

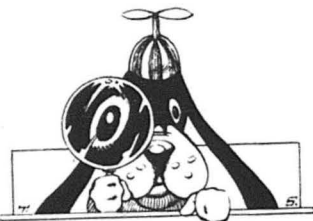
Footstep



following
'The Servant'

Off-campus 15'

October 2, 1975



Thursday, October 2

UAB presents the film *Fritz The Cat*, 7:30 pm. Program-Banquet Rm.-U.C. Admission charge.

RHC presents *MONROE DOCTRINE*, 8-11 pm. Allen Center Upper.

Friday, October 3

UAB Trippers Backpacking in Chequamegon National Forest.

Community Folk Dancers Dancing, 7-10 pm. Beginners are especially welcome for dance instruction from 7-8:30 pm. Wright Lounge-U.C.

UAB Coffehouse Auditions, 7 pm-1 am. Coffehouse-U.C.

UAB presents the film *FRITZ THE CAT*, 7:30 pm. Program-Banquet Rm.-U.C. Admission charge.

University Theatre presents *THE SERVANT OF TWO MASTERS*, 8 pm. Jenkins Theatre.

Saturday, October 4

UAB Trippers Backpacking in Chequamegon National Forest.

UWSP Pointers vs. Eau Claire, 1:30 pm. Goerke Field. Admission charge.

UAB Coffehouse Auditions, 7 pm-1 am. Coffehouse-U.C.

University Theatre presents *THE SERVANT OF TWO MASTERS*; 8 pm. Jenkins Theatre.

Sunday, October 5

UAB Trippers Backpacking in Chequamegon National Forest.

UAB Video of the Vikings vs. Bears football game, 12:30 pm. Coffehouse-U.C.

University Theatre presents *THE SERVANT OF TWO MASTERS*, 8 pm. Jenkins Theatre.

Monday, October 6

Freshmen football vs. St. Norbert's, 3:30 pm. (H)

RHC presents the film *HARRY & TONTO*, 8 pm. Allen Center.

Tuesday, October 7

University Film Society presents *BANANAS*, 7 & 9:15 pm. Program-Banquet Rm.-U.C. Admission charged.

RHC presents the film *HARRY & TONTO*, 8 pm. Debot Center.

University Theatre presents *THE SERVANT OF TWO MASTERS*, 8 pm. Jenkins Theatre.

Wednesday, October 8

University Theatre presents *THE SERVANT OF TWO MASTERS*, 8 pm. Jenkins Theatre.

UAB Coffeeshouse presents *PETER ALSOP*, 9-11 p.m. Coffeeshouse - U.C.

Compiled by Campus and Community Affairs Editor Mary Plotter.

drop-add reply

To the Pointer:

A recent letter to the editor which appeared in the Pointer was very critical of the Drop-Add procedure. Several points were raised, among which were that (1) the procedure is made as difficult as possible, (2) the forms get bigger each year, (3) the number of required signatures increases, and (4) Madison, a school with 38,000 students, has a much more simplified procedure.

The procedure and the required signatures are the same this year as they have been for the past two or three years. Rather than go into great detail about how the whole procedure has been simplified over the years, it should suffice to provide an explanation of our current procedure. To drop a course requires the signature of the instructor, department chairman, and the text rental department. The instructor's signature is required because he/she has received a list of the students registered for each course taught, and by having the opportunity to sign the drop form, the instructor can maintain an accurate class roster.

More importantly, though, the instructors have wanted their approval to be part of the process. If the drop is for academic reasons, the instructor wants the opportunity to discuss the matter with the student. It is an advising role to assist the student in making the right decision. The department chairman controls the class limits—the chairman must know that a student is dropping the course in order to make a decision on permitting another student to add the course.

Text rental approval is necessary in order to control the distribution of books. A few years ago, before such approval was a step in the procedure, text rental was frequently running short of books for courses because students would register for a course, pick up books, and later drop the course but not return the books until the end of the semester. With other students adding the course, it wasn't uncommon that 35 books were checked out for a course in which only 30 students were actually registered.

In the case of an added course, only the department chairman's signature and the approval of text rental are required. The reasoning here is the same as with a drop. The department chairman controls the class size and knows whether or not there is room in the course to allow a student to add, and text rental doesn't want to issue a textbook unless the student is officially adding the course. Past experience found that students would pick up books for courses in which they weren't registered because they found them useful as reference books for other courses. Obviously, this practice also contributed to a shortage of books.

The drop-add procedure, then, requires a maximum of 3 signatures for a drop and 2 for an add, not a minimum of 5 signatures as stated in the letter to the editor. Incidentally, Madison generally requires only the department's approval (it depends on the college in which the student is enrolled); however, their department offices are considerably more scattered than ours and Madison has a textbook purchase system so they don't have the same problems we have with respect to controlling the inventory of books.

Although our procedure is the same this semester as it was for the last several semesters, the form did change. We implemented the use of a machine readable (opscan) form that takes a few more seconds to complete than did the previous forms. However, the new form has room for one drop and one add while the previous forms the student needed one form for a drop and one for an add.

The reason for the adoption of the new forms was simply to save time and money, both very scarce resources in higher education today. The old forms

had to be manually keypunched by our computer center personnel while the new forms eliminate all manual labor except for one person to stand and feed the forms into a machine which automatically reads the forms and punches the cards that are fed into the computer. We can process the new forms in 30 hours versus 150 hours the old way. That's a labor gain of three full-time weeks, per semester, or six weeks annually. In dollars (at \$5.00 per hour) that translates to \$150.00 versus \$750 per semester or an annual gain of six weeks of labor and \$1200 in wages, although some of the saving is partially offset by the cost of the new forms. Since most administrative offices have experienced a reduction in personnel and budgets, steps to improve efficiency and productivity are imperative. The new drop-add form is one of a number of measures that we have implemented in an effort to do the same work in less time and at less expense.

Finally, it was our impression that the students accepted the change very well. The form required greater care in filling out, but we found the forms to be completed accurately and thoroughly in all but a few cases. We feel that the new form successfully met our objectives, and we greatly appreciate the students' cooperation.

David J. Eckholm

Associate Registrar

'Bungled' back

To the Pointer:

After the derogatory adjectives directed at me concerning my "Birds Bungled" (not my title) letter I feel compelled to qualify and disqualify a few of my remarks.

To the person who simply signed their letter "For the creatures" I fail to see how she or he figures my letter was an "amateurish attempt at discrediting certain individuals." This wasn't my intent and obviously my letter didn't accomplish this. I might add that since you're obviously so down on discrediting others that you might better spread your gospel by practicing what you preach.

I admit being wrong concerning common usage of the word antelope and use of the term class (the proper word is family, I believe). For this I apologize to Miss Puffer for trying to correct her when she was already right.

To Dr. Long concerning goshawks on Buena Vista Marsh I will offer no explanation pertaining to their predations on prairie chickens. However, I do know the distinctions between goshawks and marsh hawks, and the student assistant who identified the hawks I saw on Buena Vista last spring as goshawks was wrong. My point though is that all student assistants on this project should know these distinctions since prairie chicken observers (largely CNR and Biology students) are asked to report all sightings of raptors on the booming grounds and moreover may be required to identify these birds in one or more of their classes.

Now to explain my "two years of reticence" remark which understandably puzzled those to whom my letter was addressed: I am a junior and while the errors in the museum haven't been there for two years I probably wouldn't have had the guts to say anything about them (or anything else on that order) had they been there. My point, which may or may not be relevant, is that from now on I intend to open my mouth if I see something I think is wrong. I assure anyone concerned though, that I will be more careful in the future.

Hopefully, a few things have been straightened out by my writing to the Pointer. I know that with the help of C.J. Puffer, Mr. "For the creatures," and Dr. Long I have been straightened out on a few things. Thank-you once again. Dan Sivek

the pointer

time is short

To the Pointer:

Two weeks ago, at 4:00 on a Friday afternoon, I went to the Learning Resources Center (LRC) Reserve reading room to check out material that I needed. To my surprise, the girl informed me that the material would be due at 4:30 when the library closed. I had already resigned myself to studying that night, instead of going to parties or the Square, because I had work that I had to get done. I was then informed that after-hours were available from 4:30 to 8:30 for convenience. Big Deal! I still could not use the resources that I needed. (I was not allowed to check out the reserved material until 11:00 a.m. Saturday morning). I left the LRC in anger.

Since then, I have talked to many of my friends that are as angry as I am over the LRC hours. The LRC hours are in a word, BUSH!

The regular hours:

Mon.-Thur. 7:45 a.m. - 10:00 p.m.
After Hours 10:00 p.m. - Midnight
Friday 7:45 a.m. - 4:30 p.m.
After Hours 4:30 p.m. - 8:30 p.m.
Saturday 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Sunday 2:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.
After Hours 12:00 Noon - 2:00 a.m.
After Hours 10:00 p.m. - Midnight

Any other major college, university library is open everyday, until at least Midnight or 2:00 a.m. Some libraries are opened twenty-four hours a day.

If the University is under the impression that nearly every student, either goes home or lives at the Square all weekend, it is wrong. Students do study on weekends and the LRC should be open when the students need it. During the week, many students pull all nighters studying for a test or writing a paper and the LRC should be open.

Granted, it costs more money to keep the LRC lighted, heated, and staffed, for those extra hours, but isn't it worth it? The University seems to feel that new, unnecessary shortcut sidewalks, flowers around the dorms (that die in the first frost anyway) and too many lamp posts, too close together, all around the campus are more important. Where are the University's priorities? We are here to learn, not to look pretty and impress visitors.

An article in the September 18 issue of the Pointer told of a \$27,000 balance accumulated from the vending machines on campus. The Chancellor's Hospitality Account got \$1,500 and the Instructional data processing received \$24,000. Perhaps some of this fund could be relocated to the LRC to help keep it open longer.

I suggest that the whole LRC, not just the after hours rooms, be open to students from 7:45 a.m.-Midnight or 2:00 a.m. every weekday and open from 9:00 a.m.-Midnight or 2:00 a.m. on weekends. The LRC might never be crowded during those extra hours, but the students will use it and be grateful that it's open. I'm sure many students will agree with me. There is nothing more frustrating than having work that has to be done, and not being able to do it.

Thank you,
Jill Unverzagt

cheap shot

To the Pointer:

I am writing this letter in reply to an article which appeared in the September 18 issue of the Pointer. The article, which was entitled "In Turn", dealt with the airing of a certain public service announcement by WWSP radio.

For the information of those who did not spend their summer in Stevens Point this particular article originally appeared in one of the summer issues of the Pointer. At that time I considered the article a beneficial piece of constructive criticism. However, the public service announcement itself has not been aired since WWSP returned to the air on September 1, and I have been

assured that it will never again be aired on WWSP.

The reprinted article states that "It is the task of the media to inform, amuse, and educate its audience." The Pointer and its staff are equally obligated to adhere to these guidelines. I fail to see the purpose of the reprinting of the article, except to take an unnecessary "cheap shot" at WWSP. The article went on to say that WWSP was airing "destructive nonsense". Now the shoe is on the other foot.

I can only say that I am extremely disappointed by the lack of regard and judgement displayed by those Pointer staff members who felt it appropriate to reprint the article.

Tom Chapman, WWSP staff member

Ed. Note: The above mentioned editorial was used only as a last ditch measure. We felt that the actual nature of the statement (hitch-hiking versus private ownership of vehicles) merited its reuse. We were fully aware of the fact that 90FM had removed the PSA from the air. No cheap shots intended neighbor.

sad circus

To the Pointer,

Is the 1975 edition of the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point in fact an "Aerial Circus", or does it have some resemblance of a football team?

Last Saturday, Sept. 27, the Pointers dropped their fourth straight contest, a 21-20 heartbreaker to the University of Wisconsin-LaCrosse.

What is the Pointer's problem? Is it simply poor coaching, or maybe a lack of leadership? Is the "Aerial Circus" outdated?

Against La Crosse, the Pointers allowed the Indians to score a touchdown with just eight seconds left in the first half. The previous week against St. Norberts, the Pointers defense let up and the Green Knights scored on the last play of the game, and Stevens Point lost again, this time by the score of 27-24. Against Whitewater, the opponents scored on a thirty-five yard pass on the last play of the first half and wound up winning the game 15-13.

But is the Pointers problem really in its defense? Or could it be that the offense is too inconsistent? In all the games that I referred to, the Pointer's offense had many opportunities to score, but the "Aerial Circus" failed.

Saturday against the LaCrosse Indians, Stevens Point led 17-0 after the first seven minutes of the game, but did not have any resemblance of an offense after that. Coach Monte Charles' "Aerial Circus", frequently uses a spread formation. This is when the quarterback takes the snap from center, standing seven yards behind the line of scrimmage. This is to give the quarterback more time to pass, and put more pressure on the defensive secondary. The spread formation, the shotgun, the Charles' challenge, whatever this formation is referred to is fine to use in some instances, but this is the third year that Charles is using this type of offense and by now it appears that every team in the state conference has developed defense for it.

The "shotgun" may have been a necessity two years ago when Mark Olejniczak was the quarterback, due to the fact he had a great arm, but was not very mobile. With a quarterback the caliber of Reed Giordana, a very adept runner, I feel there is no need for this type of football all the time. Giordana is a fine passer, and he has the best receiver in the conference in along time with Jeff Gosa. What an even greater weapon this combination would be, if the defense did not know that Giordana would throw the ball 50 times a game.

The Pointers will try and get their "Aerial Circus" untracked once again this Saturday at Goerke Field against the Eau Claire Blugolds, but the odds seem to favor the Blugolds by three.

Glenn Behring

On the cover

Dick Gustin is featured here in his role as 'The Servant of Two Masters'. The production opens tomorrow nite in the Jenkins theatre of the Fine Arts building and will be playing thru next week. For the past three weeks arts editor John MacDonald and his staff have been following the progress of the highly entertaining comedy. This week we present a special section on the many long hours that go into preparation for opening nite. Photographer Dave Zuege provides the visual images.

Under the cover

Although theatre highlights this issue, there appears to be a definite emphasis on television this week.

Pete Litterski presents a report on the problems in University Broadcasting. That story kicks-off the news section.

Humor editor Marc Vollrath tells us about the three local sports enthusiasts (two of them Pointer staffers) who will be appearing on national television next week.

Kim Erway talks with Professor Ray Anderson who himself appeared on national television last month. Anderson, who was featured on a segment of 'Wild Kingdom' replies to critics of the filming techniques employed. That story is in the Environmental section.

In the reviews section Vollrath returns to offer a critique of the 'Echoes of the Guns of Autumn', a subject that has precipitated much heated discussion locally.

Elsewhere: Denny Breitzman looks into the problems involved with paper mill dumpings in nearby Whiting, Diane Carlson goes shopping for women's wear, Rick Cigel gets the scoop on food stamps and Cindy Hummel tells us about marathon mania.



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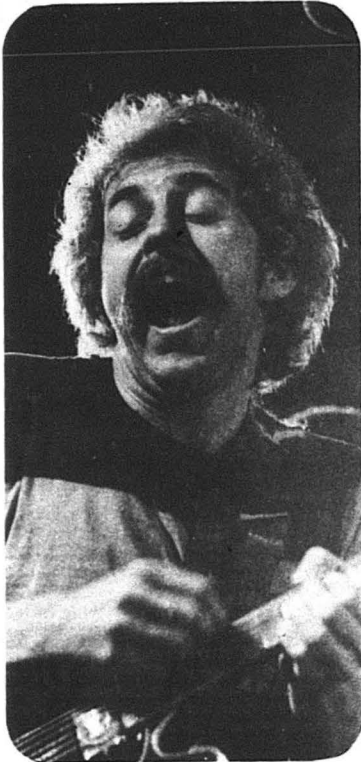
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Pointer People

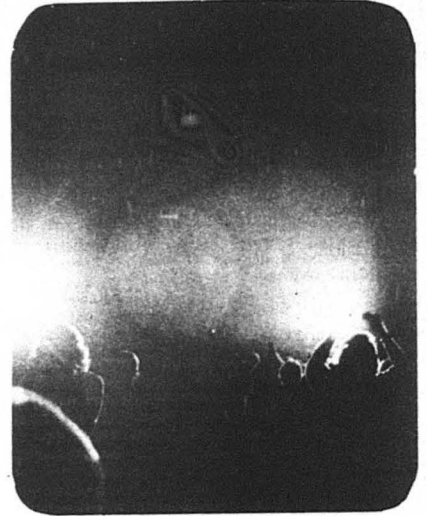
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“if ya wanna get to heaven...



**‘Ozark’ rocks
the Quandt**

photos by Ron Thums



...ya gotta raise a little hell”



Fear and loathing in campus TV

by Pete Litterski

University Broadcasting is located in the Learning Resources Center. The Communication Department is located in the Gesell building. Somewhere in the few hundred feet between those buildings a communication breakdown has occurred that is affecting the operation of UWSP's campus television programming.

The students who participate in Campus TV use facilities in both buildings and rely on guidance from both factions. Their operation is feeling the effects of the squabble. "I would say offhand that we lost at least 20 people because of the controversy," said Mike Wanserski, student manager of WWSP-TV. "We're doing at least one show less than we planned because of it. We spent a lot of time worrying about the situation and not getting our shows going."

Bob Burull

The controversy centers around Bob Burull, head of University Broadcasting.

The Comm. department wants Burull's position redefined and assigned to the College of Fine Arts. Burull currently functions under Educational Services and Innovative Programs (ESIP). The proposal would essentially strip away his authority as Director of University Broadcasting.

Burull wants to maintain authority over broadcasting and keep running the operation as he has since his appointment last February.

There is little love lost in the stand-off.

Many Comm. department faculty see Burull as 'abrasive and too business-like'. Burull sees the Comm. department as a group paranoid of 'something they haven't really specified yet'.

Early summer

Since early summer, and in some cases as early as last February, there have been strained relations between Comm. faculty and University Broadcasting (UB). Most of the controversy centers around Burull but there is also some consternation about the existence of a 'total authority' post like his.

The controversy first came out into the open at the September organizational meeting of WWSP-TV Channel 3 on cable. At this meeting, students involved with the TV program questioned the extent and the need of UB's control over what students could put out over channel 3.

At this meeting Roger Bullis, from the Comm. department faculty, and Burull clashed, each inferring that the other was lying on the question of what the Teltron Cable TV manager had said was OK to put over channel 3.

Ad Hoc Committee

Finally, after four hours of smoke, hard desk seats and dry mouths, the meeting was adjourned but only after an ad-hoc committee of three faculty members and two students was named to review the discussion of that evening and to develop a departmental proposal to be acted on at the next Comm. meeting.



In the next document prepared on the situation dated Sept. 22, the committee's steps of procedure were stated. First they re-studied all papers dealing with the issue; second, they studied department wants and need in the area of TV; third, they reviewed the organizational structure surrounding the TV facilities prior to and after the establishment of University Broadcasting and the event of Bob Burull.

Next they formulated a set of recommendations for the revision of University Broadcasting, and fifth, they studied the controversies surrounding Bob Burull's management of his office.

The gist of this second document is that the system as it exists today will not serve the Comm. department's academic goals and needs. It also states the belief that the present operation allows for too much control by UB over WWSP-TV productions.

WWSP-TV production head Julie Berlin, told us that the controversy at the initial organizational meeting might have hurt the organization because of the impression it left on new students. Wanserski concurred saying, "Either the controversy itself turned them off or else they understood what was going on and didn't want to get tangled up in it."

Another Meeting

After the initial organizational meeting Myrv Christopherson, chairman of the Comm. department, called a general meeting to discuss the issues surrounding Burull, WWSP-TV, and the Comm. department Personell Committee to review the matter and prepare a document explaining the situation and the suggested means of resolving it.

What resulted was a proposal that Burull be dismissed.

The document, dated September 11, 1975, was delivered to the Communications Faculty, Burull, and the Deans of Fine Arts and ESIP. At the meeting, Burull, (who also has a half-time assignment as

Comm. faculty) was put in the position of defending himself against the charges made in the paper and the dismissal proposal.

The whole tone of the original document was that Bob Burull is a threat to the academic processes of the Comm. department and that he is in the position of exerting more control over Comm. students than is desirable.

At the over-four-hour meeting Burull responded to the charges either by asking for evidence or case histories to back up statements, and by questioning the relevancy of many assertions made.

After Burull's defense, Vice-Chancellor John Ellery said that he would not take a side in the dispute but said that he was appalled at the approach the Comm. department was taking with the issue. Dean Eagon of ESIP defended Burull and Dean Hanford, Fine Arts, spoke a word of moderation.

Position defended

Despite Burull's repeated statements that his control would be exerted in solely technical areas and cases of libel or obscenity he was quoted in the document as saying, "you can't afford any longer as a University to be involved in subjects that become pretty boring after awhile." Many Comm. faculty reacted to this statement as an assertion of right to regulate program content.

Burull expressed the idea that the content should be watched so that no toes would be stepped on "downtown". He was reportedly concerned about the University's chances of convincing the City Council to write a new provision in the upcoming renewal of the area cable franchise stipulating a permanent outlet for a University channel.

In response to these ideas the Comm. department contended that the students involved with TV are "responsible and mature representatives of the University and sensitive to the standards of the community."

Among the proposals of this paper is that all television operations be under the management of the College of Fine Arts rather than ESIP. Also it proposes that another half-time administrative position be created, called the coordinator of University Broadcasting. This person would be a sort of moderator between the two major interests in televisions.

With the changes, Burull's authority would be decreased and theoretically his effectiveness in other functions, where the Comm. department thinks his background is best suited, will be increased.

Burull Reacts

I talked to Burull last Friday about the matter and most of his reactions were directed at the two documents. After we looked over some of his specific complaints about the papers he then said, "I can't find in here a single factual incidence where their program or curriculum has been damaged... Most of those documents are judgmental rather than factual...the Comm. department has never factually stated what is supposedly adversely affecting their program."

Further, Burull stated, "University Broadcasting has met all service needs for the Comm. department and UB has worked very closely with WWSP-TV in off hours, that UB does not have allotted time to help get them going... We the staff of UB have, by our log-book, supported the Comm. Dept. more than any other department on Campus."

Programming Begins

The controversy has died down for the time being and WWSP-TV is now programming a regular schedule, but the effects of the squabble are still being felt by the students involved in campus television.

WWSP-TV production head Ginny Shaker summed the situation up; "It's definitely hurt our membership and people involved in the organization are spending a lot of time worrying about things other than putting out quality programs."

Stamping out student food aid?

by Rick Cigel

Tree Marie, a UWSP student, can no longer receive food stamps.

Because of a March 10, 1975 eligibility change, the federal-state funded program excludes anyone claimed by their parents as a tax deduction in the previous year.

Tree gets no financial help from her parents, and must now work at two jobs to budget out \$10 per week for food.

Up until March, all students that met an income restriction were eligible. "I don't know what I would have done without the food stamps," Tree said.

After the law was changed, Tree felt really cheated. "A lot of students are getting food stamps that are in a lot better financial situation than I am."

The Food Stamp program

provides the means to buy more of the foods needed for a nutritious diet, according to the Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services. But because of that eligibility change, many UWSP students are prevented from participating in the program.

Although there is no guarantee that the recipients will buy nutritious food, Judy, a Social Services case aide, said the coupons can be used as a food supplement program to receive better nutrition.

The only purchasing restrictions are that the stamps cannot be used to buy pet food, paper and soap products, tobacco or alcoholic beverages.

The first step in applying for food stamps is to fill out an application and schedule an appointment with

the Department of Social Services, Judy said.

The 19-page form that must be completed is "very easy" although it looks hard, Judy said. The Community Action Program will help anyone who is having difficulty with the form, she said.

The appointment is for a certification interview where a case aide will discuss the program with applicant to determine whether he is eligible.

If approved, the applicant must still wait two to three weeks for the

stamps because proof must then be furnished by the parents that the student is not a dependent.

The student can file for a hearing, and although it is a lengthy process, if he proves he is completely independent, and that his parents won't claim him, the chances of receiving food stamps is pretty good, Judy said.

Anyone with questions about the food stamp program can call the Social Services workers at 346-3691.

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MEN'S AND WOMEN'S

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IN THE
UNIVERSITY CENTER



If you walk into your class (late, as usual) on Wednesday, October 29 and your professor, a woman, is not there to guide your search for knowledge, perhaps she is on strike. "Alice Doesn't! Strike Day!" is planned as a national strike by the National Organization for Women (NOW).

It is expected that women from all over the U.S. will participate by doing nothing that day. They will not work in or out of the home, will not babysit, volunteer for anything, or spend any money, to dramatize the vast contribution they make to society.

"Alice Doesn't" is being planned by NOW in California. For more information contact: "Alice Doesn't," P.O. Box 6792; San Jose, California, 95150; or contact your local NOW chapter.

The Native American community in the Wisconsin Rapids area is in the process of organizing a Tutoring Program for their young people. Students who would be willing to serve as voluntary tutors during these times should contact Pride Office in Old Main or telephone 346-3828.

Time: Once per week on Tuesday evenings, from 6:45 to 8:15 p.m. - which means leaving Stevens Point at approximately 6:15 and returning around 9:00 p.m.

Place: The Howe School in Wisconsin Rapids

Place: The Howe School in Wisconsin Rapids. A university bus will pick up the tutors at several places on campus, make the trip to Wisconsin Rapids and back, and return to the campus afterwards.

The State Senate approved Bill 233 which includes all forms of sexual assault rather than only "sexual intercourse by force" as criminal rape. Under the present statutes, a man can criminally assault a woman and force her to commit certain sexual acts but not be charged with rape if actual intercourse did not take place.

If Senate Bill 392 is approved it would result in a more detailed definition of landlord-tenant relations and the rights and responsibilities of each that exists under present law. It would require the landlord to "make all repairs and do whatever is necessary to put and keep the premises in a fit and habitable condition."

Another significant feature of the bill deals with the security deposit, often a subject of dispute between landlord and tenant. The maximum amount allowable for a security deposit would be one month's rent to be returned within 21 days of the termination of the lease.

A third provision gives tenants the right to have minor repairs (\$100 or less) made if the landlord fails to do so within 14 days of notification of the defect.

The bill would ensure the basic constitutional rights of the tenant by prohibiting landlords from evicting a tenant in retaliation for reporting code violations to government agencies.

The student Legal Society, along with the Poli. Sci. Department would like to inform all people that there are LSAT Workbooks and handbooks available for your use (for the upcoming test) in the Poli. Sci. Dept. and the Counseling Center.

The lecture, which will be complemented by a series of demonstrations, is intended to appeal to college students.

Dr. Aleya will relate a number of "lucky and accidental" discoveries which led to startling progress in the fields of plastics, antibiotics and nuclear energy.

News Notes

Dr. Bill Hettler is interested in knowing how many people would be interested in attending a non-credit course on prospectiv medicine.

"Prospective medicine allows an individual to recognize the risks of disease and injury that they must face each day in their lives and then avoid those risks if possible," explained Dr. Hettler. The course would also focus attention on consumerism in the purchasing of medical care.

Persons interested in attending should phone in their comments to the University Health Service in Nelson Hall (346-4646).

Dr. Hubert Aleya, professor emeritus of Princeton University, will present a science program Friday night in Stevens Point entitled "Lucky Accidents, Great Discoveries and the Prepared Mind."

The event is scheduled for 7:30 pm in Room D101 of the Science Building, open to the public without admission charge. It will be co-sponsored by the Central Wisconsin Section of the American Chemical Society and the UWSP.

New legislation approved by the Senate and sent to the Assembly permits postcard registration. This will give state residents the option of registering by mail on a prepaid postcard available from municipal clerks on written or oral request, or which can be publically distributed by any voter.

The legislation encourages municipalities to set up voter registration booths in libraries, supermarkets, factories, banks, government buildings, and in other convenient locations. Additionally, the bill requires that municipalities provide an opportunity for the registering to vote of students and staff at all public high schools.

UWSP's ten new music faculty members will be introduced to the public this fall in public concerts or recitals in which they will either perform or conduct.

The music faculty now numbers 25 full-time and four part-time faculty who serve more than 300 students, an all-time high enrollment in the program. The music department is one of the largest at any private or public school in the state. Enrollment has more than tripled in eight years.

A personal note from



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Program Banquet Room

\$1.00 — RATED "X"

Foul chasers fare well

by Marc Vollrath, humor ed.

Three Stevens Point residents will have the eyes of America watching them next Thursday night when they appear on national T.V. Pointer staffers Tim Sullivan, and Randy Wievel, along with Bob "Ma" Pesch will be featured on the Oct. 7th version of *The Baseball World* of Joe Garagiola. NBC will air that program at 7:30 PM, prior to a major league playoff game that evening.

The Point trio is being highlighted for their abilities and techniques on how to catch foul balls at major league ball parks. Garagiola became interested in the three ball chasers because of a letter Sullivan sent him, in which he explained their strange talents. Arrangements were then made for their appearance.

The segment was taped on August 8 at Tiger stadium in Detroit. NBC flew the three Point residents to "Motor City" a day before the program was to be filmed. Pesch, Wievel, and Sullivan noted that they went to Tiger stadium on their own to get some ideas for the following day's filming. They had been at the stadium for only about twenty minutes when Sullivan pulled in a foul smash off the bat of Johnny Briggs of the Minnesota Twins.

The three agreed that the experience of working with Garagiola and the NBC crew was "fantastic", and termed the entire weekend as being "unforgettable". Wievel pointed out, however, that Sullivan was responsible for some of the "unforgettable" occurrences which weren't necessarily good. "In fact", said Wievel, "some of the things Sully (Sullivan) did were downright embarrassing."

Wievel said that the embarrassment started immediately after the three met Garagiola and the NBC staff for dinner. "Here we were at the most exclusive restaurant in Detroit, and Sully shows up wearing a hundred dollar suit and three dollar tennis shoes."

Wievel said. "If that wasn't bad enough," he added, "every time Sullivan stood up, he'd bang his head on a light fixture."

At dinner with Garagiola, the Point trio felt obligated to order lobster for a number of reasons: NBC was picking up the bill, Polish sausage wasn't on the menu, and Sullivan had already brought along a large supply of chicken. What Pesch and Wievel didn't realize, though, was that Sullivan had never eaten lobster before. "I've never been so humiliated in all my life," said Wievel. "We all heard this cracking sound coming from Sullivan's mouth and realized he was trying to eat the lobster, shell and all."

"Ma" Pesch's eating talents were not limited to the dining room. On the TV show, he attempted to eat seven knockwursts, a sausage somewhat similar to a bratwurst. Pesch had gained national attention several years ago for eating ten bratwurst during a nine inning ball

game at Milwaukee County stadium. Unfortunately, his efforts in "Motor City" left much to be desired. He ate only five knockwurst.

Sullivan noted that the three came up with seven "legitimate" balls that were hit during batting practice. The real prize, a game ball, eluded them however.

"Sullivan almost got one game ball", Wievel noted. "If he had gotten that one though, he would have been thrown out of the ball park. It was a fair ball down the line and Sully lunged for it." Wievel added that "if Sullivan's arms had been a couple of inches longer, he'd have been off the program."

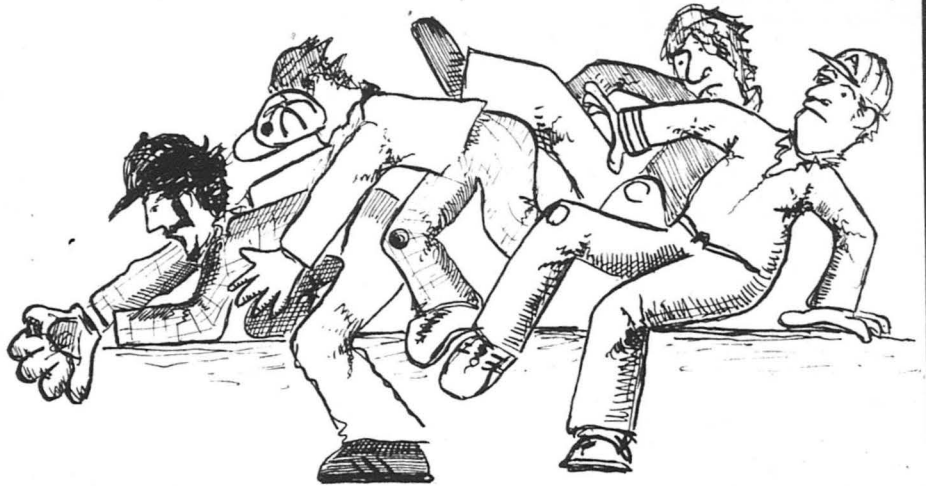
On the *Baseball World* the three demonstrated various techniques to get foul balls. Sullivan considers the most important thing to have is a baseball glove, and he speaks of the advantages of having one. The three also demonstrate the "blocking technique" which takes advantage of Pesch's size.

While the two hundred-forty pounder clears the way, Sullivan and Wievel race after balls hit into the stands.

Garagiola, the program host, has a try at getting a game ball himself. The surprise ending upstages the Point trio, but not before a lot of laughs are had by all.

On their final night in Detroit, hours after the show had been taped, Wievel wanted to "thank" Sullivan for getting him on the program, and for embarrassing Pesch and himself. "I found a rather desultory-looking prostitute and agreed ten bucks was fair", said Wievel. "When she saw Sully, though, she said she wouldn't do anything for less than fifty," he added.

Wievel, Sullivan and Pesch are hosting an "invitation only" premier showing at Buffy's Lamoon at the night of the program. If you were lucky enough to get an invitation, be sure to RSVP. If not, well, tune in anyway. It should be worth your while.



Steak Bonanza

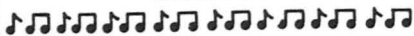
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Comparative shopping WOMEN'S WEAR

by Diane Carlson

In July, stores started stocking their racks with wools and flannels, as harried shoppers pushed their way toward "That pink swimsuit at 50 percent off." Now, with cold weather approaching, students are thinking of expanding their winter wardrobes.

Each season sees a jump in the cost of clothing, and this year is no different. Some studnets have resorted to sewing their clothes to save money, but one look at fabric prices will cause even a "Susie Homemaker" to wonder if the savings are worth the time and effort.

For those of us who don't want to sew and can't afford to spend more than we have to on clothes, The Pointer visited several clothing stores in the area to scout out the lowest prices on a variety of women's clothing.

A long denim wrapskirt at Seifert's runs about \$18.00, \$13.00 at J.C. Penney's, and \$9.00 at Erzinger's Alley Cat. K-Mart doesn't have them. In this case, Erzinger's wins out with both quality and price.

High-waisted dress pants can really be budget breakers. At Seifert's, a pair sells for \$18.00, at Penney's, \$13.00, \$18.00 at Erzinger's, and \$11.96 at K-Mart. Here, you definitely pay for quality.

A long-sleeved button-down cotton blouse costs \$15.00 at Seifert's, \$9.00 at Penney's, \$12.00 at Erzinger's, and a mellow \$6.97 at K-

Mart. Acetate-nylon blouses (the silky ones) generally run \$2.00 to \$3.00 more.

The basic standby - jeans, will make you \$16.00 poorer at Seiferts, \$10.00 at Penney's, \$6.00 (on sale) at Erzinger's, and \$10.96 at K-Mart.

No one should be without at least one turtleneck sweater this winter. You can get them for \$14.00 at Seiferts, \$7.00 at Penney's, \$15.00 at Erzinger's, and \$5.97 for lighter-weight knits at K-Mart. The more expensive sweaters have some pattern or decorative, knit, the cheaper ones are usually solid colors.

Seifert's doesn't seem to believe in underwear, but \$1.10 will get you a pair of "camouflage" (G.I. Issue) bikini panties at Penney's. At Erzinger's \$1.25 will cover things, while K-Mart has two pair for a buck.

Warm acrylic knee socks are \$1.75 a pair at Seifert's, \$1.29 at Penney's, and \$1.35 at Erzinger's. K-Mart has "Toes Hose" socks with a space for each toe - on sale for \$2.00, if you feel your toes deserve special attention.

In the accessory category, you can get a "nothing" chain for about \$3.00 at Seifert's, Penney's, and Erzinger's, and a beaded choker for about \$1.00 more. "Nothings" are \$1.76 at K-Mart, with chokers running from \$1.76 to \$1.96.

This should give you a good idea of where to do your shopping without breaking open your piggy bank.

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NOTICES

Thank you Kerry and Bruce for your most generous offer to board my dog. Your offers were more than I had hoped for. But more than that, it made me feel proud and encouraged knowing that someone cares. God Bless!

Tri-Beta Biology Society is sponsoring a Picnic for all faculty and students wanting to meet Biology Faculty and fellow Biology students (both majors and minors). It starts at 4:00, Fri. Oct. 3, at the pavilion next to the Iverson softball diamond. Beer and food will be served. Cost is only \$1.50 students, and \$2 faculty, payable at the door.

FREE STUDENT CLASSIFIEDS
\$1.50 per line for commercial ventures

NOTICES

I Do Not Want To Smoke. If this statement fits you, call the Counseling Center to sign up for an experimental one session stop smoking group. 014 Nelson Hall, Ex. 3553.

The Career Counseling and Placement Center announces its on-campus Interview Schedule for October. Students interested in obtaining an interview appointment may contact the Placement office at 346-3136, or sign up in rm. 106 Old Main. State of Wisconsin, Bureau of Personnel..... October 15
Group Information Sessions. (all majors).

S.S. Kresge.....October 16
Positions in Retail Management. (all majors).

Employers Insurance of Wausau.....October 27
2 Schedules. Positions in Casualty Underwriting (requiring mobility)-all majors, and Audit Review (home office position) - business and math background.

U.S. Navy.....October 27,28
(all majors).

St. Regis Paper Company..... October 30
(pulp and paper science majors only).

Social Security Administration.....October 30
2 Schedules. (all majors).

The University Film Society will present Woody Allen's wacky film, Bananas on Tuesday, October 7 in the Program-Banquet Room of the University Center.

Bananas represents the Allen humor at its height. Its only logic is the logic of fantasy--or, properly put for the Allen character-wet dreams. And quite a wet dream it is, one in which the character, Fielding Mellish by name, working as a thoroughly alienated tester of Rube Goldberg gadgets and failing with women in his spare time, takes off for a mythical South American country. There he is miraculously transformed into the quintessential symbol of macho, the revolutionary leader, complete with false beard, there for everyone to see. Well, maybe not quite everyone, for in bed he is still a dead giveaway.

The X-rated, animated Fritz The Cat will be shown Thurs. and Fri., Oct. 2 and 3 at 7:30 pm in the Program Banquet Room of the University Center.

Fritz The Cat represents a great stride forward in animation maturity. It is the most drastic advance since Snow White, the world's first full-length animated feature introduced in 1938. As a cartoon it is unique.

Fritz is a very hip, white-liberal, college-dropout cat. The film traces his misadventures with drugs, cops, Hells Angels, group sex, and a Harlem riot.

The musical score was written especially for the film, and features Bo Diddley and Billie Holiday.

WANTED
A modern or polka band to play with. Play saxophone and clarinet. Have experience and can play steady. Call Bob at 341-4685.

To Buy: Good used typewriter. Contact Carol Rucks, Rt. 2 Box 288A, Stevens Point.

RELIGION

Bahai Faith question and answer disc. held on Mon., 7:30 pm at 1925 Prairie St., rear apt., Stevens Point. For info. call 341-1087.

The Evangelical Free Church Rev. Moore-Pastor; 341-0013. Sunday services-9:30 am. College Class-10:30 am. Worship-7:00 pm. Home Bible Hour-YMCA Building, 1000 Division St.

Trinity Lutheran Church, Pastors Jim Oliver and Dan Litzer. Corner Clark and Rogers St. Sunday Service-8:30 & 11:00 am. Daily recorded message: 344-2667.

Lutheran Student Community. Service with Eucharist, Sun.-9:30 am, at Peace Center-Lutheran, corner of Maria Dr. and Vincent St.

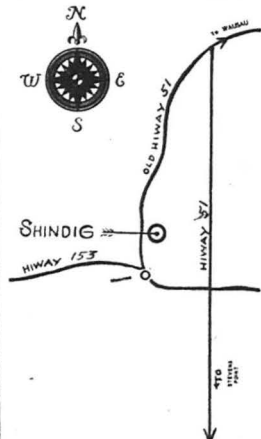
Newman University Parish Newman Chapel-basement of St. Stan's Cloister Chapel-1300 Maria Dr. Masses: Sat., 4:00 pm, Newman Chapel; 6:00 pm, Newman Chapel; Sun., 10:00, Newman Chapel; 12:00 noon, Cloister Chapel; 6:00 pm, Cloister Chapel.

United Ministry in Higher Education (UMHE). UMHE Fellowship, informal sharing-disc., Sunday evenings-7:00 pm, Newman Campus Ministry Center.

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WED. OCT. 8 STRAIGHT UP (High Energy Rock & Originals with a lot of show. This group has the greatest chance of succeeding nationally of all our groups.)

SAT. OCT. 11 ORBITS (High Energy Rock)

WED. OCT. 15 LITTLE ZIGGY & THE ZUE (1950's & 60's Rock Show group)

SAT. OCT. 18 WOODSON BUSH (Top 40 & Contemporary Music)

WED. OCT. 22 CROSSFIRE (Heavies & Contemporary)

SAT. OCT. 25 PROBE (High Energy Rock)

WED. OCT. 29 SILVER STREET (High Energy Rock)

FRI., OCT. 31 HALLOWEEN PUNCH (High Energy Rock)

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SPECIAL SECTION

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The Servant of Two Masters

Lighting, props, costumes, and production—(pages 12 and 13)

The director-Tony Schmitt (page 14)

MacDonald's observations— — page 20 (In turn)

Tryouts.....



by John Mac Donald

Tryouts are a long and grueling process for those involved in trying to get a part in the show. Three four hour evening sessions are required for those who will appear in the show as well as for some of those you won't see in "Servant of Two Masters." I attended the call back session which takes place on the third night. Those people who were reading for parts knew that they were under consideration for one or maybe two parts, either of which they might get if they were good enough.

I walked into the Jenkins Theatre in the middle of a reading by three people. I moved to the nearest empty seat two-thirds of the way across the front row, wondering as I slunk across whether I'd committed a faux pas in trying to settle my ass into a comfy seat where I could see.

The tension was evident. Actors and actresses sat in various postures which might have appeared calm except for the rapidly bouncing knee or stirring from one relaxed position to another every couple of minutes.

That night the director sat high in the seats of Jenkins, checking projection of voices and relationships of character groups as they appeared visually on stage.

Everytime I think of the action on stage that night and try to think of a way to describe it, athletic metaphors come to mind. Boxing, with its one-on-one dimension, comes to mind as two people read for the same part. If they read a few times for that part, they pick up the tricks of the last person to read. They add some wrinkles, a faint, a jab. The first picks it up and counters with a hook. To my inexperienced eye, each addition was a deadly blow, only we wouldn't know who fell until the cast list was published at midnight or one o'clock. The enthusiasm ranked with that of freshman pledges on their first party raid. (Is my age showing?)

Some of the high points for me included the best Gaucho Marx impression I've ever seen (including Roger Bullis'), a wild monologue from the text of the play punctuated by mashed bananas and a furiously flung kielbasa, and finally the contest itself with its no-holds-barred quality. I was beautifully entertained by a fine group of people. I'm glad though, that I don't have to decide who is going to play what.

The making of a play

by Tom Mattek

When you see "The Servant of Two Masters", you will be captivated by the plot, the constant stage activity, and the humor. But sometime during the show you will probably ask yourself questions like these: Why did he cross the stage at that moment? Where did she get that costume? Who constructed that set? How was that mood created?

With similar questions in mind, I explored the world behind the scenes of the show and discovered that a great deal of time, hard work and dedication goes into the production.

I stumbled into Jenkins theater where the cast was rehearsing and talked to Jeri Stroub, the Assistant Director. She explained the rehearsal process to me.

The first three days of rehearsal are dedicated to auditions—the selecting of the cast. Those selected are called back, given their roles, and describe with the director the character they are to portray. Blocking, or producing the movement pattern, follows. It is conducted scene by scene, two or three scenes per rehearsal until perfection is attained. The cast must then memorize their lines and stage movements. Then the whole thing gradually grows until culminated at dress rehearsal.

While watching a rehearsal, I was impressed with the enjoyment these people got from their work. Deep concentration followed error and a sense of accomplishment followed

director's compliments. Fits of laughter were intermingled with a lot of hard work.

And it is hard work. The cast rehearses for four and one half hours every evening, including Saturday and Sunday. I asked Richard Gustin, who plays Truffaldino Bacciochio, where he finds time to study. He replied, "I don't!"

After several inquiries I learned that the costumes are being designed by Susan Hughes, a UWSP dance instructor. I asked Susan about her job. She explained that "the role of the costume designer is to make the actors and actresses visual, to dress them as they would dress in portraying their characters." This includes research, drawings, and then the actual construction of the costumes. Although she has a crew of five, time will only permit construction of six of the thirteen costumes needed. The remainder are rented.

The play is set in the Spanish Sixteenth Century which means it entails elaborate dress. In July Susan began studying costume history books of the period. Working off the ideas gained by this research she began the drawings which undergo constant change until she comes to terms with the director. Once the drawings are complete, paper patterns are cut for each costume. A muslin facsimile is built from the pattern, and is fitted, altered and reworked until an exact fit is attained for the individual character.

Meanwhile, the material for the costumes is obtained by three or four people browsing through shops in Madison or Milwaukee. Once the material arrives, it is dyed and the actual costume is cut and sewn.

Stage design is similar to costume design in that it must first be researched, then talked over with the director. Like an architect, the stage designer not only develops the ideas, but also draws the blueprint. The stage for "The Servant of Two Masters" is being designed by K. Clarke Crandell of the drama department faculty. As technical director, he also estimates the budget and orders the necessary materials.

Clarke said that it is necessary to reflect the ideas of the playwright and the director when designing a stage. The director told him he needed open easy access. Clarke added, "This is an actor's play, rather than the spectators. The whole premise is to force the audience to use their imagination to fill in the details." This is accomplished by a raised wooden platform on the stage, with curtains that can be thrown open to reveal a new scene. There are few props and minor furniture. The stage is primarily functional and contains no elaborate decoration.

The blueprint is given to a shop supervisor. Working with a team of twelve people he has the responsibility of constructing the stage according to the designer's specifications. Approximately two

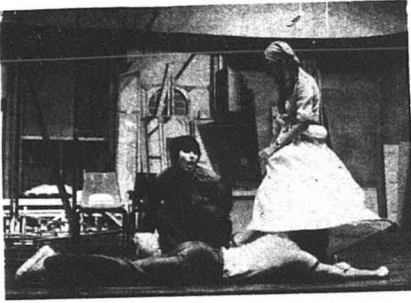
hundred man-hours went into this stage.

The stage for this show is relatively simple so that lighting becomes an integral part of the play's spectacle. The lighting was designed by Don Gingrasso, who must also draw a detailed blueprint called a lighting plot. The complete plot is given to the master electrician who oversees a crew that constructs the lighting layout.

The plot contains information on instrument (light) placement, type, color scheme and focal point. It also shows each circuit's proper dimmer switch. The theater has a master circuit which is run by the "patch-panel." The patch-panel looks like a telephone operators switchboard. Its function is to connect each individual circuit with the proper switch on the dimmer board.

Technical rehearsal is held approximately one week before opening night. At this time the light levels are set, scene by scene, and recorded on a preset sheet which is used during the performance. During the show, the stage manager, Jeri Stroub, cues the lightboard operators when the scene is complete.

Look, I've told you about the technical aspect of producing a show like this. The only way you can see the results of all this work is to see the show! And when you see it, remember that roughly 3,000 total man-hours went into two hours and fifteen minutes of your entertainment.



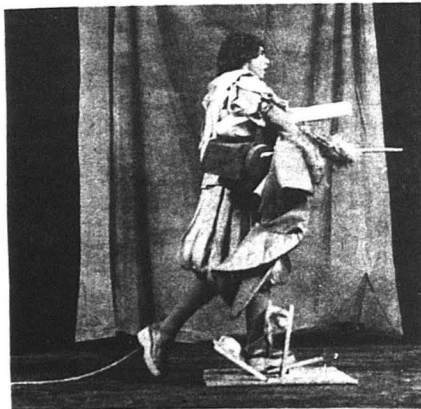
Rehearsal



Costuming



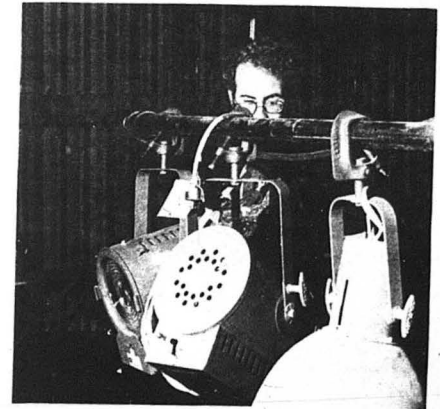
photos by D. Zuege



Properties



Lighting



Talking with the director

by Bee Ling Chua

Who is Tony Schmitt?

He appears to be a person with a fascinating affinity for comedy in theatre. The upcoming play *Servant of Two Masters* by Carlo Goldini, is Schmitt's 'baby'.

"Laughter is a very important part of our humanity, the idea of laughter and being able to laugh at others who appear foolish is a very healthy thing, Schmitt said.

What then is *Servant of Two Masters* all about?

"It is 18th century Italian popular comedy, with a crazy sort of a plot, complicated but essentially easy to follow," answered Schmitt.

With one comic gag after another, a servant whose motive is the double income he hopes to make, tries to serve two masters and in the process gets into more scraps than ever," he added.

"The style is Commedia del art, something that Schmitt has never attempted to do but always wanted to do.

"I chose this play because I felt that it would work for the audience; it would be good for them to see that particular style in comedy. It represents a whole period of history, very important in theater and people ought to be aware that it exists," said Schmitt.

"It is also one of those plays that does not have a moral attached to it. Once set off on this track, Schmitt began to expound a point of view that truly reflects his expertise in theatrical arts. He does not believe that most playwrights write a play to prove a point.

Schmitt thinks that Shakespeare meant to entertain and not preach a moral. While *Jaws*, the box-top movie in town is out to give you a thrill, a joyride, a play does move, it wants to stimulate thought. This is the added dimension and should we want to go beyond the element of entertainment to reach for the richness — The richness is found in the characters and situations.

Just as the artist works in terms of shapes and colors; the musician with rhythm and tempo; the playwright works in terms of characters and situations.

Schmitt went on to say that if there is anything to be learned we learn more from the nature of the



characters. The playwright speaks to the audience through his characters and the things they act out.

"In theater, it is not easy to make people laugh," said Schmitt. "A good comedian or comic writer can show the follies of mankind but to make the audience laugh has much more of an impact than to preach a moral," he continued. "Therefore, the actor's performance is critical; you never know a play is a comedy until you bring it out to the audience. If characters are clear and follies are obvious, it is funny; if too obvious, and the audience can see the players working too hard at their roles, they will not laugh and the whole thing about the foolish nature of the characters is thrown out of the window," said Schmitt.

The stage consists of a simple platform with curtains in the background. "We wanted the costumes to be the dominant visual element and not the scenery, although it may be attractive in its

own way; it must not compete with the characters. The costumes are emphasized so that the players will stand out," said Schmitt.

Schmitt has stylized his play as he finds necessary. It need not be locked into one century and he is not trying to do a historical reproduction of the play. He feels that the whole idea of servants and masters can be set to modern times. However in view of the basic situation of servants and masters—this should suggest a certain time, therefore he decided to leave it in that period. The trick is to portray the characters as real people, here and now, not as historical figures.

Schmitt is defensive about comedy because it serves a very important purpose that is frequently overlooked by those who are more interested in serious plays. It is an experience to listen to a symphony, no lesson needed, just to enjoy and have a good time.

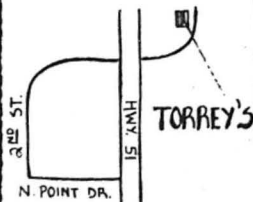
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-PABCO bus driver

Wild Kingdom controversy tame

by Kim Erway

A wildlife restocking program being conducted by Dr. Ray Anderson of the College of Natural Resources and wildlife grad student Mark Davis recently received national network television coverage on Mutual of Omaha's *Wild Kingdom* series.

Marlin Perkins and a small crew of cameramen followed Anderson and Davis around on cross-country skis for several weeks last winter filming the release of Canadian-trapped pine martens in the Nicolet National Forest in northern Wisconsin.

Several UWSP CNR students who saw the show were disappointed with some of the techniques used, including the suspected use of game farm animals in the filming. Dr. Anderson acknowledged that many of the animals filmed, including a bobcat, coyotes, deer and snowshoe hares, were brought in for the filming from game farms, but he stressed that this was not done to create a false impression.

These are animals that normally would be found in the area, he said, but finding them in the wild to film would have taken a great deal of time and effort. However, "The martens," he added, "were real."

The importance of the restocking program, said Anderson, is to reestablish the pine marten in an area where it has become extinct, and this is what *Wild Kingdom* tried to show.

There were differences of opinion, however, in how the restocking would be portrayed. Anderson and Davis had been using airplanes and trucks to radio-track the released animals. Perkins and his producers felt they had already used enough footage of airplane-tracking in previous shows; and wanted the UWSP team to use snowmobiles for the filming. Anderson and Davis refused, so cross-country skis were settled on as a compromise.

The pine marten restocking program was chosen for *Wild Kingdom* from the many research proposals received by federal agencies in Washington, D.C.

The program, which is a three-way cooperative effort between the U.S. Forest Service, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, and the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, involves live-trapping 100 marten in Ontario and releasing them in the Nicolet.

To date, 26 marten - 20 males and 6 females - have been released. All were eartagged for future identification, and eight of the 26 were radio-tagged and followed until late summer, when the transmitter batteries went dead.

The released martens scattered in all directions, said Anderson. Several of them headed north "at an incredible rate of about six miles a day." This, said Anderson, may indicate a homing instinct.

Only one female and a male suspected to be her mate have remained in the vicinity of the releases. The remaining 74 marten are expected to be received from Ontario and released this fall.

Dr. Anderson believes the probability of success for reestablishment of the pine marten in Wisconsin where it became ex-

ting in 1925, is very good. The maturing timber stands of the Nicolet Forest provide suitable habitat for the mink-like mammal, and it has few natural predators.

Also, the fact that the female and male that remained near the release site were observed together during the breeding season in July gives the researchers hope that there will be offspring born this March. Reproduction, said Anderson, would be a pretty good indication that reestablishment had been achieved. Offspring could be identified by their lack of eartags.

Funding for the program is provided by the U.S. Forest Service. Each marten trapped in Canada costs \$40.00, and the radio transmitters and receivers, plane rental, and mileage have amounted to another \$3500.00. The Forest Service has funded the program for an additional \$6000.00, which should see the program to completion.

Other projects now being considered include predator studies on the Buena Vista prairie chickens and research on pesticide breakdown rates and effects on living organisms.

by Terry Testolin

Pictured here are the UWSP Central Heating Plant (upper-left), parking lot Q (upper-right) and the lobby of the new addition to the University Center (lower).

Sometimes referred to as the "fickled finger of fate", the smokestack which towers over the dormitories on Maria Drive is the exhaust valve for the steam produced in the energy plant. Electricity from the Wisconsin Public Service Commission is wired into the generating substation behind the heating plant and is sub-surfacedly conducted to light and wall sockets.

Re-evaluation of unlimited energy consumption lifestyles is an issue of national significance which has become a topic of discussion at this university. Much is made of the increasing concrete character of America's cities yet it is university students in Stevens Point whose autos fill up acres of parking lots. DO WE NEED CARS? What's so difficult about walking, biking, busing, or thumbing it on extended trips?

DO WE NEED ALL THE ENERGY TRAPPINGS OF "MODERN ARCHITECTURE" EVIDENCED SO BLATANTLY BY "THE CHICKEN HATCHERY TYPE" OF LIGHT GALLERY IN THE LOBBY OF THE UC?

These questions need be answered and many more should be posed in the near future.

Some means of practical and effective institutional energy conservation are already being established here.

Temperatures will be kept at 68 degrees in the classrooms and 72 degrees in the locker rooms, in accordance to Governor Lucey's mandate for state institutions. Some duplicate dorm lights are being removed by maintenance. In addition, Jerry Drier, Director of Utility Services, has indicated the new goal of 10 percent less energy use for the 1975-1976 academic year at UWSP. This university was the leader in fuel expenditure reduction in the UW system last year, and can only meet the new goal with your help. Turn off lights and exhaust fans, close doors and windows, and don't use excessive water for bathing purposes.

If you detect energy waste, find out who the culprit is and let him or her know that extra clothing is just as effective as turning the heat up. If you get static, call 346-3035. Paid university staff people will enforce the new state guidelines and seriously consider your suggestions for energy conservation here.

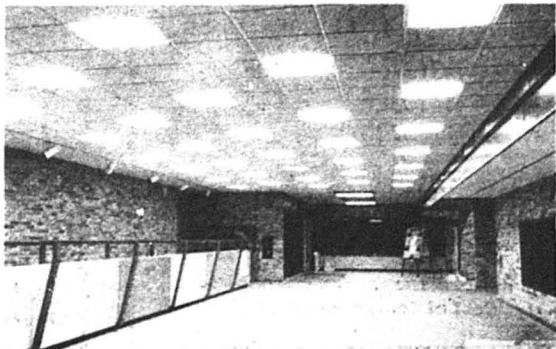
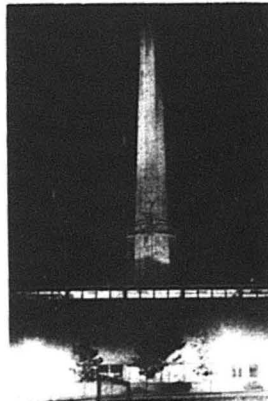


photo by Ron Thums

Environmental Legislation

by Terry Testolin

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Despite the pious rhetoric of politicians like senate majority leader Mike Mansfield, who described the 94th Congress's "magnificent energy record", and house majority leader Thomas "tip" O'Neil Jr., who said "the Congress is working for the people", the results of the summer session speak for themselves.

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The President, in addition to vetoing a strip mining control measure (HR 25) and a bill extending federal price controls on oil for 9 months (HR 4035), has compromised a vacillating Congress into an insecure backroom dilidally with his threat of further vetoes of unacceptable energy packages.

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A question of influence.

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For Further Reading Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report, Aug. 23, and Sept. 6, 1975.

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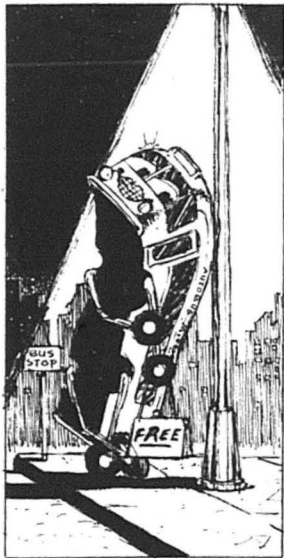
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Division and Fourth Ave.



The Environmental Council will be sponsoring "Free Bus Day" tomorrow, Friday Oct. 3. All bus riders will have their fares paid for, compliments of The Environmental Council which is funded by the students at this campus.

Jeff Littlejohn of the Council explained that this type of service action was intended "not only to get people acquainted with the bus service, but also to clearly communicate students' genuine concern for community problems in Stevens Point".

The Stevens Point Area Bus Coop (PABCO) has particularly lended

assistance to solving the transportation problems of the elderly and students. PABCO has been experiencing steady increases in its ridership and has been so successful to date, that, despite the acquisition of two new \$35,000 "blue bird" coaches, they will be asking for less subsidy money this winter.

If energy conservation and reduction in air pollution are serious problems to you, RIDE THE BUS FRIDAY. You'll meet some new faces, see some interesting parts of Point you never knew existed, and you might even decide to sell that old Chevy or Ford.

Environmental Council Meeting

There will be an Environmental Council meeting Tuesday October 7 in the Blue Room of the University Center at 7:00 pm. All interested people are welcome.

Wildlife Society

The Wildlife Society is holding their second meeting of the year, Thursday Oct. 9, at 7 p.m. in Room 112 CNR. Al Manville will speak on the live trapping of black bears in Northern Wisconsin.

Water Resource Association

The American Water Resource Association will meet Monday, Oct. 6, at 7:30 p.m. in Room 129 UC. Guest speaker will be Dr. Heaton who will speak on the Yellowstone National Park and the Medicine River.

Eco Briefs

Free bus day

Whiting landfill— NO 'free lunch'

by Dennis Breitman

Imagine that you own a nice three-bedroom ranch style home in the center of Whiting. Picture yourself in the front yard, sucking down a bottle of the Blue Bullet and grilling hamburgers for the neighbors. Suddenly you see a convoy of five-ton dump trucks loaded to the hilt with black sludge, coming down the street. They pass you, but one block down the street they dump the stuff, turn around, and head back for another load. Spoil your dinner?

This little episode may seem unreal to you, but for the residents of the Strange Street area of Whiting the problem is a very real one.

Attorneys representing Nekoosa-Edwards' Whiting-Plover paper mill and the village of Whiting

recently signed an agreement that will allow the mill to use a landfill site in Whiting for the disposal of solid wastes from the mill.

Residents of the area have objected to the landfill from its conception. In May of this year, twenty-six residents petitioned the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) for a public hearing concerning the landfill but the petition was disallowed due to a legal technicality.

That petition was replaced by another one. The latter petition was a complaint stating that the landfill would be a nuisance and would tend to lower property values in the area. It was signed by only seven people but six of the seven were village trustees.

A public hearing was held on June 24; but the only agreement reached was to let the attorneys for the parties involved attempt to find a solution.

On August 15 it was announced that the mill would be allowed to use the site on a one year trial basis. Neither Nekoosa-Edwards nor the petitioners surrendered any legal rights.

The residents of the area might very well feel slighted, as their protests made very little difference to the outcome of the controversy. All landfills of this type are subject to annual licensing by the DNR and even though Nekoosa-Edwards' attorney, Robert R. Johnson, called the one year trial "our method of showing good faith and cooperation", it is actually standard procedure although in case village trustees and representatives of citizens' groups will be allowed to periodically inspect the site.

I learned that the village trustees are generally relieved and satisfied with the agreement. It seems that most of the trustees have been agreeable to the landfill from the beginning but protested because of pressure from area residents.

Several homeowners were contacted in the area of the landfill and in general, they are not too happy with the current situation. They are primarily concerned with the possible odor problems, ground water pollution, and a resulting lowering of property values.

There is another side to the story. Imagine that you are sitting in a boat in the middle of the Wisconsin River. All about you are dead fish, birds, and other gifts of nature. Even the bullheads are gasping for oxygen. You draw in a deep breath to cleanse the soul but the smell is so bad you can chew it. I like to compare it to the odor of a box of nightcrawlers that was left in the trunk of a car in mid-July. You reel in your lines and go home.

I mention this little story because I want to point out that the Whiting landfill may be a forward step in the cleaning up of the Wisconsin River. This is true because the wastes that will be disposed of in the landfill have previously been dumped into the river.

I was told by Ralph Atkins, mill manager of the Plover-Whiting mill, that in order to conform to DNR and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standards, his company must stop dumping these wastes in treatment lagoons below the mill. In these lagoons the solids, primarily fibers and fillers such as clays and titanium-dioxide, will settle out. Then the lagoons can be periodically drained and the solids removed and transported to the Whiting landfill. It is expected that to meet DNR and EPA standards the lagoons will have to be drained approximately once a year.

Atkins said that Nekoosa-Edwards doesn't foresee any problems with the landfill in the future and if they had expected problems they would not have started the project in the first place.

I also talked to Dave Martin the DNR's district solid waste management coordinator in Rhinelander. He said that although the DNR was not actually involved with the settlement between the petitioners and the mill, it is necessary for his office to formally approve the site and issue a license. A license has not yet been issued to Nekoosa-Edwards but that seems to be a mere formality at this point.

Martin said that the landfill has been determined as environmentally sound and if it is operated properly, no problems should arise. He said that larger landfills of the same type are being operated elsewhere in the state with no major problems—and without the odor that seems to be utmost on the minds of Whiting residents.

Martin stated that the role of the DNR in relation to the landfill will be to monitor the ground water and to periodically inspect for nuisances.

Whether or not the landfill will be a success is yet to be seen. It will probably be months before it is actually put into use. But no matter what the outcome of the landfill, area citizens, whether they be homeowners, fishermen, or paper mill executives, are learning a lesson. That is, as stated by Barry Commoner in *The Closing Circle*, when it comes to man's use (or misuse) of the environment, "there is no such thing as a free lunch."

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Environmental Legislation

by Terry Testolin

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Marathon Mania

by Cindy Hummel

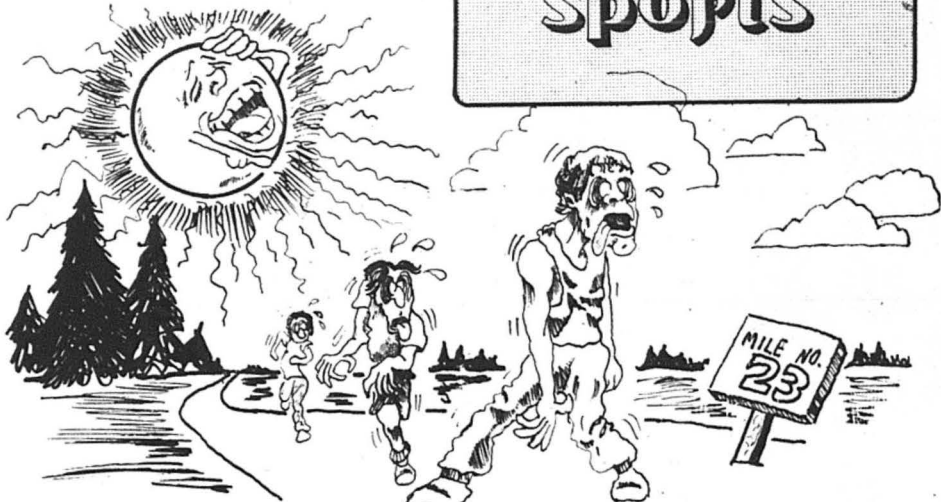
Runners survey their surroundings. Participants are stretching, bending, "psyching up", taking all the preparatory measures to insure a good run. What lies ahead? Twenty-six miles of prepared course. The event? A MARATHON!

It commemorates the legendary Greek soldier, who in 490 BC ran from Marathon to Athens, a distance of about 25 miles, to bring news of his country's victory over the Persians. Message delivered he collapsed; dead.

The Olympic marathon distance was standardized at 26 miles and 385 yards, the addition stemming from a decision of the British Olympic Committee to begin the 1908 Olympic Race at Windsor Castle and finish in front of Queen Victoria's royal box in the London Stadium.

What possesses one to push himself to the limits of complete physical exhaustion; running until every tendon and muscle aches, heart a burning mass, and lungs demanding more oxygen than strength to inhale...think about it.

Watching those who complete the race walk in clouds of steam produced by the heat of their own bodies, or collapse in a curled heap on the ground make the observer wonder if the rewards are worth the effort. Do not fear, the long distance running involved here has definite rewards! Foremost in the minds of all runners is the psychological value it holds; the tuning of self-discipline, building of physical strength and endurance, and simply breaking the last record. If any at all, monetary rewards are small in comparison.



Interesting is that participants include not solely the young, the lean, and the healthy. Taking part are age categories beginning with 15 years and under, ending with 50 years and over; excluding no one!

In Wisconsin's Hurley Marathon a childhood polio victim with only half of his body remaining in full and effective control entered and finished the race. Besides this, two 85-year-old men entered and, I kid you not, finished. It's this courageous and "pioneering" spirit which engulfs all contributors. Competition levels are low, you are "racing" with yourself and "for" everyone else, all having a common goal; to finish this feat!

Unless a person intends to chalk up their "legend" with the Greek soldier, physical training for a marathon is a requirement. In preparing for a 26 mile roadrace it was long considered necessary to train over that distance. However, in the 1952 Olympic Games an Olympic record was set even though the runner had never run that distance prior to the race.

Tom Jensen, from Stevens Point, recently ran in the Hurley Marathon. He had been running for a year but began serious training for the marathon 3 weeks before it. During this time he ran 9-12 miles a day, choosing noon or 4 pm as his running hours in preparation for the

heat. He drank no liquids while running as precaution against dehydration.

To strike an inspiring note, Jensen broke his ankle exactly one year before running the marathon. With preparation, determination, and sweat, he achieved an honorable mention of 116th place out of 500 entrants. When asked for a tip for beginning runners Jensen emphasized the necessity of running only as long as comfortable. If this means only a quarter of a mile, all right, consistency and time will change that. The key word is enjoy.

Asked what merits a good race, marathon runners repeatedly insist, "If you've surpassed your best time, you're never a loser."

Soccer: The Stevens Point Soccer club has improved its record to 3-2. Point dropped a 2-0 decision to Madison, a strong passing team, on September 12. On September 16, they barely managed two goals to Wisconsin Rapid's one, pulling that game out of the fire at the very end of the game. Rich Lenke scored the winning goal. Michigan Tech out "everythinged" Point on September 21, and came away with a 4-1 unanimous decision, a real cakewalk.

Following three consecutive lackluster performances, a conference was held and it turned the trick: Point actually looked and was impressive in a 3-0 win over the Marquette University team. The game was marred by continuous unsportsman-like play—which increased with the score. However, the game was Point's best total effort so far (it was also a fun game for spectators). The next home appearance is October 4 at 11 am against Ripon College.

Tennis: The women's tennis team suffered its first loss by a score of 4-1 to UW-La Crosse on September 27. Marcy Mirman defeated Judy Mahnke 6-3, 6-4 for Point's only win. The Pointers play next at Eau Claire on October 4.

Volleyball: After losing to UW-Eau Claire in a long series of games on September 24, the volleyball team came back to defeat UW-Superior 15-13, 9-15, 15-5 and Northern Michigan University 15-3, 15-5 on September 27.

Their season record now stands at 3-3. The next home match is Friday October 3 at 6pm when UWSP will meet with UW-LaCrosse and UW-Eau Claire.

Swimming: The women's swim team lost a close season opener to UW-Oshkosh by a score of 68-54.

Sarah Pierre was a double winner for Point, placing first in the 200 yard individual medley and in the 100 yard breast stroke. Also bringing in firsts for Point were Deb Vercauteren-50 yard breast stroke, Gail Guzman-50 yard free style, and Jane Ellefson in the 400 yard freestyle.

The Pointers tied UW-Oshkosh in individual events, but Oshkosh went on to win the relays. Their next meet is October 4 at Madison.

Sports Shorts

Field Hockey: The women's field hockey team snapped their 3-game winning streak, losing to Northern Michigan University 2-1 and to UW-LaCrosse 4-1. Scoring the lone goal in the first game was Sheila Shoulders. Kris Labutzke scored the only goal against LaCrosse. The next home game is October 8, at 4:30 pm.

Football: Sophomore Reed Giordana is at the top of the NAIA for individual football statistics in passing.

After two games, Giordana leads all NAIA passers with 63 of 107 passes completed for 766 yards and an average of 383 yards per game.



During the football season last year there were a number of bottle-throwing incidents at Camp Randall in Madison.

Prompted by a few serious injuries, the Board of Regents adopted a set of emergency rules prohibiting possession or throwing of disposable containers.

The emergency rules, effective Sept. 12, 1975 for a period of 120 days, say "it is unlawful for any person to carry or possess any disposable container within the confines of public areas in spectator facilities." "Disposable container" is defined as any metal can or bottle used for carrying liquids or solids. It also bans throwing or dropping of those containers in a spectator facility.

These rules do not apply at Goerke Field, since it is not a university facility. However, there is a city ordinance prohibiting alcohol in public places.

The penalty for violating either of the rules is a fine of up to \$500 or imprisonment of not more than 90 days or both.

by Wayne Wanta

The La Crosse Indians remained undefeated after squeaking by the Pointers at La Crosse last Saturday in a hard fought football game, 21-20.

The Pointers again took an early lead. Jeff Gosa and Bill Newhouse each caught a touchdown pass and Bob Hoffman kicked a school record 53-yard field goal as Stevens Point took a 17-0 lead over the defending conference co-champions after one quarter.

Reserve quarterback Dave Draxler came in and finally got the Indian's offense moving. He first threw a touchdown pass to Dave De Merit. Then, after Hoffman kicked another Pointer field goal, Draxler directed the Indians to a score with just eight seconds left in the first half. That made the score at the half 20-14, Stevens Point.

The second half was a defensive battle. The only points were scored by sophomore fullback Tim German. German scored the winning T.D. on a 63 yard scamper. He finished the game with 170 yards in 17 carries.

The Pointer ground game gained a minus 29 yards in twelve attempts and Pointer quarterbacks completed 29 of 44 passes for 239 yards.

La Crosse finished the game with 159 yards in 54 attempts and Indian quarterbacks were 14 of 25 for 196 yards.

Stevens Point is now 0-4 on the year and 0-2 in conference play. They host Eau Claire at Goerke Park next Saturday. Eau Claire is 3-1 overall and 2-1 in the conference.

Superpickers back in the groove

by Tim Sullivan, Randy Wievel,
and Mike Haberman

Well, it only took the Superpickers two weeks to get back on the winning track. The football freaks in this area gave us all kinds of static for our lousy showing in the NFL's opening week (.583 per cent), so we figured the time had come to put a little more effort into our pick selection process of Week Two.

We realized our normal six-pack of Point was not gonna get the job done right, so a drastic call of help was sent out to Ken Tschudy, one of the ace bartenders at Buffy's Lamppoon. Tschudy responded by whipping up a few of his special "red, white, and blue" concoctions for the pickers as we sat down to struggle with the second week's schedule. Frankly, we're not sure what the boy threw in there, but his creations made our pickings a lot more potent, as we breezed in with an impressive 9-3 record.

Our only losses for Week Two came at the hands and feet of Chicago, Buffalo, and Dallas. The first two were definite upsets and Dallas had to go all the way into sudden-death overtime to show us up again. The Superpicking slate now stands at 17 wins, 7 losses, and a respectable .708 per cent. Sullivan and Wievel are 2-0 in the weekly toss-ups, while Haberman and his tossed-up 49ers are 0-2.

Carnac came in with another 13-0, although he really didn't feel right taking Dallas over St. Louis. The shiek is now 26-0 on the year.

We have the momentum now, so pay attention as we give you our choices for NFL Week Three:



REDSKINS OVER EAGLES - With Charley Taylor still around, Washington would win this even if George Allen used Haldeman and Ehrlichman as running backs. Skins by 10.

LOS ANGELES OVER BALTIMORE - The way Baltimore started out this year, it looked like the tough Colts of the Sixties. That's fine with us, since they couldn't beat the Rams back then either. Los Angeles by 10.



MIAMI OVER PACKERS - It is true that the Dolphins lost many of their super offensive threats. It is also true that the Pack never had too many to start with. Miami by 14.

49ers OVER CHIEFS - Let's face it - neither one of them will be going to the Super Bowl this year. The big thing is - Kansas City won't be getting there a lot quicker. Was that easy to understand? If so, Frisco by 6.



OAKLAND OVER SAN DIEGO - The Chargers have been seriously considering going on strike for this one. Can't say we blame them. Raiders by 35.

JETS OVER PATRIOTS - If the Jets would ever play anybody easy, we'd automatically take them by 14 points. We think we'll take the Jets by 14 now. Catch the drift?



ATLANTA OVER NEW ORLEANS - Kind of a Dixie flavor here, as both teams battle for the honor of the Confederacy. Other than that, it's doubtful whether anyone really cares which team wins this meeting. Gotta go with the Falcons by 7.

ST. LOUIS OVER GIANTS - The St. Louis Cardinals should survive in a tight contest, although they may be hurt by the retirement of Bob Gibson. The Big Red wins by 3.



DALLAS OVER DETROIT - The Monday Nighter. Dick Butkus once said, "I think the Lions are a bunch of clowns." We don't know whether this is still true or not, but it could be a circus in Pontiac, Michigan with Staubach flinging all his passes from that wild shotgun formation. Cowboys by 10.



BUFFALO OVER DENVER - If there's one thing we can say about Denver, we haven't heard of it yet. Buffalo can be summed up in three words: Dangerous with Simpson. O.J. and his "Electric Company" by 5.



PITTSBURGH OVER CLEVELAND - Steeler Coach Chuck Noll informed reporters during last year's Super Bowl Week: "Tuesday's workout will be held Tuesday." How can Pittsburgh lose with a genius like that? Steelers by 20.

VIKINGS OVER BEARS - Both teams are fairly equal numberwise, as each one has 43 players. No other similarity exists between the two outfits. Minnesota by 17.

CINCINNATI AT HOUSTON - The weekly tossup. Wievel always liked old AFL teams, so he's going with the Oilers. Sullivan and Haberman always liked Ken Anderson and Issac Curtis, and they don't care what-league Cincinnati's in.

University of Wisconsin - Stevens Point

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pegulaps

In turn

Pointer staffers take turns



by John MacDonald

Albert tells me that it's my turn to do 'In turn'. So, here I am.

"Get em out to the play John, re-iterate the speil about the work that the players and crew have put into the production,--there's got to be more to do than the square,--you know, open up a few doors."

I tried it once that way and what materialized was a piece of shit. Let me put it differently.

On my way to the grid to write this I saw an attractive young lady who caught my eye. Sexist pig that I am I worked up from the ground-appraising the scenery-until our eyes met. Her eyes were uncomfortably cold. She no doubt wasn't enjoying being a piece of meat and I can't really blame her.

In the brief space of time that our paths crossed I could know nothing of her spirit. I could only know her statistics.

If you read this week's special section on 'The Servant of Two Masters' and don't go to see the production you're in the same boat. You hear of the better than 3000 hours of work put in by the 16 performers and 22 construction and costume crew members but you know nothing of the spirit of the thing.

Photographer Dave Zuege tried to capture that spirit on film (almost 200 individual pictures were taken). Bee Leng Chua and Tom Mattek compiled reams of paper trying to capture that spirit. The results of their attempts are featured in this week's center section. When we put that section together we talked about the spirit of the crew--their warmth, friendliness and genuine concern for each other and for the material they presented. We talked about how much each of us really--I mean really--enjoyed this assignment because of the spirit of the production.

Now we're saddled with trying to deliver that spirit to you through our newspaper. We make a valiant effort but it just can't be done.

How can you get more than just the statistics? How can you try to get a handle on that spirit? It's simple. You do like we did. Go to the Jenkins theatre and immerse yourself in the atmosphere. Sit back and enjoy. You'll find that for fifty cents you just might be able to feel a little bit of the spirit I've been talking about. Even if you don't, I can guarantee that you'll be entertained.

'Servant of Two Masters' opens Friday. There will be continuous showings (excluding Sunday) until October 10.

Chautauqua

A Pointer regular feature



by Robert Borski

If as Harper's Magazine once so aptly put it, "Dreaming allows each and everyone of us to be quietly and safely insane every night of our lives," then one of the few ways my Uncle Kilimanjaro could enjoy himself was by going insane.

He was a blind man if you'll remember, in my introduction to this column a little more than a month ago I invoked his spirit to help establish some guidelines. But now I'd like to talk about his dreams. They were unique in the sense that they gave him something he was denied during his hours of wakefulness: the illusion of seeing.

Because he had lost his sight later in life, my uncle's subconscious had an optical template to work with. As a result his dreams were often highly visual: in other words, they were very similar to yours and mine, and probably just as bizarre.

But while you and I would wake to the real world, with its colors and its brightness, my uncle would wake to darkness, with only a few scraps of a precious dream to hold him over until his next bout with bedroom madness.

My particular reason for bringing all this up? Well, I'll tell you: I think I've gone blind. It's the only explanation I have for what's been passing itself off as reality lately.

Last month alone, if you'll remember, a new record was set in assassination attempts on the President of this country. One of the would-be assassins, a certified crazy if there ever was one, claims she was motivated by her desire to save the redwood trees and then was judged mentally competent to stand trial. Is this an attribute of reality?

Or take the latest revelations turned up by the Senate in an investigation of our intelligence agencies.

Having developed a poison which would kill instantaneously and could not be traced, the CIA made plans to knock off investigative reporter Jack Anderson because he was divulging secrets they considered detrimental to the image of the United States. Sounds like a bad novel by E. Howard Hunt, doesn't it?

Then there was the Army's admission that it had deliberately underestimated the size of the Tet offensive in 1968 to help perpetuate the illusion that the good guys were winning the war in Southeast Asia.

And don't forget Patty Hearst. She turned up in San Francisco with Bill and Emily Harris, surrendering quietly, and capstoning the end of what was initially a kidnapping by a bunch of deranged Robin Hoods.

So there you have them: more mind boggling per square inch than you might have thought possible, and they all happened within the same month. If that isn't a tribute to the old platitude about truth being stranger than fiction, I don't know what is.

I just wish I could go to sleep on them all and wake up in a world where everything made more sense.

But at the same time I keep thinking, if I try something like that, I'll wake up to darkness, with only a few wisps of a dream to remember as the way it used to be. And that's much too close to a reality I already have.

Student Norm

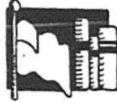
by Taurus S



SUNG TO THE TUNE OF "THE CHARLESTON"

Vet's Corner

News for campus vets



by Mark Dutton

There has been much discussion of late on the effect inflation has on the economy. Inflation is the cause for many of the wage demands by many groups in both the private and public sectors. These demands have for the most part been sought just to keep their buying power the same.

We have seen the congress and state legislature vote themselves salary increases.

What has inflation done to the veteran who is in school?

We see the rise in tuition, rent, food and clothing, while the benefits remain the same!

Other groups have received their requests but those who have risked the most, the veterans, are heard with no interest at all.

The veteran has the right to insure that not only he but other veterans are given a fair shake in obtaining a part of his future.

A letter is in order to those who represent you in congress and legislature.

Open Channel



A weekly from student government

A major issue is developing that should concern all students. The issue is the proposed disciplinary code and the role of the university in the discipline of its students.

Last year, after extensive research and debate, Student Government took the position to oppose the proposed code as well as the existing one. There were two reasons for this action.

Sadly lacking in both codes are the rights of the students who are subjected to its operations. We were amazed at the total disregard of even the basic fundamental rights afforded to the accused in criminal proceedings. The rationale given was that the disciplinary proceedings were neither criminal nor capable of imposing legal sanctions. Expulsion from the university is not a legal sanction—it's just a denial of your right to attend a public institution. The other argument used is that the procedures would become too cumbersome and that it would be unrealistic to expect an administrator to be an expert in legalistic matters. Unbelievable! Efficiency is of primary importance while the rights of the accused are not necessary, and in fact a hindrance, to justice. Of more concern is the legalistic expertise that is lacking and the disregard for it's need. This simple brushing aside of rights prompted Student Government's opposition to the proposed Code.

Another issue was the role of the university and the student. Should the university involve itself in non-academic offenses? Student Government said no. If a student violates a law, the student should be subject to the penalties. It's important to remember you are both a student and a citizen, not either-or. As a citizen, you cannot expect any extra consideration because you are a student. This is also true in the reverse. Because you are a student, you should not be considered any less of a citizen, but this is how the proposed code would treat you. How? If you break a law, you can, under this Code, be disciplined by the University. This procedure in no way absolves you from prosecution in any court of law. In fact, you could be facing two courts and two consequences at the same time. This seems to be an unfair situation for anyone to face but at present this is what is proposed for your protection.

Are there any alternatives? Student Government has stated the university should be involved in academic discipline only. It should concern itself with the granting of credit and the charges to how that credit was earned. At all times in its proceedings it must guarantee the rights of the accused. This would not entail another legal system but may require some administrators to sit in on a few Constitutional Law Courses.

In non-academic violations on campus, the university should use its latitude in preferring charges for minor violations. If some other solution can be worked out instead of prosecution, that's fine. If there is no recourse, then the university should prosecute in the Courts.

In matters off campus, the university should offer aid through counseling and education. More effort should be made to inform students of the law and its consequences when violated. But at no time should the university discipline a student who violates a law. The university's concerns should be academic.

I hope each student becomes familiar with the proposed code and the pro's and con's on this issue. Student Government will actively pursue your opinions and will represent your concerns on this matter. It's important for you to let your feelings be known since this is the only way your needs will be met. Contact your representatives or the Student Government office if you have concerns on the issue.

Con-Pro

Consumer protection news

from the college press service



Two years ago I reported findings I had obtained from a source at the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) that most non-prescription tranquilizers and sleeping pills like Sominex and Compoz are not only ineffective as sedatives, but can be deadly. In the next month or so, the FDA panel studying the drugs will get around to telling everyone else. And the big drug companies that have been endangering the American public for years will probably get off scott- and loss-free.

Pieced together from a source on the FDA panel and panel minutes obtained under federal freedom of information guidelines the "Sominex Connection" not only tells an all-too-familiar drug fraud story, but also illustrates how drug companies can use the FDA's methodical study procedures for their own benefit.

Admittedly, students may have more trouble finding the time to sleep than actually doing the dozing off, yet the educational pressure cooker has driven a number of students I've known to over-the-counter downers for chemical solace. They might as well have gone right for the under-the-counter stuff, because the drugs advertising "safe and restful sleep" can be just as dangerous.

Major ingredients in day and nighttime sedatives—now taken by more than 30 million Americans—can not only cause death, but also blindness and paralysis, the FDA panel has found, and none of the ingredients can be proven to cause natural sleep at the dosages prescribed by the manufacturer.

For almost three years the FDA panel has studied sedatives and sleep aids which can be bought without prescription in any supermarket or drug store. But its most damning finds were determined as early as June 1973. Between then and now, the FDA has made no warning statement despite what some would consider a compelling need to inform the public of the danger. In particular, two major ingredients were designated dangerous and put on the "remove" list by the panel's fourth meeting. They are:

1. Bromides (sodium Bromide, potassium bromide, ammonium bromide), contained in Nervine and Rexall's Sleep Tablets. The FDA panel found that bromides were effective as sedatives only when taken regularly for a week or more. At that dose, however, they were found to be poisonous.

A single dose can remain in the body for 12 days, so that as the drug accumulates over a few weeks, a person may first find himself confused, dizzy, and irritable. Then he may suffer from thick speech, staggering, delirium, mania, hallucinations and tremors.

These symptoms can easily be mistaken for other diseases like muscular sclerosis or alcoholism, which makes a doctor's diagnosis difficult. "Deaths have occurred because of the delay," said the panel.

2. Scopolamine, included as a major ingredient in Compoz, Sominex Capsules, Sominex Tablets, Nite Rest, San-Man, Sure-Sleep, Quiet World, Sleep Capsules and Sleep-Eze. Probably the most insidious of all the ingredients studied, scopolamine is actually not a sedative, but an hallucinogen like LSD, an extract of the belladonna or "deadly nightshade" plant.

The panel found that this drug was not only ineffective as a sleep aid in the doses recommended by the manufacturer, but could be highly dangerous in only slightly larger amounts.

For instance, a person taking Sominex capsules may find he's not at all sleepy after taking two tablets. Only a couple of the capsules can produce hallucinations, agitated delirium, belligerence, and violence in some people. As few as seven to eight caps in the space of a few hours will produce these effects in most people and can lead to paralysis, coma and death, especially in children, old people and the sick.

As far back as 1969 a researcher for the National Institute for Mental Health (NIMH) noted that people poisoned by scopolamine have been mistakenly committed to psychiatric institutions after being diagnosed as schizophrenics. If scopolamine poisoning is not diagnosed correctly in 48 hours, the person may enter paralysis and fatal coma, NIMH said.

If that weren't enough, a study by one FDA panel member early in 1973 found that regular use of scopolamine drugs can also bring on attacks of glaucoma, an eye disease which now accounts for 14 percent of all blindness in the US and affects more than 1.7 million Americans.

No doubt the drug industry will find new ingredients with even more obscure names than "bromides" and "scopolamine" so that, when the FDA panel's final report comes out, they can point to their packages, like the bureaucrats who rewrote history in 1784, and say, "Oh, we replaced those ingredients long ago."

For what it's worth, I went down to my neighborhood drug store last week and found them all still sitting there, grinning from the shelf. At such times I imagine a film panning rows and rows of bottles lined up and the voice of Jack Webb in his best "Dragnet" tones narrating, "This is the food and drug industry. There are millions of drugs and chemicals in your diet. You're about to hear the story of one of them."

Live music

OZARK MOUNTAIN PAREDEVIL CONCERT

by Michael Ress

If you didn't happen to be in the Quandt fieldhouse last Wednesday night from 8:00 - 11:00, you missed one hell of a concert! The Ozark Mountain Daredevils (We're from Missouri!) were in town and played to a festive and somewhat stoned, near-capacity crowd of 3,100 people.

Leading off the evening's entertainment was acoustic guitarist Danny Cox who turned out to be a pleasant surprise for those who listened. Excellent vocals and lyrics made him enjoyable to hear in spite of the lousy Quandt acoustics. His mellow blend of blues-folksy-funky music and infectious spirit really primed me up for the treat that was soon to follow.

You could tell by the 'vibes' that something special was about to happen, and it did. From the opening "She'll Be Comin' Round the Mountain", sax-kazoo style, to "Beauty in the River" at the close, this person was in a state of musical ecstasy (Ozark heaven?).

Looking relatively unscathed from their encounter with the local

brew, they launched into a wide ranging set of music that included quite a few songs from their first two albums and several from their soon-to-be-released third album. What came out was a mixture of country, south, and rock & roll music that sounded excellent.

Only once did they seem to lose the momentum that otherwise kept building throughout the concert. That was when they played their hit single "Jackie Blue" from the "It'll Shine When It Shines" album. It sounded alright, but I got the feeling A.M. overexposure had also made them tired of the song.

An obvious favorite, early in the set, was "Chicken Train" which got the crowd into the proverbial 'boogie mood', a mood that wasn't matched until the closing number "If You Wanna Get To Heaven". That song really brought the people to their feet for some good 'ole foot stompin' and hand clappin'. A lot of folks must have been enjoying the concert because enthusiastic applause brought the band back for two encores.

I keep asking myself why I liked the Ozark Mountain Daredevils so much, but I can't point to one thing and say "That's what did it!" Obviously the songs were well written (you have to start somewhere). More importantly though, they were performed by a group of six very talented people who focused all their energy on nearly every song. No one dominated the stage, which only made their music that much stronger because each contributed to it. A diversity of instruments and vocals, plus excellent harmony, all added up to a fine concert.

If there was a bad aspect to the concert, it had nothing to do with the music. More likely candidates would be the small number of inconsiderates who had to keep

gabbing and screaming to let everyone know of their existence. Someone should have locked them up in Berg gym with Black Sabbath.

But even those morons couldn't keep me from having a great time that night. The Ozark Mountain Daredevils were in town and raised hell, while I got to heaven.

Television

by Marc Vollrath

After seeing *The Guns of Autumn*, I felt that no program could undo the damage that presentation did to hunters in general. After seeing the *Echoes of The Guns of Autumn I* was sure of it.

CBS said they were presenting the hunters point of view in "Echoes" as a sort of rebuttal to *The Guns of Autumn*. But "Echoes" did little more than allow the anti-hunters to climb back up on their soap boxes again and get in the "last word".

Through selective editing, CBS managed to dig up a hunter who made the moronic statement that, if game had their choice, they would prefer being shot than to die of old age. Basically, it was the same technique made famous in *The Guns of Autumn*: find an idiot, then let him stand for hunters in general.

The public also saw edited selections from pro-hunting movies. We saw the parts CBS thought were most important, a possible mistake in itself. While those selections may have come closer to depicting the "hunter in general", they also had a glaring weakness. The films showed "good hunters", and we all

know that there are some bad ones. After all, we saw all of them in *The Guns of Autumn* just a couple of weeks ago.

In "Echoes", the public saw men hunting. The settings were quite romantic, and would appeal to any hunter. Unfortunately, anyone who was against hunting saw little but scenery. A film can't show what's in a man's heart.

In "Echoes", the hunters viewpoint was always presented first, followed immediately with a rebuttal by an anti-hunter. One individual, for example, was asked how much game he thought went to waste. The hunter replied that he didn't know of many hunters that wasted any. This statement was immediately refuted by a man from the Humane Society who said that "more than half" was wasted. If anything, the statement showed that statistics can be pretty impressive - especially if you don't have the present data to back them up.

Perhaps the most undeniable fact about the hunter, a fact that was touched upon in "Echoes", is that the hunter pays for almost all habitat restoration and conservation programs out of his own pocket.

The anti-hunters argue that the sportsman does this out of "selfishness", and that the only reason he does this is so he will have game to shoot. Whether or not the hunter is "selfish" is a matter of conjecture. The fact still remains that the hunter's dollars still benefit everyone: even these same people who call hunters selfish, and do nothing themselves.

In "Echoes", it was brought out that man has hunted for about fourteen million years, and that it may be hereditary. It was also noted that the hunter is necessary today now that man has destroyed so many of the natural checks and balances in nature.

Echoes of The Guns of Autumn looked at hunting from various angles. But there is no program that can truly answer the question "Why does man hunt?" The question also has no "right" or "wrong" answers. The responses will always be "rational" or "irrational", depending upon whether you're a hunter or non-hunter.

The hunter has no gripes with the non-hunter, knowing that each is entitled to an opinion. It is the anti-hunter who is his enemy, for he respects only his ideas, forgetting that freedom of choice is still one of our greatest rights.

There will always be people who hunt and those who do not, and neither side is in a position to pass judgement on the other. The hunter may argue that he hunts because he loves being in the woods. He should ask himself, "Do I have to kill to be there?" The non-hunter may argue that killing is wrong. He should ask himself, "By buying meat at the grocery store, aren't I advocating the killing of animals myself?"

Hunting is a passionate issue. One who hunts does so as a matter of choice. A hunter who is convinced he is not being immoral by killing game does not have to stand in the shadows. He doesn't need anti-hunters like Cleveland Amory to make his moral judgements for him.

He won't let him, either.

peviews



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Books

The New Socialist Revolution
by Michael P. Lerner
(Delacorte Press-New York:1973)

by Terry Testolin

In his 1971 State of the Union address, President Nixon talked about "revolution" and "power to the People". The events of recent domestic political history have clarified for many Americans the meaning of these "Nixonian ideals"—pious political polemics aimed at covering his real strategy, the destruction of the left.

Is there a real New American Revolution, apart from the conventional media focus on spectacularized extremism and politicians' opportunistic forays into the vocabulary of radical catchwords? In *The New Socialist Revolution*, Michael Lerner counters the corny and shallow interpretations of American society by the establishment status-quo intelligentsia with his own humble capsulization of the New American Revolution: "... it is the result of social forces that have been gathering for over a century, forces that include the majority of the peoples of the world. People may be dazzled for a while by the fanfare of a media campaign offering up some new liberal as the embodiment of all that is good. But the media image soon fades—and the reality remains. Only programs that actually change American reality will matter in the not-too-long run."

Lerner does not present a strict, doctrinal, political-philosophical system. Instead he presents a scenario for revolutionary socialist struggle based on an attempted objective analysis of the American social system, which leads to a concluding explanation of why the "only change that will make sense for America will be socialism".

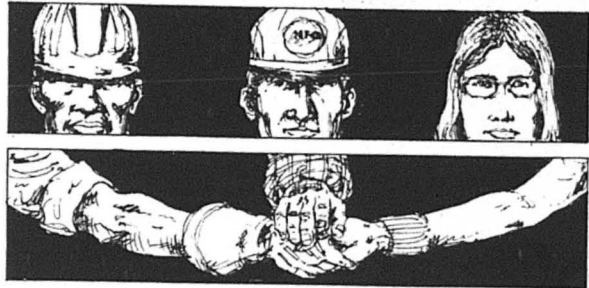
Lerner begins his analysis of American society by highlighting a report from the *Wall Street Journal* (July 22, 1971) which describes graphically the aversive conditions of labor in the U.S. and the related feeling of powerlessness by the overwhelming majority of the people. Workers are not able to control the circumstances of their

lives because of "the specific form of economic-social political organization that develops in an advanced industrial capitalist society." Elite groups have determined who will control the financial, political, informational, and educational institutions of the country.

A class distinction between the workers and the owners and managers has simultaneously developed in America. Although the class society is confused by in-between groups like merchants and special service people, including doctors and scientists, the reality of a class society in America is substantiated by verifiable empirical evidence of the distribution and control of wealth. In 1971 there were 17 million workers or 30 per cent of the work force earning less than \$5000 per year. Eighty per cent made less than \$15000.

Lerner thinks the problems of American society are rooted in the basic structure of capitalism, because powerlessness and dehumanization are the inevitable results of an economic system run by the few, for the few, at the expense of the many. Sexism and racism are key factors in the strategy of "divide and conquer" employed by the capitalist class to assure status-quo tranquility and a passive workforce. The liberal tradition is the espoused doctrine of the ruling class and the false hope of the workers.

The forces in American society which Lerner thinks can bring about a socialist revolution are a coalition of students, blacks, women, and farmers working at their own struggles and towards a mass movement of consciousness raising and human psychic liberation. Community organizing and institutional alternatives along with concrete political and



economic programs will be the tactics employed in building the majoritarian revolution.

According to Lerner, after the revolution, a period of experimentation and fermentation of the material relations and a refinement of relations between people will be the struggle of everyone. Democratic control of the workplace, and individual control of one's life will afford time for all to diversify and expand their range of productive talents. It will be a society where "engineers will build the bridge and we'll decide how and if it is to be built".

Lerner is probably successful in presenting a coherent socialist position more so than most current leftist writers, mainly because of practical experience. He was an activist in Berkeley and Washington State during the anti-war movement who realized the weakness of himself and the left and has carefully applied these lessons to his writings. He is not in Russia fighting Stalinism, or in China discussing the merits of the teachings of chairman Mao. He is in America trying to work out the answers to practical problems facing all of us.

In *The New Socialist Revolution* he doesn't talk to himself, polarize issues, get bogged down in movement slang, present a manic-depressive view of the world, nor does he slyly twist and wing things when he can't quite figure them out. I dare say this book is constructed well enough to be picked up by a factory worker, read, and passed on to others without one reference to commie smut, (especially if they were unemployed!).

I would recommend this book to anyone the least bit curious about the radical argument of the left in America and join with Michael Lerner in his concluding appeal:

What happens in history is not independent of what people do. I am not talking about someone else, some mysterious "the people". I am talking about you and me. The choice is between freedom and slavery, between socialism and barbarianism, between a life that is fulfilling for all and pointless and agonizing death to humanity. Let us choose life, by working to build an American democratic socialist revolution.

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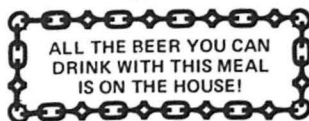


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Part Two

A UNITED COUNCIL ANALYSIS PAPER: THE STUDENT DISCIPLINARY CODE

In forming the "University of Wisconsin System" (UWS), the Regents are considering a set of "Student Disciplinary Procedures" that would govern all UW campuses. In addition to prohibiting academic misconduct (cheating, etc.), the Procedures also prohibit "non-academic misconduct", which under the current draft of the Procedures would include the following classes of acts:

"(a) intentional conduct that seriously damages or destroys University property or attempts to do so;

"(b) intentional conduct which constitutes a serious danger to the personal safety of other members of the University community";

"(c) intentional conduct that obstructs or seriously impairs or attempts to obstruct or seriously impair University-run or University-authorized activities on any campus...";

"(d) conviction of a crime that "(i) involved the use of...force, disruption, or seizure of property" belonging to the University, "(ii) was committed with intent to prevent employees or students at the University from engaging in their duties or pursuing their studies, (iii) was...serious, and (iv) contributed to a substantial disruption of the administration of the University."

"(e) For unauthorized possession of University property or property of another member of the University community";

"(f) for violating the Wisconsin Administrative Code; and,

"(g) making a knowingly false statement...to any University employee or agent on a university-related matter."

The Chancellor or each University would appoint an "Investigating Officer" who would be empowered to adjudicate (judge) the accusation where suspension, expulsion, or loss of financial aid is not appropriate in his/her opinion. This conditional judgement power is in addition to the investigating officer's unconditional authorization to investigate and prefer charges in all cases.

In cases where the investigating officer does think suspension, expulsion, or loss of financial aid is appropriate, the case is referred to either a hearing officer or a "Student Conduct Hearing Committee" (which need not have students on it), or the Chancellor may allow the student to choose between the two.

If the student is judged to have violated the procedures, the University may respond with "probation, resignation or leave... cut off or revocation of student financial aids, suspension or expulsion...and other less severe actions not enumerated" in the Procedures.

With the non-suspension-expulsion-loss-of-aid cases (called "Informal Adjudication), appeal is to the Chancellor; with more serious cases ("formal" adjudications), students may appeal to the Regents' "Committee on Student Discipline", and if the Chancellor has made provision for it, to an intermediate appellate body.

The Procedures also establish emergency suspension (in some cases without a hearing), and procedures and proscriptions for academic misconduct.

Significantly because of the efforts of United Council and a number of student governments, the Regents have delayed action on the proposed procedures until hearings are held on each campus (and in all fairness to the Regents shouldn't this have been done of their own volition, i.e. without student pressure?).

At this point, it is crucial that students understand what these procedures will mean for them and for future students of the UW System. Once adopted, these procedures will have

At this point, it is crucial that students understand what these procedures will mean for them and for future students of the UW System. Once adopted, these procedures will have the force of law. While it is always theoretically possible to change them, that will be a difficult, if not virtually impossible, road to travel. And the courts may void portions of the Procedures, but generally courts must find specific legal defects (e.g. unconstitutionality), and may not act "merely" because the Procedures are unwise or poor public policy.

In light of this seriousness and timeliness, and after careful, extended appraisal of the Procedures, United Council has taken, and defended before the Regents (among others) this position:

"any misconduct by a student which violates...law...shall be handled only through state and city judicial processes."

This of course challenges the very idea of University discipline for non-academic misconduct. Given that, however begrudgingly for some administrators and Regents, students are also (and firstly) citizens, with the same courts and laws over them as any other citizen, why should they have a separate adjudicative system at all?

First, either the Procedures will prohibit more conduct (still in non-academic areas) than existing law or it will not (and clearly the Procedures will prohibit more). If it is more restrictive, what justifies this loss of freedom? The University, if anything, ought to be less fettered, more open and tolerant than society at large-albeit at least not less so. Students are not stormtroopers, they are supposed to be learners, free to follow threads of thought to their final conclusion, however tedious this will be for teachers and administrators.

But under the Procedures, "Derisive Laughter" could be punishable, if it interrupted a speaker. And if the net effect of the Procedures is only to duplicate existing law (and they can do no less-the Regents surely may not exempt students from existing law, even if they so desired), why not simply leave violations of existing law to the existing courts?

These principles, important objections in themselves, are not so abstract as they may sound. The Regents and Central Administration have justified much of the Procedures by statements like "A disciplinary proceeding is an administrative proceeding and not a criminal proceeding", (at that specific point, meaning constitutional protection against double jeopardy does not apply). While the existing judicial system developed over several hundred years, with the assistance of thousands of legal workers (judges, lawyers, law professors, etc.) devoting the entirety of their vocational lives to the law, the Regents have appointed two draft committees to draft the Procedures and intend to use campus administrators to run this adjudicative system with a portion of their vocational time. One of the problems this results in is: Rather than being proven guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, if accused and a "preponderance of the evidence" so indicates, a student is thus guilty; those accused must request a trial; if not, they may be guilty by default; the Procedures, because they are administrative, not judicial, contain numerous problems of this sort.

Additionally, there are other legal and ethical difficulties with the Procedures. Ironically, both the manner in which they were written and the manner in which they would be applied may violate the merger statute which gave rise to the Procedures. Students may be accused and convicted for the same act by both the University and the Courts. There are questions about the constitutionality of both details and the "broad sweep" of the Procedures in the area of free speech.

This does not exhaust the list of problem areas.

The Regents also admit that abuse of the Procedures is possible. The Regents have not contended that they would stand as a legal system (they would probably suffice for martial law), and they need not, as student-citizens have a judicial system to adjudicate misdeeds. In defense, the Regents have claimed that the procedures would be a "better deal" for students because the procedures would avoid criminal records for students. But the decision to prosecute students would still be made by the University - if we are to believe that they will not abuse these Procedures, why should we think they will abuse the discretionary power to press charges? If they might abuse this power, surely students are better off without complete adjudicative power resting with the University.

The Regents have also justified the Procedures truncated due process with the reminder that they are "administrative" and not judicial in character (rules of evidence, and court decisions not always applying, etc.) But this is circular, and begs the question. The ability of the Regents to characterize (and correctly so) these Procedures is no argument for their legal or ethical validity. The question of why this separate "administrative" non-judicial adjudicative system remains unanswered for students. The Regents have their answer: This is simpler for us. As students, we shall find our own answer or not have one.

...for more details on the student disciplinary code
contact student government at 346-3721