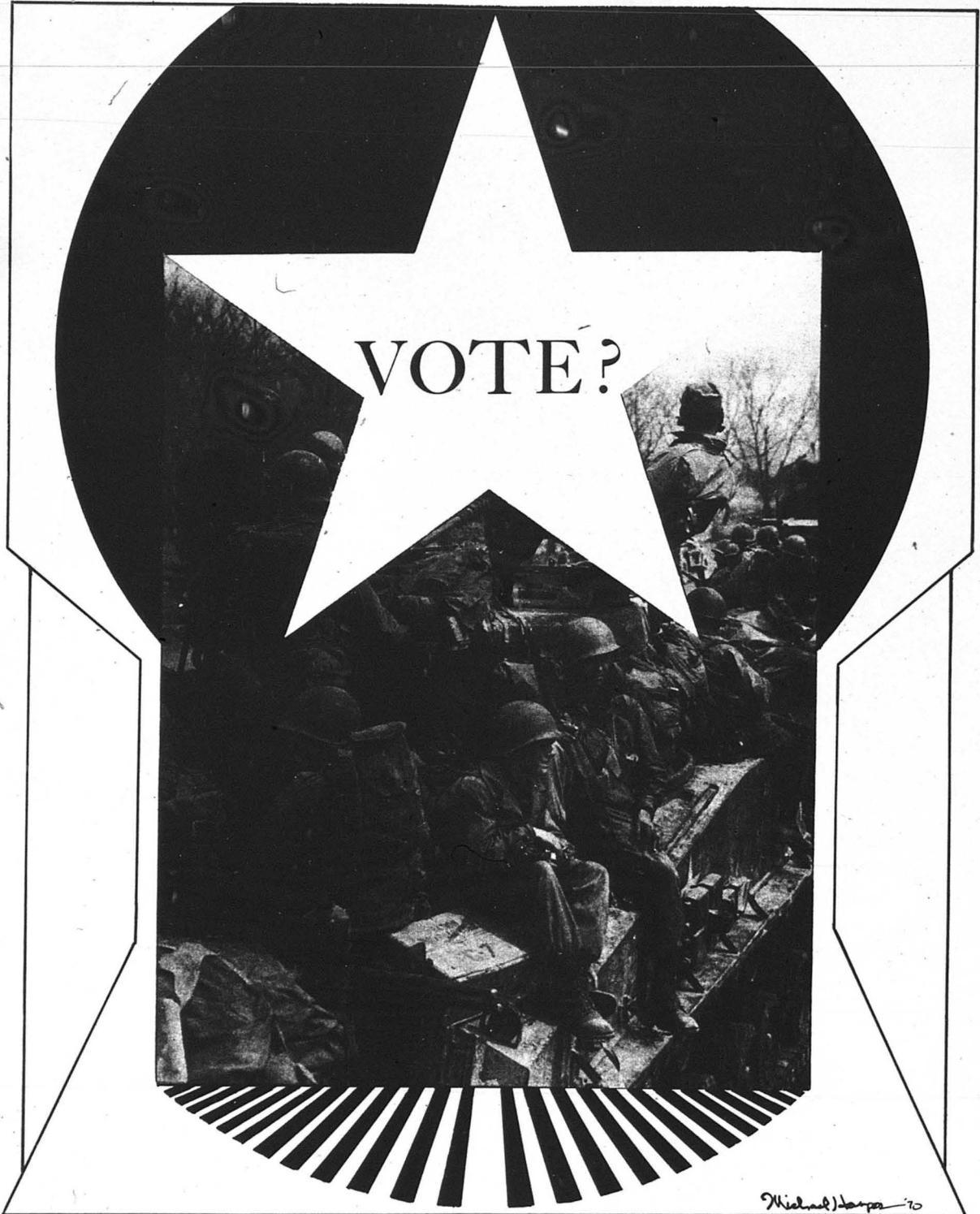


THE POINTER

SERIES VIII, VOL. 14

WSU-STEVENS POINT, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1970

NO. 9



Michael Harper '70

In this issue:

Election Analysis
University Center
Placement

Robert Freeman Political Science Instructor

Mr. Robert Freeman, 27-year old political scientist, received his B.A. from Colorado State University and his A.B.D. and M.A. from the University of Arizona. The young political theorist is an Instructor in the Department of Political Science at WSU—SP. Mr. Freeman receives a salary of \$9,650.

Pointer: As a teacher of political science, what are your professional objectives?

Freeman: In the age like the one we are living in, the ultimate contribution of any organized body of knowledge lies in its capacity to unf++k minds of men. The dichotomy between teachers and students is one I don't accept. As a human being, my objective is to get my own head straightened out, out from all the crap that this system has dumped on it. If I can be of assistance to others in the process, that is a very gratifying fringe benefit.

Pointer: If you could be President of this University, how would you reform it?

Freeman: The question implies that reforms are needed or at least desirable. Not everyone in this university community would accept that contention. I guess I'm one of them. I do not believe that the changes which I feel necessary and/or desirable can be brought about by reform tactics. Reform is the classic liberal technique of making only those changes which are necessary to insure systemic survival. Trying to reform this university is like putting salt and pepper in poisoned porridge so it will taste better on the way to killing us.

Pointer: What is your opinion of ROTC on this campus?

Freeman: I think it's here, and I think it shouldn't be. It is based on an assumption which a prime piece of Piscean Age wisdom: that wars are inevitable and that societies have a consequent duty to arm themselves, always for defense, of course, and have a further duty to shape the consciousness of citizens to accept this fatal inevitability. The fact that wars will cease when men refuse to fight is a truth perhaps too obvious to be grasped by the educated and sophisticated mind of the average American. But it is true nevertheless. The first task of Aquarian Man is to learn how to refuse the demand of his leaders that he become a murderer on behalf of ideology. Opposition to ROTC is a manifestation of this noble refusal.

Pointer: Do you think that drugs should be legalized? Why or why not?

Freeman: Obviously this question can't be answered without references to particular chemical substances. Drug, as a generic term, is so broad that it is meaningless. Some drugs aspirin, alcohol, nicotine, etc. are either completely ignored by the state or their use is regulated, but they are not outlawed. Possession or use of others, such as marijuana and the psychedelics are specifically prohibited by the state. I would accept the contention that some substances should be regulated, but the question remains as to which ones. A really dangerous drug, carbon monoxide, can be

obtained, but not avoided, by walking down the street of any urban area. I would suggest that the most serious drug problem facing this country is the quality of the air we breathe and the water and food we consume. DDT is a dangerous drug, and it can be obtained without a prescription. Aspirin is a palliative, not a cure for any pathological condition, as far as I know. Yet it is not outlawed.

Marijuana can make you feel good, but many people feel that it doesn't do any good and should, therefore, be prohibited. These are our uptight, unhappy, puritanical brothers whose pathological condition leads them to the contention that feeling good is bad. I am comparing grass with aspirin, a relatively benign drug, because a comparison of marijuana with alcohol, which makes people covey, obnoxious, and aggressive besides rotting out livers and destroying brain cells is ludicrous. I understand why the use of alcohol, known to be harmful, is legal while marijuana and the psychedelics are outlawed requires an understanding of certain political realities. What kind of people are inclined to smoke grass or to experiment with psychedelics? The young, creative, the alienated. Smoking grass is a political crime.

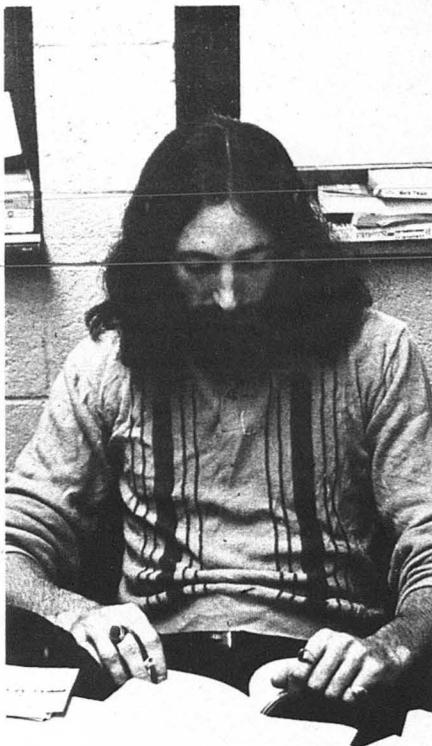
There is also a general agreement that certain chemicals can alter consciousness. My own opinion is that the state has no right to regulate your consciousness or mine. Whose business is it to decide what goes on between the ears of an individual.

Pointer: What is the ultimate purpose of taking drugs?

Freeman: I have tried to suggest that alteration of consciousness is fundamentally an individual, private, and highly personal affair. The purpose of drug usage certainly varies with the individual. Some, no doubt, use drugs to obtain status, to be in. For others, the recognition that consciousness is chemical, that different levels of consciousness may be obtainable by the ingestion of certain specific chemicals, and that man has not yet learned to use most of his neural equipment combine to present a very real possibility that the next great evolutionary step in the development of the species will result from learning how to use our minds. For some, then, the purpose is consciousness expansion; subjective exploration of inner space.

Pointer: What changes would you like to see in this country?

Freeman: First, I would like to see it cease to exist. I would like to see a recognition that we are all human beings and that the contention that we are Americans or Mexicans etc. is a fiction congenial to the interests of the ruling class in each state. What I would like to see is a revolution that would end capitalism, imperialism, racism, and the infliction or toleration of needless suffering on other people and other life forms. Such a revolution cannot be brought about by shooting the people currently in power, but only by mass attitudinal change. This is the revolution in human



Professor Robert Freeman

consciousness. And I think this can take place in another generation or two provided that we continue to win the kids.

They need to be taught a set of values based not on consumption but on compassion.

Pointer: What do you see in the immediate future for this country?

Freeman: A continuing conflict between the kinds of people and the values, thought processes, and techniques which bequeathed to us the world we live in and the kinds of people and ideas, etc. which will change it. I expect the status quo forces to become more repressive in the near future. I think the evidence that it is already becoming so is ample. But in the not very long run, I think the attempt to prevent the collapse of the monster will fail. Beyond a certain point, the Nixon-Agnew-Mitchell forces will create many more radicals than they can do away with as

more and more people realize that there is less and less about the system worth defending.

Pointer: When you leave this University, if so, do you think they will name a building after you? Do you have any preference?

Freeman: No, I don't expect a building to be named after me. That kind of cultism produces bad ego trips.

Pointer: What books, of personal interest, would you recommend to students?

Freeman: There are, of course, several. I'll list a few of the better:

- R.D. Laeng, *The Politics of Experience*
- Alan Watts, *Psychotherapy East and West*
- Timothy Leary, *The Politics of Ecstasy*
- Lyle Schwartz, *The Experience of Ecstatic Politics*
- The Catalog of WSU Stevens Point.*

Vote GOP, End Violence?

News Analysis

"But the time has come to take the gloves off and speak to this kind of behavior in a forthright way," was a major concern in President Nixon's speech Friday evening. The speech was a result, in part, of the "Presidential Pelting" he received from concerned and not so concerned "violent peace protesters" at San Clemente, California.

As the "Glove revealed the hand in Anaheim," the president stated: "It's time to draw the line!" He then clarified his statement as not referring to partisan liners.

Nixon emphasized that the cause for peace is not justified by violence. He discussed "What America must do to end this wave of violence and terrorism." The solution, of course, is to vote G.O.P. No insights were expressed as to why or how these incidents of violence were occurring, but the President reinforced the 8,000 plus "flag-waving partisans" to "vote with these men that understand the issues."

Nixon reassured his nationwide audience that the Republican candidates for whom he has spoken have taken a strong stand against "this kind of lawlessness and this kind of violence."

He received his strongest ovation when he declared that the picture of youthful protesters shown on the nation's television screens gives a false impression. "They're not a majority of American youth today and they will not be the leaders of America tomorrow," stated the President.

The President appealed to "His Americans" to answer to the call of violence. He insisted that the silent majority stand up and be counted — although no one left his seat — and vote. Nixon revealed that "When you vote you're the most powerful people in the world," however, not quite as powerful as the president.

It was pointed out that the President's next stop would be addressed to the "powerful people" of Phoenix where he would amplify his remarks concerning the San Jose incident.

Dreyfus On Committee

The president of Stevens Point State University is one of three educators appointed to an ad hoc committee on national service by the American Association of State Colleges and Universities.

Dr. Lee S. Dreyfus and the two others will help study matters pertaining to ROTC in state institutions, veterans benefits under the GI Bill, VISTA and selective service.

Dreyfus was appointed by Dr. Hilton C. Buley, president of the nationwide association. In accepting, the president said: "Since I am a member of the National Advisory Panel for Army ROTC, this should help provide us with necessary liaisons who are concerned with ROTC."

Dreyfus was appointed to the panel last year by Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird. He said he feels equipped to serve on the ad hoc committee because of his research for the doctor's degree which dealt with the selective service law.

Election Analysis

oink

Do We Have A Student Union?

The student union, paid for maintained by student fees, serves interests other than that of the students and in certain respects views students as second-class citizens. Accepting the premise that the student union was designed to serve the needs of the students, one can find several obvious discrepancies. Since we are compelled to live under a capitalistic system where the dollar reigns supreme, why do students, who have paid for and continue to maintain the university center, suffer discrimination?

The funds for constructing the union are furnished through state bonds which in turn are paid back from student fees over a thirty year period. In addition to paying for the building, students, along with the book store, Saga foods and the games area, which provide small revenues, maintain the entire building except for the cost of heat.

In essence the thirty dollars a year, referred to as the student union fee, is paid by each student as part of his tuition and it serves to pay for and maintain the student union.

Understanding who supports the university center and whose needs it is to serve, one begins to question matters when he walks past the pinery any week day around lunch time. Seen in this attractive dining room along with its table clothes, candles, ornamental candle holders on the wall, and waitress filling coffee cups, are primarily faculty members. Adjacent to

this eloquent dining area is a rather drab student lunch room with less comfortable furniture, no table clothes, no candles on the tables, no decorative wall ornaments and no young co-ed in a miniskirt coming around to fill coffee cups.

One must feel like a draftee in the military walking past the officer's dining area as he returns his tray after dinner. "Upon taking the oath of second lieutenant, one becomes an officer and a gentleman," and from that point on is served his meals in a separate dining area complete with table clothes and other finery. W.S.U. appears to subscribe to a similar code. "Upon becoming a faculty member at WSU—SP one becomes an instructor and a gentleman." Too bad so many fail at both.

The Pinery is a blatant manifestation of privilege although most faculty members will deny this explaining that it is not exclusively for professors, and students are free to eat there. Of course students are free to eat in the eloquent dining area where waitresses even pick up the trays, providing they can afford prices. Since most students live on an income far below the national poverty level, this is as ridiculous an argument as that used by the ruling-class in the north concerning education. "We don't discriminate, a black child can attend Scarsdale's High School as long as he lives in Scarsdale." Prices of homes in Scarsdale start at well over \$50,000.

In addition to this example of privilege, other practices of the university center come in conflict with its purpose. Rooms in the university center are rented out to local organizations, e.g. Lions, and provided rent-free to the faculty for activities totally unrelated to students needs such as meetings of the A.W.S.U.F., the faculty's labor union. This may seem like an insignificant matter at first glance, but when understood that all the rooms in the union are used nightly and, according to the director of the university center, on some nights up to 50 percent of the rooms are used by other than student organizations, one realizes that oftentimes student groups find difficulty obtaining a meeting area.

Seeing this discrepancy in who the university center should serve and who, in fact, it does serve brings several questions to mind. Since the institution is supported by the student body, why doesn't a committee appointed by the Student Senate dictate policies. It appears to be a matter of taxation without representation since the only voice the students have is a powerless U.A.B. policy committee. Another valid question is why aren't the faculty members required to purchase a student union card since some of them enjoy the facilities available in the center more than many undergraduates. If the students pay thirty dollars a year, the faculty fee should at least be the equivalent.

rule, is communism.

The creation of the state-management in the United States marked the transformation of President Eisenhower's "military-industrial complex." Robert McNamara, under the direction of President Kennedy, organized a formal central management office to administer the military-industrial empire. Thus, Melman argues, in the place of the "complex" or market, "there is now a defined administrative control center that regulates tens of thousands of subordinate managers."

The author also sees that the period during which the state-management was established as a formal institution, the United States spent over \$1,000 billion on the military. But the true expense, Melman argues, is only measured by what has been neglected and overlooked: the accumulated deterioration of the necessities of maintaining human life. Furthermore, this human cost is paralleled by a massive "industrial-technological depletion."

The presumed function of the Department, as the name is supposed to imply, is that of a Department of Defense. The service to be performed, one is told to think, is that of protecting taxpaying Americans from outside physical attack. But, since several countries have acquired nuclear weapons in large stockpiles, defense has lost all meaning. We now pay for deterrence - "an experiment in applied psychology" - an expensive attempt to forestall an all-destroying nuclear war with multi-billion dollar threats.

The pre-nuclear promise of defense is a reality - but only in the title of the Department.

The appearance of this new institutional controlling organization, Melman maintains "marks a transformation in the character of the American government and requires us to re-examine our understanding

of its behavior."

Various classic theories of industrial capitalist development have described government as an essentially political entity, and ideally impartial or at least protective. Other theories depict government as justifiably favoring, or even identifying with, business management, while the Marxists have typically depicted government as an arm of business.

Seymour Melman uses the perception of New Left historians Gabriel Kolko, James Weinstein and W.A. Williams in claiming that the federal government does not serve or regulate business. The Department of Defense is the largest business of them all. Government, in fact, is business, and we are "living" under a state capitalism.

Although the author's message is thoroughly documented and very readable, it is limited somewhat by its general economic approach. The author is not solely negative, and he develops within the final chapter and appendix a formula for reducing the military overkill and waste and reappropriating the control of our lives. An intensively radical book. It is found in the University library.

Secret Standby Censor Unidentified

by Lou Cannon
Dispatch News Service

A Columbia Broadcasting System lobbyist whose identity is classified as a defense secret by the federal government is serving as the nation's secret standby censor.

The man who would oversee a plan to keep defense secrets out of print and off the air if the President declared a national emergency is Theodore F. Koop, a veteran newspaper and radio executive who was the nation's deputy director of censorship during World War II and subsequently authored a book, "The Weapon of Silence."

Though the identity of the nation's standby director of censorship had been public information during the Truman, Eisenhower, and Kennedy administrations, President Johnson without explanation made the identity of the censor a defense secret.

The policy has been continued in the Nixon administration despite the recommendation of Herbert Klein, the President's director of communications, that Koop's identity be made public. Klein himself is confident that Nixon ultimately will act favorably on his recommendation.

"Herb has recommended on paper that it be declassified," says a Klein spokesman. "It just takes a while to go through the system."

The recommendation was formally made to the President in mid-August, the spokesman said.

The existence of the secret censor was disclosed recently in a letter to Nixon by Samuel J. Archibald, Washington representative of the University of Missouri's Freedom of Information center.

Archibald last May asked George A. Lincoln, director of the U.S. office of emergency preparedness, several questions about federal plans for censorship of news media during a national emergency. Lincoln answered all of the questions except one about the identity of the director of censorship, which Lincoln said carried a "security classification."

In his letter, Archibald made no attack on the censorship plan. But he pointed out that the identity of the censorship chief had always been a matter of public record.

"If any emergency justifies the imposition of government censorship in a democratic society, the members of that society have a right to know the identity of the censors," Archibald wrote. "This concept is basic to the democratic process."

It was honored when George Creel headed the committee on public information in World War I; it was honored when Byron Price was director of censorship during World War II.

Archibald's letter did not name the censor, whom he identified chiefly as a "lobbyist for one of the giant corporations." The letter however, closely described the com-

mercial activities of CBS and sources within the government conceded that the censor was Koop.

"It just doesn't make sense not to name him," conceded one official. "The names of the 26 persons who would administer the system have been made public."

But the office of emergency planning has steadfastly refused to identify the censor, although the officials take pains to point out that the classification was originally imposed by President Johnson.

Archibald, who maintains that freedom of information in Washington "is better, though not by much" under Nixon than it was under Johnson says that the decision reflects "wall-to-wall bureaucracy" more than the attitude of any particular administration.

"The bureaucracy was here before Nixon and it will be here after he's gone," Archibald said in an interview. "But he is the President and he has the responsibility to remove the secrecy and identify the standby director."

The spokesman in Klein's office raised a larger complaint.

"One wonders if there aren't a lot more classifications like this that we don't even know about," the spokesman said. "There's so much work in unclassifying something like this, and it's so easy to put confidential on a piece of paper."

No, one in the federal government seems precisely sure why the censor was classified as a defense secret in the first place.

However, Archibald was told that the reluctance to declassify the censor's identity stemmed from concern that it would publicize the administration's "Censorship plan" and invite criticism from news media.

The censorship plan, last revised in 1963, would go into effect whenever the President declares a national emergency. It calls for the 26 administrators, designated "executive reservists," to report to a secret Maryland headquarters near Washington, D.C.

These executive reservists, who include news executives, businessmen, professors and government officials, would be in charge of administering the "stand-by voluntary censorship code" that has been drawn up in consultation with news media. Under the code, media would be instructed not to publish information of value to an enemy unless it had been cleared with a censor.

President Kennedy considered invoking the code during the Cuban Missile crisis of 1963 and President Johnson considered the same action during the Dominican crisis of 1965. But the code was never invoked.

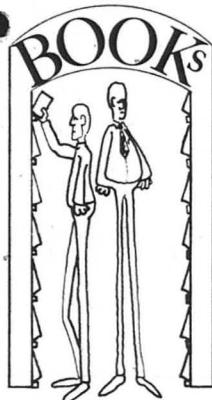
Koop, the man who would serve as censor in case it ever is, is a onetime newspaperman and former president of the National Press Club. He has declined to comment on the standby position.

Senate Announcement

Notice: To All Campus Organizations
Make sure your representative attends the Student Assembly meeting.
The Student Assembly will meet

every Monday at 3:45 p.m. in Room A-202 Science Building

If there are any questions contact David E. Pelton Ext. 739 or 341-4584.



U S Dept of Deterrence

Seymour Melman. *Pentagon Capitalism: The Political Economy of War*. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1970. 290 pp.

Melman's thesis is that, in the name of defense, and without much notice, a basic alteration has been made in the governing institutions of this country. An industrial management, the Department of Defense, has been established to control the largest of our industries. With many of the characteristics of a manager, limited only by its allocated share of the National produce, the new state-management combines maximum economic, political, and military decision-making. It is well to notice, adds the author, that this combination of powers in the same hands, where individual rights cannot constrain central





Cheers For Radical Liberals

The blood has been let; the mud has been slung; the 1970 elections are finally over. The Republicans lost a few; the Democrats lost a few; everyone is pretty happy about the whole thing. Jack Olson says that we all have to get together to solve the problems of Wisconsin. But we can't help thinking back a bit to last week's great debates and all the fantastic philosophical differences between the Democrats, the Republicans and the Americans. But really, was there ever any real difference? Maybe a bit more Bible stuff in one or a bit more anti-war stuff in the other, but in the end all refused to speak to the issues.

Everyday we see people starving in the wealthiest nation in the world; we see people slaving forty or more hours a week to produce junk — not for the needs of mankind but for the profits of the businessmen; we see university presidents struggling to get by on thirty or forty thousand dollars a year while the paper mill worker tries to support his family on seven thousand; we see 3,500 Ph.D.'s unemployed — not because we don't need teachers — but because our economy can't absorb them; we see people in Stevens Point living in old railroad boxcars and Sentry Insurance reaching its \$2,000,000,000.00 mark in sales — Right on Sentry and don't forget the United Fund!

As far as Wisconsin goes, the "radical-liberals" made it. But it seems that in the end it won't make very much difference. Proxmire; Obey; Lucey and the other "rad-libs" apparently don't see anything wrong with capitalism, the "free" enterprise system. "Don't drop out. Don't be negative; get a haircut and vote for me!"

But, after all, in what other country could you say all these things and get away with it?

Open Letter To The Faculty

When the nonrescendental nonpostates of this so-called utopian complex reach a status unequivocal to their superiors, one can presuppose such a metaphysics might necessarily be precluded. The relation of such predators, in fact, becomes suppository to our cremic composure. Notwithstanding, one might infer micro-substantialities within such abstruse and mythological renditions. Therefore, any realistic appraisal would stand diametaphysically transcended to any conclusions arrived at by our opposition.

Consequently, and not without rather oblivious proportions, it is time to set forth on such a pathological tridation which might now be regulatorial; without being septational. Nonetheless, can a university newspaper that is dedicated to prophalactical genocide, enjoy the postulates inherent within the judicial experience? Justice is to be sanctified; not privatized. And the faculty should recognize such corolaries within the immediate stipulations. Right on!

Name Withheld

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Letters

People Are Lazy

To The Editor:

This is in support of Dave Crehore's list of things to do which the individual can follow to help cut down on the pollution found on this campus. Our campus could really look different if the points on his list were followed. There's only one problem though: people are basically lazy.

Let's not be known as students who are too lazy to walk on the sidewalks, thereby making a muddy mess of the lawns.

Let's not be too lazy to carry your own garbage home or to the nearest trash can, instead of dropping it where you are the moment you're done with it.

Let's not be too lazy to keep alert, alive, and in the best of health in order to work at changing this world for the better.

And last but not least, let us each not be too lazy to think for ourselves, instead of having to be told when to do this and when to do that, what to do and what not to do.

In other words, if we each work at it, the appearance of this campus can really change. Let's not be known as hypocrites, people who know that they can do about pollution, but fail to do it because they're too lazy to come out of their own little shell and work at it.

Jean Roach

Unwarranted Sefi Attacks

To The Editor:

Concerning the Sefi Reply printed in the October 29 issue of the Pointer it grieves me to express disagreement with one of my fellow students here at inestimable WSU, but the ennu which his vapid reasoning (excuse the hyperbole) inspires compels me to express my discontent with his ideas. We shall be brief, presenting in a quotation the most flagrant logical errors, and with extreme ease presenting our refutation of these unwarranted attacks on the Sefis.

I 'My God, look at all the beer they drink!'

I rather suspect that God, in his infinite wisdom is not hard pressed to calculate the quantity of beer they drink; but I think him to have better things to do. And so ought you.

II) Why should they want a voice in student government?... There is the good Sefi who knows his place...

Rather than expend ink in answering this, might I refer you to a certain excellent instructor at Pacelli, who teaches a course in 'Governments and Basic Human Rights.' A freshman course.

III) 'It's time that we stand up and preserve the purity of the American Woman...'

We would suggest a long sabbatical from your monastery, Abbot! (Before, the Hippolytas among my readers raise their spears and start chasing this venerable author down Reserve Street, may I indicate that I do not malign the chastity of the women of WSU. Nay, rather, Virtue herself is alive and well and enrolled at this institution, the point being 'it takes two...' and no Point woman could be so unaware as to be completely conned by the charms of the Sefi men. Or could she?

Be it known that the author of this letter is in no way connected with the fraternity in question, and hence is unbiased (and humble) and in truth does not wish to offend.

The crux is this. Several of the people here indicated that one of the requirements for belonging to that group is the maintenance of a 3 or 3.5 scholastic average. If this be true, I rather doubt that the Sefis are of a lower intellectual capacity. However that may be, it is questionable whether the best solution to your objections is the banishment from our realm of the Sefis. Have a care lest in the banishing they re-arrange sevenfold as did the men born from the dragon's teeth of Cadmus!

Sheldon Tolles
1st Street
The Rapids

Siasefi's Transcend?

To The Editor:

The Siasefi organization, because of its small and diversified membership has certainly been judged and/or misjudged by students, faculty, and administration alike. Certainly these judgements have, for the most part, been in error, as those who make these judgements, both favorable and unfavorable, make them on isolated fact and usually misinformation: Nor do those who have set themselves up as our peers care to look beyond isolated fact or overcome their state of being misinformed.

Siasefi neither attempts to dispel these myths nor is concerned with the outcome of another's judgement. Siasefi feels that these self-appointed peers, in judging Siasefi, have unwittingly judged themselves. They have exposed their narrowmindedness, their hypocritical ambitions to further their own ambitions and in many instances, their own ignorance. R.W. Doxtater said it in one sentence: "Siasefi is the closest thing this education factory has to a wide-awake social organization, a semblance of alumni participation, and a spirit of fellowship and fun amid a provincial, pretentious mythology...it is our trickster god and judges us more so than we it."

Because of the manner of those who judge us, Siasefi has transcended above its peers and in all probability will remain as such.

Siasefi

Senate Takes Action

The Student Senate at their meeting Thursday passed a resolution providing for the organization of a Research Affairs Committee established to keep the Student Senate and student body informed on legislative action in Madison. The resolution submitted by Bev George and John Bohl provides for the study of legislative action concerning education and the issues being discussed by the Board of Regents for the WSU system. After study the views of the Student Senate and student body will then be given to the two bodies by this committee. The committee was temporarily placed as a sub-committee of the Internal Affairs Committee.

The Senate approved amendments by the assembly to the bill concerning the student voice in the policies of their departments. The revised resolution provides that students would serve in an advisory or voting capacity on the departmental meetings. Letters to the various departments are now being processed.

Bev George explained the Summation of Suggested Guidelines for the Student Disciplinary Procedures which was discussed. Ray McMillion stated that this code is just like a military conduct code. Susan Perry explained that nothing could be done about it since the Senate has no jurisdiction over the matter. It was suggested that a paper stating the Senate position on the code be drawn up.

In the Welfare Committee report Steve Eisenhauer said that the use of paper plates and plastic utensils will be curtailed in the Union. Eisenhauer found it would be advisable to recycle paper and working in cooperation with the Jaycees, church organizations and the Boy Scouts was suggested. Canned pop vending machines will not be replaced by bottled pop because of the dangerous qualities of glass. Cans are impractical to recycle because of their alloy content.

President Scott Schultz moved that representatives be sent to the N.S.A. conference in Madison. The representatives are Scott Schultz, Bev George and John Bohl.



! F Stone

A Little Murder- Just Blacks & Students!

The Scranton Commission can be criticized on two points. Its main business was to investigate the killings at Jackson State and Kent State but it chose to issue its findings on these in two separate reports released several days after its main report. These two were released separately and without specially televised briefings. Governor Scranton and his colleagues could have put on the nation's television screens their conclusion that the killings on both campuses were unjustified and unnecessary. They chose instead to televise the safe and even handed generalities of their main recommendations, and left town before the other reports were issued. Apparently all the advance criticism orchestrated by the White House and Agnew had made them afraid of becoming too controversial. The other criticism is that these two reports do not put the spotlight on those responsible for the killings. The Commission had a valid excuse for this. As it said in the Kent State report, it did not wish "to interfere with the criminal process." Unfortunately the "criminal process" at Jackson State and Kent State is apt to end like the "criminal process" which grew out of the Orangeburg massacre in February, 1968. There three students were killed and 27 wounded by State Highway patrolmen at the all-black State College in Orangeburg, South Carolina. The nine highway patrolmen who did the shooting were acquitted last year (and promoted!). But Cleveland Sellers, the young SNCC worker whom the authorities arrested as the "outside agitator" responsible has just been convicted and sentenced to a year in jail though the original charges against him failed to stand up.

The killer — police, Guardsmen or state patrol — will go free and the only people punished will be selected scapegoats from among their victims. Some organization ought to take the offensive on the findings of the Scranton Commission before this all too familiar pattern adds to the alienation of blacks and students. For example, every member of the local police force who took part in the Jackson State shootings was interviewed by the FBI. Everyone of them lied to the FBI. They denied, as they denied to the Mayor of Jackson, that they had ever fired their weapons. Even the Hinds County grand jury, though it held the slayings justified, found the story told by the Jackson police "absolutely false." There is a Federal False Claims statute which provides that any false or fraudulent statement made willfully or knowingly to any agency of the U.S. government is punishable by a fine of \$10,000, imprisonment up to ten years or both. This statute was used against Federal employees suspected of radicalism in the witch hunt (Carl Marzani went to jail under it) and against left-wing labor leaders in Taft-Hartley act prosecutions. If local authorities refuse even to indict for these unjustified killings of black students, the Federal government could use this statute to prosecute. Or doesn't murder matter to this law and order administration and the me-too Democrats as long as the dead are blacks or students?

—L.F. Stone's Bi-Weekly, October 19, 1970

Placement Feels Unemployment Squeeze

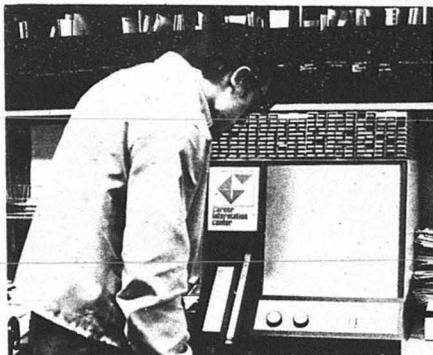
Employment is tight and getting tighter, labor officials explain. With Nixon's engineered recession, unemployment rates have risen to new highs for this ten-year period and college educated people are feeling the squeeze.

In the field of education, for example, teachers, for the first time in twenty-five years, had to search for positions and in many cases choose undesirable assignments or remained jobless. In non-education fields, placement centers have reported that fewer than 60 percent of their graduates found suitable employment, and even institutions like Harvard explain that where a student, two years ago, might have had a choice between a dozen desirable positions now, if fortunate, may choose between two.

Since graduates of ivy-league schools are feeling the impact of the recession, Stevens Point graduates are certainly experiencing difficulties in finding employment although the placement center reports that only about 10 percent of the '70 graduates are still jobless. This 10 percent can to some degree be accounted for by coeds getting married and choosing to be housewives, but it also doesn't account for the con-

siderable amount of students underemployed. Underemployment means a person is working at a job he did not really desire since it fails to utilize his academic background or fails to fulfill his vocational expectations. This is exemplified by the fact that two members of the WSU custodial staff have bachelor degrees. They fit in the category of being employed, yet they are certainly not utilizing their academic preparation.

Graduates of Stevens Point experience rather unique problems since there are shortcomings inherent in the university and its location. Being rurally isolated as it is, WSU-SP has only two major employers, both being insurance companies in close proximity. This is not critical when the labor market is stable, but as recruitment is cut back, employers are less likely to send representatives hundreds of miles when their positions can be filled by graduates in their respective manufacturing areas, as Milwaukee, Minneapolis or Chicago. The lack of an extended graduate program also presents its problems, along with the absence of computer science and accounting majors, both of which offer excellent occupational



A student reads the microfilm machine in the Placement Center, where the catalogs of other Universities are on film for student inspection.

opportunities. Natural resource majors are in a unique dilemma since they are at the mercy of the government, their major employer. And, even though politicians call for pollution control and restoration of ecological balance, few natural resource majors are being hired. These factors along with the obvious that Stevens Point is not a big name school affords the graduate a dismal picture.

Business is realizing, to their chagrin, that many of the young today see humanitarian concerns of greater importance than the dollar. Many corporations, in response to this, are making token concessions by allowing an employee to spend a portion of his work week on individual research with a humanitarian end in mind rather than changing their immoral policies of human and material exploitation and destruction. Furthermore, as the job market tightens, these token concessions decrease or in some cases disappear.

Traditional fields occupied by the socially concerned are greatly overcrowded. The oversupply of social workers is critical, and V.I.S.T.A. is recruiting very few applicants.

Opportunities are still available with the Peace Corp for those who possess specific skills, either by occupation or hobby.

Salaries

College	Median Salary
Applied Arts & Sciences	\$7,000
Business	\$7,800 & Fringe benefits
Education	\$7,000
Fine Arts	\$6,400
Liberal Arts & Science (excluding business)	\$7,400

Two hundred fifty agencies representing industry, state and federal governmental agencies, and school districts recruit at Stevens Point annually. Announcements of their scheduled interview dates are listed in the Pointer and the clipboards in the placement center afford the candidate an opportunity to sign up for an interview.

Obtaining a Teaching Position....

Since vacancies are scarce, it would behoove a graduate to contact individual school districts rather than rely solely on the placement center. The

continued on p 14

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Married Couple
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Open House Held

The School of Communicative Disorders at Wisconsin State University Stevens Point invites you to their annual open house on Saturday, November 14th at 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. Honored guests will be: Miss Susan Voeks and Mrs. Shirley Babcock, the recipients of The Outstanding Junior Award. The event will take place in Room 014 of Old Main. Refreshments will be served.

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Dairy Queen

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FRIDAY & SATURDAY TILL MIDNITE

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To Your Health

Interest in the Health Service has recently been expressed at two sources.

- A) Student Senate campaigns.
- B) Student-Welfare Committee under the Direction of Dr. Hogeland.

So that all may be appraised of current progress (or lack thereof) the situation is as follows:

The lack of Student Health expansion, actually we regressed from 1½ to 1 M.D. is a subject of acute concern for the Student Affairs Department and Dr. Dreyfus. We have advertised extensively for another full-time M.D. and have had responses from seven interested parties. Four individuals have visited the campus - most of whom would not be available til next Spring or Summer. We are looking obviously for the best people and are attempting to give the students voice in the selection through the Student Welfare Committee. Funds are allotted for an additional full-time M.D. now, with plans for 3 full-time M.D.'s next year. At

that time we would also add an additional nurse.

As to facilities, Dr. Dreyfus has asked St. Michael's Hospital to submit a proposal for a building which would be directly attached to the Hospital that the University would lease for Student Health and hopefully someday University Health Services. Meanwhile additional examining rooms and consultation rooms will be added to the present facility for the coming M.D.

BRAIN TRANSPLANTS

Brain transplants are now medically feasible, but the whole head would probably have to be grafted at the same time, said David Hume, MD, chief of the department of surgery at the Medical College of Virginia, and a pioneer of organ transplants, during a press conference in Melbourne, Australia. The donor of the brain in such an operation, according to Dr. Hume, would, in fact, be the recipient as the mind would take over the body to which it was grafted.

New Physics Course Offered

The Physics Department will be offering Physics 101, a new four-credit electronics course, for the first time in the Spring semester. The course has a mixed lecture-laboratory format, and will use some new laboratory equipment acquired through an NSF grant. There will be two hours of lecture and two, two-hour laboratories per week, as follows:
Lectures: 2:45 Mon. & Wed.
...Labs: 1:45-3:35 Tues. & Thurs.
Prerequisites for the course are Physics 4 or 12 or the consent of the instructor. For further information call M.C. Mertz, Physics Dept. Ext. 418.

Placement Interviews

Monday, November 9, Ortho Pharmaceuticals - Biology, chemistry, science, business, economics and all other majors interested in pharmaceutical sales positions.

Tuesday, November 10, F.W. Wollworth Company - All majors interested in retail management positions.

Wednesday, November 11 - Thursday November 12, U.S. Air Force - All majors.

Wednesday, November 11 - Thursday, November 12 - Friday, November 13, Peace Corps - All majors.

Wednesday, November 11, Northwestern National Insurance Company - Business, economics, mathematics and all majors interested in underwriting, claims and insurance opportunities.

Monday, November 16 - Tuesday, November 17, Employers Insurance of Wausau - Business, economics and mathematics.

Tuesday, November 17, Del Monte Corporation - Biology, business, economics and all majors interested in the food industry.

Tuesday, November 17 - Wednesday, November 18, Railroad Retirement Board

announcement

Witchcraft Through The Ages or Swedish Eroticism did not come in on November 3. But it will be shown November 10 at 9 p.m.

The first Presidential candidate of Negro blood nominated in a political convention was Frederick Douglas of Rochester, N.Y., who received one complimentary vote on June 23, 1888, on the fourth ballot at the Republican convention in Chicago.

—Famous First Facts, p. 479

DNR Orders Floodplain Zoning

Sixty Wisconsin municipalities have been given a month to produce step-by-step schedules for enacting floodplain zoning ordinances, the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) announced today.

The municipalities were ordered to furnish DNR with schedules for setting up administrative procedures and adopting acceptable ordinances and floodplain maps. The deadline for the formal schedules is November 20, 1970. The ordinances must be in force by March 1, 1971.

In issuing the orders, DNR offered to assist the municipalities in meeting the March deadline, but cautioned that delinquent orders must be referred to the Attorney General. The Attorney General is required to act within 30 days. Non-complying municipalities could be assessed up to \$5,000 per day for each day of violation. The state would then impose an ordinance through DNR, charging the municipality for expenses.

The floodplain zoning law is designed to regulate development in areas subject to flooding.

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NOV. 10 - TUESDAY

7 and 9 P.M. 50c



Russian Foreign Film

"A SIMPLE PATHOS STORY OF A MAN'S STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE."

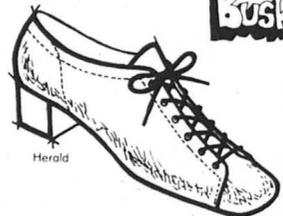
"PERFORMANCE THAT LEAPS ACROSS LANGUAGE AND NATIONAL BARRIERS."

N.Y. POST



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Buskens



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"Psycho Essence"
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THE ECHO
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Ten Little Pumpkins

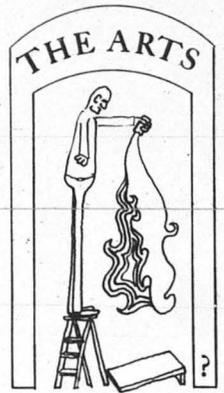
...The various segments of dance on this campus gave a great pumpkin revival last Friday, October 30. They began with an example of their Orchestris exercises, which were performed with pain on the faces of the dancers, not the pain of exerting muscles but of the fear of not looking just right. Two modern dance solos were performed by advanced students who visibly struggled against the natural movement of the music, mugged to the audience, affected feeling, and never allowed themselves to move their bodies with inner motivation. Every move made by these two students were made on our behalf. Like the house painter working for others, going through the motions, handling the brush, but scarcely providing an aesthetic occasion.

The soloists were followed by the Jazz dancers. They danced with the sexy sleekness of the sacarin stage workings of Jerome Robbins, King of the Penny Arcade. They too danced only for us, not because they felt peculiarly sexy, or because they felt like doing some up beat dancing, but only because the choreographer automated their movement. One is always left with the notion that like the Playboy Bunny, you are being tricked into some distinctly American illusion — land of sexual plenty. You can only sigh and say that the music was nice.

The Folk Dance group is at least the most honest, these kids

join the group for fun, they could care less about aesthetic considerations, they are there to dance the ethnology to which they were never heirs. They work in the best tradition of the penny arcades but without any of the pretentious nonsense, they are there to make you clap along, to smile, and maybe actually forget the ways in which our country probably runs their governments. Like the house painter who comes to do a job as best he can, these kids came to dance.

As I suggested last week, mannekin was the word of the day. Like carefully guided automatons each dancer came out and went through his punch card movements. And when the last dance of the program was that everyone dance (which of course involves some kind of self-direction) not even the dancers who put on the program would come forth. It was finally the folk dancers who ended up freely dancing, they were there



after all, not to prove anything, not to play games, but merely to dance. The folk dancers may not be the most artistic, but they are certainly the most open to experiment and celebration, which is after all a good sign.

Electrifying Performance By Dance Theatre

The Utah Repertory Dance Theatre gave an electrifying performance to a full house October 28 in the university auditorium. The art form of modern dance as shown by the U.R.D.T. vividly depicted almost every feeling and thought of man.

...FOR BETTY took Vivaldi's Concerto Grosso and painted a picture of it. The joy of the first and third movements as well as the sadness of the second were beautifully portrayed. CHANT was an interesting motion study. The choreography captured the spirit of John Cage's rhythmic pulsating music. The only thing more pulsating than the music were the dancers. FATAL BIRDS put dancers in birds bodies. The birds talked of men and the story was clear to all. The improvisational

PASSENGERS was reminiscent of things that much of the audience was familiar with. And they liked it. The seriousness, virtuosity and ingenuity of the dancers reminded us that dancers are more than puppets. They too are people. STEPS OF SILENCE was a moving, tragically terrifying statement on the condition of man. Man's suffering, apathy, degeneration and final death in a pile of rubble were depicted beautifully in this bleak view of our world.

The dance form and the animal energy of the dancers infected the audience. When the show was over, the audience did more than just walk out of the theatre! One audience member was overheard to say, "It was even relevant." Indeed, it was.



OEDIPIUS The King Wed., Nov. 11 75c

COMING SOON:
TAKE ONE/STUDENT FILMS

Nov. 15, 16, 17 Sun., Mon., Tues.



"Thank Heaven," an animated tale of a new arrival in Heaven was directed by Wayne Morris for the Vancouver School of Art.

Debate Team Travels

The WSU—SP debate team has been busy. On October 3 they travelled to Whitewater, Northwest Missouri and Western Kentucky.

On October 17 they travelled to Stout State University for an Oral Interpretation Workshop. This was to prepare them to work with oral interpretation of literature.

On the weekend of October 20-21 they travelled to the University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee. On this trip they defeated WSU—Superior, North Dakota State, Northern Illinois University, Thornton University and University of Wisconsin - Madison.

This last weekend, October 30-31, they travelled to the University of Chicago Circle for six rounds of competitive debate. Making the trip were: Mary Schuh, Mark Dittman, Sue Kline, Sandi Heintz, Nancy Zimmer, Ben Bult and Mike Peterson. Mr. C.Y. Allen, head of the debate team, accompanies the students on all of the trips. The topic for the debate team is: Resolve that the

Federal Government establish a system of wage and price control.

The debate team is open to all students. Any student who is interested in competitive debate may join.

Chess Club Meets

The Union Chess Club will hold it's first meeting in the Union's Van Hise room, Tuesday, November 10 at 7:00 p.m.

All interested in joining are invited to attend. A University Chess Team will be formed.

Ride wanted to and from Vancouver, British Columbia, over Christmas break. Leave message at Pointer office.

Viet Nam Whitewash

by Thomas R. Harkin
for Progressive Magazine

"The members of this committee will be better prepared than anyone who has gone over to Vietnam on a fact-finding trip...we will not be led around by the nose...this will be a 'no briefings' trip."

This statement was made by Rep. G.V. "Sonny" Montgomery, Mississippi Democrat and chairman of the House Select Committee on U.S. Involvement in Southeast Asia, set up by the House June 8. A month after the Cambodian invasion, I joined the Committee as a staff aid.

By the time I returned I had learned some of the rawest realities of Vietnam, but, even more important, I had also learned some shattering truths about one of the major committees of the House.

The Committee consisted of six Republicans: Ross Adair of Indiana, Donald Clancy of Ohio, Hastings Kiethof of Massachusetts, Howard Robison, of New York, Orval Hansen of Idaho, and Albert Watson of South Carolina; and six Democrats: Montgomery Neal Smith of Iowa, Augustus Hawkins of California, W.R. Anderson of Tennessee, Lee Hamilton of Indiana, and Robert Mollohan of West Virginia. As a number of newspapers pointed out, this was a "hawkish group." Of the twelve, only three had opposed the war with reasonable consistency: Hawkins, Hamilton, and Robison.

The Committee, as I was told, was going over to Vietnam with an open mind, and would really dig in to find out some facts instead of getting the usual realm of military hand-outs and briefings. At this time I was still naive enough to believe it.

The first three days in Vietnam, with the exception of Monday morning, June 22, were spent with the military. Total number of briefings for the first three days: 19. On Thursday morning, June 25, nine members of the Committee flew to Bangkok, Thailand; one to Jakarta, Indonesia, and two to Vientiane, Laos, to discuss the widening war in Southeast Asia with American and foreign

officials. During their three-day absence, I and another staff aid Ken Lester met with Don Luce, an American who has been in Vietnam, off and on, since 1958. Co-Author of Vietnam—The Unheard Voices, Luce has many Vietnamese friends and a comprehensive command of the language. For those three days Luce, Lester and I talked with many Vietnamese, some influential, some not.

On June 27, after the Congressmen returned to Saigon, I told the Chairman, Montgomery, what I had been doing and asked if he could schedule the committee, or members of it, to talk to some of the Vietnamese people.

"Well, I don't know if it is really necessary," Montgomery replied. "I think we've talked to enough people. I believe we should get busy writing the report."

Now I understood. The Committee would not break away from the guided tours and military briefings. They had five more days in Vietnam, and, as it turned out, they were spent mainly with the spokesmen for the U.S. Military and State Department.

The major exception to the "guided tours" was a trip taken by Anderson, Hawkins, Luce, and myself which uncovered the "tiger cages" in the prison on Con Son Island.

Luce, during those days when he was showing Lester and me around Saigon, showed us a report he was then translating into English. Five students had been released from Con Son just a month before, and had written a report, accompanied by drawings, about the conditions of the prison, full of details about their confinement and torture in the tiger cages. I asked Luce if one of the students would meet with us. At that time, a visit to the prison island of Phu Quoc had already been scheduled for three Committee members. I felt that if this student could tell these Congressmen about the tiger cages the trip could be changed from Phu Quoc to Con Son. That Monday night, Nguyen Loi, 26, met with a group of Congressmen and Ken Lester, Don Luce (acting as interpreter) and me. The Congressmen originally

scheduled to visit the prison at Phu Quoc were Clancy, Mollohan, and Watson. Clancy and Mollohan were present, but Watson had called to say that he was "too tired" and that he felt the other men could cover it well enough. Also present were Hawkins and Smith.

After Loi had spoken for about ten minutes about his imprisonment and torture at Con Son, Rep. Clancy left, saying as he walked out, "This is in a field I don't know anything about." About 15 minutes later, while Loi was talking, Rep. Smith got up and began to read a newspaper. He then left the room.

Neither one had expressed any thanks or encouragement to the young man who had probably risked his life, or at least a return to prison, by meeting with them. In fact, Smith tried to poke holes in Loi's story. Yet after the story of the tiger cages had made headlines throughout the world, Smith told the press that he had believed every word about the conditions that this young man had related.

The next morning at breakfast, Clancy, Mollohan, and Watson told me they would not be going to see the prison, although Hawkins was planning to go. I was afraid that the trip there might be cancelled. So I hurriedly told the half dozen Committee members at my breakfast table what we had found so far about the tiger cages. Only one man agreed to go: Rep. William Anderson, a highly decorated submarine officer of World War II, and former commander of the nuclear submarine Nautilus.

We changed the trip from Phu Quoc to Con Son and Loi drew us a map of the tiger cages' location. As is well known, with the aid of the map, and luck, we were able to find the tiger cages. The conditions of the cages was inhumane. Each cell was about 5 by 10 feet wide and 10 feet deep. As many as five people were crowded into each with no fresh air, no sanitary facilities, no water, and no direct sunlight. Prisoners had their ankles shackled to an iron bar about two feet off the floor. They were sometimes kept this way for months and years.

We talked with many of the prisoners and learned that none was there for criminal offenses — but for protest actions such as failure to salute the flag. After the story of our findings became public, many people, Congressmen included, claimed

Luce was not interpreting correctly. However, I had a tape recorder hidden in a briefcase during our visit to Con Son, and taped all the conversations. I subsequently gave a copy of the tape to Rep. John Moss, chairman of the House Foreign Government Operations Subcommittee. This group had the tape transcribed by two interpreters in Washington, one from the USIA and the other from the Library of Congress. Luce had interpreted correctly. I also took some pictures of the tiger cages, which were later published in Life Magazine.

I was afraid that an attempt might be made to get the film before we left Saigon, and gave it to Rep. Smith for whom I had worked in the past. Smith put the film and tape in his suitcase. I did not realize until after we were airborne and headed back to the United States just what a mistake I had made. It became apparent after a one-night layover we had in Japan just how important the pictures were.

The committee met in a room in the visiting officers' quarters at Tachikawa Air Base. Chairman Montgomery brought up the subject of the pictures and the trip to Con Son.

"I can't help but feel that if this gets out it will be highly embarrassing," Watson said.

"The press will pick this up and it will overshadow everything else we accomplished over there," replied Clancy. "If these pictures get blown up all over, I know my constituents will wonder why I wasn't there."

"It was a mistake to take that Luce along," said Smith. "Who asked him to go?"

And so it went. Chairman Montgomery finally said that he felt that it was the consensus of the group that Tom Harkin would turn over the pictures to the Committee so it could take whatever action it felt necessary. I refused. That was the first attempt to get my pictures. There were three more attempts made on the aircraft while flying home from Japan. The last attempt was simply a flatout demand for the film, and I was warned that if I made anything public, I would be blamed for harm that would come to our prisoners held in North Vietnam. The Committee did not know that the film was still in the custody of Smith, who had said nothing up until then. I was afraid he might turn it over. We had a talk on the phone. He asked what I wanted to do with the pictures. I told him that I

thought about getting them before the public, so pressure might be brought to bear on the government to change the conditions at Con Son.

"Oh no. That's all wrong. Public pressure never solved anything. Publicity never does any good," replied Smith.

Smith went on: "I think I have the solution. I'll take the film and the tape and lock them up in my office safe. We'll keep them locked up for six months or so, or until this thing blows over."

During the early part of our flight back, I had been asked to come in Sunday and work on the report. Later, I was told to come instead early Monday. I went to Montgomery's office Monday morning and found that the report had already been sent to the printers.

I went down to the print shop in the House Office Building. Sure enough, the part of the report dealing with Con Son, as put together by Anderson and Hawkins in Japan, had been edited drastically. In fact, it was reduced to one small paragraph with no mention of the tiger cages.

There was really no question about what I had to do. I called the press, disclosed the existence of the tiger cages, and released my pictures. In Saigon, the government first refused to comment, then announced an investigation, and finally directed that the tiger cages be both repaired and closed — a contradiction that has not been publicly resolved.

This, then, was my short but intensive course in practical politics. I learned how Congressional "fact-finding" can become an exercise in blind acceptance of official handouts. I learned how men supposedly dedicated to the public interest can ignore — or even conspire to conceal — the most blatant injustice. I learned how easily moral courage and even common decency can be subverted by political expediency. And I learned that you don't have to go along. One man can stand up and make a difference.

I cannot imagine two more dissimilar Congressmen in their backgrounds: Hawkins, a black from the Watts area of Los Angeles, a long-time "dove"; Anderson, a career military officer, a "hawk" on the war (although he has stated publicly since his trip to Vietnam that he has "been turned around" in his thinking). Yet they have two things in common: sensitivity and moral courage. This makes them unique — at least in the House of Representatives.

UAB Blanket Concert

featuring

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Workers Die In Factories

8,500 Injured Every Day

by John Hamer
College Press Service

(CPS) — This week nearly 400 very special Americans will die needlessly. Not in Indochina, not in airplane accidents, not on the nation's highways.

They'll die on the job, in American industry. In the 25 years since World War II, America's factories, foundries, mills, plants and shops have been killing their workers at the incredible average rate of about 15,000 per year.

In addition, every day 8,500 workers are disabled on the job. Every day, more than 27,000 workers are injured on the job.

And every year, some 390,000 workers contract occupational diseases, many of which are crippling, chronic, or fatal.

That this carnage still goes on and the conditions which cause it are not eliminated is a damning indictment of corporate indifference, governmental inefficiency and, until recently, labor apathy.

But the move to clean up and make safe the industrial environment, where some 80 million working Americans spend half their waking hours, is beginning. Small groups of union members, college students, environmentalists, doctors, scientists, and even legislators are coming together to form strong, active alliances. The problems are immense; the obstacles formidable. But the many horrifying hazards of America's workplaces have engendered great dedication among the new crusaders for the health and safety of American workers.

A few selected examples of the lethality and toxicity of industrial environments may demonstrate why:

Item: Union Carbide's plant in Tonawanda, New York, near Buffalo, manufactures the "molecular sieve," an absorbent chemical powder with many commercial uses. Last spring, union examinations of 18 workers who had been employed in that department showed that all 18 had acute bronchitis, all 18 had suffered from dermatitis, 7 had emphysema and 2 had circulatory problems caused by ulcerated sores. Yet Union Carbide claimed none of the men had "any occupationally incurred pulmonary (lung) problems," according to company medical records.

Harvey Cowan, a chemical operator at the plant for more than 5 years, left in 1967 totally disabled from emphysema. He filed for workmen's compensation in 1969 after suffering 2 heart attacks, but Union Carbide refused to bring the case before the compensation board. On September 26, 1970, Cowan died, at age 55.

A union representative who approached management got this reply from one executive: "I'm not in the business of safety, I'm in the business of making molecular sieves."

Item: Workers in the American textile industry are almost unanimously assaulted by a trio of dangerous hazards in weaving mills, most of which are located in Southern states. Clouds of raw cotton fibers cause a serious respiratory ailment known as byssinosis, from which 100,000 workers are now suffering and to which another 250,000 are exposed. Breathing tiny particles of

asbestos, a hazard in textile mills since the 1800's, results in asbestiosis, a loss of lung function, or mesothelioma, a deadly form of lung cancer which is unique to those who have breathed asbestos dust. And finally, eardrum-damaging noise pollution in mills is among the worst in American industry with workers constantly exposed to decibel levels above 100, when 85 decibels are harmful.

Nonetheless, a textile industry trade journal recently described byssinosis as "a thing thought up by venal doctors who attended last year's International Labor Organization meetings in Africa where inferior races are bound to be afflicted by new diseases more superior people defeated years ago." The industry continues to deny that conditions in their plants have any relation to lung diseases and breathing problems among workers.

Acoustical engineering studies indicate noise could be reduced in mills for about 50 cents per month per employee. Yet the industry does nothing, despite the convincing evidence and relatively low cost of correction.

Item: Proponents of American nuclear power - both for industry and defense - have consistently maintained that mining large stockpiles of uranium is more vital than protecting miners by setting strict exposure standards for radon, the cancer-producing gas emitted in mines. Environmentalists familiar with the Atomic Energy Commission's long reluctance to establish truly safe standards for radiation exposure were not surprised when the industry's Federal Radiation Council dragged its feet in demanding proper ventilation of radon gas in uranium mines.

For mining operations on the Colorado Plateau, the FRC set "standards" that were 10 to 100 times the levels set by the In-

ternational Commission on Radiological Protection, a neutral, non-industrial agency. Still, compensation claims by disabled miners or the families of deceased miners are often denied because "little is known" about the correlation between deadly radon gas and cancer. But much is known, it seems, about the profit-making potential of the uranium industry, for which the AEC and the FRC have both lobbied in Congress.

Who is at work to begin correcting such shocking and criminal conditions in American industry.

Among student efforts, one which shows promise is a newly formed project by Environmental Resources, Inc., one of two lasting organizations which grew out of the Environmental Teach-In and Earth Day last April 22. In their head office in Washington, DC, the five initial members of the project have started building a working resource library, establishing contacts with labor unions, medical schools and environment groups, and writing a general handbook on the problem and several brief booklets on specific problems and diseases.

Led by Rick Atkins, a third-year medical student on leave from Stanford, and Paul Witt, a Stanford political science graduate, the group stresses "sensitization" to workers' problems and local initiatives by coalition groups of students, workers, and community members. They have received a \$20,000 grant from the Stern Foundation to begin work, and their advisory board includes Leonard Woodcock, Stewart Udall, Willard Wirtz, and George Wald.

Among specific student activities they will help organize and promote are:

- conducting inventories of local industrial hazards and applicable laws;

- holding seminars and teach-outs on the problem of in-plant pollution;

- making university laboratories and skills available for analyzing gas and particulate matter found within plants'

- setting up regional, week-long training sessions at medical schools for union representatives and university students.

In addition, the project members hope to interest the national media in the problem, perhaps eliciting a network documentary. They also want to establish a national toll-free telephone number for workers to call for specific answers on industrial hazards.

Another student group begun this summer is Youth Projects, led by former University of Pennsylvania instructor Jim Goodell. Also working with foundation grant money, they have several projects underway, one of which is a content analysis of news media in coal mining regions of Appalachia. The horrors of Black Lung disease among miners and the callousness and corruption of owners and union leaders have been nationally documented, but the local media in those areas have been largely silent. Goodell hopes to gather evidence on how the industry-dominated ownership of newspapers and television stations results in bias in the news.

Among labor unions active in occupational environment problems, the most militant is probably the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers union (OCAW). Led by their tough, experienced legislative director, Tony Mazzochi, the OCAW has sponsored several regional conferences to hear its members' grievances about hazardous working conditions, managerial unconcern, and to recommend courses of action.

"Things are far worse in American industry today than they've ever been," Mazzochi tells OCAW participants, "and that's because modern technology is taking us rapidly along new paths without anyone

having checked in advance to see what the consequences of these new activities would be...You have been hearing about the rise in cancer, heart conditions and emphysema in our society...We, the oil, chemical and atomic workers, are becoming among the chief victims of these kinds of crippling diseases because we work in the very industries that contribute most to their development.

"Though we've talked about health and safety for a long time in the trade union movement, the emphasis has been on the safety aspect of it - whether a fellow gets his hand caught in a machine, or whether a gal gets her hair caught in a ventilating device...But the industry we work in has a danger that most people are unaware of, and it's insidious. It's the danger of a contaminated environment, the workplace; something we don't feel, see, or smell, and of which most of us become contemptuous, because it doesn't affect us immediately."

Glenn Paulson, a young Rockefeller University scientist, has accompanied Mazzochi to explain to workers the chemical and medical implications of the substances to which they are exposed. Paulson was working on air pollution problems in New York City last year when Mazzochi asked him to visit the National Lead plant in Sayreville, N.J., which had just had a series of carbon monoxide (CO) accidents. One worker had been killed, two suffered extensive brain damage and several collapsed on the job. None of the men was older than 25.

National Lead management installed several monitoring devices which they insisted would prevent future accidents. But when Paulson and Mazzochi toured the plant, they became suspicious of the monitors. Supposedly set to go off when the CO level reached the danger point of 50 ppm (parts per million), the first device Paulson inspected was set at 100 ppm. Others were found set at 200 and one at 400!

This blatant disregard for workers' safety was enough to convince Paulson, who began

cont on p 13

NON-POLITICAL STATEMENT STUDENT SKI PLAN ANNOUNCED BY SPORT SHOP SKI CENTER!

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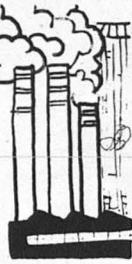
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ECOLOGY



Industries Play Dominant Role In Gov Ecology Policies?

by Louis S. Clapper
Conservation News

In its first Annual Report, the new Council on Environmental Quality said that "historians may one day call 1970 the year of the environment."

Few persons would quarrel with that evaluation because, with the "Earth Day" observance and the enactment of significant new legislation, 1970 has been memorable. The Congress has adopted landmark legislation such as the National Environmental Policy Act and the Water Quality Improvement Act, improved environmental considerations in the Airport and Airway Development Act, and soon may approve of strengthening changes to existing laws on air pollution control and solid waste disposal.

A historic court decision, in the so-called Boca Ciega case, said the Army Corps of Engineers has the authority to deny permits to dredge and fill on grounds of environmental damage. And, the President this year himself exerted significant leadership in a special message on the environment to the Congress, recommending a 37-point program. He also ordered Federal agencies to clean up their pollution, took important steps to prevent oil pollution and clean up any which occurs, and proposed taxes on leaded gasoline to reduce air pollution. Truly, 1970 has been the "Year of Environment."

Despite all of these developments, however, there is a growing suspicion among conservationists and environmentalists that industries may be gaining a dominance where they can play a leading role in the formulating and implementation of Administration policies. Here are the reasons why 1970 may also become known as the "Year of the Industrialists":

Item: On January 28, the Administration announced a delay in imposition of the grazing fee increase planned for 1970. While this "moratorium" was imposed for at least one year ostensibly to allow the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior to study recommendations of the Public Land Law Review Commission, pressures from western livestock interests were instrumental in the decision.

Actually, the practice of grazing of privately owned livestock on Federal ranges has been "refused to death" and, before the moratorium, the fees were found to be so low as to constitute a subsidy for a tiny segment of the livestock industry. The grazing fee increases were programmed to reach full market value in ten years. Now, the livestock interests are working either to get the moratorium extended or the fee increases reduced. Due to these pressures over many years, public lands have been badly damaged through overgrazing.

Item: In July, 1970, full impact of the insidious poisoning of lakes and streams by mercury wastes was sweeping across America, with evidence of the dangerous element found in waterfowl and fish and other creatures. The Secretary of the Interior said he was moving against ten industrial plants and "We are developing hard evidence against a number of other companies." He said these discharges "represent an intolerable threat to the health and safety of Americans." Then, in August, Alabama officials reportedly were ready to move to shut down industries discharging mercury into public waters. Yet, the Federal Government baffled Alabamians by pulling the rug out from under the State officials by establishing something of a temporary accommodation tolerance up to a half-pound per day for mercury dischargers, giving them time to install clean-up equipment. Mercury can be kept out of public waters entirely through recycling.

Item: On September 9, a writer for the New York Times authored an article attributed to White House sources which alleged that Carl L. Klein, Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Water Quality and Research, was a principal obstacle to the enforcement of anti-pollution laws. The article hinted that Klein was too soft. In truth, Klein probably was too brash and tough. The condition of Puget Sound in Washington is an example. A conference, first step in complicated Federal law enforcement procedures, was held in 1962 to initiate a badly-needed cleanup process. The second session of this conference was held in 1967, when the polluting municipalities and industries agreed to a cleanup compliance schedule. However, some of the polluters are not progressing as rapidly as many people think they can and should. The largest plant involved, the Scott Paper company, has been given until 1978 by the State as a deadline to clean up part of its wastes — 16 years after the initial conference had decided what should be done. Klein wanted to call a public hearing, second stage in the law enforcement process, for the purpose of bringing facts out on the table and to try for an earlier compliance deadline. However, orders "from upstairs" came to cancel the hearing and any puffoff had to originate either with the Secretary or at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue. Klein resigned September 17.

Item: An almost-forgotten section called the Refuse Act in the 1899 Rivers and Harbors Act prohibits the discharge of "refuse matter of any kind or description whatever," into any interstate or intrastate navigable water of the U.S. except under a permit from the Army Corps of Engineers. While municipal sewage is

exempted, almost all other pollutants supposedly are covered, including discharges of oil, chemicals, garbage from ships, and even heat. The Corps of Engineers has issued relatively few permits over the years and obvious violations of the Act are widespread. However, the Corps of Engineers and the Justice Department are bending over backward to not conflict with water pollution abatement efforts of the FWQA — or to prosecute violators. Curiously enough, Seattle attorney Marvin Durning in April asked the U.S. Attorney to prosecute and fine under provisions of the Refuse Act the industries which are dumping refuse into Puget Sound. When no action was forthcoming on July 9, he went to court against TTT Rayonier, Inc., charging the firm with dumping pulp wastes into the Sound. Thus far, there is little evidence that the Administration wants to develop a coordinated crackdown on industrial polluters, using either new or newly-rediscovered laws, or even to ask for additional funds to employ more people for increased surveillance.

Item: For years, industrial and business groups opposed a strong Federal water pollution control program, including grants to cities for the construction of waste treatment plants. This attitude stemmed from the realization that, once the cities cleaned up, the public finger would be pointed at industrial polluters. In 1969, the Administration proposed that only \$214 million be appropriated (as had the Johnson Administration) for fiscal 1970. The Congress, however, responding to widespread public demands, appropriated \$800 million. Then, the Administration obligated only \$360 million, leaving a \$440 million "carryover." Much of this slowdown was due to a shortage of manpower to process applications from the States and cities. Of 150 positions authorized, the FWQA was allowed only 90 and some of these were not filled.

Federal agencies now are busy drafting their proposed budget for fiscal 1972. After a thorough going over, this Budget will be sent to the Congress in January. Earlier this year, Thomas L. Kimball, Executive Director of the National Wildlife Federation, directed an open letter to the President. He asked: "Are you spending enough to repair the damage done to the environment — to safeguard our natural resources," pointing out that natural resources ranked

13th or dead last among the priorities in the 1971 budget request. How much money is allocated for wise management of natural resources, for water and air pollution control, and for effective protective law enforcement will be an index toward how much influence industrial interests have gained within the Administration in this "Year of the Environment."

Item: On April 9, 1970, the President announced the establishment, by Executive Order, of a National Industrial Pollution Control Council composed of 63 officials of major industries, including several polluters. Bert S. Cross, of Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company, was named as chairman. The 3-M Company manufactures a produce widely used by its subsidiary, National Advertising Company, which is generally credited with being the biggest opponent to the removal of billboards in the highway beautification plan supported by the Department of Transportation. Others included in the star-studded lineup are executives of many of the Nation's largest lumbering, mining, oil, and manufacturing companies, some of which have been under close Federal scrutiny for polluting water and

air resources. Then, the Administration sought \$475,000 for operations of this well-heeled group, or nearly one-third of the amount it requested for activities of the Council on Environmental Quality which is responsible for riding herd on all Federal activities, including those which supervise industries. How well will the Administrator of the new Environmental Protection Agency be able to crack down on polluting industries when they are represented in the Cabinet by the Secretary of Commerce and he is not?

Item: On June 19, 1970, the President ordered Federal agencies to formulate plans to permit increased production of timber, probably to the detriment of other valid uses of Federal forests. Even a Republican leader in the Congress, such as Mr. John P. Saylor (Pa.), described this as a successful end run by the timber industry to gain by Executive fiat the special advantages they could not achieve by legislation. Mr. Saylor credited the White House and said: "...conservation, environment, ecology, that is, the public's concerns, are to be subservient to the pressures and profits of the logging and lumber industry."

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Woods And Waters

by Dave Crehore

winder madness look like hell and last long enough to greet the first robin of spring.

4. These mini-glaciers weigh hundreds of pounds and make it even tougher for the grass to get started.

5. The money which is spent for the ice is student money, subject to control by the Student Senate.

6. Most of the elms on the Old Main lawn will be gone within two or three years due to Dutch elm disease.

...So - why not take the money

which would ordinarily go for ice and spend it on trees?

It is possible to transplant fairly large trees of more resistant species (maples, for instance) to replace the elms. The cost would be high - maybe as much as \$250 per tree - but I think it would be worth it in the long run. At least the trees won't melt.

Therefore, I suggest that students who are interested in replacing the elms and maintaining the beauty of the Old Main lawn take this matter up with their Senators. We might be able to do something.

In the meantime, I'll check up on the details, and let you know what I find out.

Well, here I go again, publicly opening my big yap and quite possibly putting my head in some sort of a noose:

Here are a couple of facts, as I see them:

1. Virtually nothing of any artistic merit has been sculpted recently from the \$800-900 worth of ice that is provided each year for the Winter Carnival.

2. By the time labor charges are added in, the total cost of the ice is probably near \$1,000.

3. The jumbled heaps of ice which result from this mid-

U W Symposium On Water

"Water Quality and the Law in Wisconsin" is the title of a two-day symposium to be conducted in Madison (Nov. 5, 6) by the University of Wisconsin and the Department of Natural Resources (DNR).

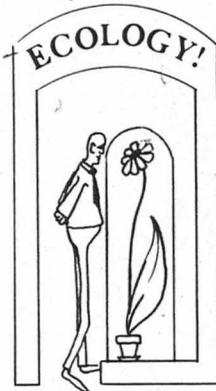
Overall water pollution control policies and current problems in abatement will be discussed by Gerard A. Rohlich, director of the University Water Resources center and professor of civil engineering. Rohlich, recognized as an international authority on pollution control, is also a member of the state Natural Resources Board.

Following Rohlich's talk, a six-member panel will explore the legal avenues open to individuals in pollution abatement. Included will be the Wisconsin six-man complaint

procedure, public nuisance actions, the public intervenor, and the federal 1899 Refuse Act.

Other sessions will focus on legal and administrative aspects of Wisconsin water quality standards, shoreline and flood plain controls, and regional water quality management. Panelists and discussion leaders will include DNR personnel, University faculty members, representatives of the Wisconsin Department of Justice and the U.S. Departments of Agriculture and Justice.

All sessions will be held in the Lowell Hall conference center on the University campus, and are open to the public. Information on enrollment may be obtained from the University Extension Law Department, L-401 Law School Building, Madison 53706.



Polluted Water 'Develops'

The Japanese newspaper Mainichi Shimbun has discovered that polluted river water can be used to develop photographs. The paper's September 4 issue printed a photograph developed not with a chemical developer but with water collected from rivers, ditches, and canals near Mt. Fuji. The resulting photo was fuzzy but recognizable.

—Conservation News



Announcing a new \$60,000 Federal Grant for a fisheries unit at Stevens Point State University Monday were, from left, University President Lee Sherman Dreyfus, Congressman David Obey and Professor Jack Heaton.

Co-op Fisheries Grant

The Federal government has approved \$60,000, renewable annually, for a cooperative fisheries unit at Stevens Point State University. The grant will sponsor development of new curriculum in the college of natural resources, research projects and graduate assistantships.

Seventh District Congressman David Obey made the announcement here Monday. With the oldest and largest natural resources program in the world, Obey said he believes Stevens Point State is well equipped to do "an excellent job" for the taxpayers.

The State Department of Natural Resources has been invited to join the program, but an acceptance has not been received at the campus.

The grant will finance hiring of two new faculty members from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, to conduct research in area streams, and to aid several students with graduate assistantships.

Professor Jack Heaton of the natural resources faculty said the grant enhances the developing graduate program now offered in the areas of wildlife fish, wildlife game, outdoor recreation, forestry,

water science and soil science. Heaton formulated the grant's proposal.

The fisheries unit is the only one of its kind in the state and the grant is the largest appropriated to any of the 24 programs of its kind in America.

University President Lee Dreyfus said "with this assistance, we will be better able to fulfill our mission in natural resources which has been given us by the Board of Regents of Wisconsin State Universities and the Coordinating Council for Higher Education."

Much of the research that will begin within this school year is scheduled for a new outdoors wetland laboratory recently constructed for the university near the Little Plover River, about five miles south of the campus.

Within the year, a committee representing agencies involved in the unit will be formed to administer the projects.

Plover Canoeing

Beginning canoeists—here's your chance to learn (the fine points of the art of canoeing. Come with the U.A.B. Trippers down the Plover River the weekend of November 14 and 15.

We'll be sponsoring two afternoon canoe trips on Saturday and Sunday leaving the Union at 12:30 p.m. and returning by 5:30 p.m. each day. The cost will be only \$1.50 per person per day. Sign up for either trip Wednesday, November 11, in the Classroom Center lobby from 8:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. Please pay as you sign up. Here's your chance to learn — don't miss it!

G I Toll: 344,545

The following U.S. casualty figures for Southeast Asia are based on U.S. government statistics. The first figures cover the war from January 1, 1961 to October 10, 1970. Figures in parenthesis cover the war for the week of October 3 to October 10.

Killed: 43,821 (46); "non-combat" deaths: 8,659 (37); wounded: 290,514 (513); missing, captured: 1551.

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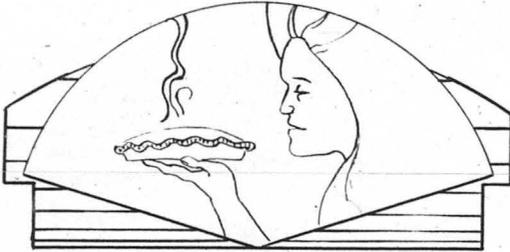
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Kathy's Kitchen

TOMATOES

Although this is the very end of the tomato season, it is still possible to get both red and green tomatoes at reasonable prices. If you like soup and/or casseroles, you'll like this tomato soup, which is really a combination of the two.

Tomato Soup

A note on notation: C means cup; T means tablespoon; t means teaspoon.

If you are going to do any serious cooking, you'll need a clearly marked measuring cup and a set of measuring spoons. Chop all the vegetables and have the spices ready before beginning to cook this soup. Otherwise, there's a good chance you'll burn the onions.

Buy a pint of olive oil; you'll want it for Middle-Western and Italian recipes to come in later columns. Heat 3 to 4 T olive oil (or other vegetable oil, if necessary) in a medium-size pan. When it is hot, add:

- 1 medium onion, finely chopped
 - 1/4 C chopped green pepper
- Stir and cook over high heat until the onion is transparent — it will take a couple minutes. Then add:
- 6 large or 9-10 small ripe tomatoes, coarsely chopped
 - 1/2 C finely chopped fresh parsley (or 2 T Dried parsley)

- 2 to 3 T lemon juice (be sure to shake the bottle)
- 2 T tomato paste
- 1 t oregano
- 1 t basil
- 1/4 t garlic powder
- 1/2 to 1 t black pepper
- 2 t sugar
- 3 beef bouillon cubes
- 2 C water

Stir well, bring to a boil, reduce heat to low, and simmer partly covered for 20 to 30 minutes.

(A note on tomato paste: Take the rest of the paste out of the can 2 T at a time, wrap each 2 T in a bit of wax paper, put the wax-paper-packages in a plastic bag, but the bag in your freezer — and you'll have the small amounts of tomato paste you need for this recipe, and for other recipes to come.)

Then add 1/2 C rice (not Minute Rice), or 1/4 C rice and 1/4 C burghul wheat (crushed wheat - available only at Middle-Eastern import stores), and simmer until done - another 20 to 30 minutes. Taste to be sure rice is cooked.

Finally, add 3 to 4 T grated parmesan cheese or 1/2 to 6 C (2 ounces) grated cheddar or mozzarella cheese. Use the cheese you think you'd like the best. Heat until cheese is melted - a couple minutes. Taste and add additional salt if necessary.

This makes four enormous servings of a very thick soup. If you don't eat it all, it will get even thicker as it sits in the refrigerator, so add a big of water or bouillon to it when you warm it up.

Serve this soup with cornbread, a salad or green vegetable, and fresh fruit.

Green Tomato Casserole

Green tomatoes taste fantastically unlike ripe tomatoes. It took me a long time to try them, but I now enjoy them in this casserole as a weird variation on the green-vegetable theme.

To serve 2, use two medium-size firm green tomatoes. Begin heating the oven to 400 degrees. Slice each tomato in half, and then into thin slices.

Lightly grease, with butter or oil, a small casserole dish. Spread the slices from 1 tomato evenly on the bottom of the casserole. Sprinkle with a bit of salt and pepper. (Optional: Add also a bit of a favorite spice: oregano, basil, marjoram, garlic powder.)

- Cover the layer of tomato with:
- 1:3 C grated cheddar cheese
- 2 t grated parmesan cheese
- 3 t bread (or corn flake) crumbs

Repeat layers with second tomato, i.e. a layer of sliced tomato, a layer of cheeses and bread crumbs.

Dot top with 1 T butter chopped in small pieces. Bake covered 40 minutes at 400 degrees; and an additional 5 minutes uncovered, to brown the top. Serve with additional parmesan cheese to sprinkle on top.

This green tomato casserole is best served as a vegetable with meat and rice: noodles; potatoes; bread. It's taste is a bit too strong to have it as the center of a meal - as I suggest with the tomato soup above.

(Hint: If you don't like squash, you'll hate green tomatoes.)

Next week we'll turn to a more complex and more interesting Middle-Eastern recipe. In these first two columns I did want to give you recipes for the particular foods available in early fall in the Stevens Point area.

Is there a particular kind of cooking you would like to know something about (E.G. Chinese, Japanese)? Write to me and ask. Is there a special item you would like to see included in these columns? Mention it.

Remember, this is not a place where you'll find tunafish-casserole recipes. But neither will you find "gourmet recipes" which require great amounts of high-priced meats and seafoods. Once again, I'll be trying to give you recipe ideas which are reasonable in price, and interesting in taste - though not always simple to prepare. If you have suggestions, let me know.

Kathy

Horseback And Hayrides

Horselovers and hayriders, U.A.B. Trippers has something for you the weekend of November 6 and 7. Friday night and Saturday night, November 6 and 7, we'll be sponsoring two hayrides leaving at 8 p.m. from the Union. Hot chocolate will be served on the trip. The cost will be only 75 cents per person per night. Bring a friend and come along!

On Saturday, November 7, we'll be holding a horseback ride which will leave from the Pinery in the Union at 12:30 p.m. and return by 5:30 p.m. This trip will cost only \$2 per person. Sign up for any of these trips Wednesday, November 4, from 8:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. in the Classroom Center lobby. Please pay as you sign up. We'll be looking for you!



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WEA Committee

James Guckenberg, President of W.E.A. (Wisconsin Education Association) has appointed three Stevens Point students to state committees.

Al Prochow, a sociology major and senior was appointed to the Public Relations Committee of W.E.A. Al also serves as Vice President of WSU-SP S.E.A. organization.

Bonnie Dana, a junior majoring in English, and also President of both S.W.E.A. and WSU-SP S.E.A. was appointed to Teacher's Education Council (TEPS). This committee works on the professionalization of educational standards.

Leo Thomasgard who was recommended by Dr. Bower, is a senior History major. He was appointed to the Locals Committee responsible for the annual Leadership Conference.

This is the first time students have been able to have representation in the Wisconsin Education Association, and we feel this is a milestone to bettering future education.

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Mastering The Draft

Questions And Answers

by John Striker & Andrew Shapiro

Q: My lottery number is high (270). I want to have my year of vulnerability to the draft behind me come January 1, 1971, but my local board placed me in class II-S this year. In one of your earlier columns you wrote that you would try to change the practice of forcing the II-S deferment on students who do not want it. What has happened? It's getting late.

A: In an earlier column we pointed out that under our interpretation of the law, a student should not be placed in class II-S during any academic year unless he has requested the deferment for that year. At the time, the Selective Service System disagreed. We said in the column that "we will first seek to convince the Selective Service System to alter its present policy" before bringing class action in court to force a change. Fortunately, the class action will not be necessary. On October 23, 1970 local board memorandum No. 117 was issued. It provides that any

student, regardless of whether he has requested the II-S deferment for this year or a prior year, may now request in writing, to be taken out of class II-S. Upon receipt of the letter requesting removal from class II-S, the local board should promptly place you in class I-A; the promptness being necessary in order to accomplish the change before December 31. Any registrant who is in class I-A on December 31 and whose lottery number has not been reached will fall into a lower priority group on January 1 and will be, for all practical purposes, beyond the draft. Be sure to send your letter by registered mail, return receipt requested and keep a copy of it for your own records.

Q: My draft board has five members. Only one showed up for my personal appearance last week. Is this illegal?

A: No. All five members do not have to attend your hearing. The regulations allow the board to designate one or more members who will meet with you. The designee(s) will then

report back to the other members after your appearance.

Q: Do you have a right to meet with at least one board member. This point was underscored in a recent case where the registrant was allowed to meet only with the draft board clerk, rather than a board member. The court ruled that the registrant had been illegally denied his right to a personal appearance. Therefore, his induction order was invalid.

Q: Do you automatically fail your physical if you wear contact lenses?

A: No, not automatically. Contact lenses disqualify a registrant only in what the Army calls "complicated cases requiring contact lenses for adequate correction of vision." Complicated cases may include defects such as corneal scars, an irregular astigmatism, or keratoconus. Of course, the existence of any of these complications should be documented by a physician.

If you wear contact lenses, you should remove them at least 72 hours prior to your physical. Otherwise the Army may have to retain you at the examining station in order to test your eyes. Army regulations authorize retention for up to three days.

Q: The last mailing address I gave my draft board was my

dormitory room. Now, I've moved off-campus to live in my girlfriend's apartment. I'm not going to report this new mailing address, but I just want to know whether I'm doing something illegal.

A: Not as far as the mail goes. Technically speaking, the regulations do require each registrant "to keep his local board advised at all times of the address where mail will reach him." This requirement, however, does not compel the registrant to report every change in mailing address. He can, instead, arrange to have mail forwarded, without informing the draft board of his new forwarding address.

The Supreme Court has decided that a registrant does not have to remain in one place or inform the draft board of every new mailing address. He can keep the board advised of the address where mail will reach him if, acting in good faith, he leaves a chain of forwarding addresses, with the reasonable expectation that he will receive mail in time to comply with it.

Q: I am trying to fill out the "Special Form for Conscientious Objector" (SSS 150), but I am not satisfied with some of the wording on the form. I heard that Elliot Welsh, the C.O. in the recent Welsh case, altered the form to suit his beliefs.

What exactly did he do and was it illegal?

A: In series I of the form, a CO must sign a printed statement that begins: "I am by reason of my religious training and belief, conscientiously opposed to war in any form..." Welsh signed this statement only after he crossed out the words "my religious training and..." Welsh wanted to emphasize that he did not consider his system of ethics "religious."

...However, the Supreme Court vindicated Welsh's beliefs; regardless of how he characterized them, they were "religious" in the eyes of the law. Had Welsh chosen to call his beliefs "religious," he would have made a decision in his favor even easier. However, the fact that he rejected the word "religious" could not be used as the determining factor against him. Failure to use the word is, according to the Supreme Court, "A highly unreliable guide for those charged... with administering the C.O. exemption." Draft boards must decide for themselves whether a registrant's beliefs fulfill the legal definition of "religious training and belief."

We welcome your questions. Please send them to Mastering the Draft, Suite 1202, 60 East 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.

Fatal Factories

cont from p 9

devoting considerable time and effort to the OCAW cause.

One valuable OCAW source is a book, *The Documentation of Threshold Limit Values*, which sets exposure levels for many dangerous common industrial chemicals. Put out by the Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, the book has helped workers learn and set standards in their factories.

One problem, however, is that of the approximately 6,000 industrial chemicals in use today, only 500 have been researched fully enough to have set standards. And through expanding technology, at least 1,000 new chemicals are brought into use every year! This hampers union efforts to protect workers.

Another problem is that international standards sometimes differ from U.S. levels. One example Mazzochi often cites is toluene, a substance used extensively in oil refineries. The American standard is 225 ppm, but Russian scientists have set a level for their workers at 25 ppm!

"Now I don't know who's correct," Mazzochi says, "but if there has to be an error, let the error be on the side of the worker, instead of on the side of the boss...I say, let's have the lower level, and if it's over-safe,

fine, because once you've been exposed to the higher level, it's irreversible."

Another union legislative representative, Frank Wallick of the United Auto Workers, has also been active in the battle for strict occupational health and safety standards. He believes that fundamental changes in the attitudes of corporate management will be necessary.

"The only way out is for industry to redesign its factories from the ground up to minimize pollution," Wallick declares. "But companies won't do this on their own. They need to be prodded. And for that, unions need allies. We need the environmentalist, the scientist and the student."

Wallick feels that the scientific and academic communities do have common grounds with workers, and the industrial environment issue is a unique opportunity for them to build an alliance. This would be a "really meaningful way" for students of medicine, law, engineering, architecture and journalism, among others, to use their training. Wallick says. He is very enthusiastic about Environmental Resources' new project - "My hope is this will really open eyes in the labor movement."

The absence of effective federal laws has long been a major hindrance to workers' efforts. The Occupational Health and Safety Bill, introduced this year in the Senate

by Harrison Williams and in the House by Dominic Daniels, both New Jersey Democrats, shows considerable promise. The bill was described by former Secretary of Interior Stewart L. Udall as "the most far-reaching work of environmental legislation (disguised as labor legislation) to come along in decades."

A telling comment on the bill's potency is the fact that it has been vehemently opposed by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and other industrial lobby groups. The bill is strongly endorsed by the AFL-CIO, the UAW, Environmental Action and other informed organizations.

Among its provisions, the bill

would:

- give industry the "general duty" of providing workers "a place of employment which is safe and healthful;"

- call for unannounced federal inspections of workers' places and prompt disclosure of the findings to workers;

- allow the Secretary of Labor to impose fines and seek court action against employers who violate the "general duty" or specific standards;

- permit the Secretary of Labor to close down all or part of any plant where workers are in "imminent danger" of injury or disease;

- direct the Secretary of HEW to publish a list of all known or potentially toxic

substances - including those workers specifically request; - allow employees to refuse work, without loss of pay, in areas where toxic substances are found at dangerous concentrations.

"The environmental groups are rightfully up in arms about air pollution in the Delaware Valley and oil slicks along the Gulf Coast," Mazzochi once charged, "but they are blind to the places where blue collar employees earn a living. They think the 'environment' begins out there in the trees. They really don't believe industry is killing its workers."

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PLACEMENT DILEMMA

continued from p 5

placement center provides fifty copies of transcripts and resumes to be sent out to prospective employers. Addresses of hundreds of school districts throughout the United States are provided in the College Placement Annuals available free of charge at the placement center. Also, it is a good policy to student teach at least a semester before graduation, since most schools will not hire a teacher without seeing a student teaching evaluation. This hinders a candidate student teaching his first semester because the greater percentage of employers recruit during the early months of the year. Ability to interview well is paramount in importance so a few extra interviews should not be considered a waste of time. Interviewing with different types of school areas, i.e. small town, large city, might be helpful or just a practice interview with the placement director may bring out weaknesses to watch. Experience with extracurricular activities including dramatics, forensics, drivers ed, journalism and coaching enhance the chances of employment, especially in smaller school districts. A good reference from previous employers should be in your credentials and political activists should be careful in choosing faculty members when seeking letters of recommendations. Also, since most superintendents are right-wing, it is imperative that you convince them you believe in motherhood.

Although many teachers will go jobless next year, there is, in essence, no teacher surplus. What exists is an educational deficit. For the first time since World War II, our universities have graduated enough qualified teachers to bring American education to a decent level. But, due to the poor choice of priorities in our country, the government continues to produce missiles while children are jammed into overcrowded classrooms and teachers go without jobs.

Prospects

Excellent — no difficulty in getting a job
 Good — a substantial number of positions should be available so there appears to be little difficulty in obtaining a job.
 Fair — more candidates than jobs will be available so some graduates will not find jobs
 Poor — chances of finding a position are very poor; a second major, a strong minor, or an area of concentration such as driver education can enhance opportunities for employment.

Speech Path	Excellent
Art	Fair
Biology	Fair
Business Education	Good
Chemistry	Excellent
English	Fair
Foreign Language	Good
General Science	Good
Primary Education	Good-Fair
Intermediate Ed & Upper	Excellent
Natural Resources	Fair
Geography	Poor
History	Poor
Home Economics	Fair
Mathematics	Excellent
Music	Excellent
Social Science	Poor
Phy Ed - Women	Good
Speech	Fair
Physics	Excellent

Candystore Philosopher

A very prominent and well-known figure on campus? You could definitely say so. The man is Clarence Hansen and his job is managing the Snack Shack where students stop on their way to classes to satisfy hungry desires.

"I can't complain on the college students one bit," says the candy store philosopher. He has had some trouble with high school and grade school vandals though. The soda vending machine which was damaged last spring cost \$178 to repair.

"College students today are wonderful," he smiled, "And they have been wonderful to me." He went on to say that none of the college students have tried to cheat him. Hansen

is totally independent and self-supporting. The Snack Shack is state owned and when he retires another visually handicapped person will take over.

Hansen has been on his present location for almost three years but business lately has been "not so good." The snack bars in the dorms have been stiff competition.

Hansen has had two sons and one stepson graduate from the university. He is very proud of his children.

Hansen figures that if ten percent of the student body would stop and spend a dime a day at the Snack Shack he would be able to make a go of it. "I really appreciate it when they stop," concluded Hansen.

Horrors Of Drug Abuse To Be Told

On December 2 and 3, Robert Moorman, a former associate of Dr. Timothy Leary and a drug dependent himself for six years, will tell of the horrors of drug abuse. In 1961 Mr. Moorman went to Cambridge, Mass. to begin his college studies. It was there he was introduced to and started using drugs. It was not long after that he dropped out of college. During the next six years, Mr. Moorman experimented with marijuana, morphine and heroin. He also used LSD, mescaline, amphetamine, solvents and glues, romilar, barbiturates and various assorted pills.

The end came in 1966 when he was arrested in Tampa, Florida for grand larceny and possession of narcotics. He then began a painful and agonizing rehabilitation. For the past two years, after his release, he began lecturing to high schools, preparatory schools, colleges and universities from coast-to-coast. As in his previous lectures, Mr. Moorman is expected to bring to our community a fresh, sincere and candid approach to the mounting problem of drugs.

On December 2, 1970 at 8 p.m. he will be giving a lecture on the subject of drugs in general. He is also interested in speaking to smaller, interested groups in informal discussion sessions. We now have him tentatively scheduled for all of Wednesday evening, however he will be arriving in the afternoon and will remain til Friday morning. Therefore, any faculty or organization who would like Mr. Moorman to speak to their class or group, please contact Eileen Marks at the University Activities Board, Ext. 255, or at her home, 341-4852. This will be on a first come, first serve basis. For organizations, there will be a small fee charged, to help defray the costs. Mr. Moorman should be an excellent speaker, as he "tells it like it is."

Army Schools Industry

Hurry, hurry, hurry, register now for the Industrial Defense and Disaster Planning for Privately Owned and Operated Facilities Course to be given at the Army Military Police School at Fort Gordon, Georgia. The course runs for five days and, lo and behold, is tuition free. There are even four different starting dates for this course: December 13, 1970; February 23, 1971; March 21, 1971; and May 16, 1971. The May session is advised for those students who relish the possibilities of taking advantage of the usual rash of student rebellions during the Spring season.

The subject matter of the course is summarized in the October, 1970 issue of the Defense Department's Defense Industry Bulletin:

The course will provide a working knowledge of planning measures to safeguard industrial facilities from hostile or destructive acts. Subjects will include the industrial defense program, natural disasters, nuclear weapons, mutual aid,

disaster control operations, emergency communications, industrial physical security planning, corporate survival, and disaster plan test. Also covered will be legal aspects of civil disturbance, and planning for civil disturbances.

... Course syllabi and a reading list will be provided upon arrival at Fort Gordon. Arrangements for lodging have been made at a local motel, and daily transportation will be provided to and from the motel and fort.

This is an educational experience not to be missed. Broaden your horizons. Send your application today (don't procrastinate, do it right now) to: The Provost Marshal General, Department of the Army, Attn: PMGS-D, Washington, D.C. 20314. Learn to defend your favorite company or Army Ammunition Plant. Who knows, you might even meet a friendly corporate executive who will lend you his key to his suite at Iron Mountain!

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GRIDIRON

Pointers Washed Out by Titans 13-9

They were slippin' and slidin', splishin' and splashin', and generally rearranging the geography of Goerke Field Saturday. Playing probably their finest game of the season, the Pointers found themselves sitting relatively pretty, if not prettily, with a 9-0 lead over the Oshkosh Titans at half-time.

There were more folks on the football field Saturday than were in the stands, and understandably so. The day was wretchedly cold and rainy. But for a team that depends as heavily on its defense as the Pointers do, Saturday's wrath was more a blessing than a curse. The Titan's usually stout running game was squelched for most of the afternoon and their passing performance was feeble. The result was three turnovers by Points' defense and three consequent Pat McFaul field goals in the first half.

The Pointer offense showed some moxie in the first half, though too. After Mraz recovered a fumble for the

Pointers, Russ Bentley broke an off-tackle play into a 35-yard gainer which eventually set up the first of three Pointer field goals in the first half.

The second half opened with the Titans marching 60 yards in 12 plays for their first score. After seven ensuing series of downs, Oshkosh quarterback Houk passed 31 yards to Diener, taking the ball down to the Stevens Point 12. Four plays later Houk snuck in for a Titan TD, leaving the Pointers on the short end of a 13-9 score.

With 3:27 left to play in the game, Point took possession. Two plays later, quarterback Gary Sager was intercepted. But the defense held. A minute 42 seconds remained on the scoreboard clock and the ball rested on the Stevens Point 11. In six plays, Sager moved the ball to his own 46. But here Pointers hopes were crushed. Titan defenseman Ristau intercepted Sager at the 50, insuring Oshkosh of a hard earned 13-9 victory.

Box Score

SP. — McFaul, 37 Field Goal
 SP. — McFaul, 43 Field Goal
 SP. — McFaul, 22 Field Goal
 O. — Peshel, 2 run (run failed)
 O. — Houk, 1 run (Ohan kick)

Oshkosh	0 0 6 7 13
Stevens Point	0 9 0 0 9



Earthquake

Photo by Dan Perret



What's a nice guy like me doing in a place like this?

Photo by Dan Perret

Dickie's Pickies

Green Bay 31, Baltimore 17
 Ohio 28, Wisconsin 31
 Stevens Point 17, River Falls 0
 Superior 27, Oshkosh 21
 Eau Claire 24, Stout 10
 Platteville 52, Ferris State 20

The first potato chips were introduced by a black chef about 1865 and were first produced in 1925 by A.A. Walter & Company. —Famous First Facts, p. 471.

Jerry Gotham. Krueger expects to make use of some freshmen on this year's varsity squad in an effort to strengthen the Pointers bench.

First-year gymnastics coach Kurt Reams will have a nucleus of four lettermen on which to build. Returning will be John Pitsch, Paul De chant, Ken Won Arx and Larry De Pons.

The Wrestling squad will start practice a week later because Head Coach Wayne Gorell is an assistant with the football team. Letter winners back are Ron Campbell, Dale Hodkiewicz, Jim Notstad, Erich Opperman, Dirk Sorenson, Roger Suhr, and Dave Garber.

The Pointer basketball team will start their season on December 1 when they host Carthage College in Quandt gymnasium. This will be the first game to be played in the new facility.

The gymnastics squad will see its first action December 2 at St. Cloud, Minn. The swimmers will open up on November 20 at St. Thomas College in St. Paul, Minn. The wrestlers will start their season December 4 at University of Wisconsin - Parkside in Kenosha.



Damp Doggy Photo by Dan Perret

Winter Sports Begin

The winter sports season at Stevens Point State will get off to a flying start within the next three days. The Pointer swimming team will begin practice Sunday night, while the basketball and gymnastics teams will get started Monday. The fourth sport, wrestling, will start practice on November 9.

Swimming Coach Lynn (Red) Blair will greet seven returning lettermen Sunday night, but an equal amount of last year's letter winners will not be on hand for one reason or another.

The returning lettermen in swimming will be headed by All-American freestyler Bill Mehlenbeck, a sophomore from

Springfield, Ill. The others are Bob Schwengel, Bob Maas, Tom Rozga, Steve Wehrey, Mark Kausalik, Wayne Anderson, and Joe Pentek.

In basketball Head Coach Bob Krueger is expected to greet 19 candidates for the varsity basketball team and 33 candidates for the freshman team.

The varsity candidates will be headed by returning starters Tom Ritzenthaler; Bob Henning; and Quinn Vanden Heuval. The other letter winners of last year are Jim Olsen, Terry Amonson, and Russ Golomski.

The freshman squad will again be handled this season by

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New Gymnastics Coach

The Stevens Point State gymnastics team will start practice Monday under the guidance of a new head coach.

Kurt Reams will fill the position in the absence of Bob Bowen, who is completing the second year of a teacher-improvement leave at Indiana University.

The 24-year-old Reams is a graduate of Northeast Missouri State in Kirksville with both his B.S. and M.S. in physical education. He completed his undergraduate degree in 1968 and his master's in 1969.

Last year he was at Central Missouri State in Warrensburg where he completed a year's study toward his specialist degree. This is study between the M.S. and the doctorate.

While at Central he was assistant gymnastics coach and he competed at Northeast on a club team.

He attended Valley High School in Des Moines, Iowa.

Reams and his wife Diane have two children, Scott four years old and Shannon, six months.



Gymnastics Coach
Kurt Reams

Harriers Lose Two

Platteville established itself as the team to beat in the Wisconsin State University Conference cross country championships last Saturday when it easily defeated both Stevens Point and La Crosse in a double dual.

The Pioneers were picked as a darkhorse to challenge La Crosse in the championship run but after Saturday's performance the Pioneers will definitely be the favorite.

Platteville defeated La Crosse, the champion the past two seasons, 20-37, and swept five of the top six places in blanking the Pointers, 15-46. In the third part of the double dual, La Crosse swept past Stevens Point, 19-36.

Thus the Pointers of Coach Larry Clinton finish the dual meet part of their schedule with a fine record of 9-4-1 and have a fine chance of placing third in the conference meet behind Platteville and La Crosse.

La Crosse's Jim Drews was the meet's individual winner as he covered the five mile Platteville Country Club course in 26:38. Paul Haus was the top Pointer finisher. The South Milwaukee junior was ninth with a time of 28:01.

To round out the Stevens Point top five, John Schmidt was 11th in 28:10, Doug Riske was 14th in 28:20, Don Hetzel was 16th in 28:29 and Don Trzebiatowski was 17th in 28:48.

Despite placing third behind La Crosse and Platteville, Clinton was pleased with the performance of his Pointers. Both Platteville and La Crosse have fine teams, said Clinton. "We ran well and if we can run like this we could do well in the conference meet."

Prior to Saturday's meet Clinton had said that he felt Platteville was the strongest team in the conference and this was certainly the case.

Warhawks Rout Frosh

Whitewater recovered three Stevens Point fumbles and turned each of them into touchdowns in the first half as the young Warhawks rolled to an easy, 42-6, win at Ben Franklin field Tuesday afternoon.

This concluded the brief schedule for the Pointers and they failed to win any games in three starts.

In defense of the Pointers, they play with a team made up of 12 less freshman than are playing football at Stevens Point. Approximately that number are currently on the varsity roster and most are either starters or first line reserves and the extra bodies could help against schools like Lakeland, Oshkosh and Whitewater, whose freshman are on the freshman team and not on the varsity.

The Pointers are going through a rebuilding phase and they needed help on the varsity.

Harlem Satellites Take On Alibi

The Harlem Globetrotters won't be coming to Stevens Point this year, but the closest thing possible to those zany clowns of the basketball court, The Original Harlem Satellites, will be here on November 8.

The celebrated Satellites, under the leadership of Rookie Brown, will meet the Alibi Bar in a charity game at the Stevens Point State's Berg Gymnasium at 8 p.m. Proceeds will go to the University "S" Club, the sponsoring organization.

Brown is a former Harlem Globetrotter and played the part of Bill Townsend in the popular movie, "The Harlem Globetrotter Story." His court techniques and sense of comedy have gained for him the title, "Master Clown of the Hardwoods."

However, it is not all clowning with the popular Brown. He is also an expert passer and dribbler and scores at a 16-point per game average.

Last year the Satellites' skill was demonstrated by their 150 game winning streak. They did not lose a single game. They currently boast of a won-loss record of 1,442-11.

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THE KILLY LOOK

Alibi, which annually has one of the top teams in the area recreation leagues, is expected to field a lineup that will include Dick White, Don Kiltke, Bernie Peterson, Lynn (Red) Blair, Pete Kasson and Pete Kopecki. Both Kasson and Blair are on the athletic staff of the University.

Tickets are available from any member of the Stevens Point State swimming team, at the Sport Shop in downtown Stevens Point or at the Alibi. The price of tickets is \$1.25 for high school students or younger in advance or \$1.50 at the door and \$1.50 in advance for adults or \$2 at the door.