

Mooring Mast

Ice Fight

The hemlock limb, weighted thick,
bows and flexes when clouds crystalize
cold, icing the woods with winter.

Snow,
formed to arms and hands on boughs,
bears heavy holds
against the knot-muscled limbs
hairy with silver
icicles in mossy armpits.
Snow,
an ancient foe
in winters long recorded in rings,
struggles to pin
outstretched fingers
of bentover branches on
winter pines: old hands,
veterans of icy arm
wrestling,
are now cupped heavy
frostbitten
palms awkwardly held down
tipping
spilling
till fingers snap.

One scar more, still the hemlock stands
while the snow falls and falls.

Kenneth Currens





Memorial Gym, the site of last year's intellectual masquerade, will once again house the ASPLU Nominating Convention, tomorrow, February 19, at 9:00am.

Carnival starts tomorrow

by Arden Olson

Once again the election machinery of ASPLU will creak into motion with the annual nominating convention tomorrow, Feb. 19. The year of the "Rape and Plunder" regime has come to an end, and the convention, which convenes at 9:00 a.m., will seek to choose candidates for the posts of Student Body President, Executive Vice President, Business Vice President, and Activities Vice President.

Delegates have now been chosen from each of the houses and from the off-campus students. Arming themselves with banners, costumes, and the various mediums of revelry, they will converge upon Memorial Gym to institute the yearly carnival. A substantial influence will be exerted by the off-campus delegation, which comprises approximately one third of the delegates. True to the form of most of our nation's conventions, caucuses and the exchange of viewpoints will be evenly mixed with confetti,

demonstrations for candidates, group rivalry, and an overall good time.

A. Ludlow Kramer, Secretary of State, will be the keynote speaker.

The convention will be run on a non-partisan basis; there are no official political parties in ASPLU. Candidates will be chosen through a process

whereby those with the fewest delegates supporting them will be eliminated until only two remain for each post.

Candidates for senate posts will also be introduced and given an opportunity to speak. All senate candidates must have submitted their petitions to the Elections and Personnel Board table at the convention before 8:55 a.m. on Saturday.

Aid deadlines announced

The Financial Aids office has announced that students should apply now for financial assistance for the '72-'73 school year. A deadline date of March 1 has been established for submitting the Parents' Confidential Statement or the Student Financial Statement to the College Scholarship Service.

The financial statements, available in the Financial Aids office, must be completed as soon as possible as it takes approximately 2-6 weeks to be

processed through the C.S.S. Statements ready by April 1 will receive maximum consideration.

Awards will be determined in April and students will receive notification of the amounts of their financial assistance. Approximately \$1,500,000 will be awarded to the students in various forms of aid.

Concerning gift aid, students may receive financial assistance in the form of scholarships, talent awards, and/or grants. Annual scholarships range in amounts from \$100 to full tuition and are awarded to outstanding students who demonstrate a financial need. Continuing students must have at least a 3.0 cumulative grade point average.

In the fields of speech, drama, art, music, and athletics, a limited number of talent awards are made each year to students with financial need. To be eligible, applicants must have satisfactory academic records and unusual proficiency in one or more of the above fields. Auditions or personal interviews are usually required.

Grants are diversified and include University Grants,

Forums convene next Thursday

by Steve Lansing

The University is embarking on an experiment with Thursday morning Forums. Speaking next Thursday, February 24, at 9:30 a.m. in Chris Knudsen Fellowship Hall, Dr. Richard Jungkuntz will be the first speaker in a series which will continue throughout the Spring semester.

The first convocation will be this coming Thursday, February 24, at 9:50 a.m. in Chris Knudsen Fellowship Hall. The first speaker in the series will be Dr. Richard Jungkuntz, University Provost. Dr. Jungkuntz plans to speak on three main areas. These are academic advising, PLU's place in higher education, and, most importantly, the Interim.

One of the supposed advantages of attending a small university is the opportunity to establish close, personal relations among administration, faculty, and students. Faculty, for instance, is primarily engaged in teaching rather than in research and publishing. The administrative offices are within

close proximity of the students and are open to student inquiries. The physical resources which one gives up by attending a small school are offset by the close personal contacts established between the various sectors of the university community.

The question of whether or not this situation exists at Pacific Lutheran is a legitimate one. How much personal interaction is there among the different sectors of our university community? Do students conceive of their instructors as anything other than instructors? Do students have anything but the most minimal contact with administrators? Is PLU a community at all or is it rather an institution producing cogs for the machine? These are serious questions and questions which must be dealt with if the life-style here is to be improved. It could be said that these questions have been asked before, and perhaps they have been asked. The important point is that nothing significant has been done to improve the situation.

In the past few months these problems have increasingly been brought to the attention of the university. More and more people have begun to realize that the close, personal community which should be PLU does not exist. In response to this realization, an old idea has been resurrected, but an old idea with new dimensions.



Dr. Richard Jungkuntz

The old idea is simply that of a convocation. But instead of listening to a boring dissertation by a supposed expert, one will experience an unstructured presentation followed by give and take between audience and speaker. The speakers, at least at first, will be members of the PLU faculty and administration. They will be speaking on topics not necessarily related to their individual fields, but rather areas of special concern to them and students.

U.C. offers free coffee

PLU Food Service, in cooperation with the Mooring Mast, will be offering students free coffee tomorrow in the U.C. Coffee Shop. Coffee service will be in the seating area and will be available from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

The free coffee service is currently on a trial basis and will be offered only tomorrow. According to Robert Torrens, director of Food Service, the coffee service has been requested

by the students and since the Coffee Shop is closed on Saturdays for lack of business, the coffee is a supplemental service to the vending machines.

The purpose of the trial service is to meet the needs of the students, both on-campus and off-campus, to a greater extent.

A donation plate will be placed by the coffee so that students may voluntarily contribute towards the costs involved.

Patriotism needs defining

by Marni Bailey

The days of flag-waving patriotism are gone. Americans no longer boast that the United States is such a wonderful, free, democratic country.

Instead we've realized the sad truth that America has far from achieved the "Great Society." Rather, the problems of pollution, racism, crime, political corruption and unemployment seem to be getting worse instead of better.

In this day of anti-patriotism why do we continue to celebrate days like George Washington's birthday? I feel that his birthday can have more meaning for us than just a day off from school. It can be better celebrated than by sugar cherries and hatchets on food service cakes.

On Washington's birthday we should ask ourselves what the American values of freedom,

these values and form our own opinions about them. Each person should decide what values he believes this country should strive for and how these values should be attained.

Finally, our thoughts on Washington's birthday should involve a new definition of patriotism. Patriotism should not mean lip service to clichés about freedom and equality. As Adlai Stevenson once said, patriotism is "not a short and frenzied outburst of emotion, but the tranquil and steady dedication of a lifetime." Thus, patriotism should mean the responsible action taken by every individual towards what he believes his country's goals should be. Or, as R.G. Ingersoll said, "He who loves his country best should strive to make it best."

Meditation to be explained

The technique of Transcendental Meditation will be explained in two complimentary lectures to be presented on the PLU campus next week. Eric Hoffman, a teacher of Transcendental Meditation in the Tacoma area, will lecture at noon on Wednesday and Thursday, February 23 and 24, in the Regency Room of the University Center.

A color film, *The Main Principle*, will be shown at the Thursday lecture. In the film, Maharishi Mahesh Yogi, who introduced Transcendental Meditation to the West, answers questions about the technique. The lectures are in sequence, so it is suggested that interested persons try to attend both if possible.

Transcendental Meditation is said to provide a deep relaxation, increased efficiency and enjoyment in daily life, and an expansion of the mind to its full capacity. The technique, easily learned by anyone, is practiced for about twenty minutes each morning and evening.

Scientific research on the physiological effects of Transcendental Meditation tends to indicate that meditation may indeed be a "fourth state of consciousness" as its proponents claim. In a study reported in *Science*, March 27, 1970, Dr. Robert K. Wallace of UCLA found a distinct decline in metabolic rate during meditation among subjects who had been meditating for between six months and three years.

Measurements of heart rate, oxygen consumption, galvanic skin resistance, and brain wave patterns indicated a state of rest more profound than that experienced in deep sleep. Similar results were reported from England by Dr. John Allison.

Transcendental Meditation has spread rapidly on college campuses throughout the country. Courses in the "Science of Creative Intelligence," which is based on the principles and practice of Transcendental Meditation, are offered for credit at Yale, Stanford, UCLA, Berkeley, the University of Colorado, and other schools. The lectures here will be sponsored by the PLU chapter of the Students' International Meditation Society (SIMS).

Calm coed deters assault

by John Smythe

Amidst recent occurrences at Oregon State and Linfield, PLU also experienced a similar incident. Last Tuesday afternoon, an attempted assault took place on campus in Cascade House. No one was injured in the incident due to calmness and

quick-thinking on the part of the student involved.

The attempted assault occurred at 3:20 p.m. when an unidentified male entered the student's room and threatened her by holding a straight-edged razor to her throat. Talking calmly to the intruder, the

student was able to escape as the man was stretching tape for her mouth.

The assaulter is still at-large and has the following description: Caucasian, male, 30 to 40 years of age, 5 ft. 10 ins., 200 pounds, sandy brown or dark crew cut, wearing maroon or orange zipper jacket, aqua V-neck sweater, and tan trousers. Students are to be on the alert for a person fitting this description.

As a result of the attempted assault, dorm and campus security has been strengthened. Students are asked to cooperate with University officials and abide with enforced restrictions. It is essential that buildings are kept secure. Doors will be locked and students are encouraged to carry their keys.

So that future assaults and such are prevented, it is necessary that students follow certain precautions. Students should try to be more aware of strangers in the dorms and, when encountered, should question their presence there. Do not hesitate to call Security (ext. 222) if you see any person in a building who is not a student.

Room doors should be locked whether students are in the rooms or not. Also, when walking around campus, it is suggested that girls travel in pairs. The above are necessary to insure safety for students on campus.

Students must consider how they would react if faced with a similar situation. In Wednesday evening's edition of the Tacoma News-Tribune, the attempted assault on campus was blatantly sensationalized encouraging overt reactions. In fact students are best advised to keep calm; cautious measures should serve as adequate protection.

Library displays photos

"Ruins are often the sole measure of man's historical achievements."

This disquieting assertion is illustrated with compelling clarity by a series of 40 black and white photographic prints from George Eastman House in Rochester, N.Y. The series is on exhibit through February at the Pacific Lutheran University Mortvedt Gallery as a part of an exhibition entitled "Ways of Seeing."

The Eastman House series, prepared by Robert Sobieszek, assistant curator at the Eastman research department, traces the history of photographers' fascination with ruins and destructions. Included are 19th century photographs by DuCamp and Frith, Civil War pictures by Gardner and Barnard, Vroman's scenes from the American West and lyrical views by Alget and Emerson.

Twentieth century variations on the theme are also represented.

According to Sobieszek, much of our knowledge of man is gained from ruins. Our impressions of ancient civilizations come from the piles of stone that were once monuments of love and grandeur. More recently, he maintains, the effects of war, earthquakes and the "necessary" effects of urban renewal have managed to destroy large portions of our modern cities. The ruins, he says, provide an index to what once were man's nobler productions; pictorial records of these destructions disseminate their information.

On the other hand, the curator believes, a romantic imagination may find a personal and compelling landscape in the visions of destruction and decay. Impressions can be nostalgic, sentimental or inspiring as long as one is removed from the experience by time and distance.

The Eastman series is entitled "Terminal Landscapes—Photographic Views of Pastoral Destructions."

Knudsen also Featured

The gallery exhibition also includes a color print series, "The Dandelion," by PLU biology professor Jens Knudsen, the beauty of which stands in stark contrast to the Eastman display.

Additional highlight

An additional highlight of the exhibition will be synchronized sight and sound slide program presented by PLU art professor George Elwell Monday, Feb. 21, at 8 p.m.

Elwell's program includes mood subjects in series and vignettes, most of which are unusual impressions of discarded or junk items. Some of the subjects include a junkyard in the snow, fog in the forest and many miscellaneous objects.

Elwell, who for years has used discarded articles and junk for constructions, collections and photographic subjects, facetiously claims to be an "anti-ecologist."

"If they clean up things the way they want to I won't have any junk to fool around with anymore," he mused.

The Mortvedt Gallery is open from 7:30 a.m. to 11:00 p.m. weekdays and from 2 p.m. to 11 p.m. Sundays.

Alumni slates "Sr. Night"

The Alumni is sponsoring a "Senior Night" in the Cave on Thursday, February 24, from 9:30 p.m. to midnight, with live music and free pizza for seniors who attend.

The program has been prepared and coordinated by Mrs. Helen Hauge, Chairman of the Alumni Services Committee, and will feature music by Noel Abrahamson's (coordinator for campus musical events and The Choir of the West's tour manager) The Diplomats. The group has played soft jazz and dance music locally for about 15 years, and should enhance the event.



Featured with the Eastman exhibit is Jens Knudsen's "The Dandelion" now on display in the library.



THE WORLD OUTSIDE

Nixon pledges action on bussing

President Nixon has told congressional sponsors of an anti-bussing constitutional amendment that he will take steps in the near future to offset recent federal court decisions requiring extensive bussing for school intergration.

Senator Henry M. Jackson of Washington simultaneously announced his proposed constitutional amendment which would prohibit mandatory bussing but would at the same time require all states to provide equal educational opportunity for all children. Senator Jackson's proposed amendment also provides that "every parent has the right of freedom of choice and the right to have his or her children attend their local neighborhood school."

British Coal-strike provokes three day week

With the continuation of the coal strike in Britain it has been necessary for British industry to reduce its work week to three days. The government warned that unless the strike is settled within two weeks it will become likely that a total shutdown will occur. It also warned that up to one-third of the nation's 24 million workers are threatened of losing their jobs, at least temporarily. As reported in the Christian Science Monitor, "...for all, it was a day of dark, cold homes, cold meals, and delays or cancellations of electric commuter trains as the power was cut off in rotation for varying periods around the nation."

Donald Duck is a dirty-bad-nasty

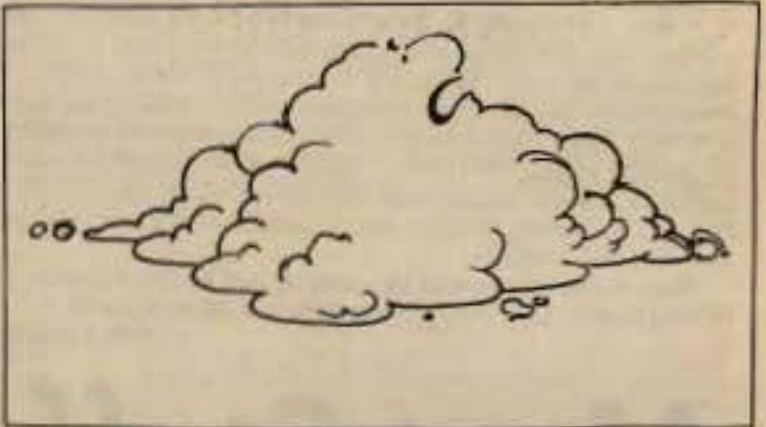
In a book recently published in Chile entitled *How to Read Donald Duck*, Donald and his buddies have come under sharp attack as being "agents" of the capitalist system. The book accuses the whole Disney organization of being "class enemies" of Chile's Marxist-oriented government. What disturbs the author most is the striking popularity Donald has had in children's circles. It is argued in the book that Donald is not as simple a character as he seems but that "there are many complexities behind the simplicity adopted by Donald Duck." With such profound observations one can only question the far reaching effects of such investigations. Are Bilbo and Gandalf in *The Hobbit* in reality CIA agents?

U.S. launches largest air offensive of the war

Last Thursday the United States launched its heaviest overall air offensive in the war in a series of attacks over a twenty-four hour period. Hundreds of planes flew raid missions over South Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. Their mission was to hamper the "big enemy offensive" which the U.S. officers predict will come this month, as indicated from CIA sources.

Sufficient food seen to blunt threat of Bangladesh famine

It is argued by the United States that Bangladesh has a sufficient supply of food to take care of itself for the next two to three months. However, because of the disrupted transportation system in Bangladesh there is concern about distribution of food in hard-to-reach-places. The United States has further made statements to the effect, now that the war is over, that it will contribute food through the United Nations, "on humanitarian grounds," should a need become evident.



Court C talks pot legislation

Marijuana and the Constitution will be the topic for discussion at the Court C Coffee House, this Saturday, 19 February. The speaker will be Mr. Bob Pushnell, a member of the legal team that is handling the marijuana test case for the American Civil Liberties Union of Washington.

The attorney cooperating with the ACLU in bringing the case is Fred Knowland of MacDonald, Hogue, and Baylis, a Seattle law firm.

The ACLU's position is that present state laws against marijuana are unconstitutional. A similar case is now before the courts in Illinois. In a related development last week, a former official of the U.S. Department of Justice condemned existing laws against marijuana, adding that the legal distinction between marijuana and alcohol was "hypocritical."

The Court C Coffee House is at 218 Broadway. Weekend discussion programs are from 8 to 10 p.m. and are open to the public. Saturday's program is one of a series of educational forums presented by the Tacoma-Pierce County Chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union. Dr. Sarah Stout, Chairman.

WHY WAIT

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mal y pense

In the last issue of the Mooring Mast there appeared a still from a rape scene in a current movie, "A Clockwork Orange." Rape, such as it is, usually entails both nudity (or at least partial exposure) and force; in the picture, there was a depiction of both. Since there has been some reaction to my choice, I think an explanation necessary.

Though for many the picture was nothing more than sensuous, such was not intended—in fact, seeing it in such a limited way strikes me as being dangerous in the following way:

If an education is to contribute generally to a person's greater understanding of his "total" character, it should encourage a man to react to more than strictly the somatic aspect of stimuli. While rape is of course sensuous, it is more; much more. To overlook its violent character is to deny all that makes it illicit.

A focal point of "A Clockwork Orange" is the thesis that man's violent nature will necessitate control similar to that described in Huxley's *Brave New World*. In many ways it seems as if we are our own worst enemies. If we fall victim to inclinations which cause us to hide rather than solve our problems, how are we going to do anything about them? If we fail to achieve a perspective on this particular problem which is shrouded in mystery—mystery imposed because of the sexuality involved—do we not risk deemphasizing the more important issue of the violence it expresses?

A year ago Jules Feiffer made a motion picture entitled "Little Murders" in which New York City inhabitants were completely giving themselves over to violence through homicide. Little murders—faceless murders—were suggested to be the future of man. Events within our society today seem to lend such a theme credibility; is it that the more of us there are, the less important each of us becomes?

More recently films like "Straw Dogs" (though it has its share of murders) and "A Clockwork Orange" have depicted the manifestations of man's violent tendencies with rape. This concerns me very much because it is all too likely that with the increasingly "mad" character of urban man, rape will become even more frequent: perhaps even fashionable.

The picture that appeared in the paper was not placed there to sell a life-style or any sort of merchandise. It was not suggesting how a college student might spend a weekend. While rape certainly has a sensual character about it, I felt the picture was more specifically a graphic composition of horror. It's one thing to say that a woman is raped, but entirely different to know what that really means. A picture helps to bridge such a gap.

Mal y soit qui mal y pense

There has been a recent outbreak of assaults on campuses in the Northwest; as is well known, one of them has occurred even here. How many of these were in reaction to "sensational" news stories? It seems to me that it is very likely that a person who has entertained fantasies of assault might very well be encouraged by such publicity, which supplies all the information needed: the best places, times, victims, etc. I question how worthwhile such "news" really is.

How many bozos will be coming out of the woodwork this weekend; how many more girls will be assaulted?

Bob Spencer

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Letters to the editor and copy should be typed and double spaced with a 65 character margin. Copy deadline is Tuesday at 6:00 p.m. All letters must be signed.

Opinions expressed in the Mooring Mast are not necessarily those of Pacific Lutheran University, its administration, faculty, or the Mooring Mast staff. The Mooring Mast reserves the right to edit all copy for length, propriety, and libel.

DING DONG SCHOOL

Amongst the Monks

by Bob Hasselblad

Over the years PLU has been railed against, complained about, and scorned publicly by its students. Amid cries for a more nourishing food fare, longer lasting hours in the dorms, and cheaper textbooks, one belly-ache looms bigger than the rest. This is the perennial protest that PLU is nothing more than a monastery.

Since our university is marginally involved in the almighty quest for Truth, students sometimes feel duty-bound to ferret out facts and pester an issue to death. Recently a troupe of solution-seekers calling themselves SPAM (Students Pitted Against Monasticism) conducted an in-depth analysis of the relationship between PLU and the singular community of Park Land. They arrived at some obvious conclusions, shattered some myths, and generally raked the muck.

The group's namesake, Spick N. Spam hesitantly divulged some information to the Mast during a coerced interview yesterday. Spick revealed that PLU is almost wholly responsible — directly and indirectly — for the economic stability of Park Land. Vast hordes of local residents are hired for work in Maintenance, Security, Food Service, faculty posts and other minor positions. PLU also reportedly keeps every florist in the area jumping, as it buys assorted tiny trees and scrub brush to plant and replant around campus.

But best of all, Spick pointed out, the university imports to Park Land an annual crop of some 3000 consumers, complete with money from home. These people bank, shop, swap, and squander their cash in various ways. In addition,

they offer no civic threat, since most are not voting citizens of the area. As Spick said, "If that's not community involvement, then Gonorrhea House is a slum-dwelling."

Still SPAM found that students currently feel cut off from the outside world. Rumors are rampant that the university is conspiring to cripple students with rising costs, thus leaving them financially as well as psychologically stranded on campus. Other martyr sorts claim that slave-driving profs lay the burdensome cross of homework upon their shoulders, leaving them no time to watch the tube, read the latest Marvel comics, and shoot some imaginative bull.

Spick noted that many students are equally temperamental about the vestigial village in which PLU is located. They scream that Park Land is academically unstimulating, that the beer is too high-priced, and that the fineness of the sewage system is directly proportional to the area's cultural level.

When SPAM inquired as to what the ideal academic community was like, the response was whelming. Undergraduates' eyes lit up as they spoke dreamily of mythical kingdoms such as Berkeley, Antioch, Harvard, and Mukilteo Community Vocational Center. Evidently Park Land meets almost no one's expectations.

Tired of hunting for Truth and realizing the futility of Park Land, SPAM has presented PLU with a one-point list of demands. The group believes that the university should print this appropriate adage on the face of every single issue of the college catalogue in big red letters: **WHAT YOU SEE IS WHAT YOU GET!!**



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

To the Editor:

I would like to comment on the section, "Off the Record," on page seven of the February 11 issue of the Mooring Mast.

I believe it is a good idea for the Mooring Mast to review films that are playing in the local theatres. However "A Clockwork Orange" may be a rather innovative and far-out film, and I don't question the review of it, but I would question your use of the picture. In my opinion, it adds nothing but sensualism and does little, if anything, to reduce the concept of violence. I, for one, wish you hadn't used the picture.

Eugene Wiegman
President, PLU

To the Editor:

As usually happens when something new and different comes on the scene, people are skeptical of it until it assumes personal meaning for them. Something "different" (although by no means new) which has recently gained worldwide attention is the technique of Transcendental Meditation (TM). Along with the widespread publicity have come many misunderstandings; a few of us PLU meditators would like to take this opportunity to clear up a couple of these misunderstandings.

First of all, TM does not demand of a person that he lead an "ascetic" or in any way deprived lifestyle. The one and only demand that TM does make is that each meditator reserve 20 minutes both morning and afternoon for meditation.

Another misconception is that TM preaches the Stoic

philosophy which says, in effect, "Accept your position in life and don't try to change it." On the contrary, TM is first of all a technique and not a philosophy; secondly, TM is an effective means of learning to make the most of one's time—in other words, "accomplish more with less effort."

Meditators are always being beset by people who view TM as a "hippie thing" and refuse to see further, but we hope that with the above information you will feel free to contact and question the undersigned PLU meditators.

In peace,
Dan Walk
Mike Tobiasson
Cullen Richardson

To the Editor:

We received a letter on Valentine's Day addressed to "The Occupants of Foss." We would like this printed in your next issue along with our reply.

All God's Chillun Got Guns



If one does not operate by one's own efforts, does not independently ponder and solve the problems of the revolution in one's own country and does not rely on the strength of the masses but leans wholly on foreign aid—even though this aid be from Socialist countries which persists in revolution—no victory can be won, or be consolidated even if it is won. . . revolution can not be imported.

Lin Piao





Mast Essay

by David Giles

With the scheduled diplomatic visit of President Nixon to The People's Republic of China to begin within the week, one of the greatest threats to world peace today is perhaps at the long-awaited threshold of amelioration... maybe. For nearly twenty-five years the relationship between the United States and Mainland China has been one of crisis after crisis, of suspicion and hatred. It is unlikely that just the one meeting between Nixon and Chou En-lai will cure the existing problems between these two powers. But it can be at least hoped that each in its turn will make the concessions necessary if a foundation for reconciliation is to be laid. We of the Mooring Mast believe that the United States is largely responsible for the lack of diplomatic ties between itself and the PRC. In the few articles provided here we will attempt to show just how and where the United States is responsible for the fear between these two powers. We assume the reader is familiar enough with the American tales of Dominoes and Ants, for us to dispense with the task of bringing them up again here. The American people have existed a long time behind the shaded glass of propaganda which has plagued this country for so many years. We believe it is time to at least "look in our own backyard" and try to discover if it is not us where the larger part of the burden of responsibility lies. At the very least, we should be open to this question and try to figure out just what are the obstacles that beset any attempt of reconciliation between the Mainland and the United States.

The United States has said over and over again that we have expected "them" to make the first moves for reconciliation, which indeed they have done. However, we have made that first step as difficult as is possible. which indeed they have hostility had ostensibly temporarily let up, and there was a ray of hope, the United States again chose to set back the possibility of reconciliation with the PRC by its invasion of Cambodia, and later, Laos. As James W. Gould so aptly points out "... they (China) think of themselves as the aggrieved party, whose civil war is still interrupted by us; they (were) the ones isolated from the United Nations and other international talks, who are blockaded, flown over by warplanes, maligned by propaganda and threatened by nearby expeditionary forces, naval patrols, and Polaris missiles. Surely there are some steps which we could take toward reconciliation."

We are tempted to ask just how many Americans know that it was the United States who took illegal actions, according to International law, when it intervened in the Chinese civil war, which in so many resembles our own civil war? How

many Americans know that the Chinese did not intervene into the Korean War until after McArthur had threatened to invade Manchuria? How many Americans know that Tibet has been a part of China since the time of Ghengis Khan, and that it was the Taiwan and the United States that supplied arms and propaganda which eventually stirred up the hostilities that finally took place there? How many Americans know that India was not invaded until after Nehru had ordered Indian troops into the territory under dispute? How many Americans know that China fears as much as did Eisenhower the reality of the Domino Theory-- the Chinese being surrounded by a ring of American military and CIA bases. Just who is trying to isolate whom? How many nuclear warheads are aimed at the Mainland and are located just off its borders, and off its coast? How many Americans know that the United States paid (blackmailed?) third world nations to vote against the Albanian resolution (which would allow the People's Republic of China its legal seat at the United Nations)? How many millions of dollars were given to the Taiwan government to in turn give to third world nations "aid" which would help bring Taiwan to favor in the United Nations?

How, then, indeed, is the United States to move towards reconciliation with the People's Republic of China? We of the Mooring Mast endorse James W. Gould's six points below which should serve as a basis:

- 1) We should recognize that Taiwan is Chinese territory, as we did before the Korean War, and accept the principle that, whatever the complexities of the transition from the present political situation, the U.S. has no responsibility for determining the future status of Taiwan.
- 2) We ought to adhere to international law and refrain from intervention in China's internal affairs, withdraw U.S. troops from Taiwan and the Taiwan Straits, and terminate all military, political, and economic aid to the Chinese Nationalists.
- 3) We should end the policy of military encirclement and trade embargo of China and eliminate all punitive or discriminatory trade regulations which are still in effect.
- 4) We must bring the U.S. involvement in the Indochina War to a speedy and unconditional end.
- 5) We ought to acknowledge that the PRC is the sole legitimate representative of the Chinese people in the United Nations and in all other international organizations.
- 6) We ought to establish economic, social, cultural, and diplomatic relations with the PRC on the basis of the principles of equality, mutual respect, and nonintervention in each other's affairs.



history of the Cultural Revolution

by Louise Bennett

Interpretations of the causes of the Cultural Revolution vary, but certain basic elements do emerge to give a more complete idea of its meanings. These include the following, that the Cultural Revolution was:

1) a power struggle between Mao Tse-tung and Liu Shao-ch'i and their followers;

2) a developmental crisis resulting from conflicting strategies of economic and political development;

3) a class struggle between proletarian and bourgeois authorities who were undermining the ideals of the Chinese Revolution and creating a new capitalist elite in China; and

4) an attempt by Mao and his circle of aging revolutionary leaders to achieve "revolutionary immortality" and train a new generation of successors to carry on their revolutionary ideals.

A Chronology

The Cultural Revolution began officially in June, 1966,

although secret maneuverings had been going on since the fall of 1965 when Mao appointed a committee of five to investigate abuses in the cultural and propaganda fields and in the Peking Party Committee. During the summer months of 1966 the scope of public criticism broadened from merely attacks against "bourgeois authorities" in the universities to those against *all* "bourgeois authorities" and "capitalist roaders" in the Party in the major Chinese cities. The work teams which had been ordered to investigate the university scene were replaced by militant Red Guard students. By fall, Red Guards turned their attention to provincial Party committees. Violence ensued when these Party officials set up counter Red Guard groups to resist the intruders. Central army authorities were called in and the Red Guards were "restrained".

Thus began a cycle of events which characterized the rest of the Cultural Revolution - an

increasingly pronounced swing between more violent "leftist" periods when Red Guards and revolutionary elements rose to the fore and periods of retrenchment when the People's Liberation Army was called in to restore order and leftists were restrained. What had begun as a carefully planned effort by Maoists to correct certain abuses, became a mass movement with its own dynamic. But soon factional and anarchist tendencies developed between "leftist" elements, and the PLA which was called in to settle disputes began to play an increasingly important role in the new governing structures - the three way revolutionary committees of Red Guards and leftist mass organizations, Party, and PLA.

In 1969 this cycle was broken with the April convocation of the Ninth Party Congress and the adoption of a new Party constitution which legitimized Mao's leadership, named Lin Biao as his successor, and repudiated Liu Shao-sh'i.

The Outcomes

Domestic policies initiated toward the end of the Cultural Revolution are still being implemented -- decentralization of industry, medical services, and urban population, integration of mental and manual work in the universities and factories and on the farms, and emphasis on self-reliance. The Chinese economy, never severely disrupted by the Cultural Revolution (industry declined 10-15 percent, agricultural output remained constant), is now booming.

In foreign affairs, the Chinese have renewed their contacts with the outside world, sent back their diplomats recalled during the Cultural Revolution.

established diplomatic relations with new countries, and gained a United Nations seat. The recent thaw in U.S. - China relations appears to be the latest development in this trend.

In Perspective

While Mao Tse-tung himself has noted the excesses of the Cultural Revolution - the violence and the Mao-worship (it is generally agreed that the violence was limited to the cities), most students and observers agree that this movement was probably one of the most profound and momentous events in recent world history. [Provided by the American Friends Service Committee.]

This coming Tuesday evening, February 22, at 7:30 p.m., the Mooring Mast is sponsoring an informal presentation which will cover questions of President Nixon's upcoming visit to China and related historical and cultural issues. Rhea Whitehead, member of the Committee of Concerned Asian Scholars, who spent June and July of the past summer in Mainland China, will be the guest speaker. She will present slides of her trip and will head a casual discussion. All interested students and faculty are encouraged to attend.

chronology of events in U.S. - China relations

Dec. 1945 President Truman called for unity in China, reaffirmed U.S. recognition of the national government of the Republic of China, noted that the "existence of autonomous armies such as that of the communist army is inconsistent with . . . political unity in China," and offered to the national government U.S. assistance in the attainment of peace and unity.

Jan. 1947 The Marshall Mission to China came to an end on January 8. General George D. Marshall had been sent to China on December 15, 1945 as President Truman's personal representative to induce the two Chinese factions to form a coalition government which could then proceed to restore peace and order to China. Nationalist and Communist forces were fighting one another in an attempt to gain control over areas formerly occupied by the Japanese. Fighting broke out again in the spring of 1946, and in the course of time, full scale civil war resumed, ending all possibilities for creating a genuine coalition government. The U.S. rendered substantial aid to the Nationalist government in the ensuing years of civil war.

Jan. 5, 1950 President Truman made a statement on U.S. policy concerning the status of Formosa following the Communist victory on the Mainland. Significant points included the following: the U.S. had no "intention of utilizing its armed forces to interfere in the present situation. The U.S. government will not pursue a course which will lead to involvement in the civil conflict in China. Similarly, the U.S. government will not provide military aid or advice to (Nationalist) Chinese forces on Formosa."

June 1950 Beginning of Korean War - June 27 - President Truman ordered the 7th fleet into the Formosa Straits to prevent a Chinese Communist attack on Formosa or a Chinese Nationalist attack on the mainland. In February 1953, President Eisenhower announced that the 7th fleet would no longer prevent the Nationalists from attacking the mainland. On December 10, 1954, the United States and Nationalist China exchanged notes in conjunction with the Mutual Defense Treaty between the two countries signed on December 2, 1954. The notes committed Nationalist China to consult with the United States with regard to any offensive action against the mainland.

November 1953 The U.S. started airlifting of Nationalist forces out of Burma. In 1950 as a result of the Communist takeover in China and the consolidation of control in Yunnan province, Southwest China, substantial Nationalist forces (Kuomintang-KMT) retreated into Burma. It was asserted that the U.S., as an ally of both Thailand and Nationalist China, had a real responsibility for the KMT activities in Burma and was not applying adequate pressure on Nationalist China for the recall of its forces. The U.S. was supplying provisions to the KMT troops via CIA air drops and the facts of this situation were known by Burmese officials. After some pressure from the Burmese government and the United Nations, evacuation finally began via American airlift to Taiwan.

December 1954 The United States and Nationalist China signed a Mutual Defense Treaty under which each party pledged that, in case of armed attack against the territory of the other party "it would act to meet the common danger in accordance with its constitutional processes. The treaty defined the territory of Nationalist China to include Formosa and the Pescadores.

January 1955 In the Formosa Resolution the Congress authorized the President to "employ the Armed Forces of the United States as deems necessary for the specific purpose of securing and protecting Formosa and the Pescadores against armed attack . . ." Communist China, which was taking steps to attack the Pescadores and Formosa, halted its preparations.

September 1956 The U.S. rejected the Chinese Communist proposal for trade negotiations. This subject had been brought up at the Geneva talks between the U.S. and the Chinese representatives. The U.S. refused to discuss trade so long as U.S. citizens were still kept as prisoners in China and so long as China refused to "renounce the use of force in the Taiwan area."

August 1957 The Ban on the issuance to newsmen of passports valid for travel in Communist China was lifted. The State Department announced it would issue passports validated for travel in Communist China to close relatives of Americans held there.

August 1958 The Chinese Communists started bombardment of Quemoy on August 23. Nationalist China had previously moved 90,000 troops to these islands. U.S. ships in the 7th Fleet were ordered to escort Nationalist supply ships between the islands and Formosa. The Formosa Resolution gave the President enough authority to exhibit U.S. determination to give if the bombardment escalated to invasion by the Communists. Secretary Dulles persuaded Chiang Kai-shek to join him in a statement renouncing military force as a means of regaining the Chinese mainland. The crisis subsequently subsided.

June 1962 President Kennedy, in response to Communist Chinese troop movement in the areas of China adjacent to Formosa, reiterated on June 27 the policy established by President Eisenhower that the U.S. would take all action necessary to assure the defense of Formosa and the Pescadores.

December 1963 Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs Roger Hillsman made a major speech on U.S. relations with China on December 13. He urged Americans to take a realistic view of Communist China, asserting that the Communist regime is here to stay and recognizing the possibility that Communist China would evolve into a more moderate state. Dr. Hillsman declared "We pursue today toward Communist China a policy of the open door: We are determined to keep the door open to the possibility of change and not to slam it shut against any developments which might advance our national good, serve the free world and benefit the people of China."

July 1966 The State Department announced it would allow Americans in cultural, athletic, commercial, educational, public affairs, and other fields go to Communist China if their trips "would be of benefit to the United States." February 4 - the U.S. offered to let Chinese Communist journalists enter the U.S. but Peiping announced its refusal of this offer. April 20 - U.S. officials told American drug manufacturers that the government would look favorably on applications to sell drugs used in fighting epidemics to Communist China. On April 29, Peking rejected the move.

March 1966 Hearings to foster a better understanding of Communist China were held by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Humphrey urged that U.S. policy toward Communist China be one of "containment without necessarily isolation." Improved relations with China would require the requirement of the "Mao generation" from "a position of leadership . . ." In the meantime we ought to maintain . . . a spirit of friendship toward the Chinese people, but recognizing what the regime is, and making that regime understand that they can not achieve their purpose by military power."

May 1966 It was confirmed by the State Department that the U.S. had turned down a Red Chinese suggestion, made about a year earlier, that the two nations formally pledge not to use nuclear weapons against each other. The offer was rejected because the Chinese profess to believe that such a public declaration without controls would constitute a sufficient guarantee "whereas we do not believe so . . ."

May 1968 Communist China called for a postponement of the Warsaw talks with the United States and suggested two dates in November, both after the Presidential election. The Chinese statement asserted that "there is nothing to discuss at present."

November 1968 Communist China proposed a meeting on February 20, 1969, with the United States at Warsaw. The talks had been suspended since January. Peking called on the United States to join "an agreement on the five principles of peaceful co-existence" and "to withdraw all its armed forces from China's Taiwan Province and the Taiwan Straits and dismantle all its military installation in Taiwan Province."

February 1969 Communist China canceled the meeting with the U.S. representatives in Warsaw. Peking cited as a reason the U.S. Government's decision to grant political asylum to a high-ranking Chinese Communist diplomat who defected.

July 1969 The United States announced two modest alterations in trade and travel restrictions concerning Communist China. The changes would allow American tourists and residents abroad to purchase up to \$100 worth of goods originating in China and would permit automatic validation of passports for American citizens to travel to China.

December 1969 The United States made new changes in trade restrictions on Communist China. The changes allowed foreign subsidiaries of American owned firms to engage in trade with China on non-strategic items. They eliminated the requirement that U.S. firms or banks engaged in "third-country trade" obtain certificate of origin where goods were of "presumptive Chinese origin." They also removed the \$100 limit on purchases of Chinese goods by Americans for non-commercial use.

January 1970 The United States and Communist China agreed to resume their formal ambassadorial meetings in Warsaw after a two-year suspension.

May 1970 Communist China called off the scheduled meeting with the United States because of the American attack against North Vietnamese forces in Cambodia. The last meeting was held on February 20. The Chinese statement said that future meetings would be decided through consultations between the "liaison personnel" of the two sides.

American intervention in Taiwan since 1950

Perhaps the most illuminating role of the United States in the affairs of both Taiwan and the People's Republic of China stems from the intervention of the American Seventh Naval fleet in the Formosa Straights to prevent a Chinese Communist attack on Formosa in 1950. Here the alleged "aggression" on the part of the People's Republic on Taiwan is singularly misleading in that both the United States and the "Two Chinas" acknowledge that Formosa is part of China. In this light the Mainland's assault, as it were, on Formosa should not be viewed in any other way than the continuation of the civil war in China. The U.S. intervention in this domestic dispute is in clear violation of International law. An analogy could be drawn to America's own civil war. U.S. intervention is analogous to the hypothetical situation if the British had rescued Jefferson Davis from the throes of defeat by placing him on Manhattan Island and then parking the British fleet between him and the mainland and were to recognize the Davis regime as the only legal government of the United States, not to mention trade embargoes, etc. While the analogy may seem extreme the facts in each case are strikingly similar. The fact is that the U.S. has intervened in this fashion and had supplied, by the end of 1966, the Chiang regime with \$2.5 billion in military assistance and \$1.5 billion in economic aid. It has further signed a treaty stating that it would support Taiwan should the civil war be brought to Formosa.

In the last twenty years the United States has worked in conjunction with Nationalist China in sponsoring espionage, sabotage, and guerrilla activities on the Mainland, which are documented by the accompanying excerpts from the Pentagon Papers.

Also from the Pentagon Papers the public has learned that the U.S. through the CIA has made an uncounted number of missions in conjunction with the Nationalists over the mainland by plan, not to mention U-2s. It is also learned that the United States and Taiwan played an important role in the rebellion in Tibet in 1959. Propaganda and military equipment were dropped from a stream of Taiwanese planes in the months that preceded the insurrection. But what is more important to consider is the allegation by the United States that China "invaded Tibet in 1951" and by further "aggressive activity suppressed a rebellion in 1959." Again these allegations of "aggression" make little sense when it is realized that Tibet has always been an integral part of the Chinese Empire though in modern times it has enjoyed more internal autonomy. When the communists came to power in 1949 they began to exercise an increased control over Tibet. While it is true the Tibetans are one of the many minority groups within the multinational Chinese state, and possess their own culture and forms of social organization, even the Taiwanese agree that Tibet is still part of China. It is also true the Chinese Communists introduced revolutionary changes in Tibetan society over the opposition of the traditional ruling class (landlords and religious leaders). This indeed was met by rebellion (largely spurred by the Chinese Nationalists) but was successfully suppressed by the Chinese Communists, but the suppression of such internal rebellions by central governments does not constitute aggression. In the book *The Indochina Story*, written by the Committee of Concerned Asian Scholars, it is argued that "it should be noted, moreover, that the severity of the Chinese response was also conditioned by a very real concern over Indian and American involvement in the Tibetan rebellion."

(Continued on Page 10)



In 1947, General Marshall meets with Mao, Chou, and Chiang in efforts to induce coalition government.

The case of Korea

The hostility between the U.S. and the People's Republic of China is based upon the allegation of the U.S. that China is an "aggressor nation," the participation of the Mainland in the Korean war being a case in point. The facts, however, indicate that China did not initiate the Korean War in 1950, as the U.S. contends. In Allan Whiting's *China Crosses the Yalu*, the evidence is clear that China did not intervene until: 1) the "accidental" bombing of Manchuria by the U.S.; 2) the "accidental" crossings of the Manchurian border by U.S. troops; and 3) threats by General MacArthur to extend the war into China. Indeed, such actions any nation usually interprets as threats. The Chinese quite understandably reacted against these threats to their security by joining the North Koreans in the war.

However, even before the Chinese entered the war Chou En-lai on October 1, 1950, warned the U.S. that Chinese troops would be forced to intervene if American troops crossed the thirty-eighth parallel. Further, the Chinese sent a delegation to the United Nations to explain their case, but at the same time General MacArthur launched an attack upon hydro-electric plants on the Yalu River which separates China from North Korea. These plants were used for power by the Chinese. The Chinese then called back their delegation to the U.N. and entered the war in Korea. The People's Republic had little choice but to protect their border from the invading American forces. It was not until 1958 that China could confidently withdraw all her troops from

North Korea, despite the fact that the United States continues to have 50,000 troops in South Korea.

The United States has further contended that Russia had made a "design" with North Korea and China. However, the credibility of this allegation can be argued from the standpoint that Russia literally "billed" China for two million dollars of military equipment which China used during the war.

Besides the allegations by the U.S. of Chinese aggression in Korea the American Government further cites the incident on the Indian border. The border conflict between China and India was the result of a basic disagreement over the boundaries which were drawn by the British at the turn of the century—which were never accepted by the Chinese. Diplomatic exchanges failed to solve the problem and minor conflicts had taken place for many years. In 1957 the Chinese built a road until 1962 when "Nehru gave the Indian Army definite instructions to clear the disputed territory of the Chinese." (*New York Times*, Oct. 12, 1962) It was in response to the aggressive actions of India that Chinese responded in a large scale retaliatory action. In an effort to humiliate the Indian army the Chinese did push beyond the borders of the disputed territory but soon unilaterally withdrew all its troops, and again resumed efforts to negotiate a boundary settlement with India, though the latter resisted all attempts at substantive talks concerning the border question.

excerpt from the "Pentagon Papers"

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Chinese Communists' position on a neutralized Indochina cablegram from Under Secretary of State Bodell Smith at Geneva to Secretary Dulles, July 18, 1954.

Following dispatch given us in advance by Topping of Associated Press apparently represents official Chinese Communist position and was given Topping in order that we would become aware of it. It begins:

"The Communist bloc has demanded that the United States guarantee the partition peace plan for Indochina and join in an agreement to neutralize the whole country, a responsible Chinese Communist informant said today.

"The informant, who reflects the views of Red China Premier Chou En-lai, said the Communists are hopeful of a cease-fire agreement by next Tuesday's deadline if the Western powers agree to 'bar all foreign military bases from Indochina and keep the three member states out of a military bloc.'

"The informant said the Communist are pressing for the stamp of American approval on the armistice agreement—already okayed in principle by Britain and France—which would divide Vietnam between Communist leader Ho Chi Minh's Viet Minh and Bao Dai's pro-western regime.

"We believe that the U.S. as a member of the conference should and is obligated to subscribe to and guarantee any settlement. Morally, there is no reason for the U.S. to avoid this obligation."

"But the informant did not (repeat not) rule out the chance of an Indochina ceasefire even if the U.S. refuses to okay the armistice agreement.

The Pentagon Papers

Published by the *New York Times*

Bantam Books, Inc.

July 1971

Excerpts from *The Pentagon Papers* concerning the people's Republic of China

Page 30

1951 Policy statement by U.S. on goals in Southeast Asia—courses of action.

... In the absence of large scale Chinese Communist intervention in Indochina the U.S. should:

- 1.
- 2.
3. Assist the forces of France and the Associated States to defend Indochina against the Chinese Communist Aggression

"The Eisenhower administration has told France and Britain that they can go ahead with their plan for an Indochina settlement based on partition of Vietnam. But Washington has made it clear that it is not (repeat not) ready to associate itself formally with the plan which would sanction putting millions of Vietnamese under Red rule.

"The Communist informant said the 'crucial issue' now in the Geneva peace negotiations revolves around whether the Western powers will agree effectively to neutralize Indochina.

"Refusal to join such a guarantee,' the informant said, 'could seriously deter a final settlement. On other important points in the negotiations we are in agreement or close to it. We are hopeful and we believe that there is time to reach a settlement by July 20.'

"French Premier Pierre Mendes-France has promised to resign with his Cabinet if he fails to end the bloody eight-year-old war by next Tuesday. Fall of the French Government probably would doom the Geneva negotiations. The informant declared that American efforts to organize a Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) is a 'threat to any possible Indochina agreement.'

"Success or failure of the Geneva Conference may depend on the attitude of the American delegation in this regard," he added."

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Details of Chinese informant—cablegram from Under Secretary Bodell Smith at Geneva to Secretary Dulles, July 19, 1954.

Topping has supplied in confidence following background information concerning his story on views of Chinese Communist delegation.

He stated his informant was Huang Hua, whom he has known for many years. Interview was at Huang's initiative, was called on short notice, and was conducted in extremely serious manner without propaganda harangues.

Topping said he had reported Huang's statement fully in his story but had obtained number of "visual impressions" during interview. When Huang spoke of possibility American bases in Indochina or anti-Communist pact in Southeast Asia, he became very agitated, his hands shook, and his usually excellent English broke down, forcing him to work through interpreter. Huang also spoke seriously and with apparent sincerity concerning his belief that I have returned to Geneva to prevent settlement. Topping believes Chinese Communists convinced Americans made deal with French during Paris talk on basis of which Mendes-France has raised price of settlement.

(Continued on Page 10)

history of Communist Party

The Chinese Communist Party, founded in 1921, was initially a party of urban intellectuals who believed they had found the solution to China's problems. Mao Tse-tung was one of the nine founders. During the 1930's the party moved into the countryside and began to institute various forms of land reform programs. Pushed further into the country by victorious armies of the Kuomintang, Mao and others began demonstrating their skill in peasant agitation until finally forced to flee to the Northwest of China on the well-known "Long March."

Mass support grew slowly, and it was not until the Japanese invasion of 1937 that the Communists could obtain an extensive mass base through their capture of the leadership of the national resistance movement. During World War II, the Kuomintang retreated to Chanking in western China and left much experience in mobilizing peasant support enabled them to use land reform as a major political as well as military weapon; by the end of the war, the Communists occupied large parts of China and had established an efficient and unified government administration. The KMT after 1945, rather than gaining vitality from the War (as the Communists seemed to), was overwhelmed by its effects.

Corruption was widespread, inflation was rampant, and war-time and postwar reconstruction debts were staggering. Within four years after the Japanese defeat, the civil war in China ended victoriously for the Communists.

The Communist Party in Power

The first decade of the new regime was one of great apparent success. Within the first three years, wartime recovery had been completed, and land reform had been instituted throughout the country. Public and private corruption, famine, epidemic, and mass illiteracy had been eliminated. Beginning in 1952, the economy made new strides. Between 1952 and 1957, industrial production grew at an average annual rate of 20%, and the average annual economic growth rate was about 8% (equal to some of the most rapidly developing Western economies).

Agricultural production, however, did not grow as rapidly. In the early 1950's new forms of agricultural cooperation had been instituted, but by the mid-fifties there was considerable discussion in the government about possible revisions and new solutions. This discussion spilled over into intellectual circles in 1956 during the "Hundred Flowers" Campaign, when Mao called for all intellectuals to express themselves freely and criticize the government.

In 1957-58, this period ended. Intellectuals who had criticized the government too sharply were attacked as "rightists," and a new economic campaign was initiated: the Great Leap Forward. Old agricultural cooperatives were abolished and new large-scale communes set up. Mass mobilization drives were instituted to construct water-works and build backyard furnaces, for the overall purpose of drastically increasing all production. The Great Leap, however, failed. As a result of over extension and misapplication of resources, shortages of labor and material appeared. In addition, 1959 and 1960 were years of natural disaster. When China suffered a severe economic depression during 1959-61, Mao and his more radical policies were temporarily discredited. In these years, new figures or veterans like Liu Shao-chi, who were more pragmatically and technically oriented, gained increased power.

By 1962 economic recovery had largely been completed; nevertheless, deep controversy continued in high party circles between the two major factions associated with Mao Tse-tung and with Liu Shao-chi. In 1965, this controversy came to a head when Mao initiated the latest phase: the Cultural Revolution. [Provided by American Friends Service Committee]



wars of liberation

Perhaps the greatest fear of western nations is the Marxist ideology of world revolution. Certainly it is true that China encourages revolution and wars of national liberation. However, there is a difference between encouragement and actual participation in such wars. Contrary to popular belief the Chinese have had no active military involvement in Vietnam. There have been no Chinese troops in Vietnam at all. Even the most extreme hawks in the United States cannot find evidence to the contrary. There have been Chinese work battalions on railroads and cadre training in the fifties, and there has been some arms supply. However, the total sum of this activity is even far less than that of Russia.

Another similar situation holds true in Cambodia. The Chinese gave refuge to Sihanouk after the United States invaded that country. But there is no evidence of Chinese presence other than normal diplomatic missions, which is no more pronounced than that of the United States.

The incident in Indonesia in 1965 further cannot be legitimately associated with the Chinese Communists involved in

the coup d'état in that country, there is no proof that the Mainland had played any role in the course of events that took place. Any contention to the contrary is alleging guilt by association.

What is typically the case of revolutionary movements in Southeast Asia is that these revolts are caused by internal discontent. Even the former Prime Minister to Malaysia, who is very strongly anti-communist, has said there was no external role played in the revolutionary movements of the 40's and 50's in Malaysia. The Chinese support such movements but any direct involvement in them cannot be proven.

Particularly illuminating in the Chinese policy towards national wars of liberation is Lin-Piao's famous speech "The People's War." In essence what is said is that guerrilla movements have to fight for themselves and cannot depend upon help from China. Lin said, "Revolution is not for import." The most, he said, that China will do is give moral support to revolution. While the United States objects even to this "support" it seems to be applying a double standard. The United States has

encouraged revolutions throughout its history. The United States supported the French Revolution, the Latin American insurrections, the Hungarian Revolution in 1948, the Cuban revolts and the Hawaiian coups. Indeed, so strong is the habit that many Americans ask why we did not help the Hungarian Freedom Fighters in 1956. We must not forget that the United States has continually intervened in the Chinese Civil War, and gives massive support to the Nationalist Government on Taiwan. It is clear that the United States is not against Revolution at all. And when it condemns the Chinese for doing so it is being hypocritical.

The fact that remains singularly impressive in the Chinese ideology of revolution, in contradistinction to American imperialist aggression and religious missionary aggression, is the belief that if revolution is to be successful, it must come from within. Revolutionary changes cannot cross borders. The desire for change and the vigor to create change must come from within the person, and within one's own country.

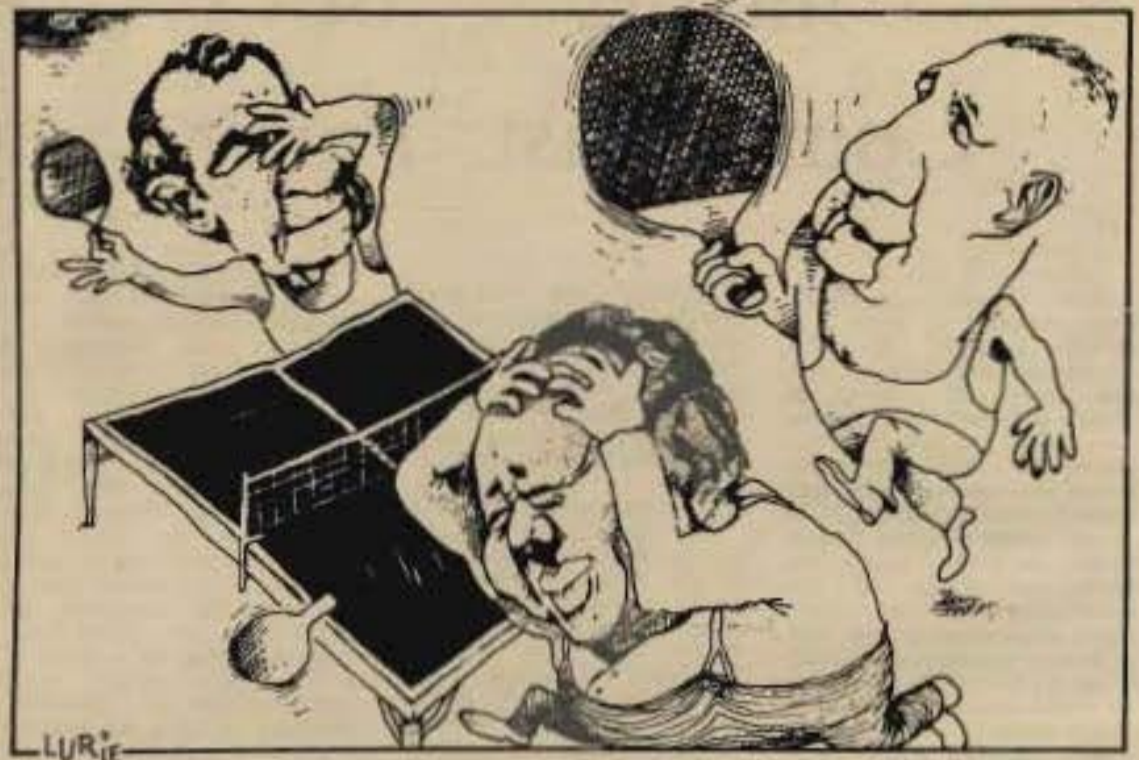


"Now I'll show you fellas how to play"

(Continued from Page 7)

A further instance is that Taiwan has also supported the United States in its war in Vietnam, assisting in psychological warfare and in air operations over Laos and Cambodia. With the overt and covert U.S.-Chinese Nationalist activities the People's Republic of China has become understandably concerned for their national security, especially on their borders. As a result China has increased its military deployments on and over its borders. These security measures have given the United States the justification it once needed for stepping up its military and air offenses in Indo-China, asserting again the allegations of overt aggression on the part of the People's Republic of China. However, what the United States so well neglects to report is its installation of a strategic bomber base in Taiwan. It further neglects to remind itself of the 600 missiles it sent to Taiwan, four years after the Korean war, capable of carrying nuclear warheads. Also it seems to forget that, by 1962, 7,000 military personnel, including 600 officers, were stationed at this base. From Peking's point of view Taiwan, with the support of the United States, offers a genuine threat of aggression. Furthermore, today Taiwan is the inheritor of a massive stockpile of military equipment from Vietnam, now that American groundtroops are being withdrawn.

The question that Peking perhaps is most curious about, concerning Nixon's visit next week, is how ready the U.S. is to disconnect itself militarily and economically from Taiwan. It is likely this will be the primary basis for any future substantial reconciliation between the United States and the People's Republic of China. Is the United States prepared to make such giant step? That is the question which Peking is asking.



(Continued from Page 8)

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Highlights of the period: 1961.

National intelligence estimate reports "little evidence" that Vietcong rely on external supplies, Pentagon account says. Ambassador Frederick E. Nolting, Jr. reports that Saigon is considering asking Nationalist China for "one division of combat troops" and wants United States "combat-trainer units".

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Memo from the Joint Chiefs on commitment of U.S. Forces (to Sec. McNamara) May 10, 1961.

1. Assuming that the political decision is to hold Southeast Asia outside the Communist sphere, the Joint Chiefs of Staff are of the opinion that U.S. forces should be deployed immediately to South Vietnam; such action should be taken primarily to prevent the Vietnamese from being subjected to the same situation as presently exists in Laos, which would then require deployment of U.S. forces into an already existing combat situation.

2. In view of the foregoing, the Joint Chiefs of Staff recommend that the decision be made now to deploy suitable U.S. forces to South Vietnam. Sufficient forces should be deployed to accomplish the following purposes:

a. provide a visible deterrent to potential N. Vietnam &/or Chinese Communist action.

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Excerpt from Lansdale memo for Taylor on unconventional warfare - July 1961. [Lansdale was Pentagon expert on guerilla warfare.]

d. CAT. Civil Air Transport (Chinese Nationalist)

CAT is a commercial air line engaged in scheduled and nonscheduled air operations throughout the Far East, with headquarters and large maintenance facilities located in Taiwan. CAT, a CIA proprietary, provides air logistic support under commercial cover to most CIA and other U.S. Government agencies' requirements. CAT supports covert and clandestine air operations by providing trained and experienced personnel, procurement of supplies and equipment through overt commercial channels and the maintenance of a fairly large inventory of transport and other type aircraft under both China and U.S. registry.

CAT has demonstrated its capability on numerous occasions to meet all types of contingency or long-term covert air requirements in support of U.S. objectives. During the past ten years it has had some notable achievements, including support of the Chinese Nationalist withdrawal from the mainland, air drop support of the French at Dien Bien Phu, complete logistical and tactical air support for the Indonesian operation, air lifts of refugees from North Vietnam, more than 200 overflights of Mainland China and Tibet, and extensive air support in Laos during the current crisis...

Page 143

Cable from Taylor to Kennedy on introduction of U.S. Troops - Nov. 1, 1961.

"There is not case for fearing a mass onslaught of Communist manpower into South Vietnam and its neighboring states, particularly if our airpower is allowed a free hand against logistical targets.

Finally the starving conditions in China should discourage Communist leaders there from being militarily venturesome for some time to come."

Page 154

Memo from Joint Chiefs urging a greater role in South Vietnam -- Jan. 13, 1962 (to Sec. McNamara).

14. The Joint Chiefs of Staff recommend that in any consideration of further action which may be required because of possible unacceptable results obtained despite Diem's full cooperation and the effective employment of South Vietnam armed forces, you again consider the recommendation provided you by JCSM-320-61 dated May 10, 1961, that a decision be made to deploy suitable U.S. forces to South Vietnam sufficient to accomplish the following:

a) Provide a visible deterrent to potential North Vietnam and/or Chinese Communist action.

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Firmness, but restraint.

In 1964, the Administration also feared an outbreak of other "wars of national liberation" in the Asian, African and Latin American countries, and Mr. McNamara wrote in his March 16 memorandum to the President, "the South Vietnam conflict is regarded as a test case."

The struggle in South Vietnam was likewise bound up with the idea of "containing China," whose potential shadow over Southeast Asia was viewed as palpable threat by Mr. Rusk because of his World War II experience in Asia and the victory of Mao Tse-tung's revolution in China.

But behind these foreign-policy axioms about domino effects, wars of liberation and the containment of China, the study reveals a deeper perception among the President and his aids that the United States was now the most powerful nation in the world and that the outcome in South Vietnam would demonstrate the will and the ability of the United States to have its way in world affairs"

Page 299

Pacific Commander's evaluation of Washington's action scenario - Aug. 17, 1964.

... What we have not done and must do it make plain to Hanoi and Peiping the cost of pursuing their current objectives and impeding ours.

Page 422

Letter from Rostow advocating ground troops and air attacks.* Memo from Mr. Rostow to Secretary Rusk, Nov. 23, 1964, "Some observations as we come to the crunch in Southeast Asia."

... 8. I do not see how, if we adopt this line,* we can avoid heightened pressures from our allies for either Chinese Communist entrance into the UN or for a UN offer to the Chinese Communists on some form of two-China basis. This will be livable for the President and the Administration if—but only if—we get a clean resolution of the Laos and South Vietnam problems. The publication of a good Jordan Report will help pin our allies to the wall on a prior reinstatement of the 1954 and 1962 accords.

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Probably reactions to the cutting of our losses in South Vietnam: Thailand.

That commitments to the struggle within Laos and South Vietnam are based upon a careful evaluation of the regional threat to Thailand's security. The Thais are confident they can contain any threats from Indochina alone. They know, however, they cannot withstand the massive power of Communist China without foreign assistance.

Secretary McNamara's position of May 19, 1967, on bombing and troops (a draft presidential Memorandum entitled "Future Actions in Vietnam").

In a section dealing with diplomatic and political considerations, the DPM outlined the political view of the significance of the struggle as seen by the U.S. and by Hanoi. It then developed a conception of large U.S. interests in Asia around the necessity of containing China. This larger interest required settling the Vietnam War into perspective as only one of three fronts that required U.S. attention (the other two being Japan-Korea and India-Pakistan). In the overall view, the DPM argued, long-run trends in Asia appeared favorable to our interests:

The fact is that the trends in Asia today are running mostly for, not against, our interests (witness Indonesia and the Chinese confusion); there is no reason to be pessimistic about our ability over the next decade or two to fashion alliances and combinations (involving especially Japan and India) sufficient to keep China from encroaching too far. To the extent that our original intervention and our existing actions in Vietnam were motivated by the perceived need to draw the line against Chinese expansionism in Asia, our objective has already been attained, and COURSE B* will suffice to consolidate it!

*Course B. Limit force increases to no more than 30,000; avoid extending the ground conflict beyond the borders of South Vietnam; and concentrate the bombing on the infiltration routes south of 20 degrees.

Arthur Hoppe

The Innocent Bystander

A Guide to the Mysterious West

Mr. Nixon has thoroughly prepared himself for next week's negotiations in Peking by reading a number of books on the Far East, including, presumably, the invaluable "An American Guide to Mysterious China."

Meanwhile, of course, Chairman Mao Tse-tung has been boning up on the U.S. To give you some idea of the thinking he will bring to the conference table (if he comes), here are excerpts from the work he has reportedly been studying the hardest.

It's called, "A Chinese Guide to Mysterious America."

For more than a quarter of a century (the Guide begins) America has shut herself off from the outside Socialist world. Only recently has this sleeping giant begun to stir. What has been going on all these years behind what is known as "The Plastic Curtain"?

First of all, America watchers in Havana and Ottawa report there was an attempt at a great "Cultural Revolution" in the U.S. under the Kennedys in the early 1960s. But this ended disastrously in a series of assassinations, demonstrations and bloody riots throughout the country.

Since then, the picture has been confused. But today America is obviously in the throes of a vast and mysterious political struggle.

Not only does Chairman Nixon face open opposition from Kennedy revisionists, but the whereabouts of some of those once closest to him are presently unknown. For example, Spiro Agnew, who was photographed at his side during last year's Fourth of July Parade, hasn't been seen in public for months and is rumored dead, disgraced or dumped.

The number two man is now believed to be one Henry Kissinger, although he holds no high official position whatsoever, or a "Bebe Rebozo," of whom little is known . . .

As to the people, Americans are generally docile, easily-led, unthinking automatons. This reflects the ant-like culture in which they live.

Every morning they breakfast on a bowl of rice or wheat cereal and then trudge off to work in teeming masses, clogging all methods of transportation. They not only look alike with their big noses, but they dress alike. It would be difficult to tell a lowly clerk from Chairman Nixon himself by their dress alone. (Nixon has the bigger nose.)

They share a common dislike of thinking. For instance, their favorite occupation is watching football on television, for after each play the announcer explains to them what happened. Similarly, every time Chairman Nixon makes a speech, three men immediately appear on the screen to explain what he said.

Thus the people are easily governed by simple slogans. One sees them on posters everywhere and hears them dinned over the government-controlled airwaves constantly. Typical of the many current mass campaigns to better the environment is: "Stop Perpiration Wetness!"

But while the people are dull and sheep-like, their leaders, with their legendary inscrutability, make clever negotiators. They have but one weakness. To exploit. It is this weakness alone that has kept them mired down all these years in Vietnam at great cost of lives and treasure.

This weakness, so difficult for the Oriental mind to understand, is, of course, the Americans' almost paranoid fear of "losing face." (Copyright Chronicle Publishing Co. 1972)

~ Paradigms ~

by Ted Hile

the United States in the Indochina conflict. Presented to the American public by the President and the news media as a peace settlement, it is actually an American capitulation, with the defeated offering the terms of surrender to the victor. The overall implications of this proposal, and the outlook towards the future that it gives us are not at all encouraging.

Two points of the President's plan confirm this fact: (1) the supervision of a South Vietnamese election by a body in which the Communists are included (with Thieu having resigned in favor of a caretaker government); and (2) participation in the election by "all political forces," the Communists included. This amounts to a sellout of the South Vietnamese, and permits a smooth transition to a Communist government, under the guise of a united front coalition government.

This is what the North Vietnamese wanted all along. Recall that on July 1, the North Vietnamese offered a proposal in Paris that called for these very things: the abandonment of Thieu, the removal of all U.S. troops, essentially the capitulation that was handed them a fortnight ago by Mr. Nixon. And it is for certain that the Communists will get the government they desire if we proceed on our present course and allow them to participate in elections. We are faced with the same type of situation that we have faced since 1945: the Communists will only accept a very special sort of coalition government (which they have asked for, and appears have received), in the knowledge that every such coalition formed on Communist terms has been the last step before a Communist seizure of power.

The doves, however, are dripping with pieties, shed oceans of tears for the wretched Vietnamese, and almost applaud Mr. Nixon's proposal. But, evidently, it is not enough. Take, for example, the position espoused by our own Mr. Paul Menzel, of the Philosophy Department: not only must we remove Thieu, but our support of Thieu and his regime, and turn the country toward a more "neutral" stance. He says it would be accomplished by moving toward the coalition government proposed by the NLF. Mr. Menzel, unfortunately, has missed the point: we have given the NLF its coalition government, with a \$2.5 billion dollar bribe to top it off. It is difficult to see how "neutralization" (if there is such a thing) could accomplish much more.

The enemy is in no rush to accept this American capitulation; he knows that he need not lift a finger in order to get the U.S. to abandon more "conditions." And even if he chooses to ignore the proposal altogether, he knows that thousands of American soldiers are leaving the battlefields each month, just as completely out of the war as if he would have killed them in battle. And he knows, too, what "election years" mean in a country such as the United States.

Why did we fail? This is a question that the next decade must answer. There were probably many reasons, but primary among these was the inability of American leaders to realize one thing: that the Vietnam conflict was but a subwar in a global struggle, the struggle for the world. And as it stands today, the sequence is not promising: Korea—stalemate; Cuba—defeat in a minor skirmish; Indochina—defeat in a war.

Letters to the Editor cont.

Dear Occupants (not men!!!) of Foss:

We would like to comment on your behavior at the recent basketball game (sic) held on Friday night. It has come to our attention that a more appropriate setting for your wood blocks should be in the new fireplace now under construction. We request that Kent Verner be personally in charge of this operation. You people gave us Excedrin Headache No. 1641.

"Secondy (sic) (you blockheads) you were so engrossed in your pounding that our vision of a certain group of gentlemen was radically obstructed. We were simply spalled at your disgusting posture. Please, in the future, try to remedy this situation by remaining in an upright and NORMAL position, with your hands in your laps.

Thank you for your attention.

Yours in peace,
(Unsigned)

In answer to a letter received by the Men of Foss on the 14th of February in the year of our Lord 1972, we would like to give this reply. We would like to clarify several points of order.

1. That we are men not occupants. (If there is any doubt—look up the biological definition in the Webster's Student Dictionary).

2. The reason for the blocks was for spirit that wasn't received from the student body, and it was requested by some members of the basketball team.

3. When pounding blocks the only possible way of obstructing a person's view is if the person is viewing from under the grandstands staring at our

4. In our opinion an upright and normal position with hands in lap is completely screwed. How do you expect to clap for a good play with your hands in your lap?

5. Anyone writing such accusations should at least have the intestinal fortitude to sign your name and back-up such meaningless statements.

We felt this letter would serve

a better purpose in the Mooring Mast than in our hands.

In the future if you and your cohorts would spend more time giving your support by showing a bit more spirit instead of writing silly misspelled letters you wouldn't have to tolerate such noise created by the blocks. Why don't you let the student body decide (sic!!).

Spiritfully Minded,
Kent Verner
Brad Olsen
Mike Berger

Ed note: With regards to point four, why not try slapping your thighs.

To the Editor:

Recently I encountered such a flagrant logical error that I feel compelled to share it with you in the hopes that you might be on the look-out of this

subversive tool of the Nouveau-Gauche. Far too often such violations escape the unwary eye; I offer this letter in a spirit of educational concern. The error was as follows: If A is a banana, and B is a refrigerator, then it follows that a banana will keep best in a refrigerator. The error is glaring, but do you see it?

Alan B. Corwins

To the Editor:

We would like to thank the ISO for the gourmet treat presented to us Sunday. Let's do it again! It's great to have a change once in awhile.

We've had a Scandinavian and Chinese dinner. How about a German or Navaho one, or something like that?

Kristenya Van Guilder



APOLLO 16 COLOR FILMS

John C. Wilson, Financial Coordinator of Rover Project for NASA, will present films and speak about the latest U.S. accomplishments on the moon on Wednesday, February 23, 8:30 p.m. in Chris Knutson West. Presented by Alpha Kappa Psi.

BAHA'I TALK ON "THE STATION OF MAN"

On Friday, Feb. 18, between 1:30 and 4:00 p.m. in room 128 of the University Center, there will be a meeting of the Baha'i Club. At 2:00, there will be a talk on "The Station of Man." Persons interested in investigating Baha'u'llah, Prophet-founder of the Baha'i Faith are encouraged to drop in.

CHILDBIRTH EDUCATION

The CHILDBIRTH EDUCATION ASSOCIATION OF TACOMA will begin a series of classes in the Lamaze Method of prepared childbirth on February 28th for the Lakewood, McChord, and Fort Lewis area. These eight week sessions for prospective parents will be held at Lakewood General Hospital and will cover such topics as pregnancy, labor and birth, postpartum care and feeding of the newborn. Along with the lectures and discussions, the relaxation and breathing techniques of the Method will be practiced. For more information call Mrs. Dennis Devish, BR 2-4628.

RA APPLICATIONS

Applications for RA positions for next year are now available through the Head Resident or Student Affairs. These are to be filled in and returned by March 3, 1972.

SUPPLEMENT GRANT AVAILABLE

The State of Washington has announced that additional \$100 tuition supplement grants are available on a first-come, first-serve basis to eligible students. To qualify, one must be a regular, full-time undergraduate student who:

1. Is new this spring
2. Did not receive the grant last fall
3. Recently established Washington residency. If you think you may qualify, please obtain an application in the Registrar's Office.



ASPLU candidates present platforms



Washington's Secretary of State, A. Ludlow Kramer, is the keynote speaker for tomorrow's ASPLU Carnival.

Soden wants unification

I am running for the office of ASPLU President because I feel that there is a distinct need to bring segments of the University together, particularly the Faculty and students. The University should not only be an environment where one can obtain knowledge for an occupation but be an environment dedicated to the problem of relating to people.

For the past three years, I have been involved in various aspects of the university community, Men's Presidents Council, Resident Assistant and Elections and Personnel Board. In that time I have experienced a basic lack of coordination between those groups. I see then, a major endeavor of ASPLU is in bringing these groups directly together. Perhaps by working with the Residence Halls Council a program with the Faculty could be set up where a faculty member would come once a month into a dorm and

speaking on a subject. Perhaps a faculty coffee hour could be set up in the Cave, one that would encourage relationships on a different level than merely student to teacher.

As far as a direction to the Senate, I believe each of the Senators should be assigned to a dorm, if not for the single purpose of just reading senate minutes and explaining senate business. Perhaps the problem of no students being aware of who even the senators are could be

solved.

Certainly ASPLU should be the voice of the students to the administration, and I will earnestly attempt this task. Yet too often, the resources that are directly available for use to the student are neglected. It is in this direction that I feel it is possible to bring student government into a more active role in pursuit of the university community.

Dale Soden

Senate chairman candidate Torvend desires changes

There has been and continues to be a good deal of criticism directed at the ASPLU Senate, of which the Executive Vice-President is chairman. Many times in the past several years, it has been suggested that structural and/or rule changes will magically restore to representative student government its responsibility and visibility. Bull!!! The problem lies, not in structure, organization or administration of the Senate, but rather in the attitudes of the Senators and the student body in general.

Only with the election of responsible, concerned, informed and thinking students as Senators, can the existence of the Senate be justified. The Executive Vice-President or any other ASPLU officer cannot give visibility and initiative to the Senate; it must come from within.

As Senate chairman I would make every effort to ensure the

fair and efficient handling of the affairs of the Senate, including the publication of newly-elected Senators, their campus/off-campus addresses; assignment to designated groups of students (i.e., dorms, off-campus students) and increased and improved publication notices of not only Senate meetings but the business which was discussed and voted upon. The jobs of administration and encouragement belong to the Senate chairman. Representing the interests of students and actively working for the achievement of constructive goals related to those interests, are the tasks of the Senate.

Experience: Student Senator, member—Academic Affairs Committee, Information Director for ASPLU, student representative to Faculty Evaluations Committee
Sam Torvend

Chuck Mitchell answers questions

Questioning is a pretty important part of being a student and some of the most important questions asked on this campus have to do with extracurricular activities. "Who's 21?" "Where are my student fees going?" "And what's happening?" These seem to be a few of the recurring questions.

As activities vice-president I hope to answer some of these questions and supply students with some sort of enriching, good-time experience.

The main purpose of the office is to turn peoples' ideas

into realities. I hope to do this by not just sitting back and waiting for suggestions but by going out and soliciting peoples' ideas and time. Then after an activity is decided upon I will work to see it become an experience of the quality students desire. I believe my past experience in student government and my desire to work will facilitate this.

Among the suggestions I have received, the desire got a greater outreach into the community in the area of activities has been stressed. This could include buses to concerts, cultural happenings and sporting events in the area. Another idea is to send buses to Canada during break periods and greater interaction with UPS in this area. Also mentioned was the possibility of having recreational ski buses provided for students. The suggestions for on-campus activities are enumerable and will be listed in my platform.

Another primary function of the activities vice-president is to act as a senator. I served as the lone freshman on the senate last

year and gained some much needed experience. I believe in holding student interests first and holding the employees of the students, the administrators, accountable for their actions. Off campus and co-ed housing should be extended where it is desired and feasible.

I am a sophomore history and political science major and maintain a 3.73 GPA. I have been actively involved in student government for the past four years, serving as a senator here and in high school as student body president, Jr. class president, and Luther League president. I hope you will give me the chance to serve you in the coming year, so I can attempt to change your ideas into good times.

Chuck Mitchell

Buchanan runs for Business VP

Mark Buchanan, a junior business administration major with emphases in accounting and marketing, feels that his background will enable him to perform the duties of Business Vice-President. The office of Business Vice-President is not one which should be filled on the basis of political philosophies and promises. Rather, the candidate should be judged on his qualifications and responsibilities which will enable him to best maintain "the books" and keep on top of the financial situation of ASPLU. Another of his duties involved efficient planning, control, and regulation of the budget.

In addition, the Business Vice-President's duty is to act as head of the Appropriations Committee and be a voting member of the Senate. One of his most important functions involved advising the appropriation of money to the various accounts. In the past appropriated money has not been utilized to the best extent and it is the duty of the Business Vice-President to find where the money can be best utilized for maximum benefit.

Special areas of concern which he would like to see emphasized to a greater extent are the Cave, lecture and convocation series, and the activities board. Increased funding in these areas would direct more attention to student-oriented activities.

Mark Buchanan

Olson seeks Activities UP quiets rumor

Among the many rumors going around campus (e.g., Food Service poisonings, Lake Wiegman floods U.C., classes cancelled due to rain, etc.) there is also a rumor that Janet Olson is running for ASPLU Activities Vice-President. This article verifies that rumor.

The Activities Vice-President coordinates all campus activities such as the Artist Series, Campus Movies, Lectures and Convocations and Homecoming.

Janet Olson feels that she is qualified to hold this office because she has served as ASPLU Secretary this past year. She has worked with the Activities V.P. and understands his duties.

Janet does not believe in making impossible campaign promises. Thus, her only realistic promise is to always be open to any suggestions for activities from students.

Janet Olson

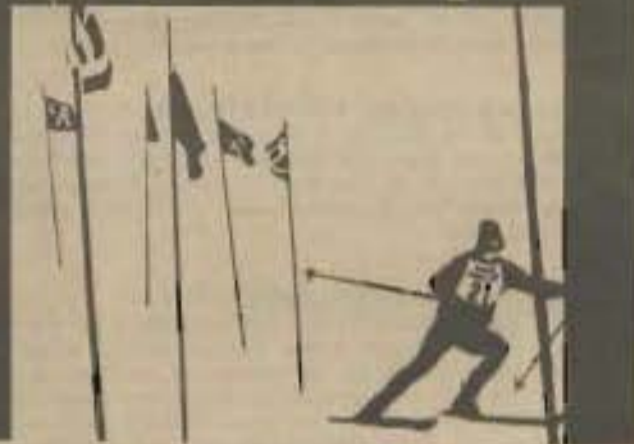
BIRTH DEFECTS ARE FOREVER

unless you help...

give to the March of Dimes

After Sapporo,

The Rainier World Cup!



Feb. 25, 26, 27. Crystal Mountain.

See the world's top alpine racers fresh from the XI Winter Olympic Games compete for skiing's most prestigious award, the World Cup. Admission free. The Events: Thursday, Feb. 24—Mandatory Downhill Pre-runs. Friday, Feb. 25—Men's Downhill, Ladies' Downhill. Saturday, Feb. 26—Men's Giant Slalom. Sunday, Feb. 27—Ladies' Slalom. This FIS-sanctioned event is sponsored by the Rainier Brewing Company, brewers of Mountain Fresh™ Rainier Beer. Be there. The whole world will be watching.



Rainier Brewing Company, Seattle, Wash.

Joy initiates new trend

A new trend in PLU entertainment will be initiated tonight in the Cave when Joy Brady, Columbia Record's latest discovery, will sing a combination of soft sounds, folk, and original compositions. The three-hour concert will begin at 9:30 p.m. and is complimentary.

Miss Brady recently toured Louisiana with the Grass Roots and will be appearing with Rare Earth next month. She has also performed with groups such as The Association, Ramsey Lewis and The 5-Man Electrical Band.

Tonight's concert is part of a new program developed by Bob Lundy, advisor to the student entertainment committee. It is designed to bring a new dimension to PLU entertainment by offering quality entertainment on a small scale.

The main purpose of Lundy's program is to invite musicians to stay on campus during the week of their performance, living, eating, and rapping with the

students. Miss Brady, having appeared at the Cave Wednesday and Thursday nights, has been on campus since Monday.

In conjunction with the new program, PLU, Fort Steilacoom C.C., UPS, TCC, Green River C.C., and Court C's Chris Lunn met last Wednesday to discuss the formation of a coffee-house entertainment circuit among the 5 colleges and Court C. Together, they hope to be able to bring an artist to the area on block-booking and exchanges.

Future bookings for PLU

include Uncle Vinti, a wandering piano player and story teller, who will sing, play and spread frivolity. Uncle Vinti performed here last spring and is scheduled to visit the campus in March.

In the way of big-name performers, Lundy and the Entertainment Committee are considering such possibilities as the Youngbloods, Nitty Gritty Dirt Band, Jesus Christ Superstar, and Don McClain. But Lundy wants to stress that there is more to entertainment than big-name musicians.

What's Doing

Friday, February 18

Alpha Psi Omega One Act Play Festival in Eastvoid Auditorium, (all day)
9:50 Chapel Services, T.L.C.
12:30 Friday Noon Music, E.C.
3:30 Wrestling: PLU at Willamette.

8:00 Concert: Soni Ventorum with Randolph Hokanson, piano, 210 Kane Hall, University of Washington. Admission \$1.50.

8:15 Basketball: "Old Time Pines Night," PLU vs. Simon Fraser, Olson Auditorium.

Saturday, February 19

Alpha Psi Omega One Act Play Festival (all day).
9:00 ASPLU Nominating Convention, Memorial Gym.
4:00 Alpha Psi Omega One Act Play Festival Banquet, U.C.
7:30 Basketball at Pacific University.
10:00 Tape Dance, Cave. Admission is Free.

Sunday, February 20

8:00 Worship Service, Tower Chapel.
9:00 Bible Study, U.C. North Dining Room.
10:00 Worship Service, Chris Knudsen.
4:00 Senior Recital by Paul Schiller, Eastvoid Auditorium.
7:00 Movie: "The Trygone Factor," Eastvoid. Admission \$0.75.
8:15 Graduate Recital: Donald Commuck, U.C.

Monday, February 21

HOLIDAY: Washington's Birthday.
9:50 Chapel Service, T.L.C.

Tuesday, February 22

ASPLU Elections.
7:00 Propeller Club Special Activities, U.C.
7:30 Basketball: PLU at St. Martin's.

Wednesday, February 23

9:50 Chapel Service, T.L.C.
5:30 Spur's Banquet.

Thursday, February 24

High School Debate Tournament.
8:00 Teacher Placement Interviews.

Friday, February 25

High School Debate Tournament.
9:50 Chapel Service, T.L.C.
8:00 Allman Brothers Band, Alex Taylor at Paramount Theatre. Tickets at \$3.50 and \$4.50.
8:00 Sly and the Family Stone at UPS. Tickets at \$4.50.

Saturday, February 26

8:30 Graduate Record Exam.
8:00 High School Debate Tournament.
7:00 Women's Basketball: EWSC at PLU.
7:30 Basketball: PLU at UPS.

Sunday, February 27

8:00 Worship Service, Tower Chapel.
9:00 Bible Study, U.C. North Dining Room.
10:00 Worship Services, Chris Knudsen.
7:00 Campus Movie: "Joe," U.C.



KPLU to start new series

PLU Students will have a unique opportunity to see and hear most of America's leading political figures answering questions that are of most concern to young people when the closed-circuit television presentation of "The New Voters" series from the American Program Bureau Television Network begins Wednesday, February 23, with the Chairman of the Republican Party, Senator Robert Dole, and the Chairman of the Democratic Party, Larry O'Brien, on KPLU, Channel 2.

With the lowering of the voting age to eighteen, 1972 marks the first year that college students will be able to

participate fully in presidential politics. "The New Voters" has been produced by APB-TV for exclusive showings to college audiences and the series will be the only occasion in which America's political leaders will attempt to relate to their new youth constituency. College-aged voters will learn how the candidates feel about such issues as legalizing the sale of marijuana, giving amnesty to young people who refused to fight in Vietnam, and ending the large corporations' domination of power in America.

Among the guests on "The New Voters" are Senator Edmund Muskie, Rep. Paul McCloskey, Senator Hubert

Humphrey, Senator Eugene McCarthy, Senator George McGovern, Governor Ronald Reagan, Rep. Shirley Chisholm, Senator Henry Jackson, Senator Fred Harris, and party Chairman Senator Robert Dole and Larry O'Brien.

Moderators for the series are FCC Commissioner Nicholas Johnson and critic Nat Hentoff. On each fifty-minute program, the questions are fired by four student panelists. The total group of twelve student questioners represents every phase of the political spectrum, from an admirer of William Buckley, to a Black radical. However, the panelists share one common philosophy: they are determined to take off the kid gloves usually worn by Washington newsmen in order to get something more than political hot air from the guests. The student panelists display an irreverence, tenacity, radicalism, and depth of knowledge that often visibly dismays the politicians.

Youngbloods return Feb. 19

Rock quartet, *The Youngbloods*, whose recording of "Let's Get Together," made the song a "standard" for contemporary audiences, return to Seattle for a one-night concert in the Paramount Northwest tomorrow, February 19th, at 8:00 p.m.

A refreshing amalgam of rhythm and blues, country songs, and contemporary folk material, *The Youngbloods* are one of the most talented pop groups around. The nucleus of the group is Jess Colin Young, a ballad-blues singer and electric bass player, who put together *The Youngbloods* in 1967. Others in the group include Michael Kane, bass player, drummer Joe Bauer, and Lowell (Banana) Levinger, pianist/composer.

With many albums to their credit, the most recent titled "Good & Dusty," *The Youngbloods* have endeared themselves to the rock scene with hits like "Darkness, Darkness," and "The Peace Song." Their credo is a refrain from their hit song "Let's Get Together": "Come on people/Smile on your brother/Everybody get together/Try to love one another/Right now" . . . the song which originally established them as a tasteful and talented rock band.

Appearing with *The Youngbloods* will be rock group *High Country*. Tickets for the concert, presented by KOL Radio and Northwest Releasing, are available at the Bon Marche Ticket Office and suburban agencies.



The latest album by Captain Beefheart (and His Magic Band), *THE SPOTLIGHT KID* (Reprise MS 2050), may help this very underground group gain a larger following. For the past seven years, Capt. Beefheart's group has been virtually ignored because of its avant-garde musical stylings. This is their sixth album, and probably the most "accessible" yet, as it is more rock and blues oriented than any previous effort.

Most of Beefheart's influences have been that of the Mississippi Delta blues and modern jazz. However, the new directions taken on the new album are partly due to the addition of rock guitarist Winged Eel Fingerling, formerly of the Mothers of Invention and Fraternity of Man.

This "hard" rock sound becomes evident in the opening bars of the first cut, "I'm Gonna Booglarize You Baby." Here, banast Rockette Morton plays some of the lowest, loudest bass notes you'll ever hear on record. Another piece demonstrating this new direction is the instrumental, "Alice In Blunderland." The title cut, though, is a blues number.

Off The Record

by Brian Berg

The lyrics on the album are as bizarre as ever, e.g. "There ain't no Santa Claus on the evening stage" and "I'm gonna booglarize you baby/ Just as soon as I find a place to park my new machine." Many of the songs have puns or fragments, but can in itself.

In preparation for their third album, the group practiced fourteen hours daily for a year, so they're very involved in what they're doing. Beefheart himself has a four and one half octave voice range, and is an artist and self-taught musician. Their new single, "Click Clack," should do some strange things to the radio waves of America, but as the Captain says, "The stars are matter, we are matter, but it doesn't matter."

The loss of Art Garfunkel from the duo of Simon and Garfunkel makes the new album *PAUL SIMON* (Columbia KC 30750) less exciting than had been expected. On first listening, one misses the orchestration and harmonies of the past, but the lyrics play a more important part in the record. They are short, personal glimpses into

Simon's life and travels, and are as good as anything he's done before. Keep this in mind with this album, and it will sound better.

Sweathog's new album, *HALLELUJAH* (Columbia KC 31144), is a very tight record featuring the single of the same name. Frosty, former drummer with Lee Michaels, is with the group. The album is loud, yet it is more diverse than their first effort.

Currently Recommended Albums

1. Pink Floyd - *Meddle*
2. George Harrison & Friends - *The Concert for Bangladesh* (3 records)
3. Neil Young - *Harvest*
4. Paul Simon - *Paul Simon*
5. Original Soundtrack - *A Clockwork Orange*
6. Emerson, Lake & Palmer - *Pictures at an Exhibition* (live)
7. Fleetwood Mac - *Future Games*
8. Captain Beefheart - *The Spotlight Kid*
9. Yes - *Fragile*
10. Seals & Crofts - *Year of Sunday*

CONNER THEATRES

RIALTO

"100 CONVICTS and A WOMAN"
(Story of a Nympho)
Also MARTHA HYER in
"HOUSE OF 1000 DOLLS"

ROXY

GEORGE C. SCOTT in
"THE HOSPITAL"
and ROCK HUDSON in
"HORNETS NEST"

TEMPLE

6th BIG MONTH!

HURRY!
In Everyone's Life
There's a
SUMMER OF '42

NARROWS

CLINT EASTWOOD in
"DIRTY HARRY"
and WALTER MATTHAU
and ELAINE MAY in
"A NEW LEAF"

SPORTS

The Knight Beat



by Sports Editor, Doug Kenyon

The Diaper Brigade

Time was, when an underclassman made the varsity team, he was content with finding a soft spot on the bench and getting a paid seat for the game.

Besides mop-up chores at the end of lopsided contests, his only real duty was to fetch towels for the starters.

But a heady young freshman and a brace of ball-hawking sophomore guards has changed all that at PLU. Mike Berger, Neal Anderson and Randy Leeland make up the Knights version of a "Diaper Brigade."

"I didn't know any of the plays when I first came up to the Varsity," Berger relates. "Coach Lundgaard had to draw the plays on a chalkboard during the game."

Either Lundgaard has become a fine artist or the 6-6 Tacoman nicknamed "Mike the Machine" by his teammates is a whole lot of ballplayer. Bet on the latter.

Anderson, a California transplant, also started on the JayVees but in the words of broadcaster Bud Blair, "He can shoot the eyes out of the basket."

Anderson—A Great One

"Neal has an awful lot of talent," says Lundgaard. "He has exceptional speed and runs smoothly; he's going to be a great one."

Randy "the rabbit" is the third part of the trio. The 5-10 southpaw credits much of his success to senior guard Tom Patnode.

"Tom is a genius; he's taught me a lot about the tricks and subtleties of the game."

Leeland feels it's actually easier to play with the varsity rather than the JayVees: "The other players can cover for you and make you look good."

The "Brigade" has two other candidates vying for admission. Freshmen Kim Estrada and Don Rowberg were also snatched from the JayVee roster.

With a youth movement like this, 25 year old Ake Palm will become known as "Pop."

A golf story: Seems there was this foursome teeing-off at the PLU links the other day. One unpracticed member of this group hooked his drive quite badly. The ball soared over the fence and through the window of a passing truck.

The truck driver, unnerved by the incident, lost control of his vehicle, turned it over, and crashed through the living room of a nearby house.

As the crowd gathered at the scene, the truck driver emerged shaken but not seriously hurt. Angrily he asked who was responsible.

"I guess I am," answered the duffer.

"Well, whaday'a gonna do about it?"

Whereupon our hero replied, "Uh, I guess I'll have to move my thumb a little to the right and . . ."

LOVE LETTERS TO THE SPORTS EDITOR

Well, here we go again folks. Once more you'll be given the opportunity to gripe, chastise, praise, inquire, or merely comment on any aspect of sports.

MM Sports Editor Doug Kenyon will field (try anyway) all letters or calls that come in.

So if you need an answer or just want to answer a need in the field of sports—shoot, you're faded.

PLU Places in Tourney

The University of Washington was recently the scene of the Association of College Unions-International Tournament. The tournament, which was held February 10,11,12 included competition in chess, bowling, and billiards. The tournament involved students from Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho, Alaska, Japan and Hong Kong. PLU was also represented with three bowling teams, two chess teams and one billiards player.

In bowling, PLU placed 13th out of 23 colleges. In mens' singles, Rich Libsack bowled the best for PLU with a score of 517 for three games. In all events, Rick's overall score was 1505 for

a position of 68th in a field of 130 contestants. In mens' doubles, he and Gordy Gunderson made a combined effort of 1005 points which gave them the 43rd place out of 66 teams. Other bowlers from PLU were Les Graff, Scott Buser, John Jordev and Doug VanArsdall.

Our chess team had the most success. The teams placed 5th and 6th out of 16 colleges, outranking such schools as the University of Oregon and the University of Idaho. In individual competition against 30 other contestants, Chris Buck and Mark Buckingham finished 7th and 8th respectively. Jack Anderson placed 10th while

Richard Greenup finished 20th. In mens' pocket billiards, 14-1, Jim Peterson won his first game. He later finished in 10th place by losing to the third ranked contestant.

PLU Tankers Floating High

by Jim Kittikby

With six swimmers already meeting national qualifying standards in nine individual swimming events, PLU's list could grow as high as ten following the combined Northwest Conference and District I & II championship February 17-19 at Lewis & Clark College.

"This team has been training since Sept. 10 (water polo) and has not let up until now. Several sacrificed Christmas vacation in order to workout. In the last five weeks the swimmers have completed about 270,000 yards (over 150 miles)", Chase commented.

"Even though Central defeated us last week, we still won five of the individual events without a taper and only one swimmer (Terry Ludwig) posted a season best swim. We are a young team with six freshman and only two seniors, Mike Branham and Dave Hansen, while Central's success hinges on the performance of six seniors."

PLU's national qualifiers include freshman Mike Osborne (200 butterfly, 200 individual medley, 200 backstroke), sophomore Dale Tomasz (50 freestyle), junior Terry Ludwig (500 freestyle), senior Dave Hansen (1 and 3 meter diving), freshman Kevin Kernon (200 butterfly), and junior Bill Armstrong (50 freestyle). In addition the Lutes have qualified a 400 yard freestyle relay.



Heyya, Heyya, step right up for "old time prices"! Tom Baker (l) and Doug Reucker practice hawking their wares for tonight's snackbar bargains at Olson Gym.

Knights' Season Averages

Name	G	FG-FTA	Pct.	FT-FTA	Pct.	Sub. Avg.	Ass.	Pts.	GA
Anderson	9	33-61	541	17-21	.809	2.0	11	29	8.7
Berger	19	52-108	481	23-26	.885	5.7	25	126	6.6
Estrada	11	11-23	478	13-13	1.000	1.1	15	35	3.2
Forsyth	19	36-77	466	7-11	.636	2.2	13	79	4.4
Leeland	22	49-131	374	27-40	.675	1.9	62	127	5.5
Lehman	18	21-63	333	19-22	.875	3.4	29	79	4.4
Murtonik	17	63-142	444	89-131	.684	1.7	20	145	8.5
Palm	22	123-227	585	54-64	.879	8.8	48	365	16.2
Patnode	19	52-138	377	65-67	.943	2.4	89	158	8.3
Phillips	19	19-73	534	7-4	.821	3.5	16	133	7.0
Rowberg	2	0-1	100	26-38	.684	0.5	0	2	1.0
Wiley	20	49-113	434	17-27	.694	2.0	14	124	6.2
B. Willis	22	73-149	490	18-33	.829	3.6	79	153	7.0
M. Willis	22	66-119	560		.548	4.0	45	130	5.9

Knights Totals 22 667-1429 468 392-616 638 40.0 467 1723 79.3

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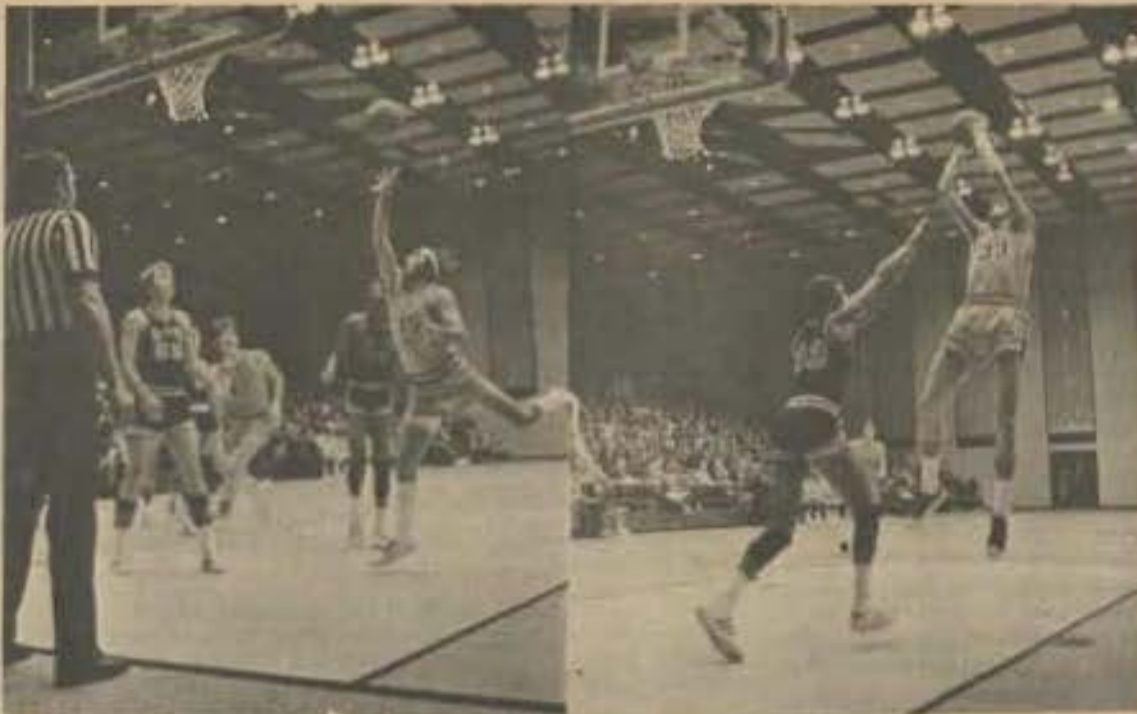
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Basket Ballet — Tom Patnode (15) soars through an arabesque and Mike Willis leaps gracefully skyward. The contest itself wasn't as politely cultural as the Knights pounded Lewis & Clark 100-78.

Lutes Crush Two Rivals

by Lynn Morley

[Ed. Note: To our knowledge Miss Morley is the first girl ever to write sports for the Mast. We believe it will lend a little class to the otherwise haphazard manner of this section.]



Lynn Morley

Friday's Game

The final score read 103-89. The PLU Lutes were once again victorious. The losers—the Linfield Wildcats. This win brings the Lutes into a fourth place tie with Linfield in the Northwest Conference.

Friday's match got off to a fast start with Ake Palm tipping off to Tom Patnode who

popped the ball through the hoop.

The Lutes scored rapidly and gained a wide lead of 13 points; but competition became somewhat tougher after about eight minutes of play.

Soon the score evened up and by the middle of the first half the score-board reflected only a four-point lead by PLU (24-20). The Lutes then pulled ahead and kept a nine-point or better lead throughout the remainder of the game.

With the Knights leading 55-41, Palm again tipped the ball off to PLU to begin the second half, but this time the Lutes lost the ball to the Wildcats who scored the first field goal after the interim.

In a man-to-man defense, the teams appeared to be evenly matched during the remainder of the game, each team adding 48 points to its score.

As the band played "Hang on Sloopy," the Lutes held control and danced ahead to down the Wildcats by 14 points.

High scorer of the game was Ake Palm with 24 points, while the Lutes shot over 50% from the floor for the first time this season.

This victory brings the PLU Lutes' won-loss record to 11-10.

Saturday's Game

It's been said, "The third time's a charm." But no one

expected the Lutes to take it literally. For the third time in a row PLU broke 100, to down the Lewis and Clark Pioneers 100-78.

It was quite a game with Ake Palm and Bruce Willis scoring their career highs and leading the Lutes to victory. Palm took top honors of the evening by netting 31 points; Willis scored 22.

Only once did the Lutes trail the Pioneers and they didn't lag behind for long. With 17:41 remaining on the clock the Lutes dropped in their first two points. After three minutes of play PLU took the lead on a Palm lay-in and held onto it for the remainder of the game.

Halftime saw the Lutes with an 11 point lead with the score reading PLU 48, Lewis and Clark 37.

Lots of turnovers by both teams occurred in second half causing the ball to alternate steadily between courts.

During the latter part of the second half, pressure increased and the rapid pace continued with PLU picking up 17 points and the Pioneers gaining only 6 in the final five minutes.

The crowd went berserk, when, in the last half minute of the game, Dennis Phillips dropped in a free throw, taking PLU's score up to 100 for the third consecutive time.

The final tallies showed the Lutes completed successfully 63 percent of their field goal attempts as compared to the Pioneers' 46 percent.

Coach Lundgaard attributes the Lutes' recent winning streak to "Extended effort by all, more patience, better percentage of shots made, better defense; just a lot of little things."

Also contributing to PLU's victory over Lewis and Clark was their high percentage (24 out of 32) of free throws.

SPORTS SHORTS

Old Time Prices in Concessions

While the clock will turn back a hundred years on concessions prices February 18—"Old Time Prices Nite"—there should be nothing old fashioned about the scoring tempo as the red-hot Lutes seek their fourth consecutive 100 point production Friday in the home finale against Simon Fraser. Game time is 7:30.

"Old Time Prices Nite," the brainchild of PLU student concessions manager Doug Rucke and his associate, Tom Baker, involves nearly the complete line of food stand items being offered for pennies or less throughout the game.

Saturday the Lutes, who moved from fifth place to third in the NWC during the week, travel to Pacific for their final conference engagement. A win against the Boxers would assure PLU no worse than a tie for third in the final standings.

BASKETBALL

Northwest sports writers, sportscasters, and collegiate sports information directors voted the Lutes' Ake Palm as the NW small college player of the week.

Ake threw in 72 points, including a career high of 31, along with 27 rebounds and 9 assists as the Knights rolled up three 100 point victories.

WRESTLING

Defending conference champions Bob Hervey (167) and Gary Berger (158) each with two decisions and a forfeit win in last week's action, will head the Lute delegation to the NWC wrestling tourney in Spokane Feb. 19.

Roy Carlson's mat men downed Willamette 33-24, Lewis & Clark 43-9, and Linfield 28-16 last week to even their season dual meet record at 5-5.

Jon Stedje (134) pinned two opponents and decided a third while teammate Jim Boyer (177) reversed the order in winning three bouts. Gary Simon (142) decided last year's NWC titlist, Norm Scott of Lewis & Clark, 5-4.

Womens' Basketball

Tammy Skubinna dropped in 11 points to spark PLU to a 31-26 womens' basketball win over Centralia Friday.

Scoreboard



RESULTS FRIDAY

Pacific Lutheran 103, Linfield 89
College of Idaho 75, Pacific 72

RESULTS SATURDAY

Pacific Lutheran 100, L & C 78
Willamette 84, Whitworth 82
Whitman 85, Pacific 87

GAME TONIGHT

Simon Fraser at Pacific Lutheran (7:30)

LEWIS & CLARK	PACIFIC	LUTHERANS
Warren 3 5 4 11	Berger 3 1 1 7	
Groves 3 1 4 2 8	Wills 10 2 4 22	
Pullard 4 4 5 16	Palm 12 3 3 31	
Wall 2 2 3 5	Patnode 1 4 1 8	
Skille 10 4 4 24	Andrus 7 2 5 4	
Miller 1 1 3 3	Wiley 0 0 0 0	
Laloy 3 1 2 7	Finseth 8 0 2 8	
Gilly 2 0 1 4	M. Willis 4 1 2 10	
Buck 8 0 8 8	Latland 1 4 3 4	
	Estroza 0 2 2 2	
	Lahman 0 0 0 0	

Totals	37 20 34 78	Totals	38 24 25 100
Lewis & Clark	37 20 34 78	Pacific Lutheran	38 24 25 100

Free throws missed: Lewis & Clark (11) — Buck, Laloy, Wall 3, Miller, Warren 2, Pullard 2, Groves; Pacific Lutheran (8) — Berger, Patnode, Latland 2, Palm 2.

Shots attempted: Lewis & Clark 62, Pacific Lutheran 62.
Rebounds: Pacific Lutheran 41, Lewis & Clark 37.
Attendance: 2,300.

SPORTS SCOREBOARD FOR FEB. 18

Conference	W		L		Tot	
	W	L	W	L	W	L
Willamette	8	1	900	18	3	
Lewis & Clark	10	2	833	15	6	
Pac Lutheran	8	5	875	12	10	
Whitworth	7	5	383	12	8	
Linfield	7	6	530	11	11	
Centralia	2	8	200	13	6	
Whitman	2	10	186	2	17	
Col of Idaho	1	10	001	5	17	

LINFIELD	to	of	pts	PAC. LUTH.			
				pts	reb		
Lester	0	1	0	Berger	2	1	3
Waddell	0	2	10	Wills	3	2	8
Stenseth	1	1	3	Palm	9	4	24
Thorpe	2	1	4	Patnode	5	4	14
Torstad	2	0	4	Andrus	3	2	8
Abrams	2	3	24	Wiley	2	0	0
Verdin	10	2	32	Latland	3	1	8
Hall	8	0	0	M. Willis	1	0	2
Ruten	4	1	3	Lahman	1	2	3
Hagen	0	0	0	Phillips	4	3	10
Olsen	4	4	12	Finseth	1	2	4
Fredro	0	0	0	Estroza	2	2	4

Totals	38 13 37 89	Totals	34 31 17 100
Linfield	38 13 37 89	Pacific Lutheran	34 31 17 100

Free throws missed: Linfield (9) — Ruten 2, Abrams 2, Olsen, Waddell 2, Torstad, Stenseth; Pacific Lutheran (7) — Berger 2, Patnode, Lahman 2, Palm 2.

College Wrestling

PAC. LUTHERAN 42-LEWIS & CLARK 9
118—Double forfeit; 124—Chris Peterson (PLU) by forfeit; 124—Jon Stedje (PLU) pinned Dave Striker; 140—Gary Simon (PLU) dec. Norm Scott 5-4;
150—Ken Taylor (L&C) dec. Paul Matheson 4-0; 156—Gary Berger (PLU) dec. Terry Christensen 11-0; 167—Jim Boyer (PLU) dec. Jim Jaque 16-2;
177—Jim Boyer (PLU) dec. Dick Stoll 10-1; 180—Gianni Davis (PLU) by forfeit; uncommitted—Bob Jones (PLU) by forfeit.

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The American economic system is presently undergoing a squeeze. As a result, job opportunities have become scarce and career opportunities almost non-existent.

Two years ago the outlook for graduates was much more hopeful. The massive migration of job recruiters to the campus is now, however, a thing of the past. College seniors who are looking for jobs this Spring will have to be more energetic than ever before if they are going to gain employment for themselves.

Do not become overly pessimistic, however, for there are some jobs available! Through this column, the Career Planning and Placement Office will present weekly articles to direct and assist students in finding employment. We will try to keep you informed of interviews, job trends, and other such things, as well as, offering advice concerning resumes, credential files, and the like. In addition, we will have weekly listings published in the Mooring Mast.

In the meantime, we encourage students to begin thinking of possible future employment. If our office can be of any assistance to you which regards letters of introduction, interviews, our employment listings, or anything else, please feel free to contact us.

FEBRUARY INTERVIEW LIST

Burroughs Wellcome & Co. To interview degree candidates in any major for positions in pharmaceutical sales. Feb. 23.

First National Bank of Oregon To interview degree candidates in Business Administration, Accounting, Finance, Marketing, Economics or Liberal Arts with course work in business. Feb. 28.

S.S. Krege (K-Mart) To interview degree candidates in any major for an accelerated on-the-job training program leading to store management, buyer and executive positions Feb. 29.

AUDITIONS FOR NEW MUSICAL SCHEDULED

Auditions for actors, singers and dancers to play in the Lyric Theatre production of "The Owl and the Pussycat" are scheduled for February 20 (Sunday) at 3:00 p.m., and again February 21 (Monday) at 7:00 p.m.

The play by Bill Manhoff, which has been adapted to musical comedy form by director John Glennon will be presented Friday and Saturday evenings from March 31 through April 29. Men and women aged 20 to 45 are invited to try out for the production.

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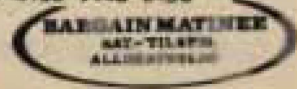
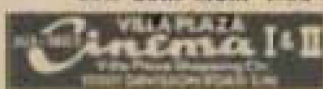
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