

THE POINTER

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NO. 9

The Chicanos: "We Are Human Beings"

"When politicians talk about farm workers they talk about nobody, because this is the way the system has seen us. They don't care about us and are saying that we are not even second class citizens. We have no rights because they say we have no dignity. They keep violating our dignity every day. Why? Because we are powerless, because we don't take our votes to the voting places. Because we have to travel across 46 states to make a living and have to move every 6 to 8 weeks. We are not eligible to vote, so politicians keep ignoring us. We don't help with money. The growers do and this is why the politicians are

willing to help them. But they have forgotten one thing, we are human beings. They forgot too about the Constitution of the United States the says "Justice for all." I really challenge that. I think the people who wrote the constitution were right, but the people who are doing the interpretation are doing so for their own benefit. When they say "Justice for all it really means "justice for us" and that is all."

The speaker was Salvador Sanchez, who up until three years ago was himself a migrant worker. Since then he has helped organize the 'Oberos Unidos,' the first framworkers union in this state. Sanchez arrived on this campus

last as Tuesday as did five others to take part in a program sponsored by the Committee for Social Concerns. The program was entitled; "Chicanos, the Invisible People." The Committee for Social Concerns is an organization working to make people of this area aware of some of the social problems that are pressing so heavily on this country.

Sanchez continued his verbal blast turning next to the Welfare program. "Governor Reagan of California has called welfare a cancer because it makes people lazy. We want to work. We have to work twice as hard as the average American to survive, but because of our low wages even this is not enough. Then they say we are lazy. Now consider how much the government spends in subsidies for growers not to grow anything. Here in Wisconsin there are perhaps nine growers who receive \$50,000 a year not to do anything, but these are not lazy people. They are not on welfare. Subsidy is a more 'democratic' word."

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Asian Expert Warns Isolationism

A new isolationist attitude developing in the United States, manifested by objections against Communist China's entry into the United Nations and support for congressional threats to discontinue foreign aids, could eventually lead to "chaos and possible disaster of world-wide magnitude," says a specialist on East Asian Studies at the UW-SP.

Dr. Hugh D. Walker, a member of the history department faculty, warned today that if Americans are unwilling to continue to seek international understanding through an international body, "then we are reverting back to pre-World War II nationalism" which he believes will breed more world unrest.

Walker said the U.S. State Department's negative reaction to the seating of Communist China in the U.N. and the ouster of Nationalist China "seems absurd because these men (Secretary William Rogers and Ambassador George Bush) are intelligent enough to realize that no two states can claim the same territory and be recognized in the same international organization."

Seating of two Chinese governments in the U.N., said Walker, would be similar to admitting Hawaii to the international body as the legitimate United States itself.

Taiwan, home of the Nationalist Chinese, is actually one of numerous Chinese provinces, "and the logic that 14 million persons in Nationalist China should not go unrecognized appears farcical after 22 years of refusing to acknowledge the existence of a mainland population now totaling 770 million," the professor said.

Walker questioned the wisdom of President Nixon, State Department officials and many United Nations members who attempted to push a Two-China policy "when it was patently ridiculous to begin with."

"Any statesman of international stature should recognize that the Two-China approach failed in 1964 when President de Gaulle of France claimed to have such a policy, but lost his association with the Nationalist Chinese when he recognized the Communists on the mainland," the professor declared. Canada tried to do what de Gaulle had done and had the same results, he added.

Walker said Americans' general lack of understanding of the Two-China issue has spanned two decades and could be perpetuated by new isolation attitudes.

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Peace Vets Oppose Amchitka

Last night the Portage County Vets for Peace held their regular meeting at the Peace Lutheran Center. Various topics were discussed including providing speakers to groups and organization that would wish to discuss topics as the military, the Vets for Peace, and the other problems related to the war in Viet Nam. Anyone who wishes to have the Vets speak should contact George Guyant.

Other topics discussed were a rummage sale to be held this weekend at 3216 Church St. There will be Arts & Crafts, furniture, and clothing at the sale.

Also discussed were the upcoming nightline program, a membership drive, arranging speakers and films to be brought to the community, and the Amchitka blast and Sec. Def. Laird's visit to Viet Nam.

It was decided to hold future meetings on the 1st & 3rd Wednesday of the month.

The Veterans for Peace Passed a Resolution in opposition to the Amchitka nuclear test. The Vets stated that the Amchitka test is just an exercise in military bravado with no concern for the many ramifications of this test, such as environmental damage, economic waste, and social alarm. This weapon system that will probably never be deployed, and the test itself has caused alarm among many people of the world. Despite this opposition the President, Defense Department, and the A.E.C. have paid no heed, and have refused to listen to the alternatives to the test. The Vets For Peace

feel that this test should be abandoned along with the concept of using unsafe nuclear tests as a bargaining tool at the conference table. If we need such a show of force before we bargain, they added, then we are in sad shape indeed.

The Vets also passed a resolution that although they do not object to a trip to Viet Nam by the Sec'y. of Defense, as such, they do object to the way the trip is being used. The Vets explained that it was their experience that when a V.I.P. such as the Sec'y of Defense, visits a military area they never see the situation as it really exists but rather as the commander of the area thinks the V.I.P. wants to see it. This trip is being billed as a fact-finding trip to help the President decide on further troop withdrawals, but rather than seeing facts the Sec'y of Defense will be seeing a show put on for his benefit by the commanders.

The Vets for Peace feel that the only purpose such a trip can serve is to provide publicity for the President and his Viet Nam policies. As such publicity is at the expense of the taxpayers and as such is, in effect, the taxpayers selling a policy to themselves. The Vets feel that rather than talking to the commanders alone, the Secretary make an effort to talk to the G. I. in the bush and ask him how the war is going and what we are accomplishing in Viet Nam. The Vets think he should ask him if he feels we should be there.

Governor's Conference: Need Advocacy Program



Governor Pat Lucey

"Advocacy and striving to find a workable plan to alert citizens to the needs of children and youth" was the theme last Friday and Saturday of the 12th Governor's Conference on Children and Youth held at UW-SP. About 375 people from all parts of the state participated, including about 150 youths.

The working papers distributed at the conference gave a proposed definition of advocacy as "a commitment to the civil and human rights of individuals and groups." Child advocacy was described as a commitment to represent the rights of children and youth through legal and social action.

Wisconsin's Governor Patrick Lucey delivered the initial address on Friday morning, stating that the need for a comprehensive advocacy program was an established fact. He called for the development of a program "designed to help meet the emotional, physical, social, educational, and legal needs of our children and youth." He declared that those who consider youth "some kind of separate species" are endangering the very basis of our society.

Lucey stated, "Society must not merely attempt to repair such harm already done to an individual—it must prevent further mutilation in the future."

In describing certain situations, Lucey said, "Again and again we find one agency attacking a small part of the total complex, sometimes acting in ignorance of other agencies and without considering the overall picture."

The governor noted that diversified membership, including full participation of youth itself would be essential to the success of the youth advocacy concept.

Keynote Address

Keynote speaker for the two-day conference was David A. Goslin, a noted sociologist and official of the Russell Sage Foundation. He elaborated on what a total advocacy concept is, that as well as providing basic needs and services, 'advocacy' means "fundamental change in the way society is organized at all levels."

Goslin said that we can't restrict our help to those youths "obviously in trouble. Although they are critical, the real solution depends in the long run, in helping all children in society.

Society Blamed

Advocacy must be based on an understanding of cause for problems of children and families and on principles that provide for healthy growth. Noting that the causes of

youth's problems come from "basic societal faults" that the individual has no control over, Goslin said, "Actual patterns of life in America today are such that children and families all too often come last behind earning a living, social life, and affluence."

In Russia, everybody takes an enthusiastic part in child-rearing. In the West, child-rearing is left to the 'specialist', he said. Goslin stated that modern society is here to stay. Thus, community action is required to negate the isolation caused by suburbs and apartment houses, schools, and even the TV set.

Everybody's Business

"America's fetish for specialization and professionalization" has caused the problems for today's youth. Child-rearing requires community involvement—everyone. It must include labor, industry, government, fraternal organizations, the elderly and the youth, as well as those institutions specifically designed to serve youth, he said.

"The Throwaway Kids"

The Friday afternoon session began with a play presented by Freedom House of Madison, Inc., entitled "The Throwaway Kids: No deposit, No Return." The funny, sarcastic play was put on by students to illustrate many of the common hang-ups of society that cause problems for youth. Set in 'detention hall', the 15 and 16-year-old inmates leaped and screamed to scene after scene of examples of youth oppression.

Panel Interrupted

After the play, a panel discussion moderated by Mrs. Kenneth Reed of Kenosha, a member of the Governor's Committee on Children and Youth, was held under the theme of "Children We Have Failed: Services and Advocacy." Included in the seven member panel was Raymond de

should be allowed to carry on the discussion alone.

With the backing of other Madison youths, the girl persisted. The matter was put to an informal vote on the floor with those in favor of audience participation apparently winning. At this point the moderator again stated that individual opinions would be heard and respected in the work groups and at the forum, and then adjourned the panel.

The work groups were held at the University Center. Divided according to the eight administrative districts of the state, the groups discussed various problems and recommendations for the conference.

Open Forum Held

Less than 200 people attended the open forum held in the Wisconsin Room of the University Center. There was a lively discussion on all aspects of youth advocacy. On Saturday morning, work groups reconvened to wind-up discussions and form recommendations for the final conference report.

Dr. Green Speaks

Participating in the closing session held on Saturday was Frederick C. Green, an experienced pediatrician and associate chief of the Children's Bureau, Office of Child Development of the Department of HEW. He outlined the whole idea of advocacy, noting that it was not a new idea.

The old settlement house of the 19th century provided for children and a sort of advocacy produced the Child Labor Law, he said.

Green stated that any youth advocate of today must possess a keen awareness of problems and have credibility with those he serves. Most importantly, the advocate must "ultimately be accountable to those he serves."

"We as a nation cannot afford to perpetuate the status quo—the sad state of our youth in their involvement with drugs, poverty, and delinquency and their disenchantment with society" he concluded.

Recommendations

The purpose of the conference was to draw up recommendations that can be used as guidelines in any government response to the advocacy concept. Expressed was 1) the need for local consultation in program design; 2) local action before state or federal action; and 3) recognition of individuality. These came as a result of fears of duplicating our present system of bureaucracy in child and youth services.

More youth representation and control in future programs and more education for all ages were also seen as important objectives in future advocacy programs.

The conference was sponsored by a bipartisan Governor's committee. T.J. Kummerlein of Milwaukee, appointed by the governor was the general chairman for the event. Stuart Crawford of Madison represented the White House Conference on Youth. Dan Houlihan of Stevens Point was in charge of special arrangements.



Perry of Stevens Point, director of Upward Bound at the University; Wesley Scott of Milwaukee, executive director of the Urban League there; and John Melcher of Madison, Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction.

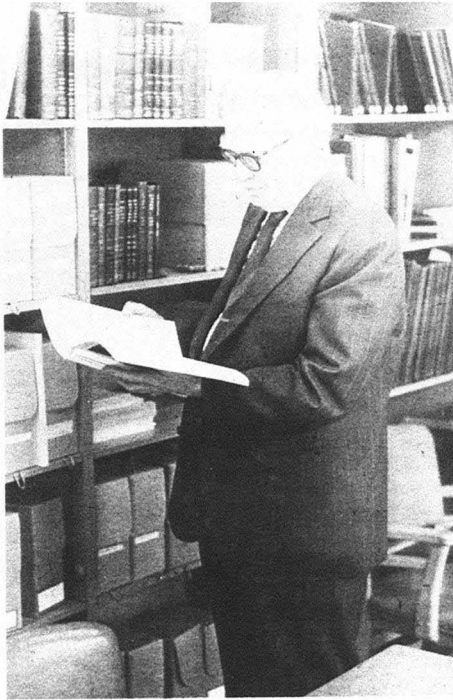
After each of the seven had briefly outlined his views concerning the role of child advocacy and stressed the needs of children, the discussion was interrupted by a Madison youth who read a list of seven demands drawn up by a coalition of Madison youths. She insisted that the panel discussion be opened to include the audience.

The moderator, Mrs. Reed, stated that everyone would have an opportunity to voice their opinions in work groups and at the open forum to be held later that day. She further pointed out that the panel members had considerable experience and expertise and

GI TOLL: 359,043

The following casualty figures for Indochina are based on U.S. government statistics. They are lower than U.S. casualties reported by the liberation forces. Figures are from Jan. 1, 1961 to Oct. 16, 1971. Figures in parentheses are for the week Oct. 9 to Oct. 16. Killed: 45,577 (5); "Non-combat" deaths: 9823 (15); Wounded: 302,020 (84); Missing, captured: 1617.

Archives: Collecting Documentary Information



Mr. Kampenga

For the student of local or university history, the University Archives offers a wealth of documentary information. Having been in existence for 5 years, the Archives works to maintain a permanence of institutional record and attempts to rescue material worthy of retention from the hazards of personnel change, fluctuations of officership, and the coming and going of organizations. This pertains to students, alumni, faculty and administration records in retrospect and in current issue. Mr. Nelis R. Kampenga is the officer in charge of the University Archives; he is assisted by Ms. Loretta Vrobel.

The service is greatly interested in collecting memorabilia of all kinds: programs, letters, personal comment and reflection, photos, mementos, anything that gives color to student life and tradition.

Historical Record

To ensure excellence of historical record, every effort is made to centralize and make useful the current flow of faculty, administration, student and association materials: the minutes, reports, position papers, memoranda and their forms that note policy change, curriculum development and the general debate and controversy of academic life.

Archives tapes proceedings of sessions, lectures, talks and addresses that are deemed useful as a voice record of institutional history. As of the academic year 1968-69 a file of tapes is maintained for proceedings of the general faculty meetings, the Academic Council and the Curriculum Committee.

Funding

The Archives is funded by a regular University budget. Besides the salary being paid to the Staff, the budget is as follows: Contractual Service - \$224.00
Supplies - \$248.00
Capital outlay - \$151.00

Kampenga says his main problems are first, getting material to flow into the office regularly from all sides of the campus. This generally means news from administration, faculty, and students. Second is to collect, collate, organize, catalog, and index all material received. It is important to receive current things happening on campus, like the pros and cons of arguments within the University so that it will be available for study.

Kampenga says being the President of

Portage County Historical Department helps him in his job as an Archivist. He is able to collect community, county, and state material when it relates to the life of the University. Jacki Anacker, a Senior, has the chief job of taping faculty, Academic Council, and the Curriculum Committee meetings. Kampenga claimed that concerning the student body, the Siasefi's give the most material to the Archives. All of this is a great help in obtaining current records.

The organization is most interested in obtaining past material photos, programs, minutes, and reports from organizations; facts in history and events that took place are also very important. Archives is primarily interested in records of traditions between student and faculty life, relations to the community and the state.

A survey of the University Archives Collection is listed as follows:

1. The official set of the proceedings of the Board of Regents, together with the accompanying reports, papers and publications.
2. The official set of the operating budget of the State Board of Regents with all preliminary and ancillary publications.
3. The official set of the operating budget of the Coordinating Board of Higher Education proceedings, working papers, and other series.
4. The official collection of the college catalogs and bulletin series.
5. The official set of the Iris and the Pointer with all their predecessor titles and all other student publications of serial nature and of individual title.
6. Presidential papers.
7. The President's books, which are scrapbooks maintained from President Baldwin's administration in 1926 to date.
8. All faculty organization papers, minutes, proceedings, papers, reports and related materials.
9. Faculty manuals, from its initiation to date.
10. Faculty material of quasi-official organization nature such as the Wisconsin

Association of University Faculties and predecessor, the American Federation of Teachers and the American Association of University Professors, and the Wisconsin Education Association.

11. Alumni records.
12. Directories of the faculty and students.
13. Student handbooks and other miscellaneous student publications.
14. The annual institutional scrap-books, maintained since 1926.
15. The clipping file covering institutional activities, 1911 to date.
16. All program and other miscellaneous memorabilia of the institution.

The University Archives is located on the first floor of the student services building, and is open for all those interested in research, study purposes, and for preservation of record. University Archives office hours are from 7:45 to 4:30 daily, except for Saturday and Sunday which are closed all day.



Mrs. Loretta Vrobel

Nolan-Staska Star In "Flea In Her Ear"

Dan Nolan, of Stevens Point, and Annette Kurek Staska, of Argonne, have been given the leading male and female roles in the French farce, *A Flea in Her Ear*, which opens Sunday, Nov. 14, for a seven-day run at the UW-SP.

The work done more than a half-century ago by playwright Georges Feydeau is a complicated story revolving around mistaken identities, supposed infidelity and pandemonium. Anthony Schmitt, the director, said "Flea" exudes in hilarious action, great chase scenes and chaos while following many bizarre and eccentric characters. The settings are a private residence and a hotel in Paris about the turn of the century.

Nolan, a senior drama and speech education major, had a lead role last fall in *Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead*. He is a 1968 graduate of Pacelli High School here. He has been cast in "Flea" as Victor Emmanuel Chandebeise.

Mrs. Staska, who will play Raymonde Chandebeise, is a junior drama major who had a lead role in *The Master Builder* last year. She is a 1968 graduate of the Crandon High School.

In supporting roles are Brad Towton, a communications major, as Dr. Finache; Heidi Hawkos, a junior in the College of Fine Arts, as Lucienne Homenides de Histangua;

Sterling Calder, a freshman drama major, as Romain Tournel; and N. Ross Safford, a junior history major, as Carlos Homenides de Histangua.

Schmitt has given minor roles to Alan Klimpke, as Camille Chandebeise; Laurie Kennedy, as Antoinette Plucheux; Mark Norby, as Etienne Plucheux; Ginny Lynn Sehloff, as Eugenie; Ric Smetak, as Augustin Ferailion; Judi Iris, as Olympe; Mark Flannery, as Baptistin; Dick Hose, as Herr Schwarz; and Guests at the Hotel Coq D'Or are Chris Fichtner, Kathy Bentz, Ken Schaub, and Scott Dykena.

Aiding the director on the production staff are J. Lawrence Drauska, as scene design; Dr. Frieda Bridgeman, Helen Akenson, and K. Clarke Crandell, all of the drama faculty as costume designer, choreographer and technical director, respectively.

The show will begin at 8 p.m. for each of its seven performances in the Warren Gard Jenkins Theatre of the College of Fine Arts.

Tickets will be on sale, Monday, November 8 in the University Theatre Box Office, College of Fine Arts.

Walker Continued

Although an ardent backer of international cooperation, Walker believes the United States should not be expected to contribute 38 per cent of the expenses for operating the United Nations. However, he said talk of cutting back American financial support to that body right now is "ill-timed and serves only to inflame reactionary attitudes and irresponsible statements by congressional leaders, in particular Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona."

Goldwater recently called for United States disengagement from the U.N. and removal of its headquarters from New York to either Moscow or Peking. Said the professor: "Those kinds of statements serve only to aid Communist reaction to the United States since they (the Communists) claim it has been dominated traditionally by the United States."

Housing: Lounges And Basements

The cost of higher education today is high, and, its getting "higher." This increase is measured not only in monetary figures but also in the crowded conditions present in many colleges and universities. Cramped classrooms are often signs of overcrowded dorms. And, crammed living conditions may prelude academic and possibly psychological stress in certain individuals unable to cope with the situation.

Many schools try to absorb prospective collegians into their already-full dorm facilities rather than turn them away. Stevens Point is one of them. Point has witnessed a steady rate of increase in student enrollment since 1964. However, the student population rose faster than the adequate number of dorms that were needed to house them.

No New Dorms

The logical answer to the problem would be to build more dorms. The Board of Regents has refused Point additional housing facilities until present-empty dorm spaces at other state universities are filled.

For the past four years, Point has temporarily solved it's housing shortage by assigning students to lounge areas within the 14 dorms. Lounges are slightly larger than the regular dorm rooms. They are equipped with the usual dressers, storage spaces, beds, and study tables and chairs.

This fall, the Housing Office assigned 220 students, mostly freshmen, to lounges and 47 students to basement areas. Since then, all of those temporarily placed in basements have been relocated in the dorms. This process has taken seven weeks. Of those students assigned to lounges, two have moved to dorm wings.

Readjustments

"In all respects, reconverted lounges meet the requirements of dormitory rooms," said Gwen Nelson, Director of Delzell Hall. However, many of the lounge assignments are temporary. These students are subsequently reabsorbed into a dorm wing because of drop-outs.

Miss Nelson noted the possibility of a second social readjustment for those students who are relocated. "Many of them have encountered a personal contact with their lounge-mates...and, then they have to be reassigned to a wing." However, the dorm staff counsels those students regarding the move and "there are generally no problems resulting from wing reabsorption," she said.

Laurie Deal, a freshman from Milton Junction, was temporarily located this fall in a Thomson Hall basement along with seven other girls. Gradually, six of the girls were transferred to various parts of the dorm. Laurie and her roommate wanted to remain in the basement but were told that it was no longer "a safe situation" and were placed in regular dorm rooms.

"I don't like my present room as much as I did the basement," Laurie said. "It was bigger and we could arrange the furniture the way we liked." Laurie stated that that her parents weren't worried because of her basement living quarters. "They trusted me."

Successfully Reabsorbed

The four students who were assigned to a lounge this fall in Delzell have successfully been reabsorbed. Hansen Hall, on the other hand, currently has 21 students located in 11 lounges. Director Gary Jackson notes no complaints regarding lounge assignments "except maybe a few initial gripes about the furnishings."

"In previous years," Jackson said, "lounges were not used that much as study areas. So, our reconverted lounges really aren't felt that much." Many students, Jackson said, prefer to use the basement and the library for study purposes.

He also stated that a student's privacy was not interrupted because of his lounge assignment. "As far as privacy goes, there's no difference between a lounge and a regular dorm room."

Mike Benish, a sophomore from Plymouth, purposefully chose a lounge in Smith Hall this



UW coed studies in her basement dwelling.

fall "because I wanted more room and could set-up bunk-beds." For Mike, lounges which serve as study areas don't really affect him since he does most of his studying at either Allen Center or the library.

50 percent Remain

Dr. Fred Leafgren, Director of the Housing Office, notes that about 50 percent of all students assigned to lounge areas want to remain in them, even though vacancies have occurred in the dorms. Leafgren said many students want to stay because they are bigger and contain movable furniture.

Although some parents may be somewhat disappointed at first because their sons or daughters have been assigned to lounge areas, Leafgren said, they generally accept the arrangement. "No student has dropped out of school because he was assigned to lounge," he said.

Both students and parents, Leafgren stated, are notified in advance of changes in housing arrangements. In some cases, he said, students have the option of off-campus housing or transferring to another university

which has more favorable facilities.

Jill Vieweger, a freshman from Thomson Hall, is currently residing in a lounge. "But, I would never go back to a lounge because of the space and furniture limitations." Jill was at first disappointed with the lounge but "I got used to it."

Jill's parents are trying to get a rebate because they feel a lounge doesn't have the security and the furnishings as does a regular dormitory room.

Future Prospects

Overcrowded dorm facilities will probably remain a part of the Point campus, until of course, either more dorms are built or the enrollment decreases. However, both of these factors appear negative at present.

Point has successfully survived overcrowded conditions for the last four years—without a drop in enrollment. Many dorms, already facing capacity limitations, have somehow managed to add a few more students. Fortunately, psychological pressures resulting from overcrowded housing have not followed—yet

Special Draft Information

The following information represents an **unofficial interpretation** of current selective service procedures and policies. The recently enacted draft law, not yet released for general distribution, may provide additional clarification to that stated on this information sheet. The following reflects the most accurate information available at this time.

1. No draft induction orders will be issued before November 1, 1971.
2. National quotas are not expected to exceed 10,000 for the rest of the year.
3. Registrants holding numbers higher than 125 will **probably not** be inducted this year.
4. Draft quotas will be set at the national level and will apply to the state and not to local draft boards.

5. Generally there will be a thirty day notice to appear for induction. (Previously it has only been ten days notice).

6. Students applying for a IIS (student deferment) after July 1, 1971 will not be granted that deferment.

7. Students now holding a II-S deferment and whose lottery number is over 125 can probably safely drop their II-S deferment, become I-A, and fulfill their year of vulnerability between now and Dec. 31, 1971. They will be subsequently be listed in second priority.

8. Students turning eighteen in 1971 who have been denied a II-S deferment possibly may not have their education interrupted

because their lottery number will not be drawn until 1972 and

numbers drawn in 1972 will not become effective until January 1, 1973. Furthermore, students can request, and must be granted, a postponement of induction until they complete the term in which they are enrolled and thus will probably be able to complete the second semester of the 1972-73 school year. The present law expires on June 30, 1973 and possibly may not be renewed.

9. If it becomes necessary to request a personal appearance before a local board to discuss your classification, it is now required that you be permitted to appear and bring witnesses to testify in your behalf though the board may set a time limit for your presentation.

If you wish further information, call:

Stevens Point Draft Information Service 344-0034.

Wisconsin State University Counseling Center 346-3445.

Women And Welfare

By Jane Sadusky

Ten percent of all families in America are headed by women, and of these about fifty percent live at the poverty level. Caught in a system of poverty and exploitation, these women turn to public welfare for their own and their children's survival. They are generally ignored by the public as a whole—at least until welfare fraud or mothers and illegitimate children are brought up. Then they are the subject of public wrath and indignation. In the interim between such outbursts of public sentiment, however, women on welfare do exist, and their treatment under America's great charitable heart, the public welfare agencies, is generally one of degradation and exploitation.

Women on welfare are in a literal state of double jeopardy. Not only poor and female, many are members of a racial minorities and doubly-bound under a system of discrimination and repression. Also, expected to fulfill the traditional role of childbearer and homemaker, welfare mothers are condemned and harrassed when caught in a society which does not allow them to do so. Because motherhood may be the only thing they can connect with to give their lives meaning, because they are not presented with alternatives to motherhood; they have children. And, because they are caught in institutionalized poverty, racism, and sexism, they are not allowed the means to provide a decent life for themselves and their families. Usually resorting to welfare after marital difficulties or losing the struggle to support themselves, they find very little human dignity in this means of survival. Often it amounts to begging from a welfare agency for a minimum of food or clothing. And, they are frequently victimized by doctors, landlords, and merchants, who know that they will get paid, regardless of the service they provide to welfare mothers.

Yet, American society blames the women themselves. That they are on welfare is considered the fault of individual, a "behavior" problem. Welfare mothers are labelled everything from lazy, to whores, to bad mothers; and poverty is viewed as their own fault. That they are bound as static objects in a perverted institutional system, which keeps them poor, exploits them as women and often as non-whites, is not considered. Instead, society concerns itself with changing their behavior.

Since welfare mothers are believed lazy

and unwilling to work, the "incentive" will be provided by forcing them to work. (See *Guardian*, October 27, 1971). It does not matter that there are no day care centers for their children, no jobs at their skill level, or no jobs and decent wages period. It does not matter that as women they will be channeled into the lowest paying and most menial work, on which survival is frequently more precarious than on welfare.

Since welfare mothers are also believed promiscuous and unable to govern themselves, control will be imposed. According to Carol Glassman (article in "Sisterhood is Powerful"), this control is analagous to that of a traditional husband. Because welfare mothers are without male support the welfare system takes on the role of the provider, a larger-than-life husband. To begin with, their poverty is frequently regarded as their fault, for not having a husband. Because a welfare mother failed to "keep her man", she is somehow incompetent.

The welfare agency becomes like a jealous husband, supervising and investigating her life. It is constantly trying to find a man around who, whether he is truly able or not, will assume support of a welfare mother and her children. Welfare boards have been accused of being more concerned with man-hunting then finding meaningful employment for women on welfare. They often become obsessed with searching a welfare mother's home unannounced and prying into her personal friendships. She is not even allowed companionship with a male without risking investigation and attack from the welfare office.

Again, the problems and poverty of welfare mothers are approached as the failure of individuals. That poverty, sexism, and racism are beyond the control of an individual is largely ignored. That food and clothing, decent housing and health care, and meaningful work are rights, not privileges, is also swept away. Reflected in the entire situation is the indication of something fundamentally wrong at the base of American society. In welfare mothers are manifested the institutions of poverty, sexism and racism. They are very much connected to each other—they all appear in a society falsely ordered, a society which fails to concern itself with establishing a decent human existence. And, at the present time, women on welfare happen to be particular victims of this failure.



The Other Side

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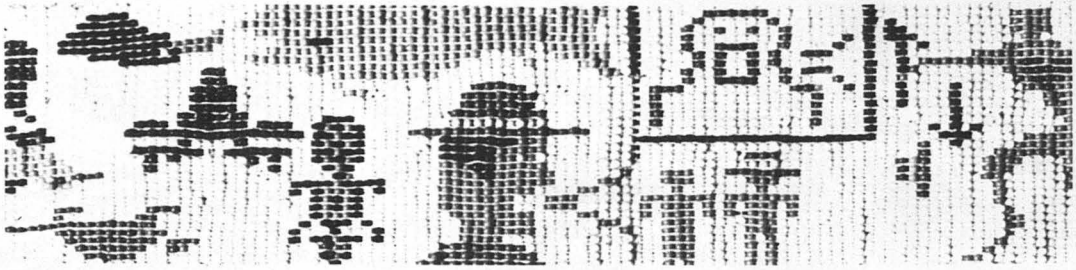
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White Roots Of Peace:

Keeping The Old Ways



Photos by Steve Kluge



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Early Abortions Cost Decline

New York City (September, 1971) A survey of out-patient abortion facilities indicates that the costs of obtaining a legal abortion for the early termination of pregnancy have declined sharply since New York State's liberalized laws went into effect in July, 1970.

The survey, conducted by the Council on Abortion Research & Education, revealed that current costs, exclusive of transportation, range from \$125 to \$200 for legal abortions up to twelve weeks of pregnancy. When the law came into being and for some time thereafter, costs ranged from \$300 to \$600 and in many cases were substantially higher.

According to Richard Roman, executive director of the non-profit Council, several interrelated factors have contributed to the sharp decline in costs: the competitive economies fostered by the growth in the number of out-patient abortion facilities; the elimination of profit-making abortion referral agencies whose services added



significantly to the actual costs of the medical services; and, the increased volume of legal abortions which has enabled out-patient facilities to operate at a lower cost per patient in regard to fixed operating expenses.

The survey was based on information from some twenty out-patient facilities operating in the New York City area. It was undertaken as part of the Council's overall efforts to provide information and assistance to women seeking legal abortions performed by board certified gynecologists under quality medical care conditions.

Dreyfus Lake

"... a good facility"

Dreyfus Lake has been, in the past few years, nothing more than a joke on this campus; but according to William Vickerstaff, Special Assistant to the President, it may become a reality sometime in the near future.

Mr. Vickerstaff, the head of this particular project, stated that the prospective site for the lake is north of Maria drive, just to the east of the maintenance buildings adjacent to the baseball diamond. The UW-SP Foundation owns approximately fifty acres of land in this area. The project was started just after president Dreyfus took office, and was sparked by the apparent success of various man-made lakes constructed along the new highway 51 bypass.

The main reason that the project hasn't really gotten off the ground yet is, of course, money (or rather the lack of it.) Mr. Vickerstaff stated, "About three years ago we (the UW-SP Foundation) offered this land for sale to the state, so that the state would buy it and it would become university land. Then we would develop this land through the normal procedure, that is, through the State Building Commission. However, due to the economy, and due to the limited money available this land was never purchased by the state. So, the Foundation has not sold it and it has not been, itself, willing to sell it to private developers for housing or projects of this nature. "Even though we felt that the state should buy this land, because they have included it in their master plan for this campus, we just haven't gotten the job done." Mr. Vickerstaff went on to say that the Foundation still plans to sell the land to the state eventually. There is also the possibility of obtaining funds through the Federal Government, which has certain programs that provide funds for recreational areas, for the foundation feels that the lake would qualify for funds through this program.

The city of Stevens Point has also offered to commit 25,000 dollars towards the development of the lake, because one of the functions of the lake would be as a holding pond for control of the flood waters of Moses Creek. Using the lake in this manner would prevent the flooding of the city's storm sewer system in times of heavy rains and spring floods.

The area would be used almost exclusively for recreational purposes, as it would have to be set aside for this purpose in order to be eligible for Federal funding.

Mr. Vickerstaff stated that although the final plans for the area not drawn up yet, the university has a pretty good idea on how they

are going to develop it, and what facilities they are going to make available to the students, and the townspeople too, for that matter.

Dreyfus Lake itself will take up approximately 20 acres of the 50 acre plot. When asked about the recreational development of the lake, Mr. Vickerstaff said, "We would plan the lake in such a fashion that it would have a different contour to it, and develop a beach area, and still have sufficient depth in the lake so that various species of fish and so forth could carry over. So, you see, though it will function as a holding pond, it can be used for recreational purposes and also for educational purposes in Biology, Natural Resources, and these things."

Vickerstaff also added that a bathhouse, picnic areas, a sheltered house, and "...horseshoe pits and things of this nature." are being considered.

One of the nicer things foreseen if the project does finally go through would be an extension of the universities recreational facilities, and there is a chance that eventually the entire tract of land to the northeast of the university would be set aside for recreational purposes. Vickerstaff also added that the creation of this area would greatly relieve the pressure now put on the parks, owned by the city, by college students.

A question was put to Mr. Vickerstaff concerning the possible effects of digging a man-made lake in this area on the flood water runoff and water tables in the area. Mr. Vickerstaff stated that the planners were taking every precaution to insure that the ecological balance would not be upset.

Private contractors were hired as much as three years ago to take soil and water samples in the area. Vickerstaff also stated that the planners were working along with the Department of Natural Resources and various professors in the Biology and Natural Resources fields in the planning of the area.

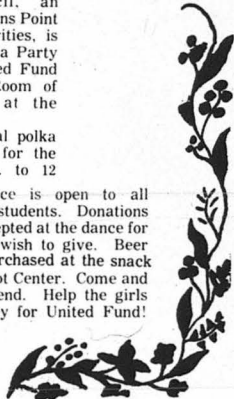
Finally, Mr. Vickerstaff was asked when the projected completion date for the area was, or even when the construction would begin. He stated that he could not give any dates, because of the financial problem, and because of other projects that have priority over this one, such as the construction of new academic buildings. His final statement was, "I would say that we are going to go slow and easy, and we're going to do it and do it in such a way that this thing is done properly, so that it will be a good facility and obtain heavy usage."

Polka For United Fund

Panhellenic Council, an organization of all Stevens Point University social sororities, is sponsoring a Free Polka Party for the benefit of United Fund tonight in the Blue Room of DeBot Food Center at the University.

The Cavaliers, a local polka band, will be playing for the dance from 8:00 p.m. to 12 midnight.

The dance is open to all university students. Donations will be accepted at the dance for those who wish to give. Beer may be purchased at the snack bar of DeBot Center. Come and bring a friend. Help the girls raise money for United Fund!



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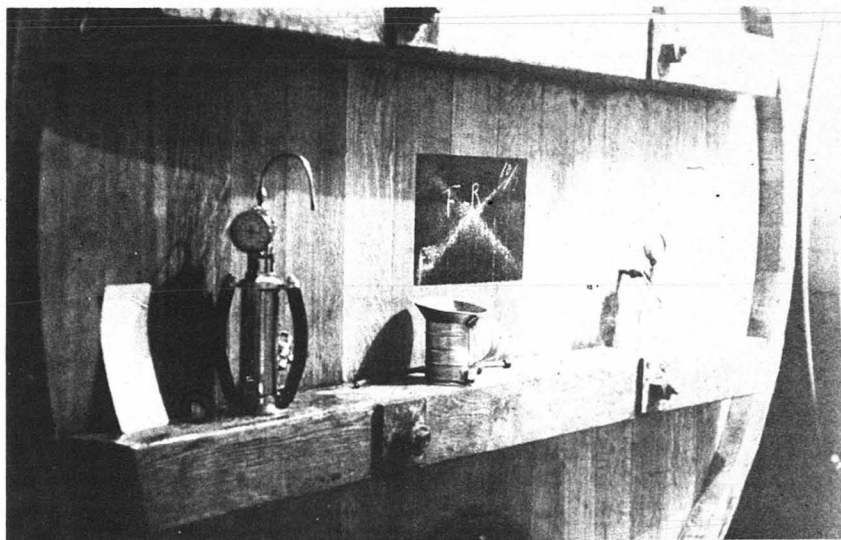
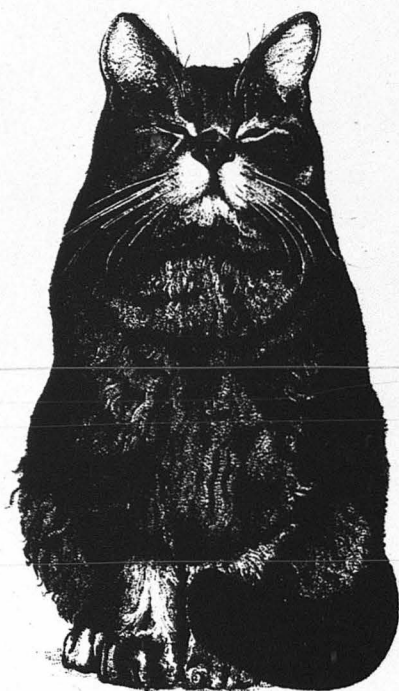
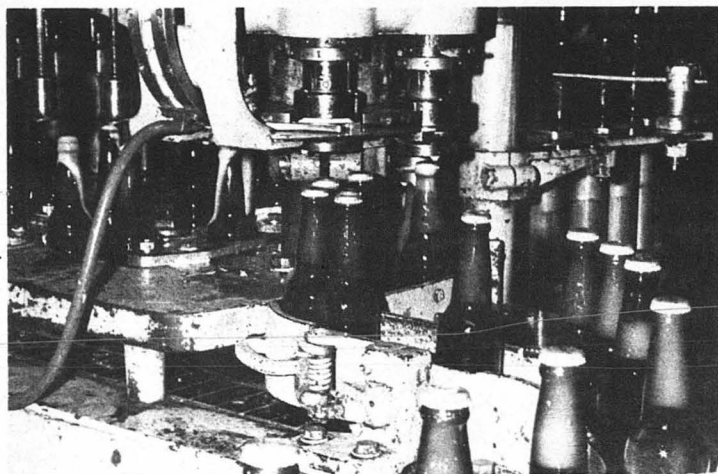
Stevens Point

The Stevens Point Brewery is located on the corner of Water and Beer St. on the south of Stevens Point.

The history of the brewery goes back to 1857 when, records indicate, the original brewery was run a Ruder and Wahle. Jake and Andrew Lutz bought the brewery in the 1860's and it was operated under the family name for many years. Gustave Kuenzel took it over in 1897 and sold it in 1901 to the Stevens Point Brewing Co., which has since passed out of existence. In 1924 the Korfmann family took over and it became the Stevens Point Brewery.



Brewery



Letters



LSD Bounces Back

Mr. Gary Kmiecik
President of A.I.R.O.
Pride Office
Campus

Dear Mr. Kmiecik:

This letter is in response to a letter which I received, dated October 26, ostensibly sent to me by the organization of which you are president. The letter was not signed and normally I do not respond to unsigned letters; however I will assume that this letter represents your organization's thinking or a substantial part of the membership in your organization. Based on that, let me respond to you as president, and will you transmit the response to whomever is appropriately involved.

In the first paragraph of your letter a question is raised relative to the Task Force which I appointed to investigate the minority student report turned out some months back. The question brought out in your letter is whether we have not confused the term "Black" with the term "Minority". There is also the question of whether this is being done with intent by me in order to study only a portion of a problem rather than to look at the entire problem. There is no question in my mind that the problem of the Black American does not constitute the entirety of the problem of the minorities within our society. I do fully understand that an investigation of the status of the black student on this campus does not constitute an investigation of the entire minority problem on the campus. The Task Force that was appointed was specifically appointed to deal with the more than 100-page report given to us several months back and the large number of recommendations made within that report, rather than this administration, which put the total emphasis on the "black student". The people who were looking at this situation on the various campuses of the former WSU system were specifically investigating information relative to black students. They made recommendations specifically related to our black students. I therefore asked this committee to look into the situation on this campus to see how it related to that report. There was no other factor involved in that decision on my part or anyone else who accepted position on the Task Force.

In the second paragraph of letter there is a charge that I am classifying people as "Black", "White", or "Other". I know of no instance when I have ever done that, either verbally or in print, and I know of no administrative practice in

this university that tends to deal with the concept of a multi-racial society in that fashion. I am aware that such a tripart division is used within the press and within descriptions of minority problems, and would suspect that it is a result of the numerical percentages involved. Nevertheless, there is no question in my mind that I do understand that the black problem is not the only problem that exists. It is also clear to me in dealing with the black students on this campus that they are fully informed on that point as well.

As to selection on a Task Force of a native American Student, there were of course many groups and individuals who would find some fault with the selection of the particular individuals gathered. That is always the case. In attempting to pull together such a committee, it seemed appropriate to me that the real issue of the document being studied was the conflict between whites and blacks on this campus and other campuses in the system, and it therefore seemed appropriate to me to put both white and black student representation on that committee. I did not see the need to put a native American on the committee, or one of our Oriental students, or one of our African students. It could be that from the point of view of the unnamed writer of the letter this was an error in judgment on my part administratively, but I do not see it as such, even at this point.

The next question asked in the letter is whether it was possible that a "Black study" instead of a minority study is being conducted throughout the UW system. The answer to that is "yes" in that the study was carried out by an external group of people who wished to pinpoint that particular problem and to look at it, particularly as it affects the three percent of the Wisconsin citizens who are black. The study is not being conducted now, but was conducted by the external group listed on the report, and I suspect now is being responded to on various campuses in

various ways. I chose the method of pulling together members of the university community who might look at it and see where we stand relative to the report. That committee has been and will continue to be available to all members of the university community. In no sense would any contribution made by any student or faculty member not find its way to that committee if the individual so desires. I would suggest to the person or persons who wrote the letter that any contribution they can make in this area, they ought to make directly to the Task Force. This can be done on a hearing basis or it can be done individually. If you no longer have a list of the names of faculty and students who are on the Task Force, my office can supply them upon request.

As to the use of the term "Chief" in reference to the twelve UW presidents, I would gather that the writer assumes that the title is one appropriate only to a native American. In all probability the word arrived into native American linguistics through the French word "Chef". In either case, I think it is not approp to anything at all. At any rate, I hope that I can conduct my office and to make whatever contribution is possible with the help of the students and faculty of this university to aid black students, native Americans, Foreign students, etc. We will continue to try even if our efforts sometimes are viewed in a self-seeking or negative light.

Very sincerely yours,

Lee Sherman Dreyfus
President

Many Sides.....

To the Editor:

I congratulate the Pointer on discovering the dualistic nature of questions. Your staff has made amazing progress in their observational powers.

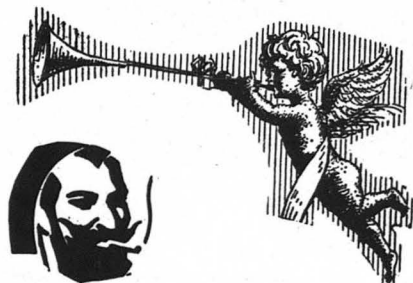
I fervently hope there exists on the staff an individual who will discover there may be three sides to an issue.

I would suggest you change the name of your new column. Transform "The Other Side" to "The Other Sides" or "Differant Approachs".

Perhaps you may find many points of departure. Could there be a question or issue with many facets and no right or wrong side? For now, I shall be content with your realization of dualism. I would not like to tax your abilities.

Sincerely,
Daniel H. R. Hanson

Editor's Note:
Nor would we like to tax yours....



EDITO

You Always Lo The C

The week opened on a happy note for the liberal community of Stevens Point when the United Fund 'thermometer' gurgled over the top. With the United Fund we have an example of one of the mainstays of American liberalism: Charity. The institution of charity, in general, stands as a symbol of the absurdity and the inhumanity of the business system. To represent charity as a moral activity is nothing more than outright fraud; to find the evidence for this one need only look at the world.

The United Fund, as an example, is organized to 'provide help' for 16 health, welfare and service agencies. How does this square with the existence of a medical profession that grows rich on the degradation of the poor and working class? Wouldn't it be more intelligent to organize communities in an effort to socialize all medical services? Why does Business ignore this route? In this university, as another example, we

Guest Editorial

Education Of India

Editor's Note:

Mr. Harper is a 1971 graduate of WSU-SP and worked as the Art Editor for the 1970-71 Pointer. After spending last summer tutoring Indian students, Mr. Harper assumed a position with the Neighborhood Youth Corp. in Stevens Point.

odds with, not only the sensibilities.

The term for the I adaptation; and India: an intuitive sense to society dominated l terest, perpetua propaganda which n personally shallow e not partake in such the pipe-dream dict for them it is not : cultures, but rather system - not as an I need of bread and she be an Indian. For playful leisure: to be for others, Indian I proper reaction to harassment and burd the part of local, sta ments.

In the 1969 Sen Education, it is state has become the l: become such, not be too much an Ind Whiteman has tried 'Good Americans.'

who constructs the which the Indian is j he too is the one w whites, but Indians a counsel, and advise Americans: produ but not rebellious, a itself is a barbarous the history of the W but it has become e more Americans of sanity of their lifesty My most of express astride the good i programmed guida dian is being prepa daily being shown t life. They are being 'fit-in', as such t dismembered souls, and fearful of cha their rice bowls'. Tl fear the Great Depr do his job alongside

What shall be said rising above the c opportunity and mis affairs, suddenly re 'Treaty' with the A ther scattering of the logistics; when the

It may be redundant to say the at no time is self-appraisal and lonely anxiety greater than in the adolescent, however, it is often neglected in putting the problems of Indian youth into perspective. I have the strongest sense that for the Indian adolescent the problems of adjustment to two cultures is not so much a matter of inherent psycho-cultural imbalance on his part - because he is Indian - as it is a matter of youthful escapism exemplified by the entire youth of our society - irrespective of socio-economic or 'racial' background. It is a desire to fallout of the dominant culture of consumerism and blind tradition into a romantic world of the past where needs were simple and traditions filled with magic. This turning to the past is exemplified in many ways: frontier fashion, country blues, african-indian arts and crafts, Rousseauian philosophy, and reference to statements from our Founding Fathers.

In working with Indian students I have found that they did not know the first thing about being Indian, only that they had a desire not to be White-middle-class Americans. Their methods of Indian revival were gestures of symbolic idealizations which had little or nothing to do with their heritage. The alienated adolescent picks out those traits he believes to be Indian, for the purpose of filling in the landscape of an otherwise flat existence. The problem of adjustment, as most often expressed, lacks an accurate picture of the circumstance of Wisconsin Indians. The two cultures to which Indian youth must adjust are not the pantheistic, tribal, isolated vs. the monotheistic, acquisitive, cybernated megalopolis; it is the semi-industrialized Indian vs. (the choice between) further accomodation to non-Indian definitions of role (and the Indian definition of role and self-image).

The problem of self-directed identity is an awareness which is participated in by every minority group which believes that it does not have control of its own future. The Kafkaesque position of many Indian students must not be seen as something peculiarly Indian. It would be foolish to attribute the defeatism, apathy, and self-indulgence of Indian youngsters as being peculiar to Indians, for the entire youth of our day are a defeated people, forced to live in a world at

RIALS

es You Hurt

see students engaged in collecting candy bar wrappers and other forms of litter to provide health services for little children. Were the government of this country to stop the war, in fact, all war, and begin immediate and total disarmament there would be enough resources and manpower to build a decent life, in which students could return to being true students, developing excellent scholarship. We doubt, however, that the controlling interests in this country would trade their empires for a decent life for all little children, and indeed, all human beings.

We maintain that the idea of charity in the 'richest nation in the world' is gross immorality. It is antithetical to the idea of human decency that people ought to have to beg for a good life when the government has the resources to devastate the isle of Amchitka. Would it not be more intelligent to organize in terms of the world than in terms of a 'projected quota'?

Youth In America

by Michael Harper

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ratrace of competitive acquisition of objects which either fail their purpose or purposely fail; when they see that the perpetuation of the 'good life' defined by American corporate business implies an over-specialization which reduces people to personnel; when they see that Americans, operationally, would like nothing better than to absorb the Indian into proportionate white-collars, blue-collars, college grads, and self-helpers?

We are in an age of attenuated crisis, and yet, we train and educate people to continue that crisis. When some say, "No, we will have no more white medicine!", we point out a communication gap; and try again. We cannot, afterall, face the agonizing alternative that maybe we are mistaken as to the obvious blessings of our white civilization. If we ignore the necessity of self-appraisal we can only lead the Indian to ever more desolate alternatives. We are not geared as a problem-stating, problem-solving people; we are a people who kill questions by labeling them; we are a problem-naming people who construct categories as ends-in-themselves. Nor are we geared as a success-oriented people (excepting here the world of dollars and status) but a people who grab at the most hasty and superficial advances to avoid our fear of scarcity and failure. In the education of Indian youth we can see all the good intentions and hasty alternatives working hand-in-hand.

Any education is a structuring, and when you structure an entity it functions in terms of the patterns of that structure; what the Indian child becomes is dependent upon the structuring he has been subjected to; if, for example, creative innovation is not structured in, it will be indirectly structured out. Furthermore, the patterns include the unintentional ones as well, hence the structure is the total pattern the child is subjected to: the entire environment, the past, present, the expectations of the future, and all the interrelationships of those the child comes to know. The most difficult patterns for the Indian child are the webs of expectation, some woven by himself, most woven by the White administrator. One of the expectations is that the 'system' of education practiced by the Whiteman is a proven method worthy of further adoption; another is that the system is capable of filling the needs of the Indian; yet another, is that the standards are appropriate, therefore the Indian child should be expected to meet them, this means skills,

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I.F.

Stone

Vol. XIX No. 17



Meany Calls Nixon's Economic Program "Socialism For Big Business"

What is proposed here is a radical distribution of the nation's income and wealth in favor of the rich and at the expense of the public interest. Altogether, the President's program would give big business \$70 billion over the next ten years. This would be the biggest tax bonanza in corporate history and would severely lessen tax responsibility of corporations, shifting it to wage and salary earners.

For those who have much, the President proposes more. For those who have little, the President proposes less. The \$70 billion the President would give big business over the next ten years—\$37 billion in already ordered depreciation allowances and the balance in his new proposals—should be used to meet the needs that actually exist.

What are these needs? America needs schools and hospitals. America needs a vast expansion of medical facilities and medical personnel. America needs 25 million new housing units. America needs new, efficient, low-cost transit systems in every major city. American needs new waste-disposal systems, new technology and new hardware to extract poisons from the air, the water and the soil. Public investment, in short, is precisely what America needs in order to strengthen the economy and provide millions of much needed jobs. With 6.1 percent of the labor force jobless—5.1 million workers without employment—the United States needs incomes and purchasing power to put these people back in the market place to buy the goods of plants now idle.

The President's program does not go to these needs. Instead, he proposes to hand over the people's money to industry in order, he says, to stimulate industrial investment. But at this very hour industry can find no use for 27 percent of the industrial capacity that already exists. The President labels this scheme a "job development program" but he knows well that much of industry's investment in new machinery and equipment will eliminate jobs.

When all of the economic proposals are examined closely—who will be the recipients, who will be the losers, who will have to pay more out in taxes, and who will pay less in taxes—it is clear that the President's proposal is a form of socialism for big business.

—Meany before House Ways and Means, Sept. 13 (abr.).

"Famous Last Words"

The Vietnam war will never be placed on the back burner as long as I am in the Senate.

—Democratic Leader Mansfield Sept. 16 just before he threw in the sponge on an end-of-war date and the draft.

Bi-Weekly Mart

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 1420 29th Street NW, Washington, D. C. 20008
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Editorial (Indian Youth) Cont.

tests, and a whole world of procedures and methods which are said to be time tested, or at least quantitatively derived and therefore not open to question.

When the Indian child fails or doesn't try, we ask all the traditional questions (synthesized in *An Equal Chance*, a handbook for counselling Indian students, by Barbara A. Farlow), and all the questions are asked from the Whiteman's perspectives, believing that it must be those crazy Indians and not our systems which are numbeheaded. Here are just some examples:

1.) "How does one encourage an Indian student to become competitive when it is not in his value system?"

2.) "How does the counselor approach the failure of an Indian student who is failing because he does not compete but has ability to do better?"

3.) "How does a counselor instill in the minds of Indian students the sapiration to higher level occupations?"

(from B.A. Farlow's *An Equal Chance*)

These are typical questions and are asked completely within the framework of White expectations. It is amazing that these questions all progress in a single direction, they are never reversed so that they begin with the Indian:

1.) How does one use the value system of a people to encourage them to self-completion?

2.) How does a counselor, encourage a student to fully develop without subjecting him to that which is psychically disturbing to him?

3.) How does a counselor recognize the levels of aspiration and fulfillment, in order to encourage a student?

These are the same questions as above stated from a position where the goals are student-oriented. Why competition for its own sake, unless it is merely to make the

Indian more acquisitive, that is, a good consumer? There are many whys to be asked. If one is honest he can find a single answer to most of them. The purpose of educating the Indians, now and since the Battle of Wounded Knee (1890) the last attempt of the Indian to unite against the Whiteman) is accommodation, adaptation, absorption, or if you will - cultural extermination. Our purpose in educating the Indian has not been to put him at an advantage, but to assimilate him. We wish to project ourselves, our consciousness, and our values; I am not sure that it is not too late, I am not sure that the structure of education which the Indian has been subjected to is not thorough and irreversible.

The students which I have worked with have a desire to Become Indian, I cannot but believe that we are keeping them from that goal. Indian power does not mean a return to the land of Bison and Elk, nor does it mean simply a political position of self-control. I am not sure that as a Whiteman I can express what it means. I can, however, express what I take to be a similar view, expressed for the same reasons - Student Power: the right to direct those systems by which and through which we must live and ultimately be defined, the right to break through the position of defeatism and apathy, the right to self authenticity, and the right to see through the temporary equilibriums of our society thus making cultural evolution possible.

I cannot believe that the Indian wants us to see him as the noble savage, but I do believe that he does not want us to define the perimeters of what he can become.

Eastern Religions In Korea

The third speaker in this year's Faculty Seminar and Public Lecture series on Korea, will be: Dr. Gari Ledyard, Associate Professor of Korean, East Asian Institute, Columbia University. Dr. Ledyard will speak at 8:00 p.m., Wednesday, November 10th, in the Wisconsin Room of the University Center, on the topic: "Buddhism and Confucianism in Korea." Admission is free, and the public is cordially invited to attend.

Dr. Ledyard is a leader in the field of Korean Studies, and a noted Asian scholar. He has been a frequent contributor to various scholarly journals in the field of Korean Studies, and is currently engaged in the preparation of a volume, *Sources of Korean Tradition*, for inclusion in the *Oriental Civilizations Series*, published by Columbia University Press. Dr. Ledyard has a multilingual background which includes competency in: Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Mongolian, French, and Dutch languages. He is well-versed in a great variety of interest within the Korean field, including philosophical and religious developments, as well as technological and scientific achievements, particularly the development of Korean printing and ironclad naval vessels. The earliest printed materials in the world, dated to about 751 A.D. were found in Korea in 1967. Such early developments in block-printing in Korea in 1234, two full centuries before Gutenberg's similar achievement in the West. Ironclad naval vessels were first used by Admiral Yi Sun-sin in 1592, against invading Japanese forces. This preceded Western ironclad naval development by more than three centuries.

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Editors Note:

Due to the law which requires a newspaper to print all ads received, the Pointer reserved the right to clarify its position on certain subjects. We find this ad not only unethical, but a further mockery to an already business-exploited university system. We condemn its intent and the legal necessity to tempt the student body with such corruptness. Hopefully, a student is here to acquire knowledge, not A's.

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JOBS

1972 College Placement Annuals have arrived and each senior may pick up a copy in the Placement Center, 106 Main Building.

Tuesday, November 9, 10:00 am to 3:00 pm, Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company - All majors for insurance sales (only).

Tuesday, November 9, 9:00 am to 4:00 pm, Heritage Mutual Insurance Company - All business administration, economics and Liberal Arts majors for underwriting, claims adjusting and non-sales career opportunities.

Tuesday, November 9, 9:00 am to 4:00 pm, Social Security Payment Center, Chicago, Illinois - All majors for federal government career opportunities.

Wednesday, November 10, 9:00 am to 4:00 pm, Woolworth's - All business administration, economics and Liberal Arts majors for retail management positions.

Wednesday, November 10, 9:00 am to 4:00 pm, Montgomery Wards - All business administration, economics and Liberal Arts majors for retail management positions.

Wednesday, November 10, 9:00 am to 3:30 pm, College Life - University Life Insurance Company - All majors for insurance sales leading to insurance management opportunities.

Thursday, November 11, 9:00 am to 4:00 pm, R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company - All business administration, economics and all other majors for retail tobacco sales opportunities.

Thursday, November 11, 9:00 am to 4:00 pm, Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company - All majors for insurance sales leading to insurance management opportunities.

Tuesday, November 16, 9:00 am to 4:00 pm, DeMonte Corporation - Business Administration, economics, biology and other majors for food production.

Wednesday, November 17, 9:00 am to 4:30 pm, Northwest Mutual Insurance - All majors for home office opportunities in Milwaukee - Business administration, Economics, liberal arts, and education students are especially encouraged to apply for insurance management, underwriting, claims adjusting, and various non-sales insurance opportunities.

Thursday, November 18, 9:30 am to 11:00 am, University of Wisconsin - Whitewater - Graduate program in Business and Economics. Dean Dale H. Scharinger will speak with all business, economics and other students interested in the graduate program in Accounting and the MBA degree at the University of Wisconsin-Whitewater. Mr. Scharinger will speak in the Van Hise Room—University Center. Program descriptions, catalogs and other information including a sign-up sheet are in 106-Main, Placement Center.

Thursday, November 18, Representatives from the Milwaukee Public Schools will be interviewing in the Placement Center. They are interested primarily in upper elementary, mathematics, and science candidates, but they will interview all majors.

Don't Whisper WISPIRG

Wisconsin Public Interest Research Group, WISPIRG, is currently being formed on this campus. WISPIRG will be a non-partisan, nonprofit corporation formed out of the necessity to correct an imbalance in our current decision-making process. WISPIRG will provide information about those Wisconsin problems affecting our basic human needs, represent these needs as viable public interest values, and challenge, by legal means, those public and private decisions which clearly disregard such values. Areas of concern will include consumer protection, sex and race discrimination, environmental protection, health care, housing problems, tax mechanisms, etc.

WISPIRG is currently being organized at Madison, Milwaukee, Stevens Point, and

Green Bay campuses. We urge the support of all UW students and faculty, in uniting to produce a community program which enables them to respond to their basic needs and experience the realities of social change.

A petitioning drive will begin on November 8. Your signature, acquired during this registration period, enables WISPIRG to establish a funding mechanism. The funding consists of a \$4.00 per year per student assessment added to the tuition charge of each petition signer. This assessment is not mandatory and it will be refunded in full, to any student who does not want to participate in the WISPIRG program.

Student and faculty support is essential in implementing this beneficial program on our campus. WISPIRG does need student per-

sonnel and participation to be successful. Your support and assistance will be extremely helpful especially during the registration period beginning November 8. The WISPIRG coordinating committee encourages faculty members to permit passage of a petition in their classes to insure a more successful involvement by the students.

There does exist a WISPIRG committee on UW-SP campus, but many more students are needed to work with the committee members in the areas of publicity and petitioning. Persons wanting to help, donate their ideas, or acquire more information may contact Tom Solin at 341-4494, Michael Walentoski at 346-5958, or Fred Brown at 341-0718.

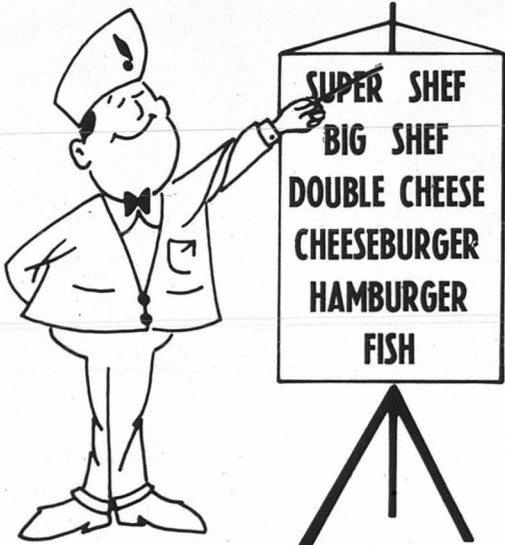
Submitted by WISPIRG

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SUNDAY MORNING
For good intellectual discussion, come to Sunday Morning, Sunday, Nov. 7th, 10 a.m. in the Dodge Room, UC. This week's discussion will be on "THE GOOD LIFE."

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L. Stryk!



On Monday, November 8, Lucien Stryk, poet, will address students and general public in the Garland Room (S.C.) at 7:30.

Mr. Stryk, professor at Northern Illinois University, lectures throughout the U.S., and on two occasions has been a visiting lecturer in Japan.

He is especially interested in Zen Poetry, and has written several books on the subject: Zen, Poems (1965), Afterimages (1971). Other works of Mr. Stryk include: The Trespasser (1956), The Pit and Other Poems (1969), and Awakening (1972).

The University Writers invites all to attend.

SEA To Meet

The Student Education Association will meet November 10 at 7:00 P.M. in the Nicolet-Marquette Room of the University Center. Because of conflicts with homecoming activities, the last meeting, featuring Mr. Gary Michaels, was cancelled. Mr. Michaels, principal of D. C. Everest High School, Schofield, will address the group on contracts and interviews on November 10.

Many members have expressed their anxieties concerning job interviews and administrator expectations. Mr. Michaels will help explain these topics as well as conduct a mock interview. Those planning to teach or obtain a teaching job soon may be very interested in this program.

Those interested in attending the program or joining the association may call 346-3442 or 341-0774. Visitors are welcome at this meeting.

Chicanos Cont.

There are many problems facing the Chicano. His annual income per family is only \$2100. a year. While farm work is considered the third most dangerous occupation Sanchez reported that only after court action a few years ago did a migrant laborer actually collect any workman's compensation. "The Growers want to deny the workers the right to organize," Sanchez said, "when even the gangsters organize and no one complains."

Roberto Acuna was born in Mexico and traveled with his family as a migrant laborer. He was a strong supporter of the HUELGA when it began in California and was among the strikers in the fields. Acuna is now located in Milwaukee representing the United Farmworkers Organizing Committee enlisting support for that union.

Mr. Acuna outlined his organization's purpose. "We're trying to impress people that non-violence can work. We figure that if we win legislation for farmworkers without using violence, this will open the eyes of other people to the ways of non-violence. If we should fail you will see violence in the streets not only in the cities but also on the farms. The farmworkers are tired of promises made and forgotten by politicians once they have been elected." Acuna added that, "Right now the battle is between the farmworkers and the growers in California, and right now I think we are winning." The United Farmworkers has as its goal the unification of all migrant workers into its framework, a process which may take 15 or 20 years.

Acuna also expressed criticism of the welfare and other government programs. He called their actions, "Institutional Violence." Government programs in the cities said Acuna, "Only make for better slums, the destruction of the family, our culture and our race." He suggested that such programs be moved to the farms where they might aid in the fight for better wages, housing and medical and pension plans. It would be much better, he feels, to give the Chicano a better education than a loaf of bread.

Fred Johannes, a resident of Wautoma is with the Migrant Labor Division of the State Department of Employment Services. He has developed tutorial programs in Texas, Mexico and Wisconsin. As late a 1967 Johannes had reported the beating of Mexican-American children in schools because they spoke Spanish.

Johannes spoke about the problems involved with educating the migrant child. With the constant moving every six or eight weeks the child misses much school. In Texas, when the family returns for the winter, the child is either flunked or passed to a deferent grade according to his age. The result is a poorly educated Chicano enslaved by ignorance to migrant work.

Resettling is also a problem for the migrant according to Mr. Johannes. A great many are forced, out of fear of adjustment to an anglo-community, into ghettos. 60,000 or 80,000 Chicanos are now permanent residents of Wisconsin. Most have chosen the ghetto for their home. In Portage and Washara counties, 82 Chicano families are now permanently settled.

Elwood Keil, also, a member of the em-

ployment service, travels each year to Texas to see that the employers there are passing on the correct information to the migrants concerning job opportunities in food processing plants in Wisconsin. Since this has been done, reported Kiel fewer problems have arisen over the conditions of employment and wage payment. "Before, all they (the employers) were interested in were bodies. They would promise anything" said Kiel. "Mr. Kiel also reported on the aid that some employers in this area were giving their Chicano employees. As Kiel proceeded to give the titles of outdoor movies shown by one plant, the Chicano representatives appeared even more frustrated. Finally Sanchez rose to say that they did not want what he termed "tender loving care". He added, "It hurts our feelings and our dignity because we have to rely on others for such things. We can get these things for ourselves, just give us the wages to do so."

Al Sumudio, who is a Mexican-American and Kiel's supervisor was also present. He sighted an incident in the area at Waupaca as the worst he has ever seen in this state. Two brothers there ran a farm using Chicano laborers. According to Sumudio they broke virtually every law in the books, both Federal and state. The result was a whitewashing said Sumudio. The brothers were found guilty but, since they were first-time offenders they were set free.

Sumudio brought to light more Chicano problems. The Green Card policy for example which allows Mexicans to cross the border and legally work in the U.S. 55,000 daily work for wages that the Chicano can not compete with, may times 30 to 50 cents and hour. Wetbacks also take away migrant jobs. "Last year a half a million wetbacks were caught in this country," said Sumudio "and that is considered to be only 10 or 15 percent of them." Now the Government is answering this problem by eliminating some of the checkpoints along the border. Sumudio reported on bills pending in the Wisconsin state legislature some which have been debated and never passed for the last 18 sessions. Sumudio said, "I don't think anybody in his right mind can let this system go on, especially when the migrant is now losing 30,000 jobs a year to mechanization."

All of the problems facing the Chicano which were discussed at the program are far too numerous to note in just one article. However, the frustrations and feeling of the Chicano were perhaps best summed up by Acunio. Roberto Acunio, a Chicano and former migrant laborer, denied, by his race, of any education past the 7th grade said, "When it snows out on the high peaks of the mountains the snow doesn't get to the bottom. The same thing with democracy it hits only the top people. Simply because the people on top of the mountain are those who are one, rich or, two, have a social standing or government job. When it comes to the people in the country who harvest the food the ones who keep it going there is no democracy. It's only a theory that works in text books. What we are trying to make sure of is that democracy starts at the bottom like the roots of a tree and grows up."

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GO SPELUNKING (cave exploring) with the UAB Trippers at Soldier's Field, Wisconsin, on November 13-15. All equipment and food is provided for \$5.00. Sign up Wednesday, November 11 in the Classroom Center lobby from 8:30-12:45.

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Joel Myers

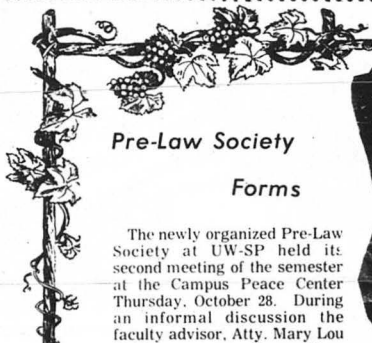
Joel Philip Myers and Timothy Mather, members of the Illinois State University College of Fine Arts faculty in the department of art, opened a two man show Nov. 1 at the Edna Carlsen Gallery here.

The exhibition of glass and ceramics will run through Dec. 12.

Mr. Myers, a member of the ISU faculty since September, 1970, is internationally known for his glass design. He came to ISU from a position as director of design at Blenko Glass Co., Milton W. Va.

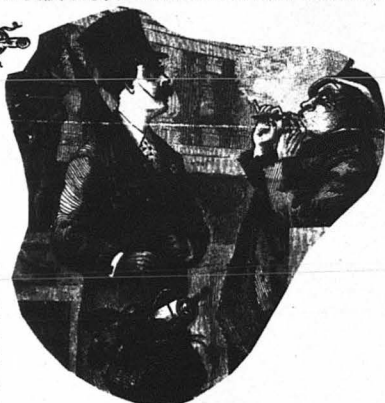
Mr. Mather, an assistant professor of art,

came to ISU in September, 1968, after receiving a master of fine arts degree from Ohio State University at Athens. He teaches ceramics. Mr. Mather has exhibited extensively locally and nationally and his ceramics are included in many public and private collections. During 1971, he has entered works at the Rochester Art Center, Rochester, Minn.; Edward Sherbyn Gallery in Chicago; the National Invitational at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst; and the Illinois Craftsman '71, at the Illinois State Museum, Springfield.



Pre-Law Society Forms

The newly organized Pre-Law Society at UW-SP held its second meeting of the semester at the Campus Peace Center Thursday, October 28. During an informal discussion the faculty advisor, Atty. Mary Lou Robinson answered questions concerning entrance to law schools and the law field in general. She also suggested that the society obtain copies of law school newspapers as they provide valuable information about their respective law schools.



The Pre-Law Society is a recognized campus organization open to all students and faculty interested in law and law related topics.

Correction

By way of summary, it was in the last issue's tenure article (page 1) that since several departments employ over 85 percent tenured faculty, they could not hire new teachers until their percentage of tenured faculty dropped below a percentage limit. This is inaccurate. The 85 percent figure is

only used because it is reasonably high and because other institutions use it. It is in fact not approached by most departments Stevens Point. Also, departments could hire new faculty but could not grant them tenure. This was made clear earlier in last week's article.

UAB Need Your Help!

We need a 1972 Homecoming Chairman. Someone who has fresh ideas and is willing to work.

Also Winter Carnival for 1972 is in need of people to aid in the planning of events.

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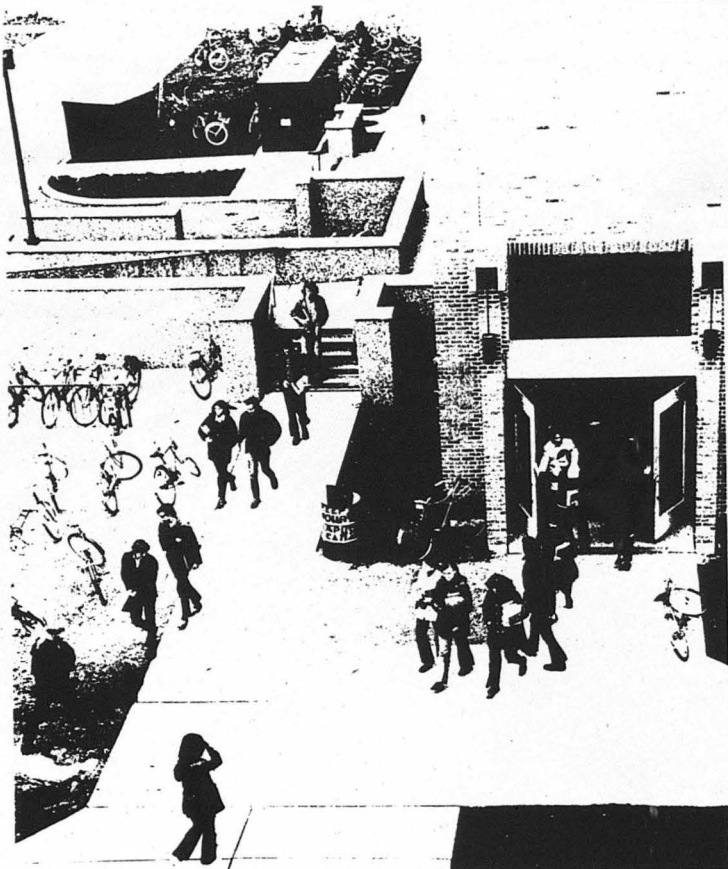
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Loussier Trio "Play Bach" Here

Do you know The Loussier Trio? If not, come to the Berg Gym on Thursday, Nov. 11 at 8:00 P.M. to hear French Pianist Jaques Loussier and his superb colleagues, Pierre Michelot (bass) and Christian Garros (drums) in Play Bach.

Play Bach is the title given to this unique concert devoted to the music of Johann Sebastian Bach which has been hailed by audiences and critics all over the world.

Time Magazine says, "Loussier-Bach is fascinating. Each number contains a few snatches of unadulterated Bach and Loussier uses these snatches as an excuse for wheeling off into sweet, cajoling solos or bouncing into a marching, brutish beat." In Australia, the press says, "The Jacques Loussier Trio is powerful means of converting a wider audience to the music of Bach. They nullify the popular notion that Bach needs 'jazzing-up' to be palatable." The London Times says, "The Loussier Trio is magnificent."

This season, United States audiences will be able to hear The Loussier Trio "live" and to add their applause and cheers to the worldwide acclaim already awarded this young musical genius for his modern-eye's view of the great master, Bach.

The Loussier Trio make Play Bach an expert blend of classical music and their own strong, contemporary improvisation. Mixed with the theatricalism of their concentration as artists and presentation of the highs and lows of Bach's moods, it becomes an exciting musical experience. Play Bach with the Loussier Trio promises to be the high point of the entertainment season in Stevens Point.

This U.A.B. event is FREE to UW-SP students with IDs.

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UAB Coffeehouse brings "Country-Western from the heart of Nashville" straight to Stevens Point. See and hear George Hamilton IV, star of The Grand Old Opry of Nashville, Tennessee on Monday, November 8, starting at 8:00 P.M. in the Grid. Come hear this great star on November 8 in the Grid. It's FREE.

Information-Counseling Center Formed

The Stevens Point Area Crisis Intervention Center, at Prais and Fremont Streets, will commence operation by mid-November after being in the planning stage for the past eight months. The Center will be managed by college-age persons, many of whom are students at the University of Wisconsin, Stevens Point. Training sessions are now in progress for the volunteers who will man the phones and assist in group counseling at the small brick house at 2215 Prais Street. Jack Friess, a former student at the University, is the Center's coordinator and Ron Hogeland, Assistant Professor of History, is chairman of the Board of Directors.

The purpose of the center is to provide assistance for those in need of help and will include "bad-trip" counseling, drug information, problems related to alcoholism, or just matters associated with loneliness or depression. Initially there will be volunteers at the phones during the late afternoon through the early morning hours. Later the phone service will be expanded to 24 hours with drop-in facilities available and a run-away program. The center will attempt to be different from "establishment

agencies" in being a peer community; a neutral, impartial interpretive facility which will be sensitive to various life-styles.

The center is supported entirely by private contributions. While the response to appeals for money have been encouraging thus far, the program is being maintained on a "shoe-string" budget. It will cost about \$250 per month to keep the center open. The proceeds from this year's Ugly Man On Campus, November 13-17, by Alpha Phi Omega service fraternity, will be donated to the center.



Engineering Dean Counsels Students

Dr. Richard Hosman, Assistant to the Dean of the College of Engineering, UW-Madison, will be on campus Wednesday, November 10.

He will be available for consultation with any pre-engineering students, particularly those who plan to transfer to the Madison campus to complete their engineering

course. He will be able to provide information on curricula, synchronization courses here with courses at Madison, and employment opportunities for engineers.

Dr. Hosman's headquarters will be in the Van Hise Room of the University Center; he will be there from 9:30 am until noon, and from 1:30 pm until 3:30 pm. Any students wishing further information concerning Dr. Hosman's visit should contact Dr. Roland Trytten, B 129 Science Building.

Tau Kappa Epsilon

Tau Kappa Epsilon sponsored the cutting of Christmas trees last Saturday. Jerry Blomberg headed the event which produced over 1700 cut trees. Some of the trees will be sold at the Teke House—1513 Division St.

TKE's Big Brother-Little Brother party was held Saturday night. A rock group performed for the Tekes at the Ashley Beer Bar. Don Lutz won the dancing contest and immediately afterwards it rained outside the bar. Karl Rusch and Rick Giese were runner up.

The Tekes crushed the Delta Sigs Wednesday 32-0. Their defense has given up an average of 3.5 pts. a game this year. The season record is 3-3.

P.S.A. Supports Student Foundation

At a recent meeting, the Political Science Association passed a resolution supporting the newly formed Student Foundation as a worthwhile organization and urging all members of the Association to join the Foundation and to urge other students to do likewise.

It was announced at the meeting that as of that date the scheduled Presidential can-

didates to appear on campus were: George McGovern, Dec. 3, Shirley Chisholm on March 12. It was decided that a letter inviting candidate Gugs Hall, American Communist Party, to speak on campus should also be sent, as all other prospective candidates had been asked. Committees were set up to work on the arrangements for the speakers.

The Value Of Manure

Manure piles that cropped up outside thousands of Wisconsin barns in bygone winters weren't the most sightly objects, but they weren't bad polluters, either.

Dr. R. F. Hensler, soil chemistry and fertility specialist in the college of natural resources at UW-SP, and Dr. L. M. Walsh of the UW-Madison faculty, found in a recent research project that daily spread manure has a great water pollution hazard when applied to frozen, snow-covered land.

The old custom of stacking the manure until spring has been found as the best deterrent to arrest pollution problems caused by spring run-off of fields where the material had been applied during the previous season.

There's another good reason for waiting until spring to apply the wastes. Naturally, value of manure as a fertilizer and soil conditioner is maintained if application is directly on the soil after the spring thaw.

The two professors' findings were published this summer for distribution in county extension offices throughout Wisconsin. The title of Circular 550 is "Managing Manure for Its Value."

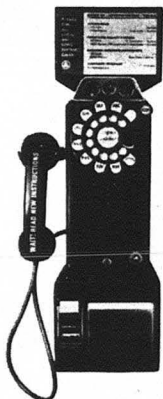
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Be sure to read Dial Tone First instruction cards at coin phones.

 Wisconsin Telephone

Natural Resources Senate Appointed

On Nov. 1 the student review committees of the College of Natural Resources met to review resumes of candidates and make appointments of students for positions at faculty meetings and on faculty committees in the College of Natural Resources. Four students were appointed to take positions for the general faculty meetings and six students were appointed to sit on faculty committees. Each student will have one vote and will have the privilege to voice student opinions at these meetings. These students represent all the

students in the College of Natural Resources so if you have constructive criticism or suggestions for improvement of the college these are the men to contact.

The four student representatives for the general faculty meetings are: Bruce Markert - 677-4710; Bob Blank - 341-5469; Gary Christopherson - 341-5280 and Jerry Trachte - 341-5648.

It has not as yet been decided which student will be serving on what committee

however as soon as this is decided the information will be made available. These six students are: Pete Finley - 323 Michigan Ave. Apt. 4; Edward Haas - 341-0409; Mike Ekern - 445-3404; Don Schuster - 341-0409; Kim Kidney - 341-5635 and Bob Peasley - 341-2298.

This is a new program which is being established in the College of Natural Resources. Its success or failure will not be dependent on these ten students but on the support these ten receive from the rest of the students of the college.



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Falcons Squeak By Point: 7-6

By Tim Sullivan

The Pointer football team hosted River Falls at mud-caked Goerke Field Saturday afternoon, and when the game was over, the scoreboard showed Point on the short end of a 7-6 score.

Pointer Coach Pat O'Halloran commented, "I know it's the score that counts, but the team outplayed River Falls anyway that you want to look at it."

Statistics prove O'Halloran's comment to be true. The Pointers beat the Falcons in every offensive category, including a wide 16 to 7 margin in first downs. The Pointers put together several good drives, but managed to dent the Falcon end zone only once.

The Pointers came close to scoring twice in the second quarter. After their first drive stalled on the Falcon 26 yard line, placekicker Pat Robbins came in to miss his first of three field goal tries.

Late in the second quarter, Point blew another chance to take the lead. Behind the passing of Mark Olejniczak and the rushing of Steve Groeschel, the Pointers moved from mid-field to the Falcon six.

Fullback Dan Moe rammed through the middle for three yards. The Pointers took their last time out, with just 49 seconds left in the half.

Groeschel then smacked up the middle to the one. On third down, Olejniczak was nailed way back at the seven. Robbins rushed in to attempt a field goal from the 14, but his try was wide to the left.

"I blew that call down near the goal line," explained the dejected coach of the Pointers, "when I didn't call two power plays up the middle." Instead, I told Olejniczak to run or pass out of bounds on the option, but of course he couldn't do either because they nailed him in the backfield."

River Falls broke the scoring ice in the third quarter. The Falcons only needed three plays to score from their own 47.

After a short run and a quickie pass from John Page to Stan Zweifel, the Falcons had the ball on Point's 46. Page then faked a handoff and pitched out to flanker Jim Lohman. Lohman raced around the right side, broke away from the final Pointer tackler at the 25, and waltzed in for the six points. Scott Hoffman kicked the extra point which, as it turned out, won the game for River Falls.

In the fourth quarter, Point put the pressure on the Falcons. Using the rushing game almost exclusively, the Pointers charged down the field to the Falcon 4 yard line. Groeschel then carried off the left side on an option for the touchdown.

After Groeschel's touchdown, O'Halloran was faced with a difficult decision. Should Point kick the extra point, which would tie the game, or should the Pointers go for the two-point conversion?

O'Halloran decided to go for two, and I think it was the right choice. However, the Falcons were also happy to see it, as they stopped Mike Hughes three inches from the goal line.

With 2:12 left in the game, Stevens Point got possession of the ball on its own 27. Point was determined to make one last-ditch effort, and it almost worked. Working against the Falcon defense and the Goerke Field clock, Point moved to River Fall's 33 yard line. Key plays were passes from Hughes to Kurt Urban and Bill Hamilton.

With under a minute left to play, Hughes threw three times to Hamilton, and all three attempts were ruled incomplete.

Point's frustration came to an end when its last hope, placekicker Pat Robbins, missed on a 49 yard field goal attempt with only 19 seconds left in the game.

O'Halloran commented, "You know that I may have blown everything with that call late in the first half, so I hope that people will not be critical of the players, because that's not fair to them."



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Hunting Outlook: Stalking The Ruffled Grouse

By Rick Palmtag

Sunday: a sunny, crisp autumn day. The early afternoon wind was rustling the fallen leaves on the forest floor. Grouse-hunting was to be the activity of the afternoon. Although there were six able hunters in our party, the promising hunt turned into pure frustration.

The geography of the area we hunted consisted of rolling hills spotted with cornfields and hayfields. Areas too rocky or hilly to cultivate were well covered with scrub oak, popple and thick underlying brush. The brush was thornapple bushes, wild raspberry patches and hazel brush.

Grouse make their home in these small wooded areas. Fruit-bearing bushes and plants offer the grouse cover as well as food. Most of the birds hide among the bushy entanglements; but can also be found sitting in the limb of an oak. This is especially true when they are constantly being flushed.

Driving was the method we used to flush the noisy, brown-colored bird. Depending on the size of the woods, we spread ourselves far enough apart to cover the whole area. When we each had a position, we all started to walk straight ahead. Walking at an easy pace, you must keep your eyes on the surrounding brush. Grouse will usually flush from ten to twenty yards in front of you. When in a driving party, the fellow next to you will probably get the shot at the bird that you flushed. Often, you will hear only the pounding flutter of the bird's wings. When you get a grouse up, let out a yell so that your partner can be ready.

The grouse dislikes flying long distances, consequently, you may flush the same bird a

number of times by the time you have covered the whole area. Grouse rarely fly over open fields. They sometimes wait for you to pass by and then flush behind you. If you flush one bird, keep your eyes alert over the entire area as grouse usually travel in a group.

Grouse-hunting is the most challenging sport I have tried.

firing line unmolested.

A good pointing dog is practically essential to the hunter of grouse. With this asset, the hunter is able to concentrate on the accuracy of his shot rather than on the bushes ripping at his clothes.

In addition to the Ruffled Grouse, Wisconsin is inhabited by the Sharp-tailed Grouse and



Some experts say that if you hit one bird out of every five in thick cover you can rate yourself as an excellent hunter.

Six to eight type shot is the best to use for this type of game. The gun to use is what the individual feels he can do the best job with. It doesn't take much power to knock down a grouse, but it does take a good-sized shot pattern. Most of your shots are reaction shots, allowing, approximately, a three-second span in which you have a clear shot at your game. Hunters usually do well with a shorter than average barrel and shooting from the hip. (The shorter the barrel, the bigger the shot pattern.)

I must admit that the results of our efforts last Sunday were far less than excellent. We flushed over twenty-five grouse and did not bag one. A number of birds flew right across our

the Hungarian Partridge. In the northern parts of the United States the Ruffled Grouse is also referred to as a Partridge. The Sharp-tail and Hungarian may only be hunted in certain parts of the state.

The bag-limit for Ruffled Grouse is five birds per person a day. In the area north of highway 64 the season is only open until November 16. South of highway 64, the season is open through December 31.

Grouse-hunting is usually good throughout the daylight hours. The Stevens Point area, I think, offers some of the best grouse-hunting in the country.

So, if you think you have a quick eye, the patience of a saint, nerves of steel and a fairly ample supply of ammunition, try your luck at "stalking the Ruffled Grouse."



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Superpickers Back To The Ouija Board

By Tim Sullivan and Mike Haberman

Our predictions last week were mildly unimpressive, as we were totally wrong with four of our choices. The game that saved us was the annual Oakland-Kansas City War. We picked the Raiders to win by 1/2 point, and they stormed to the one-inch mark before kicking the game-tying field goal. That's as close as anyone could ask for.

Three awards were up for grabs Sunday, and Dallas Coach Tom Landry, Giant tackle Jim Kanicki, and the Redskin backfield easily earned them. Landry won the "Rotating Dingbat of the Year" award. Landry decided that the way Dallas would beat the Bears was to rotate different quarterbacks every other play. His rotating quarterback theory rotated the Cowboys to a 23-19 loss.

New York's Jim Kanicki earned the "Jolly Green Goat of the Week" medal. The Giant's game plan was to keep Viking quarterback Gary Cuozzo in the game as long as possible. However, Kanicki roared through to knock Cuozzo cold late in the fourth quarter. Norm Snead replaced Cuozzo and unloaded a game-winning touchdown bomb to Bob Grim.

Washington's offensive backfield easily copped the "Greased Pig" honor, although Dallas put up a good fight. The Redskins lost 4 fumbles, and had two passes intercepted. Luckily, the Redskins did manage to hold on to a few footballs, as they beat New Orleans by 10 points.

This weekend, we meet head on with the predictor's worst enemy—the NFL schedule. Picking this Sunday's games will be the hardest thing we've had to do all year. Here now, is our hopeful forecast.

Oakland over New Orleans - The Raiders will win by 14, and no explanation is needed here.

Dallas over St. Louis - This is a tough decision, and St. Louis beat Dallas by 38 points last year. However, if Tom Landry scraps his rotating quarterback system, Dallas should win by 3.

Giants over Chargers - New York's Ron Johnson, brother of baseball star Alex Johnson, is back, and so is Tucker Fredrickson. However, the Chargers scored 49 points last week. We think the Giants will win by one.

Patriots over Houston - The Oilers won their first game last week. The Patriots lose a lot of games, but they're not afraid of anybody. New England will score 21, while holding the Oilers to 17.

49ers over Vikings - The 49ers have an excellent offense, and a good defense. Minnesota has a great defense, and a pretty bad offense. With this in mind, we see San Francisco winning by 3.

Colts over Rams - Neither one of these teams especially cares for the other. There's always bloodshed when Baltimore plays Los Angeles. The Rams should get nailed for more penalties. Baltimore by 3.

Loins over Denver - Some Dumb Kluck telephoned again, demanding to know why we picked the Bronco game wrong. This time, there is no doubt, because Detroit will murder Denver by 17.

Cleveland against Pittsburgh - In our tossup, Haberman believes Cleveland's offense will stay in the shower room, as it has done the last two games. Sullivan thinks Cleveland's offense will start moving, even if Jim Brown and Lou Groza have to do it.

Kansas City over Jets - New York is weak both offensively and defensively. The Chiefs

have power to spare in all departments. The Chiefs should slaughter, providing the Jets fail to acquire George Blanda.

Falcons over Bengals - The Falcons have become the Bengals of last year, winning all these games when they're not supposed to. Last week, Cincinnati was forced to use its punter, Dave Lewis, at quarterback. Who would you rather have at quarterback, a punter or Bob Berry and Dick Shiner? Atlanta by 15.

Miami over Buffalo - This one is easy. The Dolphins are super tough, while the Bills haven't won a game all year. Miami by 14.

Washington over Philadelphia - The Eagles have stung us twice by winning their last two games. Because of their impressive showing, we will not pick on them any more. However, the Redskins are a tremendous football team, and the Eagles are still basically useless. Redskins by 19.

Bears over Packers - This is the oldest rivalry in pro football. Chicago is still trying to catch the Vikings while Green Bay is still trying to catch Scott Hunter's passes. The Bears should win by 10. If Bart Starr is ready to play, the Bears will win by 17.

There is an outside chance of us misjudging about six of these games. Nevertheless, we haven't missed five or more yet, and we don't intend to start now. We think we called most of these games accurately, but if Philadelphia wins, we probably will throw in the towel for the remainder of the season.

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Ask Howie

During these trying times, a person, whether he be an average citizen, college student, or overweight horse jockey, needs someone of status to take his problems to. Far too often, the listener in question turns out to be a psychiatrist who demands a fortune for his time available. However, the Pointer searched around everywhere and discovered a man who admits to knowing all the answers, and is willing to give his advice to any question absolutely free of charge. Our expert goes under the ridiculous alias of Howie Cosell. Howie has already been bombarded with countless pleas of help, and here are just a few of them:

1) Dear Howie: "I have recently received a friendly parking ticket at UW-Stevens Point for \$7.50. Although I was somewhat irked over the reason I was given the ticket, I willingly offered to pay for my offense. So, I took 750 pennies over to the cashier's office, and the nice people over there told me that they wouldn't take my money. By Golly, I don't think that was very polite of them. What should I do?" Puzzled

Dear Puzzled: "Elementary, my fine chum. You probably didn't have them counted correctly. Recount them, make your adjustment, and go over and try again."

Dear Howie: "I counted them over, came out to 750, and presented the bundle again. They still don't want them. Is my money bad or counterfeit?"

Dear Puzzled: "Apparently, the good people think that pennies are not official currency. If you still think that they are, although I don't see how you could, go back again."

Dear Howie: "I tried to give them the money again, but they seemed rather angry towards me. In fact, one guy started getting red in the face. He told me that I have to put the pennies in rolls."

Dear Puzzled: "Of course you have to put the pennies in rolls. After all, it states right on the ticket that the \$7.50 has to be put in rolls, especially if the fine is in pennies."

Dear Howie: "But Howie, there is nothing on the ticket that says I have to put my pennies in rolls. I am one of those crazy people who stick to their rights. I would rather roll those people than roll my pennies."

Dear Puzzled: "Please Puzzled, violence is not the answer. Perhaps the good people cannot count to 750 unless they have rolls to count. At any rate, it is obvious that you are a lousy Communist. So pay the dumb thing their way before I tell them to slap another \$2.50 on you."

Dear Howie: "Would it be hunky-dory if I gave the extra \$2.50 in pennies?"

Dear Puzzled: "Go play in the traffic."
2) Dear Howie: "I was an 'all district, offensive halfback at Flin Flon, Manitoba. My coach tells me that your school, UW-Stevens Point, might have some use for me. Is there some hope for me making your roster?"

Great Potential

Dear Great Potential: "You wouldn't have a chance. Over here, we stress punting."

3) Dear Howie: "Last year, I was scheduled for three classes in Old Main. On my last report card, I received three incompletes. I don't think this was fair, because I still haven't found the rooms. I have 20-20 vision, and I am majoring in geometry. Why can't I find the classrooms?"

Bewildered

Dear Bewildered: "The administration likes to think of it as a discipline of the mind. You're in college now, son. You can't have everything handed to you on a silver platter."

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