



MOORING MAST

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What about the man
Who knows
He isn't
God?

Who belongs
To his
loneliness?
God only loves

the Good and His
Wonderful Plan

Mirth
Too quickly known
Condemns us

Blame
Me
For the broken mirrors
and the dust
drowning us

Life's blood
Raining on dust
The body's only clue
To the meaning
inside

No one
ever knows
what he really meant

Christ—
One of the men who
Guessed
He was
God

Perhaps
Jesus
doubted his divinity
and questioned his sanity

Then, I can trust him.

footrubber

Our All-American Fighting Boy

See Calley. See Calley fight. See Calley kill. See Calley kill for motherhood. See Calley kill for apple pie. See Calley keeping America safe from the world. See Calley fight for killing. Calley kills for his country. See Calley kill for fighting. Calley is our country's alma mater. We shout his name. Calley is one of our fighting boys. Isn't that nice?

Sit Calley. See Calley sit. Roll over Calley. See Calley roll over. Speak Calley. See Calley Speak. Play dead Calley. See Calley play dead. KILL Calley. See Calley KILL. KILL KILL KILL. See Calley KILL KILL KILL. SHOOT Calley. See Calley Shoot. SHOOT SHOOT SHOOT. See Calley SHOOT SHOOT SHOOT.

Calley is so proud. Calley is one of our fighting boys. See Calley shoot and kill. See him aim his gun. See him aim his gun at the head of a little girl. See him shoot. See the face distort as the bullet goes in. See the skin stretched on her face. See the blood spurt back in protest. See the blood spurt with her fading heartbeat for fifteen seconds. See it spurt twelve inches and then drain the ground. See Calley kill for peace. He is one of our boys. KILL KILL KILL. Calley lines them up. Calley shoots them all. Blood splashes all over him. We shout his name. See Calley stand tall and smile. Isn't that nice?

See Calley frown. Calley is court martialed. See America protest. See America call Calley a scapegoat. Calley was following orders. Calley, after all, is one of our fighting boys. Calley does not think. Calley is not human. He gave that up when he joined our fighting boys. KILL KILL KILL. Calley is one of our fighting boys. America shouts his name. Calley is our hero. He does not think. He is our hero. Isn't that nice?

See Dick Nixon stand. See Dick frown. See Dick strike a blow for truth. See Dick blow it for truth. See Dick pin medals on dead robots' sons. See Dick carry our flag. See it drip blood. We shout his name. He is one of our fighting boys. Isn't it nice?

See America stand up. Calley was just following orders. He cannot think. Why blame him. He is just one of our fighting boys. See America strike a blow for responsibility. See America strike a blow for freedom. See America blow human freedom and thought and conscience and choice. See America close its eyes and pass the buck. See America blame it all on a childhood experience. Blame it on Daddy. See the conditioned response. Blame it there. We shout his name. He is our little martyr. He is one of our fighting boys. Isn't that nice?

See me vomit. See me puke. See my conditioned response. Isn't that nice?

Thousands of years
Weeds being cut
I will let them grow
I don't want daddy's tank

—David Giles

President's Box

Since I was elected, a number of students have expressed to me a growing concern over academic affairs at PLU. To many students, professors and administrators it is becoming quite clear that the educational atmosphere at this university is not entirely as it should be. For example, according to the Provost, the mean G.P.A. of PLU students is approaching a 3.00. This means that the average grade given by an instructor on this campus is a B instead of the B- or C formerly called average. While this may be to the advantage of the individual student now, it may also mean that he will suffer from the consequences later. A G.P.A. of 3.00 at PLU, for instance, may not be considered as good as a 3.00 from another school, and the chances of a PLU graduate getting into graduate school or teaching positions could be lessened.

There are other problems in the area of academics, but the picture may not look so bleak in the light of several new developments from the office of the President and the Provost, and from the faculty. At least things seem to be moving in a positive direction. Several weeks ago Dr. Wiegman announced the appointment of a thirteen member commission to thoroughly investigate academic affairs.

In a special meeting just prior to spring break, the faculty adopted a new system for academic advising. Under the new policy, freshmen will receive more accurate advising from a pool of excellent advisors. Each student will be able to keep track of his progress toward a degree through his own personal planning record. At their April 16 meeting, the faculty adopted two resolutions which will put into effect a means of student evaluation of faculty. Each professor will prepare and administer, in consultation with his immediate supervisor and possibly also the Ad Hoc Evaluations Committee (3 faculty, 3 students), an instrument of evaluation in each of his classes.

We commend the faculty and administration for these recent steps toward improving the academic situation at PLU. If you have particular concerns about academic affairs, please feel free to contact the ASPLU President and Executive Vice President and or Peter Sandvig, Academic Affairs Coordinator.

Jody Schwich
(For Craig Hulseaga who
is on choir tour)

Parallax

A Real Peace Plan

By GLEN ANDERSON

America has finally reached the point where nobody likes war and everybody claims to want peace. How nice! The only trouble is that the government holds the same underlying assumptions and pursues the same murderous policies as before, but now clothes them in terms of seeking peace. It is the U.S.'s very insistence upon these mistaken positions which is itself the major obstacle to peace.

Several of the Cold War orthodoxies (e.g., the myth of a monolithic international communist conspiracy) have been widely discredited by many experts, yet the U.S. government has failed to let its policy depart from the dictates of these theories. In truth, the Viet Cong do not take orders from North Vietnam, nor does North Vietnam take orders from China, nor does China take orders from the U.S.S.R. Each of these entities is strongly nationalistic and seeks to maintain its independence.

Contrary to this reality, the U.S. has tended to see rebellions against right-wing military dictators and wars of national liberation from colonial or neo-colonial imperialists as the doings of international communism. Senator J. William Fulbright, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, asserts that "For whatever reasons—conviction, pride, or dogmatic anti-Communism—our policy makers have never been willing to recognize the Vietnamese conflict for that which virtually every expert and seasoned observer has long recognized it to be: a civil conflict in which Communism is and always has been secondary to the drive for national independence." (Progressive, Feb. 1970)

Just as the government's premises of the war are not valid, neither are its basic conditions for peace any more reasonable. Years of fighting and millions of casualties have shown that a true and lasting peace cannot be achieved by a decisive military defeat by one side or the other. Vietnamization (a euphemistic trade name for military victory) is clearly not the answer. It has been shown to be a sneaky political gimmick for nullifying U.S. anti-war sentiment while continuing to escalate the war. Vietnamization, therefore, is not a plan for achieving real peace; it merely substitutes yellow corpses for white ones on the battlefields. New approaches are needed, but the Nixon Administration is still unwilling to seek a truly just peace—a peace which is just to the Vietnamese people and considers their interests and needs.

If we are trying to protect Vietnamese democracy (or rather create it, for they certainly don't have it now), the only fair solution to the war is to permit free elections and a coalition government which would represent all segments of the population. The 1954 Geneva Accords provided for free elections in 1958, but the U.S. never let them take place because the favorite national hero, Ho Chi Minh, who had led the successful war against the French imperialists, would have won 80% of the vote. There have been no fair elections since that time, either.

A variety of sources, including Nixon, have suggested that free elections be held. North Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh pointed out, however, that Nixon's plan would "allow Thieu, Ky, and their armies to remain in control during the elections. But Thieu and Ky jail those candidates who disagree with them. I'm afraid we know how 'free' the elections would be if they were held according to the Nixon formula." (Progressive Feb. 1970)

A much better alternative to the unreasonable Nixon plan is the suggestion by the National Liberation Front (NLF) that the elections be run by a temporary coalition government in order to assure fairness. The Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG) was formed in 1968 as a coalition of a broad variety of parties and people.

It would work with other South Vietnamese political forces standing for "peace, independence, and neutrality . . . with a view to setting up a provisional coalition government." according to Madame Nguyen Thi Binh, its foreign minister and the NLF's chief negotiator in Paris. "The provisional coalition government will organize general elections in order to elect a Constituent Assembly, work out a democratic constitution . . . and form a coalition government symbolizing national concord and the broad unity of all social segments." (Progressive, Feb. 1970) The PRG, having served its provisional function, would then dissolve and the duly elected government would take over.

What could be more fair and reasonable and democratic than this? This proposal is supported by a tremendous number of Vietnamese people—prominent and lowly, communist and non-communist, Buddhist and Catholic, rural and urban. Unlike the narrowly based military dictatorship which now represents only the powerful and the wealthy, the coalition government would give all people a voice in their government. Isn't that what we are after?

The PRG proposal is a first step toward such a democracy. Contrary to what our government and press would have us believe, communists comprise only a small portion of the NLF, and the PRG is even more broadly based. And not only does this plan provide for a legitimate democratic government in South Vietnam—the people would feel it worth fighting for—but it also provides a government which would be secure from outsiders and would not even need to be fought for. This is because North Vietnam, the Soviet Union, China, and about twenty other countries have already formally recognized the PRG.

The other side is responding with fair and reasonable compromises, but Thieu and his patron Nixon still continue to reject or ignore these peace proposals, apparently preferring bullets to ballots in a ruthless but vain attempt to take, by their devastating military force, what they can't achieve by democratic means.

Our goal must be peace. Accept no substitutes.

Letters to Our Editor

To the Editor,

Quite a number, but by no means all, of the PLU students are aware of the informal existence of an organization known as PLUPACAC (Pacific Lutheran University Paper Airplane Construction and Aviation Club). This club was created for the following purposes (and I quote from the constitution of the club):

"The first (purpose) is the quest for the ultimate plane. The second is charity, the disposition of excess affluence to worthy causes. Thirdly, no prejudice or bias may be shown to anybody . . . ; fourthly and mainly is the appreciation and practice of all sorts of spiffy junk. Our final goal is the creation of Universal Peace . . ."

As I stated, the club only has informal existence, because of a series of factors which the Student Activities and Welfare Committee felt did not merit their approval. These factors, apart from a few technical definitions of terms and procedures are as follows.

The committee is worried about all the terminology in the constitu-

tion which relates to the terms used by the current drug culture—these terms being "spiffy junk" and "Chief Joints of Staff." They are also worried about our relationship with another off-campus group and the liability of the University and control of non-PLU students in the event of an on-campus paper airplane meet between the two clubs. They are also afraid that this organization might not be "in the best interest of the PLU student."

The type of paranoia shown by the SAWC in the analysis and consideration of PLUPACAC is disgusting and quite amazing to be coming from a group of individuals that seemingly pride themselves on their free and open minds. I think it is really quite a shame that PLU frowns upon such wholesome and harmless activities as flying

paper airplanes and getting together to have fun and laugh. In reference to the terms relating to the current drug culture, I submit that no one in the University refer to head resident any longer, as that term is also suggestive. I would also like to state that most individuals will not join this club if they do not feel that it is in their best interest. They certainly do not need the University to decide what is best for them. I'm very sad that such a club—a disorganized organization which offers its members the mere responsibilities of being able to laugh, play and join in a good time—has met disapproval by the SAWC. I think that serious re-consideration of the matter is in order.

Sincerely,
William Hanrahan
Premier, PLUPACAC

MOORING MAST

The Voice of the Students at Pacific Lutheran University

DAVID GILES _____ Editor
BOB FASSELBLAD _____ Managing Editor
TON HEAVEY _____ Asst. Managing Editor
BARB MORRIS _____ News Editor



Max Lerner

Calley: The New Alliance

I wouldn't want to tie in Alvin Karpis, Shirley...
...carefully—has blown up in the Army's face, and
President Nixon's face too. When Nixon comes to
write about his seventh crisis, that of trying to wind
the war down without losing it abruptly, the
Calley case will have to figure in it in more than a
minor way.

For the same "Silent Majority" that Nixon once
appealed to in support of the war is now threaten-
ing to turn against him, saying, "You mean it,
about us, with our children, then how do
you dare sentence one of them whose only fault is
to have shown his own face in fighting?"

Thus the Calley supporters have already taken an
appeal—our appeal from the military jury to the
larger jury of American public opinion. And John
has already responded, leading us the way by
ordering the Army to release Calley from the stock-
ade and give him "the freedom of the base" during
the next few years of his appeals process. Whatever
happens to the confused, dumb little lieutenant who
is now having his incredible moment of triumph in
the sun of popular reaction, he has already played
a historic role. But we cannot yet assess its im-
portance either on the war itself or on Nixon's future.

The Calley case has made strange bedfellows
and forced a curious if temporary new alliance.
There is the reactive group, which is the past has
been in favor of the war and which now says, "You
can't fight it this way and still fight it." And there
are the anti-war liberals and intellectuals who say
"Why do you pick on an insignificant fellow like
Calley when the real weight of responsibility and
guilt comes on the generals, the power elite, the
President?"

But now that despite this uneasy alliance
there is a gap between them. The first group says
the whole war guilt-trial idea should be thrown out.
The second group says "Let's get the real criminals,
not the small fry."

The President needs to be brought in the crowd
plunge of war and its inevitable atrocities. Originally
he backed the Army in the trial of Calley, but the
whole affair got out of control. Politically the one
certain winner in this whole twisted business is
being called neither Nixon nor his opponents on the

left nor George Wallace. This is the kind of break
that Wallace has been waiting and praying for. And
the probabilities are that Nixon will not hold fast on
the rulebook of war, as Wendell Wilkie or Adlai
Stevenson might have done, but will try to head
off the Wallace drive to exploit the current sentiment.
Whether or not he commutes Calley's sen-
tence, he will try to rehabilitate some of the "Silent
Majority" and now slipping away from him and will
use Vice President Agnew for the same purpose.

The crisis is not just Mr. Nixon's or even Ameri-
ca's. It is a crisis of the modern state as we have
known it and as it may never again be. Speaking at
a student conference here at the University of Penn-
sylvania on technology and bureaucracy, a British
economist, Robert Theobald, noted that structural
authority in industrial society—"the right of a man
at the top to give an order and have it obeyed"—
is falling apart. As reported by the Daily Penn-
sylvanian, Theobald spoke of the "delayed time
bomb at Nuremberg when we said that there were
legal and illegal orders. That's great—until you're
fighting the war."

Calley is at once symbol and reminder. He is
a symbol of how a democracy that calls itself
humanist cannot fight a war today—especially a
guerrilla war against a shadowy and elusive enemy
—without risking the chance that its young men,
drilled and trained to kill, may be programmed for
moral disaster. He is a reminder to the parents of
soldiers that their young sons in Vietnam may be
caught between killing wildly and being condemned.
Let us not be too condescending about the Calleys
of our time. There is an aggressive-destructive
jungle in the human mind, with its dark heritage of
terror, which applies especially to the weak and
confused, like Calley, but applies also in some
degree to the rest of us.

It isn't the discipline of soldiering that can save
the young men from this fate. It is a discipline Cal-
ley, for one, never had in civilian or Army life—
of learning what you believe in and what you don't,
what you will do and what you won't, what limits
you place on your freedom to act as you choose.
This is a discipline neither the far left nor the far
right has learned. But if the center abandons it too,
then we are indeed lost as a people.

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Deferably Speaking

By JEREMY MOTT

(Editor's Note: Jeremy Mott is a
staff member of the Midwest
Committee for Draft Counseling
and is editor of the national
section of Draft Counselor's
Newsletter.)

Although it is not a surprise, the
Supreme Court's Gillette decision
denying recognition to "selective"
conscientious objectors is an un-
qualified disaster. Of course it is a
terrible blow to those draft-
resisters who will not join the military
because they believe the Vietnam
War is unjust, but do not believe
all war is wrong. If they will not vi-
olate their consciences, many men
must choose exile and prob-
able imprisonment for draft resis-
tance. Who can condemn those who at-
tempt to escape this dilemma by
filing dishonest CO claims and say
they oppose all war?

The Gillette decision is also harm-
ful to the American pacifist com-
munity ("Pacifist" is used here to
mean "opponent of all war"). The
fact that FO and IAO status is
available only to pacifists leads
many to say they would never take
part in any war but some do not
think through the implications of
this stand and some do not even
believe it when they say it. This
weakens the pacifist witness and
makes it more likely than ever that
our pacifist community will suffer
wholesale defection, as at the out-
set of World War II, if the United
States again becomes involved in
a war which most Americans think
is just.

The decision is harmful to anti-
war conditions and draft counseling

groups, for the governmental dis-
crimination in favor of pacifists
can cause distrust and internal
conflict. Some pacifists believe the
discriminatory draft law reflects a
sensible recognition by the govern-
ment that pacifist conscientious ob-
jection is morally superior to ob-
jection only to actual wars, and
those that believe this tend to
look down on non-pacifist oppo-
nents to war. Meanwhile, most
pacifists take advantage of the dis-
criminatory CO provisions of the law,
and many others in the peace move-
ment come to think of pacifists as
"oppressors," who can't be trusted
because they seek and accept spe-
cial privileges. We have enough
problems opposing the Vietnam
war and American militarism with-
out struggling against each other.
And the people of Southeast Asia
are suffering too much for us not
to place first priority on helping
them.

The Gillette decision is an attack
on the liberty of conscience. The
court notes that their cases never
"support the proposition that a
stance of conscientious objection
relieves an objector from any (and
every) colliding duty fixed by a
democratic government." This is a
straw man argument. Few con-
scientious objectors believe free-
dom of religion means one need
never obey any law one dislikes.
But if freedom of religion means
anything beyond mere freedom of
belief and affiliation, it means we
should be free to love God and
neighbor, without any government
trying to force us to hurt and kill.
Only one Supreme Court justice out
of nine now on the bench, believes

that conscientious objection to war
is a constitutional right. If this di-
vision of the court accords any indi-
vidual how representative this con-
stitution has become, the partial ex-
emptions now offered to those of
us who oppose all war will soon
be under attack soon.

Finally, the Gillette decision, by
attacking the liberty of conscience,
undermines the idea of government
with consent of the governed. Ma-
jority rule differs little from gov-
ernment by an elite if the consent
of those governed is not obtained,
especially in matters of conscience,
like war and peace. Of course war
never allows for consent from
those attacked, but conscription,
especially without complete exemp-
tion of conscientious objectors, al-
so ignores the opinions of those
drafted. The courts are sometimes
accused of upholding "law and or-
der" when they tell either govern-
mental agencies not to violate hu-
man rights. Such a judicial inter-
vention in fact helps preserve gov-
ernment, however; for a govern-
ment that rules without consent
and compels large or obdurate mi-
norities into obedience invites revo-
lution. A considerable part of
America's population, including a
great many draft age men, can
be described as a large obdurate
minority opposed to the Vietnam
war. We may even be a majority.
Our stubbornness might lead to non-
violent change, if the government
did not try to run the war down
our throats. As President Kennedy
put it, those who make non-violent
change impossible make violent
revolution inevitable. If violent revo-
lution comes whether it is success-

Arthur Hoppe

Our Man Hoppe

IS ANY ONE THING PERFECTLY CLEAR?

Mr. Nixon has been busy lately, patiently explaining his policies in
Southeast Asia. Over and over again.

A few Americans however, still seem confused. For their benefit
herewith is the transcript of a press conference with a hitherto-unim-
peached source who kindly consented to explain the President's ex-
planations.

Q—Sir, Hanoi has repeatedly said it will not release our prisoners of
war until we withdraw our last troops from Vietnam. Yet the President
said we will never withdraw our last troops from Vietnam until they
release our prisoners of war. Can you explain this?

A—Certainly. This shows the President's first concern is for our
prisoners of war and it will remain his first concern for years and years
to come.

Q—We understood him to say that protecting American troops in
Vietnam was his first concern.

A—Exactly. He made it perfectly clear that the sole reason we still
have so many troops in Vietnam is to protect our troops in Vietnam.
That is why we are supporting the South Vietnamese incursion in Laos.

Q—But not with ground troops?

A—He was very candid to say that the only troops we have on the
ground in Laos are not ground troops. They are simply to protect our
helicopter crews who are there to protect the South Vietnamese troops
who are there to protect our American troops in Vietnam who are there
to protect themselves.

Q—Thank you for clarifying that. How does the invasion of Laos
protect our troops?

A—By destroying North Vietnamese guns and tanks in Laos that will
not take American lives.

Q—There are many more North Vietnamese guns and tanks in North
Vietnam than in Laos. Will the President then support the talked-about
South Vietnamese invasion of North Vietnam?

A—The President was very firm on this question. He very firmly
didn't answer it. He also made it clear that he will not, at present, bomb
the North Vietnamese unless they shoot down our planes that are not
bombing them.

Q—The Nixon Doctrine, sir, says we will assist any Asian country
that is invaded by another. Is the President then committed to assisting
North Vietnam if it's invaded by South Vietnam?

A—As the President said, he will act only if "North Vietnamese
activities are endangering or may endanger the American forces as
we continue to withdraw."

Q—But if this small-scale South Vietnamese invasion of Laos has
speeded up our withdrawal, wouldn't a large-scale invasion of North
Vietnam mean we could bring all our troops home overnight?

A—If we weren't using our helicopters somewhere. Remember, we
must support invasions of neighboring nations in order to protect our
boys in Vietnam who must remain there so as not to abandon our pris-
oners of war whom Hanoi adamantly refuses to release until we go
home. That, gentlemen, is our policy in a nutshell.

Q—One last question, sir. Senator Symington claimed that Dr. Kiss-
inger, rather than Secretary of State Rogers, was responsible for our
current Southeast Asia policy.

A—As the President's aide, that was "a cheap shot." Take it from
me, gentlemen, Mr. Rogers is entirely responsible for this policy. Please
get that straight once and for all, damn it! Is there anything else?

Q—Thank you, Dr. Kissinger.

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from ASPLU

Elections and Personnel Board

Committees: The deadline for applying to the following committees
is May 1. Committees now in operation will remain so until new ones
are appointed.

ASPLU Committees

- Food
- Information
- Library
- Movies
- Music and Art
- University Student Social

University Committees

- Gen. University
- Interim
- Parties and Appeals Board
- Social
- Student Activities and Welfare

Action Committee (UESAC)

Other non-university positions have been reopened. Check with John
Walk at the ASPLU office for those committees which still need mem-
bers.

Committee Guides and application forms are in the dorms and at
the Information Desk.

Elections: There will be ASPLU Senate and Religious Life Council elec-
tions on April 27. Eight Senators and four RLC members will be elected
at large from the student body. If you are interested in running for
either, fill out a Committee application form and specify Senate or RLC.
Know the thrill of seeing your name on the ballot. And don't forget to
vote.

Misc. There will be a Senate meeting at 7:00 p.m. on Wednesday, April
21, in the Regency Room of the ILC.

P.S. Jeff Spive said he wanted to see his name in the newspaper
this week.

and of all, we can expect a period
without either effective govern-
ment or protection of human rights
such as a liberty of conscience, that

be the Vietnamese would be less
burdened, but as Justice Douglas
says, we Americans would face a
dreadful ordeal.



TOM WAGNER LOOKS ON as Don Poier and Mary Geisler indulge in a typical PLU crass and indecent activity.

DSC Plans for Spring Rallies

By SHARON RODNING

"Every moment the war continues we all die inside, little by little. Now is the time for us to act, not mourn or suffocate in guilt. We are all human beings. We, the people, must make the peace." These words of Theirrie Cook come at a time when, according to a recent Harris poll, 73 percent of the people in this country favor withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam; when the consequences of the widening war have never been more damaging. Never before has the time been riper nor the necessity so clear for a mass declaration of independence from the war in Indochina and from the whole system of corporate and military empire which stares like death's hand in the face of our future.

It is in this spirit that the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice has planned nationwide spring activities. At PLU, the Democratic Student Coalition, together with the Tacoma Coalition, is going to coordinate with the national events. The first happening, in progress at the present, is National Peace Action Week, which was begun by a march and rally last Saturday in Seattle, and which will be culminated by another march this Saturday (April 24) in San Francisco. If you are interested in going to San Francisco, contact Tom Heavey at ext. 1309 or 1438 today.

In commemoration of Kent and Jackson State, May 5 has been set aside as National Stop Business as Usual Day. It is being observed as a day to stress the reordering of this country's social and political goals, so that we not only can get out of Vietnam, but not breed another war. The theme is "If the Government won't stop it, the people will." On that day there will be a sit-in at the Tacoma Draft Board Office.

In addition, there are plans to distribute, throughout the community, copies of the "Joint Treaty of Peace Between the U.S. and Vietnamese People," which has already been signed in Hanoi, and recognizes that "The Vietnamese

make a clear distinction between the people of the United States and its government." There may also be a campus drive to sign pledge cards declaring voter support to only peace candidates in 1972. If you are interested in helping organize any of these activities, please contact either John Hunter, ext 789, or Sharon Rodning, ext. 832.

The next meeting of the Tacoma Coalition for Peace is tonight, 7:30 at First Congregational Church, 209 South J Street. If you need a ride, Glen Anderson is the man to help you out (ext. 1419).

The next DSC meeting has been scheduled for tomorrow, Thursday, at 9:30 p.m. in X-201.

Mast Editor Resigns; Fall Applicants Sought

It has been announced by the Publications Board that the present editor of the Mooring Mast, David Giles, has given notification of his wish to resign at the end of the semester. Hence, the Publications Board is seeking applicants for the vacated position. Giles would not comment on his reasons for resigning.

Those interested in applying for the editorship for Fall semester of 1971 should send a brief resume of past experience in journalism, experience with the Mooring Mast, reasons for seeking the position, an indication of policy, and a brief sketch of their academic standing, and other qualifications thought to be relevant.

All applications must be in no later than April 25. Send applications to the Publications Board,

c/o Mooring Mast (Campus Mail). David Giles, current editor, said he would remain next semester until the new editor has been appropriately trained.

Other positions open for application are: distribution manager, managing editor, poetry and graphics editor, and part time help in business and advertising operations.

Also available are positions for column writing, news writing, sports writing, and general running around. Columnist most needed are persons who could continue the "On the Marquee" review, and the "Environment" column. Persons interested should contact by phone or apply by mail directly to David Giles, present editor.

Call 438 if you have any questions.

Drama Club to Present Comedy

The popular Neil Simon comedy, "Star-Spangled Girl," will be presented at Pacific Lutheran University tomorrow, Friday and Saturday nights by the PLU chapter of Alpha Psi Omega, national drama fraternity.

The production, directed by senior drama major Scott Green, will be held in Eastvold Auditorium at 8:15 p.m. each evening.

Simon's play features two young publishers of a leftist newspaper and a conservative, patriotic

young girl in the next apartment who, incidentally, is an Olympic swimming star. The three protagonists clash repeatedly before getting involved in a romantic triangle.

The girl, Sophie, is played by Mary Geisler, a freshman from Gresham, Oregon, in her first starring role at PLU.

The two liberal journalists are portrayed by Don Poier, a freshman from Snohomish, and Tom Wagner, a Moumee, Ohio junior.

Poier is also in his first role; Wagner appeared in "A Christmas Carol" last year and was assistant director for the recent University Theatre production of "Bus Stop." Tickets for the play are available at the University Center and at the door.

Supreme Court Rules on Student Residency Policy

(Editor's Note: The following article is reprinted from the Journal of the American Council On Education, Washington, D.C. Its relevance I need not explain.)

The Supreme Court on April 5 upheld the right of a state-supported higher education institution to require students to live and eat in campus facilities. In a brief order the court affirmed a decision issued by a three-judge Federal court last fall. The case was ap-

pealed by three students of Louisiana Tech University, formerly Louisiana Polytechnic University, who contended that the university's housing rules were unreasonable and violated their guarantees under the First Amendment.

Among the rulings of the lower court were that students' right to privacy is not invaded by communal living conditions as long as the institution guarantees the individual freedom from unwarranted searches and intrusions, and the requiring a student to live on campus does not violate any basic family rights, since the parents are aware of the existence of the rule before their child matriculates and since students living at home are not subject to the rule anyway.

NYU Refund of Tuition Voided by Higher Court
The Appellate Division of the Su-

preme Court in New York has overturned a lower court ruling that a parent was entitled to a tuition refund when New York University cancelled classes during student disorders last May. The decision in small claims court last fall said the father of a student was entitled to a refund of \$277.40.

The appellate court decision upheld the university's right to regulate its affairs without judicial restraint and declared that the 19-day closing by the university did not constitute a breach of contract. The court also said that private colleges and universities have "inherent authority to maintain order on their campuses" and scolded the claims court for "substituting its judgment for that of the university administrators." It was not immediately known if the father who brought the suit plans to appeal.

Students to Present Folk Musical

The folk musical "Tell It Like It Is" will be performed on campus by a group of 40 PLU students and area young people this Monday night at 8 o'clock in Eastvold Auditorium.

Composed by Ralph Carmichael and Kurt Kaiser, the musical consists of 21 songs which tell about God, "who He is, how He reveals Himself, what He is like, and some of the problems that confront us when we believe in Him."

From its planning stages the production has been entirely a student effort. PLU freshmen Dave Statton organized it and arranged the choreography, while Steve Estes, a senior music major, directs the singing.

Judy Hanson, PLU sophomore, plays the piano; Ron Baur, a semi-professional drummer from Seattle, provides the percussion; freshman Diane Gormley plays the bass violin; and Chris Frasier from Fort Lewis plays the guitar.

The group has averaged seven hours of practice weekly since it first met in early January.

Several performances in Seattle-Tacoma area churches are scheduled: April 25, 4 p.m. at the Berean Presbyterian Church in Lakewood; April 30, 7:30 p.m. at the First Lutheran Church in Seattle; May 1,

7:30 p.m. at the South Tacoma Christian Church; and May 2, 4 p.m. at the Messiah Lutheran Church in Auburn.

Tentative engagements are also planned at Burlington, Auburn, and the Fort Lewis Main Post Chapel.

Choir of the West to Conclude Tour with Homecoming Concert

The Pacific Lutheran University Choir of the West, returning from an 11-day spring tour of six western states, will present its annual Homecoming Concert tomorrow night at 8:15 in Eastvold Auditorium.

Under the direction of Maurice Skones, the 89-voice choir will sing the magnificent "Sinfonia Sacra" by contemporary composer Daniel Pinkham, a work that showcases both chorus and double brass choir.

The concert repertoire encompasses 350 years of sacred classical music, from Heinrich Schütz's early 17th century "Song of Praise" to a unique arrangement by Heinz Zimmerman of the familiar spiritual, "In That Great Gettin' Up Mornin'."

Zimmerman, a contemporary German composer, dedicated his arrangement to the memory of Dr. Martin Luther King. According to Skones, it is by no means a mere arrangement of a spiritual. "Anyone looking for the traditional melody will fail to find it. Zimmerman, inspired by touring American college choirs, has attempted to enliven the traditional words by every musical means at his disposal," Skones says.

Selections by Bach, Karl Heinrich Graun, Ralph Vaughn Williams, Samuel Barber and Norman Lockwood are also included on the program.

Tickets for the Homecoming Concert will be available at the door: \$1—general \$2—family, and \$3.50—PLU students.

Interpretive Reading Contest Scheduled

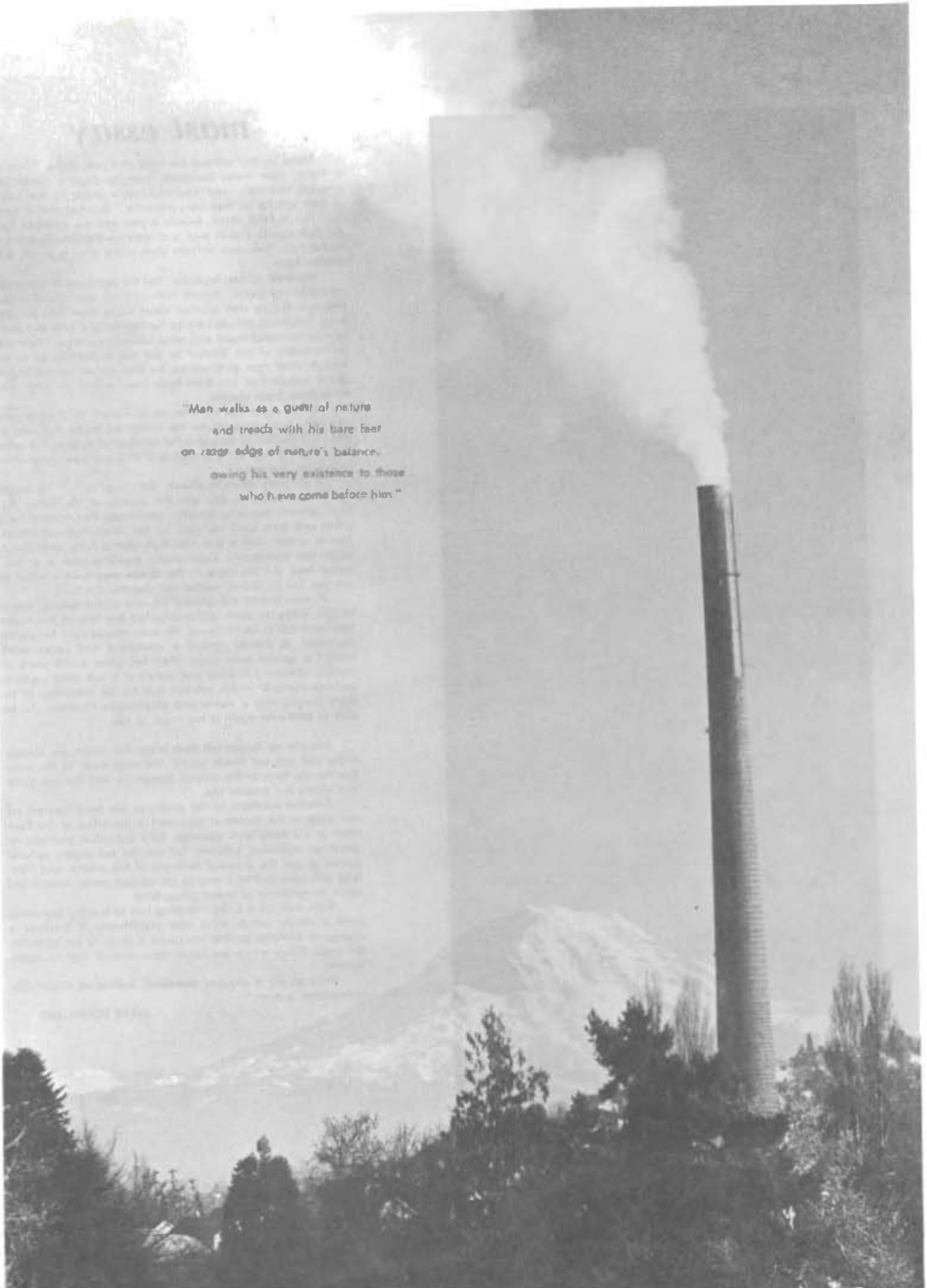
The PLU Communications Arts Department will sponsor its annual all-school interpretive reading contest April 28 and 27. Students interested in participating should sign the lists at the information desk or in the speech office. Titles and or selections should be relayed to Gloria Stahl, Pflueger 258, ext. 1156, by April 20.

Entries, including at least two published authors, of college anthology quality, may be prose,

poetry, or drama and should not exceed eight minutes in length with introductions.

Contestants will be judged in seven areas: 1) purposive movement; 2) appropriate facial gestures; 3) analysis and portrayal of the author's message as seen by the reader; 4) literary quality and good taste; 5) control of vocal technique; 6) characterization, if there are characters; and 7) visual contact.

"Man walks as a guest of nature
and treads with his bare feet
on razor edges of nature's balance,
owing his very existence to those
who have come before him."





mast essay

Stand by and witness the birth of a new cliché. "Your air is filthy, your water poisoned, your garbage a continually growing mountain, and your children a threat to the future of your species by their very presence." So what else is new?

This is Earth Week. Exactly a year ago we emerged from the dark ages in a swift leap, and there are few people left who do not have their own definite ideas about what is wrong with Mother Earth.

We must realize, however, that the problems of our planet—outgrowing pains, chronic malnutrition, and diarrhea—are not new. Before man worried about much more than his next meal, volcanoes polluted the air for months at a time and earthquakes re-routed rivers and remodeled ecosystems. There was no Secretary of the Interior to put the archaeopteryx or the sabretoothed tiger or trilobites, for that matter, on the Endangered Species List, but there have been extinctions ever since there have been species.

What makes the situation so different? In a short year the daily bombardment by the combined media has opened even the deafest of ears and the blindest of eyes to the existence of the problem. Why then is it different now, now when man is on the scene?

It all boils down to choice. Man, too, will, if he avoids self-destruction, one day join the parade of life forms that have become naturally obsolete, prototypes that worked for a while and then were replaced by the new improved model. This is written into a law that man cannot fully understand, much less manipulate. Geologically speaking man is a newcomer here and his scene in the drama may have a while to run yet, but he knows neither the day nor the hour.

If man cannot manipulate the law of the natural world he can, while on earth, still manipulate the face of the world itself and this is man's choice. He must choose now to reverse his trend, to decide against a wasteland and begin work toward a garden once again. Man has some 6,000 years of wasteland-making to undo and not all of it will come undone; perhaps the only viable solution will be the resolution of today's discord into a stable and perpetuable harmony. To be able to start over again is too much to ask.

We can no longer tell each other that which we already know and nod our heads wisely. We must trade in the soap box for the keys to the nearest dumptruck and put our initiatives where our mouths are.

Creative solutions to the problems we have created are not made in the Senate or proposed in the office of the President or his fancy new agencies. Each individual problem requires an individual solution; Tacoma can not expect rational control to pull the chemicals both out of the smelter and Parkland will have to find a way to get its own sewer system and avoid an epidemic of major proportions.

From now on it is the unending task of making Spaceship Earth a reality which must take precedence. It involves a change in attitudes so that we create a place in our priorities for those things which are constructive even if slightly inconvenient.

Most of all, it requires sustained, individual effort. The honeymoon is over.

DAVE SODERLUND

is this all that remains of man?

By DR. JENS W. KNUDSEN
Dept. of Biology

Should we awake some century to find our eyes alone exposed,
having once closed them to the scaring winds that blow and ebb
and never stop,

having seen panicked desert sands run and stumble, fall and run
again, afraid and screaming before the wind,
until our crusted lids burned through epics of senseless drama —
closed to thoughtless sleep.

But now the sands are still. The wind is still. And there before our
gaze bends a single flower — not wilted, yet dead and bleached and brittle —
its bare roots clinging to the soil which in times past covered
them.

And we ask, is this all that remains of man? But too tired, we close
our eyes again and now we shall never know.

One wonders if some day the world will be still again, free from
the sounds of man. Silent, except for the murmur of wind in long-fingered
pines and the lapping of water at the ocean's edge. There is ample
cause to wonder about this.

Some ten thousand years ago man stepped forth as *Homo sapiens*.
He did not pluck a large brain from the grab bag of evolution. Cro-
Magnon already had that. Nor did modern man shed his fur. Instead,
he simply changed his mind about things. He became a grower of food
and a domesticator of animals. Perhaps these were his first serious
mistakes.

When *Homo Sapiens* became a farmer he began tinkering with his en-
vironment and his population. He began to disturb nature's delicate
balance and man's population has grown ever since.

It is the genetic law of all species to overpopulate in order to sur-
vive. The greater the danger to survival, the greater the number of
offspring. According to Herms, a pair of houseflies, given ideal breed-
ing conditions, could produce enough flies to cover the earth 47 feet
thick. Obviously death, disease, infant mortality, predation, and parasitism
are all essential in controlling population explosion. Yet the dilem-
ma of man with his ideals of religion and humanity, is that he has at-
tempted to produce ideal conditions by removing disease and starvation
and infant mortality, all of those things which control population. A. V.
Hill writes,

"Some might take the purely biological view that if men
will breed like rabbits they must be allowed to die like rabbits.
Most people will say no. But suppose it is certain now that the
pressure of increasing population . . . would lead to continuing
and increasing international tension and disorder, making it hard
for civilization itself to survive: would the majority of respon-
sible and humane people then change their minds? If ethical
principles deny our right to do evil in order that good may come,
are we justified in doing good when the foreseeable consequence
is evil?"

Hill is asking: are we justified in doing good by feeding the starving
when the result is merely to increase the number of starving individuals;
by outlawing abortion; by giving in to those opposed to contraceptives;
by allowing industries to pollute our air and water; by allowing man's
plush life to slowly elevate man — on the heap of his own garbage —
when the foreseeable consequence is evil?

What will halt this population growth? Historically, things like the
Black Plague or other diseases have controlled population. War was
also useful, but today wars do not kill as many as does the American
automobile. Contraception and abortion surely hold part of the answer
but we may ask, where is our leadership in this area? Starvation has
controlled population in the past, and we are told by the International
Congress of Botany that by 1985 agriculturalists will be unable to pro-
duce new species of grain and world starvation will begin in earnest.
Perhaps the best solution remains the most difficult to achieve; that
husband and wife cling to the ideal of only two children in a family.

Modern problems today are somehow involved in and exist because
of population explosion. History shows that in a fight for survival man
will stop at nothing, and in this we have no reason to think that he has
changed. Therefore, we might ask, what will happen to society, to reli-
gion, to humanity? Will these continue to survive if population pressure
continues to increase?

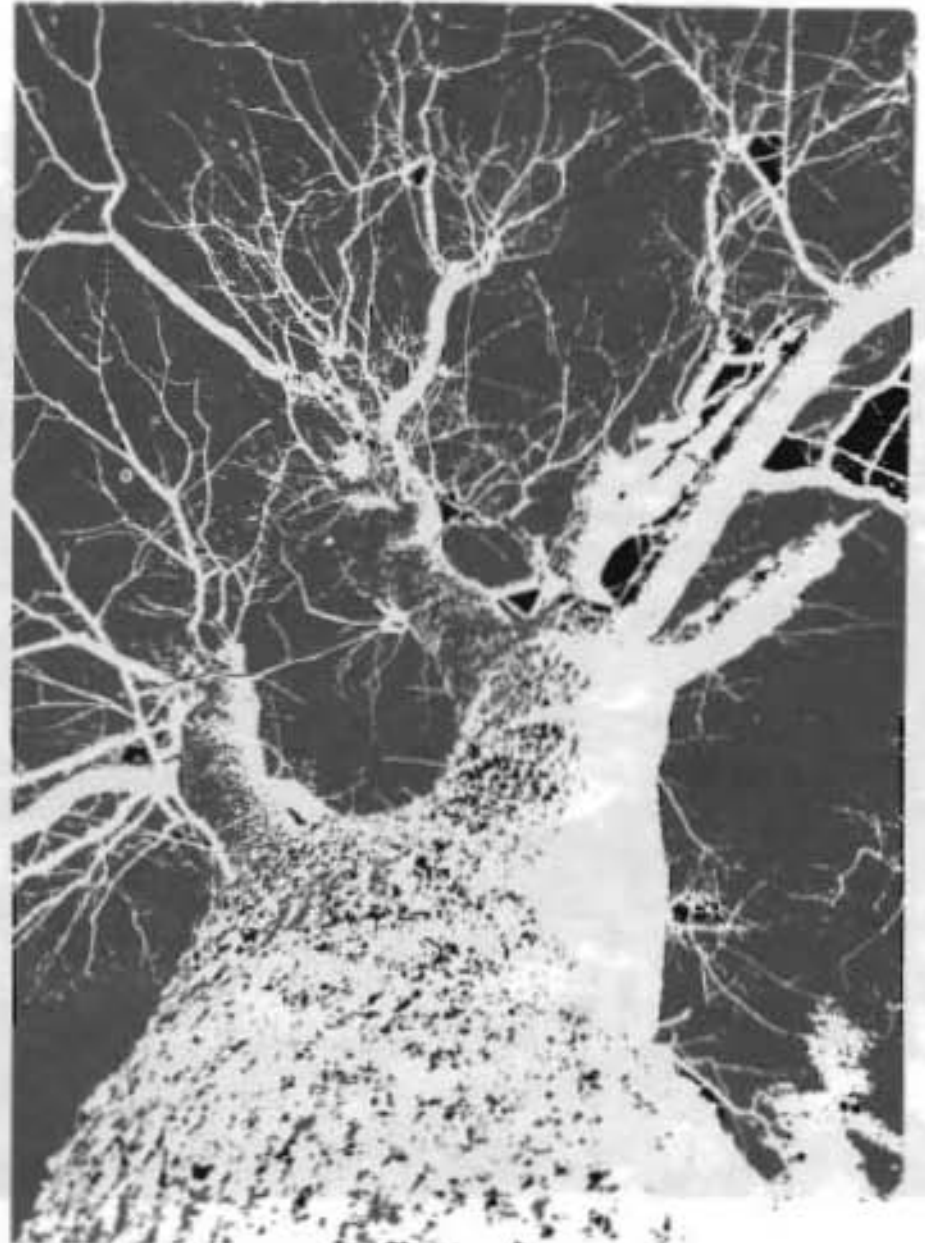
Obviously, the population explosion is a problem of the biologist,
but it is also the problem of the psychologist, and politician, and the
clergy. It is also our problem and all of us must work to solve it, for
we cannot escape the fact that we are involved in it.

When we first began studying life we confessed that we did not know
what life is. Now we say that we have not learned what life is. We have
only analyzed the way life struggles and survives, how life spawned,
how life cares for itself in order to live and grow and reproduce and die.

It is possible that life has had these basic drives for millions of
years so that we too as individuals could also have the privilege. All
of nature has worked and struggled, changing the laws and bylaws of the
genetic code to evolve an environment that would permit the human
first to barely exist, then to multiply madly.

Thus man walks as the guest of nature and treads with his bare feet
on the razor-edge of nature's balance, owing his very existence to those
who have come before him: to green plants which would unlock waters
of oxygen and hydrogen to build an air for him to breathe; to these
same green plants now trapping solar energy to provide his milk. And
man, who walks so carelessly, fails to see that he is the guest — that he
is not the ruler — that he could so easily snuff out the candle, that
flame from which life springs.

Man's life is a privilege and we must not forget that. Man does not
argue with death that his life is a right that cannot be violated. Man
does not argue with disease or catastrophes that his life is a right; he
confides after plumbing the depths of truth that life is, after all, a
privilege. It is only within his own kind, that "kind" related in Genesis,
that "kind" of the Creation, that man's life is a right. He agrees with



those of his kind that each human has a right to live, a right which
must not be violated. But this right exists only within the species of
man. Elsewhere, man's life is still a privilege.

Today man seems to walk between two worlds as a moth between
two distant lights in the otherwise foggy blackness of time. He is re-
less, for he is almost without a world. On one hand is the world of plants
and animals to which his very fibers are tied. Through his veins pulse
the similarity — the beauty of structure and function, of physiology —
the incredible beauty and complexity of the genetic code which dictates
so much of man's fate.

But in turning from his biological world, man sees the world of
civilization with humanity as its core. And there, man's fibers are also
tied. In his souls pulse the ideals of freedom, of fairness, and of love
for all. Bound by his chains of humanity, man cannot regress to the
animal world. Yet bound by his bigoted search for personal gain at the
expense of nature and his fellow man, bound by his hatred for race and
creed, bound by his bigoted inability to love for one excuse or another,
man stands in the darkness between two worlds and cannot go to either.
And we are all caught in this dilemma.

Among all the animals, man has stepped forth as superior. He is
the symbolmaker, the associator, the thinker, the creator of beauty in
word and color and sound. Yet man has devised his social order rang-
ing from hate to total indifference with an ability to kill and destroy,
with a cunning to devise mental and physical torture, with a perfection
of ability to cheat, rob, steal, rape, starve, and maim — all for selfish
motives. And so man's cause of humanity is now assailed by man's
very emotion and man is at war with himself.

In biology we have observed the population explosion of field mice,
passing in their drunken drama from fear and frantic searching for food
to the pathetic starvation and panic which leads to cannibalism; neighbor
gnawing the skull of neighbor in order to feast upon his brain until mur-
der and disease kill all but a tiny handful.

Man, with nature as his dominion, now walks this pathway as his
breeding potential pushes the earth's capacity to sustain. If in some fu-
ture day nature should be snuffed out, to what ideal, to what law, to
what right, to what god will man turn to restore order as neighbor
gnaws the skull of neighbor and waits for the inevitable?

And would man damn his god, or damn his hate, or damn his hu-
manity, which after all has relieved his suffering, has reduced the death
rate, and has prolonged life that the sheer weight and preponderance of
man's very population would spell its own doom, except for a very few?

But this is part of life. It is the right of all living things to die. It
is their privilege to live.

And now the sands are still. The wind is still. And there before our
gaze bends a single flower — not wilted, yet dead and bleached and
brittle — its bare roots clinging to the soil which in times past covered
them.

And we ask, is this all that remains of man?



thine alabaster cities gleam?

By DR. RANDOLPH BOHANNON
Dept. of Biology

The arguments supporting the SST amazed me: "It is essential that we build the thing to remain first in aviation in the world." Why is aviation so critical? "America first! Love it or leave it." I got the message, but why aviation? The arguments presented against the SST were amazing too: "The last straw for the environment. Depart in peace with skin cancer." The anti-guys disturbed me because it seems politically dumb to: 1) Come on negative (to things involving jobs) and put people out of work or 2.) Create a possible credibility gap. The positive credible arguments exist! I'd rather be best at building trains which are fast, clean and efficient than at building superfast airlines. The best at governing large cities also rates way above the airplane building. Why reach as far as the incredible suggestion of skin cancer?

This issue illustrates the environmental groups' dilemma well though. The "incredible" arguments commandeered the votes. Ecology is hot stuff. (Unfortunately, so is unemployment.) The data involved in the skin cancer bit is irrelevant, the word CANCER is what was wanted. The SST decision was political and economic, not scientific. Science was involved only to the extent that it influenced economics or allowed the word "cancer" to be used. The environmentalists usually present bad economic news supported by scientific data to a political body for action. Political change toward a reduce-your-profits situation? Good luck!

So? Get active in politics. Find another word as effective as "skin-cancer." One temptation must be resisted, however. Often the more one knows the more complex the problem gets and the more futile it looks. It's easy then to jump to another problem where the solution looks simpler because one knows less. Don't! Stick with the situation you know most about.

What else can you do? For one entire day ask yourself what eventually happens to everything you throw away. Also ask where it came from and how it was made. Go to a TP factory and ask about the dyes and the smell-good they put in. In short, convert yourself to a conserver from a consumer.

Think of all the subtle ways our society insists that people have children (two only, of course). "Come from a nice family don't you. Six children?" "Too bad you were an only child." "How many grandchildren now?" "Glad to see they increased the

deduction from 5000 to 3075 per dependent."

On a grander scale, ask why the nuclear power plant couldn't be built in the heart of town and the heat generated be used to heat the local businesses. Thermopollution wouldn't be a problem. Ask why gas tax money shouldn't be used to subsidize rapid transit. Ask why welfare support couldn't be uniform nationwide so people wouldn't have to move to a large city to get benefits.

More technology again allow people to be more humane to each other.

"Everything begins—or ends—with a view of life. If a superior value is given to life, it will not be impossible to create and maintain those institutions that are required to serve and sustain man" wrote Norman Cousins. I've mentioned some institutional creation and maintenance. In general, our institutions have been based on the assumptions that the earth is infinite (at least for my lifetime) and what's good for the individual is good for society. We know better now.

The view of life is the capital issue. The criterion for success of a species is that it live in harmony with its environment (oops!). Let's capitulate and declare our dependence on the rest of creation. It's alive too. Let's make goodness include human relationships. It's not how far I can live from my neighbor but how close. Pervert more of human nature to make people egoless consumers must stop.

Oh yes, we must look at population but to contrast. Population ~~is~~ is a problem. It aggravates more problems than it creates, however. Feeding people in this country is a problem but not because of the number of warm bodies. People are bought off to subsidize farm production. Our economic institutions can't cope with the pressure population puts on them. Profits are more important than people. My right to things is more important than your right to eat. What about life as a supreme value?

Ecology is not the answer, it is not a morality. Changes can be suggested as ecological alternatives but not as an ethical system. In the end society must choose the course with ecology as one of many monitors. I think there is a chance, in fact a imperative, at least to survive. In the end society will choose, and I hope not by default, among such choices as: "Be fruitful and multiply"

"Be fruitful but don't multiply"
"Be fruitless"

or

land mis-use: the neglected blight

By DR. FRED L. TOBIASON
Dept. of Chemistry

There is little question that as the population grows, the increased impact on our environment is far greater than proportional. However, the greater part of the problem rests upon how each of us views himself in this world, thinks about and uses the specific landscape about him. (Indeed, the perspective on how we see ourselves related to our living creatures in this biological time period is very important, it surely influences the way we all live.)

As long as man could communicate and philosophers could write, man has wondered about the natural world and his role in that world. With the present proportion of land misuse, it would seem that man must now come to grips with and give serious thought about his relationship in the land and/or his responsibility to retain and enhance a habitable planet.

People in urban settings sense the urgency more than those in small towns because of the rapid growth and unworkable values to handle the growth.

It is interesting to speculate on man's viewpoint (or his lack of knowledge) regarding his position in this world by observing general uses of land and water.

Cities evolve which are basically monsters, with ghetto areas and "nice" suburban areas forming cage-like boundaries. People are basically restricted to a district and can only get in or out of it by car—if they are lucky enough to have one. Creeks and marshes which yield abundant life and give recreational and aesthetic outlets for kids and adults are eliminated. Freedom of motion is reduced and, indeed, places with noticeable absence of life forms (except human) are created. Lack of diversity in life forms is one of the signs of an unhealthy environment.

Rich farm land is quickly converted to industrial use or housing development as if we did not have anything to worry about. A property tax system which taxes all land—especially near urban areas—as to its highest economic potential causes much of this to happen. Even lake fronts and potential open spaces are converted to housing uses. There is no question that one high-property item will be to establish a tax system which will provide revenues for schools and other necessary services for people—without doing it by high property taxes (except for land speculators). We must develop land according to its best long-term use. Of course, the choice of the best long-term use depends on one's value system.

It seems that we should be concerned foremost with providing a livable habitat for humans and other animals for generations to come. There is no reason why people in the center of a city or in the suburbs should not be able to find clean water, open space, habitats and general life supporting "natural" areas close at hand. In many cities these will have to be recreated—e.g., the urban renewal Audubon project (all ecological park) in New York City.

On the other hand, places like Tequesta that have natural areas won't have them long because the high property tax force the sale of land by many, and private owners want to convert land to large



profits to any way they can. Unfortunately, most of those people have basically little regard for the land in a long-term sense. This is probably even true of the majority of the people in America. Little ponds still have to be fought for in the center of cities—no wonder some cities are the way they are.

With the knowledge we now have about the biosystem and what it takes for a healthy life support system, it is incredible that lakes are still cleared down to the water's edge (water yet filled), houses are built lining stream banks and gullies within the city are land-filled. The quality and ecology of these places are destroyed without the owners ever realizing it. Talk with people who have enjoyed the free flowing streams like Clover Creek use to be (and which used to meander across the

PLU campus) and then ponder the destruction of these places. Villa Plaza is built right over what was once a beautiful section of creek. Why does it happen?

Even though the answer is no doubt complex, there must be a more fundamental reason than property tax, population growth (contrary to Paul Erlich) and economic profit. It must be related to man's sensitivity to the life cycles of all living things. A concept of designing with nature to enhance human qualities has great meaning. Why put golf courses, which demand much water, in Death Valley?

When water is clean and habitat is plentiful, animals thrive—and so does man. Consider the hillside on our campus, truly a nature preserve which supports an abundant and diverse bird population and some small animals. The hillside

provides food and shelter and homes for many creatures. The concept behind the landscaping of the lower campus is also meant to provide a biological study area and an animal and bird support system by use of all native plants. It will take time to grow and evolve—but people of the future will find enjoyment there.

Areas could be kept or designed throughout an entire city with this principle in mind—places where people can relax or walk through forested areas or find refuge from masses of people knowing that it is a place for other lower forms of life to exist. If we have no sensitivity to other life forms, how can we be sensitive to other humans?

Examine the landscaping on most campuses (and some places on ours) or around most homes and you will find it is done only with greenery, flowering time,

color, form, texture and sense of care in mind—but certainly not with the thoughtful consideration that plants are forms of life lower than animals and should support natural cycles. If these concepts were used instead of having a "free design" for development, one would have a park-like development which would actually support many forms of life. Native plants and covering material which evolved in the specific region certainly would be best for the purpose rather than most of the foreign plants used now.

We must have humility and respect for our position in the food chain, realizing that other things do we might live—even in the face of apparent tragedy. We must allow species to continue and not inadvertently set out to destroy other creatures—and perhaps ourselves—by unintelligent land use.

industry up against the wall; ecology becomes good business

By DAVE SODERLUND

Environmental propaganda is very one-sided. Conservationists constantly have the incriminating finger at both individual and industry as they attempt to keep the pressure on for creative change, and industry's replies are no more believable than its advertisements.

In the middle of all this it is important to see that most industries at least know what the problems are and many of them are taking steps to improve on the environmental misuse. One such example in the Pacific Northwest is the Weyerhaeuser Company.

Weyerhaeuser and all paper and lumber companies in general have environmental problems that run the full range due to the diversity of their products. Mill and lumbering pollution problems range from land misuse through careless logging to watercourse pollution with untreated wastes in addition to the more obvious air pollution problems.

How then, does a company confront the problem of cleaning up after itself without going bankrupt in the process? All of the problems cannot be solved at once, surely, and every individual involved will have a different assessment of the relative importance of each individual problem. John L. McClintock, the Director of Environmental Resources for Weyerhaeuser, has outlined his

company's priorities in the following way:

- 1) health hazards—those pollutants which are dangerous to man have the highest priority.
- 2) problems of ecological imbalance—clear-cut logging and stream destruction are two examples of problems which have long-lasting harmful effects on the delicate balance of an ecosystem.
- 3) economic damage—those pollutants which are physically destructive to man's synthetic and processed world. (Farm crop damage could be included here. Agricultural land barely qualifies as a balanced ecosystem.)
- 4) nuisance problems, or those pollutants which cause no lasting damage but are bothersome, such as the noreceptin compounds responsible for the "Tacoma Aroma."
- 5) aesthetic pollution, or those things which detract from the quality of life according to one's private definition of beauty.

Unfortunately the general unformed public is only aware of the last two classes of most cases and is therefore unimpressed with technical improvements which cannot be seen, felt or smelled. The first two types of pollution are clearly the most urgent but the "nuisance" problems make the better copy and draw the most attention.

The solution that offers the least hope for the lumbering industry is a waste which is to recycle as many by-products as possible, as well as major products, and to cut down on the volume of waste. Wood products are truly recyclables in that they can be chemically and physically altered rather than just physically re-used.

Weyerhaeuser has many programs in operation across the country which demonstrate ways in which industry can overcome pollution problems and even turn

them into profit. Sawdust burners, the standard landmark of yesterday's lumber mills, have been eliminated. The sawdust is instead manufactured into compressed particle logs to be used for compact portable fuel (reducing the demand for cut wood fuel). Paper scraps can be mixed with water and eventually turned into paperboard. In this particular process the water is reclaimed and reused, reducing the amount of effluent entering the adjacent river. In Oregon waste water containing organic contaminants is used to irrigate adjacent grasslands, reducing river pollution and reducing drain from other sources due to irrigation.

Although recycling processes eliminate a lot of waste they contribute in their own ways to air and water pollution. Coordinated programs which remove pollutants from water before it is returned and remove harmful compounds from the stream and smoke released must be maintained in conjunction with recycling programs in order for any progress to be made. In some cases these pollutants may be trapped and used as well. Weyerhaeuser has been trapping fly ash, a former component of power-house smoke, to make charcoal briquets.

Weyerhaeuser's problems are by no means solved, but in the past few years there has been significant progress in identifying what the problems are and a few high and important steps have been taken to work out solutions. Industries in general are strapped in their efforts to clean up their garbage by the need to balance their responsibilities to the general public, their customers and their stockholders. None can be neglected and each demands a different hierarchy of priorities. How each individual company responds to each of these pressures will determine just how much one will go out on a limb for the sake of environment.



the cost of environmental action

By DR. MARLEN MULLER
Dept. of Economics

Economists tend to consider the degradation of the environment as a by-product of a phenomenon dubbed an "externality." An externality exists when one person's action affects another person's. In the economic system the action can be one of producing or consuming goods. Sometimes the action of one group of actors helps other groups. Obviously these cases are not of interest when we're talking about environmental problems.

An example of an externality that we have all experienced is if our date happens to cut grass in the lawn before we pick her up for her date. Then we bear some of the cost of her earlier activities. I think if she had to compensate us for the discomfort we suffered as a result of her activity (mowing lawns) she would probably reduce that activity to a point where happiness as a couple is maximized.

But the real issue is—what has the cost of air in the vicinity of the lovers? Best we drop our trivial but sometimes crucial example. The point is that until we have a fair amount of congestion (people) in an area the accumulative effect of externalities doesn't manifest itself as a problem. However when it does, the issue of property rights becomes a crucial issue.

For instance, does community A have the right to pollute the aquifers for community B; the process of disposing of their solid wastes in community A's sanitary land fill? Or does community B have the right to pump portable water from any well it chooses to drill? These are the kind of issues that must be resolved. There are even more difficult questions like to

what extent should existing structures correct the impact of activities for future generations?

Some of the options available as to when taking a displeasing environment are to change the nature of that we spend in the inferior environment; to change the environment for ourselves in the domain over which we have control; to use our time and resources to fight for a change which will improve the environment for the public.

If my neighbor in Parkland has applied for preferential tax treatment on his land and as a result swine livestock which congregate at my back door, then I would find the odors offensive. Considering the above options I might choose to have a second home in the mountains to mitigate the problem. Another option is to have powerful deodorizers installed in my yard and home. Finally I might spend my time by changing the zoning laws in Parkland so as to limit swine.

It is important to recognize that all of these options largely cost us somebody. Of course the distribution of costs and benefits will vary with each activity strategy. It is no secret that I will prefer the one with the maximum net benefit to me. Unfortunately my neighbor has a similar preference function.

The final test that a strategy to improve our environment must pass is do the benefits of the change exceed the costs involved in making the change. Certainly this test is hard for many of the improvements that have been made as well as for those that haven't. But we could make more progress if we would face this issue when we are deliberating on various

"problems." If we as a society could recognize that we are missing opportunities measured in terms of maximizing societal welfare, then surely we would proceed with strategies of improving our environment.

The next problem that we stumble on is the one of equity or fairness. The distribution of benefits and costs of solving environmental problems are usually quite complex. They are complex because no other means are dealing with resources like air, water and land. Furthermore, the people who realize the benefits don't pay the costs.

Progress is certainly being made on our environmental problems. For some, the progress has been outrageously slow. For others who are paying the costs, it has been too fast. The criterion that a social scientist would use to assess the progress is the change in societal welfare. The nebulous concept needs more refinement before we can operationalize it.

Although our affluence is often blamed for our environmental problems, it is really the factor that permits us to be concerned with it. If we were spending all of our time producing our maximum food and shelter needs, environmental problems would not be enjoying such a high priority on our list of demands.

The challenge to minimize our environmental problems is great. Society must continue to work on establishing its priorities and then approach the solutions with imaginative programs. These programs should be designated in light of the nature of environmental problems i.e. externalities with complicated distribution of costs and benefits.



Country Margaret Sweet
© Medical Economics

Cinderman Sprint to 73-62 Win

Way back a long time ago the Lake Track team used the final event to tip the Finners of Lewis and Clark 73-62 at Sprinker Complex. With a narrow seven point margin, the Lakes swept the district event with the winning time by Steve Harshman. Randy Shupley broke Harshman's shot put record. The new mark is 38' 9 1/2".

Clay Muggins was a double winner in the 100 yard and 200 yard sprints and Neil March both took a hurdle

event. The following day found a crowd of Lakes fans at the University of Washington Invitational Meet in Seattle. PLU failed to do any scoring but the mile relay team of Wilson, Grogg, Martin and Muggins ran a 3:24.3 which is their best time of the season.

The next Saturday the Lakes found themselves in action for a dual meet with the Northwest Conference Champs of Willamette.

With a small crowd and a small rain the Lakes suffered a 12-60 loss.

The Lakes had no victories in the distance or in the 100 yard relay. John Oberg was a double winner in the hurdles and PLU's strong men retained their dominance in the field events.

The Lakes face the Linfield Wildcats this weekend.



JOHN OBERG, Lake hurdler, has consistently placed high in competition.

Professors to Present PLU Lecture-Recital

A lecture-recital featuring Frederick Newham of Pacific Lutheran University and Dr. Bryan Cooch of the University of Victoria will be held in Jacob Sorenson Auditorium (A-106) and Tuesday at 8 p.m.

Topic of Dr. Cooch's lecture is "Harmonious Sisters: Elizabethan Secular Vocal Music." He will deal with both literary and musical aspects of the madrigal and the lute, and several examples of the latter will be sung by Barbara Newham with Cooch at the piano.

Works by Thomas Campion, John Dowland, Thomas Ford, Tobias Hume and Philip Rowland will be included in the selection.

Dr. Cooch, a member of the Uni-

versity of Victoria English Department and Master of Lansdown College, is also well-known as a pianist, harpsichordist and conductor. He has performed in many chamber music concerts in Canada and England and is currently heard on Canadian Broadcasting Corporation broadcasts.

He has also directed the University of London Opera Group and Gilbert and Sullivan Society.

Professor Newham, professor emeritus and lecturer in music at PLU, has been well-known to Tacoma and Northwest audiences for many years. He received his music training at the Royal Academy of Music in London.

The program is complimentary.

Crisis Line Opens

Project Place, PLU's personal crisis phone line, has been in operation for exactly two weeks. Response has been overwhelming... even a few phone calls. Project Place is equipped to handle high and low calls, and all inquiries in between. Beyond assisting victims, the crisis line has shoulders and clear heads. All juggling acts, they are here to help 8 p.m. to 3 a.m., Fridays and Saturdays at (509) 328-1321.

Gretchen Kreamer to Give Senior Recital Sunday

Gretchen Kreamer, vocal soloist, will present a senior recital in Eastwood Auditorium Sunday at 8:30 p.m.

Miss Kreamer, a student of Mr. William Sara, is a graduate of Lakes High School in Lakeland. Currently a member of the Choir of the West, she has participated in the Opera Workshop and was cast as Iphigene in last year's production of "The Trojan Women" and is also an active member of PLU's chapter of the Phi Kappa.

Sunday's recital will include "Crown the Year" by Perotti, Ned Rorem's "Poems of Love and the Rain" two French songs, "The

Star" by Duparc and "Chanson de la Marie" by Ravel, and three songs by Sarahel Barber, "Boats on Bobtail," "A Nun Takes the Veil," and "Dover Beach," featuring a

string quartet. Miss Kreamer will be accompanied by Beverly Bergstrom.

There will be no admission charge.

Ecology Colloquium

MONDAY, APRIL 26 - 7:30 - 10:30

Dr. Tobiasson: Land Use

Dr. Bohannon: People and Ecology

In The CAVE



The Shoe Factory

By LINDA BARKER

HULT-RUUD—The engagement of Miss Margaret Hult to Robert Ruud was recently made known at a condepassing in Stuen Hall. Margaret is a junior nursing major from Aurora, Colorado, and Robert is a '69 PLU graduate with a major in history education. He is from Port Angeles, Wash. They plan to be married in June of '71.

ALLPHIN-RIDGEWAY—The engagement of Miss Lynne Alphin to Jim Ridgeway has been formally announced. Lynne is a junior majoring in primary education, and Jim is a senior at the University of Washington majoring in psychology. He plans to attend PLU next year to obtain a degree in primary education. They are both from Tacoma, planning their wedding for June of '72.

If you would like notice of your engagement printed in the Mooring Mast, please call ext. 1146.

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Under the Grandstand

BY CHUCK NORQUIST

Since the time of the last Mast, the baseball team has dropped three games, two of them conference tilts and one to the Huskies of Washington. They also managed to sneak by Willamette in the top end of a conference double-header just before spring break. The Bearcats were the top ranked team in the conference as the season began. The Lutes took the opener by the score of 2-0. The Willamette boys found their hitting shoes in the second game and rocked the Lutes 9-1.

PLU spotted three runs by Linfield, but could not manage to suppress a Wildcat rally as they scored eight runs in the fifth inning.

Because of uncooperative weather here in Tanoma, the Lutes are forced to play 20 games in the space of the last four weeks of the season. The Lutes seem to be getting off to the quick starts in most of the games, and finish weaker. Mike Villott hit a 390 foot home run in the Linfield game, so the power is there, and when the Lutes start reaching back for it in the late innings and getting it, the scores are going to be somewhat greater on the PLU side of the scoreboard.

The Lutes currently reside in fourth place in the conference, and if the pitchers held up through the big six game trip last weekend, the conference pack is just hunched up enough to give the Lutes a fair run at the title.

The Lute Rowing Club recently took with ease just keeps on rolling along. This year in sunny California, the powerful four man crew, the same one that competed nationally in IRA championships, beat Santa Clara and the University of California. The eight man teams didn't do nearly as well, but the four man crew seems to be the Lutes' bread and butter. The best came from behind to beat Santa Clara by a second, and edged the Golden Bears by three lengths.

Congratulations should be given to Tom Patnode and Alk Palm, as they became part of the annual All-Lutheran College basketball team chosen by the Lutheran Brotherhood Insurance Co. Patnode was selected as a guard for the second team, and Alk was given an honorable mention. Now, Patnode, if you could only win at games of chess...

Miss Pacific Lutheran University athletes have been chosen to appear in the 1971 edition of Outstanding college athletes in America, a sort of who's who for college athletics. Selected on a basis of ability, strength of character, leadership, and scholarship, the Lutes chosen were:

Frank Wilson
John Swice
Bill Zander
Dave Halstead
Phil Lavik
Eve Sandberg
Dave Hansen
Alk Palm
Steve Harshman

Track
Football
Skiing
Football
Baseball
Cross Country and Skiing
Swimming
Basketball
Football and Track

BB Duo Bag Honors

Two Pacific Lutheran University men have been named to the 1970-71 All Lutheran College basketball squad announced by Lutheran Brothhood this week in Minneapolis.

Junior guard Tom Patnode was named to the second team and 6-6 center Alk Palm was given honorable mention.

The squad was selected by Bud Stiles, St. Louis Globe-Democrat sports reporter, for the Lutheran Brotherhood BOND, published monthly by the Minneapolis-based fraternal business society.

Players from 23 colleges and universities are included on the squad.

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A MEMBER of the Lute baseball team gets up a small wave.

Weather Whips Knight Netmen

The PLU netmen have been hampered by inconsistency, illness, and bad scores in the opening matches of the 1971 season. The Lutes' record stands at 1-0. In the year, the lone victory came at home against Pacific.

PLU opened with a non-conference match to TCC, 5-4, and then lost to LEWIS, 6-4, before picking up their victory. Since then the team has been roughed with losses to Lewis and Clark, Whitman, Willamette and Pacific.

Freshman Ted Carlson, who opened the season at the outside end of the net, missed the last two matches and is currently out of action due to illness. Junior Jim Shores missed the first three matches, also due to illness, and is still playing below top form.

Individually, senior Dave Anderson is undefeated in four matches while Jerry Skaga has posted three victories. The problems have been in the first three singles positions and in the doubles where there have been no consistent winners.

The Lutes have eight remaining dual matches, but the big test will come on the weekend of May 6-8 at Willamette, the site of this year's Northwest Conference tournament. Good performances that weekend could help to nullify a frustrating season and give PLU a chance at one of the top spots in the conference standings.

Dunmire Wins NAIA Photo Award

PLU photographer Mr. ~~_____~~ Dunmire was named third place winner in the First Annual National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics Sports Photograph Contest, it was announced this month. His assistant, Mr. Paul Kusche, received honorable mention.

The contest was open to anyone photographing athletics involving any of the 59 NAIA member schools. A three-member panel of the Washington D.C. Associated Press Bureau, headed by Photo Editor Richard Hinzowit, judged the entries.

The Second Annual NAIA Sports Photography Contest will be for pictures taken between January 26, 1971 and January 13, 1972. In this contest, the work of student

photographers, college staffers, freelance photographers and photographers for newspapers and magazines will be judged together.

Contest rules may be obtained from Chairman John P. Foster, assistant professor of Journalism, Central Washington State College, Ellensburg, Wash. 98926.

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8:30 a.m., 24 April 1971 Parts I & II
8:30 a.m., 5 May 1971 Parts I & II
8:30 a.m., 8 May 1971 Parts I & II

WHERE: All except 8 May will be in UPS Memorial Fieldhouse, 8 May test will be administered in McIntyre Hall, Room 006, UPS.

COST: Free and without obligation.

FOR FURTHER DETAILS CONTACT:

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CHEERLEADER TRYOUTS

Tryouts for cheerleaders and songleaders will be held tonight in Memorial Gym at 6 o'clock. All students are urged to bring and wear. Anyone interested in running should contact Jean Marie Olson, ext. 1508.

PLACEMENT INTERVIEWS

The following will be recruiting on campus this week. Interested students may sign up now in the Placement Office, University Center.

APRIL:

- 22—Thomas J. Lipton, Inc.
- 23—St. Regis
- 26—Women's Army Corps
- 27—Ortho Pharmaceuticals

RESIDENCE HALL RESERVATIONS

Reservations for accommodations in the residence halls for 1971-72 are being taken today in the residence halls for resident students. Non-resident students may make application in the Office of Student Affairs any time after April 22.

All students not living at home with their parents, guardian or spouse are required to live in a residence hall on campus unless they will be 22 years of age during the semester enrolled (fall - by December 18; interim - by January 29; spring - by May 22).

All students must submit their \$75 receipt for deposit on tuition at the time they make reservations.

GIRLS SOFTBALL

Are you interested in fellowship, fun, and exercise? Come out for girls softball intramurals every Saturday evening at 10:20 on the field by Fess Hall. No experience or special skills needed. For further information call Eileen, ex. 1128.

SAGA EDITOR

Any person wishing to apply for the position of Editor of the 1971-72 Saga may pick up an application form at the information desk.

This position pays full tuition and is open to any qualified student. Deadline for returning the application form is April 23. For further information call the Saga office, ext. 538.

LADY'S JACKET FOUND

A lady's sheep lined jacket containing a large checkbook from PLU was found along the side of the highway along the coast at Beverly Beach, Oregon on April 1. Anyone able to identify the jacket should contact Mrs. Donald E. Turner, 2190 Byron Ave. N.E., Salem, Oregon 97303.

Marathon Dance Scheduled Friday

Alpine Haus will present its second annual Marathon Dance this Friday starting at 8 p.m. and continuing until there is only one couple remaining on the dance floor. Sandwiches, coffee, soft drinks, etc. will be served during the break, continuing throughout the evening.

This year's winning couple will

receive a trophy given by Wicks Trophy Manufacturing, two free movie tickets given by Villa Plaza, a dinner at Johnny's Diner and the traditionally covered Alpine Dance shirt.

Prizes will also be given periodically during the dance. Prize donors include Parkland Sports Center, Bario's Restaurant, Stella's Flowers, Knu and Furl, Sox Nook, Rob's Camera Center, Tuckaway, Lakewood 3-Minute Car Wash, Sal's A&W Drive-In, Volvo Touch Beauty Salon, Horst Hamilton Furniture Co. Inc., Lakewood TV & Electronics, Brad's

Best Buys, Tom's Mountain Tavern, Paradise Bowl, Charm Beauty Salon, Stadium Toy & Craft, Cliff's Nutrition, Whitaker's Chalet, Weisfield's Hallmark's, Tveten's Electronics Repair, Tveten's Texaco, Tveten Motor Company, and many others.

There will be a limited number of couples allowed on the floor, so get your tickets early.

Last year's winning couple, who danced until 3 a.m., will be back in an attempt to set an unprecedented string of two victories.

Be sure to get to one of the biggest happenings of 1971!

PLU Gets Grant

Trustees of the General Electric Foundation have authorized the renewal of a \$2,500 unrestricted grant to the Pacific Lutheran University department of physics, PLU President Eugene Wiegman announced recently.

The grant, authorized for the 1971-72 academic year, is a renewal of a grant first awarded in 1949-50. It is to continue for a maximum of four years, subject to annual review.

PLU is one of 10 U.S. colleges in the country selected to receive the stipend.

Final College Bowl Set for Saturday

PLU's top college bowl team, Mooring Mast I, will meet the champion team from the University of Idaho Saturday night in Chris K. Nelson, at the University Center, 11:30 o'clock.

The faculty-managing Mooring

Mast team will play it out for a best two out of three with the U of I challengers.

Those representing PLU on the Mast team include John Aakre, Glen Anderson, David Giles, Tom Gumprecht, Kate Mancke, and Dave Soderland.



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