

THE POINTER

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A Break With Tradition

— EDITORIAL

The cover portrait is to coincide with the IN SEARCH OF THE ARTS article on the centerfold. It is an attempt at doing what is suggested — ART. It is always easy to confuse journalism graphics with works of art and the best way of making the difference known is through example. So much graphic exercise fills the museums and art galleries and people are hard pressed to see any difference. The reason why people are pressed is because of an endless search for categories; pigeon holes where everything has its limits and purpose which once established can be set aside as standardized.

What I wish to suggest in the SEARCH OF THE ARTS this issue is how totally inadequate the process of classification is when it confronts life. Words are an approximation, an attempt, and we have allowed our worship of words to lead us into the endless game of definition. "If it can't be expressed

it is philosophically suspect." What utter nonsense. Does Hegel's "intellectual intuition" express what he really meant, and furthermore, his expression is what has ended up being philosophically suspect.

The centerfold article is an attempt to show you the opposite of that which is normal: we are living lives of Euclidean dimensions and our greatest attainment is a place in some box where all the potential is limited, where all possible confrontation is avoidable, where all doors lock (including those of the mind) where all men are atomistic, and where all progress rests on continued diversification.

The cover is, therefore, a break from journalistic tradition, as is the centerfold article. This break is intended to show how our thinking and living are so structured that we actually believe the human body fits into an angular man-made environment and that we can think and solve in terms of Gutenberg ordered angularity.

ROTC Students Interviewed

As an upperclassman in ROTC, what virtues do you see in the program.

Unnamed, 20 year old Jr. Resource Management major whose rank in ROTC is Aspirant.

Personally, I'm for peace just as much as anyone. It would be really great if everyone could live together without fighting. But, from the beginning there has been fighting and the abolition of ROTC on this campus or any campus or protests and bombings etc. of Military associated buildings is not going to change a thing. Man, by nature, has violence in himself. No matter how peaceful he claims to be.

Why am I in the program? I feel I owe my country a great deal! Many have fought and died before me in order to preserve our democratic system and to allow millions of individuals to have the "freedom of choice," to make themselves what they want to be, not told what their life's work will be. I have a great pride in this nation, even though its many faults, I would back it to my death if necessary. How can anyone expect any government to be perfect, because who runs it: Humans and humans make mistakes, no one is perfect. In running a nation as large as ours a lot more aspects than you or I have to be weighed to make a decision.

What do I think about the program? I think it's pretty good. I feel that in order to have top quality officers with a liberal college education ROTC is a must. The ROTC officer has proven himself the better over OCS and a military academy graduate. A standing Army is always going to be necessary, and in order to have the type of officer that can raise the outlook on the service, ROTC is a must.

Finally, I feel protests are good, peaceful ones; but why pick on the military when there are so many worthwhile things to protest for: Equality, Our environment, Aid to poor to clean up the slums; Fight against diseases like Cancer etc. For me protesting for things like this seem much more worthwhile than to protest something that is preserving your freedom; to do things like protest and say what you think.

Joseph A. Trimberger, JR. is a 20 year old junior majoring in Forestry. His rank in ROTC is that of Aspirant.

As a Freshman I saw ROTC as a way to earn my commission in the Army, because I was interested in joining the Army anyhow. ROTC has given me many opportunities to develop my leadership abilities. As an upperclassman in the advanced course there is also some financial benefit in terms of a \$50 a month allotment. Another virtue of ROTC is from the point of future employment, if and when I get out of the Army. Many employers recognize the leadership abilities of the ROTC graduate and will hire him before a man who has equal education and training, but has not had ROTC and been the service as an officer.

Another virtue of ROTC is that upon completing the course

you serve as an officer, which means that there are more privileges and pay than an enlisted man even though the amount of time in the service could equal that of a draftee.

Walter John Mockler is a 20 year old Jr. majoring in Geography. His rank in ROTC is that of Cadet Sgt.

The virtues inherent in ROTC are many and varied. Not the least is that ROTC helps to prevent the Army from becoming ultra-conservative by providing the army with liberally trained junior officers.

Another is that ROTC provides the young American male with the opportunity to fulfill his obligation to do his duty for his country without the requirement of going into combat, for only about 2 percent of all ROTC graduates Volunteer for combat duty, whereas most become Reservists who would go into combat only in the event of a Congressional declaration of war upon another country.

Also ROTC prepares men for jobs as executives in business and industry.

Note: The above is the personal opinion of the ROTC cadet named above and, as such, does not reflect in any way upon the opinions of the ROTC professors or other ROTC Cadets!!

Jay Wittak is a 20 year old Junior majoring in Forestry. His rank in ROTC is that of Aspirant.

The program gives me the opportunity to develop the leadership trait I have in learning how to handle (manage) people in order to accomplish a goal, job, etc.

It offers an alternate course for employment if the job scarcity in forestry continues. Hence, if the military "build-up" continues I have a job, if not conservation grows, I have a job there.

To top this article, my number is 326 in the Milwaukee draft. I joined not to avoid the draft, I don't intend to quit just because I could take an easy way out.

Dennis L. Pearson is a 20 year old Junior majoring in Wildlife Management. His rank in ROTC is that of Aspirant.

There are several reasons as to why I joined ROTC. The first reason was that I was thinking of entering the National Guard anyway to fulfill my service obligation. With the beginning of ROTC at WSU—SP when I was a freshman, I saw this as an opportunity to still fulfill my obligation, to earn a few extra credits, and I can sure use the pay in the junior and senior years of military service. Another reason for continuing in the advanced program is the fact that my lottery number is 103. So if the military will grab me anyway, I might as well try to earn a commission, receive extra pay, and other benefits. A long range reason for being in ROTC is that the training in leadership will help me obtain a job once my military obligation is fulfilled. By being an officer, military service will be financially rewarding, and I would be a part of what may become a volunteer army. I also feel that a standing military force is necessary for the safety and peace of the nation. Finally, a knowledge of the military service is essential in order to check the Executive Branch of the government (the military is an integral part of the Executive Branch).

GOVERNOR'S ADVISORY HOUSING COMMITTEE FOR WSU—SP

The Governor's Advisory Housing Committee for Stevens Point State University has passed a resolution supporting the institution's policy of providing living accommodations for collegians.

In a recent meeting, the committee went on record backing Stevens Point State to require freshmen and sophomores to live in campus dormitories and allowing the upperclassmen to live in private housing developments they choose. Freshmen and sophomores unable to secure dorm rooms also are allowed to live off-campus, but only in supervised facilities.

The committee includes three students plus Thomas McCaig, Virgil Thiesfeld and Ethel Hill of the university faculty; Ellsworth Risberg, Michael Metcalf of the business community; Msgr. James Finucan head of the local housing authority; James Pfiffner city building inspector representing city government; Leon Bell, M.J. Karg, Fred Leafgren of the university administration; and Mrs. Harry Bronk, representing off-campus householders.

Prominent Indian Leaders To Speak At Lecture Series

An annual faculty seminar and public lecture series at Stevens Point State University will focus its monthly programs this year on the plight of American Indians.

The first program will be Thursday when Oneida tribe leader Oscar Archquette discusses the history of Red Men in Wisconsin. He will be followed to the university stage by some of the most prominent Indian leaders in the country, including former U.S. commissioner of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Robert L. Bennett.

The series subject ties directly to a new commitment the institution has undertaken to support American Indians in northern Wisconsin. Miss Ada Deer, who directs those activities, is serving as series coordinator with Dr. Pauline Isaacson of the communication department.

Each speaker will give a mid-day seminar for members of the university teaching staff and the evening address followed by questions and answers. Archquette will be here from 11:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. Thursday with the faculty and again at 7:30 to 10 p.m. with the public, both times in the Mitchell Room of the University Center.

Active in Indian affairs for nearly a half century, Archquette in 1934 was the first chairman of the Oneida tribe near Green Bay.

A teacher of Oneida language and history, he also has on his list of credentials service on the Oneida Housing Authority, chairmanship of the Oneida Industrial Development Committee, and director of the Indian Cultural Program at Shell Lake last summer, representative of the Oneida tribe in 1968 at a land claims meeting in New York.

Senate Election Results

Winners of Student Senate seats for this year were announced yesterday.

Those elected from District One were Dale Becker, Steve Eisenhauer, Eugene Patoka, and Paul Wurzinger.

Elected from District Two were Donna Heldt, Paul Sommers, Chris Zinda, and Charlene Zirbel.

Last summer, he was on the Stevens Point campus several times to speak to students in the Upward Bound Program.

His discussions here Thursday will be from 11:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. and 7p skip this repetitious.

Others in the series are Dr. Nancy O. Lurie, Milwaukee, a professor of anthropology at the University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee, author and active in governmental programs supporting Indians, who will be here on November 12 and 13;

Bennet, former U.S. commissioner of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and now director of the American Indian Law Center at the University of New Mexico, here on December 10;

Ray DePerry, a Chippewa Indian now assistant director of the PRIDE Program at Stevens Point State University, January 14;

Charles Deegan, a Minnesota Chippewa and militant leader of reforms for his people in Minneapolis, here February 11.

Ed McGaa, an attorney whom Miss Deers says "swings in two cultures," is assistant director of Indian education for the State of Minnesota and will be here on March 11. He is a Sioux Indian from South Dakota.

Will Antell, director of Indian education for the state of Minnesota, is president of the American Indian Education Association. He too, is Chippewa and like McGaa, resides in St. Paul. He will be here April 8.

Roger Buffalohead, a Ponca Indian from Oklahoma, holds the Ph.D. degree and is director of Indian studies at the university of Minnesota in Minneapolis. His speeches will be May 13.

Elected from District Three were David Benson, Bev George, Melvie Dahl, and Larry Dawson.

Elected from District Four were John Bohl, Bill Hamilton, Dave Jensen, and Mark Gnadt.

Elected from District Five were Warren Menning, Raymond McMillion, Susan Perry, and Richard Tolley.

Attack Business As A 'Nader's Raider'

by Derek Shearer
Dispatch News Service

"It's not a question of working within the system or outside it," Ralph Nader has told students. "The system can't abide by its own laws; it can't stand scrutiny."

One of the first steps in changing society is to expose the hierarchical and corrupt nature of corporate America. Students and other young people can make significant contributions by forming their own Nader's Raiders investigative groups to expose the activities of the dominant institutions in their own cities and states.

A necessity for all prospective investigators is the **Research Methodology Guide**

prepared by the staff of NACLA, a research group specializing in American overseas activity.

Compiled by Mike Klare, one of the leading movement researchers in the country, the guide contains an introductory essay on power structure research and detailed sections on how to investigate: elites, political parties, corporations, the media industry, labor, the military-industrial complex, police, the church, universities, the health industry, and United States activities in the Third World.

Each section lists the major directories, trade journals, indices, publications and books relevant to the field. In addition, information is provided on such sources as government

agencies, professional organizations, Congressional hearings, and research libraries.

A quote from sociologist Martin Nicolaus adorns the inside cover of the guide asking, "What if the machinery was reversed? What if the habits, problems, secrets, and unconscious motivations of the wealthy and powerful were daily scrutinized by a thousand systematic researchers, were hourly pried into, analyzed and cross-referenced, tabulated and published in a hundred inexpensive mass circulation journals...?"

Students can make course work in economics, sociology, political science and other fields more relevant by using the

guide to help prepare muckraking term papers. Even more important, students can form research collectives with community groups to provide pamphlets and articles on the local power structure.

Unmasking the reality behind the public relations image of an institution can be a powerful tool and the NACLA **Research Methodology Guide** is an indispensable aid.

Copies of the Guide are available at \$1 plus 25 cent postage, bulk orders: 10-49, 75 cents each; 50 or more, 60 cents each. Write: NACLA, P.O. Box 57, Cathedral Park Station, New York, New York 10025 or NACLA, P.O. Box 226, Berkeley, California 94701.

Lucey Speaks On Major Student Issues

Patrick Lucey, Democratic candidate for Governor, addressed about 75 students in the University Center on Monday evening, October 5th. Portage County District attorney, William Bablitch introduced Lucey as an "active politician" willing to re-establish the "liberal tradition in Wisconsin."

Lucey outlined what he believes to be the three most important issues of the campaign: the misuse and overuse of property taxes, a deteriorating natural environment, and an educational system under extremist assault.

He stressed that "Wisconsin richly deserves the reputation it has had in the past as a national leader in education." "Recently we have experienced a "backsliding" in providing this opportunity for our youth, he said. He added that the next Governor must fight a "two front battle" against the extreme Right and the revolutionary Left to save Wisconsin's education.

On the national level, Lucey sees a "Right-wing menace on the rise," and added that

"Americans must avoid a polarized nation which offers no freedom, progress or hope." Also, he declared that if elected he would use his position to pressure the Nixon administration into stopping their narrow method of encouraging unemployment to curb inflation.

In answering questions from students, Lucey stated that he thought the present law in Wisconsin that declares contraceptives indecent articles should be repealed. Regarding illegal drug usage, he stated that he would not legalize marijuana but the main thrust of the law should be directed at the pushers, not the occasional users or victims.

The Democratic candidate for Governor concluded by stating that if he were elected he would offer a bill, unless it is ruled unconstitutional, declaring that no Wisconsin boy would be obligated to serve in an undeclared war.

Lucey's appearance was sponsored by the Stevens Point Young Democrats.



Patrick Lucey, Gubernatorial Candidate Chats With John Anderson And District Attorney, William Bablitch

experienced and the disruptions on campuses?

O'KEEFE: That's a lulu! I never really gave it much thought.

POINTER: Since the function of a University is to pursue truths and knowledge what aspects of truth does the discipline of military science pursue?

O'KEEFE: Well, I'll have to go back basically to the same question you asked about looking in past history at military atrocities. Do we look at them; do we study them? Yes, we do. We are after truth just as much as anyone else is, and any other subject on this campus. We don't have anything to hide if someone wants to bring up any incident as controversial as it may be, we will discuss it although we might not change anyone's mind on it.

POINTER: What effects or repercussions did the bombing of the Army Math Research Center have?

O'KEEFE: In my own mind, I think that it is tending to make college administrators and the board of trustees stiffen and create more of a definite stand on what policies they are going to follow in terms of student disorders.

POINTER: If you knew that very violent demonstrations were planned by WSU students to show their disapproval of ROTC on campus, demonstrations where buildings would be destroyed, what actions would you take?

O'KEEFE: First, I would notify the administrators to make sure they knew this was planned. If these demonstrations were to be directed against this building there are certain records I would try to get out beforehand.

POINTER: Being democratic, if the students in a referendum voted overwhelmingly to have ROTC removed from campus, would you support this majority decision?

O'KEEFE: I was assigned here by the department of the Army to fill a particular vacancy. The army was asked to come on campus by the University so it would have to go through official channels whether we would stay or not stay. It would have to come from President Dreyfus and there is a contract that states either party must give one year's notice before leaving

campus. It would have to come through official channels whether we would stay or not.

POINTER: Under what circumstances would you advocate the removal of ROTC from campus?

O'KEEFE: Well, I think about the only time I would advocate leaving this campus is if we were not able to interest enough students in the program making it not worthwhile to say on the campus. As long as the University President wants us to stay on campus, we'll stay. If he doesn't want us to stay he would contact the department of the army and we would leave. As far as my own feelings are concerned we will stay as long as we can interest enough people in the program.

POINTER: What advantages does this campus have in fostering an ROTC program?

O'KEEFE: To the student it gives him the opportunity of going as an officer and maybe making a career out of the army. For the fellow with a low lottery number it gives him the opportunity to serve as an officer. To the University it gives another educational outlet that they would not necessarily have.

POINTER: Do you believe there is a military-industrial complex?

O'KEEFE: There is no doubt about it. With three or four million men in the military service and having an industrial set-up as this country has which is supporting the military there is no doubt — we have a military-industrial complex. I don't agree with quite a few of those who are criticizing this set-up. I'm sure the military is at fault in many areas in this relationship but I'm sure that those faults and errors can be corrected.

POINTER: Do you foresee a violent revolution in this country?

O'KEEFE: I hope not; let's put it this way. I hope that cooler heads and common sense will prevail.

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

O'KEEFE: The only books I've read recently, I hate to say, have been military books because that's my line. But that's my own feelings, I wouldn't recommend them to anyone who wouldn't care to read them.

Faculty Meeting Draws Poor Attendance

The initial faculty meeting of the academic year was held Thursday night at 7:45 in the Classroom Center, room 125. Attended by only 80 of the 564 faculty members, the meeting was short and uneventful, lacking much of its usual humor.

Lee Dreyfus gave the president's report bringing the faculty members up to date on events pertaining to the university. Among the items mentioned by president were the new suspension policy, the new hours policy, the site for natural resource building, the guests expected from Vietnam in October, the news from the London branch, and the Tea for new faculty wives at Dreyfus' home. Also mentioned was the admission moratorium, imposed in May to limit the enrollment, which failed. W.S.U. Stevens Point with its 8,747 students now ranks third in size among the universities.

This account of events was followed by the reports from standing committees. Carol Marion chairing the curriculum committee explained the revision of the major and minor in physics and moved that this modification be accepted. The motion was unanimously passed.

Following the only standing committee report, new business was entertained. Gil Faust introduced four minor changes in the constitution which Elwin Sigmund reworded. After these samantalical revisions were agreed upon, the motion was accepted.

Also pertaining to new business but not on the agenda was a proposal by Charles Rumsey pertaining to the lowering of parking permit costs and parking fines. Realizing the simplicity of the matter, Rumsey said he did not even have the proposal mimeographed. Bill Clements was infuriated over Rumsey's procedural error of neglecting to schedule this matter on the agenda. He moved that the motion be tabled so he could have time to contemplate the matter. After this trivial proposition was discussed, it was referred to the business committee. The meeting was adjourned shortly before 9:00 p.m.

Lt Col O' Keefe ROTC Professor



Lt. Col. Nell O'Keefe is a 42 year old Professor of Military Science and Chairman of the Military Science Department. He attended the University of Santa Clara, Catholic University and did graduate work at Ohio State in engineering. He spent 18 years in the Armed Forces which included service in Korea, Germany and Vietnam. His salary is \$17,750.

POINTER: To what extent are the numerous war atrocities that the United States Military has committed, such as the extermination of the American Indian, discussed in ROTC courses?

O'KEEFE: Well, I'll have to think a moment here. We teach in essence one history course at the sophomore level, and it's called U.S. Military History. It covers the past history of our country along military lines and we would discuss any past event in history as any other history course would on this campus. These events happened and we are not going to hide them or lie about them. It's down on black

and white. If it's in the history book we will discuss it.

POINTER: What is your opinion of the Nelson Hall take-over last year?

O'KEEFE: I am against the sit-in, of course, because it kept our classes from being held. Like the president says everybody in a class on campus or a professor scheduled to teach a class should be free to take part in that class and teach that class.

POINTER: Why is there an increase and intensity in the young people's hate for the military?

O'KEEFE: It goes back to the Vietnam War. It's a war that's not a popular one and since 1964 with the build-up it has become more unpopular as time goes on. The young people are unhappy with it as well as a lot of adults in our country. I think because of the unhappiness about the war and the situation in general that it has brought ill feeling toward the military and ROTC on campus. When anyone wants to raise cane against the military, the ROTC being on campus is the first thing they demonstrate against.

POINTER: Why do students want ROTC removed from campus?

O'KEEFE: It has a lot to do with the Vietnam War. The ill feelings that most students have about the war are carried on against ROTC. Maybe I'm wrong but I don't think there would be this strong feeling if the world was at peace right now.

POINTER: Do you see any relationship between the permissive approach to child rearing that our generation



Pointer's Purpose Clarified

At the last weekly meeting of the Pointer staff the advisors for the paper offered some comments that the editors feel should be discussed here, that our readers might better understand the type of paper for which we are striving.

In regard to photographs, it was pointed out that the Pointer has been lacking in this area. The staff is in agreement with this but feels also that we should not use photographs as filler. It is our intention in the future to use more pictures but in a choice between photography and relevant reading material, the latter will undoubtedly receive priority.

Another subject discussed was that of covering campus news. Of course, as a student newspaper, the Pointer will cover all important campus news items; our new policy of having organizations and departments share the responsibility of getting in the news should produce better results in this area. However, we ask this question: Doesn't a student newspaper have a responsibility beyond campus news? Our answer can only be in the affirmative for we feel that the presentation of critical literature is essential to journalism, especially on a university paper; we will continue to present such material in future editions of the Pointer.

A final discussion revolved around our disregard for traditional concepts of journalism. Mention was made, among other things, of the type of cover used, i.e. graphics instead of the usual headlines above the big news items. If we are guilty of violating tradition we can only express our satisfaction with our crime. If, in the future, it is necessary, in order to produce a new approach, to lay traditional journalism in the grave, we will do it.

The staff of the Pointer is searching for new ideas pointing toward that new approach. Only by maintaining a high degree of flexibility in our style and format can we move in the direction of becoming a truly unique publication.

Letters

Saga Defended

Dear Editor:

In reply to Joan and Ray Kiewit's letter to the editor of October 5, 1970. We live in one of the dorms, and in comparing Ace with Saga, we feel that Saga is superior. Our judgement is based more on the cafeteria service, rather than the food served in the Grid Iron.

Remember last year when Ace used to weigh out the meat? Ace expected us to fill up on starches, salads, and deserts. From past experience with Ace, we found that our stomachs were seldom full; whereas, with Saga we can go back for seconds even if it is meat.

If Ace had stayed here this year, the price would still have been raised. This raise in price had been decided before Saga had been contracted!

In general we feel that Saga is better than Ace and hope that they remain on campus.

Good luck, Saga

- Jackie Janson
- Kris Sloane
- Julie Berner
- Sandy DuCharme
- Joannie Eichenberger
- Sheri Kutchenrter
- Geri Glish
- Mary Van Bommel
- Pat Crotteau
- Cherie Merkel
- Kathy Bell
- Linda Millard
- Judy Ferch

Students On Faculty Committees

Dear Dennis,

There are two ways, already established and not in use, for students and faculty to have a greater influence in University activities.

More than a year ago the Student Senate requested student representation on Departmental Committees. The Biology Department approved representation on two standing committees but we have not yet received a reply from the Senate. I think that a few of our majors who "sat in" at a Biology Department meeting last spring were embarrassed to find that we had offered representation to students but that the Senate had not responded to our offer. I expect that many departments are currently seeking student representation and are working without it.

The activities of many Faculty committees is held up in the fall — some years for almost a full semester — because of delays in the appointment of students to these committees. It would be unfair to both students and faculty to schedule meetings before the student membership is complete.

Please use this information in any way you see best in order to increase student-faculty voice

in University affairs. You may want to check with Scott Schultz to find out how appointments are being worked out for the current academic year.

Sincerely yours,
Joseph B. Harris, Chairman
Student Activities Committee

Vincent Heig, Chairman,
Student-Centered Committee of
The Biology Department

Univ-A Mother Hen?

Dear Sir:

One begins to wonder if the university's role is that of an educational institution or of a watchful mother hen. The policy concerning housing makes me wonder.

Right now I am living off campus in unapproved housing. I am not 21 years old, a junior, married, or a veteran; so therefore that is a definite no-no.

There are many reasons for moving off campus, in my case it's financial.

This year the cost of dormitory living is higher and tuition has also been raised. Off campus approved housing is very limited, and after unsuccessful attempts, I gave up trying to find some. When a friend mentioned that she was going to move into a house, I decided to move into it with her. There are several others beside

me who are living here illegally.

If the university could find some place they liked for the rent I pay (\$170 a semester) I would be glad to move in, but as it is now, I see no prospect of moving back into a dormitory. I lost my taste for it last year by being stuck in one of the three-in-a-room arrangements. Even with two in a room there is little privacy, too many distractions, and it is too expensive.

I feel I am quite adult enough to be more on my own and I like to be able to eat when and what I like, have friends in as I please and feel more independent. I have noticed no ill effects on me or any of the other girls. I am studying more than last year, for there aren't people running around, SA's demanding participation in various activities, and other distractions that there are in dorms.

I see no reason a student can't move off campus and live on their own with parental permission. It actually is none of the university's business what you do after you're out of the classroom. They have no right to run our personal lives.

Name Withheld upon Request



Mediocrity, A Policy?

In a university struggling to surpass mediocrity, both students and faculty should expect any opportunity for scholarly improvement to be eagerly embraced. A policy of mediocrity in a university denies any positive definition of such an institution and, in the final analysis, renders the curricula meaningless.

Saddest of all, however, is the failure to openly and truthfully confess our predicament, and, consequently, there does not exist any major effort to improve the situation. Perhaps the cruelest example of such a policy was evidenced in the history department's failure to show interest in the application of one of the nation's finest historians, Philip Foner.

Dr. Foner has published more books than the history department in total, has written scores of articles for scholarly journals, has won praise from such leading historians as Charles A. Beard and Allan Nevins, is listed in Who's Who in America, is a member of the Board of Editors of the Journal of Negro History, and is qualified to teach in several areas within the field. But Foner is not mediocre: Foner is a Marxist; Foner is internationally recognized; Foner is a scholar; Foner was not hired!

The specific reasons why more interest was not shown in Foner's application are obscure. Some members of the depart-

ment were not even aware he applied. A few did not even recognize his name. One historian claimed that the history department would be unable to afford Foner, but salary was never mentioned in his application. Another said his application could not be taken seriously, but when interviewed Foner denied this, and the department never made any attempt to test his sincerity. Another claimed that by hiring a Marxist the M.A. program would be jeopardized, but the M.A. program is now farther away than ever, and the person now hired for the position Foner applied is not even qualified to teach a graduate course. Others claim that the position in Black Studies was filled before Foner applied, but there exists no written evidence in support of this statement, and, furthermore, Foner is qualified to teach in several areas.

Stevens Point conceivably had the opportunity to establish perhaps the finest Black Studies Program in the country, but instead mediocrity prevailed. A mediocrity which is celebrated by a university president who calls for a conflict in ideologies, a history department that begs for an M.A. program, a idealistic student body that pays out poor man's wages to learn; but a university that fails to show much interest in satisfying any scholarly demands.



"Five minutes in America and you're knocking it already."

I. F. STONE

OPEN LETTER (UNHEEDED) WARNS LAIRD AGAINST USING THE LETHAL M-16 IN CIVIL DISTURBANCES

Dear Mr. Secretary: I have just learned that, without public announcement, the Department of the Army has decided to supply National Guard units with 228,000 M-16 combat rifles by April, 1971. Since the primary use of the National Guard over the past quarter of a century has been to control crowds and quell domestic civil disturbances, the decision to place a lethal weapon of war in their hands seems to be unwise, imprudent and improper.

The M-16 fires at the phenomenal rate of 850 shots per minute and instantly can spray a large area with deadly firepower.

It is not the type of weapon the National Guard needs. In 1967 testimony before a special subcommittee of the House Committee on Armed Services, a commanding general of the California National Guard and the adjutant general of the Wisconsin National Guard spoke out against the use of infantry type rifles during civil disorders. Commanding General Ott of California told the subcommittee: "We need some kind of a low velocity weapon. I hate to see a man shooting at a sniper upon the roof with the knowledge that the bullet may land three blocks away and injure or kill some innocent person." And the U.S. Riot Commission Report concluded after the tragic summer of 1967 that much of the Guard's "equipment is inappropriate for dealing with civil disorders."

Effective crowd control demands disciplined troops, well versed in civil disorder tactics, with weapons specifically designed for bringing riots under control with a minimum of permanent injuries, particularly to innocent bystanders. This does not call for the use of automatic combat rifles. Instead, non-lethal bullets and the like should be used. In circumstances in which civil or military authorities are menaced by snipers, specially riot-trained counter-sniper teams should be used. Such teams would be trained to pick targets with care. This would enhance public appreciation of the vital role the National Guard must play in quelling civil disorders. I hope that you will personally review and reverse the decision made by the Army to equip the National Guard with M-16 combat rifles.

—Rep. Paul Findley (R. Ill.) to Sec. Laird, Aug. 31

—From I.F. Stone's Bi-Weekly, September 21, 1970

Milwaukee Expert Speaks On Draft Counselling

The Stevens Point Draft Information Service and the University Christian Movement will co-sponsor a Draft Counsellors' Training Session on October 9th and 10th in the Van Hise Room of the University Center.

Mr. Steve Larson of the Milwaukee Area Draft Information Service will conduct the sessions. The sponsoring organizations are hoping that a person from each dorm and perhaps one from each fraternity will attend the session to acquaint himself with the draft law so that he will be able to be a source of basic draft information.

These sessions are only for those who are willing to serve in this way.

The basic texts are: *Guide to the Draft* by Arlo Fatum and Joseph Tuchinsky; *Handbook for Conscientious Objectors*; and *Draft Counselor's Manual* which is produced by the Midwest Committee for Draft Counselling.

The meetings will take place Friday from 7:00 to 9:00 p.m.; Saturday from 9:00 a.m. to noon; and from 1:00 to 4:00 p.m.

Participants will be asked to purchase the textbooks at a reasonable price. For further information, contact the offices of the University Christian Movement at 1125 Fremont Street — Telephone: 344-0034.

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William Andrews Clark once bought whiskey for 450,000 Montana voters.
Lucius Beebe, The Big Spenders, p. 306.

Mastering The Draft

The last two installments have explained why, as December 31 approaches, some students may want to be in class I-A. These will be students with high Lottery numbers who want to have their year of vulnerability to the draft behind them on January 1, 1971. They must be in class I-A, I-A-O (noncombatant C.O.) or I-O (civilian work C.O.) on December 31.

Students who began college this September have no difficulty in being I-A. If they do not request the II-S deferment their local boards have no authority to place them in class II-S. The form submitted by the student's college attesting to his student status is not a request. Only a written request from the student will suffice. A student beginning his first year who does receive an unrequested and unwanted II-S deferment might

consider writing to his board explaining that no II-S deferment was sought nor desired. A sound practice is to send all letters by certified mail, return receipt requested. A copy should be made for the student's own records.

Students who were in class II-S last year are in a more difficult position. The Selective Service System has been following the practice of requiring only one request from a student. The single request covers all four or five years the student attends college. As a result, many students may be placed in class II-S this year without having requested the deferment. Unless they succeed in losing the deferment prior to December 31, they will be compelled to worry about the draft for at least one more year. This result is in direct conflict with the avowed purpose of the Lottery, i.e., to allow young men to expose themselves to the draft for one year early in their lives.

In addition, we believe the Selective Service System's interpretation of the law is wrong. We are led to this conclusion for the following reasons. (1) The 1967 Act provides that a student must request the II-S deferment under procedures to be established by the President. (2) The President has provided in the Regulations that the II-S deferment cannot be granted for a period longer than one year at a time (32 C.F.R. S1622.21 (a)). (3) Thereafter, the student's classification must be "reopened" and the student must be classified "anew" (32 C.F.R. S1622.21 (b)). (4) The President's Regulations further provide that after a classification is "reopened" the student must be classified "as if he had never before been classified" (32 C.F.R. S1625.11). There is no doubt but that a student who has never before been classified must request the II-S deferment. Consequently, there should be no doubt that a student must request the II-S deferment each year, regardless of his prior classification. If he has not requested the deferment, he should not be in class II-S.

Most local boards are probably not familiar with this position and will continue to follow their old practice. A student who is placed in class II-S who does not wish to be so classified should consider writing to his board. The letter might explain that he does not want the II-S deferment, that he has not requested it, and that, in fact, the law does not allow it.

Since no court has yet ruled on this particular issue there is no authoritative determination of its correctness. We will first seek to convince the Selective Service System to alter its present policy. Should we fail, we will seek to have the issue resolved in court through a class action brought on behalf of all students. We will report the results of our efforts in a future column.

GI TOLL: 342,372

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 September 12, 1970. Figures in parentheses cover the war for the Week September 5 to September 12. Killed: 43,622 (54); "Non-combat" deaths: 8531 (38); Wounded: 288,668 (337); Missing, captured: 1551.



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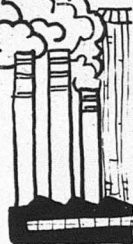
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ECOLOGY



Power Plants Destroy Aquatic Life

by Richard H. Stroud
Executive Vice President,
Sport Fishing Institute

It ought to be useful, at the outset, to outline a pertinent working philosophy currently shared by leading fisheries biologists. Possibly oversimplified, it is that further electric power development is both desirable and acceptable, provided that: (1) the electric power industry accepts as a normal part of the cost of doing business the added costs of plant construction and operational modifications required to accommodate the criteria enunciated by qualified aquatic ecologists for adequate protection and maintenance of aquatic life forms; and (2) power plants are operated at all times so as to satisfy the scientifically-established or estimated environmental criteria that will allow for continued existence in healthful population abundance of the broad array of aquatic organisms normally or naturally present in the affected waterways.

Environmental factors of overriding concern for the well-being of aquatic life forms affected by power developments include: water currents; free oxygen in solution in the water; toxic wastes such as stack fly ash, acid drainage from coal mines, especially strip mines, and chlorine used to control fouling organisms in condensers; radionuclides; and temperature.

Hydropower developments of the conventional type still pose many problems for fish life. For example, dams are obstructions to free passage of anadromous fishes (salmon, trout, striped bass, American shad, etc.) and necessitate construction of fish passage devices in order that fish may surmount them. There has been an inverse correlation over the decades between numbers of dams and abundance of anadromous fishes. Not only upstream passage has been reduced; passage of downstream migrant young has been adversely affected as well. It has been demonstrated, however, that this latter circumstance can be substantially mitigated by use of drawdown during out-migrations (albeit at cost of substantial loss of power-generation head).

In addition, it is fairly clear that there has been a significant increase of average water temperature throughout the lower Columbia River as a direct result of the extensive reservoir development there. A Battelle computer study, showing that the increase in temperatures is significantly greater than would have resulted from interim natural temperature increases due solely to long-term insulative variations, has recently confirmed this contention.

It has, of course, already

been abundantly demonstrated that the ecology of the river sections below reservoirs is markedly influenced by the level of outlet discharge at the dam. It has also been shown that waters discharged from several levels can be mixed to simulate original downstream temperature conditions. A current study by the Sport Fishing Institute, working under a 5-year contract from the Corps of Engineers, is designed to determine the influence of discharge level on water quality and on associated aquatic life within large multi-purpose reservoirs.

A computer analysis of data collected thus far during this study has demonstrated conclusively that there will be a greater concentration of free oxygen dissolved in the water at all depths when discharge is from the hypolimnion (deep layer) than when it is from either the metalimnion (middle layer) or the epilimnion (upper layer). The remainder of the study will attempt to identify and measure any differential response to this and other water quality differences in the production and distribution of aquatic life.

Steam plants

Steam plants, whether fossil- or nuclear-fueled, share thermal pollution problems that differ significantly only in degree. Nuclear plants are relatively less efficient rejecting about 50 percent more waste heat, and are increasingly the larger production units. Thus, much more water is needed for cooling nuclear S.E.S. than fossil-fuel S.E.S. The fossil-fuel plants, while using a third less cooling water, create other troublesome water pollution problems. Foremost is the pollution related to field production, especially coal from strip mines. The toxicity of acid drainage from the orphan mines of the past has wiped out vast quantities of aquatic life, especially in the Appalachia region. Modern laws and mine rehabilitation projects are commencing to be corrective, so far as new mines are concerned, but the serious problem of extensive orphan mine areas remains substantially unresolved.

Too, the problem of safe disposal or utilization of stack fly ash is extremely important. The toxicity of this material in aqueous solution makes urgent the need for tight control against accidental release into waterways. Its known potential for disaster was dramatized within the past three years when nearly all aquatic life was destroyed in the Clinch River above Tennessee. This resulted from failure, in December, 1967, of an inadequate fly-ash ponding dyke of Appalachia Power Company following heavy rains. Commercial utilization of fly ash material is promising and may eventually solve the disposal problem.

Many responsible conservationists, laymen and scientists alike, are much concerned about emissions of radio-nuclides into waterways. Evidently, if the obsolete early-vintage boiling water reactors could be closed down and no longer be operated, or no more be constructed, there would be little basis for serious concern about this aspect. It is of serious potential concern with respect to aquatic life only where once-through cooling is utilized in such plants. At the same time, it bears noting that there is a recent suggestion to construct very large nuclear plants under the sea off our coasts. Unless the possibility of an accidental rupture of the reactor in such circumstances would in fact be infinitesimally small, there might well be cause for alarm over such an eventuality. Within present normal frames of reference, as we understand it, available information refutes the popular impression that radionuclide water emissions - at conventional nuclear plants of the most modern designs - pose any significant threat to the well-being either of fishes or other aquatic life forms, or of their human consumers.

Chlorination is carried out intermittently at S.E.S. to control the growth of fouling organisms in the condensers. A study of the biological effects of this practice was made in 1969 at the 730 MWe PEPCO plant at Chalk Point on the Patuxent River, Maryland, by scientists of the Chesapeake Biological Laboratory. Results indicated that the chlorination practice, during the 15 minutes of cooling water residence time in the condensers, reduced primary production of cooling water by more than 90 percent! It was calculated that this caused a 6.6 percent loss of primary production in the adjacent tidal segment of the Patuxent River. This has not yet been substantiated in actual field studies, currently under way to monitor natural impacts.

Water temperature is most critical in terms of possible thermal pollution. Aquatic organisms experience substantial impact from temperature rises, with respect to their general metabolism and reproductive cycles. High temperatures increase metabolic rates of fishes and invertebrates, and induce mortality in eggs, larvae, and adults. They adversely affect the availability of oxygen as well as the organism's ability to extract this vital gas from solution. In salt water, high temperatures induce changes in salinity levels, etc.

It was found recently by a Battelle scientist that brief exposure to thermal plumes increases vulnerability of juvenile salmonids to predation.

It was demonstrated under controlled laboratory conditions that thermally-shocked juvenile

rainbow trout and chinook salmon were selectively preyed upon by larger fishes when both shocked and normal (control) fish were offered. Relative vulnerability to predation increased with time of sublethal of small increments in temperatures. Thus, although the effects of exposure to brief high temperatures in thermal plumes may not be directly lethal, other factors acting subsequent to thermal shock may induce mortality - for example, predation by adult rainbow trout and squawfish.

In addition to the effects of thermal shock, indirect effects of small increments in temperature through aggravated virulence of common diseases are also serious. An FWQA study under way at the Bonneville Fish Hatchery has already shown that all salmon used in mortality tests died before they could spawn when held in water at 68 degrees F. (the level now permitted as a maximum temperature by the Oregon Environmental Commission). Autopsies showed that the direct causes of death were one or more of such fish diseases as columnaris, furunculosis, ceratomyxa, etc. Pathogens of these diseases are commonly present in the Columbia River. At temperatures of 50 degrees F., when only 10 percent of test salmon are diseased, the diseases are tolerable ecological factors. At 62 degrees F., definite signs of disease were present in 90 percent. Total mortality occurred at 68 degrees F., during time spans that precluded spawning.

In warmwater situations, too, the legal allowable maximum temperatures presently permit thermal effluents from S.E.S. to kill fish legally! Results of a recent study of the effects of rates of temperature change on bluegills, sponsored by the Sport Fishing Institute at Vanderbilt University (in the Department of Environmental and Resources Engineering) bear this out.

For Tennessee streams, for example, the legal maximum temperature under the water quality standards is 93 degrees F. No violations of the Tennessee standards have been reported or brought to court thus far. Yet the study has demonstrated that the rate of change within the legal limit can be deadly - and there is no legislation controlling this aspect of pollution! Studies to date have shown that a change of 27 degrees F. in three hours, certainly possible in terms of power-plant operations, results in 100 percent mortality among bluegills.

Summary

In summary, most fisheries biologists take the position that the recommendations in the FWPCA (FWQA)-NTAC Report on Water Quality Criteria, specifically those contained in Section III on Fish, Other Aquatic Life and Wildlife, should apply together with the Interior Department's supplementary "Anti-Degradation Policy." The NTAC Report

represents the best available compendium of scientific information. Judgements needed to bridge gaps in available information, pending its acquisition or refinement through future research, should be made only by knowledgeable aquatic ecologists; such judgements are not proper subjects to be decided by political negotiation based on engineering convenience or economic expedience.

The cited recommendations cannot be abridged on an arbitrary basis; to do so would destroy all measure of the necessary safety factors that are required when all environmental stresses become simultaneously high. Maximum permissible waste loading of all factors may be expected generally to occur. This circumstance leaves no margin for political compromise that would lower water quality criteria - it aquatic life is to remain healthy, abundant, and diversified, and if future use options are not to be unwisely foreclosed. Inasmuch as decisions must be made rapidly, and funds are limited, the necessary research priority is to conduct first studies on the most critical life history stages of the most sensitive species that occur in the environment to be protected.

Public Outcry Stops Chemical Use

GOOD NEWS

PCB's - The Monsanto Company, the only U.S. producer of a group of environmentally persistent chemicals - polychlorinated biphenyls - has announced it is restricting their production and tightening controls over their handling and disposal.

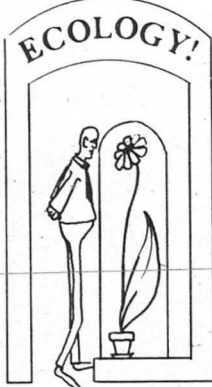
The PCB's have been in use for over 40 years and have been showing up recently with alarming regularity in tests run on wildlife. In these tests PCB's were confused for some time with DDT which they resemble in chemical structure.

As a result of the public outcry over the wide use of this persistent and possibly toxic chemical, Monsanto says it has stopped all use of the PCB's in what it calls "open systems."

They include adhesives, sealants, chlorinated rubber, specialty paints and other like items.

Henceforth, Monsanto says it will use PCB's principally in "closed-systems" such as electrical transformers and capacitors. In addition the company has built a high-temperature incinerator to break down old PCB materials into harmless materials. Monsanto says it will offer its customers the use of the incinerator if they have no other means of disposing of PCB's safely.





Oil And Water Do Mix

Strict regulations prohibiting the dumping of oil and oil products into American waters have been issued by the Department of the Interior.

The regulations are surprisingly stringent. Any oil discharge that either violates water quality standards or causes a "visible film, sheen or discoloration of the surface water" is prohibited. By terminating any dumping of oil illegal, the regulations prevent the spillage of small amounts in succession, a traditional loophole to get around gallon-measurement standards.

Oil is defined in the regulations as including but not limited to "petroleum, fuel oil, sludge, oil refuse and oil mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil."

Furthermore, the regulations prohibit the dilution of oil with chemical dispersants or emulsifiers which scientists now term "cosmetic" treatment that only removes the poisons from sight on the water's surface and causes them to sink where they do even greater harm to the ocean bottom environment.

Hard on the heels of Interior's announcement of the new regulations came testimony on Capitol Hill of newly discovered dangers from oil spills. Particularly disturbing was the testimony of Max Blumer, a member of the Woods Hole, Maxx Oceanographic Institution staff. He issued the sober warning that countermeasures to oil spills in the ocean are only effective "if all the oil is recovered immediately after the spill." And, continued Blumer, "the technology to achieve this goal does not exist."

Blumer also shattered the time-honored myth that "oil and water don't mix." On the contrary, "the most immediately toxic fractions of oil and oil products are soluble in sea water. Therefore, biological damage will occur at the very moment of the accident."

That biological damage is serious. Many fish and shell fish

are killed outright. Most that survive are too poisoned to be eaten by man and whole areas have been closed to fishermen as the result of oil spills. That, however, doesn't prevent the oil-poisoned creatures from being eaten by other marine animals. Thus the poisons move up the food chain eventually to man in spite of fishing bans.

According to Blumer, "oysters that were removed from polluted areas and maintained in clean water for as long as six months retained the oil without change in composition or quantity, indicating that once poisoned, the fish remain so and are unable to cleanse themselves." He also noted that the incorporation of sublethal amounts of oil in shellfish makes them more sensitive to stress and may result in failure to reproduce.

Perhaps more alarming to man is the cancer-causing property of petroleum products. The public is protected from the dangers of cancer by controls in petroleum manufacturing, although there has been a high incidence of skin cancer in refinery personnel traced to prolonged contact. But when oil is spilled into the environment, Blumer pointed out, "we loose control over it and we should again be concerned about the possible public health hazard from cancer-causing chemicals in the oil."

Estimates of the amount of oil dumped into the world's waters range from four to ten metric tons a year. This Blumer calls the almost inevitable consequence of our dependence on an oil-based technology.

"But the value of fisheries resources is still higher than that of the oil recovered from the sea," Blumer adds. He urged that the costs of damage to marine resources be considered in any costs analysis of marine oil production. Such damage takes a long time to repair in the ocean and it could, he warned, "have a deep and lasting impact on the future of mankind."

Michigan Passes Landmark Bill

A so-called "truth in pollution" law has been approved by Michigan Governor William Milliken, according to the Wildlife Management Institute. The landmark legislation, effective October 1, permits anyone to file suit to protect the air, water and other natural resources of the state.

The measure undoubtedly will have far-reaching implications. Circuit courts, in addition to having the power to grant injunctions and impose conditions to stop pollution, may no direct governmental agencies to raise standards which the court feels are deficient. In the past anti-pollution actions could be filed only by those suffering a personal loss. Even then, they

DeSoto Claims 'Phosphate-Free' Soap

A soap its manufacturers claim is absolutely phosphate-free will be available to housewives the first of October.

Developed by DeSoto, Inc., of Des Plaines, Illinois, the soap will be marketed primarily through Sears, Roebuck and Co. Sears says the new product will replace its Sears Heavy Duty Laundry Detergent and will probably be called Sears Non-Polluting Heavy Duty Laundry Detergent.

DeSoto claims that its phosphate-free detergent has met rigorous test standards and is guaranteed not to harm the

were bound largely by the decision of government at the local or state agency level. Under the new law, a matter can be taken directly to circuit court. The court may refer it to an agency, but it also may handle the case itself and bypass a lot of red tape.

In signing the new environmental bill, Milliken said that Michigan is the only state to have such a law, and claimed that the new statute will give Michigan the finest environmental protection package in the nation. He said there will no longer be "privileged sanctuaries" for polluters. Milliken urged other governors to support similar legislation in their states.

environment. Surfactants in the new soap are totally biodegradable, according to DeSoto, and it comes in granular form which research indicates is preferred by most housewives.

Tests on the new product showed it to be more effective at soil removal than phosphate detergents in hard water and only slightly less effective in soft water. It is considered comparable to phosphates on dyed fabrics and is less corrosive than phosphate detergents on laundry equipment.

Gun Tax

Redistributed

The Senate Subcommittee on Energy, Natural Resources, and the Environment tentatively has scheduled hearings for Sept. 9 on S. 3927, a popular bill which would dedicate the long-existing 10 percent excise tax on handguns, now going into general receipts, for use in wildlife restoration, firearms safety programs, and shooting range construction and operation, the Wildlife Management Institute reports.

The bill, authored by Senator Philip A. Hart (Mic.) H.R. 12475 which recently passed the House by a unanimous vote. A similar and equally sound bill is S. 3860 by Senator Hugh Scott (Pa.). All are strongly supported by state and federal wildlife agencies and by sportsmen. Senator Hart is receiving many requests that S. 3927 be favorably reported to the full committee as soon as possible.



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Chevron Pays \$1,000,000

In late August the U.S. District Court in New Orleans fined Chevron Oil Company (a wholly owned subsidiary of Standard Oil of California) \$1 million for causing last winter's oil disaster in the Gulf of Mexico by refusing to install safety devices on its offshore wells.

The spill originated from a cluster of Chevron wells about 30 miles off shore which spewed up to 1000 barrels of oil per day creating a 50 square mile slick. The spill could have been prevented by installing inexpensive safety devices as required by law, but Chevron refused to do so.

Following the spill, Interior Secretary Hickel prodded the Justice Department into asking for a Grand Jury indictment on 900 separate counts of violating the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act of 1953. The Act provides for fines up to \$2000 and/or six months imprisonment for each violation. Chevron pleaded no contest on 500 counts and the maximum fines were levied by the Court. The Assistant U.S. Attorney General handling the case dropped the remaining 400 counts.

Tons Of Glass And Aluminum Recycled

The growing problem of solid waste disposal is being attacked through new innovations in recycling, the Wildlife Management Institute reports. More than 180 tons of old glass bottles are being used to pave a 600 foot long strip of busy roadway at the University of Missouri's Rolla Campus. At the rate of two bottles per pound, over 720,000 crushed bottles and jars are being used.

"Glasphalt", the Glass Container Manufacturers Institute reports, is only one of many possible reuses of waste container glass. The most promising outlet appears to be in the bottle-making process itself. Research indicates that crushed waste glass can constitute 30 percent or more of the raw materials needed to make new bottles. Salvaged glass also may be used in the production of materials such as bricks, building blocks, glass wool insulation, vitrified sewer pipe, reflector material, and even as grit for chickens.

A bottle redemption program sponsored by the glass manufacturers group in Los Angeles is now recycling over 1,000,000 bottles and jars a week.

Thus far more than 8,000,000 used containers have been collected at the redemption centers and over \$40,000 paid to individuals and groups. Glass collected at the reclamation centers is crushed, melted at temperatures of about 2800 degrees and used for making new bottles. Hundreds of groups are participating to make money for their charitable programs. The project is set to go nationwide.

Picking up old aluminum cans can be a very profitable pastime also. A Taos, New Mexico man picked up \$125 worth of cans in one day. In the first three months of a campaign to keep America clean, the Adolph Coors Company has paid off, at 10 cents per pound, on more than 306,200 pounds of aluminum cans...that's more than 7 million of them. Any aluminum can may be turned in to any Coors distributor in the 11 western states. Because it can be melted and used over and over again, aluminum is said to be an answer in the nation's fight against litter and solid waste. By year's end, it is anticipated that 2 1/2 million pounds of aluminum will have been reclaimed...that's more than 50 million aluminum cans that will not be scattered along roads and waterways.

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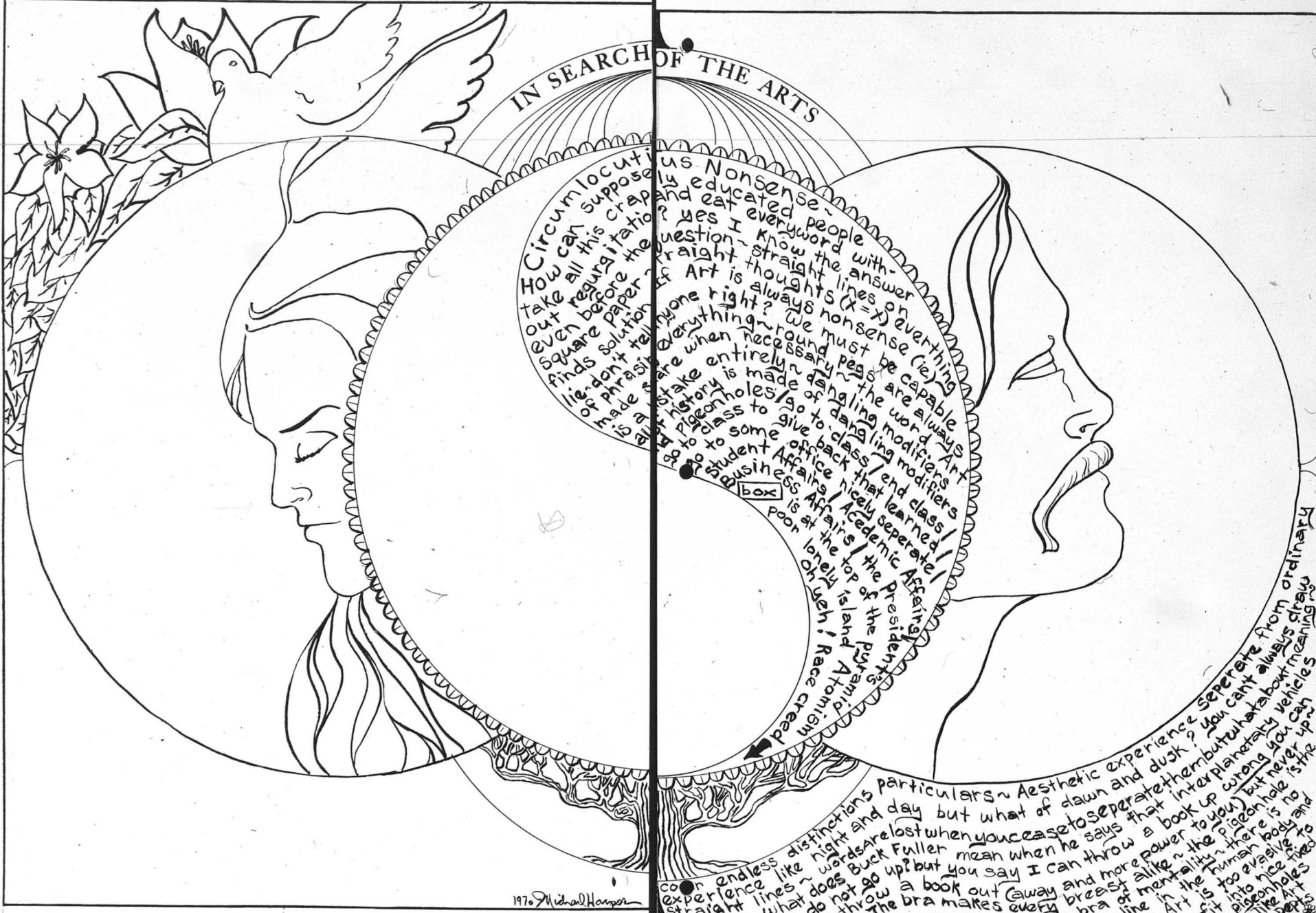
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Lt. Colonel Exposes National Guard

by Edward L. KING
Dispatch News Service

Washington...Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird, in a major shift of policies, has declared that in the future National Guard and Reserves units — and not draftees — will be relied upon to provide backup forces for the regular Army in emergencies.

This shift in defense policy is a familiar one to the public. Similar statements of increased reliance on reserve forces were made after World War II and the Korean War, with disappointing results usually stemming from the great disparity between the declared increased Reserve readiness and the actual condition of training and equipment.

The announced increases in the readiness of National Guard and Reserve forces after World War II made it possible for Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson to reduce active forces to skeleton stature before Korea. Yet the war there saw most of these "ready" reserve units remain at home while individual reservists and draftees were rushed piecemeal into battle. Of the half dozen National Guard divisions called into federal service in 1950, two finally saw combat a year later and even these previously announced "combat-ready" divisions needed considerable training and equipping.

This record did not inhibit another Secretary of Defense from announcing in 1955 that increased readiness of National Guard and Reserve units would again permit large-scale reduction of active forces. I served during 1958 — 1959 as an Army Advisor and Inspector General to 188 of these Army Reserve Units. I refused to certify payroll attendance records for reservists who claimed government pay for training drills they had not attended. I also rated numerous Reserve units not satisfactory "combat-ready" in reports to the Department of the Army. Soon after, I was transferred.

Later, while on duty in Europe, I witnessed the repercussions of the next test of National Guard readiness as emergency back-up for the active forces. This occurred

during the Berlin Crisis of 1961 when President Kennedy called the two highest rated National Guard divisions to active service to reinforce active divisions stationed in Germany. Expectations of quickly receiving these men to augment the forces we had facing the Russians in Europe were dashed by Army General Staff inspectors who reported that it would be months before these divisions could be brought up to authorized strength and equipped for effective combat. This report caused considerable consternation and a hurried changing of U.S. plans regarding our military response in Berlin. It also raised some disturbing questions concerning the duty performance of the U.S. Army Advisors assigned to supervise the training of these frequently rated "combat-ready" divisions.

Despite this past readiness record (and the reluctance to use the National Guard in Vietnam), the public is now again being told that Army National Guard and Reserve units will be brought up to authorized strength and equipped with the same weapons as the active forces. This has become an almost traditional move during periods of reduced defense spending. Only time and events will tell whether this announcement will actually be fulfilled or whether it will be yet another dangerous deception for the American public.

In any event it raises a fundamental question regarding the assigned role and probable future mission of the Army National Guard. Secretary Laird's order indicates that the role of the National Guard will be emergency use for general war. This issue of automatic M-16 rifles to Guard units seems to bolster this indication. Yet since 1962 nearly all recent missions of the National Guard have been in performing civil disturbance and riot control duty.

It is hardly compatible to equip and train National Guardsmen for an emergency general war role and then use them in situations like Kent State. There appears to be a lack of full reasoning in a decision which equips young, green, marginally-trained National Guardsmen with a general war automatic rifle and then sends them out to control

campus disorder. The M-16 rifle is ill-suited to riot control duty. It is too light, too short, without a bayonet, and too lethal for crowd control. The standard Army riot gun is far more practical for such duty but few, if any, National Guard units have been equipped with this less deadly weapon.

Also, it is unknown whether these civilian-soldiers can be adequately trained in the limited training time available to them, both for their general war role and for the needs of today's civil disturbance duty.

The Department of Defense and the Army should not delude themselves and the public with the idea that the National Guard can be trained and equipped for

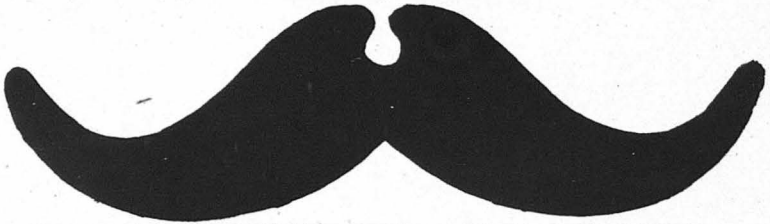
a general war role, but expected to then effectively accomplish the mission of riot control. To ignore such dichotomy of purpose may result in bringing even more young students under the muzzles of automatic rifles in the hands of other young Americans trained principally to kill in general war. Such a folly could result in even more deadly consequences than those at Kent State, which were the outcome of the same erroneous policy.

National Guardsmen ordered to control the actions of fellow Americans must have responsible alternative means of enforcing such orders. They must certainly have some intermediate response between

throwing tear-gas cannisters and then mowing down these citizens with automatic M-16 rifle fire.

Maybe the time has come to earmark National Guard units for general war or for riot control duty and equip and train them separately.

Editor's Note: The author is a retired U.S. Army lieutenant colonel. He fought in the Korean War and was most recently with the Office of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. He is now a free-lance writer. He has published articles in The New Republic, The Ripon Forum and Washington Post.



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History Teachers Meet At Point

Stevens Point State University will host an annual meeting Saturday of the Wisconsin Association of Teachers of College History.

...Eleven educators from public and private institutions will either lead discussions or be commentators for sessions on a wide range of historical topics, some dealing directly with events in the Badger State. The meeting will be sponsored by Stevens Point State's history department, with Miss Carol Marion as coordinator. She will welcome the group following a noon luncheon.

Activities begin at 10 a.m. with registration and coffee at the Holiday Inn, followed in half an hour by a general discussion of United States, European and Non-Western history.

Wyatt Belcher, Superior State University faculty, will be the luncheon speaker, on the subject "The History Student in the Soviet Seminar."

Concurrent seminars between 2 and 4 p.m. will focus on specialized aspects of European and United States History, with

Richard Beyerl, Whitewater State University, and Sister Mary Grace Micke, Holy Family College of Manitowoc, chairing the two divisions, respectively.

Randolph Klein, Stevens Point State, will discuss "History of Medicine in Tudor England: An Historiographical Study," with C.N. Stockton, River Falls State, as commentator; Alfred D. Low, Marquette University, on "Ulrich von Brockdorff-Rantzau—A Study of German-Russian Relations, 1918-1928," with Donald Dietrich, Stevens Point State, as commentator.

Also, Lurton Blasingame, Oshkosh State, on "The History of Inter-Governmental Cooperation in Wisconsin," with Martin Zanger, LaCrosse State, as commentator; and Richard Haney, Whitewater State, on "John F. Kennedy's Catholic Vote in the 1960 Wisconsin Presidential Primary, A Reassessment," with M.B. Lybarger, Edgewater College of the Sacred Heart in Madison, commentator.

The earliest report of the emancipation of Negroes in America appears to have been in 1646, when Governor Eaton of New Haven Colony freed two slaves and settled them on a farm.

—Lorenzo Greene, *The Negro in Colonial New England*.

At one point in seventeenth century Virginia free Negroes were able to own white slaves. John Russell, "Colored Freemen as Slave Owners in Virginia," *Journal of Negro History*, I.



Homecoming Chairman Elected

James C. Winkler has been elected chairman of the Stevens Point State University homecoming which opens October 11 for a seven-day run.

A general science major, Winkler will serve the University Activities Board in the planning and staging of events ranging from a concert by Glenn Yarbrough to election of a queen.

Others serving as chairmen of special events or projects are:

Jane Allen, who is heading the talent show; Ken Cady, entertainment; Larry Benish games; Barbara Piekarz, pamphlet; Ellen Bloom Mary Maves, and Cindy Younger, all in publicity.

Also, Karen Jissm and Karla Pfeiffer arranging queen competition; Dave Pool parade; and Steve Stroschein, bonfire.

Fenske To Address Chem Colloquium

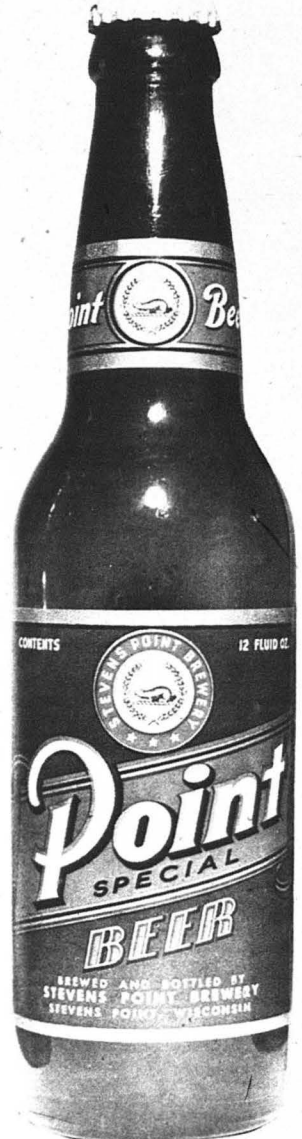
The first chemistry colloquium of the 1970-71 season is scheduled for Tuesday evening, October 20 at 7:30 p.m. It will be held in the main lecture hall, room A-121, in the Science Building. The colloquium is jointly sponsored by the Chemistry Department and the local chapter of the American Chemical Society.

Dr. Richard Fenske from the University of Wisconsin, Madison campus, will be the speaker for the evening. Dr.

Fenske received his B.S. degree in 1952 from Marquette University, and his Ph.D. in 1961 from Iowa State University. Dr. Fenske's special interests include ligand field theory and transition metal complexes. His subject for the colloquium will be "Bonding Theory in Transition Metal Complexes."

Following the discussion will be the usual social hour and refreshments. All interested persons are invited to participate.

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HOMECOMING

On Thursday, October 8, the first balloting for the 1970 Homecoming Queen will take place. Five finalists will be determined at that time, from the 22 eligible candidates nominated. The voting will take place from 11:00 to 1:30 and 4:30 to 6:00 at the Allen and Debot Centers and all day at the University Center. The five finalists will be announced at the bonfire Sunday, October 11.

The 20 eligible entries for 1970 Homecoming Queen are as follows:



Karen Przekurat, a 20 year old Junior from Stevens Point will represent Thompson Hall. She is majoring in Sociology and Psychology. Karen is active in Folk dance club and a member of Menasa.



Cindy Nick, 19, a Sophomore, was chosen to represent Hyer Hall. Cindy's hometown is Tomahawk. Her major is Deaf Education.



Cherly Werth 19, is representing Phi Sigma Epsilon fraternity. She is a Sophomore majoring in speech pathology. Her hometown is Hammond, Indiana, and here at school lives at Neale Hall. Cheryl is a cheerleader at Stevens Point.



Peggy Parks from Seymour is Sigma Tau Gamma's representative. She is 21 and a senior majoring in Home Economics. Peggy is active in Delta Zeta sorority and Home Economics Club.



Kathryn Leininger is representing Burroughs Hall. Her hometown is Alma, Wisconsin but she resides in Neale Hall. Kathryn, 20, is a Junior, majoring in Art.



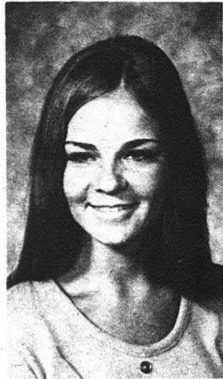
Pam Meullens, a 19 year old Sophomore, has been chosen to represent Neale Hall. Pam's hometown is Menasha. Her major is undecided, but she is active in hall, Indian tutoring, Spanish and ski clubs.



...Jan Bast, 19, a sophomore from Menomonee Falls, Wis. is representing Pray-Sims Hall. Jan is majoring in Deaf Education and resides in the Cloister where she is student assistant. Jan is also active in the University Choir and W.R.A.



Marijean Nelson is representing Knutzen Hall. Her hometown is Berlin and at WSU she resides in Thomson Hall. Marijean, 19, is a sophomore majoring in Elementary Ed. and is active in W.R.A. and is one of the social chairmen for her dorm.



Karlyn Feltz, 20, a Junior from Part Ridge is representing Delta Zeta Sorority. Karlyn is a Junior majoring in Primary Ed. and Minorng in Art. She is active in Delta Zeta Sorority and Ski Club.



Agnes Ludwig, 20, will represent Alpha Phi Sorority. She is a Junior majoring in Intermediate Education with a History minor. Agnes lives at home in Stevens Point. She is active in ski club, Alpha Phi sorority and is U.A.B. pop arts chairman.



Cathy Schuda, a 19 year old sophomore from South Milwaukee has been chosen by the Vet's 550 Club. She is a medical technology major with a biology minor.



Kathy Muga will be sponsored by Sigma Pi Fraternity. Kathy is a 20 year old junior majoring in Medical Technology with a Chemistry minor. Her hometown is Cascade. She also is a student assistant.



Janit Ubich is Roach's candidate. Janit is a 19 year old Sophomore with a Elementary Education major. Her hometown is Milwaukee and she resides at Roach Hall.



Ann Egenhoefer will represent Alpha Sigma Alpha Sorority. She is 20 years old and hails from Stevens Point. Ann is a Senior, majoring in Primary Education with active participation in SEA and Senior Primary Council.

CANDIDATES



Jane Elwing is Schmeckle Hall's candidate, 19 years old from Waukesha. Jane is a Primary Ed. major, a sophomore and resides in Schmeckle Hall.



Nancy Krohn, 20, is Baldwin Hall's representative. Nancy's hometown is Madison and she resides in Schmeckle Hall where she is a Student Assistant. She is a Junior majoring in History and minoring in English.



Kathy Krummel, 20, a Junior, majoring in Psychology will represent Watson Hall. Kathy's hometown is Manchalville and she resides in Schmeckle Hall. She is active in ZPG, Secretary for Gamma Sigma Sigma, and Church Choir.



Judy Manchek, a 19 year old Sophomore from West Allis, is representing Smith Hall. She is an English major with a communications minor, and resides at Hyer Hall, where she is a student assistant. Judy is also in folk dance club.



Diane Lipman, 21, has been chosen as Sigma Phi Epsilon's representative. She is a Senior from St. Francis majoring in Home Economics. She is active in Alpha Sigma Alpha, Home Economics Club, AWS, Honor Society, Sigma Zeta honor society, and Continental Coalition Club.



Pat Crotteau has been chosen by Delzell Hall. She is a 20 year old Junior from Rudolph. She is a Student Assistant in Delzell Hall, active in WRA, French Club and Hall Council. Pat is majoring in History and minoring in French.



Dawn Kachur from Nelsonville, is representing Theta Phi Alpha Sorority. She is a 20 year old junior majoring in Food and Nutrition, and is active in Theta Phi Alpha Sorority.



Deanne Smith, 20, from Wisconsin Rapids has been chosen by Tau Kappa Epsilon. She is a Junior majoring in English with a Psychology minor and resides at 1932 College Avenue. Deanne is a member of Alpha Sigma Alpha sorority, Panhellenic Council and student senate.

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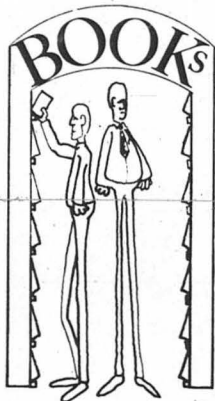
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Aristotle Answers Education Dilemma



Aristotle on Education translated and edited by John Burnet Cambridge University Press, 1967.

fit us for the right and noble use of leisure is based upon certain sayings of Plato, and the same thought had been expressed by Demokritos when he said that "A life without a holiday is like a long journey without an inn." A more modern way of putting the same thing would be to say that life must have its Sabbaths."

There never was a time when this lesson required to be enforced more than the present. In former days, the strict observance of the day of rest provided in some measure for the "theoretic life," though no doubt in too narrow and mechanical a way. But the nineteenth century believed too exclusively in the Gospel of Work, and now —

"The world is too much with us; Late and soon, Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers."

The gospel of Work is a noble one and has been nobly preached, but the neglect of the still higher Gospel of Leisure has produced the results which Aristotle has indicated so clearly. We cannot always work, and, if our education has not fitted us to use our spare time rightly, we are sure to take to the life of mere amusement. We all know men who would be transformed if only they knew what to do with themselves when they are not at work. We can all see that whole classes of the community are sunk in needless degradation just because their lives are a succession of periods of overwork and intervals of low or vicious relaxation. And we can see too that the end of the nineteenth century, the century of work, has been marked by a morbid and abnormal growth of the craving for amusement and excitement, which has threatened at times to break up society altogether. It is from the Greeks that we can best learn the cause and cure of these ills.

...Nino Lo Bello, The Vatican Empire, New York: Pocket Books, 1969, 173 pages.

The author sets forth the full, vivid story of the world's largest, oldest, most secret corporation. Although written in layments terms, the reader is able to discover why the present Pope is better informed on world affairs than the President of the United States. An entire chapter is dedicated to describing how the Vatican's "men of trust" represent Church interests in every sector of the Italian economy, and, thus, why the Vatican's well-known distaste for communism has little to do with theology. Lo Bello also discusses how an unspoken "alliance" between the Mafia and the Vatican keeps Sicily ignorant, impoverished — and Catholic.

'No Business Like Vatican Business'

The Vatican Empire is the first foray into the Church's best-guarded secret: the astonishing powerful reach of one of the world's most flourishing superbusinesses. The author argues that while no one person actually knows the full worth of the Catholic Church, conservative estimates of the Vatican's investments alone amount to nearly \$6 billion. For example, Lo Bello shows that the most lucrative of the Vatican's direct sources of income is Peter's pence" which provides roughly \$1.5 million each year and is derived from contributions in all parts of the world.

The author also claims that the contemporary decline of magic and mysticism that has followed in the wake of industrialization, intellectual sophistication, and progress in

education, spells big trouble for the Vatican. But most of all, as a "big business" the Vatican considers communism its greatest enemy. There is, of course, the fact that communism preaches atheism, but the largest threat lies in the financial sphere. Had the communists successfully taken Italy in the 1948 election, virtually every penny the Vatican had invested in Italy's economy would have been turned over to the state.

The view of the Pope as a kind of chairman of the board, and the Vatican as a super-corporation may shock most readers but Lo Bello supplies both a convincing argument and the necessary statistics to make the point. The author has given us a highly readable, sometimes humorous, and authoritarian picture of a major nerve center of high finance, the Vatican.

"What am I going to get out of my history course?" This was the question a physics students asked me recently. He was protesting the fact that he was required to take a history course to complete his degree.

His question reflects the narrow view we have of the purposes of education — especially at this University, which is geared to turning out certified workers rather than thoughtful men.

The assumption that education must have a direct practical, i.e. work or money-earning, application in order to be valuable is a corrupt and damaging one. It limits the potential for learning, and for living.

There are other views of the purposes of education — views which concern the living of life rather than the accumulation of wealth. Crucial among these is the view of Aristotle, as summarized by Burnet:

"Aristotle's formula that the highest education is intended to

'Intermedia' Anti-War Series Presented

A group of interested students will present the first of four "Intermedia" series on Thursday, October 15th. The event, in continuing the impulse of the National Moratorium of October 15, 1969, will illustrate a multi-media approach to War. Various media will be incorporated to present the atmosphere of war. The event will take place in the Frank Lloyd Wright Lounge of the University Center. This is an open event that is quite individual so it will be in progress between 7 and 10 p.m. Visitors are welcome at anytime.

STUDENT CHECKS

The Controller's office has announced that student paychecks are expected to be available for issuance on October 16. They may be picked up at the cashier's office.

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Univ 50th Theater Season Opens

DRAMA—ROS & GUIL

The production of "Rosencrantz and Guildenstern are Dead" will open this University's 50th theater season October 13th and will run for six consecutive evenings.

The "revenge comedy," written by Tom Stoppard, "circles around and is occasionally tangential to the events of Hamlet. Ros and Guil (as they are called familiarly) are caught up in the activities of the Danish Court which results from Hamlet's reaction to the murder of his father," director Peet related. The murderer is Uncle Claudius who takes over both the throne and Hamlet's mother, and eventually has Ros and Guil as his pawns. Eventually, they (Ros and Guil) rationalize their own deaths, unable to understand where their syllogism went wrong and unable to see where they have missed their chance to come up with a different conclusion.

Miss Peet foretold that "the author has reversed the emphasis of Hamlet to show that the true tragedy involved is not what happens to the hero, who

understood what had happened.

Instead, it is rather the fate of those individualities that have been gradually submerged by a series of comic events pushed upon them by circumstances outside their interests and understanding, therefore beyond their control."

Three veteran actors on the Stevens Point State University stage are cast for the leading roles. Dan Nolan, a junior from Stevens Point will play Rosencrantz. Elliott Keener, a senior also from Point, will have the part of Guildenstern; and Edward Smith, a junior from Granton is roled as the Player.

Smith brings a wide range of theatric experience to his current role, having appeared previously in "Royal Hunt of the Sun," "Kiss Me Kate," "Devil and Daniel Webster," and "The Medium." He was in three plays staged here this summer and also one last summer, "Little Me," which toured military installations in several countries for the United Service Organization. Smith, who now resides with his wife in Stevens Point, has been involved in technical crews for six plays and has acted for theater companies besides the one at Stevens Point State. Keener, who also was on the

USO tour, has appeared previously in "Kiss Me Kate," "The Rivals," "Generation," "Company of Wayward Saints," "Royal Hunt of the Sun," plus two productions in "Studio 68."

Nolan was in "The Master Builder," "Kiss Me Kate," "The Rivals," and also on technical crews for "Lion in Winter," "The Devil and Daniel Webster," and "The Medium."

Others in the opening play will be; Charles Nelson, Stevens Point, playing Alfred; Joseph Mikobe, Sheboygan, as the PlayerKing; David Frost, Waterford, as the Poisoner.

Also, James Holtz, Stevens Point, and Roger Jones, Manitowoc, as the Spies; Charles Lowry, Menomonie; Heidi Hawdos, Chetek as Ophelia; Ingvold Hansen of Aitkin, Minn., as Claudius; Deborah Shalhoub, Green Bay, as Gertrude; Robert O'Halloran, Portage, as Polonius.

Also, N. Ross Stafford, Green Bay, as Horatio; Laurie Pitts, Green Bay, as Soldier and Fortinbras; Richard Alcocer, Madison, as Soldier and Ambassador; and Bob Speer, Wauwatosa and Laurie Pitts as musicians.

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Cross Country Team Topples Eau Claire, River Falls

It takes both individual talent and a team effort to be a winner in cross country. Stevens Point State apparently has both this season and exemplified both ingredients to push aside two more foes Saturday and run its season record to 6-1.

With Paul Haus again leading the way, the Pointers defeated Eau Claire, 19-44, and pushed aside River Falls, 20-39. A junior from South Milwaukee, Haus established a course record as he covered the Wisconsin River Country Club

five-mile layout in 26:17. This was only the second time a race has been run on this course and the reason for the record.

To go with Haus' first place performance the Pointers placed freshman Don Trzebiatowski third in 26:31, Amherst junior Don Hetzel fifth in 26:50, Mel Neil, Kenosha junior seventh in 27:01, Shiocton sophomore John Schmidt eighth in 27:09 and Stevens Point Jacobs senior Charlie Uptagrove tenth in 27:22.

The Pointer depth, which

made the wins easy, was displayed in the fact that all seven of the pointer runners placed in the top 10.

It is difficult to compare performances in cross country as every cross country layout is different and the weather conditions vary a great deal in the fall as one day can be cold and windy and the next sunny with little wind at all.

Because of this it is hard to give an accurate assessment of the Pointer's progress at this stage of the season.

Saturday the Pointers will take part in the annual Platteville Invitational and the top teams from around the state are expected to participate and then Stevens Point Coach Larry Clinton should have a better idea on how his squad is progressing.

Haus, who has been the first Stevens Point runner across the finish line in all four of its races, outran Eau Claire's Bill Fojtik

the last 100 yards to overcome Fojtik's five yard lead to win by three seconds.

Trzebiatowski who was a standout in high school at Rosholt, is making the adjustment from the two-mile high school race to the five mile

college grind, ran his best race of the season. For personal reasons he was unable to practice all week so his showing was that much more pleasing to Clinton.

This was Stevens Point's final home meet of the season.

Fresh Football Team Losses

For the lack of a center the Stevens Point State freshman football team dropped a 26-9 decision to the Lakeland College junior varsity at Ben Franklin Junior High School Monday afternoon.

The young Pointers had the better part of their more experienced opposition, but a bad snap from center on two occasions set up two of the Huskie touchdowns, while an interception and a recovered fumble set up the other two.

Lakeland scored three touchdowns in the second quarter within minutes of each other to put a close game almost out of reach.

With fourth down and three to go for a first on its own 15, Stevens Point punter Bob Potratz, Oshkosh, went back to punt from his goal line. The snap from center bounced three or four times before it reached him and by the time he got the ball he was swarmed by Lakeland players who forced him down on the three.

It took the Huskies just two plays to score with quarterback Joe Aumann going around his own right end for the score and a 6-0 lead. The attempted PAT was wide.

On the first play after the ensuing kickoff, quarterback Mark Olejniczak had a pass picked off at the Pointer 32. Two plays later Aumann hit split end Dave Pebler in front of the goal line for the second quick touchdown for the Huskies. Mark Distin's PAT was good this time and it looked like Lakeland was making a runaway of what had been a close game.

Stevens Point could not move after taking the kickoff and was forced to punt. What had happened before happened again. It was like an instant action replay on Sunday afternoon.

Potratz again had no chance of getting the punt off and again the Huskies gained possession at the three. This time though it took just one play for Lakeland to get it in. It was the same scoring play as the first one with Aumann scooting around his own right end. With Distin's PAT, the score at halftime was 20-0.

The Pointers controlled the action for the better part of the first quarter and had an excellent scoring opportunity slip away. The Pointers had three cracks at the Huskie goal from the one-yard line but could not get in.

The drive started on the Pointer 45-yard line. Behind the running of Both Jack Dana, Stevens Point Jacobs, and the running and pass receiving of Jerry Griffin, Manawa, the Pointers moved to a first down at the Lakeland three. The big play of the drive was a 36-yard pass from Olejniczak to Griffin.

Lakeland added its final touchdown midway through the third period when a Pointer fumble was recovered on the Lakeland 46. Two plays later Aumann again found Pebler wide open and hit him for a 48-yard scoring play.

The punting problems that had plagued the Pointers all day finally struck Lakeland when a snap from center sailed over Pebler's head and out of the end zone for a safety and two points for Stevens Point. This made the score 26-2.

The lone Pointer touchdown came late in the final period on a 34 yard pass from Olejniczak to Paul Martin. Pat Robbins tacked on the extra point for the final score of 26-9.

The Pointers completely outplayed the Huskies. Stevens Point led in all offensive categories...in first downs 14-6, in yards rushing 56-42...in yards passing 155-127.

The Pointers will play their second game of their three game schedule on October 26 when they travel to Oshkosh. They will conclude their season at home against Whitewater on November 2.

Hockey Club Meets

The second organizational Hockey Club meeting will be held Tuesday, October 13, 1970 at 6:30 p.m. in the Van Hise room of the University Center. On the agenda is committee formulation for the semester break travel trip, second annual Hockey Tournament, and rink set-up. All interested persons are urged to attend.

Box Score

LaCrosse 0 7 0 0 - 7
Stevens Point 0 0 7 0 - 7

LX Gorski, 1 run (Zauner kick)
SP Groeschel, 1 run (McFaul kick)



(Photo by Dan Perret)

Point Wins Hockey Meet

On Saturday, October 3, the Stevens Point Field Hockey Club hosted a triangular meet with Madison and River Falls. The meet opened at 11:00 with Point defeating Madison 11 to 0.

River Falls met against Madison at 1:00 in which River Falls came out on top 5 to 1. At 1:30 it was Point vs. River Falls with Point winning 6 to 0.

Next Saturday, October 10, Point will host Oshkosh. Tentative game time will be 9:30.

Monday night, October 12, will start the 1970 WRA Volleyball Tournaments. Approximately 400 girls are involved making up 60 teams. Sheets with a schedule of the games will be sent to the captains of each team. Refer to these sheets for the exact time of the game.

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Pointers Stymied Again

The LaCrosse Indians, looking more like squaws than savages against our Pointers last Saturday, managed to embarrass the good guys by denying them a T.D. on the Indian three yard-line. With 4th down and no more than nine inches to go for a first, the Pointers could not move the football the needed yardage to inside the LaCrosse three, in what proved to be one of the game's crucial plays early in the fourth quarter.

The Pointers, who have yet to show a sustained offensive attack, played probably their strongest game of the season. The defense performed impressively. The offense showed it had the guns, emodied at least partially in fullback Bob Boerner's rushing talents (75 yards in 18 attempts). Unfortunately, the offense failed too often to convert their energies into meaningful drives and scores.

Steve Groeschel was back in uniform and looking good at his tailback spot. Steve rammed into LaCrosse's end zone from the Indian one yard line in the 3rd quarter, giving Point its lone score of the afternoon.

Quarterback Gary Sager was throwing the ball short on many of his screen attempts, and at times threw to well defended receivers when his secondary receivers were more often in the open. Sager completed 4 of 17 passes, and had one ripped off by LaCrosse defense man Czaplewski. In all fairness to him, though, it should be mentioned that Goerke Field's playing surface more closely resembled Hamburger Hill than a football field, which quite conceivably contributed to

Sager's unsteady footing and thus resulted in his quarterbacking difficulties.

The Pointer's chances for success would have been markedly improved had they played the entire game as hard-nosed as they played the second half.

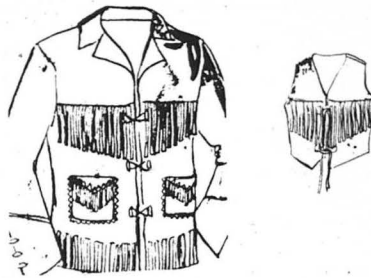
Of the 180 total yards rushing gained by LaCrosse, 124 of them were tallied in the first half, which also saw the Indians score on a 60-yard drive. Coupled with Point's own offensive stats, (36 yards total in the 1st half; 118 total yards in the 2nd half along with a 42-yard touchdown drive), it seems safe to suggest that at least part of the Pointer's failures stemmed from their inability to fire up in the early goings. They were, without a doubt, an improved ball team in the second half.

The Pointers have been gaining momentum right along, and, except for some mental errors and poor timing on occasion, possess the makings of a strong, sound and effective football squad this year.

With a little polish and self-assertion, the Pointers may just yet establish themselves as a conference power as the season unfolds. The turning point could be this weekend at Eau Claire's homecoming. They obviously need to win, but so do the Blue-Golds of Eau Claire.

	SP	LX
First Downs	11	10
Net yards rushing	116	180
Net yards passing	38	32
TTotal net yards	154	212
Passes attempted	17	16
Passes completed	4	4
Passes int.	0	1
Fumbles lost	1	4
Penalty-yards	2-20	4-30
Punts average	8-30.0	7-29.5

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Point Hosts Homecoming Alumni

Stevens Point State University will host alumni October 17 during programs climaxing the school's 1970 edition of homecoming.

Rick Frederick, director of the alumni association and annual giving, said activities will begin at 8:30 a.m. and run beyond midnight. Highlights of the day will be the morning parade, afternoon football game and evening banquet and dance.

Hoping for sunny skies and mild temperatures, Frederick said the Women's Field Hockey Club will play a game with alumni of the organization at 8:30 a.m. on the university track field. At 9 a.m. former students will begin registering in the Stevens Point Hall of Fame, Frederick said.

The parade will be at 10 a.m., followed by a "kaffee-klatsch"

at 11 a.m. in the University Center. The group will be invited to watch the Pointer football squad host the Yellowjackets of Superior at 1:30 at Goerke Park.

Following the game, a cocktail party will be held at the Stevens Point Country Club, billed as an informal reunion. A Cornish hen and wild rice dinner will be served there at 6:30 p.m. followed by a dance from 9 p.m. to 1 with music by the Don Chesbro Orchestra.

This year's banquet will be in conjunction with the "S" Club Alumni dinner, previously held on Friday nights of homecoming. Two former Pointer athletes will be enshrined during the program in the Stevens Point Hall of Fame, Frederick said.

Reservations for the dinner are to be received at the university prior to October 15 because of limited capacity at the Country Club.



(Photo by Dan Perret)

Ski In The Alps

The U.A.B. tour committee is pleased to announce that there will be two ten day ski trips to the Alps. The tours will leave A) December 26th and return January 4th, and B) January 20th and return January 31st.

The tour will leave from Chicago and fly to Paris. In Paris a bus will be waiting to take the group to the Alps. (About a 2 hour bus ride.) Lodging will be in a bi-level apartment with the convenience of hotel service in a self-contained resort. All units are

identical with three single beds, 1½ baths, fully equipped kitchen, "dining-living" room, fireplace, terrace, t.v., radio and phone. Lodging will be 3 persons to an apartment.

Rentals: Current rates: 12 lessons — \$15.00
Metal skies and poles — \$2.00 per day

Cost for the 10 days (flight and lodging) \$259.00 with a \$50.00 deposit and balance due by October 27th. For more information see anyone in the U.A.B. office.

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