

"Congress shall make no law . . ."

Mooring Mast

Mario Who?

Voice of the Student Body at Pacific Lutheran University

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Security Busts Demonstrators

By GLEN ANDERSON

PLU students witnessed a rare event on this campus Friday! A bust.

Four members of the Seattle 8 Coordinating Committee of Tacoma visited our sheltered campus and performed a guerrilla theater skit in order to build interest toward the upcoming trial of the Seattle 8 and the teach-in at UPS last Friday evening.

Joe Covach, shoeless and wrapped in an army blanket, collapsed to the cold ground in front of the Administration Building. While he moaned and groaned in agony, the other three, Timothy Pettet, Bill Nelson and Steve MacAskill, asked passers-by for aid for their ailing friend.

They approached several students and faculty with the suggestion that committees and a symposium be formed to define and explore the problem. When two women students perceptively pointed out that it might be too late to help Joe if they were to hold meetings first, the three cautioned them and reaffirmed their intention to do nothing without first going through the proper and established channels and procedures.

Soon after this a campus security officer approached the four and told them that their "demonstration and distribution of any type of leaflets were prohibited by University regulations, and furthermore that the leaflets would have to be approved by the Office of Student Affairs. He said they would be subject to arrest if they continued without permission from the administration.

The Mast was told by an administrator that there is indeed some

sort of policy or regulation dealing with the control of outside people coming on campus and passing out printed material. However, the details of such a rule either were not readily available or else do not exist in writing.

Although some clarification is expected to be forthcoming from the administration, the matter will not likely end here. So long as freedom of expression at PLU is in

(Continued on Page 3)

Concert Stresses Improvisation

PLU's Music Department will present an evening of Contemporary Music II (the second in its series begun last spring), in Eastvold Auditorium, Wed., Nov. 18, 8:15 p.m.

Featured in the concert will be works by five contemporary composers and one older composer whose influence has helped to shape the direction of contemporary style.

Pieces highlighting the program are David Robbin's "Kabop" (1969), Charles Ives' "Variations on America" (1887), and Lucino Berio's "Visage" (1961). The program places an emphasis upon two elements of Fine Arts: improvisation and theater.

In addition, the program will present conventional pitch sounds from instrumentalists as shown in Russell Peck's "Automobile". Unique also in quality, are percussive non-pitch sounds given in this piece from the flute and double bass which add a "Textural fabric" to the work.

Perhaps "sporadic and soloistic" is "Kabop" which presents a sense of improvisation through the use of instruments. The true "ensemble" is not yet formed until the final movement.

The theater element is shown in "Variations on America." An intrigue expressed by composers as they experiment with dramatic, choreographic, and cinematic forms and with pure music.

Ives' piece reflects many examples of "theatrical touches" by

the use of chromatic runs in the first variation, and ending on a false start on the second run. Thus, the performer appears to have made the mistake when it was actually the composer's deliberate intention.

"Visage" represents a sound track for a 'drama,' never written. Basically, the piece relates to vocal behavior supported by vocal gestures and various inflections with their own special meanings. Meaningful speech cannot be grasped, but there is in it its likeness.

Here, the word 'parole,' a single word, meaning words, is repeated again and again. The emotional vocal events are in forms of inarticulated or articulated speech, or in laughter, crying, or singing. "For me," wrote Berio, "Visage" constitutes a tribute to the radio as the most widespread disseminator of useless words."

The concert is described as "light." It is not to be analyzed, for there are no significant or hidden meanings. The program is presented merely to observe seemingly unrelated events and to react to them.

ASPLU Assembly Meets Tonight

The November meeting of the ASPLU Assembly will be opened tonight, by Bill Christensen at 6:30 in Ordal Hall. The featured speaker at the meeting will be A. Dean Buchanan, PLU Vice President for Business and Finance.

Buchanan will explain the PLU audit which was conducted last year. His presentation is in response to requests by numerous students as to the result of last spring's audit. The nature of the document demands that it be presented by a qualified person.

These meetings are designed to give students a chance to question the actions of the ASPLU officers and Senate. Christensen has tried to give the meeting an informative role. Guest speakers will inform the students of campus and community problems and projects. Information is also sought from the student body as to what the ASPLU officers could do to improve their service to PLU.



THE FRIENDS OF DISTINCTION will appear in concert November 22 in Olson Auditorium at 8:15 p.m. Tickets are on sale at the Info Desk.

'Friends' Perform Sunday Night

"The Friends of Distinction," RCA recording artists, will be appearing in concert Sunday night, November 22 in Olson Auditorium at 8:15 p.m.

Having made its debut during the summer of 1968 at the Daisy, one of Hollywood's top disc-tiques, the group was brought to the attention of RCA executives by the Friends number one fan,

actor Jim Brown. Completely sold on their potential, he had signed them to his management firm after hearing them sing at their first professional date.

The Friends of Distinction are Harry Elston, Floyd Butler, Jessica Cleaves, and Barbara Jean Love.

After a fling at professional baseball in which he made the start-

ing lineup of the Los Angeles Angels, Elston decided to make a career of singing when he joined a rock group in the early sixties. When the group signed with the touring troupe of soul singer Ray Charles, Harry met Floyd Butler, and the nucleus of the Friends was formed.

Harry is the act's writer, and he composed the lyrics to the Hugh Masakela hit, "Grazin' in the Grass." The song was the initial RCA single for the Friends, and is included in their debut Victor LP, "Grazin'."

Tickets, available at a one-dollar discount for students are \$1.00 and \$2.00. Couples may purchase two main floor seats for a special \$3.00 rate.

Drug Symposium Begins

A two-day symposium on drug use begins today at 1:30 in Chris Knutsen multi-purpose room. Planned to provide the average PLU student with an understanding of the use and abuse of drugs, the symposium offers a variety of activities.

A series of four films on drug usage will be shown this afternoon. After the films, Dr. George Gay will field questions concerning the films and drug use in general. Dr. Gay is the Chief of the Heroin Clinic in San Francisco and has had extensive experience with treatment of drug addicts.

The evening program will feature several discussion groups dealing with specific areas of drug use. Groups will be led by persons from the community who have been involved in prevention and treatment of drug addiction.

Lt. Col. J. D. Lyles and Warrant Officer V. E. Yarnell will lead one group discussing drug use in the Army. Yarnell is a criminal investigator at Fort Lewis and Lyles works out of the Post Provost's Office.

Dr. Robert Dunn and Robert Menzel will discuss two methods of treating addicts. Dunn is a psychologist at the V. A. Hospital at American Lake and treats addicts in the military. Menzel, director of CHOICE, established an open-door clinic in Portland and has worked closely with the Tacoma Narcotics Center.

Thursday's schedule includes speeches by Gay and Dr. Joel Fort.

Dr. Fort is an expert on mind-altering drugs and has been active in the movement for legalization of some drugs. He blames America's social structure for much of the addiction that exists today. He will speak on "Today's Drug Culture."

A faculty panel will examine the question of drug use in general and relate it specifically to drug usage at PLU. Students will be able to ask questions of the panel members at that time.

Organized by Harold Jensen, Dave Hoak, and Gary Horpedahl, the symposium is sponsored by ASPLU and is open, free of charge, to PLU students and the general public.



JOINTS AND PILLS are no longer alien to PLU life.

You Lose

Last Friday four individuals appeared on our campus to hand out leaflets concerning the upcoming conspiracy trial of the Seattle Eight. They were busted by Security for participating in a "demonstration" and failing to obtain approval for the material which they were passing out.

Precisely whose approval should possibly be required for those individuals to exercise their Constitutional rights was not immediately apparent. A representative from the **Mast** was told by an administrator to rest assured that the rule or policy did exist—somewhere.

True to form, most PLU students neither know of or care about the incident related above. The closest they have come to confronting the problems raised by political activism has been confined to the intellectual arena. There, of course, one takes no real chances.

As any of my predecessors can tell you, the rule which PLU students invariably follow is a simple one. The amount of reaction generated by a particular event is usually in an inverse proportion to its relative importance. Though many of you may be inclined to think that characterization rather amusing, I do not, and I will tell you why.

It means that in an age of environmental destruction the Homecoming Dance is somehow more important.

It means that demonstrations against the longest and most disputed war in our history must play second fiddle to Mayfest practice or a football game.

It means that a discussion of the election prospects does not concern national figures but Lucia Bride candidates.

It is all of that and more and it is sometimes enough to make one sick.

Among those who haven't the gall to admit the priorities above, the best excuse they seem able to manage in defense of their inactivity is a lame "Sorry, but I have to study." Now that is funny. How many students do you know here that you could honestly classify as real scholars? How many put their studies first and mean it? I told you it was funny. I can count them on one hand.

In view of this rather singular situation I have been toying with the idea of suggesting a new name for the place. University somehow just doesn't seem too accurate. I don't know if it ever has. Maybe we should go back to "college" or perhaps "academy"—at least they sound less pretentious.

University, as you know, implies that at least some degree of critical thought occurs occasionally among those who are there.

Sorry kids, you lose—we aren't even close.

—John Aakre

Demonstrators (Cont.)

(Continued from Page 1)

jeopardy we may expect pressure from students and non-students alike for the guarantee of this essential freedom.

Many students feel that we are American citizens first, and PLU people second. Therefore we are entitled to certain basic Constitutional rights (freedom of speech, assembly, etc.), which cannot be restricted or withheld from any piece of real estate in the country. Since, to the best of our knowledge, Parkland has not seceded from the U.S., PLU's administrators have no right to abrogate our Constitutional rights.

More sacred than the administration's obligation to the alumni, the

regents, the wealthy contributors, or the hometown pastors is their obligation to allow a free and open atmosphere for the students.

Not only is censorship a threat to American values, but it is also a slap in the faces of us students and a repudiation of the purpose of a liberal education. This university professes to be an academic community dedicated to finding the truth. How absurd it is to restrict the free exchange of ideas and allow only that truth which is approved by the Office of Student Affairs! If PLU is afraid and unwilling to allow ideas to be expressed, how can it justify its existence as a university?

MOORING MAST

The Voice of the Students at Pacific Lutheran University

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Parallax I Believe in America

By GLEN ANDERSON

The title of this article sounds like the title of a corny Fourth of July speech. You know the type. The speaker resurrects all those old, trite ideals of democracy, freedom, equality and all that stuff. Yeah, we've all heard a lot of speeches like that.

But the funny thing is that I believe in those ideals; I do believe in America—at least in the America that is promised to us in these ideals and in those cherished documents, the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. I don't however, believe that America is living up to her promises.

This disparity—this discrepancy—is the cause of much of the social unrest in our country today. I am firmly convinced that most students, most blacks and most anti-war protestors do believe in America and are conscientiously trying to help her fulfill her potential.

Significant change is needed, but we are condemned for pointing out the embarrassing realities and upsetting the self-satisfied status quo. It has been rightly said that "You do not prove your love for your country by gently absolving it of all its sins."

I do believe in America. I think we can do better as a nation to guarantee peace and freedom to all our people. I wish that we would really become "the land of the free" as well as "the home of the brave."

Apparently I have more faith in America than do many who criticize demonstrators and protestors. I think we are strong enough to tolerate a diversity of views. I must disagree with those people who seem to think that the Bill of Rights is something to be praised on the Fourth of July, but ignored or weakened the rest of the time. Nor do I agree with those "liberals" who approve of protest as an abstract principle, but become upset when someone actually protests. I believe in freedom and democracy enough that I feel our greatest strength is the free expression of ideas by individuals, groups, and unshackled news media. It has been said that a nation afraid of ideas—any ideas—is unfit for self-government.

"Give me your tired, your poor, your huddled masses yearning to be free," reads the inscription at the base of the Statue of Liberty. I believe we should warmly accept these people. Unfortunately, the United States has an ugly history of nativism and of prejudice and discrimination against many immigrant and minority groups. Our country is too often content to let even our own blacks, Indians and whites continue to remain tired, poor and still waiting for freedom. But the public seems annoyed not so much by the plight of these people as by their

Environment

Education or Emasculation

By DAVE SODERLUND

Perhaps the single greatest challenge facing the world in the next ten years is the stabilization of population. As Malthus foresaw over two centuries ago the biotic, or breeding, potential of man is ultimately due to outstrip the carrying capacity of this planet. Much of evolutionary theory is based on this natural relationship between population and food supply, but few people have realized that it is our fate to live out this massive collision of diametrically opposed forces.

The prepared family size in the United States remains at slightly over three children per family, significantly above a figure which would stabilize our population. In India, though survey methods are less accurate, it appears that the typical family would prefer two to three sons, which would entail a normal family of five or six children. Their problem is double that of ours, and is coupled with a food shortage as well.

What are the alternatives for population control, then? Five broad types of programs have been suggested for implementation at a national level. First, the establishment of involuntary fertility control might be possible in the near future by supplementing the water supply with a birth control agent. Such a measure is not feasible now, but it could be realized in five years if the nation were committed to its use. Other involuntary measures could include compulsory sterilization, both temporary and permanent.

A second alternative is the establishment of intensified educational campaigns from the primary level on up and the use of nation-wide mass media for direct dissemination of population and family planning information.

On an economic level two more possibilities have been suggested. Tax and welfare benefits and penalties could be adjusted in favor of those with fewer

presence and especially by their insistence upon sharing the blessings of this rich land. Perhaps we should turn the Statue of Liberty around so we Americans can read the inscription.

I seem also to have more faith in America than do those who refuse or ignore the challenge to provide opportunity, justice and freedom to all our citizens. If we have the resources and the imagination to send men to the moon, we are able to improve living on earth. "The poor you will always have with you" was not a divinely ordained commandment; rather we should take it as a lament, for indeed we shall always have the poor among us until enough people give a damn. America is rich enough to eradicate poverty—if it wants to.

Most young people who are termed "radicals" do believe in America. The people who don't believe in America are the ones who think it is unimportant or impossible to achieve peace, justice, racial equality, and freedom.

America's violation of its own stated ideals may so tarnish those ideals that they may be rejected by the very world with which we hope to share them. If some people have contempt for the law, perhaps it is because the law has made itself contemptible. How can Southern politicians demand "law and order" when they have such ignoble records of violating desegregation laws and getting away with it? The rich continue to be protected by legal tax loopholes, while millions of poor people, without large lobbies in Congress, are relatively ignored. Despite the 13th Amendment, which forbids involuntary servitude, our American boys are conscripted and ordered to kill other human beings under threat of imprisonment in a war which international authorities assert is an illegal war. In the name of freedom, our government perpetuates a known corrupt military dictatorship in South Vietnam.

America is turning from a democracy to a hypocrisy.

Which is the real problem: young people who object to injustice, or the injustices themselves?, I for one, and there are millions like me, will not stand by and watch America's promise and potential prostituted for the sake of a comfortable status quo, or so a president can save his face.

I believe in democracy. The citizens can govern themselves according to cherished ideals. Most protestors and demonstrators are trying to make democracy work.

We are not trying to destroy America, as some people would have you think. Just the opposite, we are trying to build it into what it promised that it would be. May the American eagle of Freedom and Justice really spread his wings and fly!

children and would serve to discourage rather than encourage childbearing. Incentive programs could also be established for those couples who use contraceptives or do not have children for specified periods, or for those who have no more than two children.

Finally, on a more general level, shifts in social and economic institutions could promote a drop in the birth rate. The raising of the minimum age for marriage, the utilization of women in the labor force, and the promotion of two types of marriage—one childless and easily dissolved, the other more stable and designed to rear children effectively—might be the steps necessary to stabilize population.

The most difficult decision is to decide first that a change is necessary and then to decide which avenue of change will bring the best results. In the United States it appears that there is only one of these alternatives which has any real chance of getting off the ground. This country is unfortunately inhabited by a uniquely uninformed voter who would be required to institute any drastic program similar to the ones suggested above. The odds in favor of this are nothing short of phenomenal.

The only place to begin seems to be with an educational program, although the others should not be ruled out. We must start now with a program of comprehensive education concerning population education, sex education, and environmental education to develop in the next generation a sensitivity to the problems of an overcrowded earth. Only then could any other program of incentive, or any significant change in social institutions which might be necessary to maintain a new lower level of population, be instituted through democratic action. The ultimate salvation from the disaster of too many people seems to lie in the situation of creative, far-sighted population education programs—it may not yet be too late.



I Really Must

I'm a bitch. HURRAH! You're a virgin. HURRAH! You're nursing a dead goat. Praise the Lord and all of His creation. HURRAH! HURRAH! HURRAH!!!

would it embarrass you if I told you that I love you

Come to my place and I'll tell you a story about hunger, on credit. Meet my friends. Here is a homosexual and here is a political prisoner. There is a thief and there is a lamb. Here is a rose with petals. There is a rose with thorns. Over there is one with both thorns and petals. Here am I — without a little of both.

i love you came a man also his eyes priestly said touch me . . . touch me you damn you damn you . . . but the good? HURRAH . . . damn you . . .

The time is ripe. But I am afraid. I can recognize my fear. I can see it, hear it, smell it — I can feel it — it is here and I know it. Lord, HURRAH, you came once and all fists were ready to strike. The time was ripe. Again you come. But is the time so ripe this time? Now you come and no one will even acknowledge your presence. Sing your minstrel song, and listen to the cold. You're not even a man now. You could at least bleed then.

I wonder which is the harder death — being nailed to a tree or dying of loneliness. This time you can't even be forsaken—no one knows you are here. But I know. Couldn't you have spared me my ignorance. Love is Silence . . . HURRAH . . . You . . . me . . . I am . . . HURRAH!

you are a very lonely man, doing what you can . . . the whole world astounds you . . .

I am left standing before the executioner and a crowd of henchmen. I'm quivering from mind to heart. My body is tense and my eyes dilated from fear. The obdurate crowd of loving soldiers, bricklayers and gravediggers stand demured as the drum roll begins.

I see in the crowd a baby at its mother's breast. Its face is smeared with blood. Its fingers are clutching at the breast of a dead woman—a grey woman. Its fine white body resembling a waxened and blenched corpse. Good luck, kid. HURRAH.

None of them is willing to admit fear. They are beyond the point where they even know what it is. They are all all right. Yes, I'm sure of that now, they are all all right. Watch them adamantly propound their values HURRAH! HURRAH! HURRAH! Ashamed to be . . . HURRAH!

"fighting for peace is like f.....king for virginity"
HURRAH !!!!!

Ah, but I can not. More like it, I will not. I could but I won't. But I know. Thus, how can I not. It's easy—HURRAH! It seems to me that it seems to me it seems to me . . . I must. I was born in a plague. I can remain diseased, should I not choose. If I say yes to You I will, for sure, be a cripple in this world—a choice of remaining diseased or becoming a cripple.

yes, I really must.

I know myself now. I understand. But I am afraid. Go ahead, tell me about love. Yes, I will listen — I can still hear. I am smiling. I feel it. I am laughing. It is good.

hurrah

I am left laughing against the wind

footrubber.

Review

On The Marquee

(Editor's Note: "On The Marquee" is written by guest-reviewer Beth Nordberg this week.)

By BETH NORDBERG

" . . . Jesus of Nazareth. Was he innocent or guilty according to the law, and who was really responsible for his death?"

For years the peripatetic drama troupe depicted in "Between Two Thieves" (by Warner LeRoy and adapted from Dieto Fabbri's "Processio A Gesu") has presented a play which legalistically addresses itself to these questions until one night, the players agree to attempt a new avenue. With hopes that beyond the law and tradition rests truth of more lasting and realistic value, the acting troupe abandons their conventional roles and

lines and adopts new ones, scrapping their customary play to ad lib and hunt for some rock of truth regarding the crucified man Jesus.

Interesting are the characters who present themselves as witnesses. Greg Yock's portrayal of Judas is strikingly strong, his whole body and attention seeming to be devoted to the character. As three of the disciples, Doug Parker, Walt Binz, and Ben Cinotto each add to the humanistic presentation of the men who followed the discipline of early Christianity. Worthy of particular note were LeRoy's insights on Judas, represented in the play as a sincere, practical man who unaffectedly had looked for an earthly king to politically liberate his people, and also on the Roman Pilate, depicted

Activists Test Leaflet Policy

An Open Letter to the Students of PLU:

Last Friday, the 13th, three friends and I came onto your campus to gather support for the Seattle 8 and to attract attention to the teach-in on repression at the UPS campus that same night. We passed out leaflets about both and did some guerrilla theatre in front of the administration building. It wasn't long before a security guard was on hand to tell us that what we were doing was prohibited without express permission from the administration. We quit and went to see the man but found no one in the student affairs office. We talked to a few students and faculty about the situation and then left.

That evening we went to the teach-in. There were several speakers dealing with the high degree of repression in this country. Each speaker dealt with terms of death and long term imprisonment for people who are or were actively involved in organizing for radical change or were struggling for the survival of their own people. In reflecting on the two experiences I recalled a passage from de Toqueville in Saul Alinsky's *Reveille for Radicals* that seemed to fit the situation.

"It must not be forgotten that it is especially dangerous to enslave men in the minor details of life. For my own part, I should be inclined to think freedom less necessary in great things than little ones, if it were possible to be secure of the one without possessing the other. Subjection in minor affairs breaks out everyday, and is felt by the whole community indiscriminately. It does not drive men to resistance, but it crosses them at every turn till they are led to surrender the exercise of their will."

—de Toqueville 1835

With this as introduction I would like to speak to the special repression we experienced on your campus. Because of an administrative policy (leaflet law) we were denied our first amendment rights as citizens. I noticed in the last issue of the *Mooring Mast* a letter that spoke to a similar policy controlling what is posted on bulletin boards. I don't think it is an exaggeration to point at these policies and to condemn them as unconstitutional and oppressive.

The point here is not one of just our rights as non-students (there is much debate over whether or not we have any on a private campus). The point is that these laws control your activities as well. You cannot express yourselves through leafleting, posters, and demonstration unless the form of expression and the content meet with the approval of the non-academic administrative authorities.

It is my contention that this power is illegitimate. The decision concerning the propriety of form and content of any expression should be made by the community as a whole and should be controlled by moral and social

pressure rather than through legislative actions taken by an isolated and non-representative bureau.

If you are concerned about your freedom, and as a community seeking education I suspect you would be, I recommend exploring this area of your community's life and taking the actions necessary to secure these fundamental rights. Do this, or in the words of Toqueville, eventually "surrender the exercise of your will."

Yours in Peace and Freedom
Timothy Pettet
William L. Nelson
Joe Covach
Steve MacAskill

Arthur Hoppe

Our Man Hoppe

A young girl I know and love phoned me the other morning, her voice uneasy and unsure.

She had been awakened in her college dormitory by the loudspeaker. It ordered her to evacuate her room immediately. An anonymous caller had warned that a bomb had been planted somewhere on the campus.

"Do you know anything about it?" the young girl asked hopefully. I said I didn't, but I'd check. Should I call her back? "No," she said, "I guess it doesn't really matter. does it?"

What she wanted from me, I think, was reassurance—some verity in this new world of bombings, kidnappings and hijackings where innocence is no protection.

I couldn't give it to her. I said the things you say: Don't worry, it's probably just a hoax. Don't worry, don't worry . . .

"I know," she said and I could sense her fear. "But it's an awful way to start the day."

* * *

This time, it was a hoax. This time, there was no bomb. And yet I think the fear, hers and mine, was justified.

I don't so much fear the bombs. The chances of my being blown to bits are, thus far at least, infinitesimal. What I fear is the self-righteousness of the bombers—these young people who would slaughter the innocent to build a better world.

I have met a few. In many ways I admire them. The ones I met are bright. They are dedicated to doing good for mankind. They are ready to sacrifice themselves for their ideals. And they are oh-so-terribly sure they are right. I fear this most.

For each man must justify to himself what he does. How much easier it is to justify your means when you are absolutely certain your ends are righteous. How easy it was for Lee Harvey Oswald. How easy it was for Sirhan Sirhan.

"What does it matter if a few innocent people die here?" these young militants say. "You are slaughtering thousands of innocent people in Vietnam. The System must be destroyed."

How sure they are of this. To prevent the slaughter of the innocents, they would slaughter the innocents.

"We'll spread fear," they say. "And when The System is frightened enough, it will react with repression. And when the repression becomes bad enough, the people will join in our revolution."

And what frightens me is not that they may be wrong in these tactics, but that they may be right.

* * *

For the fear is spreading now. A few innocent people have been killed, a score of buildings blown up, a hundred bomb hoaxes called in.

On Capitol Hill, Congressmen nervously debate more repressive anti-crime legislation. The fear is spreading.

And with it comes an unease. For our system is based on the concept that innocence is the best protection from harm. And now innocence is no protection at all.

So it may come. In the ugliness of our fear, in our own self-righteousness, we may set forth to hunt down and kill these bombers, slaughtering the innocents who get in our way.

Perhaps, in the end, the bombers may even win. But I don't think they will build a better world. For I keep thinking back to that young girl—the way her voice sounded, the way she had been awakened to another day.

And I think that if you must methodically set about to frighten even one innocent young girl to build a new world, it won't be a damned bit better than the one we've got.

(Copyright Chronicle Publishing Co., 1970)

be assumed to be attentive silence. And it may well be, for although the play seems to have both loose ends and a groping attitude, much was said on which the audience could ponder. Many questions regarding Jesus' life and death are raised which deliberately lack resolution, but this is part of the play's lingering effect.

At the play's conclusion, there exists what many interpret to be

a battle cry to eliminate persecution of the Jews, but perhaps it is also a cry to an even higher task, that of expelling that truthful spirit which has so long been kept silently hidden in man. Injustice and wasted sufferings grow from the lethal silence which mankind has long tolerated in itself. "We all have our moments of silence . . . It is those moments that allow persecution to exist."

Drug Use Veiled with Confusion

The Mast Essay

We of the **Mooring Mast**, along with the majority of responsible individuals and groups, find it difficult adequately to define "the drug problem" and the schisms within. In fact, in the effort to explore some of the many questions regarding drug use we are confronted by a complex myriad of problems—medical problems, social problems, psychiatric problems, to mention a few, and the interrelations between them.

One of the nearly insurmountable difficulties in approaching the subject of drug use relates to the fact that there is a lack of consistency in the definitions of the various drugs and the problems resulting from misuse. It isn't at all surprising that we find confusion within the individual about the "facts" and concerns after we stop to look at the confusion within our legal structure. How well the confusion is epitomized by the many incongruities within our laws, at both state and federal levels.

We believe the confusion stems from the lack of a proper perspective. In the past, what the courts have usually asked is only "what" and not "why". The problem repeats itself throughout history. The problem, simply stated, is a tendency to generalize and attach labels of good and bad without first exploring the underlying factors of certain activities. In this way we tend to over-simplify and overreact without a clear understanding of either the effect or cause.

Our basic concern here is to illuminate the motives, goals, values, disvalues, and the overall implications of drug use for the individual within the social structure. In discussing intelligently the many aspects incorporated in the topic of drug use, it is necessary to begin with a perspective whose antecedent premises are concern and understanding. We believe that an intelligent forum can not merely be a device to reflect our own individual biases. Our purpose then is not to condemn or to condone. This is an effort to discover and ask the important questions. It is an effort to single out and elucidate which problems concerning drugs are but symptoms of a more diverse character, and which problems are resultant from the drug use itself. Our belief is that disorder can be found within the social as well as psychological.

People use drugs. There is no denying this fact. It is also true the misuse of drugs, one way or another, is on the incline. We of the **Mooring Mast** staff believe that the only way to remedy the ills of irresponsible use of drugs is to first investigate the underlying reasons for misuse, and then to have available information which is responsible. Inaccurate propaganda has plagued us and has done much damage to the communication channels. We feel that the answer to drug control is education — as clear an understanding as is possible.

We feel the iron hand of the legal superstructure has proven ineffective. Hopefully, a concerned and benign hand will prove more successful.

Inconsistent Laws Reveal Need for Reform

By DAVE SODERLUND

Last summer Robert F. Kennedy, Jr. and R. Sargent Shriver III were arrested for the possession of marijuana. For the first time many people in this country were aware that pot, the ubiquitous derivative of a mild-mannered hemp plant, had made a place for itself throughout society and was no longer confined to minority groups, "bohemians," or other small and peripheral sectors of society.

Perhaps the greatest realization was that there is no uniformity in the laws governing possession and use of marijuana from state to state and that very often there was no legal distinction between pusher and user. Although the movement to legalize marijuana has been under way at a small scale for some time the general public is for the most part ignorant in respect to the consequences of the possession of just one joint.

A quick survey of the penalties in the 50 states unearths some interesting comparisons. The penalties described below are for first offense possession; second offenses and the selling of marijuana may

or may not be treated separately, depending on the state. Penalties tend to fall into three general categories. First are those which involve sentences of less than a year or fines less than \$1,000. Washington, Oregon, California, Utah, and New Hampshire fall into this category as well as some other states. The classic here is Nebraska—for the first offense the guilty party spends seven days in jail and must complete an educative course on drug abuse, as long as he was convicted of possession of less than eight ounces.

The second category involves those sentences from one to five years and fines not more than \$2,000. Montana, Hawaii, Maryland and Massachusetts are in this group, which is perhaps the most popular. The last group contains those states with heavy penalties, and here there are found some real surprises. Alabama's maximum penalty is 20 years, Ohio's is 15 with a \$10,000 fine. Minnesota's is 20 years with a \$10,000 fine, and Texas' is two years to life. In this last instance, Lee Otis Johnson, a SNCC leader, was sentenced to 30

Coed Stresses Misuse of Drugs

By KATE MANCKE

"Around PLU, pills are used to get you up for the Friday night Thing, and that's bad," stated Alice, a PLU sophomore. Currently off drugs, Alice has been a user since she was fourteen, and holds a very strong opinion about drug use.

Concerned that the increase in drug usage on campus is an escape mechanism and that in most cases it is harmful to both the individual and the community, Alice tried to explain the proper and improper reasons for drug use.

She began by giving a short history of her own drug experience which included use of virtually all drugs from marijuana to speed. Alice's initial exposure was at a party where marijuana was being

used. Out of curiosity, she tried a joint and found, like most beginners that it had little effect.

Guided by acquaintances who know how to use drugs properly, she found that smoking grass required a certain degree of maturity if any of the frequently-touted benefits were to accrue. As she learned how to control her own mind to take advantage of the drug, Alice found that marijuana enabled her to block out the irrelevant trappings of everyday problems and see the essence of the questions which confronted her.

Usage of harder drugs and pills soon supplemented blowing grass, as her search for a course of action progressed. She hoped that dope would be a speeding factor which would give her a clear enough understanding of social

and individual problems so that she would be able to start acting on some of the solutions.

Refusing to participate in the patching process, which she feels only aggravates problems, Alice wants to change the essentials. In this aspect she likened herself to the young people who have completely dropped out. Drop-outs, in her opinion, have chosen the pure form of dropping out rather than mouthing support of a system with which they cannot identify. They do not deign to destroy the symbols of a way of life which they find completely worthless.

For drop-outs and other drug users, doping is an individual exercise which is best experienced in groups. Alice stated that you have to have the right people guiding you and cannot be afraid. Fear of detection, or fear of the effect of the drug itself, invariably makes doping dangerous. It is for these two reasons that drug use is so prevalent at rock festivals and potentially so harmful in a situation like PLU. Unlike other college campuses, there is a "fairly tight watch on things around here." Alice reiterated, "If there's a hassle around, dope can be bad."

While discussing drug use on campus, Alice postulated that most PLU users are weekend dopers. Because of the time factor involved in most drug use, students tend to put studies ahead of doping. Placed in the setting of a rationalistic approach to social and personal problems, Alice feels that the use of drugs on campus would only "result in a permanent apathy, because students will never move out of themselves."

One of the most beneficial moves which could be made in making drug use a productive, rather than destructive pastime would be the legalization of certain drugs. "If legalization got rid of the black market, fine. Then legalize grass, DMT, LSD, and Mescaline. However, I'd set up places to go where the situation is controlled. Above all, legalize grass right now," commented Alice.

She is especially concerned that misuse and misunderstanding of drugs is perpetuated by armchair liberals and teen-agers who use drugs as a social symbol. Drugs need to be understood to be used correctly.

Potentially they could be valuable, but as Alice pointed out, the proper setting is not the United States in 1970.

Drug Forum Schedule

WEDNESDAY—

1:30—Films in Chris Knutzen

"LSD—25"

"Escape to Nowhere"

"For Adults Only"

"I Love You Alice B. Toklas"

Question and Answer period following, led by Dr. George Gay.

8:00—Discussion Groups in U.C.

Drug Usage in the Army, led by Lt. Col. J. D. Lyles and Warrant Officer V. E. Yarnell

Heroin and Hard Drugs, led by Dr. George Gay

Treatment of Addicts, led by Dr. Robert Dunn, V. A. Hospital Open-door Clinics, led by Robert Menzel.

THURSDAY—

9:30—Lecture in Eastvold

"The Changing Face of Heroin Addiction and Predicted Patterns", Dr. George Gay

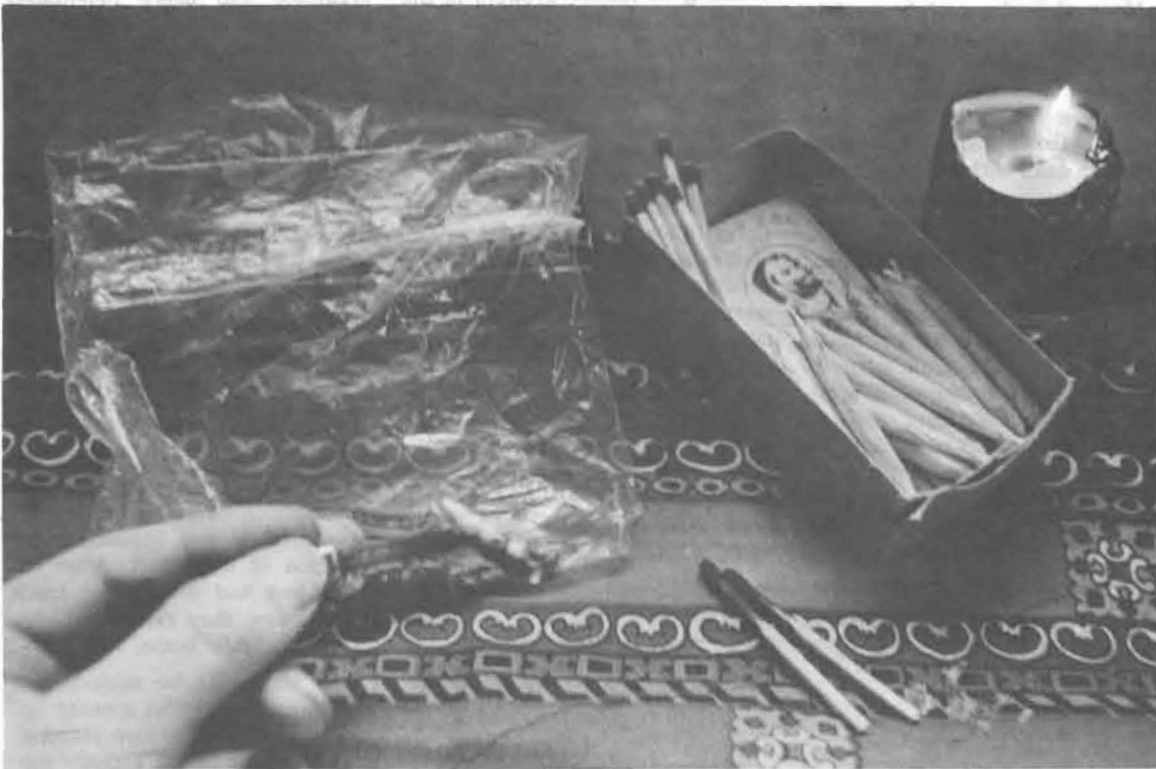
1:30—Faculty Panel Discussion in Chris Knutzen, repeat of films and informal discussion groups following the panel.

8:00—Lecture in Eastvold

"Today's Drug Culture," by Dr. Joel Fort.



Intelligent Evaluation Essential



Center Provides Counseling

By BOB HASSELBLAD

The first thing an individual who is having drug problems wants is an immediate solution provided for by an outside source. This is the last thing he would find at The Mission.

Located at 3813½ S. Yakima, the Mission is a clinic associated with the Tacoma Narcotics Center. The clinic staffed by two full-time employees and nine volunteers has been operating since February of 1970. The free clinic attempts to provide Tacoma youth with a loosely structured drug counseling service. The office is open from nine to nine, and the phone, GR 2-1202, is answered 24 hours a day.

Refusing to provide a panacea, The Mission operates on the philosophy that people must decide their own actions. No one is forced to come to the clinic or compromise himself in any way. At the same time, everyone under counseling is expected to select his own solution.

Jim Peterson, one of the full-time workers and a junior in psychology at PLU, stated, "New alternatives are put to the individuals involved in counseling." He explained that people are informed of mental and physical results of drug use, as well as the legal aspects. "But," he added, "no value judgements are made."

Jim Peterson is joined by Dick Boyle, a TCC student, who is the other full-time counselor. Peterson had worked for Tacoma's Halfway House for two years before the Mission opened. Boyle has had experience as a psychiatric techni-

cian at Madigan Hospital. Many of the volunteers are equally well equipped. Yet the median age of counselors is 23—very close to the median age of people coming in for counseling, 17.

"The idea is that even the professionals here look loose . . . this is a non-professional agency," boasts Peterson. "In addition to being approachable, we have inroads to the 'establishment'." This allows The Mission to refer cases to other drug clinics.

Although high school youth were the original target, the clinic has since expanded to another area of concern - the parents. Jim observed that many parents call in, troubled about some drug they have found at home, or about their children's health.

Realizing the interplay of parents and offspring, Peterson said that the biggest problem he dealt with besides drugs has been homes—broken either by divorce or generation gaps. Such homes have a high potential for yielding kids who will be messed up on drugs. The Mission attempts to educate and smash the idea that drugs are the cause of many other problems. Rather, they are one manifestation of the overall problem of lack of familial love.

The Mission is one arm of the Tacoma Narcotics Center, along with the Halfway House, a Hill-top outreach office, and a public education program. Peterson commented that people have to be asleep to believe Tacoma has no drug problems.

Peterson and Boyle readily admitted however that not everyone has a "problem" with drugs. They went on to add that many people handle tobacco and alcohol wisely, many others also handle marijuana wisely. But at the point that individuals feel that their habit is getting out of hand, the clinic stands ready to advise. The Mission only demands that each person finds his or her own solution.

PLU Drug Policy Delineated

By BARB MORRIS

The sale of illegal drugs is big business at universities and campuses across the country. In varying degrees the drug traffic has penetrated every city, every town, and every campus.

Several years ago a university regulation regarding the use or sale of mind-altering drugs might have been quoted in some obscure section of a large volume of "do's and don'ts." Today it is a front issue in any student handbook, and is a prime concern of policy and standards boards.

In an attempt to define and evaluate PLU's stand on drugs, three faculty members and two students met to discuss the issue.

PLU's present law concerning dangerous and/or illegal drugs prohibits their use, possession, and distribution by anyone directly associated with the university community, and cites immediate dissociation from the university as the penalty for all violators.

Dr. Emmet Eklund, Chairman of the Faculty-Student Standards Committee, commented on a fine point of the ruling. "The standards board has had some problem in distinguishing who is directly associated with the university," he said. "Questions come to mind, 'Does this include off-campus students?' and 'What about married students?'"

Dr. Daniel Leasure, Vice-President of Student Affairs, answered that from a legal aspect the university may be likened to a club or organization. "When you join an organization and agree to behave in a certain way, your membership becomes contingent upon your abiding by that agreement."

"Students must expect some sort of behavior standards," he said.

Dr. Eklund added that the majority and immediate suspension of all violators was another point under study. "In some instances I think it might be better to keep a student in school where he can continue his studies and receive help from staff and counselors," he commented.

Dr. Phillip Beal, Dean of Men, pointed out that there is no real definition whether drug abuse is a disciplinary or a medical problem.

The standards committee and university administrators take a

preventative and rehabilitative point of view rather than a punitive one. "One of our major objectives is to provide educational opportunities for our students and faculty," says Dr. Eklund.

Such a focus will be the aim of the two-day drug symposium to begin this afternoon.

Student co-chairman David Hoch reported that the symposium will bring out the straight and up-to-date facts as well as a wide variety of personal opinions on drug use.

Dr. Joel Fort of San Francisco, a leading national authority on the

subject, and Dr. Gay, in charge of drug detoxification at the Haight-Ashbury Medical Clinic, will be featured speakers. Representatives from the University of Washington's pharmaceutical department, the Federal Bureau of Narcotics, the U. S. Army, and the Seattle and Tacoma open-door clinics will also be on hand.

Dave said that the program will begin in the afternoon and be continued after dinner, and that hopefully a bloc of afternoon classes will be dismissed so faculty and students can attend.

Army Life Increases Drug Usage

By RICHARD LYNN

(Editor's Note: The following article was submitted under a pseudonym by a G.I. from Ft. Lewis.)

It is said, and rightly so, that the military community reflects the problems of the civilian community. Not only are these problems reflected, but they are exaggerated and expanded in the military environment.

While the official estimates of drug use or abuse in the military is listed at between 30% and 60%, the unofficial estimate hovers near 80%. On Ft. Lewis and McChord AFB, the high percentage seems accurate.

Uppers, downers, grass, acid, heroin, cocaine and other "illegal" drug are available in almost every barracks of every unit on these bases. The problem of proving this assertion is difficult because, first, people using these drugs will not admit to the fact, even anonymously. Second NCO's and officers are loathe to report incidents of drug use in their units. But there are indications from the officials on the bases that a major problem exists. McChord has its marijuana sniffing dog, "Midnight," and Ft. Lewis has its monthly drug abuse meeting.

The illegal drugs are obtained from dealers, on and off base, and the dispensaries, either having been ripped off or given out by prescription.

In any discussion of drugs in the military, the real point should be,

why is their use so extensive? Historically, the military has had a problem with traditional drugs of alcohol and opiates, and recently, with the wider variety of drugs now circulating around the country.

Answers to this question of why vary from person to person, but two reasons seem paramount—boredom and identification. Alienation of the GI from the civilian world adds to the serviceman's problems of relating to his new environment. Instead of attempting to offer a smooth transition from civilian life to military life, the change is abrupt. Shaved head, no civilian clothes, restricted movement, no real friendships, no chance to think. By the time his training is finished, about four months, the new serviceman finds he can't relate to his previous environment and civilian friends.

Drugs become the quickest and easiest method by which he can divorce himself from the military environment.

The second, but no less important reason for using drugs on stateside posts like Ft. Lewis and McChord is the boredom that exists in the jobs performed by the servicemen. Frivolous and useless formations and work details, routine, recurring assignments and the famous "hurry up and wait" attitude of the military contributes heavily to the boredom of the people who, after being trained not to think, find themselves with long periods of time when they are

not being told what to do. Drugs become a pleasurable escape and release. They are quick and complete in enabling the user to remove himself from his boring existence in the limited free time the services give their personnel.



IN THE SHOOT-UP ROOM

Two patients in "Operation Awareness" room at Ft. Bragg, N.C. simulate shooting heroin under the supervision of a hospital technician. This is called the shoot-up room which is painted dark black and lighted with a fluorescent

tube. Around the walls are wildly painted posters. This is part of the Army's new program designed to cure drug addicts. The technician is Sgt. George Smith. — AP Wirephoto

Movement Consciousness

More than 200 people, largely students, met at the UPS SUB Friday night, November 13, to hear speakers from the Seattle 8 Coordinating Committee of Tacoma and other dissident groups. Publicized as a teach-in, the session centered on the upcoming conspiracy trial and minority and class repression within America. True to their traditional apathetic form, only about 14 or 15 PLU students attended what may have been one of the most significant educational experiences held in Tacoma this year.

Speakers included two alleged conspirators: Michael Lerner, a former professor at the University of Washington; and Roger Lippman, a young man who seemed rather baffled by the absurdity of the whole trial. Two of their defense lawyers also spoke. Representatives from the United Farm Workers, Tacoma's Welfare Rights Action Council, the People's Constitutional Convention, and a spokesman for the Puyallup and Nisqually Indians also addressed the gathering.

The group dealt handily with this great diversity of topics. They seemed receptive to a basic idea articulated by the representative of the People's Constitutional Convention: although a variety of concerns necessitate different courses of action, these different thrusts must operate within a unified spirit. It was this "movement consciousness" which pervaded the teach-in.

Far from being the stereotyped mob of wild-eyed radicals clutched at their Marxist rhetoric, the group was characterized rather by a mutual concern for practical and positive change.

The accompanying articles attempt to portray the main ideas and issues presented by the speakers.

—Glen Anderson and Bob Hasselblad

Oppressed Minorities Speak Out

By GLEN ANDERSON

Many of Friday night's speakers represented movements that are relatively removed from student concerns. Rather than centering on issues such as drugs, abortion, and the 19-year-old vote, these speakers dealt with issues affecting ethnic minorities and the lower economic classes.

An organizer for Cesar Chavez' United Farm Workers told what that organization is doing to provide economic justice for thousands of oppressed migrant laborers. Several years of dedicated sacrifice have earned them approximately 95% success with their famous struggle to get grape growers to meet them at the bargaining table. Now they are seeking decent pay and working conditions

for vegetable workers, especially focusing on lettuce growers in the Salinas Valley of California. Consumers are being asked to boycott non-union lettuce just as they boycotted nonunion grapes. He said we should look for the United Farm Workers union label, which shows an Aztec eagle.

Representing the Welfare Rights Action Council (formerly the ADC Motivated Mothers) was a very articulate black woman who warned the group about upcoming cuts in the State welfare budget and the havoc this will wreak on low income families.

Some welfare checks will be cut as much as 30%, and certain types of benefits such as medical aid may be entirely eliminated. The State of Washington plans to take care of its budgetary problems

at the expense of its largely unorganized and hence defenseless poor people. Since inflation and unemployment hit low-income people hardest of any group, she was understandably distressed that in these days of high inflation, welfare recipients are having their incomes actually cut. She also pointed out that the proposed changes would require welfare recipients who own their own homes to sign them over to the state.

A personal encounter with repression was related by a young black man. He and several of his friends were stopped in Seattle by the police for having a burned out rear license plate bulb. They were frisked and put in the back of the police car, and their truck was searched and impounded for suspicion of auto theft. After the police had had the blacks' truck towed away, they refused to give the men a ride home.

Why should he be subjected to such harassment? The speaker implied that it was for two reasons: he is black, and he is actively supporting the People's Constitutional Convention.

The People's Constitutional Convention (see Mast, Oct. 14, p. 5) is an attempt by various groups to draw up a new constitution incorporating constructive radical changes for a better society. Blacks, whites, homosexuals, students, poor people, women's libbers, and other varied and assorted human beings are cooperating. Much of the work is being done in Philadelphia where the U.S. Constitution was drawn up nearly two hundred years ago.

The Black Panthers in Philadelphia were active in organizing the convention, and a few days before the plenary session all three offices of the Panthers were raided by the police.

Ramona Bennett, representing Survival of the American Indian, was unable to be at UPS because she was busted in San Francisco for selling fish there. Another speaker took her place at the teach-in and explained some of the problems of local Indians and their legal and physical battles with the State of Washington.

(Continued on Page 8)

'Seattle 8' Defendants Face Conspiracy Charge

(Editor's Note: This release is from the office of the Puget Sound TRAIL, which has one of the few college press seats at the trial and will have material available daily on the trial and connected events.)

Monday, November 23, eight persons indicted by the federal grand jury in Seattle for conspiring together to commit offense against the United States, will go on trial at Tacoma's federal courthouse.

Charges arose from The Day After (TDA) demonstration, February 17, 1970. Some 3,000 people staged a mass demonstration at the U.S. Courthouse in Seattle to protest Judge Hoffman's decision in the Chicago conspiracy trial. The demonstration broke into what was termed a riot when the people found the court had been closed. Battles between police and demonstrators resulted in numerous injuries, broken windows and other damage amounting to several thousand dollars.

Spokesmen for the conspiracy claim they were to talk with court officials, but when they found the court closed and riot police inside, the crowd became enraged. Spokesmen claim this frustration was responsible for violence.

The eight indicted included: Michael Lerner, 27; Jeffrey Dowd, 20; Michael Abeles, 19; Susan Stern, 27; Joseph Kelley, 25; Chip Marshall, 25; Roger Lippmann, 22; and Michael Justesen, 19. Justesen has not yet been arrested. Spokesmen for the Eight indicated that he is with friends and doing well.

One of the defense attorneys, Michael Tigar, pointed out that no defendant is charged with actual acts of violence at the TDA demonstration. The charges consist of four counts of "traveling in interstate commerce . . . with intent to incite . . . riot." One count consists of using "the facilities of interstate commerce . . . Pacific Northwest Bell Telephone Co., with

the intent to incite a riot."

The overt acts cited included attending five meetings, four occasions of addressing an assemblage of people, one count of playing a tape recording, one count of joining in Karate training, three counts of calling for attacks on the courthouse or judicial system, one count of using maps of the courthouse area in Seattle, one count of breaking doors and windows in the courthouse, and a final double count of breaking courthouse windows.

Spokesman for the eight pointed out that the only two acts not dealing with speech or assembly, breaking windows and doors, are not attributed to any defendant.

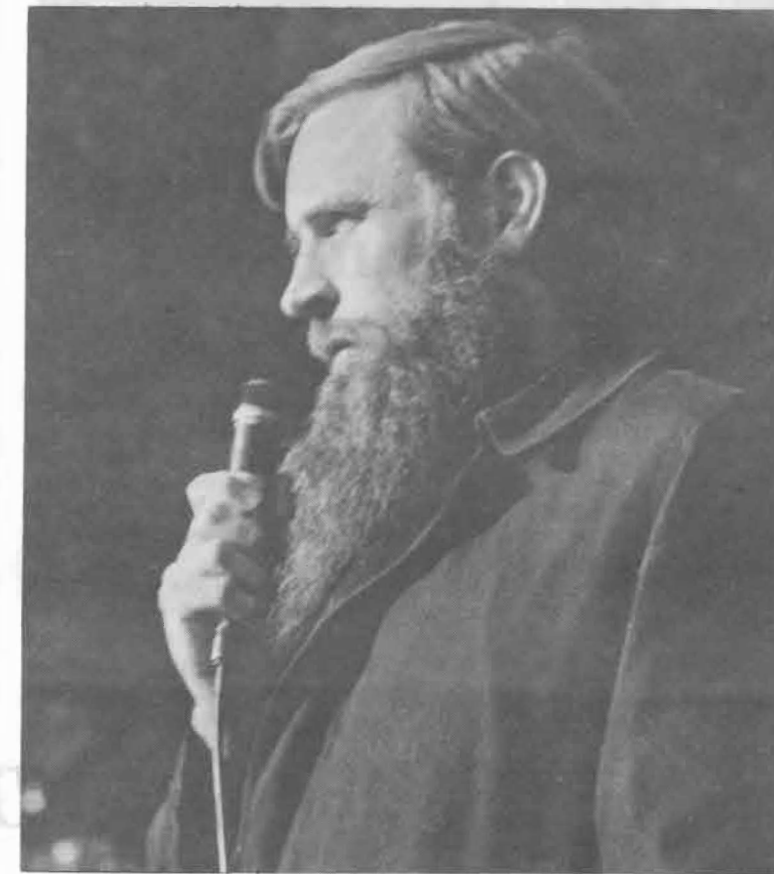
Alleged Conspirators Hit Imperialism, Repression

By BOB HASSELBLAD

Two of the Seattle 8 defendants and two of their lawyers spoke at last Friday's teach-in, and gave their impressions of the conspiracy charges and their general theories of American repression.

Ex-professor Michael Lerner suggested that imperialism exists whenever foreign policy operates for business interests and uses economic exploitation. The problem of U.S. imperialism develops from two points. First, the U.S. has become a world power at a point in history when Third World nations are realizing that there is no necessity for their exploitation. Secondly, many dissident factions within America are voicing complaints about its role in international affairs. The Vietnam war has allowed such feelings a focal point.

The U.S. response to foreign protest is simple—escalate and make



"THE AMERICAN DREAM is on paper, and the minute you try to take it off paper and make it a reality, you're in trouble." UPS professor Leroy Annis addressed the teach-in held at their SUB Friday, Nov. 13th.

it economically difficult to resist American arrogance. In Vietnam, America has destroyed 25% of the arable land. U.S. planes currently drop the equivalent of 2½ Hiroshima bombs every three weeks in Southeast Asia.

Lerner observed that the same philosophy is applied to domestic problems. The government attempts to make the risks too high for its citizens to argue with federal policies.

The former U of W prof asked how we can maintain our self-respect and humanity if we do not resist oppression. He observed that the question is not "How do we cool things?" but rather "How do we overthrow the ruling class?" Lerner warned that change is not an immediate occurrence, but that in 15-20 years a society can be remade.

This was far more than an abstract lecture, since Lerner is ac-

tually a defendant whose freedom and future are being seriously jeopardized. He argued, "Don't just have your own theory, but start organizing and implement it." People who value their freedom cannot afford to be scared off by repressive tactics. The Vietnamese War has proven that the spirit of human freedom can oppose overwhelming odds.

Roger Lippman appeared generally confused about his indictment. He has been in San Francisco during the trial.

(Continued on Page 8)

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Under the Grandstand

By DAVE SODERLUND

Time is running out! Saturday is the big day for the Second Annual Intramural Turkey Trot! If you could dig winning a lovely turkey present yourself at the starting line in front of the Ad building at 10 a.m. Saturday morning—there are no complicated forms to fill out, no essays to write, no phoney testimonials for the winner. The race will cover a 3/4 mile course (it gets longer every time I write something) and is not open to cross-country team members. See you there.

Speaking of Turkeys, the PE department has realized that not everyone will be able to vacate the place for Thanksgiving and has been announced that both the gym and the pool will be open for student use. The gym will be open from 9 to 9 except for the periods between 12 and 2 and 5 and 6. Got that? The pool will be open from 2:30 to 4 and from 7:30 to 10.

Speaking once again of Turkeys, I would like to award this week's Player of the Week trophy to one Mr. Matheys, referee of the LC football. Although his unique case of partial blindness probably did not affect the ultimate outcome of the game his artful display of inconsistency, one-sidedness, and broken-field refereeing deserved some credit. Maybe he should get the game ball. (Maybe if he improves they'll let him work this year's playoff games with Central in basketball.)

It has been suggested that basketball players obtain money on false pretenses. How else could you explain getting a scholarship for dribbling in your shorts?



THESE SENIOR LUTES played their last game Saturday: (Back row) Gary Hammer, Ross Boice, Mike Campbell, Steve Harshmann, Bill Broeker, Jack Irion, Paul Ferguson, Pete Ugstad (with Coach Carlson), (Kneeling) Hans Lindstrom, Dave Halstead, Burnell Coleman, and Pete Olbertz.

Lutes Drop Final Contest 34-20

With the final battle over, the Lutes football team can now turn to other forms of recreation after posting their second 6-3 record in a row. Although that sounds good, things could have been better at the end as the Lutes absorbed their third loss Saturday at the hands of the Lewis and Clark Pioneers, who were most unfriendly hosts.

Lewis and Clark got rolling early. Mike Gano returned a punt 39 yards and Pat Miguel opened things up early with a 39-yard bomb to Doug Skille for a TD on the Pioneers' first play from scrimmage. PLU came right back, however, with a 73 yard march of typical composition. Jim Hadland

gained 4 on a keeper and Dan Pritchard went the final yard for the score on fourth down to tie the score.

The Lutes looked as if they would run away with things early when they scored again on a 41 yard march with Dave Halstead pushing the final yard. The Pioneers came right back after the kickoff with a duplicate of their first score, covering 60 yards in one play to tie the game again.

Lewis and Clark dominated the third quarter as Pat Miguel threw for two touchdowns. The first came midway through the period as Miguel hit Gassner for 12 yards in a lonely corner of the end zone.

The second score went to Skille again, his third TD reception of the day, making the score at the end of the third quarter 28-14.

The Lutes made a momentary bid to get back into things at the beginning of the fourth quarter by driving 68 yards for their third score. Hadland mixed his plays well and called on all of his backs, finally giving to Halstead for the final ten yards. Lewis and Clark choked things off for good, however, when Larry Mellum broke two tackles and rambled 73 yards for their final score on the second play after the kickoff. The PAT was missed and time ran out leaving the final score at 34-20.

P.E. Dept. Schedules New Courses

By DAVE SODERLUND

The School of Physical Education has announced the addition of two new activity courses to its curriculum. PE 218, Backpacking, and PE 219, Canoeing, are both designed to take advantage of the diverse recreational facilities offered in this area and to give students instruction in the proper use of these facilities.

Canoeing will be offered for the first time spring semester. Meeting at Spanaway Lake and open to a maximum of 15 students, this course is designed to present the recreational skills of canoeing. Instruction will be given in nomenclature, strokes, portaging, and canoe safety. It will be held once a week for one and one half hours. Advanced swimming status is required for registration.

Backpacking will be offered during the fall semester, beginning with fall 1971. Due to the proximity of PLU to Rainier National

Park, the Olympic peninsula, and the North Cascade areas and to the popularity of backpacking and the heavy use of these areas, it is essential that all people using these facilities have a basic familiarity with the skills necessary for wilderness existence.

Topics such as the selection and buying of equipment, wilderness travel, outdoor living, first aid, and survival techniques will be dealt with in lecture in addition to field experience. Students registering for this course will be expected to provide their own equipment, including hiking boots, backpack and frame, and a sleeping bag.

For the first time PE 228, Basic Mountaineering, will be offered during the regular school year. This course stresses the basic skills of mountain-climbing as opposed to those of hiking or backpacking. Included in the course are five group climbs in addition to lecture presentations.

RICHARDS Photographers

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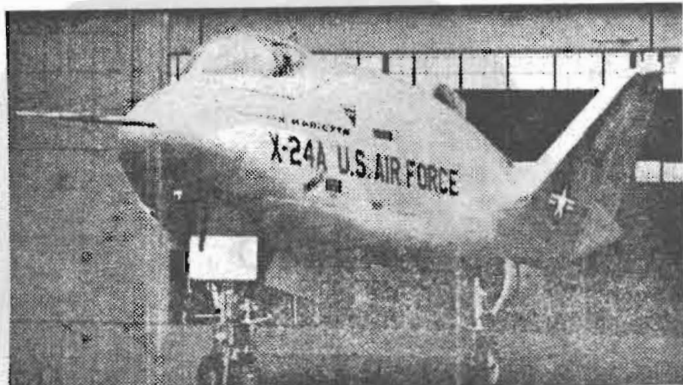
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Dance Troupe Presents Diversified Concert

A two-week Tacoma residency by the American Dance Reptery of New York will wind up next Saturday evening, Nov. 21, with the performance in Pacific Lutheran University's Eastvold Auditorium at 8:15 p.m.

Under the direction of Seattle-born Richard Englund, the company has been conducting the rehearsals at area high schools. A Nov. 17 performance will highlight the dedication of the new Wilson High School classroom-auditorium.

The professional company is made up of 12 accomplished dancers who perform a diversified repertory, ballet, folk, creative and modern.

The company's performance at PLU opens with "Fete Galante," first performed at the Newport Mu-

sic Festival in August 1969. It will be followed by "Icarus," an interpretation of the mythical tale about the foolish man who flew into the sun.

"Pas de Trois," from Swan Lake, a celebrated example of bravura classical ballet, follows. It was first performed in Moscow in 1875.

Club to Study Maritime Trade

By W. R. HUTCHEON

The Student Port of Pacific Lutheran University Propeller Club of the United States has successfully completed the first of two stages of a three-stage program to revitalize the club.

The first phase was the joint sponsorship, with the School of Business Administration, of the visit of Dr. Otto Chr. Malterud, on Tues-

day, October 28. Dr. Malterud, who is Administrative Director of the Norwegian Export Council, toured the campus, met with some of the students and delivered a lecture on the economy of Norway.

The second phase was an exploratory meeting to determine if there is, in fact, enough interest on campus to sustain an organization that is focused on maritime affairs and international trade.

Though attendance at that meeting was rather sparse, it was decided that enough interest was shown to proceed with the third phase.

On November 24, officers from a ship calling at the Port of Tacoma will be invited to a dinner meeting in the University Center to discuss whatever subjects seem to be of interest to the members and the seamen.

The basic objectives of the Propeller Club are to provide an opportunity for its members to learn about international trade.

Anyone interested in the activities of the Propeller Club can obtain more information from the School of Business Administration

Highlighting the concert will be a trumpet solo by John Byre performing "Quixote," by Klein-Koff.

Unique in its performance is a piece for percussion by Professor Robbins' percussion lab class.

Tickets are 35 cents for children and students, \$1.00 for adults and \$2.00 per family.

Proceeds from the concert will benefit the Mary Bridge Children's Hospital.

Annual Benefit Concert Set

PLU's University Concert Band will present its annual family music program sponsored by the Parkland Orthopedic Guild on Sun., Nov. 22, at 3:00 p.m.

Selections include not only conventional march styles as in "Vilabella" by Kenneth Williams, but also, recent popular moods as in Bahler's "Julie, Do Ya Love Me?" and Hagen-Daum's "Mod Squad."

Seattle Defendants (Continued)

(Continued from Page 6)

ing the February disturbance, but since he had attended two Seattle meetings in January he finds himself going on trial.

Lee Hulley, one of the defense lawyers, noted that during February there were riots in many large cities after Judge Hoffman's decision in the Chicago conspiracy trial. Why, then, did the federal government choose to prosecute in Seattle? Holly suggested that this choice came because Seattle is a highly isolated city and the

government hopes to prove a point in an area with only a minimal radical element which might oppose the proceedings.

The theory was also advanced in literature distributed Friday that the Seattle 8 are being used as scapegoats upon whom to blame social and economic problems of the Puget Sound area.

Holley also pointed out that the conspiracy charge is a charge against thoughts, not against actions. Such charges as the "H. Rap Brown law" can be used against anybody. Therefore he argued that the law must be beaten.

Minorities (Cont.)

(Continued from Page 6)

Guaranteed permanent fishing rights by the United States government, many Indians feel extremely frustrated that the State refuses to recognize these rights. They are recurrently arrested and acquitted, arrested and acquitted. This process is an outrageous harassment, so far as the speaker was concerned.

Nor do the officers always conduct their raids according to standards of reason or decency. The speaker told of one Indian woman who was often busted and on one occasion actually clubbed on the head and given a concussion. She suffered from dizziness from time to time after that. Since there was no indoor plumbing in her house, she went out to the river one night to wash her hair. She fainted and fell in and drowned. The death was officially reported as a suicide.

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TEACHER INTERVIEWS

Mr. Leroy R. Bogan of the Bureau of Indian Affairs will be on campus to interview teacher candidates in grades K-8 on December 2 from 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon. Schedule interviews in the office of the School of Education.

DR. KNUDSEN TO SPEAK

Dr. Jens Knudsen will speak tomorrow night, the 19th, at 7:00 p.m. in X-201. His subject will be Population and Ecology. This event, sponsored by Delta Iota Chi, is open to the public as well as the students.

CAVE MANAGER NEEDED

With the opening of the Cave the position of General Manager has been created. This will be a paid position and the G. M. will be responsible to the Cave Committee. If you are interested or want more information call Patty Hassel at 803 or Jim Dunn at 1493. Cave hours are until 11:00 p.m. on week-days and until 12:30 on weekends.

MRS. HOPP TO PRESENT RECITAL

Mrs. Irene Hopp, Asst. Prof. of Voice, will present a faculty recital November 24 in Eastvold Auditorium at 8:00 p.m. She will be accompanied by Calvin Knapp and Jerry Kracht.

THANKSGIVING MENU TIMES

The Thanksgiving food service schedule has been announced by Mr. Torrens. A brunch will be held from 9:30 to 11:30 and dinner will be from 3:00 to 5:00. Dinner will include turkey, dressing, mashed potatoes, giblet gravy and cranberry sauce.

Engagement Photos . . .

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