the practice; the church announced God had told the faithful that polygamy belongs only in the next world.

That settled, Mormons prospered monogamously. Few other cities can boast Salt Lake City's richness, its clean streets, its order, its low crime rate. Perhaps nowhere else does Establishment America so shine, a place where doors are held open for women, a downtown where strangers say hello and probably mean it.

But polygamy did not die. In Utah, on the Arizona border, up in Washington, out in the rural reaches



of the church, men amassed wives. Polygamy was not the only cause of the religious war among Joseph Smith's followers.

Mormons refer to the dissidents as the fundamentalists. It is fundamentalists who cherish polygamy. The fundamentalists hold the church has departed from the good "old ways."

For example, the fundamentalists do not believe the president of the Mormon Church is a living prophet. The Mormons and the fundamen-

talists argue doctrine; polygamy is but the best known, the noisy battleground.

In his carpeted office, Cahill said he has heard "the figure of 30,000 floated around" as to the number of men, women and children in polygamist families in Utah. "I think it's considerably less than that." He ruffles through some papers.

"My guess, well, my figures put it at somewhere between 6,000 and 8,000," Cahill said. He lists Utah as

having 840,000 persons, 72 percent of the population, in the Mormon Church.

Behind him, through a window with a grander view than most old masters, snows sprinkle on Ensign Peak, on the State capitol the thrifty Mormon state built with money from a judgment against the estate of Averell Harriman's railroad baron father. Down there, in the foreground haze, is the home of the polygamist triple.

Flim-flammed by a drowned fish?

NORTH MIAMI BEACH, Fla. — The Miami Herald caught the crew of a charter fishing boat creating a fish story for an innocent Dallas couple.

It all began on a charter fishing boat Monday that had been staked out by reporters from the newspaper who had heard of shenanigans by the crew.

Charles Crowe, a Dallas contractor, and his wife, Katie, were in town for the Super Bowl and then took a sailfish expedition in the Atlantic. Mrs. Crowe hooked one — her first billfish ever — and reeled feverishly for 20 minutes. The fish didn't have a fighting chance, though. It was already dead.

The three Herald observers on a boat nearby had watched through binoculars as mate Stan Saffan walked to the bow — out of sight of the passengers — and lowered a previously caught sailfish into the water.

Later, confronted by the Herald reporters, charter Capt. Jack Wiggins would neither confirm nor deny that he had tricked the couple. He did admit he had staged the deadfish trick "a couple of times over the years. It makes a customer happy. They're the happiest people in the world when they catch a fish."

"It did seem to be lifeless when they got it on the boat," Crowe said.

School day-care centers — efficient or dehumanizing?

Who's to look after the infants and preschool children of working mothers?

Who's to see that "latch-key kids," the young school-age offspring of working mothers, don't harm themselves or others when left on their own before school opens and after school closes?

A popular-but-debated answer: in schools with vacant space into day care centers.

Proponents of school-run day care argue that facilities are in place, elementary classrooms are emptying up to fewer births, and there is a surplus of teachers.

But critics say such a plan better serves the needs of unemployed teachers than children and that day care is different from schooling.

Further, argue those opposing the idea, public school control of day care will institutionalize — in the best sense of the word — the care of small children.

There's been more heat than light in the controversy to date, according to James A. Levine, Ford Founda-

tion consultant on child care and social policy.

Levine, also Research Associate at the Wellesley College Center for Research on Women, has just completed a report, "Day Care and the Public Schools" (Education Development Center, Newton, Mass.).

Levine comes out against "presumed prime sponsorship" of day care by public schools. He argues decisions about control should be made at the local level.

However, he suggests a "largely neglected" possibility: public-private sponsorship in which parent or community groups use public school facilities to operate day care programs.

In the report, Levine reports on five communities in which schools involved day care in different ways. Included are Oakland, Calif.; Brookline, Mass.; Atlanta, Ga.; Austin; and Anderson 5 and Pickens County, S.C.

Capsules of his report: —Oakland children's centers, preschool and after-school care: The

oldest and one of the largest. Operated by school district. Serves 2,200, infancy to 14. Uses 20 facilities adjacent to elementary schools and four on community college campuses. In 1974 the Oakland Unified School District agreed to give its certified Children's Centers teachers the same salary and the same 180-day work year as other public school teachers.

There is parental involvement. Fees are keyed to income. Small incomes mean little or no fees; bigger incomes, bigger fees.

—Austin Infant and Toddler Care, part of Education for Parenthood Pilot Project: In this partnership, the Austin Independent School District teams with Child Inc., Austin's largest private non-profit day care agency, to offer day care to some 80 infants and toddlers. Four high school-based Infant and Family Development Centers care for the children while their teen-aged parents attend school. The centers also serve as laboratories for an Education for Parenthood Project available to all high school students.

the VARSITY

846-7401

PROFESSIONAL PERSONALIZED HAIR CARE FOR MEN & WOMEN

301 PATRICIA NORTHGATE

20% off all permanents with this coupon. Valid thru January.

FIGHT NIGHT

SIGMA PHI EPILON

Dorms, Corp Outfits, Fraternities And All Texas A&M Students And Organizations are invited to Enter Teams To Compete in Boxing Competition.

4 Weight Classes \$40.00 Entry Fee Per Team

March 23 & 24 Brazos County Pavilion

Spectators Welcome \$1.00 W/ID \$1.50 Non Student Beer & Food Available

For More Information Call:

Gary Childress 846-3256 or Brian Armbruster 693-8024

ENGINEERING & COMPUTER SCIENCE MAJORS

GET YOUR CAREER OFF THE GROUND WITH BOEING.

If you're about to graduate with an engineering or computer science degree, we'd like to talk to you about your future.

Will it be in commercial jetliners? We're building two new planes — the 767 and 757. While the orders for 727s, 737s and 747s keep coming from all over the world.

Perhaps you'd like to get into the aerospace field, where we have more projects going than you can shake a calculator at.

Or maybe you'll help us provide computer services to over 2,000 clients, including government, private industry, commercial airplanes and aerospace.

Whatever path you take at Boeing, you'll enjoy living in Seattle — one of America's most beautiful cities.

BOEING WILL BE ON CAMPUS SOON.

Boeing will be here within the next two weeks. So sign up for your interview today in the Placement Office.

Then we can tell you in person about all the opportunities you'll have to grow with Boeing.

If this time is inconvenient for you, just write us: The Boeing Company, P.O. Box 3707-VLO, Seattle, WA 98124. An equal opportunity employer.

BOEING
GETTING PEOPLE TOGETHER



1601 Holleman College Station, Texas 77840 713/ 693-6716

Rental rates for 1979

(Effective January 1, 1979)

# BEDROOMS	Number Square Feet	Unfurnished Monthly Rate
1 Bedroom	576 Sq. Ft.	\$255.00 per mo
1 Bedroom	657 Sq. Ft.	\$265.00 per mo
2 Bedroom 1 Bath	797 Sq. Ft.	\$315.00 per mo
2 Bedroom 2 Bath	996 Sq. Ft.	\$365.00 per mo
3 Bedroom 2 Bath	1200 Sq. Ft.	\$440.00 per mo

9 1/2 month leases only for Fall 1979, prices subject to change without notice

Furniture available for \$30 - \$50 per month
Call now for special summer rates

ne no
es Pl
out
International
— What plane
is farthest from
uto, you're w
0 years. Pluto
planet of the
g to the Amer
Planetarium.
eptune, usual
m the sun, w
sun than Pluto
t 57 seconds
oday. At that
to switched pla
Pluto will be
Neptune. D
eptune will be
the sun.
vartrand III, t
tarium, said P
orbital.
mused Char
we may have
t planet, and
ver its status
olar system.
discovered in
"avitational p
inner planet.
ities in the o
the discover
ll Observatio
n's have found
it bigger than
search contin
nation of the
ble United N
ation gap, del
ontend, bea
always have
mpanies and
least 75 per
If anything
ave to go up
k Cary of In
achines Corp
company pa
M, after rais
United Way
4 million over
ded in incre
of its employ
3.8 million in
t year.
IBM offic
ours of their
ffort. Manag
2 divisions
ork for a brie
m was gradu
s distribut
pared to mak
l. Way carr
the kind of p
follow the
not just "te
tter.
ime, Cary
no one was
the absolute