

THE POINTER

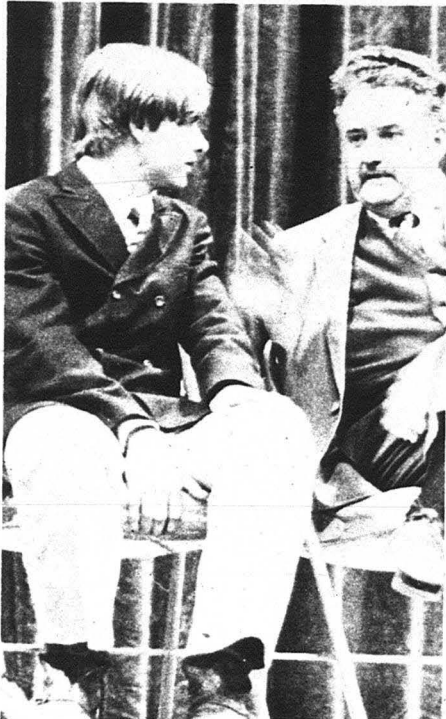
SERIES VIII, VOL. 14

WSU-STEVENS POINT, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1970

20 PAGES — NO. 1

Freshmen Welcomed To 'Factory'

Louis Fortis



Scott Schultz and L.S.D. chat after Convocation Ceremonies

Student Body President Scott Schultz welcomed WSU's freshman class "not to an institution of higher learning, but rather to a factory," as the new school year began Sunday with the Convocation Ceremonies in the Berg Gymnasium. "Just ask the Regents and they will tell you that the modern university is a large corporation," Schultz continued. He then drew parallels between the corporation and the university explaining that the ultimate goal of the university is to shape you into "another invisible spoke in the giant wheel of status-guo, middle-class America."

Schultz went on to discuss dehumanization due to the impersonal bureaucratic procedures through which one gives up his name for a mere number. Although he felt that there is often too much impersonalism in the classrooms, he emphasized the fact that there are many instructors who see a need to relate and to share ideas. He claimed that there are opportunities for a student to critically examine his life-style and goals, and it is up to the student to make use of these opportunities.

"Student activism is on the rise," he declared, but pointed out that this did not entail violence. He saw this awareness as a positive manifestation and expressed the hope that more students would get involved.

The speech ended with Scott commenting on the remarks that President Dreyfus had made earlier that week.

Dreyfus stated that the student senate and the student paper are controlled by radicals, and he is the object of hate. Scott questioned the validity of the president's statements since the senate elections have yet to take place. He also assured Dr. Dreyfus that he does not hate him, since he has enough other hate objects.

Dr. Dreyfus, who was the second and only other speaker at the function, dressed in his normal red-vested attire, spoke to the group on the goals, functions and philosophy of the university. He agreed with Scott that our large institutions are quite impersonal; and also, to some degree, accepted Scott's metaphor of the university being a mere factory.

The president discussed that we are living in very turbulent times, and that the university must reflect the society at large.

He encouraged ideological conflict. Dreyfus explained that the university must provide all sides and all ideas, a universe of ideas. There is no one answer to problems and professors who have studied and read for years come up with opinions that are diametrically opposed. Part of education, the president then explained, is deciding what is most plausible to you, the student. One must see all sides and choose that side which he feels is good or "which makes things more beautiful in the world."

President Dreyfus feels that students are not oppressed. IFF THE STUDENT IS DISSATISFIED WITH HIS LEARNING SITUATION, AN

EXAMPLE BEING A BIASED PROFESSOR, HE ENCOURAGED THE STUDENT TO STAND UP AND COMPLAIN. Dr. Dreyfus stated that he will visit a different dormitory one night a week for an informal rap session with interested students.

A brief explanation of the opportunities and benefits of spending a semester at the London branch of this campus was given along with the plans for constructing branch campuses in Bangkok, Barcelona, and Munich.

The new policy on dormitory hours was mentioned. Stevens Point is initiating an experimental project of enforcing hours for men and women on academic probation only.

President Dreyfus then discussed a few of his personal views on campus issues. He supported non-compulsory R.O.T.C. In his support, he contended that our country would be in greater danger of a military coup de'etat if we had an all professional army.

The president was in support of student government, but showed a concern over student apathy. He encouraged students to speak up, vote in senate elections and inform their representatives of their views.

Dr. Dreyfus also discussed the fact that a student needs motivation from within and must bring this desire to learn into the classroom. Learning, he feels, is the development of the total mind, rather than just the four year experience. The purpose of an education, he stressed, is to "turn one on" to learning.

News Analysis

UW Bombing — 'Act Of War'

There has been a lot of talk by leading figures in Wisconsin about the recent bombing of the Army Mathematics Army Research Center on the University in Madison. WSU-SP President Lee Dreyfus has called it "out and out anarchistic murder." Others have labeled it a "senseless and horrendous act" perpetrated by "twisted minds."

These descriptions go on and on as if their authors have just discovered man's inhumanity to man. If one puts the bombing in the perspective of U.S. actions in Vietnam, it hardly becomes worth mentioning. For those of us who know that the U.S. is not fighting for Vietnamese "freedom and democracy," the murders of innocent Vietnamese takes on catastrophic proportions, as compared to the loss of one life in Madison on August 24th. If we label the bombers in Madison "lunatics" with "twisted minds," what do

we call the perpetrators of U.S. killings in Vietnam?

AN ACT OF WAR

Some have called the bombing in Madison an anti-war tactic. The bombing was actually an act of war, not anti-war. It is only twisted logic that would call an act of war an anti-war tactic. The terrorist bombing in Madison is based on the same principle of force that our business-military culture is based on. Such war tactics may, or may not end the war in Vietnam, but it is hard to imagine that they can radically alter our military culture. It is questionable whether these tactics are radical at all but rather poorly thought out responses to the Vietnam War, based on the same principles as U.S. actions in Vietnam. One could only conclude then, that such tactics are actually reactionary, not radical.

CAUSE OF THE BOMBING Most politicians, like the

president of the Madison board of regents, have defined the cause of student radicalism as a "break down in communications." I, for one, am sick of being called a broken communicator. Students want an end to the American culture based on private greed and military force. We are young and idealistic and want to connect with cultural institutions which build and maintain a good life for all. When we are prevented at every turn from doing this we become this, we become bitter, frustrated and even violent. To ask us to corrupt our ideals to private interests using pragmatic illogic is immoral. To define our desire as a breakdown in communications is the personification of ignorance.

\$100,000 REWARD

The Madison board of regents, using their customary narrow

(cont. page five)



Math Research Center after bombing.

EDITORIAL



Pointer Not Yet Independent

The April 24, 1969 issue of the Pointer carried a front page headline which read, "POINTER BECOMES INDEPENDENT." The article and editorial which followed explained the staff's feeling that only an independent paper could be completely in keeping with our constitutional guarantee of freedom of the press. The article announced that the following issue of the paper would be the Independent Pointer and that it would no longer be supported by student fees. The following week, an editorial explained that the move for independence had failed and that the reasons were mainly lack of staff, lack of funds, lack of needed equipment and an unwilling Student Senate. The Senate, then under the direction of Paul Schilling, expressed agreement in principle, but also a desire to see more planning during the summer. It was hoped that the Pointer would solve some of the problems sufficiently to become independent the following school year. That year came and went and there was no Independent Pointer.

Over the past summer, we made another attempt to gain independence. As yet, we have not succeeded. We felt that in order for an independent paper to succeed, the transition would have to be gradual, that for the first semester or two, we would

continue to rely on the support of the students through the Student Activity Fees. We set up a corporation called Our Times, Ltd. We prepared a contract which we submitted to the Board of Regents in July for their approval. They delayed action on it until the August meeting so that they would be able to further study the matter. In August, they decided to allow the individual presidents on the nine campuses to make their own decisions as to how their papers would be run. We mistakenly interpreted this as a victory since President Dreyfus had clearly indicated his strong support for such a move. But there was one catch, the final decision on all contracts is always the Regents' to make. They have not yet decided as we send our first issue of the year to press. We are told that there are some who are trying to block the move, the State Printing Division for one. We hope that they do not succeed. Even if they do, the issue is not dead. If the students on this campus want their paper to be independent, we will continue to explore all possibilities. If there is enough enthusiasm, we may make it yet. But we need your help and we need your criticism.

"The best use of a journal is to print the largest practical amount of important truth - truth which tends to make mankind wiser, and thus happier."

HORACE GREELEY

In The Human Interest

No contemporary campus newspaper would be complete without a series of articles dedicated to the more immediate issues and good old fashioned muckraking.

To be sure, national and international issues are of first importance, but to some extent the significance of such issues is measured by their often subtle effects on our own practical lives. Beginning with the next issue, the Pointer will run a series of continuous articles on University, local, and state happenings with the single objective of expose.

On the University level one could just about count on articles on "Why the History Department Failed to Hire a Communist," "How the University Advertises Johnson's Was," "Why We're Lily Whitte," "Professor Uses His Influence to Sell Life Insurance," "The Administration and the Home Loan Issue," "ROTC Means Communism," and even "Plagiarism Among the Faculty."

On the local scene, you can almost depend on: "The Republican Party and Sentry Insurance," "How Stevens Point is Controlled from the Market Square," "Supply, Demand, and the Housing Code," "Hiring and Firing at the Local Inn," and perhaps; "The Chamber of Commerce and State Politics." And at the state level we might run into; "Organized Crime and the State Dope Problem," "The Public Utility Game," "Potter and Pollution Politics," and "Who Really Owns Donald Peterson." SEEE YOU NEXT WEEK.

Letters

Dear friends,
We see as hypocrisy the extravagant celebration of Christmas when there is no peace on earth. So our group feels it is time for a Christmas boycott. We are not going to buy presents this year, nor are we going to receive them. We will do without decorations, and may be fasting on Christmas day instead of feasting. Instead of spending, we will work for peace on earth by giving our money to help make amends for the suffering we have caused - such as by financially adopting a Vietnamese child, and by giving our time to stop the war. We are calling for people to put peace back in Christmas - what better way to observe the birth of Christ than to bring an end to the war this year?

We are counting on college groups to do most of the local work. Here are some possible approaches for organizing the boycott:

1. Contact local clergy - many should be receptive to taking commercialism out of Christmas and putting peace back in.
2. Organize picket lines at department stores and shopping centers.

3. Do guerilla theater on the sidewalk in front of large stores. Dramatize the horrors of war or the contradictions in the thinking of the military.

4. Leaflet at high schools, train stations, churches and shopping centers.

5. Urge fellow students not to go home for vacation unless their parents agree to participate in the boycott.

We would welcome any criticisms and suggestions readers might have of this proposal.

Westport Citizens for Peace
P.O. Box 207
Saugatuck Station
Westport, Conn. 06880

Dear Editor:

The Student Education Association at WSU Stevens Point has loafed for long enough. This university has potential to produce an active membership and actually do something about a subject common to us all...education.

What do you think of when you think of education? If you plan on teaching, you probably think of money, a three-month vacation and good times with the kiddies, and if you are not

enthused enough about education to make it your career, you probably think of education as something your kids will have to get or what your taxes will be raised for. Maybe you think of an education association as a group for lonely co-eds and shy boys who like to drink coffee. You might even think that teaching is a part-time job and it is for soft people with cement minds and grey suits. Don't. If you believe any of these things, you need to investigate more...and it is for the SEA to help you. If you do not believe these things, you would be an asset to the group and you can grow with us.

There are benefits to belonging to the SEA...\$100,000 worth of liability insurance with the mere \$3.50 membership, education journals (worth more than \$3.50 by themselves), unlimited resources at your fingertips, familiarization with the professional organizations for educators (National Education Association and Wisconsin Education Association), and a chance to do things not covered in education classes.

Maybe you are toying with the idea of becoming a teacher and want to know about it BEFORE you enter the College of Education. Maybe you are going to student teach and want to know the possible hang-ups with interviews and contracts. Maybe you are a freshman or a senior...maybe you don't like the way things are taught, maybe you have some ideas...Join us.

The local chapter at Stevens Point is under the Student Wisconsin Education Association. Your membership entitles you to attend the parent organization's (WEA's) convention in Milwaukee in November. Remember when the grade and high schools used to let you out for a three-day convention? This is the one! You have a voice at a state and national level...and you matter. The SWEA has a voice on the fourteen committees with the parent group...first time in history. The Department of Public Instruction looks to SWEA and the Coordinating Council of Higher Education listens, too. Even the professors at WSU will listen to the SEA...if there is something to be said by someone who cares. Every state has one. Every state university in Wisconsin has one. As a matter of fact, there are 3,400 members in Wisconsin and 90,000 members across the country and things are being done. Do you want to know what the SEA is doing here, and around the state, and around the nation? Our first meeting will be September 22, at 7:30 in the Nicolet-Marquette Room of the University Center, and we will talk and find out what YOU want from us this year. Just stop in and listen...maybe you will want to talk...and maybe...maybe you will want to join. See you then.

Bonnie Dana
S E A P r e s i d e n t
(Stevens Point and Wis.)
125 Prentice
341-0774

The Dirty Word Boys

The present concern with pornography is serious and confused. To add one more piece of confusion to the list does not seem amiss. Our effort in this article will be to advance criticism against the use of filth in language and the printing of dirty words and pictures in journals and books. Restrictions of time, space, and especially reader interest necessarily require severe pruning of extensive argumentation in support of the brief remarks, but since assertion and fiat also typify the remarks of adherents to the use of filth, we shall not be alone. Before proceeding however our purposes require the coining of a new word, but only for the present article. We shall call those persons using obscenities, cuss words, dirty pictures, and so forth, diwobs, which is derived from dirty word boys. Further, since diwobs reign supreme in their little sand castles we should also like to bow, or do the kowtow, by stating we do not advocate now or in the future censorship; and, we are not Nazis-Stalinists.

We shall advance several arguments that support the use of diwobic things. Then we shall criticize them.

1. **Relativism:** That old hoary surd of relativity is frequently set forth as a theory sustaining the use of obscenity. Everything is relative, so cuss and swear and print offensive four letter words all you want, for what one person likes another dislikes. No one can tell another person what is moral or immoral. The main difficulty with this type of apoloia is that philosophy has shredded to pieces the relativity argument, and only the unread few still hold to it. But note also the contradiction in the position. If everything is relative what can be taught students? And, if it is relative why teach at all? This of course is the most difficult question for the pathetic "believers" who are at base pessimists. Further, if relative why bother to teach students or classmates how to cuss and why become disturbed over the refusal of people to accept your strange outlook? What is the source of the disturbances felt over other views being expressed? What is the source of the disturbances felt over other views being expressed? By definition a relativist cannot be upset over another's views.

2. **Elitism:** The primitive communist doctrine that everyone ought to espouse mediocrity and not deign to be different crops up constantly nowadays in the guise of anti-elitism; especially the elites push it. Learn to cuss and swear and enjoy filthy pictures and stop being a class snob. A vague desire to be radical apparently motivates these communists. But why anti-elitism is radical is beyond me. Mafia members cuss and use dirty pictures and they do not strike me as radical, but maybe they are cosmic exemplars for diwobs. The confusion roots in the term elitism. Commonly, i.e., the business-military mind, it is thought of in terms of class, caste, power and privilege. But the genuine use of the term connects with capacity or quality. In this sense every man is elite in some distinctive way.

3. **Communication:** Diwobs say they wish to communicate certain concepts, ideas, etc., and words only serve to this end, and in and of themselves are rather negligible things. They, those diwobs, are trying to communicate and people should not become upset over words. Swearing and filth are only instruments, technical stuff, in some other function. Our rejection argument here must be placed into a different form than a newspaper account, but we can suggest the position. Communication theory rests on a false definition, very similar to the flurry and bustle of a factory making perpetual motion machines. Words do not stand for, nor are symbols of, nor refer to, nor represent. Words constitute an object. They are objective entities with a life of their own. Thus communications apoloia is built on immoral positions.

4. **Incompetency:** One general argument frequently brought up to criticize the diwobs is that they lack the ability to do decent serious scholarly research and present material in an orderly, clear manner. I have insufficient knowledge upon which base any valid comment. If I hazard a guess I would suppose a dozen could be found specializing in the scatological nusus of the Late Louis XIIML period.

5. **Business:** The bilking of the public of hundreds of

millions of dollars yearly in the diwobic truck is generally overlooked. you are supposed to swear and use filthy pictures and consider yourself in. It pays. Concluding remarks. If college does mean something, does make a difference, that difference ought manifest itself and be reflected in the character attributes as well as language. A proper education for a young man or woman is not to learn how to swear and enjoy filth like a thug. If you find your instructor to have a definite diwobic tendencies, after class admonish him! If he is a yak-yak type, where the students do all the work by discussing, which is an educational theory as least as old as pounding sand down rat holes and you know not how to carry the argument, remember the professors are the ones who are supposed to know. If your instructor cannot profess, he is apostate.

G.I. Toll : 340,374

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 August 15, 1970. Figures in parentheses cover the war for the week August 8 to August 15. Killed: 43,366 (69); "Non-combat" deaths: 8392 (25); Wounded: 287,065 (615); Missing, captures: 151.

GI Letter Reveals New Version Of Cambodian Invasion

On July 7, 1970, Dr. George Becker of the Biology Department received the following letter from a young soldier friend who is currently in Southeast Asia. Parts have been deleted to preserve his anonymity.

Tuesday 23?

"I don't know how much you've heard about my latest adventures but I'm currently well inside Cambodia and will be somewhere in Cambodia until the last day in June. We're leaving...tomorrow by choppers and landing about 5 miles from the border in the area they call the Fishhook back in the world....

"I would like to feed you some information about what's going on here in reality so you don't have to rely on the relative whitewashing done by all the newspapers back there....

"We are not supposed to be doing any booby-trapping here but it's done all the time and called an automatic ambush. A few...mines are set up along trails or out in the jungle. A tripwire and electric batteries, etc., set it off. The military is very afraid news of this will leak out."

"My battalion is notorious for nailing...(its) patch onto the heads of dead enemy, or poking

a stick through the patch and sticking it in the enemy's eye. Prisoners are shot and/or tortured if there aren't a lot of GI's around....

"My company was a considerable distance further into Cambodia than any American forces were supposed to be....They were aware that they shouldn't be that far into Cambodia.

"...It's now 30 June and we're out of Cambodia. I don't know how the press interpreted our adventures but the US forces got killed all over the place. The NVA ran the whole show the entire time."

Scott Schultz, Senate President



Scott Schultz, the president of the Student Senate, is currently a Junior majoring in Political Science with a minor in History. The Appleton student aroused much attention last year with his leading role in the strike activities which followed the Kent State incident and the Cambodian involvement. An exclusive interview follows:
Pointer: As far as you are concerned, what do you believe the role of the Student Senate

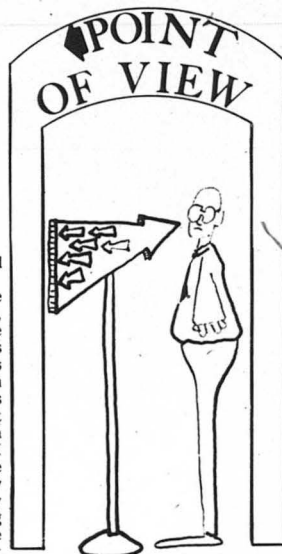
should be in time of social crisis?

Schultz: In my opinion the role of the Senate is clear. I realize, of course, that there are some who think to offer an opinion is stepping out of line. Surely it is difficult to get a true feeling on the part of the students on this campus, but I don't think that this should stop the Senate from expressing critical opinion. I don't think controversy can be honestly avoided. We are now confronted with war, poverty and an array of pressing problems. How can the Senate stand deaf and mute? I think that the basic role of the Senate should be to express critical opinion and promote discussion on major problems.

Pointer: Do you think that the senate can be an effective institution in dealing with national issues?

Schultz: An interesting thought - and my feelings are mixed. Ideally, I would say yes. However, I am not at all sure the Senate as a whole will be agreeable to such issues. I believe the Senate should at least try to be effective. Its role cannot be to shy away.

Pointer: What are your immediate plans with the Senate?
Schultz: My immediate plans are necessarily incomplete. At first, much time must be given to the new election procedure



and, then, we will move from there. All interested students are urged to run for Senate positions. Much of the future, then, depends on the elections.
Pointer: What is your stand on the bombing at Madison?
Schultz: Certainly I cannot agree with such bombings. I was distressed at the death that resulted. I fail to see the value in confronting one form of violence with another. Incidents as this do a great deal toward damaging the stand of the Left, and why give Agnew that sort of a weapon to use against the others. The bombing was senseless; a life was lost.
Pointer: What is your opinion of ROTC on campus?

Regents Issue Edict Against Faculty Strike

On August 14, the WSU Board of Regents met at Stevens Point. At the gathering, Regent Milton Neshak of Elkhorn introduced the following resolution:

Be It Resolved, That

A faculty member of the Wisconsin State Universities System, as an employee of the WSU Board of Regents, is prohibited, as a condition of employment, from engaging in strikes or boycotts against the normal teaching activities of said System, and from encouraging or causing others to engage in such strikes or boycotts, and from advocating such strikes or boycotts.

Such conduct may result in forfeiture of salary, suspension without pay and/or termination of employment under such rules and regulations as may be promulgated by the Board of Regents, WSU System.

To many faculty members this resolution (subsequently adopted by a vote of 9 to 2, with Regents Williams and Solberg dissenting) was objectionable for several reasons. It was redundant, since state law already forbids strikes by public employees. It was gratuitous, because the vast majority of WSU faculty members have conscientiously met their classes and fulfilled their responsibilities. That it was hastily devised and considered is indicated by the fact that Regent Neshak had given no public indication prior to the meeting of his intention to sponsor such a resolution. Moreover, the sudden appearance of the resolution appears to violate the Regents' own commitment to the Association of Wisconsin State University Faculties to discuss changes in conditions of employment, ethical codes, and similar matters with its representatives prior to final action. In short, the Regents' action seemed precipitate, gratuitous, insulting, and contemptuous of faculty opinion. On August 19, the STEVENS POINT DAILY JOURNAL published an editorial entitled "The Faculty Strike Ban," apparently endorsing the Regents' action. Following is an abridged version of a letter to the editor which I wrote commenting on the editorial and especially on the Regents' resolution itself. A full text of the letter is published in the August 25 issue of the DAILY JOURNAL.

Editor
Stevens Point Daily Journal
City

Sir:

The recent resolution of the Board of Regents banning faculty strikes is riddled with confusion and evasion. It makes no effort to distinguish between the two kinds of strikes that universities have been facing and must eventually cope with. One type is the strike or boycott indulged in by students, faculty members, and others associated with the university, in behalf of some broad social cause. The other type is a strike engaged in by faculty members as part of the process of collective bargaining. This type of strike is designed to force concessions in such areas as salary, fringe benefits, and academic freedom, when the strikers feel that the channels of collective bargaining have been blocked. The Regents' ban would seem to address itself to both types of

strikes, but it does seem that useful distinctions can be made between them so as to better devise an enlightened public policy.

For example, in strikes of the first kind there is characteristically little that the university, the Regents, or even the State of Wisconsin can do to remedy the situation provoking the strike. Last May students and faculty members boycotted classes because they were outraged by the actions of their federal government and because they were shocked by the callous disregard for the lives of their colleagues in Ohio and Mississippi. As a faculty member, I am always unhappy when public issues intrude into my scholarly concerns. At the same time, however, a key aim of education ought to be the development of moral awareness. One finds it hard, for example, to praise the heroic abolitionists in class and then to condemn students who are demonstrating against the war or in favor of equality for blacks. I am not myself sure as to how a faculty, an administration, or a student body should react to strikes and boycotts involving moral protest. Normally the campus should be free of partisanship and should try to retain a rational objectivity, but sometimes it seems that students face choices they had no role in formulating, that inaction is a kind of acquiescence. These are delicate and sensitive questions, involving some of the most tragic and divisive issues of the day. A ban on faculty participation (much less "encouragement" or "advocacy"—the First Amendment, so far as I know, is not susceptible to repeal by the Board of Regents) is no solution but is simply a sterile restatement of the problem.

Strikes of the second type (for collective bargaining reasons) are vastly different. The faculties of the WSU system may soon wake up to the need to become organized. Once organized, they will vigorously seek to obtain their specific interests in terms of salaries, benefits, and so forth. More significantly, they will also seek to gain a far greater role in educational policy, decision making, and the governance of the universities. These goals are reasonable ones that teachers all over the country have been pursuing with considerable success over the past several years. Characteristically teachers have resorted to strikes only when pushed to the wall by unresponsive authorities. As proud professionals, they do not regard strikes per se as unprofessional. Rather they regard inadequate compensation, powerlessness, unsatisfactory teaching conditions, and political manipulation of the educational system as unprofessional. Instead of issuing redundant and gratuitous edicts against strikes, the Board of Regents should take a more positive course. It should, for example, vigorously champion the faculties' case regarding salaries and fringe benefits, rather than being concerned about "wearing the white hat" before the Joint Finance Committee. It should support the right of faculty members to engage in collective bargaining, thus helping to insure a mature

and enlightened relationship when the faculties do (as they will) organize. And it should move toward support for a far greater role of the faculties in policy and decision making, both on the local campuses and in the system at large.

In short, the Regents' ban on striking is hollow and meaningless. If the Regents wish to address themselves seriously to the key issues of university governance, campus disturbances, and collective bargaining, they would be better advised to work with the faculties than to indulge in the kind of easy rhetorical "toughness" that the strike ban evinces. Sincerely,
Robert H. Zieger
Associate Professor of History
WSU-SP

Miss Deer Takes Pride

Robert Powless, who founded and directed Stevens Point State University's Program, Recognizing Individual Determination Through Education (PRIDE), announced he has accepted a fellowship to work on his doctor's degree at the University of Minnesota. His assistant, Miss Ada Deer, has been appointed director in his absence.

PRIDE has supported programs for Indian youths across the entire northern half of Wisconsin in tutoring programs. It also has sponsored "Upward Bound" activities for youths showing potential for continuing their education after high school plus an "Ease-In" project for young Indians getting started in university curriculum. Miss Deer also noted that the faculty seminar will have the American Indian as its topic and plans to initiate a "mini-orientation" for parents of the Indian children who are attending this university.

Our Students Study Abroad

Thirty-nine Stevens Point State University students are now a month into a four-month semester abroad program to Great Britain and Europe which will be highlighted by an audience with Pope Paul at the Vatican.

They will be the third group to participate in the program which began in the fall of 1969 to expose Stevens Point students to life in other countries and to give them first hand experiences to study the cultural achievements made during many centuries in Europe.

Led by Professors John Gach, Director of Student Teaching, and John Oster, Political Science professor, the students will spend their first month touring the Netherlands, Germany, Austria, Italy, Switzerland and France. After mid-September they will reside at the outskirts of London and be assigned to various classes and programs.

Besides Oster and Gach, the students will have the assistance of the men's wives, who will serve as counselors until the group returns to Stevens Point, a few days before Christmas.

NOTE

SOCIAL SECURITY BENEFITS

Students receiving social security benefits must carry at least 12 credits. Questions concerning this matter should be directed to the Registration Office, 209 Main Building.

PASS-FAIL OPTION

If you elect to take courses on the Pass-Fail option, special registration is required. Stop at the Registration Office during the first week of classes to sign up for the option. Such registration must be completed by September 21, the last day to change either to or from the Pass-Fail option.

DROPPING: ADDING OF COURSES

The first day to officially drop: add a course is Wednesday, September 16, the last day to add a course is Monday, September 21. Please note page 44 of the 1970-71 catalog: "A student who voluntarily stops attending a course at any time without completing the prescribed change of program procedure will be considered as still registered and will receive an 'F' in the course at the end of the semester."

VETERANS BENEFITS

Students claiming benefits under the G.I. Bill, the Federal Vocational Rehabilitation Program, or the Dependency Education Program will receive benefits according to the number of credits carried. The 1st semester credit loads which determine the amount of payment by the Veterans Administration to an undergraduate student are as follows:

12 credits or more	full-time
9-11 credits	¾ time
6-8 credits	½ time
4-5 credits	less than ½, more than ¼ time
1-2 credits	¼ time or less

Students claiming benefits under either of the above programs must fill out the Veterans Registration Card in the Registration Office, Room 209, Main Building. This card must be filled out each semester and summer session in which benefits are claimed.

New Faces In Faculty

About 100 new faces joined the faculty ranks at WSU - Stevens Point this fall. Dr. Gordon Haferbecker, Vice President for Academic Affairs, said 55 professors now occupy newly created positions. The remainder fill vacancies. The total number, Haferbecker noted, is about 520, including persons hired in self-sustaining operations such as in dormitories and the university center.

The turnover in faculty is smaller than in 1969, apparently because of the shortage of jobs that has developed in education, especially on the university and college levels.

Besides the teachers and administrators, the university also will have 275 classified civil service employees, bringing the total number of state payroll recipients here to 800. Their total salaries for the year will approach the \$7 million mark.

Phillip George To Head Financial Aids

Phillip George of Fredonia, New York has assumed the directorship of WSU-SP's student financial aids department.

The appointment was announced by Dr. William Stielstra, vice president for student affairs. George will be responsible for distributing more than \$2 million in state and federal funds to more than 3,000 students this year. The position was held the past five years by Robert Rossmiller.

The new director will head a staff of one full-time and two part-time counselors plus three clerks. Federal funds are now available through educational opportunity grants, work study, and National Defense Education loans. State monies support legislative grants, Wisconsin loans and guaranteed state loans.

George commented that Uncle Sam has, of late, not expanded his support proportionately to the enrollment growth at most institutions of higher learning. However, he lauded the Wisconsin loan programs for filling the gap and being a national leader in support of collegians.



Phillip George

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By Dr. JOHNSON

The University Health Service will again this year attempt to provide useful information of a medical nature in a regular column in this newspaper. It will be the goal of the Health Service this year to provide service in three distinct areas. Our primary function will, of course, be to render care for medical illness and injury. This will be done by utilizing our facilities here at the University during the day. At night and on weekends, emergency service only will be available and this will be handled at the emergency room of Saint Michael's Hospital. All services at St. Michael's Hospital are at the expense of the students so that it is important to utilize the University Health Service during the day for non-emergency problems and consultations. The second aspect of service we would like to render would be in the area of preventive medicine. This would include such things as our present tuberculosis program and the utilization of anti-tuberculosis medications in individuals with positive TB skin test, immunizations against various diseases, encouraging principals of pre-conditioning in athletics and general maintenance of good physical condition by means of proper exercise, diet, rest, and relaxation. The third area we would like to cover would be that of education, specifically education for healthful living by means of information regarding such topics as venereal disease, contraception, abortion, sexuality, proper use of drugs, etc. I would welcome any comments regarding additional topics of interest, also any constructive criticism regarding the function of the Health Service.

Our staff this year consists of myself, Miss Helen Hansen, Head Nurse; Mrs. Donna Mardi and Mrs. Kathy Gotham, Staff Nurses; Mrs. Karen Kutella, Medical Technologist; Mrs. Pat Manix, Receptionist; and Miss Karen Ramczyk, Secretary. We are actively searching for an additional M.D. for our staff and have had response from several M.D.'s who may be interested in joining our staff. It would be unlikely that we obtain such an addition prior to November 1. A new Health Center is still a pressing need. Presently we are investigating the possibilities of such a facility in close physical proximity to the community hospital for better utilization of services.

Part of the thrust for better surveillance of pollutants in our environment has come from the fiascos involving oil spillage on our shores and others. Not only does this oil pose a threat to the natural beauty, perhaps to the fish and fowl of the area, it also may affect some of the medicinal products furnished by the sea. Actually man has long

looked to the oceans to find cures for his ill and aching body. The Chinese and Babylonians used sea weed and its extracts as soothing agents and emollients for ulcers, wounds and other painful skin conditions. The Roman naturalist Pliny suggested that stingray barbs be ground up and used in obstetrics and for tooth aches. Near the end of the 19th century the medicinal value of the Puffer Poison Tetrodotoxin, was recognized in Japan. Today, it is still used in that country as a pain killer and in a treatment of various diseases.

In modern times, the sea has yielded the Cephalosporins, a new family of antibiotics. Eledoisin, first isolated from the salivary glands from an octopus, can be used to counter hyper-tension and correct irregular heart beats. Pralidoxime, from the electric eel, is an antidote for insecticide poisoning.

The sea lies virtually untapped as a source of drugs, yet there is good evidence that it will yield bountiful new drugs. (Via Medical News, July 1970).

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we do not need a censorship of the press. we have a censorship of the press.
 (G.K. Chesterton)

Financial Aids

The schedule below applies to funds released in these programs:

Honor Scholarships

Wisconsin Student Loans
 Wisconsin Leadership Grants
 National Defense Loans
 Educational Opportunity Grants

Monday, September 14	A-B-C-D-E-F
Tuesday, September 15	G-H-I-J-L
Wednesday, September 16	M-N-O-P-Q-R
Thursday, September 17	S-T-U-V-W-Y-Z
Friday, September 18	Open to all who

have been unable to follow the alphabetical schedule printed above

Office hours are 8:00 AM through 4:30 PM daily except on Monday and Tuesday. Those days the office will be open 8:00 AM through 8:00 PM. The evening hours are open to release checks to those students who cannot make it on their scheduled day.

Report to Room 256 of the Main Building for your check release card according to the alphabetical schedule. All aid checks are to be claimed by September 30, at the latest. Checks should be secured from the Cashier and "Payments Due" completed promptly. Unclaimed checks will be cancelled.

Students receiving guaranteed student loan checks through their bank may pick them up at the cashier window. As soon as they are received by Financial Aids, the names are posted on the bulletin board across from the Financial Aids office.

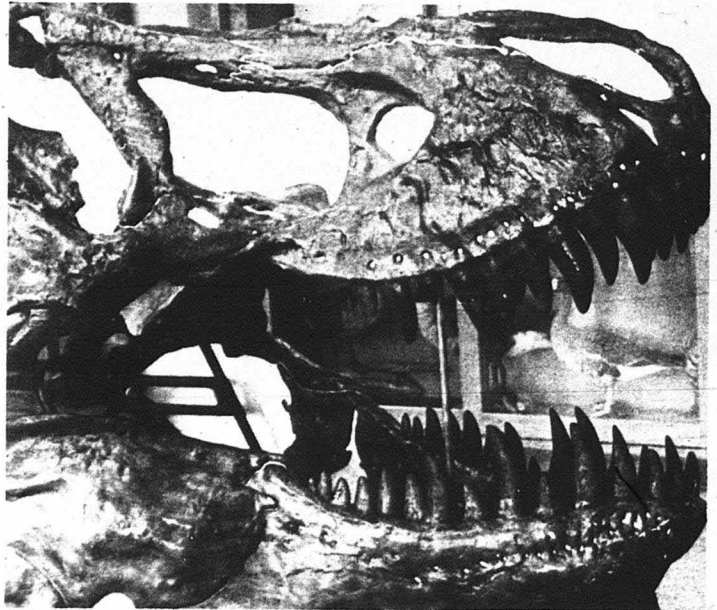
ALL STUDENTS MUST BRING A PEN!

If the wealthy can establish tax-free trusts and foundations, couldn't everyone? The answer according to AMERICA'S Budding Constitutionally is yes. ABC's expert financial tutors have shown the nation the old family foundation trick. Just set up your own foundation, hire the entire family, pay them high salaries, write off things as cars and life insurance, and thumb your nose at the tax collectors.

"Treasury Misfires," The New Republic, 160 (May 31, 1969), p. 57

Created in the late 1920's the Nemours Foundation of Jacksonville, Florida embraces a complex of 31 banks, over a million acres of real estate, railroads, timbers, and paper mills with a value of over a billion dollars. One man rules it, directs it, and determines how and where its power will be wielded.

Committee on Banking and Currency, Hearings on H.R. 10668, 88th Cong., 2d sess., 1964. pp. 3-6.



NEW QUARTERS FOR MUSEUM
 The museum for natural history at Stevens Point State

University has been moved into expanded quarters in the new Albertson Learning Resources Center. Formerly in the Science

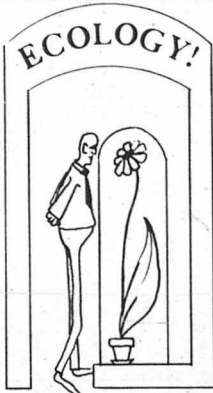
Building, the museum collection now is being assembled in a showroom on the first floor of the new building.

my mother was a superior soul a superior soul was she, out to play a superior role in the god-damn bourgeoisie. (D.H. Lawrence)

(cont. from page one)

vision, have offered a \$100,000 reward for information leading to the capture of the bombers. The implication is that somehow if the August 24th bombers are jailed, this will help put an end to bitter and frustrated students' feelings in Madison. In this spirit, the Pointer Staff would suggest someone offer a reward to the board of regents if it works. We know that such stupid reactions by the board of regents in trying to end the cause of violence, by suppressing its effects, can never work. Such non-thinking by the board of regents on the causes of student unrest will only reinforce student radicalism. If the board of regents insist on giving away \$100,000, we suggest it be sent to the Vietnamese disabled veterans in Saigon, who are being shot in the streets while demonstrating for disabled veterans benefits.

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Beer on Tap
Favorite Bottle Brands
 12-OZ. OLD MILWAUKEE — 25c
 & other popular brands
 8 Miles West on Co. PP
 Take P to PP



How To Keep Turtles From Eating Your Ducks

(This article, written by Eddie Finlay, is reprinted from SOUTH CAROLINA WILDLIFE)

Dear Editor: The snapping turtles is eating up all my ducks. What can I do?

Dear Mr. Smith:

Rifles, traps, and set-hooks will take care of some of the turtles, but to solve the problem on a regional or national level I suggest you join with other pond-owners whose ducks are being eaten by snapping turtles and appeal to the Administration for relief.

A National Bureau of Snapping Turtle Control, Stabilization and Subsidization - NBSTCSS - can be set up with an Assistant Secretary of Agriculture in charge. This bureau will provide pondowners with steaks from surplus steers to be placed on the banks for the turtles so they won't be tempted by the ducks.

Since this might result in a surplus of ducks the pondowner will have to agree to wring the necks of the number of ducks the NBSTCSS estimates would have been eaten by the turtles. He will then be reimbursed for the neck-wrung ducks at 125 percent of parity. The NBSTCSS, like all federal agencies, will have the highest respect for the integrity of the American pondowners, most of whom are farmers, and will accept all neck-wrung ducks as ones that would have been eaten by snapping turtles. The natural result will be that all pondowners will wring the necks of all their ducks and the problem of their being eaten by snapping turtles will be solved. The only danger of the reimbursement feature is that it might endanger the continued existence of the NBSTCSS. To prevent this a branch could be established to provide more ducks for all pondowners who had wrung the necks of their ducks and thereby insure continuance of the program. Of course, if a pondowner had no snapping turtles in his pond to eat his ducks he could secure some from the NBSTCSS so as to become eligible under the program.

Pollution burns the nose and eyes,
Dirty black across the skies.
Waters reek of fecal matter -
Execution on a platter.

Mary, Mary, quite contrary,
How does your garden grow?
With eldren and and aldrin and DDT.
The fishing is lousy though.

I went out for a breath of fresh air last night - but there was a south-west wind and all I could smell was methyl mercaptan from the paper mill.



Printed with permission of Sawyer Press, L. A. (From CONSERVATION NEWS)

CNRA Disputes DNR Findings

During the August public hearings on the pollution of the Wisconsin River held at Wausau, representatives of the Division of Environmental Protection, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, claimed that the ability of the river to support fish life and recreation has improved during the last five to ten years.

Dr. Frederick M. Baumgartner, Professor of Natural Resources at WSU Stevens Point and president of the Citizens Natural Resources Association, has stated that such claims are not supported by the facts.

A recent survey made by the Wisconsin CNRA has shown that a majority of individuals up and down the river believe that the quality of the water is gradually being degraded by increases in both the volume and variety of wastes from domestic sewage and industrial plants.

In addition, the recent discovery of concentrations of mercury compounds in the river has frightened many people and has cast a pall over the present and future use of the river for resort and recreational purposes. Resource agents and public officials from Adams and Juneau counties reported at the hearings that the recreation business has fallen off badly since mercury pollution was discovered.

A public attitude of fear and uncertainty characterized many of the responses to the CNRA survey. The general consensus of opinion indicated that:

1. Many citizens have lost faith in the efforts of both municipalities and industries to cope with the increasing problems of water pollution.
2. Most of the people contacted have little if any confidence that Federal, local, and state

agencies are setting and enforcing adequate standards to maintain even the present-day poor quality of many bodies of water. The lengthy delays in issuing abatement orders and the failure of the regulatory agencies to require reasonably prompt compliance with such orders have resulted in a high level of frustration and great concern.

3. Fear of serious and widespread danger to human health was expressed by the majority of the people contacted.

4. People are willing and prepared to meet the high costs of cleaning up our waters.

In Dr. Baumgartner's opinion, the pollution abatement orders recommended by the Department of Natural Resources are not adequate to prevent the continued degradation of the river and to insure the protection of the health of people who use the water for domestic or recreational needs.

"Primary and secondary treatment of sewage and industrial wastes will not eliminate or break down many of the persistent pesticides that destroy aquatic life, nor will they remove the metals that are highly toxic to humans," he said.

"Today," stated Dr. Baumgartner, "we are greatly concerned over the threat of mercury poisoning. Tomorrow some other compound may build up a high enough concentration in the river to endanger human health."

The CNRA feels that unless immediate action is taken to prevent the accumulation of waste products in our waters, the ultimate and inevitable result will be the destruction of all the values of our natural waters and an increased threat to the survival of man.

Businessmen Define Pollution

Some time ago the National Association of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States got together to produce a book called Water in Industry. For the most part it is a very authoritative, accurate book.

But when the authors got around to defining pollution, they ran into trouble. Pollution, they say, can be defined as "...the presence of substances in water in such quantities and of such quality that the water's value to other users is unreasonably impaired."

That doesn't sound too bad, does it? But look what they do with that definition in the next paragraph:

"The discharge of wastes into a river would not be termed pollution under any circumstances if the river flows through unpopulated and relatively inaccessible regions. Again, if wastes are removed by the natural purification of a stream before reaching any user, there is no pollution."

You wanna run that one by us again, guys?

It's apparently OK to dump all the gunk you feel like into the Upper Snake River, or any of the rivers in the Quetico-Superior, or just about any wild river anywhere, since most of them flow through "...relatively inaccessible regions." It's also nice to know that "...there is no pollution..." as long as the river can clean itself up before the next municipal, industrial, or agricultural "user" wants some water. How about the wildlife that has to live in or around the river? We can only hope that the NAM considers them to be "users", too.

And we wonder why we have water problems!

In Ralph Nader's STUDY GROUP REPORT ON AIR POLLUTION, Nobel-prize-winning geneticist Dr. Joshua Lederberg is quoted as saying that "...it is painfully obvious that the air of many cities could not meet the quality standards, feeble as they are, for food additives..."

Which might lead us to conclude, with the STUDY GROUP REPORT, that "...the air we breathe is not fit to eat..."

What next?
PROGRESS IS GREAT!
ASK ANY BUFFALO.

I can't eat the fish I catch,
just plain breathing makes me retch.
But money jingles in your till -
blessings on thee, paper mill!

Trout Rules And Research Published

Wisconsin fisheries biologist Robert L. Hunt has performed a useful service to trout fishers and fisheries managers alike by preparing Wisconsin DNR Research Report 54, entitled A COMPENDIUM OF RESEARCH ON ANGLING REGULATIONS FOR BROOK TROUT CONDUCTED AT LAWRENCE CREEK, WISCONSIN. In this summary, Hunt presents the major findings, conclusions and management implications derived from 13 years of testing and evaluating experimental angling regulations applied to the fishery for wild brook trout in Lawrence Creek.

Four general types of regulations were tested: size limits, bag limits, fish refuges, and restrictions on fishing methods.

The size limit, if wisely applied, is the best single regulation for preventing excessive angler harvest of brook trout populations. A good rule of thumb is a size limit set at the length attained by 30 percent of the trout population in May, or 40 percent in June, or 50 percent in September, excluding age zero. For the trout in Lawrence Creek, this limit was seven inches.

Bag limits provide no protection until the limit is reached, and since most of the catch of wild brook trout consists of one or two trout per trip, very restrictive bag limits would be needed to substantially reduce the catch. Angling effort appeared to be influenced by restrictions on the catch.

Angling regulations that allow some harvest or fishing opportunity every year from all fishable trout water are clearly preferable to elimination of all fishing through the creation of fish refuges.

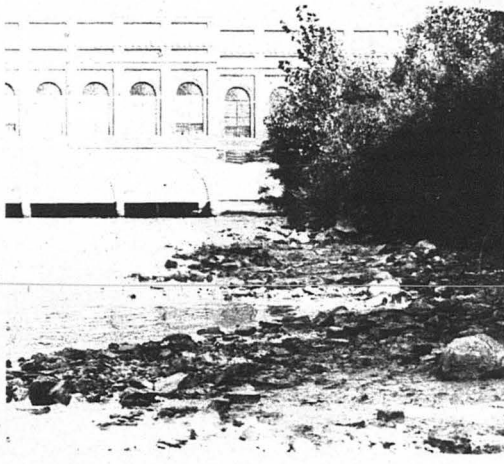
Certain fishermen were attracted by "fly fishing only" regulations, and enjoyed high quality fishing, but there was little difference in other aspects of the fisheries in the flies-only zone versus the any-lure zone, and no detectable responses by the trout populations due to the flies-only restriction. Details in this paper are worth reading by everyone keenly interested in trout management and fishing. Copies may be secured by writing the Department of Natural Resources, Madison, Wisconsin 53701, and requesting RR54.

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Woods And Waters

By Dave Crehore



Hello again, and welcome back. In case you've forgotten, this is still 1970, and the environment is still in a mess, and none of the problems have been solved.

The air still smells bad and when there is a south-west wind, and the river is still foul. The streets are still jammed with Belchfire 8's that nobody can afford or live with, and people with upteen kids still make the pages of national magazines as though they were heroes.

If you exercise your memory a bit, you might be able to recall the minor fuss that was made about such things as dirty-air and water last-April. It was called a "Teach-In", and it was a moderate success.

It made a lot of us feel good for a while. We thought we were making progress, and we probably were. We had a powerful, evangelistic enthusiasm that enabled us to get a lot done in a short time. The project for this academic year is to maintain that head of steam.

This is still 1970. Many in the conservation community think that 1970 is the "year of decision." They say that if new priorities are not set this year, our environmental problems will simply get beyond our

reach. They will begin to grow so fast that we will not have the time to research them properly, let alone solve them.

Those of us who have tinkered with pollution abatement and contrary public and economic attitudes will find this easy to believe. We know from experience that trying to do anything positive can be frustrating. It's like swimming in a lake of Jello or running on a treadmill - you have to go like hell to stay in the same place. Getting anywhere requires even more effort.

For opens the Pointer is inaugurating this environmental page. We will try to fill it with the most interesting and valuable material we can find: news, opinion, book reviews, cartoons, photographs, and even a little humor from time to time.

But the most important contributions will come from you - students and faculty who have something to say. There's a lot of expertise on this campus, and it will be good for all of us to be exposed to some of it. If you've got a gripe, or a suggestion or a report you'd like to present, sent it in. Just drop off your copy at the Pointer office in the University Center.

A recent survey indicates that only one out of four Indian families is adequately housed. Joint Economic Committee. 91st Cong., 1st sess., 1969. Vol. II, p. 333.

Point Offers 40 Extension Courses

The extension division of Stevens Point State University will take higher education courses into 18-communities this fall, announced Director Orland Radke.

Forty different courses are planned with one or several offered in Adams, Antigo, Clintonville, Marshfield, Medford, Merrill, Portage, Reedsville, Rhinelander, Stevens Point, Tigerton, Tomahawk, Waupaca, Wausau, Wautoma, Westfield and Wisconsin Rapids.

For further information concerning courses, times and places of meeting and professors involved contact Extended Services at the University.

Fellowships For Women Available

Area women interested in receiving master's degrees to pursue careers as secondary or college teachers are eligible for Danforth Graduate Fellowships, according to Dr. Burdette W. Eagon, associate vice president for academic affairs.

Applicants must have received their bachelor's degrees but experienced a postponement in completing graduate course work. The list of qualifications report that at some time in the candidate's careers, there must have been a continuous break of at least three years; at the time of their application, they may not be employed as full-time teachers or full-time students. Candidates may receive additional information from the office of Dr. Eagon in the Main Building.

When Winthrop Rockefeller successfully ran for Governor in Arkansas, he leaned heavily on his "+GOOD WORKS" carried on through his Rockwin Fund. After being elected it was discovered that the Rockwin Fund had not a penny in assets during the period of the campaign.

Tax Exempt Foundations. 90th Cong, 1st Sess., 1962, December 31, 1962, p. 19.

Fed Office To Unify Pollution Attack

On July 9, 1970, President Nixon submitted to the Congress two reorganization plans which would establish the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as a new, independent executive agency, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) within the Department of Commerce.

The EPA, according to the White House, would bring together in single organization the major federal pollution control programs now existing in four separate agencies and one interagency council. The creation of EPA is intended to fulfill the President's pledge of February 10, 1970, to recommend improved administrative machinery to meet the current pollution crisis.

The stated mission of the EPA will be to organize the fight against environmental pollution on an integrated basis, acknowledging the critical relationships between various pollutants, sources of pollution, and control techniques.

Under the present organization, pollution control activities are conducted by many departments and agencies. Each is typically concerned with a single pollutant or source (radiation, pesticides), a single environmental medium (air, water, food), or a limited aspect of the total problem, such as effects on health, economics, or esthetics.

The creation of EPA, The White House said, will have the following advantages:

It will upgrade the effectiveness of the federal government's major pollution control programs. It will provide a central focus for an evaluation of all pollution-related activities of the federal government.

It will serve to upgrade the importance of environmental considerations and pollution programs within the federal government and, over a period of time, tend to have a similar effect on program priorities within state and local governments.

It will clarify industry responsibility by providing consistent standards and a single enforcement agency. State and local pollution control agencies will be able to look to one federal agency for all their financial support and technical assistance.

It will insulate pollution abatement standard-setting from the promotional interests of other departments.

The EPA will have an estimated Fiscal Year 1971 budget of \$1.4 billion and will employ 5,560 personnel.

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), according to the White House, would bring together in a single administration the major federal programs dealing with seas and atmosphere. These programs presently exist in four departments and one agency. The creation of NOAA is designed to improve the overall management of programs dealing with the three-fourths of the earth covered by the oceans.

The mission of NOAA would be to organize a unified approach to the problems of the ocean and the atmosphere and to create a center of strength within the civilian sector of the federal government for this purpose. Each of the units which will comprise NOAA presently carries out its oceanic functions according to its particular mission. The lack of overall planning and a systems approach has resulted in an emphasis on oceanic affairs which could be much stronger.

The NOAA will have an estimated 1971 budget of about \$270 million, and will employ over 12,000 people.

CONSERVATIONISTS' REACTIONS

In several meetings between representatives of the conservation community and various members of the Executive Branch, both before and after the President's formal proposals for reorganization, a number of important reservations were expressed. With respect to the proposed EPA, most of the reservations seem to have been withdrawn, but the lingering question of whether this reorganization will prove to be much more than an exercise in musical chairs and paper shuffling remains.

Most of the conservationists' objections have been directed toward the NOAA, which is to be organized within the Department of Commerce. Their feeling is that the very reasoning which gives credence to the EPA idea tends to make a mockery of the proposal for NOAA within Commerce.

It makes sense, for example, to remove regulation of radiological emissions from the purview of the AEC, which is charged with promoting nuclear power, and to place that responsibility in an independent EPA. Conversely, it courts disaster to assign the responsibility for conserving marine fisheries resources to the Department of Commerce, which has traditionally been devoted to the development and exploitation of resources rather than to their protection from the consequences of it.

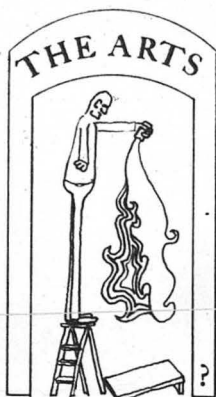
Whatever the disposition of NOAA, only time will tell whether the Administration will put sufficient funds and enthusiasm behind the EPA-NOAA reorganization to demonstrate convincingly that new national resource and pollution priorities have been formulated and will be implemented. So far, it has redesigned the format of its environmental quality report card, but the grades have not, as yet, shown improvement.

INSERT

As a July 12 New York Times editorial put it, "...no agency entrusted with promoting the development of an area's natural resources-minerals, seafood, water power-should be entrusted at the same time with protecting the environment against the consequences of that development. The two objectives often conflict, and it is almost invariably the organized exploiters who win, the unorganized public that loses."

Just once I'd like to hear someone say they didn't care about the environment before it became popular





In Search Of The Arts

By Michael Harper

We are in America. Everything is new, brand new. You can't buy anything that will last long enough to get old. People must keep buying to keep everything brand new.

People get old. How? People get old and unhappy because they keep buying, never seem to get ahead. Buy insurance so that (God forbid) if daddy dies momma can give the kids a good education. It's a good investment - daddy will die, after all. But, too bad, daddy usually lives to see his children poorly educated. Why? Because money which could buy good books, good schools, etc. goes to the insurance companies so that (God forbid) if daddy dies.

People get old, young; because they must keep saving for when they get really old - too old to work. They must save whatever insurance companies, new sales, and taxes don't get so that when old they will be able to have something to "live" on. But, alas, they become guilty; they feel they are hoarding too much. No enjoyment to life. "Let's eat out." Fish fries on Friday. Tuesdays at Moxie's. Much too expensive, cheaper to eat at home, it wasn't all that enjoyable anyway; I hate tipping people. If we spend now, what about when we get old with no one to take care of us, we have got to save for retirement.

Americans. A new breed though, not Depression babies. What the hell is a bread line anyway? We have got to get through College. Europe, won't be able to see it once we have children. We'll work full-time, go to school full-time, save and save, and go this summer. Then we can settle down, i.e., children, mortgages, avocado refrigerator, insurance in case (God forbid) daddy dies, and a new car. New car - four years - old car. Buy more insurance its a good investment, a planned savings account, smart, at 65 take a big fat check for all kinds of thousands of dollars. Whew! Saved, from old age, poverty, care by children, old products, dirty furniture; Hallelugh, we are saved.

Art? Art, oh you mean Roulart prints on cardboard that won't lay flat. Picasso and Wyeth posters on thin paper taped on bedroom walls. Degas, Renoir, Monet, and El Greco prints in plastic molding. Oh, you mean Vincent Price on the Art Linkletter Show talking of Cezanne, Dadaists, and gourmet food. Yes, Democracy, everybody is an Artist; everything is Art. The Art of Public Speaking. The Art of Love Making. The Art of Upholstering. The Art of

Christmas Tree Decorating.

Serious, great art, originals, masterpieces, Lincoln Center, Museum of Modern Art. Huge monolithic marble warehouses filled with...interesting works. Package Culture. Isn't she a beauty, Milwaukee Cultural Center (when you haven't any you put up a building lest the people in Chicago find out and laugh). It does, after all, keep the steel and concrete workers in jobs. Can't complain, its clean. Imported Art, well we do have to fill the damn thing; imported culture. Vincent Price, you wizard, my sister buys your paints and goes to ceramics on Tuesday nights. And my brother is going to College, studies Art. "Alright class, everybody paint like me." Maybe you can teach some day too. Well, a man has to make a living, feed his family, buy insurance. Refrigerator?

Avocado, why?

Welcome to America.

Welcome to Art in America.

No explorer would think of suggesting the name of the inhabitants of an island before having seen them and their habits and their island, similarly he would not choose a site for a fort without first having chartered the land; the same is true of any investigation - in this case the Arts, without looking into the face of the phenomenon and viewing its' habits we can know nothing of the Arts. At the same time, we must consider what has been said of Art in the past, even when its purpose was an invention. Such a consideration will, hopefully, keep us from wholesale acceptance of anything which falls from the end of a paint brush or author's pen. However, one must be extremely careful not to require things of the Arts which it cannot honestly produce.

So, here we are, between two modes of thinking one a priori seeking a blueprint out of daydreams, the other analytic seeking to reduce a formula from a galaxy of examples. To add to the problem each examiner stands with a particular state of mind which tints everything thought by that person. The consideration of an historically oriented philosopher as to artistic attainment will be no art at all to the theological metaphysician. Let me ask early in the game whether we go to the ideals set up by the philosophers or to the works of art themselves? It is reduced to this consideration and it is not a question to which I am going to supply an answer. There will be times when I will seek both means, and I will not do so entirely out of a lack of

discipline, but an attempt to use the advantages of both. Possibly, with luck and assistance, the dicotomy will be resolved. One would think that after the reign of so many philosophers some decisions could be made, some positions could be taken; without resorting to redefinitions, reclassifications, and countless other diversions.

We have, after all, an object. It evolves out of the times and attitudes of a particular kind of people. Yet, somehow, it translates beyond the symbolic language of those people: like an Egyptian statue of Horus. We find in another case that the meaning of a particular symbol enhances our appreciation. The question arises as to whether this object is a model: of "right action," or of the "right object (beauty)" being defined.

But, at the same time, theories of art are subject to the times and attitudes of a particular kind of people. The discoveries of other disciplines is transposed over into aesthetics, thus "experience" becomes the key word for Dewey, "symbol" becomes the key word for Langer, "form and expression" become the key words for Santayana, and on and on. Someone is sure to explain art in terms of Einstein's continuum. There may be a secret hidden in the points made so far; it may be that the artists and philosophers of a particular epoch may be exactly right in their observations...for that particular moment in time. It may be that Plato's discussion of the fight between poetry and philosophy is valid in a look at Greek aesthetic; Hegel's unifying of human consciousness with human cultural forms may be valid within the eighteenth century philosophical posture; an existential aesthetic based on Sartre and Nietzsche may follow ipso facto from the first half of the twentieth century.

It may be that the only valid aesthetic for our times must grow out of our times. No universals seems an impossibility, not so much logically, but at least philosophically. Yet the facts so viewed may be entirely misrepresented, indecisions abound; we sound like befuddled old professors having discovered more than we can assimilate. Such is our position at present, to make some sense of the many divergent theories all of which seem to make sense in and of themselves, but lack all semblance of interrelatedness.

I cannot make guarantees at this time, I cannot say that I

Arts And Lectures Schedule Events

A line-up of 30-plus events, filled with more variety in entertainment than ever before, will comprise the 1970-71 Arts and Lectures at Stevens Point University, according to Director Jack Cohen. The series will include a dozen concerts, five travel adventure films, about five lectures plus several other special events.

The series is detailed in a 10 page pictorial brochure, currently being distributed to former Arts and Lecture patrons. Cohen encourages persons interested in receiving copies to call his office. University students will be admitted free of charge, but must secure tickets prior to each individual event.

Cohen said all events would be held either in the Main Building Auditorium or Fieldhouse; however he is planning a new series of five programs by "outstanding" solo musicians in the new Fina Arts Building music hall.

The following is a listing of programs; their dates and places:
CALENDAR OF EVENTS
ALL EVENTS AT 8 P.M.

- Sept. 25 - Audubon Wildlife Film, Aud.
- Sept. 26 - Preservation Hall Jazz Band, F.H.
- Sept. 28 - Travel Adventure Film, Aud.
- Oct. 20 - Paris Chamber Orchestra, Aud.
- Oct. 23 - Royal Uppsala Univ. Men's -- Chorus, F.H.
- Oct. 26 - Utah Repertory Dance to 28 Theatre, Aud.
- Oct. 29 - Travel Adventure Film
- Nov. 2 - New York Pro Musica: An Entertainment for Elizabeth, Aud.
- Nov. 11 - Little Angels of Korea, F.H.
- Nov. 23 - An Evening of Opera, Aud.
- Dec. 1 - Audubon Wildlife Film, Aud.
- Dec. 8 - Lecture: David Brower, Aud.
- Jan. 4 - Audubon Wildlife Film, Aud.
- Jan. 7 - Travel Adventure Film, Aud.
- Feb. 4 - Travel Adventure Film, Aud.
- Feb. 8 - Meredith Monk Dance Company, to 10 - Aud.
- Feb. 11 - Lecture: Dr. Rene Dubos, Aud.
- Feb. 19 - Milwaukee Symphony Orch., F.H.
- Mar. 7 - Omsk Siberian State Singers & Dancers, F.H.
- Mar. 15 - Bach Aria Group, Aud.
- Mar. 24 - Travel Adventure Film, Aud.
- Mar. 29 - Audubon Wildlife Film, Aud.
- Apr. 13 - The Romeros, F.H.
- Apr. 26 - Lecture: Arthur C. Clarke, Aud.
- Apr. 28 - Milwaukee Repertory Theatre, & 29 - Aud.
- May 3 - Jorge Bolet, Aud.
- Aud. - Main Building, 2100 Main St.
- F.H. - Fieldhouse, Berg Gym, 4th Ave. & Reserve St.

have the vision to see beyond the fog of "language games," but I will look at what has been said, I will look at what has been produced, I will speak my young, inexperienced mind as maturely as I can. I have found no heroes. I have no position which I must go down with like an obedient seaman. Be this an advantage or hindrance I'm in the waters now, the yellowed maps have been handed me and my cabin lantern lit; the sea winds blow, the hull groans and cracks, the explorer has begun while the horizon does look very much like the edge of the world.

On the average, five or six Indians spend their nights in the same room.

Joint Economic Committee, 91st Cong., 1st Sess., 1969, Vol. II, p. 357

In 1965 the congenial Internal Revenue Service granted tax exempt status to the Playboy Foundation which planned to use part of its tax free funds for a study of the effect of smut on public morals.

Select Committee on Small Business. 89th Cong., 1st sess., 1966, Dec. 21, 1966, p.4.

(To be continued next week.)

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I.F. Stone —

How Cambodia Looks From The Other Side

From I.F. Stone's Bi-Weekly, July 13, 1970

From behind guerrilla lines the great success that President Nixon has claimed in Cambodia has the doubtful look of imminent failure. What I saw and heard convinced me that Nixon's policies inadvertently were helping to create conditions for a Communist-controlled "people's war." We travelled through a large area of eastern Cambodia where enemy forces appeared to operate at will despite the presence of thousands of American and South Vietnamese troops. The Cambodian "sanctuaries," far from getting wiped out, are being forced to spread out over wider territory, with no foreseeable limit on their westward expansion. The Cambodian countryside, where most of the population live, is being radicalized and turned into a massive, dedicated and effective revolutionary base.

--Abridged from the final installment (Washington Star, June 28) of Richard Dudman's account of his captivity with two others Western reporters. The New York Times did not publish the conclusion of this series from the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Songs Helicopter Pilots Sing On Flag Day In Vietnam: Napalm Sticks To Kids'

From I.F. Stone's Bi-Weekly, June 29, 1970

Phuoc Vinh, Vietnam--Across the border in Cambodia, it was just another Sunday of mud and cold C-rations, but for the palace guard at division headquarters it was a grand old Flag Day. In the Downtown Club, the main entertainment center, the concert band of the 1st Cavalry Division (Airmobile) was blaring out "Stars and Stripes Forever." In a hooch on the other side of the base, a tape recorder reproduced the voices of a chorus of skytroopers singing a song entitled "Napalm Sticks to Kids":

Napalm sticks to kids, napalm sticks to kids,
When'll those damn gooks ever learn?
We shoot the sick, the young, the lame,
We do our best to kill and maim,
Because the "kills" all count the same,
Napalm sticks to kids.

Agreement was by no means complete on whether the skytroopers who wrote the song were protesting the war or mocking a "bad image" that many helicopter pilots and gunners feel they have acquired unfairly in the course of the war. "I guess its' just a sign of how sick and confused the whole business has gotten when we can't decide why we wrote something like this," one junior officer said.

Another skytrooper surveyed the giggling newsmen and soldiers gathered about the tape recorder and added: "You got to admit it captures the essence of something or other." None of the nearly two dozen verses written for the song to date ever sets forth precisely what that "something or other" is. One says:

There's a gook down on his knees,
Launch some fleshettes into the breeze,
Find his arms nailed to the trees,
Napalm sticks to kids.

Another says:
Blues (helicopter gunships) out on a road recon,
See some children with their mom,
What the hell, lets drop the bomb,
Napalm sticks to kids.

A cavalryman with access to a typewriter has made a mimeograph stencil of the song, but itto be printed. The men in charge of the mimeograph machine, he explains, "said it wasn't official business."

--John E. Woodruff from Saigon, Baltimore Sun, June 15.

Buying Asians To Fight Asians

From I.F. Stone's Bi-Weekly, June 29, 1970

Sen. Murphy: I do not consider these people mercenaries. They are not being hired by the United States to fight for the United States. They are asking for arms from the U.S. with which to defend their own freedom, their own right to self determination, and their own right to carry out the policies of this Nation fixed by the last four Presidents. (Sic!)

Sen. Aiken: Is the Senator aware that it is far more profitable for the soldiers of some governments to fight in Vietnam than to fight insurgents in their own country? That a Thai lieutenant general receives \$370 if he stays home? He receives a \$450 bonus if he goes to Vietnam. That makes a total of \$820 in all. And that applies all down the line. Is the Senator aware that a captain in Thailand receives \$70 a month at home and that we pay him \$150 bonus, making \$220 if he goes to Vietnam? So, when we talk about their not being mercenaries, I think the fact that they can get twice as much by fighting for us in a foreign country as they can by protecting their own country answers the question.

--In the Senate, June 11 (Con. Rec. p. S8828, abr).

ZPG To Meet Saturday

Representatives from 17 Zero Population Growth chapters will meet Sept. 19 at Stevens Point State University to establish a confederation, plan a constitution and select a headquarters and staff to serve all of Wisconsin.

The groups are committed on a program that would bring a sharp slowdown in the exploding birth rate throughout the world.

Two members from the ZPG national office in Los Altos, Calif., Mrs. Shirley L. Radl, executive director, and Norman L. Rogers, director of operations will serve as consultants.

The session will convene at 10 a.m. in the University Center, according to Dr. Kent Hall, professor of biology who is coordinating the event. It will be open to the public without charge.

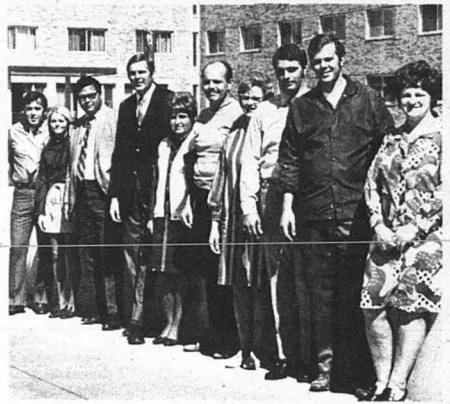
Dr. Hall, one of 60 members on the CPG national board of directors is coordinating the meeting on this campus where Wisconsin's first ZPG chapter was formed about a year and one-half ago. With about 240 members, it is one of America's largest groups of its kind.

Dr. Hall said since ZPG was started by faculty and students in Stevens Point, several other strong, active groups have emerged throughout the state, including Green Bay, Madison and Racine-Kenosha.

at the University of Wisconsin in Madison, the chapter has a headquarters which Dr. Hall believes might be converted into a state ZPG office. "We also will be talking about hiring a part-time lobbyist," he noted, to work with influential bodies such as the legislature.

Nationally, ZPG has about 21,000 members in 240 chapters with Wisconsin providing the largest per capita support of any state. The Badgerland has 1,200 members in 17 chapters.

Dr. Hall said ZPG's goal is to stabilize human populations throughout the world "as soon as humanly feasible." The method is through voluntary means of birth control implemented by educational and political means.



You may see a few new faces around the food centers. These are the friendly Saga folks.

Mother Ace Loses Kids

Ace Foods of Milwaukee, who has handled the catering chores at Wisconsin State University at Stevens Point in the past, has lost its service contract to the Saga Food Service of California.

Saga, described as a food service with a "fine reputation," has currently some 300 contracts and is the second largest concern of its kind in the nation.

As far as students are concerned, the differences between the two catering services will be minimal. Exceptions are that Saga will serve a daily "continental breakfast," along with the complete meal and also has promised to serve steak four times during the year.

However, with the decrease in labor costs there will likely be a decrease in the number of jobs offered students. Gridiron prices under Saga control will remain basically the same.

Saga will return more money to the University through cutting labor costs but will spend a greater amount of money on management. The savings under the new contract will go to the WSU Center to pay expenses at Debot, Allen and the University Centers. What money that remains will be placed into a special holding fund for the expansion of food centers. Saga is on a one year contract with a 90-day cancellation clause on either side of the bargain.

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Little Joe's DRINKING ESTABLISHMENT

The first parking meter was installed in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, on July 16, 1935. Famous First Facts, p. 436

Regents Fear Campus Violence

The dominant theme running through the regent's meeting held Friday, September 11, was campus violence. Almost every committee report concerned itself with protecting the \$400 million worth of property comprising the state university system. In a communication to the board, suggestions such as charging the entire student body an additional fee in the range of twenty-five to one hundred dollars was suggested. This additional fee would be returned at the end of the academic year if no damage was incurred against the university property. In the event of damage, the reparations would be paid from this fund, and the remaining money evenly divided among the students. Three contentions were cited to justify this proposal. The first and most frightening is that the fear of losing money would encourage would-be passive students to attempt to curb this violence. This would perhaps provoke lawlessness of different nature. Secondly, since they argue that the legislature is cutting the university funds as a punishment, the same legislature would cease such action and even restore cut funds, since the students are now paying for the damage. The third reason is simply that this fund would cover the cost of the damage.

The major topic the education committee concerned itself with was student disciplinary procedures. A resolution was unanimously passed adopting a new and uniform code of student discipline. Assistant Attorney General Du Chambeau explained that the principle difference between this new code and the present procedure is that instead of a faculty-student tribunal, a hearing examiner will be employed. This agent will gather the facts, investigate the matter, and present his findings to the university president. The president then

passes judgement and decides upon the penalty if the student is found guilty. The student has no appeal privileges, but the regents can, if they so desire, reverse the university president's decision.

The business committee concerned itself with the matter of whether the university property is adequately insured. Also under the business activities was a report by Professor Post of W.S.U. - Platteville. Professor Post, chairman of the police science department, initiated a survey on campus security and proposed thirteen recommendations. Among the thirteen are electronic devices for protecting campus facilities such as television cameras installed in the buildings, and the requiring of students to present I.D. cards upon entering certain buildings. The first phase of this program will go into effect which consists of adding more security personnel and adding more lights to campus buildings.

Concern was expressed by two regents that these millions of dollars should be spent on academic endeavors rather than security. Regent Solberg feared that the security system would become too large, and he hoped that this institution could soon be reduced in size.

An investigating committee on civil rights will be visiting the campuses and discussing race relations with the students. The purpose of this investigation is to try to improve relations with minorities. A culturally different program will be instituted. Interest was expressed in eliminating the ghetto created around the campus by landlords exploiting the off-campus students. Nothing was resolved regarding this injustice.

In the field of graduate programs an M.A. in secondary teaching was approved for W.S.U. - Stevens Point.



Muddy Waters

Muddy Waters Here Sept. 24

Who is Muddy Waters?

Born in Rolling Fork, Mississippi on April 4, 1915, Muddy Waters has long been playing and recording with Sunnyland Slim, Little Walter, Jimmie Rodgers, Otis Sann and other great blues artists. But not until recently, after imitations of his work by such bands as the Beatles, Rolling Stones, Paul Butterfield Blues Band, has Muddy Waters received the acclaim that he well deserves.

Muddy will be playing at the W.S.U. Stevens' Point field house at 8 p.m. Thursday, Sept. 24. Admission is by reserve seating only. Adults admission is \$2.00 and \$1.50, students is \$1.50 and \$1.00. For further information call the Arts and Lectures office.

Maahs Offers Population Course

A course in population problems which is being offered this fall at WSU - Stevens Point will not be limited to a sterile study of grim statistics.

The course will be enlivened by about a dozen speakers who represent a broad base of the body politic and academic disciplines, according to Dr. Arnold Maahs, Professor of Sociology. Maahs initiated the course this summer and decided to continue it because of favorable comments from students.

The speakers who will be returning for special lectures are Dr. Kent Hall of the Biology Department who discussed birth control, abortion and sterilization; Dr. George Becker also of the Biology Department, who spoke on nuclear energy

and radiation problems; Dr. James Jensen of the Economics Department, who discussed economics and pollution; Dr. George Dixon of the Sociology Department who lectured on the contrasting affluent society in terms of pollution and destruction.

Also included as participants will be Dennis Tierney of the Psychology Department; Dr. Al Decker of the Political Science Department; Dr. Fran Hamnerstrom of the State Department of Natural Resources; Mrs. Ray Sommers of Stevens Point; Dr. Roland Trytten of the Chemistry Department and Dr. Jagdish Chander of the Physics Department who is a native of India.

Dr. Maahs said the class used the multi-teaching approach.



Besides outside lecturers, it also involved a series of motion pictures, and the study of current writings on population problems including two books by the world famous environmental protector, Dr. Paul Ehrlich.



South Vietnamese disabled veterans were gassed and beaten by American and South Vietnamese military police as they

demonstrated for benefits. (From THE GUARDIAN)

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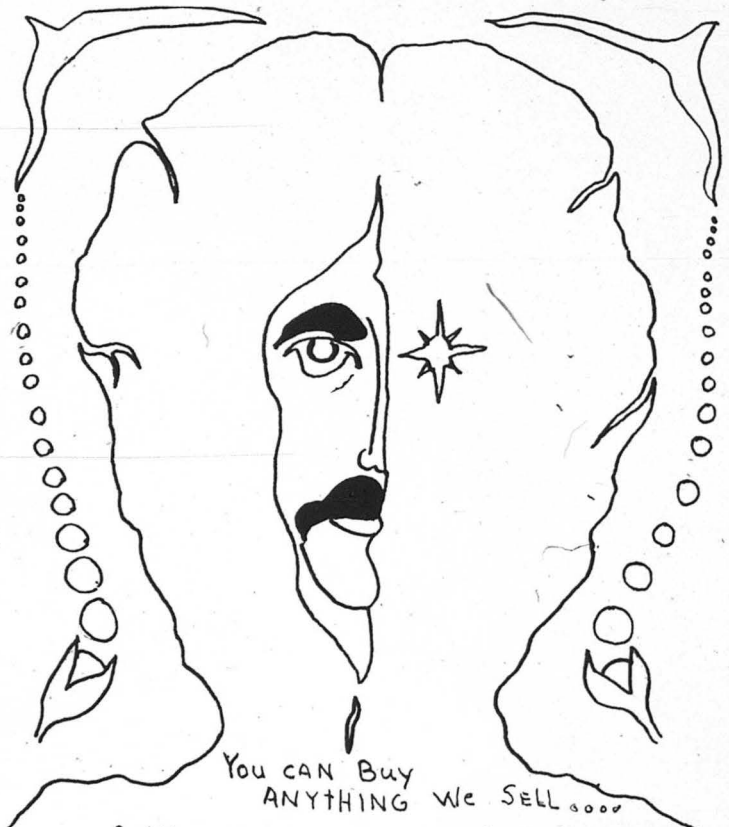
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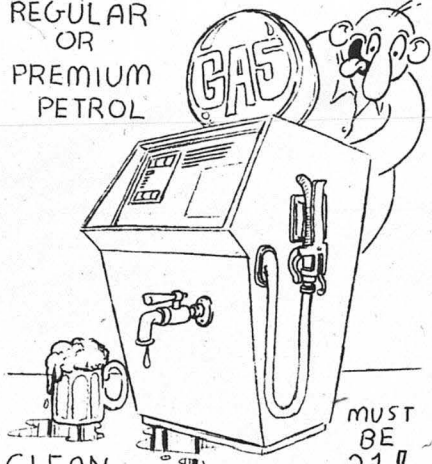
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Senate Juice Freak' Investigates Marijuana

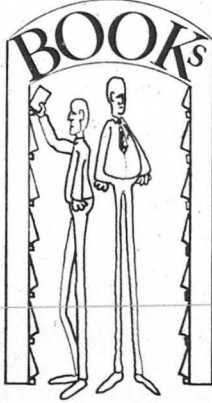
By James Kellerman

For years Senator Thomas Dodd of Connecticut has chose to wage battle against the communists. He has had the uncanny ability to find subversion wherever he looked. This year he has chosen a new gimmick, namely marijuana smoking among the troops in Vietnam. The left has been calling for an investigation of this problem for years. It has been reported that well over half the American troops in Vietnam "turn on" with marijuana regularly. Marijuana seems to ease their otherwise intolerable situation. The question is not whether marijuana smoking should be investigated, but rather who should conduct the investigation.

The late Drew Pearson's book, *The Case Against Congress*, has documented not only the many instances of corruption centering around Thomas Dodd, but also Dodd's reputation as a juice freak. "He (Dodd) would start drinking shortly after he arrived at the office, hung over from the night before. For his private snorts during the morning and early afternoon, he would keep a bottle of Dewar's White Label Scotch in his office refrigerator. It went down easier cold, and he was spared bother with ice cubes. His glass, though always within reach, was hidden from view in the recess of a small telephone table beside his desk." "By late afternoon Dodd frequently passed out on the red divan in his office. It became part of the staff's duties, while making excuses to waiting visitors, to break out cold towels, black coffee and hot soup in an attempt to revive him."

"Dodd's reputation as a drinker became widespread but whispered knowledge throughout official Washington. At a party he threw for several friends from the House of Representatives, he was highly miffed when one of them, the irreverent Representative Thomas "tip" O'Neill, Jr., D-Mass., formally toasted their host, to the roaring delight of the other guests, as the second nastiest drunk in town. Added to Dodd's drinking problem is a long history of misuse of government privileges. Pearson did an excellent job documenting this but also enjoyed exposing his more bizarre behavior. Pearson told the story of Dodd's son, Jeremy. "Once, while on a trip in Mexico arranged by his dad, Jeremy discovered that his hiking boots had been left behind in Washington. It was an oversight, however, that caused him no inconvenience; Dodd arranged for the boots to be delivered overnight in a diplomatic pouch via State Department courier."

It is difficult to take the investigation of marijuana use among the troops in Vietnam seriously, given Dodd's past conduct as a corrupt juice freak. Taken from (*The Case Against Congress*: A compelling Indictment of Corruption on Capitol Hill by Drew Pearson and Jack Anderson, 1968. 500 pages, .95 paperback. It can also be found in the WSU-SP Learning Resource Center.)



Military Facism: Case In Point

By J. Kellerman

In Robert Sherrill's new book *Military Justice is to Justice as Military Music is to Music* he documents the fundamental facism inherent in our military courts. Sherrill's description of the arrest and court-martial of Lieutenant Henry Howe is a classic case in point.

"One hot Saturday afternoon in 1965 in El Paso, Texas, a dozen college students were led by a history professor on a march around San Jacinto Square to protest the war in Vietnam. Also in the group was Second Lieutenant Henry H. Howe, Jr., twenty-four, a graduate of the University of Colorado stationed at Fort Bliss. Lieutenant Howe was off duty, and he was wearing civilian clothes."

After a half hour of peaceful demonstrating "Lieutenant Howe was edged aside by several El Paso plain-clothes detectives who, they admitted later, had no grounds for apprehending him and did not look upon him as a lawbreaker. He had acted properly in every way. Police, who admitted that nothing about him suggested he was under the influence of either drugs or alcohol, said they were only doing a favor for the Military Police. City police took his placard from him, removed a small American flag from his pocket and hustled him off to the city jail. There they prepared to book him for vagrancy, a charge which, as one El Paso detective admitted under oath, 'could apply to everyone' in that city."

Howe was put in the military stockade and three days later was charged with three offenses one of which came under article 88. "Article 88 is overflowing with potential. It reads: 'Any commissioned officer who used contemptuous words against the President, the Vice President, Congress, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of a military department, the Secretary of the Treasury, or the governor or legislature of any state, territory, commonwealth, or possession in which he is on duty or present shall be punished as a court-martial may direct.'"

NIXON AND THE HIPPIES
"Now, I'm not suggesting that there aren't many Americans that don't think completely in selfish terms. Our hippies say we must do our thing. Every person must do his thing. That isn't enough even for them because just doing your thing means that a life can be lived and still be quite empty, because unless in every life an individual at some point in time is engaged in a cause bigger than himself, that life can be a very empty one."
(*The Presidential Debate*, 1968 by David Frost)

"In the early days of our nation the rationale behind Article 88 was an imminent fear - one which modern Americans should be able to sympathize with - that the generals might pull a coup." When this article first went into effect in 1776 it only applied to Congress and the state legislatures and its sole purpose was to maintain civilian dominance over the military. Throughout the years the military has encouraged expansion of this article to include all politicians. The purpose of the law is no longer to prevent a coup by generals but rather to prevent all forms of dissent among the troops. "The records show that enlisted men, non-commissioned officers and junior officers have received sentences ranging up to thirty years in prison for insulting politicians."

Lieutenant Howe qualified to be charged in violation of Article 88 because he carried a sign which read: "End Johnson's Fascist Aggression in Vietnam," and "Let's Have More Than A Choice Between Petty, Ignorant Fascists in 1968." Lieutenant Howe was also charged with "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman" (whatever that means) and served one year at hard labor after which time he was expelled from the army.

Lieutenant Howe's treatment by the military is only one case in point used by Robert Sherrill to dramatize the total disregard by the military for respect of law and order as stated in the bill of rights. Coupled with his criticism of "military justice," Sherrill exposes the deplorable conditions in U.S. military prisons both in the U.S. and Vietnam. All told, this book is a massive indictment of the military.

Military Justice is to Justice as Military Music is to Music by Robert Sherrill, (1969). Also in WSU - SP Learning Resources Center.

The Lower Brue and Crow Creek Indians have a present unemployment rate of 70.5 percent.

Joint Economic Committee, 91st Cong., 1st Sess., 1969, Vol. II, p. 362

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The average yearly income of the migrant farm worker in the United States is \$1737.

1967 Report of the U.S. Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, p. 6

The first Negro medical journal was the *Medical and Surgical Observer*, published in Jackson, Tenn., in December 1892. Famous First Facts, p. 437.

The Indian labor force is estimated at 120,000, approximately 30 percent of the total Indian population. Of these 50 percent are unemployed. Joint Economic Committee, 91st Cong., 1st sess., 1969, Vol II, p. 358.

Charles M. Schwab, the first executive in America to achieve a \$2,000,000-a-year salary, died with liabilities some \$400,000 greater than his assets. Lucius Beebe, *The Big Slanders*, p. 417

The first Negro to obtain a patent was Henry Blair of Glenross, Maryland, who obtained it on October 14, 1834, on a corn planter. Famous First Facts, p. 437.

The first helicopter to deliver material across a picket line was used on March 9, 1947, by the Cornell-Dubilier Electric Corporation, New Bedford, Mass. Famous First Facts, p. 290

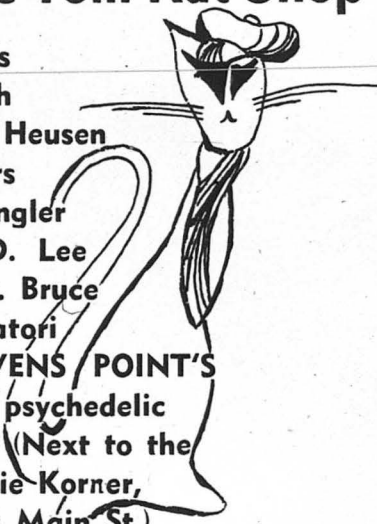
The health level of the Indian is the lowest of any major population group in the United States. Joint Economic Committee, 91st Cong., 1st sess., 1969, Vol. II, p. 333

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Sept. 16—7:00 p.m.—UCM Organization Meeting — Wesley
Sept. 20—7:00 p.m.—Lutheran Organizational Meet.—Peace
Sept. 20—7:00 p.m.—UMHE* "Get Together" — Wesley
Oct. 21—8:00 p.m.—Pre-Marriage Seminar—UC Turner
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Oct. 23 & 24 —Overnight "Encounter" (Limited to 16)

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SUNDAY WORSHIP

EPISCOPAL

Church of the Intercession
1417 Church St. (344-3994)
Father C. L. Kimbrough
9:00 a.m. and 5:15 p.m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Newman Chapel, 838 Fremont Street
(Basement of St. Stanislaus)
Fathers Lovejoy and Brockman
Saturday — 6:00 p.m.
Sunday — 10:00 & 11:30 a.m., 6:00 p.m.

Presbyterian*

Frame Presbyterian Church
Newman Chapel
The Rev. Sam Buffat
9:00 & 10:30 a.m.

LUTHERAN

(ALC, LCA, Missouri Synod)
Peace Campus Center
Maria Dr. & Vincent
(Behind Tempo)
Pastor James Schneider
10:30 a.m.

UNITED CHURCH of Christ*

Peace United Church of Christ
1748 Dixon St. (344-7104)
The Rev. S. E. Birkner
10:00 a.m.

UNITED METHODIST*

St. Paul's United Methodist Church
600 Wilshire Blvd. (344-3557)
The Rev. Herbert Thompson
9:15 & 10:45 a.m.

(* The United Ministry in Higher Education is a united ministry of these denominations.)

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ACROSS FROM BALDWIN HALL

NIXON AND THE PRESS

"Now, if I were to ask for any treatment from the press or my critics, it would be that I don't mind their questioning my tactics, how I express myself, my appearance on television. I can't do anything about my face. I've tried and there it is, and no make-up man can cure it.

All this I don't mind, but when they go to the point of saying well, this man really isn't for peace because he stands for a firm line in Vietnam or in the mid-East or someplace else, then I say that's the kind of criticism that I think could well be left alone."

(The Presidential Debate, 1968 by David Frost)

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'Campus Journal' To Be Published

Paul Janty, former editor of the POINTER, has been named editor of CAMPUS JOURNAL. The new paper will be published weekly by the Journal Printing Company of Stevens Point and will be distributed free to W.S.U. students and faculty. According to Janty, the purpose of the paper is "to provide students with features and news not usually carried by a campus paper."

The first toilet paper was unbleached pearl-colored pure manilla hemp paper made in 1857 by Joseph C. Gayetty whose name was watermarked on each sheet.

Famous First Facts, p. 434

The first public school with a continuous existence, the Boston Public Latin School for Boys, was established February 13, 1635.

Famous First Facts, p. 491



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leg injury and the status of each will not be known until later in the week.

"From what we had heard about Parsons," said O'Halloran, "they had a reputation of being a real hard hitting outfit and that they were.

In the five years I have been associated with the Wisconsin State University Conference I have not seen a team that hits harder. They have just one fine football team."

"I just don't know that we would have been any better off if our offense would have been improved," added O'Halloran. "They completely shut-off any of our tackle plays and filled as good as any team I've seen."

Parsons is in the process of upgrading its football program and awards 52 full scholarships to its football players and plays what could be called a major college schedule. Also the Wildcats had spring football practice and started their preseason practice a week earlier than the Pointers.

"There is just no way you can properly prepare a football team for a game in just 10 days," said O'Halloran. "Something should be done about starting a week or so earlier."

The Pointers stayed right with the Wildcats for better than a quarter of the action and even though Stevens Point was at that time having trouble moving the football so too was the Wildcat offense having difficulty against the Pointer defense.

After defensive end Mike Sexton, a sophomore from Manawa recovered a Parsons fumble on the Wildcat 41, the Pointers had a mini-scoring opportunity. As it turned out it was to be one of the few all afternoon for Stevens Point.

In three downs Stevens Point was unable to gain more than four yards and got to just the Parsons 37. From there kicker Pat McFaul attempted a 53 yard field goal which never cleared the line of scrimmage and in the process of the ball being blocked McFaul was leveled by the rush of the Parsons line.

Two plays later the Pointers got another chance to move the ball when cornerback Breaker intercepted a Larry Hkad pass on the Stevens Point 46-yard line and returned it two yards to the 48.

On the first play Sager handed off to tailback Doug Mraz for no gain and then on the next Sager hobbled off the field with a damaged ankle.

"It's real difficult to say whether the loss of Sager hampered our offense," commented O'Halloran, "but Gary had been running all week with the first unit as Dave (Caruso) had been slowed by a thigh injury. Dave's timing was off on the passing game and that hurt us."

It wasn't until there were just 18 seconds left in the opening quarter that the Pointers could get their initial first down on their own 46. But they could get no further and Breaker had to punt.

A pass interference gave the Pointers their second first down midway through the second quarter but again they could not put back-to-back first downs together. This drive stalled at the Parsons' 49.

In between the only two Pointer first downs of the first half, Parsons marched 99 yards to its first touchdown. A 57-yard Breaker punt gave the Wildcats the ball on their own two. On the first play they were off sides and pushed them back to the one. From there they started a 12-play drive.

The march was capped by a one-yard dive over tackle for the touchdown by Al Grayson. The big play to keep the march going was a third down and five yards to do run for 14 yards from the 15 by reserve fullback John Ewald. This gave the Wildcats a first and goal from the one where Grayson romped home.

Frank Repass booted a 25 yard field goal with just nine seconds to play in the first half for a 9-0 Parsons advantage at intermission.

Down by just nine points at half time meant the Pointers were still very much in this game...if they could quickly put together some semblance of an offense.

Three straight times in the third quarter the Pointers started from deep in their own territory and each time had to punt after three downs.

With 6:04 to go in the period Parsons upped its advantage to 15-0 when senior fullback Larry Bass went 58 yards for a touchdown.

Two deflected passes by a Parsons defender were alertly

grabbed by flanker Blane Reichelt. For the first time in the game the Pointers had fashioned back-to-backs first downs, this coming early in the fourth quarter.

The first came on a 17 yard pass which Reichelt picked off at the Stevens Point 34 and the second came at the Pointer 49 after a gain of 20. That was as far as the Pointers were going to get.

Later another pass interference penalty on Parsons gave the Pointers a first down at the Wildcat 40 and from there the Pointers got as far as the 28 for their deepest penetration of the day.

The final Parsons touchdown came on a 41-yard pass play from Hudak to Ken Galtney early in the fourth quarter.

The inability of the Pointers to move the football on offense is reflected in the statistics which showed that they had to give up the ball by way of a punt on 11 occasions as opposed to only four by Parsons.

Persons interested in becoming managers for the Stevens Point State University football team have been asked to contact coach Pat O'Halloran in his office in the fieldhouse.

Coach Robert Krueger of the Stevens Point State University basketball team said he will hold a meeting for all candidates for his team and manager's staff on Sept. 22.

Men interested in the varsity class will convene at 7 p.m. and those interested in the freshman team at 7:45 p.m., both in the Berg Gymnasium, room 119.

NIXON ON FOREIGN POLICY
 "...I believe that every American has the responsibility to look at his country's policies and when they are wrong, to do everything he can to right them."
 (The Presidential Debate, 1968 by David Frost)

FAIRFIELD, Iowa — Stevens Point State Head Football Coach Pat O'Halloran was deeply concerned about his offense prior to the start of the 1970 season at Parsons College here Saturday.

After absorbing a 22-0 setback while gaining a total of just 73 yards on offense and failing to gain a positive amount on the ground there is reason for the intense concern.

"I'm very disappointed in the showing of our offense," commented O'Halloran. "But we are not ready to throw in the towel and give up. We're not down on the kids for not being able to move the ball. We're just going to have to do some different things, things we thought we wouldn't have to because we thought we'd be able to execute better."

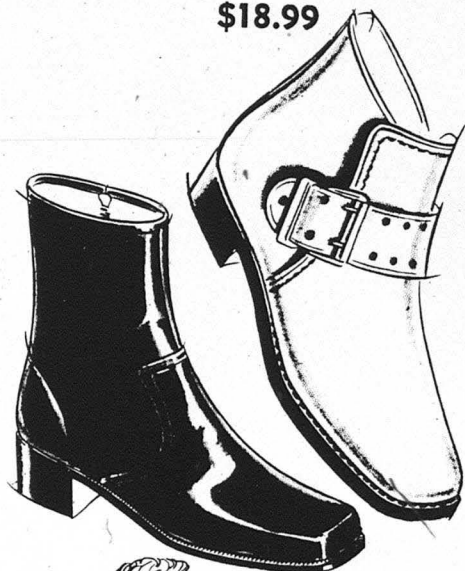
"We'll be putting in some new sets and pass patterns in order to better use the pass receivers we have," he added. "It was also quite evident Saturday that we are going to have to double up on some of the blocking assignments as we weren't able to block one-on-one like we had hoped we could."

O'Halloran, who is starting his second season as Head Coach of the Pointers, was also concerned prior to the game about the possible physical beating his team could absorb.

There too was reason for this concern. At least four Pointers came away with some form of a

the freedom movement!

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Lean Beef	1.30	1.95	2.45
Canadian Bacon	1.30	1.95	2.45
Galway Bay Shrimp . . .	1.30	1.95	2.45
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Plain Italian Cheese . .	1.20	1.70	2.10
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each additional item . .	.30	.45	.55
with onions10	.15	.20

DINNERS

Southern Belle FRIED CHICKEN

Three pieces of golden fried chicken, an order of french fries, tangy coleslaw, and a hot roll.

\$1³⁰

Economy Box (9 pcs.) . \$2.45

Bucket (15 pcs. & fries) \$4.05

Barrel (21 pcs.) \$5.25

LONDONDERRY FISH DINNERS

Three pieces of golden brown lake perch fillet, an order of french fries, tangy coleslaw, tartar sauce and a hot blueberry muffin.

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DUBLIN BURGER

Two freshly ground 100% pure beef patties garnished generously with crisp lettuce and special super secret SHAMROCK sauce, topped with Wisconsin cheese on a triple decked sesame bun.

49^c

DUBLIN BURGER BASKET

A meal in itself. A DublinBurger with golden brown french fries and a pair of deep rich fried onion rings.

79^c

BIG BEN

A 1/4 lb. of 100% pure beef topped with lettuce, tomato, pickle, ketchup, mayonaise on a toasted 5" sesame bun.

59^c

BIG BEEF

The 1/4 lb. Big Ben with just ketchup, mustard, and pickle.

49^c

BIG CHEESE

The Big Beef with 2 hunks of cheese.

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HAMWICH

A huge slice of tender lean ham, spread with creamy mayonaise on our own special toasted rye bun.

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A 1/5 lb. of pure codfish covered with cheese, lettuce, and SHAMROCK sauce on a toasted sesame bun.

Hamburgers (1/8 lb.) 35c

Cheeseburgers 40c

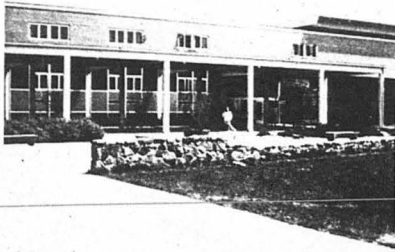
Double Hamburger (1/4 lb.) 49c

Double Cheeseburgers . . 59c

French Fries 35c

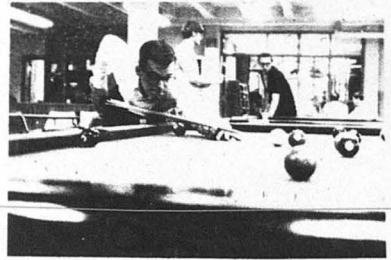
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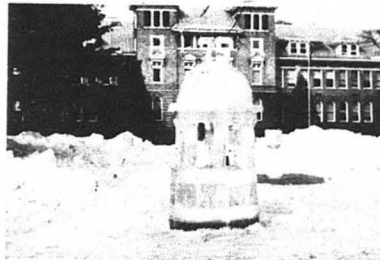
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