

# MOORING MAST.

Vol. XLVIII Pacific Lutheran University No. 22  
Wednesday, March 24, 1971

send me a spring  
that does not  
hold so  
many invitations  
to die

grass  
that does not  
suck my body down  
to fertilize  
the ground

wind  
that does not  
push the flesh  
after the  
spirit

rain  
that does not  
melt the soul and send  
it rushing  
endlessly  
to the sea

sun  
that does not  
awaken the single  
hibernator  
to a world  
that goes  
by twos

paths  
that do not  
lead to old  
destinations

Susan D. Peterson  
March 7, 1971

# Living the Natural Adventure

"Living" for the child is natural adventure. There need be no props or programs or organizations to direct or efform the adventure. It happens. While living comes so natural to the seven-year-old, only by the noblest of efforts and struggling does the man, the adult, remain truly alive. But to behold a man who struggles to genuinely live is precious in its very early.

Last week there came such a man who by his intensity in living, his vibrant "wholeness," set into play those inner murmurings which challenge our own reasons to be. For many of us what has appeared up until now as "genuine" life has revealed itself as just another idol of the tribe. The fear of not making it with one's peers. Somehow our sincerity in the struggle pales by comparison. One need not agree with Robert Bly to learn from him but it would take a stone wall not to react at all.

For many Bly made the challenge for the would-be Christians to get off their spiritual burracks and take the initiative to live. Christ was not a spiritual truth inspector but a man who acted, reacted... enacted living. The challenge was an issuance of mandate not to be so damned spiritual that one is of no earthly good.

To be sure, many will write him off as an atheistic nit-picking demon-possessed proselyte of error. But for those who truly and openly listened, in spite of differences, there remains a clarity of "feeling" that touched, that reached out, that validated his approach in living far beyond the strongest intellectual or legalistic rationalizations.

Surely, many will not be moved from their checker-boards. Many will be excited to live like a mathematician with axioms, theorems and propositions. Perhaps some will confess life is here and now, not in another world vertically aligned. Some have learned that living means anything but homeostasis.

-David Giles and Susan Peterson

## President's Box

I would like to comment on some of Priscilla Marten's generalities in last week's Mast and make a few of my own. I can appreciate her confusion about why I was elected president of ASPLU. I am not sure myself why I was elected, but now that I am in office, the prevailing mood is somewhat different than she envisioned. I sense a kind of hope on the part of students. A hope for some action, any action, which will speak for them to the faculty, administration, and the Board of Regents. My own hope is that I don't kill that hope because the rights PLU students in general want are rights that I want too. But we don't get action by talking about communication. We should withhold our judgements of whether or not student government is a farce until we determine whether it will work, if it is given the chance. Now I am talking about individuals as well as structures.

The positions that have been returned to me indicate that a majority of students living on campus support the points on that petition. I intend to send a list of the names on that petition to Dr. Wiegman and each member of the Board of Regents. If anyone else in PLU-land has doubts about my intentions, or wonders if I or any of my fellow officers are a farce, please drop by the ASPLU offices and chat with whomever is around. It's your office too. We are looking forward to seeing you.

Craig Huisenga  
"Rape and Plunder"

## MOORING MAST

The Voice of the Students at Pacific Lutheran University

- DAVID GILES \_\_\_\_\_ Editor
- BOB HASSELBLAD \_\_\_\_\_ Managing Editor
- TOM HEAVEY \_\_\_\_\_ Asst. Managing Editor
- BARB MORRIS \_\_\_\_\_ News Editor
- KAREN SVENDSEN \_\_\_\_\_ Feature Editor
- PAULA SEIBERT \_\_\_\_\_ Copy Editor
- CHUCK NORDQUIST \_\_\_\_\_ Sports Editor
- JOHN AAKRE \_\_\_\_\_ Business Manager
- SUE PETERSON \_\_\_\_\_ Poetry Editor
- DR. JOHN PETERSEN \_\_\_\_\_ Adviser

STAFF: Glen Anderson, John Hushagen, Dave Thurson, Steve Cook, John Rankin, Scott Green, Priscilla Martens, Lindsay Grader, Linda McConnell, Kathy Christensen, Kathy Burwash, Paul Landaverk, Kate Mancke, Brian Berg, Linda Barker, Paul Berg, Sue Peterson, Dave Soderlund, Jeff Wolcott, Glenn Zander, David Aakre, John Walk.

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

Materials submitted should be typewritten, double-spaced, with 65 spaces to the line. The deadline for each issue is 5 p.m. on the Sunday prior to publication.



## A Mandate for Creative Radicalism

By GLEN ANDERSON

Don't be afraid of radicalism. Everything is radical that hasn't been tried yet.

The electric light bulb and the automobile were both radical at the time of their invention. The power of ending slavery caused anxiety for millions of whites, and a hundred years after that had occurred their descendants expressed the same fears whenever the end of segregation was suggested. Each of these developments was radical in its day, as indeed, every other significant change in our history or culture has been.

Perhaps the most radical of all was the "social experiment" of America itself, with its Revolution and its Constitution and Bill of Rights. The ideas embodied in this experiment were indeed radical, the new theoretical notions of a few liberal thinkers who were by no means accepted by the Establishment of their native localities. The Revolution, in fact, was supported by only a minority of the colonists here.

Every now and then the door comes when radical forces urge men to the forward front of history to break loose and go far beyond the status quo. Individual reforms are useful for awhile, but changing societies eventually reach the point where their prevailing needs can be satisfied only by radical changes in entire institutions. We are currently at such a juncture.

Perhaps our society is like a student who can progress only so far in grade school until he is ready—indeed, pushed—into junior high school. He has benefited as much as he can from grade school, having improved himself from first through sixth grade. Spending a seventh year in grade school would not help him to mature and develop as much as would attending seventh grade in a junior high school. He must move on or be stunted and begin to regress. Later he will progress through high school and find that he can continue growing only by moving into high school and eventually beyond.

So it is with societies and institutions within societies. Only so much progress is possible within a given structure. A law of diminishing returns comes into play, and limited reforms lose their ability to cope with the deepest and most serious problems. Old ways become obsolete and ineffective. New modes of thought, new perspectives, and new institutions are needed.

Just as America finally decided (although against the wishes of the privileged slaveholders) that slavery was inconsistent with the kind of society we wanted to build and live in a hundred years ago, so we must decide now (although again probably against the wishes of many privileged people) that our present forms of oppression and injustice are inconsistent with the kind of America which is needed in this latter part of the Twentieth Century. Peace, justice, and equal opportunity are nice orthodox ideals, but radical practices. Will we accept the challenges of history, and if so, are we willing to make the radical changes—even at some personal sacrifice—which will make these promises become realities? Our very existence as a nation and even as a world depends upon our response.

In case you hadn't noticed, the US's foreign policy has been a colossal failure. We haven't been attuned to what is really happening in the world. We've been reacting to new challenges with the same old reflexes. The United States, which prides itself on being modern and the wave of the future, simply has not admitted the existence of the present, and the oppressed people of the world know it. The people of the Third World—especially Vietnam and Latin America—are trying to tell us something. Are we listening? We need a radical new foreign policy, but aren't likely to devise one which relates to reality because that would pose a threat to much of our foreign investment, which is actually the primary consideration and concern of our foreign policy. Obviously, we need radical changes in our domestic economics, too.

Radical change is often seen (by those whose privileges are threatened) as disorder, but if we understand the need for—and historical context of—such change, we can see it for what it truly is. Radical change need not mean disorder, but rather a new order, an order more consistent with modern reality.

Reality exists whether we want to admit it or not. We have the option, though, of accepting its challenge and working within it for the betterment of human life, or continuing to resist it, spending the rest of our national life fearfully staying in the sixth grade and wondering why our society isn't maturing healthily.

Don't be afraid of radicalism. If we are to save our nation and world, it will have to be through (radical) ideas which haven't been tried yet.

# Environment SST--The Myths and Meaning

By DAVE SODERLUND

Every time the issue of the continued life of the SST project commands national attention it becomes more evident that the real forces behind this project feel they are fighting for much more than a faster-than-sound flying machine.

The floundering state of Washington is getting very quiet in an official attempt to ram the SST heading through Governor Evans and Senators Magnuson and Jackson are so provincially concerned for the welfare of their ballhawk that national interests and long-term views are forgotten. The bare facts are that with the SST down, the state's economy will slide once more and, more ominously, there will be no gleaming hope of being-injured better days when all the airlines in the world come clamoring after the superior American product.

This exposure yet another myth. The private word from the airline top dog is that they wish the SST would go somewhere and that American airline companies are having various problems filling their 747's right now and are calling back on flight service in easy areas to avoid further loss in revenue. The airline business will not readily be able to absorb the cost of adopting SST's on transcontinental and transoceanic flights until the SST's will be big birds not expensively as a government-financed incubator.

Environmentalists are not alone creating myths of their own. Contrary to some reports the SST is not carcinogenic, but we have not been able to test this for very long on the flood of environmental predicaments that could result from high altitude supersonic flights on a commercial basis. The loss

of the upper-atmosphere ozone shield due to the water vapor, or a lingering layer of high-level clouds due to undispersed water vapor are only two of the more unusual possibilities bearing dramatic consequences. Granted, the environmentalist has no facts to work with. If he had, the 13 per cent of the earth would be fait accompli and all of the Earth Days in the world could not save it.

The most frightening manifestation of the SST hassle concerns the lingering deep-seated belief that the end of the SST program is yet another blow struck against America. The whole technological future of the United States does not depend on the success of this program, but this is the level on which the pro-SST lobbyists in Washington are fighting. The "SST - Ours - or theirs?" bumper stickers speak of a horror that goes beyond economic slump and ecological chaos. They see the voice of a blind, idiotic pride in a country which is, from perfect, a country as stupid as the Crusades were cruel and yet proud for carrying at all costs its own particular brand of salvation to the heathen.

This core theme explains why there is a lack of a long term perspective toward both the SST and toward the basic role of this country in the technology and power of the world. The problems are intertwined and cannot be pigeonholed, but a national stand against the SST could say a lot about our national priorities in the whole world. To stand against growth for the sake of growth and technology for the sake of new products, to stand for a concern for the world environment before nationalistic pride will take a lot of hair, it will also be a step toward ending the prostitution of the values on which this particular republic is founded.

## Letters to Our Editor

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** While I am cognizant of the inordinate length of this letter, I would hope and strongly urge that it be read. While I do not concur in all the criticisms therein, I do, for the most part, agree with what Dr. Ashbaugh has stated. In my opinion, rarely, if ever, are criticisms done so incisively accurate and valid.

I might add, for the record, that an editor's note is precisely what an editor's note. The opinions expressed within are not necessarily those of other staff members.

**Dear Dave,**  
It seems to be time for my semi-annual letter of protest to those who prohibit I read you and accept it in the spirit in which I would like to read your journal and I read you.

**"YES THANK YOU, YOU NEEDN'T REPEAT YOURSELF WE HEARD YOU QUITE CLEARLY THE FIRST TIME"**

I sense a dreadful temptation within myself. As a long time devotee of many of the ingredients in the American myth, I naturally tend to favor the endogamy, almost any ending. The multitudinous and despicable faults of the leaders of American business, government, church, education, social institutions and non-institutions in general have now been delineated with such assurance and decorated with such authority in the pages of our university's "voice of the students" that there creeps over me a devilish temptation to side with the elites or silenced "establishment" (if only I could be sure what that non-elitist entity was). It is, of course, a foolish desire. I ought to control myself, recognize the substance in the message of the heralds of enlightenment and acknowledge the evil of the entrenched enemy. Before I do return, however, to the exciting and undemanding role of a critic of society and enemy of all social vice, let me express a bit of doubt—ever so little—regarding the olympian vision and prophetic authority of my good friends who write for the Mast.

In the most recent issue of our paper (I don't refrain from comment on more objectionable statements in earlier issues) appeared an article which pled for tolerance toward the opinions of those who disagree. I was delighted with it until I stumbled across the quite condescending suggestion that the yet "flexible" and "open-minded" majority to understand the "opinion" and obviously threatened group of authority figures who resist a change of direction which (based incidentally more on the economic facts of life of government loans than on the projected moral conservatism of society). Reading a different essay, a provocative if problematic defense

of semantic relativism, I was struck with the clarity of vision which never have you required to enable this author to proclaim—and with a straight face at that—that "students today, for the most part (so generous a qualification), are less subject to manipulation by verbal and visual symbols and are more adept at reading." I deeply hope so, but a shred of evidence, please. Most impressive, however, are the statements made and language used in an otherwise intelligent and insightful commentary on the use and abuse of symbols. In that article—in a line of rhetoric sustained by its genuine server of moral passion I learned that the "middle-aged, middle class American is an ingratiating cat who bites the hand that feeds him." That he is a "patsy" or "youth" that he is "rather too dense or too uneducated to grasp the meaning of . . . symbols," that he is a "marching zombie . . . trampling over other people's culture and prostituting their symbols," that he is a "fuddy-duddy" and "guardian of the Establishment" (that bete noire of all emancipated men), and that he is prostituting first one and then another aspect of "our sophisticated youth's" . . . pure, uncorrupted, and uncorrupted culture." Egad! How despicable! For shame!

Even the young lady who writes under that unassuming "thinking right" and who is generally restrained in her criticisms now recognizes a black heart in the establishment. From her I discover the harsh truth that "the process goal (The only one?) of society (Whatever that mysterious and nebulous reality might be), and then of the college (which one? All of them? Precisely who and in which college?) seems to be to "maximize grades degrees as fast as possible" and, furthermore, that "any emphasis on learning in such a bureaucratized system is irrelevant." Such might, such charity! Such disarming simplicity in the formulation of complex social facts! Could it possibly be, however, that some of these youthful critics are themselves just occasionally victimized by the manipulation of linguistic symbols and the return to "assumed realities"? Is the conviction evident in their pronouncements reasonable and realistic or might it be tinged ever so slightly with a tribal paranoia? To this day I recall and sympathize the "eleventh commandment" my mother used to recite to me: "Thou shalt not take thyself too damned seriously." It had a point.

What I find genuinely sad in all this is that the social employed by such writers to meet genuinely real problems are—in my opinion (I note that I never see that qualification in Mast)—better designed to cloud the enormously complex issues and attract the masses of support required for reform.

(Continued on Page 4)

# On The Marquee

The March wind blew an interesting husband of lovers and lovers 5000 Eastview stage (the workshop where William Inge's "Bus Stop" was presented by the University Theater).

At it's best, the play, directed by Mr. William Fisher, was alive with colorful American names and wisdom, each character lively and laughably recognizable as a distinct figure on America's highway. Especially so was Kandy Gramma, playing the young cowboy Bo Decker, vital and ready to conquer the world. Kandy gave the play its most colorful discussion, from his first delirious appearance on stage to his final act, his actions and reactions to his fellow players showed a strong consistency in character, making the audience realize that Bo Decker was the actor between Bo and Virgil, his long-time friend and confidant, were particularly good. The understanding between the two came across most effectively in their gestures and simple empathy. Frank Calbeck, as Virgil, did a fine job of tempering Bo's readiness with the sage counsel of experience, his only lack of Virgil's delicate loneliness and inner strength. As times the actor who seemed a bit of a grumpy rather than a deep "strong and silent" individual.

Also offering a taste of life filled with humane experience was Dr. Charles Lyman, an awkward

philosopher portrayed by Brett Rogers. As a hilarious and lecherous drunk, Brett's characterization of Dr. Lyman was excellent. From his swaggering 1 rods across stage to his silent but driving contemplations of Elma, the young waitress. However, as a sobered and unresponsive middle-aged cad, Brett decided at times to lack the depth he needed to arouse the sympathy of his audience. Gayle Dugger, as Elma, the object of Dr. Lyman's affections, was often very good as a coquely flattered schoolgirl, but seemed to lack the wide-eyed innocence essential to Elma's character.

Given strength and small-town authenticity to the production was Penny Fishbeck, as the hard-boiled restaurant owner, and Paul Rindley as the paramour, the bus driver Carl. They worked together very effectively, to the delight of the audience and to the amusement of Sheriff Will Hunt, played by Chuck Nordquist. Throughout the play, Carl sustained a waddy charming character, from his observations of the situations around him to his almost lighthearted concern for the "youngsters," Bo and Charlie. His short scenes with Charlie, played by Kathy Heller, helped create her most believable moments. Although she sustained a remarkably lively performance, a tendency to over-emphasized voice and gesture at times gave Charlie a lack of genuineness.

## Our Man Hoppe

The other day, I read your bitter book. I wrote a column about how I had come to love myself my own country in Vietnam because of this hell, here, interminable war.

I tried to say how it had been when I was young—how strong and noble and dignified my country seemed to me, I tried to say how this cruel senseless war had caused and degraded the love I had once felt for my own land. I tried to express the shame, the rage and the hopelessness that was in me.

These were depressing things to say. I said them because I thought they should be said; then waited for the dust to come in. I walked with dread.

In this business you can usually predict the tone of our mail that any particular column will draw. I expected a few approving letters from the left and a flood of hate mail from the right. Those without strong views seldom bother to write a column.

The mail is coming in. And now I have something more to say because I think it should be said.

The first thing that surprised me about the mail was its volume. Never have I written a column that has attracted so many letters.

I opened the first few nervously. They were approving. The first dozen, the first score—all were approving. In the first three hundred, there were only 4 angry letters, three of them unsigned.

Gradually, as I read through these letters agreeing with my stand and approving my expressing it, my appetite lifted. Where I had been depressed, I was now elated. Where I had been sick and bitter, I was now good.

Part of it, of course, was the approval. Every man cherishes approval. But it was more than that.

These letters were from people like me. A few, a very few, were from professional America names. But the rest were from doctors, lawyers, accountants, housewives and one grand lady who typed under signature, "A small, female and old voice from Santa Rosa." (Dear)

Surprisingly many were from military men including four ex-Army Colonels. Surprisingly few were from college students, most were of my generation, a probation officer, a policeman, a construction worker.

What they said, most of them, was that they too had seen their love for their country eroded by this endless war. And they, too, mourned it.

And they signed their names.

It was this, more than anything, that motivated me. In only a few societies could I have written what I wrote. In most, I would be ripped into hell. Yet these people, with nothing to gain, expressed their agreement and approval. And they signed their names.

In this land, in these times, you can still stand up and say your country's wrong. More importantly, if you do, those who agree will stand up with you.

This, by God, is the grandeur of this country. This country is still such in the darkest days that is Vietnam. We will be there I think for months or years to come. But my hopelessness has passed.

For even in that darkest time, that which shows us my youth still glimmers. And now, for the first time in years, I believe with all my heart that it will shine again.

(Copyright Chronicle Publishing Co. 1971)

# Letters to Our Editor Letters to Our Editor

(Continued from Page 3)

The faults of contemporary men and institutions are undeniable, but such pronouncements as these produce a growing credibility gap. I am reminded of the propaganda attempt a third of a century ago designed to make Americans in a concerted attack on the Axis power by feeding the public an image of the Germans and Japanese nations as evil incarnate. When such tactics succeed the result is a tragic ideological overkill. Propaganda, even in good causes, is dangerous.

It is generally safe to assume that when one can be misunderstood, he will be misunderstood. Let me try to make myself as clear as I am able. I am not even raising the issue of the virtues or faults of any imagined or real establishment. By and large I suppose I agree with most of the stands taken on a variety of issues by the critics in recent issues of our paper—though their towering self-confidence and easy disparagement of others strikes me as rather immature and quickly tires my patience. I appreciate idealists and critics. The counsel and input of students into the decision making process at this university has been, it seems to me, basically helpful and constructive. I am for much more of it. I could not agree more with the repeated requests for a few rules, a little control over freedom, as is compatible with social order, respect for the rights of others, practical (largely economic) necessity, and the encouragement of a humane and civilized life. I feel strongly that one neither can nor ought to legislate morality. I am not particularly impressed by the regular student sorties against the conservative establishment, but neither am I personally affronted. To the best of my recollection I have never been accused of being a member of that organization.

What I am really asking is whether certain highly propagandistic manifestations of the misuse of language and logic, ad hominem and ad populum appeals, simplistic arguments, hasty generalizations, and repeated boggings of the question are necessary or useful—even in the pursuit of justice. To so categorically proclaim and in such unrestrained language the obtuseness of one's adversaries, their obstinacy, ignorance, irrelevance and immorality will at least confirm those thus criticized in their suspicions, insulate them against rational criticism, and invite propagandistic reprisal in kind. Do such sweeping condemnations really reflect sober analyses of the complex social issues, and are they useful tools in the struggle for justice? Might they rather be—in part at least—intellectual outbursts on the part of those who derive real frustration but enjoy the relief provided by a verbal venting of emotion? Is intellectual humility so much out of fashion? Is sweet reasonableness, critical analysis, sympathetic and constructive criticism, loving concern and respect for those with whom we differ, and a sense of the ineluctable difficulties and complexities of life not more honest and in order?

It has been suggested to me that one ought not take the steady stream of youthful verbiage to which we have been treated so seriously. That one ought to regard it as a part of the natural process, perhaps only a kind of quasi-formal verbal game. Perhaps so, but in that case, I can think of better games to play. If on the other hand most of the criticism is vituperative and honorable intent—as seems to me to be the case—then I can only say that I believe the establishment's frustrated critics would find the world more open to change (and they believe if their criticism were more thoroughly informed and sober, and if the criticism were accompanied with well thought through specific and constructive proposals for change. If certain important segments of our world are not so open, let us at least be discriminating enough to isolate and isolate from our condescension and vindictiveness those which are.

George A. Brown  
Department of Philosophy

To the Editor:

Miss Sue Peterson's editorial about "I of Ego-centrism" was a refreshing departure from the usual "Parallax" offerings (and others) that we see week after week. The "stigma of semantics" would have us think that copping something which doesn't belong to you isn't semantically stealing; lying may be the truth, destruction of somebody else's property may be "the only way," etc. etc. Sin isn't sin either. One may not even wear vertical stripes and a poncho to slim one's pudgy figure without "borrowing" this age-old artistic trick from the younger culture of today. Come now!

Miss Peterson is at least trying for the truth of life; unselfishness, thoughtfulness for the other fellow, the other side, the human predicament common to us all. She stated that "both groups may profess the same Christian ethic, but interpretations differ and that harmony therefore demands an assumption of a grey area."

There are several errors here, hard to perceive, yet brilliantly clear.

It has always been the purpose of PLU and still is, not so much to fight all interpretations and develop Christian ethics, as to fight self-centeredness, selfishness, thoughtlessness BY REASON OF a person's private giving-up his front-and-center position to his God. Naturally this paradox makes no sense to many. But those who have met with certain uncomfortable interior encounters, know that it is not an ethic which colors the "grey-area." And the area is not grey, but a new, pulsating color, and richly variable. A self who keeps babbling garbage about self-rights, fears, hatreds (even if it is I who babble it) is a part of the garbage, and not a part even of the grey area.

I can claim to be a small speck in the grey area which is not for me grey. My true sustenance in all departments of life has been given from someone and something else besides the youth culture and semantics of today. Nevertheless, I feel like waving a glory-flag (never mind which flag I mean) when any of the youth make ever-so-small a try for the truth behind unselfishness. It is much deeper and better than merely "thinking right." Kudos to Sue Peterson for that not-so-small and hopeful try. Old, threatened, flexible.

Ruth E. Halvorson  
Ordeal Head Resident

To the Editor:

Dave Giler's article on P. L. U. was hilarious and apropos. I've been here for two years in desperate suspense, wondering when someone would commit just that blasphemy.

On a recent here (from WWSU) I was met at the registration line by a woman who was kindly enough to ask where and with whom I was living. She didn't cation much on the idea that it was none of her business. I was informed that anyone under 21, single, and not living with Mom my (or a reasonable facsimile) must live within the protective arms of the University. I found that irritating, but was able to adjust to the rule because I was 20 and married. Since that time other dramatic incidents have occurred in which I have been forced to assert my independence. Recently, however, have I had the chance of seeing other PLU students assert theirs. Now a group of young women has appeared on the scene. They call themselves The Student's Rights Coalition and seem to feel that they, as well as their peers, are capable of making certain decisions regarding their personal lives. There are those who don't agree.

It is a strange University that asks so much about him in "system" encourages independent thinking, while telling adults where they are to live. It seems incongruous for a university to spend so much time and money trying to shake off the unfashionable label of ultra-conservatism, while it keeps its nose in the private lives of its students. Now: Kafkaesque it is to walk out of one classroom

where no dress code exists and then another one where the instructor self-righteously tells a student to remove his cap. Still another department head gets completely jerked off when a student who has just filled out five copies of a waiver by hand tries to correct a spelling error in another color ink. Yet another department head jealous of the success of a group of students formed by a man he had fired, takes it upon himself to attempt to blackmail them from competing with him for a student body. Is it that apparent an intellectual that any professor or office secretary feels free to act in such an overbearing manner towards them? I have found all those things happening at PLU. Maybe that's life. But why should it be that way?

Oh, things aren't so bad now. Only a few years ago girls were not allowed to wear pants even off campus, we had compulsory early chapel, and more outrageous dorm hours.

Do the parents of PLU students look on the University to protect their "babies"? If they do, why are there so many severely handicapped kids in Europe? Why is it O.K. to turn ladies loose in Copenhagen, yet keep them under lock and key at home? PLU prides itself in saying that it prepares its students for the total experience of life. Why then do people around town shudder at the PLU girl who has a nervous breakdown because she loses her virginity? If the administration feels right about assuming so much responsibility for each student, how do they justify locking 22 year olds out into the world, when they still are not considered capable of living alone?

Many say that living in the dorms is so expensive everyone needs. That's not necessarily so. Some people require more privacy than others. At PLU the student who can't afford a private room is out of luck. Who has the right to be the student that he must share a tiny room with another person just because he has a lack of funds and the University refuses to recognize his legal status? I say he has the right to tell anyone over 18 such things unless it be his parents, provided they are still supporting him. I went to BYU in 1962, and even they did not take such license with the rights of others. The SRC has a big job ahead of them and I wish them all the luck in the world.

Allyn Rich

To the editor,

Friday night, Robert Bly, an extremely sensitive man, gave a poetry reading before a large congregation in Chris Knutzen. Bly has lived for an extended period of time in solitude and has come close not only to nature, but to himself, that is, his hidden or shadow personality. This man can "feel" and respond in an all encompassing spectrum. His center is definitely in his gut where one's center should be.

Bly is a master of words and ideas. His poems pack a hypnotizing impact which generally leaves his audience spellbound or in some sort of stupor. Yes, Robert Bly is an honorable man. With all these superhuman qualities in his favor, I think I can justly say that the students of PLU have no right to doubt this man's word. After all, he has written volumes, and to doubt his word would be slander.

When Robert Bly says "God has given up on this planet" and "Jesus Christ isn't going to save you," believe it, because he is a very intelligent and honorable man. When Robert Bly wants to do a Buddhist chant, you had better chant you "Lutherlander snobs." When this man tells me that the Bible I have been studying all my life is a mistranslation and that I am bowing down to the wrong divine master, what right have I, a meager Christian, to doubt his word.

Come, PLU students, let us flock together and stone the useless minister of this university and burn the out-dated, do-nothing church. Throw off your imitation Christian cloaks and heed The Words of Robert Bly, an honorable man.

Joe Doupe



"And as we speak the Future Council was called out to fight the bare altar"

# Tacoma Peace Group Plans Spring Action

By GLEN ANDERSON

A wide variety of Tacoma area citizens met last Saturday evening at First Congregational Church and formed the Tacoma Coalition for Peace and Justice. Including students, ministers, professors, and a surprisingly large number of middle aged and older men and women, the Coalition hopes to initiate and coordinate many kinds of peace activities this spring.

A recent Gallup poll showed that more than 70% of the American people want all American military forces withdrawn from Southeast Asia by the end of 1971. The job of the Coalition is to impress this mandate upon the government and to gather more popular support for peace. Broadly stressing these two main goals—educating the public and pressuring the government—the Coalition is organizing a number of task force groups to work

on specific projects

Local citizens are planning to petition and distribute copies of the People to People Peace Treaty, which is supported by 600 members of South Vietnamese, North Vietnamese, and Americans.

Several other people are seeking a period for a large group of peace advocates of all ages to march in the DuPont Parade. Many are lobbying, rallying, sending letters and telegrams, talking with people about the facts of the war, and calling other kinds of positive action to bring "this purposeless war" to an end. Everybody's help is needed.

All interested persons are invited to attend the next meeting of the Coalition at 2nd South J Street this coming Saturday at 7:30 p.m. Watch for news about other peace events coming up this spring.

# PLU Hosts Summer Music Camp

A week of music and fun will be offered to students by grades 3-12 this summer as PLU hosts the 1971 Northwest Summer Music Camp July 13-20.

The instrumental groups will include concert in orchestra, band, theory, and beginning folk guitar, plus private lessons, concerts, sectionals, and clinics. Recreational activities such as swimming, picnics, trips, golf, camp meetings, and socials will also be available to the students.

The week's events will feature a final concert July 23 and a "Jazz Night" to be scheduled during the camp, where three top performers,

judged by a faculty committee, will be recognized with \$25-100 awards.

Camp Camp Director will be Mr. Jerry Kracht, Assistant Professor of Music and conductor of the Symphony Orchestra at PLU, and Mr. Larry Dorn, director of bands at California State College at Long Beach.

Total cost of the camp, including meals, lodging in one of the campus residence halls, recreation, and tuition, is \$68.

A course for student directors,

emphasizing trends and methods of instrumental music teaching and rehearsal techniques, will be offered during the camp, July 19-24 from 4-6 p.m. A \$42 tuition charge will be made for those who wish to receive a credit.

For additional information and application forms, contact: Dr. Larry Meyer, Camp Director Northwest Summer Music Camp Pacific Lutheran University Tacoma, Wash. 98447. Applications will be accepted on a "first come" basis.

# House Reviews Hitch-Hiking Law

To the Students of PLU:

I have introduced House Bill 928 to amend the law to allow hitchhiking from the curb. I believe the present anti-hitchhiking law in this state which prohibits one man's humanity to another is excessive state interference in what is a private matter, i.e. the question of giving another a ride when he indicates he wants one.

The proposed repeal is, undoubtedly, not of interest to many legislators—though many will happily recount previous hitchhiking experiences of their youth. The

bill presently resides in the House Judiciary Committee, chaired by Representative Axel Julin, who has been reluctant to begin consideration of the matter. Other members of the committee are Representatives Harris, Eikenberry, Hubbard, Ross, Spantolo, Bottiger, Knowles, Marsh, Rosellini, and Shingoch.

Their interest can be stimulated by phone calls, letters, and petitions. Your help is necessary to get some action on this bill.

Thank you.  
G. K. Jeff Douthett  
House of Representatives

# Coeds Elect New AWS Officers

A new corps of AWS officers, to be installed at the organization's Awards Night April 20, was named in elections completed last week.

Janine Galbraith, a junior elementary education major from Seattle, will assume the duties of AWS President. She has served as

treasurer and president of her dorm, and was AWS representative to the Senate during her freshman year.

Newly elected vice president is Carolyn Brown, a junior biology major from Idaho. Carolyn is currently a Resident Assistant in Cascade and was co-chairman of the Mothers' Weekend this year.

Sue Rook, a freshman from Spokane, will serve as AWS treasurer during the next year. She has held the position previously to her senior class and local +6 Club.

# Nurse to Relate India Experience

Maria Stok, a missionary nurse from Idaho, will speak on campus next Monday afternoon at 6:15 in Marston's main lounge.

A 1962 graduate of PLU's School of Nursing, Miss Stok works primarily with leprosy in a hospital in the southeastern section of Andhra. She will return to India, where she has served for the past four years, after the 30th of this month.

Miss Stok is the niece of the late Claf Jordahl's, retired faculty member of PLU.

Her speaking appearance is sponsored by Delta Iota Chi, nursing organization.

**SANDY'S WHAT?**

321 SOUTH GARFIELD

- Leather — Purses
- Candles — Records
- Glasshead Pipes
- Clothing and whatever
- Black Lights

Open this weekend

**Help Wanted**

Reputable company needs student help. Earn \$45 and up per week in limited part-time work.

Contact: DORIS BASH  
LE 7-7604

**DYNAMITE CHICKEN**

A film by Ernie Pintoff

An electronic magazine of American pop culture.

LAST CHANCE TONIGHT at 11:00 p.m. to see "DYNAMITE CHICKEN" in the CAVE

ADMISSION \$1.00 includes Pepsi and program (brought to you by Entertainment Series)

**Austin's Lakewood Jewelers**

DIAMONDS — WATCHES Repairs

VILLA PLAZA  
Phone JU 8-4311

**Dee and Gene's ARGO**

TUNE-UPS  
BRAKE SERVICE  
STARTER AND GENERATOR REPAIR

OPEN 7:00 A.M. — 10:00 P.M.  
12166 Pacific LE 7-3040

ALL STUDENT NEEDS  
Cosmetics • Greeting Cards • Photo Equipment • Magazines

**JOHNSON DRUG**

AT THE CORNER  
GARFIELD AND PACIFIC AVE.

9:00 a.m. - 9:00 p.m. Weekdays  
11:00 a.m. - 7:00 p.m. Sundays

**CONSIDERING ALASKA?**

Accurate, comprehensive brochure about opportunities in construction, oil, fishing and conneries, others. Send \$2.00 cash or money order.

Jobs in Alaska  
P.O. Box 1565  
Anchorage, Alaska 99051

**GLOBE LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY**

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

\$5,000.00 Life Insurance  
Ages 6 months to 25 years  
\$20.00 a year

No Military Restriction,  
Aviation Restriction, nor  
Medical Exam  
Phone 564-8333

PHONE LE 7-5381

**College Cleaners**

Parkland's Quality Dry Cleaners

1128 PARK AVENUE  
PARKLAND, WASH.

# Latin American Symposium:

## Forum Schedule

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1971

Ministry-Oscar Howe (Bronx)	Chapel-Trinity Lutheran
Discussion with D. Howe	1:2 p.m.—Univ. Center 204
Thomas F. McGann	2 p.m.—UC Chris Knutzen
"Latin American Unity in Variety: Tradition in Modernization"	
Coffee Hour	3:30 p.m.—Univ. Center 204
George Phillips	8 p.m.—UC Chris Knutzen
State Department	

THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1971

Mr. Paul Laudicina	1:30 p.m.—UC Chris Knutzen
Overseas Development Council	
Discussion Groups	3:40 p.m.—Univ. Center Rooms
—Arts and Literature—Robinson (PLU)	UC 208
—Economics—Enderby (PLU)	UC 210
—Chile—Laudicina (ODC)	UC 28
—Chile—Fryn (TCC)	UC 28
—Peace Corps—Ranheim (Abrun)	UC 28
—Missionary—Gnegy (BOLIVIA)	UC 212
—Foreign Relations—Phillips (STATE DEPT)	UC 132
Panel Discussion	8 p.m.—UC Chris Knutzen
"Lat in America: Tomorrow"	
Prof. David Johnson	Moderator, PLU Faculty
Dr. Thomas McGann	Historian, Univ. of Texas
Dr. Michael Mishakow	Economist, Western Wash. St. Coll.
Mr. Paul Laudicina	Overseas Development Council
Mr. George Phillips	State Department

## Literature Reflects History

By ST. JOHN ROBINSON

"I love you when you're quiet and it's as though you weren't even here" ... Underdogs ... "Who bears more guilt, she who sins for pay or he who pays for sin?" ... "How ... Crown of Shadows ... "Symphony to Grey Major ... Brother Lee ... "I am a slaver and from the land where the pain was great ... The Truth Suspected ... 'The Crouching Ruins' ... The Death of Arterio Cruz ... One Hundred Years of Solitude ...

... the utility of revolution, the necessity of revolution; word-play, word-play; life is a dream, life is a useless illusion; fallen gods, excited nonsense ... are but a few of the myriad elements which weave the fabric of the literature of the "seven colored con-

quest" following the outline of two eternally fixed and changing patterns: the American landscape and the American Indian.

The entry of Spanish American Western literature was of an epic nature defining the lands and peoples whom conquest by a handful of Spanish adventurers had been of proportions never before witnessed. The Letters of Hernan Cortes, the The History of the Conquest of New Spain of Bernal Diaz del Castillo, and the sturdy accounts of the Conquest of Peru (books of which became "best sellers" in Spain and Europe) recorded peoples, customs, flora, fauna and sheer expanses of land never imagined. Among these were the "average ones" known to us today as llama, alpaca, and vicuna; but tiny creatures "of which the natives make a tasty stew"; the hairless Mexican dog or chihuahua and the guinea pig, popular throughout

the Andean region.

The sudden contact with an unimagined reality upon had the equal and opposite reaction of a reality which was entirely imagined. In Spain this reaction was an upsurge to the number of novels of chivalry, a flood tide only stemmed by Don Quixote, the American Erccilly Zuniga's Araucana, Diaz de Guzman's Argentina, and their countless imitations peopled the New World with surrealistic beings and gave it an equally dream-like topography. Outright exaggeration was the order of the day. It is not surprising, then, to find Cuauhtemoc, a Chinese chief, sailing for forty days and nights with a log on his shoulder; nor is it astonishing that he should lead a boat of forty thousand against the Spanish regulars, who in reality were forty.

There were other sides to Spain's encounter with America. Brutality marched arm in arm with God, gold and glory, and the first of these soon attracted the gaze of profit. Foremost among pioneers was Bartolome de las Casas whose History of the Indies served to liberate the Indian on paper at least. Las Casas' work also contributed to two further developments, the growth of the "black legend" of Spanish cruelty (a term coined during British imperialism), and the decision to transport African slaves into the Indies, Africans having been adjudged sub-human.

The seventeenth century witnessed a Golden Age which outlasted that of the Spanish homeland. The Mexican dramatist Ruiz de Alarcón continues to be read as one of the five best playwrights of the Golden Age. His plays on human folly, on the fate and social dimensions of the "heart of Empire" were soon to supply Modigliani with material for the French sage, Juane Juan de la Cruz, a Medea who followed Alarcón's lead in the stage, is revered to this day as that country's best writer of verse. She also well knows her

(Continued on Page 8)

## Government Explores Brazil Indians

The first protest against the inhumane treatment of indigenous tribes in Latin America came with the publication of Bartolome de las Casas' The Tears of the Indians in the 16th century. Since that time the land and mineral hungry soldiers have cleared, drained and killed the natives of the Amazon Valley.

Originally numbering in the millions, Brazil's Indian population has diminished to a mere 60,000 and they are still being slaughtered in a country noted for its lack of racial prejudice. It is paradoxical that only two natives are being killed with the implicit sanction of the government.

In 1913 the Brazilian govern-

ment established the Service for the Protection of the Indians. Well intended, but ill-informed, the Service wanted to bring the Indians into the 20th century. However, rather than protecting the Indian tribes the Service herded the indigenous population into reservations killing those who refused to leave their lands.

An episode of Indian Service activities nearly came to 1968, with the Figueiredo Report indicating its purpose the report confirmed allegations made by the Brazilian Anti-Slavery League in 1964, and the sixth Inter-American Indigenist Congress. Members of the Service had participated in massacres whose grisly inventiveness con-

found the imagination.

The Patuxo Indians fell victim to inoculations of smallpox virus when minerals were found on their lands. A gift of sugar bread with arsenic laced out the Tapajós Indians, while the Cakho Ergano Tribe was killed, as usual by dynamite thrown from a low-flying Osama. The latest protest, made in 1969, indicated that the Brazilian government used napalm in its attacks on Indian villages.

Anthropologists have taken an active role in protesting the slaughter of the Indians for the Brazilian tribes represent the last primitive peoples outside New Guinea. Essentially living in the Stone Age these tribes have completely sep-

arate languages, customs and organizations. Although their cultures are devoid of visual arts, the Indians have developed primitive forms of music, primarily using large flutes made of bamboo. The Indians are noted for their passive nature, although some tribes practice ceremonial cannibalism.

Unable to understand the native cultures, the government has created a National Foundation for Indians which will train the young people to drive tractors and serve as the local militia. While vocally supporting the Indians, the World dictatorship has not brought the Indian Service officials to trial, although they were arrested in 1968.

Hope for the survival of the natives is dwindling as U.N. protests go unheard, while reports of further killings filter out of Brazil despite government censorship. Should the killing continue, Brazil's leading social historian estimates that by 1980 the Indian population will be completely extinct.

## Chilean School System Educates Yanqui Co-ed

Mary Jo Knudsen, a F.L.U. freshman, recently spent a year in Chile where she lived with a Chilean family in a small town near Concepcion. Unlike the typical American abroad, she attended the local high school and was fully integrated into Chilean life. Mary Jo found that one of the major adjustments she had to make was her view of school and education. The following are some of her impressions of the Chilean school system.

The public high school which she attended was, by American standards, less than adequate. Textbooks were nonexistent and most classes were taught by lectures. Students were expected to take notes verbatim and the teacher was the sole source of information. The curriculum consisted of 13 subjects, none of which was covered in depth. Although students were required to take all 13, there were three areas of concentration — science, humanities and mathematics. The social sciences was the most difficult in the school, and the humanities, essentially Spanish and history, was the easiest.

The science majors were limited to theoretical considerations as there were no laboratory facilities in the building. The school building was run heated, thus causing some students discomfort during the winter months. At the beginning of the academic year, there were also a number of broken windows in the classrooms. Student requests for repairs went unheard until the entire student body marched on the city hall demanding that the windows be replaced.

School riots were frequent occurrences during the year. Organized by college students from Concepcion, they dealt with teacher reforms, curriculum

changes and local political issues. Mary Jo commented that the students were much more politically aware than their counterparts in the United States.

Student body officers were sponsored by national political parties, and budding politicians received their early political training by running for office in high school. There were five parties represented in the high school—the Christian Democrats, Radicals and a coalition between the Communists and Socialists. The student body president was a Christian Democrat so riots were held to a minimum as a sign of support for the Frei government.

President Frei has initiated several educational reforms which have modified the structure and curriculum of Chile's schools. Rather than the traditional Latin American system, the schools in Chile have adopted a 13 year system with a six year primary school, three years of middle school and a three, rather than six year, high school.

Attendance at school is mandatory but more students were unable to pay for school uniforms, and with their families dependent on them for income, the number of students able to finish their schooling was diminished. What if families send their children to private schools, thus creating an unnatural separation of the classes.

Although Mary Jo felt that the quality of education was much lower than in the U.S., it was comparable to that offered in other Latin American countries. She expressed the hope that the Frei reforms would allow more students to be accommodated within the public school system.

## Symposium Speakers

THOMAS F. MCGANN

Dr. McGann received his B.A., M.A., and Ph.D. from Harvard University, in History. He was instructor and assistant professor of history at Harvard University from 1954-1959; associate professor and professor at the University of Texas, teaching Latin American History. Dr. McGann is the author of two books and editor of these books, all in the field of Latin American and Spanish studies. He is currently engaged in research, teaching, writing, journal editing and administration at the University of Texas at Austin, Texas.

PAUL LAUDICINA

Mr. Laudicina received his undergraduate degree from the University of Chicago and attended Maryland College. He has done graduate work at the University of Chicago where he researched foreign investment in Chile and other Latin American countries. He is now an associate fellow with the Overseas Development Council in the areas of Latin American Affairs and as Publications Manager for the ODC.

GEORGE W. PHILLIPS

Mr. Phillips is the Assistant Director for Development in the Office of Bolivia-Chile Affairs, Department of State, Washington. He has a B.A. from Harvard and a M.A. in Public Administration from the Maxwell School, Syracuse University.

# A View of Third World Problems



DR. THOMAS MCGANN will keynote the Spring Symposium today.

## Golconda Attacks Life Problems

(Editor's Note: The following article is based on conversations between Rene Garcia, Steve Larson, and members of a Lutheran World Federation youth study group last summer in Bogota, Columbia.)  
By STEVE LARSON

On February 15, 1964, Guido Torres was killed in Columbia. To carry on the unfulfilled mission of Torres life, the Golconda group was founded, and continues to be excitingly active in Latin America today.

Father Rene Garcia, a Roman Catholic priest from Bogota is deeply attached to the Golconda both intellectually and actively. Like Torres, Garcia believes that the Christian conscience requires

one to be revolutionary and that to be successful, a revolutionary, like Christ, must seek the common level of humanity and work there.

Garcia's theology is one born of the social reality. He and the Golconda work to elevate humanity, attacking problems on three levels: economic, political and social. . . Economically and politically, Columbia is run by the United States, 90% of Colombian oil is produced for the United States, and the U.S. backs 'status-quo minded' candidates for public office. Garcia describes Columbia as a pseudo-democracy and terms last year's national election, "The Fraud of April 19." It saw Pastrana, a conservative, backed by

U.S. money elected President of Columbia.

It is in the social realm that the Golconda enjoys its main activity. They continue to publish the newspaper *Frontera Urdida*, (which was founded by Torres) despite direct governmental persecution. The educational system in Columbia also comes under attack. The Golconda charges that the system merely preserves the status quo. Individuals are taught how to build motors, that is true, but they build foreign motors and are not capable of building their own reality. In addition, the Golconda work in the barrios (slums) of Bogota educating and organizing the campesinos to exercise their political potential.

(continued on page 10)

### Education

## The Struggle to Keep Pace

By LOUISE SAND FAYE

One of the greatest problems facing all of our Latin American neighbors is that of expanding the educational system in order to parallel the socio-economic changes which are now taking place. Even in countries where leaders have been most aware of educational needs, the population growth keeps one step ahead of educational reform, and the struggle to keep pace becomes a devouring if not a losing one.

In Latin America, institutions of higher learning predate those of the United States by a century, the first charters being granted by the Spanish crown in the mid-sixteenth century to the University of Mexico and to that of San Marcos de Lima in Peru. But education has been, since colonial times (and thus for over 300 years), the privilege of the few who could afford both the time and money.

Nor does the teaching profession at any level have any great appeal to the younger people. Prestige is minimal and the remuneration is at times only token. Therefore, most teachers are only part-time employees and their main energies must necessarily be devoted to other employment.

As a general pattern there are three levels of education in all Latin American countries: primary, secondary and university. The state institutions are tuition-free at all levels. Although there is some variation in grouping from country to country, usually primary and secondary levels consist of 6 years each, the last two or three years of secondary for the few students who plan to continue into the University. These last years are called the "Preparatoria," and consists of a rigid program of study, frequently a downward extension of the parent university.

The level and intensity of the courses offered in the Preparatoria far exceed that of our own high school curriculum, and many students fail to make the grade. State-prepared examinations are oral and are performed before a board of at least three teachers. It is here that the total success or failure of the student is determined.

There are also trade schools and "escuelas normales" (for those preparing to teach at the elementary level) into which may enroll those who can afford to stay in school but do not plan to go to the university.

In some countries there are many persons of non-Spanish European ancestry, such as the Germans in southern Chile, who settled on government land grants in the mid-nineteenth century. These people, wishing to keep alive their ancestral heritage have founded private schools in which half of the school day is taught in German and half in Spanish.

University training is for those who have successfully completed the examinations in the Preparatoria and received the "bachillerato". Both the curricula and structure at this level are different from those

in the United States. The Latin American student enters directly into his chosen field, taking courses in a rigidly prescribed program. There is practically no transfer of credit among the disciplines, the liberal arts approach practiced in the United States being practically unknown.

The approach to learning is primarily theoretical, even in such fields as engineering and chemistry, since the application of the theory would require the use of prohibitively expensive equipment, which must be imported.

In the almost total absence of tuition charges, one's immediate reaction might be that all Latin American students could easily attend universities. However, the vast majority of the population in these countries simply cannot afford the time out from earning their daily bread to attend school beyond the first few grades of the primary level. And, as statistics show, many do not make it at all, for approximately fifty percent of the population in Latin America cannot read or write.

Also, the problem is compounded in such countries as Peru and Bolivia where over half of the population are of a different culture and language, and live in such isolation that many do not speak a single word of Spanish. There is an awareness of this situation and special schools are being founded, geared to handle such linguistic problems, but as yet, only the surface has been scratched.

There is also, despite generalizations, great disparity from country to country, depending on the cultural make-up of the population, their geographic accessibility, and the ability and interest of those who have and can to help those who lack and cannot.

Mexico, a country as rich in Indian cultures as Peru, has made great strides forward in its educational efforts at the primary level. The country does not have the huge unaccessible areas such as are found in the Andean regions. However, due to the fantastically rapid increase in population (estimate for the next ten years is 33 per cent), the progress in education has dragged.

Argentina and Chile have been blessed from time to time with scholars and with politician-educators, who have appreciated the importance of education and who have acted upon this appreciation.

Venezuela, while the educational situation in Latin America may be generalized as badly in need of reform and expansion in order to take care of the growing masses, who, until recently, have not been considered at all, there are the extremes between countries and even within a single country (example, Brazil). At least there is an awareness of the need for reform, but time, money, political instability, population explosion, and the traditions of centuries will continue to pose problems in the struggle for broadening the scope and abilities of the educational institutions in Latin America.

## Investors Prey Upon Economy

Foreign investment has long been viewed by Americans as a necessary factor in the development of third world economies, and the program of the Alliance for Progress made this theory official government policy. Private investment was to complement U.S. foreign aid programs and 1958 business endeavors in creating an atmosphere conducive to social and political stability. This theory, like the domino theory and brinkmanship, was obsolete before it was propounded by the State Department.

The history of U.S. investment in Latin America has been typified by a series of economic successes and political failures. Mario Simonsen, a Brazilian economist, noted that investments' "economic effects have been undoubtedly beneficial, but its social side-effects have been sometimes unfortunate." Rather than fostering political stability, U. S. companies

tend to aggravate political quarrels. The coup in Guatemala in 1954, for example, was financed by United Fruit and carried out by American trained army officers.

More important, however, is the image perpetuated by U.S. business interests. The social isolation of American businessmen and their families increases the sense of colonialism, while the retention of English names is a continual source of aggravation. Brazilians pay their monthly light bill to "Rio Light," a U.S.-owned company, and are considered oversensitive when they complain about the name, but many Seattle residents would dislike paying light bills to the Allgemelne Lichtgesellschaft Von Seattle.

One of the primary complaints about Latin American governments and businesses is that Ameri-

(Continued on page 10)

## Latin Literature (Cont.)

(continued from Page 6)

her feminist stand in the most masculine of worlds. Rivaling this thin protest were the Colombian Domingo Camargo and the Ecuadorian monk Aguirre.

William Blake died with Moses and Elijah. The poets of the Wars of Independence simply substituted Moctezuma and Atahualpa for the Old Testament prophets. As Moses' actions determined the outcome of battles, so too did the presence of the native American chiefs. The Cuban Jose Maria Heredia and the Ecuadorian Jose Joaquin de Olmedo paint vast and turbulent canvases presided over by irate natives eternally damning the conquistadores who "took our land with no more right than that of having been born in Castilla or Canary."

With independence and nationhood came the search for national identity. In most of Spanish America the quest would yield scant fruit before the twentieth century; the one exception was the Argentinians. Here, against the limitless expanse of the pampas, Esteban Echeverria told the story of *The Captive*; and here, also against a

limitless pampa, Jose Hernandez sang his gaucho Martin Fierro into existence and gave his people the long-awaited national symbol.

With independence there also came a shift in cultural influences. The movement was away from Spain and towards the United States, Great Britain, and, most important, France. Walter Scott, Cooper, and Dickens have not been without influence, but Edgar Allan Poe and the French Parnassians and symbolists, with their attention to color, sound, exoticism, and "art for art," furnished the beads for the Modernist movement in poetry. The publication of Ruben Dario's *Azore* in 1888 allowed Spanish America, once again, to offer something of its own to the world at large and to revitalize the sagging resources of its parent literature. By no means a cohesive school, Modernist poetry is replete on the one hand with Japanese gardens, pagodas, Oriental princesses in the finest of silks, swans, ice, nocturnal brooding, and a love of urban artificiality, and on the other hand with fecund valleys, green pastures crystal waters, and

(Continued on Page 8)

# Trackmen Open with Slow Start

By JOHN WALK

Since the first session of track meets two weeks ago the PLU track team have had our own half season. The one-half part was at Pullman on the 13th of March at which only a few of the stars on the team participated. It was a disappointing two days for both Glenn Higgins and Phil Tiedel, but rather rewarding for Carl Peterson. Glenn false-started twice in his event and consequently was disqualified. Phil did make the finals in the javelin but failed to place. Big Carl (the only guy on the team who can do a life-size impersonation of Mr. Rabbit) did quite well by taking second place in the shot put. So much for Pullman; now to last Saturday's meet.

The Lute track team had a disappointing season opener by edging UP S to take a third place in the PLU Invitational relays at Sprinkler Field (which, incidentally, is out by Sprinkler Park for you future track-goers). The final score was WWSU 25, SPC 21, PLU 12, UPS 21, and SMC 21. As expected the

field events were particularly strong in the shot put, the big men of the team took four out of the five places in the event. Steve Harshman, who has the school record last year in that event, broke it Saturday with a toss of 58'. The Lutes also took first place in the high jump and discus relay, and showed in the 44-yard relay, the long jump and shuttle hurdle relays.

The team was dealt some bad breaks during the day with sore pulled muscles, bad falls and disqualifications in two events. Nevertheless encouraging performances prevailed.

Tom O'Rourke did a respectable job by taking second place in the long jump with a leap of 20'10". (Not too bad for the first meet.)

We should be seeing 22 feet from Tom by the end of the year. The 44 yard-relay team also made a good showing with a time of 44.4 seconds, only 1.2 seconds off their record.

The meet Saturday cannot be regarded as a total loss; the Lutes are still one of the top teams to beat in this year's race for the conference championship. This Saturday the team will be competing against Pacific at Forest Grove, Oregon, a meet in which the Lutes should come out on top.



STEVE HARSHMAN, SHOTPUTTER, breaks school record.

## Latin American Literature (Continued)

(continued from page 7)  
deep religious (almost pantheistic) emotion.

The twentieth century has witnessed a re-birth of the novel and the drama and a continuing of excellence in poetry. The Argentine Florencio Sanchez was the first rise above local color scenes to present serious drama. Better known in European circles is the Mexican Rodolfo Usigli whose historical and social drama won high praise from Bernard Shaw. At mid-century the best drama is that of Usigli and Gorostiza in Mexico and Francisco Arivi in Puerto Rico.

The government of Salvador will soon be represented in Paris by Pablo Neruda, Chile's millionaire Marxist. Perhaps there is no more fitting gesture than to send Spanish America's best poet to the country whose culture has meant so much to Hispanic American letters. Neruda's *Residence on Earth* and *The Heights of Macha Picha* pour out the acid, spleen and anguish which have marked the Black Harbingers of the Peruvian Cesar Vallejo and the Desolation of the Chilean Mistral. In Mexico, Octavio Paz anguishes his way through life on the subsiding

tide of Existentialism.

But it is in the realm of the novel that Spanish America has excelled. Beginning with the *Urbano de Mariano Azuela*, a vivid account of the brutality of the misguided idealism of the Mexican Revolution, Mexicans have produced a stream of novels of superior quality. In 1947 Agustin Yanes applied to the Mexican nation, techniques already perfected in Europe and the United States and produced the first in-depth study of the nation's psychology in *The Edge of the Storm*. He has been followed by John Rubio (*Pedro Paramo* and *Carlos Fuentes* (*The Death of Artemio Cruz*).

In the *Silver State Region* the dominant figures have been Jorge Luis Borges and Julio Cortazar. *Surreal* stories are a realm of labyrinths, *poems*, and *strange parallels and coincidences related in a lightly worded style which has gained respect even to the "Colossus of the North."* Julio

Cortazar's *Blow-up* has already given its name to the screen; Hopscotch is only now making its way onto American bookshelves. Driven by unexplainable forces or by an intense desire to find out why one functions as one does, the characters of Cortazar's stories and novels move through all social strata and know no bounds of reality.

Everything possible happens in the space of *One Hundred Years of Solitude* and is likely to go on doing so until eternity, for all is fore-ordained and is destined to fulfill. Such would seem to be the reading of Gabriel Garcia Marquez novel set deep in the Colombian forest. But Marquez sounds a new note—a command to keep on in the face of futility.

**YARNS and NEEDLECRAFT**  
Lessons given between classes

KNIT and PURL  
401 Garfield LE 7-5317

**Ralph Andersen's  
PARKLAND CHEVRON  
AND  
PARKLAND CAR WASH**

★ FREE WASH WITH LUBRICATION ★  
120th & PACIFIC AVENUE  
Phone LE 1-9988



**BIJOU**  
PLEASE SEND ME \_\_\_\_\_ COPIES OF BIJOU #5  
AT \$04 EACH PLUS 15¢ POSTAGE AND  
HANDLING PER BOOK.  
TOTAL ENCLOSED \_\_\_\_\_

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

FITZGERALD BOOK ENTERPRISES  
2530 A N. FREDERICK AVE.  
MILWAUKEE, WIS. 53211

### You'll buy life insurance eventually. Why not now when you'll save a bundle?

Education isn't all academic matters. It's smart to give some thought now to matters outside the school walls . . . such as life insurance. Why now? Because you can never buy at a lower rate than today . . . and that rate remains the same for the length of the contract. Also, your present good health will allow you to establish certain options that guarantee your ability to buy additional insurance in the future even if poor health should come your way. And permanent

life insurance builds steadily in cash value through the years . . . money which you may need to pay off college debts, to put your new bride in a home of your own, or to set yourself up in business. A good friend to help you with your life insurance plans is the Aid Association for Lutherans representative. A fellow Lutheran, he puts it all together for you in a meaningful way. It's all a part of our common concern for human worth.

**Merle R. Vertheen, FIC**  
Route 12, Box 798  
Olympia, Washington 98501

Aid Association for Lutherans | Appleton, Wisconsin  
Fraternal Life Insurance  
Life • Health • Retirement



ARTISTRY IN FLOWERS

**Stella's  
FLOWERS, Inc.**  
12169 Pacific Avenue  
Phone 537-0205  
Stella and Ken Jacobs

**BLUE SPRUCE  
MOTEL**

ONE AND TWO BEDROOM UNITS  
COME WITH KITCHENS - PHONES  
FREE TV AND COFFEE  
NEAREST TO P.L.U.  
13715 PACIFIC AVENUE  
Tacoma, Wash.  
LE 1-4111





## Under the Grandstand

by CHUCK NORRQUEST

Well, even the Lutes might just have themselves a double team this year. You know, baseball, that game that is played on that dirt and grass field behind the nursing quarters. Oh, well, if you don't know by now I'm sure that you will hear about it very shortly.

It's one thing to open your season against a school of 31,000 kids, but to play them head-to-head for eleven innings is really something. A group of about a hundred fans turned out to see the "new look." They weren't disappointed.

Last year, if you can recall, the Lutes built for themselves a 2-23 record. I know that it is hard to get from one game, a loss even, but any shades of that record seems to have disappeared with the arrival of new head coach Jim Kittilsby.

Kittilsby had very little to work with to start out. PLU has only seven returning men from last year's squad. He has built a squad that is very versatile. Many of the players can fill in at more than one position. The one area that Kittilsby seems to be worried about is the pitching core. Returnees Ron Jones and Dave Bennett looked good in the home opener, and will get better as the season goes along. Warren Pietras got off to a rather rocky start, but things should get better in the future.

I personally, and I'm sure he was too, was disappointed in Kyle Hopstad's performance in the opener. He is a very solid performer behind the plate, and if his bat starts coming around he could be dangerous. In the corners are two of the big batsmen for the Lutes. At third, Phil Levin is a very solid glove man besides being able to hit the long ball. Mike Vilson at first base is a threat. About Vilson, Ron Jones said, "If he gets his eye, they are going to have to buy some new baseballs, 'cause he is going to send a few out."

Coach Rucker will play around and let in as catcher every now and then. Les Muid completes the infield at shortstop.

In the outfield, I thought Don Griffin looked sharp. He collected three hits in the opener and looked very impressive.

Come out and see the new Lutes play baseball. I am sure that you will be impressed. The University of Washington Huskies were.

Just as a passing fancy, Charles Lowery, star guard for the Puget Sound Logger basketball team, was approached by the Carolina Cougars of the ABA in respects of playing pro-ball. Lowery was reported to be happy about the whole thing, as he has always wanted to play basketball and get paid for it. I'm just glad he won't be back in college next year. But good luck, Charles. After what you have done to us over the last few years, I'm sure no Lute fan would ever say that you weren't pro material.



KEEPING THE PACE for eleven innings, the Lutes have tough war to the 12th.

# Knight-niners Drop Opener 10-4

Last Friday was the opening game of the 1971 baseball schedule, and as the sun was setting over the PLU golf course a large contingent of mostly PLU fans walked away from the disappointed shaking their heads. PLU had just dropped a home 10-4 to the University of Washington baseball team, a team that is supposed to be one of the best in the north division of the Pac 8. The score doesn't sound that close, and you consider the fact that the 100 teams were tied 1-1 for 11 innings it was on the top of the 12th that PLU met the Waterloo.

Warren Pietras came on to pitch relieving a nod Dave Bennett. The Huskies greeted him with two hits, and Warren also gave up 3 walks to the front. This all led to a nod of three runs. Pietras was lifted in favor of third base man Phil Levin. Levin retired the side, but out before Mark Poon, a teammate of Poon's in high school, had hit a home run double for Dave Bennett. This was a total of six in the inning. The Lutes came to bat to the bottom of the 12th

and Alfred, the fourth U. of W. pitcher, retired the team with no problem.

PLU started out as though the 1st inning would never end. They picked up three quick runs on a single by Don Griffin, who would pick up a total of three hits for the day, and doubles by Phil Levin and Mike Vilson. It took the Huskies five innings to nibble a way at that lead. They pecked away at starter Ron Jones' lead until they finally caught up to the top of the 9th, but PLU scrambled back into the lead by scoring a run in the bottom of the 9th. Coach Jim Kittilsby replaced a third Jones in the top of the 7th with Dave Bennett.

Bennett started slowly and was greeted with a 30-foot home run hit by John Schaffer. The solo shot was one of Schaffer's four hits.

and it tied the game at four all. Bennett was still a little shaky, but he settled down and the score remained tied until the top of the 12th inning.

Granted the Huskies had left a few key people home, and they weren't having the kind of day at the plate that they could have had, but it was an optimistic start for the Lutes. Rebounding off a 2-23 record of a year ago, if they play this way the whole season they will do very well, indeed.

The Lutes' next game is this Friday, at home. They will be playing Whitman in their first conference game of the year.  
Washington — 010 011 100-006—10  
PLU — 300 001 000 000—4  
Brink, Sullivan (5), Simonsen (5), Alfred (1), and Dumont; Jones, Bennett (7), Pietras (12), Levin (12), and Hopstad, Rucker (9).

## Lutes Place Third in NWC Golf Classic

The PLU golf team took their bats and clubs out to Spanaway this week to begin competition in the Northwest Conference (golf) Classic. The festivities began on Thursday with a two-off tournament with a lot of good playing and a little cheating, our team took 2nd place. On Friday, the team returned and began the first of six matches to be held. Again

the team came in third. The other five matches will be played during the course of the semester.

TEE-OFF TOURNEY

Lynn Pettit	75
Jeff Spere	78
Eric Feste	79
Rick Alfien	81
Gary Rick	82
Bob Quessell	85

1ST MATCH IN SERIES OF SIX

Jeff Spere	81
Gary Rick	81
Lynn Pettit	81
Bob Quessell	85
Eric Feste	79
Rick Alfien	73

MILITARY SERVICE INFO CENTER  
10 a.m.-5 p.m.  
EXT. 1309

LE 1-1325  
**Chet's Lawnmower & Bike Shop**  
2, 3, and 10 Speed Mowers  
11903 PACIFIC AVENUE

Leaves Soon!  
7th Week

**ROXY**

MON. THRU FRI. STEWARDESSES 4-11 8:00-9:55  
SAT. SUN. STEWARDESSES 12:40-2:30 4:20-10:00-9:55

# The Stewardesses

STEREOVISION  
**3D**

THE UNPUBLISHABLE NOVEL IS NOW AMERICA'S MOST CONTROVERSIAL FILM!

STANLEY DONEN  
WITH CHRISTINA HART • MICHAEL GARRATT  
BRENDA MARSH • BRUCE MCKENRY  
LOUIS K. LOMAX • ALF BILLMAN JR.

RATED X

**CONNER THEATRES**

**RIALTO**  
R  
"When Dinosaurs Ruled the Earth"  
4-10:00 PM  
7:00

**TEMPLE**  
G  
5 ACADEMY AWARD NOMINATIONS  
"Women in Love"  
CO-HIT  
"The Landlord"

**NARROWS**  
R  
DUSTIN HOFFMAN  
JOHN VOIGHT  
"Midnight Cowboy"  
PLUS  
ARLD GUTHRIE IN  
"Alice's Restaurant"

**IMAGE THEATER**  
5102 NORTH PEARL  
WILSON GOLDFINGER  
MODERN CLASSIC

"LORD OF THE FLIES"  
pic  
CAPTAIN MARVEL Chap. 1  
Fri. Sat. 7:00 and 9:30  
Sun. 7:30 only  
Phone SK 9-3256

Tacoma's Largest Selection  
GR 5-0557

● RECORDS  
● TAPES  
● POSTERS  
● STEREO EQUIPMENT

**BRASS EAR**  
343 TACOMA MALL

# Extortion of Latin Economy (cont.)

(continued from page 7)  
 lesson only leaves where a long profit is virtually guaranteed.

A second factor which causes frustration is the fact that American corporations invest in markets where they have monopoly control. In Brazil 85% of U.S. capital is in areas where they have monopoly control of the market. This tends to stifle development as new markets are not opened, and national companies are not able to

break into the field. Although American corporations develop economic dependents in Latin America they usually maintain fiscal independence. Shares in U.S. companies, with few exceptions, are not sold in Latin America and those sold usually carry a non-voting clause. Should bank financing be required, corporations seek loans from American banks. Thus, an important source of interest earned on

loans is lost by Latin American nations.

After considering these facts, actions by Latin American governments should be re-examined. National governments are demanding that U.S. corporations pay high wages, a demand which Americans view as discriminatory. In several countries, Americans cannot invest in industries where they will compete with young, national companies. In an effort to limit U.S. independence Mexico has encouraged the creation of joint Mexican-American corporations, in which Americans control only 40% of the stock. This method solves several problems, for it removes the "foreign" stigma, it involves nationals in financing and it establishes a basis for partnership, not competition.

Under U.S. corporations view their activities in Latin America as permanent investments, rather than sources of quick profit, they will continue to engender social unrest and economic nationalism.



## COLLEGE BOWL

The University of Idaho will meet PLU's top two college bowl teams Mooring Mast I and Alpine on the evening of April 24 at Chris Kesterson. Up to 20 people will be coming from the U of I, so housing will be needed for both men and women. If you would be willing to share your room with a college bowl contestant please contact Arlis Adolf (ext 796) or Ruth Klavrebo (ext 754).

## SPURS

Any freshman girl interested in joining Spurs for the '71-72 school year, please contact either Linda Zurfluh or Ann Bristol if you have not submitted an application form.

## PEACE CORPS

There will be a representative from the Peace Corps on campus in the University Center lobby March 23-29. A film will be shown at 3:00 on March 23, 24, and 28.

## ENGLISH PROFICIENCY TEST

In cooperation with the English Department, the PLU testing office is offering an English Proficiency Test. This test may be used to fulfill the core curriculum requirement in English composition. The test will be given on March 27 at 9 a.m. Those wishing to take the test must register at the Counseling and Testing Office by March 25.

## INDEPENDENT KNIGHTS

The Independent Knights are now accepting applications from all prospective freshmen for next year. Applications should be given to Dave Anderson in room 604 of Kunderlic hall. The deadline for applications is March 27th.

The IKs are a service organization whose members can be identified by their maroon blazers. Their service activities include: ushering for chapel, setting up and ushering for concerts, serving banquets, and many other similar events. Many events are headed in conjunction with the Spurs—a similar service organization for sophomore women.

Applicants should have a 2.5 gpa and a desire to serve their school. Feel free to talk to any of the current IKs or call Dave at ext. 600.

## from ASPLU

### Elections and Personnel Board

Committees: The deadline for applications to the following committees is April 1. Committees in operation now will remain so until the new committees are appointed. Students wishing to re-apply may do so.

- Academic Concerns
- Admissions\*
- Artist Series
- Housing
- Lecture and Convocation
- Student Publications
- University Center Board

\*The Admissions committee needs only 1 girl who is presently a sophomore.

Committee Guides and application forms may be picked up in the dorms or at the information desk.

### ASPLU Senate

At the senate's weekly bar dance and brolley shoot last Wednesday, John McLaughlin, former Business VP, reported that each May 31 ASPLU will have a net revenue of \$2000. He was then tarred and feathered.

Next on the agenda was a discussion of the concert policy. Present were administration representatives Dr. Leasure, Dr. Olson, Mr. Nordholm, Mr. Swenson, and Dean Buchanan. The Senate expressed its concern for the present concert approval policy and discussed the policy at length with the faculty and administrators present. A recommendation is being sent to President Wiegman to recall the Ad Hoc committee for further study of the problem.

The Senate unanimously endorsed a proposal revising the present visitation policy. This includes the extension of visitation to weekdays from 8-11 p.m.

# Golconda Attacks Life Problems (Continued)

The Golconda work against many obstacles which include the church, the government and the mass media. The church, in its staunch conservatism and theological prejudices, fails to seriously analyze the present situation. The government and mass media combine to brand Golconda as subversive and attempt to discredit the movement.

Garcia, speaking for Golconda, observes three possible solutions to the problems plaguing the "common man" of Latin America. The first is passive acceptance. Accordingly, Garcia declares that it



is un-Christian to remain passive in the face of social ills.

The second is the gradualism of the "development man" who strives for only partial solution. This is what the church has emphasized in Latin America. The church says "Love your neighbor" using love for a panacea—as long as love becomes the oligarchy, apparently a little hunger doesn't hurt. The church merely maintains the physical

agony of death.

The third solution is revolution. To Garcia, there is no other way. Camilo Torres said it was the obligation of every Christian to push the revolution, and that is no empty phrase. An authentic Christian church involves (incarnates) itself in the problems of mankind. Revolution as Revolution—a road that leads to prison or death. But death in turn, leads to resurrection.

## Men You Know Choose The CollegeMaster

Mark Anderson

Jack Trion

Fidelity Union Life Insurance Company is proud that these fine young men have chosen the CollegeMaster as their means for guaranteed security. We wish them every success in life.

### The College Plan for the College Man

MARK R. MAHNEY  
JAMES R. LONG H

Serving the Needs of PLU

220 6th AVE. Phone 253-4441  
Fidelity Union Life

## Special Vacation GETAWAY Service!


Direct to:  
**Portland**  
 \$3.90 ONE WAY

**Yakima**  
 \$5.95 ONEWAY

- Ask about convenient return service.
- Why lug luggage? Send it by Greyhound.

Buses leave from 1019 Pacific Ave.  
 • For ticket and information, phone

FU 3-3629



**GO GREYHOUND**  
 ...and leave the driving to us!

## RECORD SALE

- ★ Top Artists
- ★ Major Labels
- ★ Classics Included

---

SAVE UP TO

# \$3.00

---

Get Your Favorites At Big Discounts

## PLU BOOKSTORE