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# Gabriel Kolko: A New Left Historian

**Editors Note:** This article is a composited of excerpts taken from "The Histories of Gabriel Kolko" written by Fred Dahm, as a graduate student in history at WSU-SP.

The main arguments within Kolko's books are similar. In the *Triumph of Conservatism*, Kolko contends that during the so-called Progressive Movement powerful American businessmen consciously formulated and developed a liberal corporate social order to further their own specific ends. His *Railroads and Regulation, 1877-1916* applied the same basic argument to the railroad industry. In *The Politics of War*, Kolko shows how business dominated the military, economic, and diplomatic policies of World War II. The same argument is again put to use in explaining America's entire foreign policy program in *The Roots of American Foreign Policy*. And in *Wealth and Power in America*, Kolko contends that the distribution of wealth in the United States remains what it was in 1910.

## Business Embraces Government

Kolko's larger thesis concerns itself with the business community and its overwhelming influence upon American society. A thorough examination of capitalism, then, finds its way into all of Kolko's work with the ultimate purpose of pointing out its negative function. Capitalism, as he sees it, has undergone fundamental changes throughout American history, and it is the recognition of these changes that has brought Kolko to the forefront within the New Left school. Furthermore, these changes were regulatory and relational in that they oppose the traditional thoughts held concerning the role of business and state. The dominant tendency in the American economy at the outset of the twentieth century, Kolko argues, leaned toward growing competition and economic decentralization, rather than increasing monopolization of industry and finance. Business leaders having failed to establish control over the economy by their own means of "private" concentration: reversed direction and began to establish themselves in positions of power within the government. It is this reversal of direction which has had profound affect on America's history.

## Liberals and Progressives Failed

Kolko's argument has radical implications. The idea, as expressed by several leading historians, that liberalism and progressivism in America has ordinarily restrained the power of the business community is immediately challenged. Liberalism and progressivism, according to Kolko, were but tools by which big business surreptitiously established its hold on the corporate order. Moreover, the consensus within various "reform" movements which relied on liberal or progressive ideals never seriously questioned whether or not the capitalist system merited existence. Kolko claims therefore, that

liberalism, progressivism, and their countless supporters were conservative. In fact, there never existed any real native American radicalism.

## Defines Social Conflict

Kolko, unlike the Old Left historians, finds the working class trapped within the capitalist's system, and in all probability they will never come to recognize the source of their own moribundity. Radical change will not issue from the lowest class of society. Kolko, moreover, dismisses Marx's analysis of capitalism and economic determinism as a theory unapplicable to the present situation. While the Consensus historians would argue that America has experienced a stable history, Kolko would only agree in part. Although American capitalism has not seen a day of serious criticism, business itself challenged and conflicted with the proper function of the state. Progressive historians, on the other hand, failed to give a realistic definition to conflict. True conflict, Kolko claims, is a confrontation between political theories and social philosophies, not petty arguments over methods which in the long run produce the same results.

## Institutions Have Fused

Kolko is perhaps one of the first historians to see the implications in the emerging American corporate structure. "In effect," Kolko argues, "the economy was brought to rationalized status by achieving through political means those economic ends once attainable by automatic economic mechanisms." In other words, American institutions have fused, and it is the recognition of this corporate fusion that leads Kolko to different conclusions concerning our history. Moreover, in dealing with this corporate structure, Kolko sees a corporate man bound up and dependent upon a larger social whole. This implies, and rightly so, that modern man is only understood by his relations; not by searching his mysterious and unknowable inner.

## Marx Failed .....

Although an interest in social philosophy is a general characteristic of the New Left school, Kolko's criticism of traditional social ideas approaches unsurpassed clarity and frankness. Particularly interesting is his criticism of the philosophy of Karl Marx. Although Marx's ideas were widely known in America, Kolko argues "that none of them apply to the American situation." Marx, moreover, made capitalism the prerequisite to communism, thereby becoming an unwilling apologist for the necessity of the system. Kolko also rules out the impersonal future of Max Weber's historical inevitability, the cut-throat individualism of Adam Smith's laissez-faire economy, and concludes that despite his several shortcomings, only Thorstein Veblen understood anything about the American experience.

## Social Scientists...pure trivia..

There is little doubt that Kolko's overriding reason for

writing history is to provide a base from which the contemporary situation can be reformed. Kolko claims the past is important, but "the value of the speculation (of history) depends on the questions asked and on the way they are answered." Although not pretentious enough to claim a pure history, Kolko insists that at least the foundation or direction of history must be discovered if the present is to be understood. Or, "unless one believes in an invisible, transcendent destiny in American history, the study of men and institutions becomes the prerequisite for discovering how one's questions should be answered."

Considering the contemporary state of affairs in philosophy, sociology, psychology, theology, and most of history; Kolko's purpose for writing has important social implications. While the "social scientists" insist on bringing us a better world by making micro-studies of macro-problems, defining man by his unknowable mind states, passing off magic as the way toward the good life, and dealing in pure trivia or abstractions to satisfy the requirements of the so-called scholarly journals; Kolko, has perhaps emerged as a true reformer.

## Business Versus Industry..

Although there is much to be said for Kolko's accomplishments, a few of his ideas deserve further comment. Kolko leans heavily upon the use of capitalism as an analytical device. Although he denounces capitalism, he seemingly credits it with a creative and positive role in society. Kolko applauds "the economic growth possible under the capitalist system." By crediting a creative role to capitalism, Kolko at least suggests an allegiance to determinism; an allegiance that he flatly denies. He sees capitalism as playing rather an undefined but definite part in accounting for the productive success of America. This conclusion at least hints that the capitalist experience must take place before the realization of any social alternative. This apparent contradiction on Kolko's part stems from a misunderstanding of the nature of capitalism. He fails to separate the control factor, business, from the organized creative element of industry. Also, he fails to question the qualitative nature of America's growth under capitalism. Kolko, in short, fails to see that capitalism has had absolutely no positive creative value, and its presence has only perverted the object of industry. If the "profit motive" plays a part in the creative aspect of industry, Kolko neglects to explain or seriously analyze this process.

## Relativist Opinion....

The problems inherent in Kolko's histories and philosophy, it is assumed, so far as they are fundamental, are of the same sort found within other schools of historical thought. Assuming that there never was or never will be a neutral history, the problem boils down to creating or discovering a philosophical system that will

establish certain opinion or judgement as Good and its contradiction as Bad. If it is maintained that neutral history is nonexistent, and all moral judgement interjected within a particular history is mere opinion; then history as a discipline is doomed. The implication apparent in this conclusion is that there can never exist a true history unless a universal ground for select moral judgements or opinion is discovered. To state the problem in its most critical terms, if objective grounds cannot be found, the most distinguished scholar has no more claim to truth than the town idiot. The goodness or badness of a particular history is completely a matter of opinion, ungrounded, and relative. Or, without such grounds it would be meaningless to criticize a particular opinion — for the statement of criticism is itself a mere opinion.

## Interview:

### Sheriff Nick Check



Nick Check, Stevens Point's 45 year old sheriff, has been sheriff for 6 years and has been involved in law enforcement for 19 years. He is a graduate of Rosholt High School and has taken numerous courses dealing with law enforcement. Check's salary is \$12,000 a year.

**Pointer:** What is your general opinion of the Iowa Rock Festival?

**Sheriff:** As it operated here, I got the impression that it was planned "all the way" to be a big drug bust. I was hoping that it would amount to merely a music festival, but that certainly was not the way it turned out!

**Pointer:** Do you think marijuana should be legalized?

**Sheriff:** I don't think that's a question a sheriff should answer. From the information on the subject that I have, I do not think it should be legalized. However, whether the information that comes in on the subject is entirely valid, I don't know. In regards to the recent "drug bust", I cannot discuss my opinion on the matter. After the case has been completed in court, I would be happy to talk about it.

**Pointer:** Do you believe that the recent "drug bust" assured your re-election?

**Sheriff:** No, I don't think you can say that. It could work both ways. The bust was not carried out for re-election purposes, but it was carried through because it happened at that particular time. I guess I can only hope that it helps get me re-elected, but it was not by any means planned that way.

**Pointer:** Do you think that "long hairs" and "freaks" are treated fairly by your department?

**Sheriff:** I believe that our policy of treatment is both consistent and fair. This point is certainly stressed in our training sessions. Look in the newspapers. There have been some instances in this area where the officer has the same last name as the person being arrested, fined, or ticketed. No one is to get special treatment.

**Pointer:** As a parent, would you consent to your daughter or son participating in a demonstration?

**Sheriff:** Much of course depends on the nature of the demonstration. But, I would, for instance, object if they "sat-in" at Nelson Hall. I think it's going a bit too far when a building is taken over. I realize there is a right to dissent in this country, but if you're disrupting classes you are going too far.

**Pointer:** Do you expect trouble at the local university this year?

**Sheriff:** Yes, there will probably be problems — there always are. If there is going to be a demonstration, those involved should contact us so that we could make the necessary arrangements for a peaceful protest. Although my policy has been severely criticized, I am inclined to go along with the plan that offers the least amount of disruption.

**Pointer:** What is the functional relationship between your department and the FBI? And do you work with the FBI at this university?

**Sheriff:** If an FBI agent walks into my office, we cooperate with him completely. I'm not sure what you mean by the second part of that question. If I'd tell everybody what's going on, it defeats the purpose of any assignment.

**Pointer:** Why hasn't your department prosecuted more paper mills for pollution violations?

**Sheriff:** Well, I think we had one just recently against the Consolidated Mill. Yes, we do have some jurisdiction over polluters, but this is really a matter for the Department of Natural Resources. They have more access to facilities and equipment to make such an investigation. The Sheriff's Department is really too small to get involved in this sort of an issue.

**Pointer:** Why don't the police spend more time protecting the public from the drunks leaving some of the rich people's fancy country clubs?

**Sheriff:** At that particular time, say one, two in the morning, my force is reduced to three squads. If indeed this Country Club, or any other tavern, constitutes a large problem, we will try and do something about it.

# Candidates To Debate Here

The University Fieldhouse will be the scene of a debate between Jack Olson, GOP candidate for governor, and Pat Lucey, the Democratic candidate on October 27, at 8 p.m. The debate is open to students and the interested public, and will probably be one of the only major meetings between the two candidates.

The debate is sponsored by the Central Wisconsin Press club, which has a membership of some 70 persons from newspaper, television and radio stations throughout the Upper Wisconsin River Valley.

## Wisconsin U.S. Senate Debate

The following day, October 28, another debate is scheduled between the Wisconsin U.S. Senatorial candidates, Democrat William Proxmire, Republican John Erickson and American Party candidate Edmond Hou - Seye. The American Party is headed by Alabama's former governor, George Wallace. Hou - Seye is

also directing the controversial campaign of Robert A. Zimmerman, Democratic candidate for Secretary of State.

The event will be held at 3:45 p.m. in the Berg Gym. It is scheduled to last for one hour.

The Student Political Science Association has chosen four students who will quiz the candidates. Each panelist will ask each candidate two questions which they can respond to for three minutes. Candidates will have one minute for rebuttal. At the conclusion of the debate the floor will be open to questions from the audience.

## Seventh District Congressional Debate

There will also be a debate between seventh district congressional candidates, Democratic incumbent Dave Obey, Republican Andre Letendre and American Party candidate Wolf. Final arrangements have not been made.

## SEA Conference

On Saturday morning, September 26, over 150 student-teachers were familiarized with the Student Education Association. Bonnie Dana, local and state president of the S.E.A., spoke to the group on the benefits of belonging to this professional organization which has over 3,500 members from twenty-seven institutions in Wisconsin alone. She stated that many student teachers feel alienated from the campus while out teaching, and the S.E.A. can serve as a bond between the individual student teacher and other students in the same situation. Having problems, as most new teachers do, the student teacher can attend the S.E.A. meetings, exchange ideas, and develop greater confidence as a teacher. Student education association meetings often have speakers that present innovative approaches and methods frequently not discussed in the classroom.

Furthermore, at the student teacher's disposal are resource people to speak on a variety of topics and a research team which supplies information on teaching methods, subject research, and legislative progress in the field of education.

Regarding liability insurance, each member has a \$100,000

policy to protect him against law suits resulting from actions in the classroom. Also for the \$3.50 membership fee, the individual receives the National and Wisconsin Education Association Journals along with the S.E.A. publication.

At the Student Education Association meeting on October 13 in the Nicolet-Marquette room, Dr. Dreyfus will address the group on his observations of the educational system in Vietnam and his own views on education. Discussion will follow the presentation.

Besides attempting to recruit members Saturday, the Student Education Association also held a conference for the leaders of the local S.E.A. chapters in Wisconsin. The purpose of the meeting was to help these leaders design creative approaches to the program emphasized for this academic year.

Creating and improving minority education is the direction that both the S.W.E.A. and S.N.E.A. are concentrating their energies in. It is hoped that these leaders will return to their local chapters with ideas on how to make their members aware of the injustices in the world. Once these potential teachers realize the facts, they can, in turn, disseminate this information to their future



Dr. Kephart & child illustrate a theory.

students.

Attempts at creating this "awareness" were made by the use of a slide show. Slides showing life from a middle-class perspective were projected on a screen next to slides which tried to depict how underprivileged children view similar events. This presentation appeared to be quite effective.

In addition to this slide program, a normal business meeting was held. Among the items covered were the following: the WEA placed SEA representatives on fourteen of its fifteen new committees, the SWEA played a vital role in the complete revamping of the SNEA, the NEA took a new stand stating they will back strikes that are absolutely necessary, and the direction for the 70-71 year for both the S.N.E.A. and S.W.E.A. will be an emphasis on minority education. The S.E.A. also stressed that it encourages freshmen as well as student teachers to consider membership in this growing organization.

## Ex-Con To Speak

A 35-year-old ex-convict, who has spent about half of his life behind bars, will deliver a public address on drug abuse Oct. 6 at Stevens Point State University.

The public program, sponsored by the student affairs staff of the school, is geared to make students take second thoughts before ever trying drugs for the first time or continuing with their use. It will be at 8:30 p.m. in the Allen Center, open to the public without charge.

The speaker, Virgil Keels is the first ex-convict to receive Federal Civil Service clearance, the first to act as a White House consultant on crime and the first to receive an award from the President of the United States for services given to the National Causes and Prevention of Violence Commission.

It's been about two years since he was released from the U.S. Penitentiary in Atlanta, Ga., after a seven-year term for forgery. Since then, his full-time position has been program consultant for the National Coordinating Council on Drug

Abuse Education and Information, Inc. Keels, a black man, is somewhat of a crusader for penal reform, too. In a recent interview with a Washington Post reporter he said: "Ex-convicts now can have their civil rights restored only by obtaining an official pardon from the President, or, in state cases, the governor, which usually requires the help of a lawyer. Mr. Keels plans to bring to the White House this week a scrapbook of his achievement over the past 24 months, including letters of recommendation for speeches and community service, in an effort to obtain from President Nixon "a direct pardon...on the basis of my performance as opposed to the ritual process of affidavits, credible references

Continued on page 10

## Former Student Killed

A former student at Stevens Point State University who went on to become a member of parliament in his native African nation of Kenya, has been killed in an automobile accident, friends here have learned.

George Justus Morara, in his early 30's, studied Political Science at Stevens Point State in 1962, 1963 and 1964 before returning to Kenya. He worked as a district officer in the provincial administration until 1967, was affiliated with Shell Co. Ltd., then in 1969 became a member of the governing parliament.

His death of Sept. 12 was the result of a head on collision with a police Land Rover vehicle. It drew this comment from Kenya's President Kenyatta: "Within a short time he has clearly shown his interest and ability to serve the nation and had contributed greatly through Parliament and extensive tours throughout the republic. His death is a loss not only to his family but to Kenya as a whole."

Morara was married, and besides his wife is survived by his parents and a brother.

## Faculty To Meet

Tonite

The initial faculty meeting for the 70-71 academic year will be held tonight, Thursday, October 1, at 7:45 in the classroom center, room 125.

General announcements, President Dreyfus' comments, and the curriculum committee's report are the only significant items on the agenda. Students are welcome to attend.

**Student Senate elections have been postponed until Monday. All candidates should report to the POINTER office this afternoon. Watch for our special edition of the POINTER on Monday morning.**





# EDITORIALS



## Toward A University

Tonight the faculty will conduct its first regular meeting of the 1970-71 school year. Next week the new student senate will conduct its first meeting. Why bother?

Regardless of what the few people involved in each may think, both are powerless organizations. They are simply advisory bodies whose job is to make recommendations to the President who, if he likes them, may forward them to the Regents.

Should these roles be changed? If so, can they be changed? President Dreyfus argues that the roles should not be changed. He claims that since the taxpayer supports the institution, he should have control. And it is the role of the President and the Regents, as representatives of the taxpayer, to see to it that the institution is run according to the wishes of the taxpayer. In this we find a perversion of democracy into anarchy. Let us apply Dreyfus' reasoning to other areas. He is sick and goes to see a doctor. Does he inform the doctor that since he is paying for the service, he reserves the right to decide what type of medication he will take? Or when his car needs a tune-up does he tell the mechanic how to do it? Should our educational institutions be run any differently? It seems that the expertise needed to run a university should be possessed by the faculty and, to some extent, the students. If the average taxpayer possessed this expertise, there would be no need for educational institutions. We would all be able to educate our own children.

Perhaps it is time that we begin to use the expertise that we should have for the betterment of society. The public is not paying you faculty members and subsidizing students just so we can "do our own thing." People talk of the futility of attempting to solve problems through the use of force, whether blowing up a building or a Vietnamese village. Everyone claims to be for peace, for trying to find intelligent solutions to our problems. These solutions are not being found and implemented. It is education, more than anything else, which is to blame. We are failing. We should admit it and get down to creating an institution that does its job. If the faculty and the Student Senate are willing to stop playing games, they will get the support of the rest of the institution — maybe even the taxpayer.

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## Letters

### Who Is The Enemy?

To the editor:

One of the members of the Scranton Commission investigating campus unrest, Revis Ortique, has said the Kent State and Jackson State killings have shown that the National Guard isn't equipped to handle civil disorders. He said: "We can't expect to treat United States citizens in the same manner we treat the enemy."

It seems to me that Mr. Revis Ortique is a good example of why a commission to study campus unrest was felt necessary in the first place. The continued belief by those in power of obsolete concepts such as nationalism, racism, im-

perialism, colonialism is a cause of the youth revolution in this country today.

In regards to the statement by Ortique, I can only ask "who is the enemy?" Is the enemy the Cong and North Vietnamese regulars — or is the enemy the Nixon-Ky administration policy of repression of all dissent? If the former are "the enemy" will bombs and bullets build a lasting peace, or will that only come through trust and brotherhood? Surely trust and brotherhood cannot be reached through warfare. On the other hand, if bombs and bullets can build a lasting peace why differentiate between foreign "enemies" and domestic "enemies."

Who is "the enemy?" Is he the Viet Cong who is fighting a civil war against tyranny and dictatorship in his own country — South Vietnam? Is he the black man in this country who is fighting a domestic war against a repressive white power structure that refuses to grant "guaranteed" rights or just demands? Is he the youth of this country who refuses to take up arms, who violates drug laws, is developing a counter culture, and who refuses to contribute his talents to perpetuate a system that survives through the exploitation of people it has deemed inferior?

Who is "The enemy?" He isn't the people we are taught to hate and fight and kill; he is the people who teach us to hate and fight and kill.

Tom Krajnak...

### Marijuana

### Mercenaries

With campus freedoms and people being of such a wide spectrum in kind, it is not surprising that some members of the university community would support those who appear to be marijuana mercenaries.

Some people are snake-handlers, others go to great expense to feed their kids to Iola. Still others think that some kind of political technique is the only way to effect change. There must certainly be more humane and productive means within a community of scholars, artisans and other technical experts. I doubt that the community is really effete.

Sincerely yours,  
Joseph B. Harris  
Professor of Biology

GI TOLL:  
341,943

The following U.S. casualty figures for Southeast Asia are based on U.S. Government statistics. The first figures cover the war from Jan. 1, 1961 to Sept. 5, 1970. Figures in parenthesis cover the war for the week Aug. 29 to Sept. 5. Killed: 43,568 (87); "non-combat" deaths: 8493 (38); Wounded: 288,331 (323); missing, captured: 1551.

## I. F. Stone

### Dirty Deal The Army Gives The Draftee In Southeast Asia Finally Revealed

—Army draftees were killed in Vietnam last year at nearly double the rate of non-draftee enlisted men. During 1969, Army draftees were being killed in action or wounded at the rate of 234 per 1,000. Draftee deaths were 31 per 1,000. By contrast, Army enlisted volunteers were killed or wounded at a rate of 137 per 1,000, and 17 per 1,000 died.

Draftees comprised 88 percent of infantry riflemen in Vietnam last year while first-term Regular Army men comprised 10 percent of the riflemen. The remaining 2 percent were career Army men...

Previously unavailable draftee casualty statistics reveal that over the five years in which Americans have been in combat in Vietnam, draftee casualties (killed and wounded) have run 130 per 1,000 per year and non-draftee casualties have run 84 per 1,000. The Army General Staff prepared the study at the request of National Journal...

The disparity between draftee and volunteer casualty rates directly reflects the tasks that the Army assigns each group of soldiers... Three-year volunteers have the option of selecting their Army jobs and four out of five make their own choice. In 1970, less than 3 percent have asked to serve in the infantry...

An Army general who has served more than two years in Vietnam and who asked anonymity said: "Given the way draftees are used by the Army, it's quite obvious that they'll take the brunt of the casualties. It's very sad, really. But the whole goddam war is very sad..."

—From the National Journal by its Congressional correspondent, Andrew J. Glass, put into the Congressional Record Aug. 21 (p. S13935) by Senator Proxmire, author of a pending amendment to the military authorization bill to stop sending draftees to Southeast Asia. The National Journal (\$450 a year, 1730 M St NW, Washington D.C.) specializes in in-depth political research. This information on draftees has long been denied not only to the press but to Congress. A CBS broadcast provides a supplementary glimpse of how regular Army men treat themselves:

This is Long Binh Army Post, 16 miles from Saigon. It's one of the biggest American bases in Vietnam, a city of 26,000 men. One sergeant here told me that being in Long Binh was the next best thing to not being in Vietnam at all. But Long Binh, like the rest of Vietnam, is a combat zone — everyone gets combat pay. You can spend your year in Vietnam at Long Binh with very little feeling of a war going on. These are the air-conditioned soldiers. One colonel, the head of information here, has a staff of 45, three of whom put out the headquarters magazine, called "Up Tight." The colonel admits that his 42 other information personnel have very little to do...

Many of the combat companies in Vietnam are 40 men under strength. At Long Binh Post there are units with as many as 400 men over strength. Of more than 400,000 Americans in Vietnam, in all only 75,000 men are considered to be combat troops. A disproportionate number of draftees are engaged in direct combat. In the rifle companies, eight out of ten men are draftees. Long Binh has a disproportionate number of career officers and NCO's.

—Morley Safer, CBS News, Long Binh, July 17.  
from I.F. Stone's Bi-Weekly, Sept. 7, 1970

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## Mastering The Draft

(Copyright 1970 by JOHN Striker and Andrew Shapiro)

### THE I-S(C) DEFERMENT AND THE LOTTERY

As December 31 approaches, students across the country must decide upon their final and most important play in the Lottery "numbers game."

Students with "low" lottery numbers know only too well they must remain deferred through December 31 or face "Greetings." They will choose to request the I-S student deferment in September. A year from now they may take their chances, hoping for a change in draft calls, the law, the war, or their health.

A student with a "high" Lottery number will want to put his year of draft vulnerability behind him. To do so, (1) he must be in class I-A, I-A-O (noncombatant C.O., or I-O (civilian work C.O.) on December 31, and his Lottery number must not have been reached by that date. If the student meets both these qualifications on December 31, he will descend from the 1970 "first priority" group to the 1971 "second priority" group on New Year's Day. For all practical purposes, this descent assures virtual immunity from induction.

Assuming the student with the "high" Lottery number is not going C.O., he will have to seek a I-A this fall. In order to do so, he must not request the I-S deferment. According to the law, a local board should not place a student in class I-S unless he has requested the deferment. This rule applies regardless of whether the student meets all the other requirements for a I-S.

A college cannot legally request the deferment for a student. Furthermore, a I-S request for a prior academic year cannot be construed as a I-S request for the current year. Students with Lottery numbers in the "middle" would appear to be in a real quandary. They cannot predict with certainty whether they will be called. Should they take a chance, not request a I-S, and hope their Lottery numbers prove safe? The lure of "second priority" next year is great.

Or should students in the "middle" opt for security, request a I-S, retain it through December 31, and face "first priority" again next year? Security is also tempting, but it may cause bitter disillusionment when the student in class I-S on December 31 discovers that his number was not reached, and he would have made it.

## New Policemen On Campus

The strengthened security program proposed for the Wisconsin State Universities will increase the number of officers on the campuses, but they will not wear typical city police or military uniforms.

Instead, the WSU system office reports, the officers will wear some type of jacket or blazer with insignia.

The plan as outlined to the Board of Regents at their last meeting calls for upgrading of education and training of security officers and establishment of a staff "with insight into student problems and able to deal effectively with both university administrators and students in an ombudsman-like role."

The program was recommended by Richard S. Post, director of the WSU-Platteville

department of police science and administration. It provides for three levels of security of officers on each campus — a director of safety and security, the middle level security officers having arrest powers, and security assistants to handle parking and traffic control and administrative and clerical assignments.

The Board of Regents authorized a prompt request for funds to hire security directors for each campus, to employ part-time security assistants, including students, and to strengthen security of sites and buildings.

Plans for implementing the remainder of the program, and cost estimates, are to be presented to the regents at their next meeting.

## Foreign Studies Begin

Thirty-nine Stevens Point State University students have completed their tour of the European continent, which included a mass audience with Pope Paul, and are now settled down to their studies at a friendship house near London.

The youths are in a semester abroad program, the third Stevens Point has sponsored since the fall of 1969. They are being led by Professors John Gach of education and John Oster of political science.

The students were among about 5,000 persons who saw the head of Roman Catholicism in mid-September at his summer home in northern Italy.

The audience with the Pope was only part of the tour which covered much of the continent of Europe.

In Germany the students toured along the Rhine River and saw Rothenburg, a medieval town. There the students engaged a German group in a soccer match, saw the world-famous Trexler Puppets, hiked on the city walls, and climbed the steps to the Tower.

They also visited Dachau, a

former Nazi concentration camp. In Munich they visited the Nymphenburg Palace.

In Italy the students visited Florence where the main highlight lie in the great art work they saw. Works by Michelangelo; the Pieta da Palestina, another Pieta, David, The Four Prisoners, and the Medici Chapel, were for some the favorite thing in Florence.

Paris was the end of the tour of the continent. In Paris the students had free time to do as they wished. Some browsed through the sidewalk stalls at Notre Dame and Qual Montebello.

Some got a chance to visit Sorbonne University. They got to see French students in school and found that Sorbonne is a very international university with lectures in English, French, German and a few still in Latin.

Other famous places seen were the Eiffel Tower, Notre Dame, the Arch of Triumph, Napoleon I's burial site, and the Louvre.

The students will end their study in London in December.

The dream of students in the "middle" would be to wait until December 31 before deciding whether or not to be deferred on December 31. The I-S(C) deferment is a dream come true.

The I-S(C) deferment is available to any full-time college student who, while satisfactorily pursuing his studies, receives an induction order. If the student has never held a I-S(C) deferment and does not have a baccalaureate degree, he is entitled to have his induction order cancelled. He qualifies for class I-S(C), where he must be kept until the end of the 12 month academic year.

Consider the utility of the I-S(C) deferment: Suppose a student has Lottery number 190. He is unsure whether it will be reached. Nevertheless, he does not request a I-S and remains I-A through the fall semester.

Unfortunately, before December 31, the student loses his gamble. Lottery number 190 is reached, and the student receives an induction order.

The student immediately requests a I-S(C) deferment, proving to his board that he actually was a full-time student, making satisfactory progress, when he got his order. The order will be cancelled — not merely postponed — and the student will have to play the Lottery all over next year. However, he will have to play without one of his favorite gambits, since the I-S(C) is available only once.

Resort to the I-S(C) provides a convenient way to hedge on the I-A bet. However, there are two potential pitfalls: First, the board may classify the student I-S even though he makes no request. Second, assuming the student gets a I-S(C), his tactics may be considered a delay. Consequently, when his deferments run out, he may be immediately ordered to report, despite the fact that his number has not yet been reached in the year he becomes I-A. A safe path across these pitfalls will be described in my next column.

## LSD Speaks On Viet Nam

President Lee Sherman Dreyfus will speak to Student Education Association members on "Education in Viet Nam" October 13 at 7:30 in the Nicolet-Marquette Room. This is the first time that the president will give such a presentation to students, and everyone is invited to listen and ask questions.

President Dreyfus will express his views on education, not only in Viet Nam, but elsewhere. Having traveled to Southeast Asia, many of his accounts will be from first hand experience and the meeting will be open for discussion and constructive comment.

Prospective Student Education Association members are asked to pay their fees at the student education office to receive full benefit of the membership dues. State and national magazines will be mailed out soon as well as other material and the names and addresses are needed. Those people planning on student teaching second semester and who plan to get the SEA insurance are advised to join now to receive the other SEA benefits.

Those people interested in the October 13 program or in joining the Student Education Association may call Bonnie Dana, 341-0774 or bring their questions to the student teaching office in Old Main.



## GOP Woos Workers

When President Nixon became honorary commander-in-chief of the hardhats during a meeting with several union officials following the prowar demonstrations of construction workers a few months ago, the GOP began a series of maneuvers designed to win the white section of the working class away from its traditional loyalty to the Democratic party.

Since then both Vice President Spiro Agnew and AFL-CIO president George Meany have made a number of dove-tailing public statements giving the effort a helping hand.

"The Democratic party has disintegrated," Meany said

recently in a press interview. "It is not the so-called liberal party that it was a few years ago. It almost has got to be the party of the extremists insofar as these so-called liberals or new lefts, or whatever you want to call them, have taken over the Democratic party."

As for the Republicans, Meany said he had "No romance or love feast" going on but that their relationship had been "fairly good." He especially supported the Nixon administration on the question of Vietnam: "We are completely opposed to the idea of bugging out."

Guardian, Sept. 9, 1970

## Winter Soldier

NEW YORK — (CPS) — Vietnam Veterans Against the War, in preparation are a national commission on U. S. War Crimes in late November, has called upon all Indochina War veterans to come forward if they have testimony about atrocities committed by Americans in the process of waging war in Asia.

Their purpose is to show that U. S. committed war crimes like My Lai are not isolated aberrations by battle-crazed GIs, but a logical outcome of U. S. policies, like search-and-destroy, "mad minute," "massive relocation" (a euphemism for concentration camps), chemical-biological weaponry, "free fire zones," and electrical wiring and other torture devices.

"Individual soldiers should not be made scapegoats for policies designed at the highest levels of government. Instead, responsibility for War Crimes should be placed where it truly belongs—upon the U. S. Government," said the Vets in the call for the Winter Investigation.

The Winter Soldier Investigation, which is being coordinated by the National Committee for a Citizens' Commission of Inquiry on U. S. War Crimes in Vietnam, will be held in Detroit, Michigan, and Windsor, Ontario, Canada, November 30-December 2.

After an introductory session with a number of national anti-war figures, investigation sessions will be held with veterans and other experts giving specific testimony concerning U. S. atrocities.

Under existing law, veterans who are no longer on active duty cannot be prosecuted for any war crimes they have participated in and later admit to. The point of the whole investigation is to show that the individual GI in the field, while executing war policy, has almost no choice but to participate in acts which would be

ruled as war crimes by any existing international standards—the Nuremberg Principles and the Geneva Accords.

"Most of our operations are designed to eliminate Vietnamese peasants," said Robert Johnson, an ex-Army Captain, a West Point graduate, and a Vietnam veteran. "If we applied the Nuremberg Principles in Vietnam, Westmoreland, Nixon, Johnson would be hung, plus key people in Corporations, foundations, government, and universities."

The Detroit site was chosen because of the proximity to Canada, which will be necessary for the testimony of Vietnamese victims, intellectuals, and scientists who are not allowed in the United States. The hearings will be linked by electronic transmissions.

"Almost every veteran has witnessed atrocities," said Johnson. "But many times they don't even realize that what they're doing is a war crime, because it's an accepted part of their jobs."

Johnson witnessed the burning and destruction of villages, and has given testimony to that effect at a number of local-level war crimes commissions that the national Committee has helped organize in nine cities since March.

Veterans who have testimony that they would like to give can call or write the offices of the Winter Soldier Investigation, 156 Fifth Avenue, Suite 1003, New York, N.Y. 10010 (212) 533-2734. They will also be glad to give assistance in setting up campus or community veterans groups against the war. And speakers and local commissions can be set up on campuses and in communities by contacting the national committee.

**ELECT  
JOHN BOHL  
DISTRICT 4  
STUDENT SENATE**



# ECOLOGY



## Nixon's Council Composed Of Major Polluters

### A BAD YEAR FOR CABBAGE

The biggest industrialists of them all are now advising the President and his fledgling Council on Environmental Quality on how to fight pollution.

In a little-noticed executive order last April, the President appointed 53 industrial magnates to be members of the National Industrial Pollution Control Council. It will be headed by Bert S. Cross, Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing — a firm that has been in hot water with Wisconsin state pollution control officials for four years for failing to take action in curbing industrial wastes that the company's Prairie du Chien plant dumps into the Mississippi River.

When he announced the Council's creation President Nixon observed that "our productive economy and our advancing technology have helped to create many of environment problems. Now the same energy and skills which have produced quantitative gains in our economy must be used to improve the environment and to enhance the quality of life."

Nixon called for coordination between the public and private sector in solving pollution problems and said, "The new Industrial Council will provide an important mechanism for achieving this coordination. It will provide a means by which the business community can help chart the route which our cooperative ventures will follow."

The creation of the council probably would have passed unnoticed if Montana Senator Lee Metcalf hadn't called attention to it shortly thereafter on the floor of the Senate. The Council members, Metcalf observed, "are the leaders of the industries which contribute most to environmental pollution."

Nixon said the Council "will allow businessmen to communicate regularly with the President, the Council on Environmental Quality and other government officials and private organizations which are working to improve the quality of the environment."

Where, asks Metcalf, is a council of "the hitherto silent majority which is now becoming aroused by industrial pollution?" And he points out, "There is not even for window-dressing, a council composed of those ecologists, students, earthlovers and plain old-fashioned conservationists who have forced the administration and big industries to take some action regarding environmental protection."

Rather, says Metcalf, "Let us tell it like it is: The purpose of industry advisory committees to Government is to enhance corporate image, to create an illusion of action and to impede Government officials who are attempting to enforce law and order and gather the data upon which enforcement is based."

Let one get the impression that Mr. Cross's polluting 3M Company is the only polluter represented on the Council, others include General Motors, Ford Motors, Union Carbide, Monsanto, Proctor and Gamble, Lever Brothers, General Foods, General Mills, Pepsico,

American Can, Continental Can, Bethlehem Steel, Republic Steel, Standard Oil, Atlantic Richfield, United Airlines, Northeast Utilities, General Electric, Westinghouse, the National Association of Manufacturers, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and many others.

In analyzing the potential effectiveness of such an advisory council Metcalf described the efforts of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare since 1964 to inventory industrial waste discharges across the nation. "That inventory was stopped," Metcalf said, "that the new Industrial Pollution Control Council will provide a direct opportunity for business and industry to actively and visibly support the drive to abate pollution from industrial sources."

"How weak these industries' resolve must be, how weak the enforcement process, if industries must serve on Presidential advisory committees for their efforts to be noticeable."

But until further notice, what the President referred to as "the same energy and skills which have produced quantitative gains in our economy" will be advising the President on what steps should be taken to clean up the environment.

Or as Colman McCarthy of The Washington Post concluded, "Until the President appoints an advisory pollution council composed of independent citizens with nothing at stake but their lungs and the balance of nature, the goats will continue to guard the cabbage patch."

## Thermal Pollution

The U.S. Department of the Interior has released two reports dealing with the thermal pollution of Lake Michigan.

One report, on the "Physical and Ecological Effects of Waste Heat on Lake Michigan," concludes that nuclear power plants as presently designed will have significant adverse ecological effect on the lake and recommends that no significant amounts of waste heat should be discharged into Lake Michigan.

The second report, "Feasibility of Alternative Means of Cooling for Thermal Power Plants Near Lake Michigan," recommends six technically feasible methods for cooling thermal inputs without damaging the lake's ecology.

The reports are cooperative efforts of three Interior agencies — the Federal Water Quality Administration, the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries and the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife.

Both reports have been released in advance of a five-day series of workshops dealing with thermal pollution to be held in Chicago beginning September 28 at 9:30 a.m., at the Sherman House.

The report on the ecological effects states that while not enough is known about the ecological effects of thermal pollution, interim standards must be set now, on the basis of existing knowledge.

The purpose of the report, as stated in the Introduction, is to "present available evidence that substantiates present concern."

The evidence reasonably demonstrates, says the report, "that heat addition, as presently proposed, is an essentially cumulative problem that would contribute to inshore eutrophication and be intolerable from the fish and wildlife standpoint by the year 2000."

The report states that "it is in the public interest to stop this process now rather than attempt the difficult task of correcting it after it has occurred."

"On the basis of the evidence presented herein," the report goes on, "this Department (Interior) supports stringent standards for Lake Michigan, and concludes that no significant amounts of waste heat should be discharged into Lake Michigan."

Among the other major conclusions of the report:

— Any temperature standard — except virtually no heat addition — would not in itself be sufficient because of the sheer volume of the expected loads. Additions of waste heat must be controlled to "minimize or avoid damage."

— Eutrophication, a function of nutrients and temperature, is at a critical level since nutrient levels in certain areas of Lake Michigan are now approaching critical levels. "Careful control of waste heat provides greater assurance that the productivity-limiting objectives of the immensely expensive lake-wide pollution control program will be attained."

— The inshore areas is the most important part of Lake Michigan, both to man and to the food chain. Up to 100 per cent of waste heat discharged is diffused into the inshore zone and one plume can cover many areal miles of the lake.

— The magnitude of heat discharges envisioned for the year 2000 indicates a significant artificial thermal load in the inshore beach water zone.

— Extensive areas of waste heat would favor species of bacteria tolerant of relatively high temperatures and under certain conditions this would proliferate type E botulinum, which would "increase the probability and magnitude of mass die-offs of shore and water birds."

— Heated plumes in the inshore area unnaturally effect fish and other aquatic organisms in the vicinity of discharge.

— Only slightly elevated temperatures, if sufficiently long, can be critical in life stages of Lake Michigan fish species. Evidence indicates that adverse thermal limits are already approached by existing water temperature and that temperature regimes may now be at borderline limits for optimum growth and/or survival of yellow perch, whitefish, lake trout, lake herring, alewives and coho.

— By the year 2000 cooling water needs would be equal to one per cent of the beach water zone around the entire lake each day. That would be 2.15 trillion gallons per year. "On the basis of sheer volume of water used," says the report, "thermal and physical damage to aquatic organisms by...once-through cooling could be expected to reach considerable ecological significance." Up to 4.4 per cent of the beach water in the Chicago-Gary areas would be processed each day under present plans.

The report on alternate means of disposal suggests six environmentally acceptable ways of discharging waste heat, including the use of dry cooling towers, which the report states, should have no adverse effects on the environment.

The report emphasizes both economic and engineering considerations.

Continued on page 9

## Ecology News

Mercury contamination has been detected in a 90-mile stretch of the Flambeau and Chippewa Rivers in northwestern Wisconsin. Stanton J. Kleint, coordinator of mercury studies for the Department of Natural Resources said that a nearly complete study revealed mercury levels in excess of recommended tolerances in the two rivers. Affected are a 40-mile stretch of the Flambeau junction to Eau Claire. Anglers should restrict their consumption of fish taken from the affected areas to no more than one meal a week.

Environmental conditions in which the cause of cancer may lurk will come under the systematic scrutiny of scientists at the University of California. A new Cancer Epidemiology Research program will coordinate numerous studies involving suspected ecological villains — air pollution, water

pollution and pesticides among them. The program will attempt to gauge the impact the environment has on inducing cancer in large populations.

An estimate 1,000 persons, most of them Boy Scouts and other young persons, turned out to help clear the Illinois-bound Fox River of enough debris to fill an estimated 300 trucks. "It's appalling what people will throw into a river," David Boulay, a coordinator of the cleanup, said. Debris ranging from logs to ladders, beer cans to oil drums, and washing machines to portable sewing machines were dredged from the river.

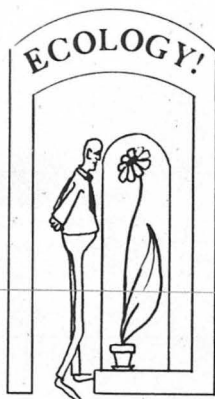
The House has passed a bill to designate 23 new wilderness areas in 12 states, including 29 acres of two Wisconsin wildlife refuges. The Gravel Island and Green Bay National Refuges were included in the more than 200 million acres involved in the bill.

The nation's highway construction program has become an "economic and political snowball" that threatens the environment, the American Association of Conservation Engineers was told in Madison Wednesday. Robert R. Koons, chief engineer for the Arizona Game and Fish Department, said the construction program will "not be stopped by a few biologists screaming about the loss of wildlife habitat." "Few conservation decisions will be won by soft-shoe tactics," Koons told the ninth annual engineers' conference. "Tough tactics and sound information are needed to defend tangible assets of wilderness."

World Bank President Robert S. McNamara urged the prevention of the births of a billion babies by the year 2000 to brake the world population explosion. McNamara told the opening session of the annual meeting of the Bank and In-

ternational Monetary Fund that a massive birth control drive should be mounted to meet the population problem. "The most imperative issue for the long term is population planning," he warned. The Copenhagen meeting was marred by militants who threw stones and molotov cocktails.





## Lake Michigan

### Public Opinion

Secretary of the Interior Walter J. Hickel has announced that workshops of the four-State Lake Michigan Enforcement Conference will be held in Chicago from September 28 through October 2 to give industries, municipalities, and civic and conservation groups an opportunity to express ideas and make recommendations concerning the cleanup of the lake.

Secretary Hickel said, "At an executive session of the conference on May 7 in Chicago, industrial and municipal officials and citizens groups expressed a great deal of interest in being heard on this critical matter, particularly in such areas as the discharge of heated waste water from power plants and other sources."

Secretary Hickel said that the workshops will begin at 9:30 a.m. in the Sherman House, 100 West Randolph Street. He added that September 28 and 29 have been scheduled to hear representatives of public utilities. September 30 has been set for hearing from industrial waste discharges, and October 1 for municipal representatives. Civic and conservation groups and other interested parties will be invited to appear on October 2.

Murray Stein, chief enforcement officer of Interior's Federal Water Quality Administration, will serve as conference chairman. Other conferees participating in the workshops will represent the Illinois Environmental Protec-

tion Agency, The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, the Indiana Stream Pollution Control Board, and the Michigan Water Resources Commission.

### Famous Biologist Here

An award-winning biologist from the Polish Academy of Sciences in Warsaw will visit Stevens Point State University on Oct. 4 and 5 to confer with faculty and students and deliver two public addresses.

Dr. Stanislaw Dryl will discuss "Contemporary Science and Society in Eastern Europe" at a seminar on Monday, Oct. 5 at 3:45 p.m. in the Nicolet-Marquette Room of the University Center. That evening he will lead a discussion on "Recent Advances in Studies on Motor Response and Excitability in Protozoa" at 7:30 in the Science Hall, Room A-201.

He will be hosted on campus by the persons involved in the biology department and the Russian and Eastern European Studies Program.

Dr. Dryl, 48, received his doctor of medicine degree in 1946 from Poznan University and his Ph.D. in pharmacology in 1948 from Lodz University, both located in Poland.

In 1958-59 he received a fellowship from the Rockefeller Foundation and spent one year in genetics and physiology of the ciliate protozoa. In 1963, he conducted experimental studies on electrophysiology of cell at the Department of Zoology of the University of Tokyo, on a grant from the Polish Academy of Sciences and Wanda Roehr Foundation.

In 1966 he received a grant from the American National Science Foundation and studied physiology of protozoan cell at the University of Pennsylvania. In 1970, he presented a paper on "Chemotaxis in the ciliate protozoa" at the Tenth International Congress of Microbiology in Mexico City, on August 9-18, 1970.

Professor Dryl published about thirty-five studies in his field of specialization which is Cell-Biology.

Besides his membership in Polish Scientific Societies, he is a member of the American Society of Protozoologists (since 1969) and a corresponding member of the Groupement des Protistologues de Langue Francaise (elected in 1963).

### Thermal Pollution

Continued from page 8

The maximum economic penalty for each type of system ranges from a low of one and one-half percent of total cost for a wet mechanical draft tower to ten percent for a dry mechanical tower.

The report concludes that any of six cooling systems evaluated are "feasible alternatives to once-through cooling for thermal power plants around Lake Michigan. The six systems include wet mechanical draft towers, wet natural draft towers, cooling ponds, spray canals, dry mechanical draft towers and dry natural draft towers.

Meteorological conditions, says the report, do not impose restraints beyond present-day capabilities in terms of engineering design and continuous operation of the alternative cooling systems.

"The impact of the six alternate systems on the environment appears to be minor," says the report. "Potential problems can be avoided or alleviated through proper site selection and engineering design."

The report emphasizes the feasibility of various cooling methods but no attempt is made to optimize any particular plant or site.

The report concludes that "while cooling devices do have the potential for producing undesirable environmental effects, such effects do not seem to be a problem for the Lake Michigan area."

"Careful pre-site selection surveys should eliminate sites," the report goes on, "which have a high potential for fog or drift problems, and blowdown treatment can be provided, if necessary." The report also suggests that site by site evaluation of the potential for consumptive water loss by evaporation may be necessary.

"Lake Michigan temperature standards can be met," states the report, "by (1) design and operation of wet cooling systems with no, or essentially no, blowdown, (2) dilution of any residual blowdown with Lake Michigan water, (3) dry cooling towers, or (4) construction of closed cycle systems at sites independent of Lake Michigan as source of water supply or sump for blowdown."

with the other artifacts.

Some bones were also found, mostly from deer and some from a canine, probably a fox, according to Moore.

Other bones, possibly human ones, were found. Moore stated some were charred possibly suggesting cremation.

Moore said he would like to find a midden, or garbage pile. This would make it easier to tell the types of plants and animals the Indians who lived there consumed, he said.

An archeological dig of this sort, according to Moore, helps to gain a perspective of Indians in Wisconsin and how they adapted to the local ecology.

Moore said the dig was a part of the concern on the part of the department to emphasize awareness of central Wisconsin.

There are estimated to be 100,000 illegal abortions per year in California; in the first six months after passage of the "liberalized" law there were just over 2,000 legal ones.

—Paul and Anne Ehrlich, Population, Resources, Environment.

## Battle Hymn Of The City Dweller

Mine eyes have seen the darkening of our Country's clear blue skies  
With the smog and dust and ashes and the mutilated flies.  
The fog came in the harbor on its little pussy feet  
It seems it won't retreat.

..... REFRAIN: Smelly, smelly Montreal  
Smelly, smelly Montreal!  
..... Stinky, stinky on the sidewalks,  
Pollution marches on.

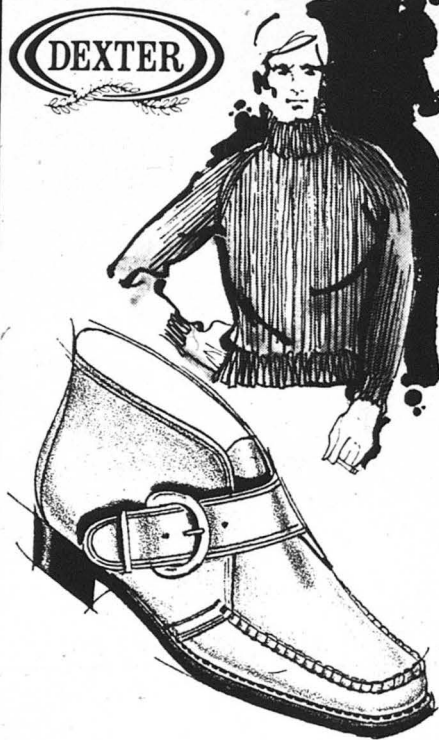
The gutters on the main street are a source of filth and slime  
They are smelling up the highways, and are caking them with lime.  
The window panes are covered with solid CO2  
Pollution marches on!

The autos on the roadway are a smoking mass of tin;  
When they pass you be quite careful that you do not breathe it in.  
The factories are puffing out monoxide by the stack  
Pollution marches on!

The garbage in the sewers comes up once or twice a week  
Depending on the rainfall or amount of melting sleet.  
From sea to shining sea we have a cesspool all our own.  
Pollution marches on!

Winter in the city has what other places lack  
Within two days the snowfall is a lovely velvet black.  
The icicles all drip condensed ammonia to the ground,  
Pollution marches on!

## ROUGH STUFF!



Dexter comes on strong with the naturally rough and rugged looks of Brute leather. Bring out the beast in you!

## SHIPPY SHOES

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## Archeological Dig

Some clues as to how Central Wisconsin Indians lived 200 to 1,400 years ago were uncovered this summer by a professor and 16 students.

The students were involved in an archeological dig conducted by Professor John Moore of the Sociology and Anthropology department. The dig was held on a farm in the Nelsonville area.

About 10,000 articles were collected by the students using such tools as trowels, brushes, dustpans and screens. Among the artifacts found were pieces of ceramics, stone chips, projectile points, scrapers, tools, and fragments of hearths.

The items have been dated as being from the late woodland cultural era, about 800 A.D. to about 1400 to 1500 A.D. A method of more precisely dating the artifacts, the radiocarbon method, could be used but there

is not enough money in the budget to do this.

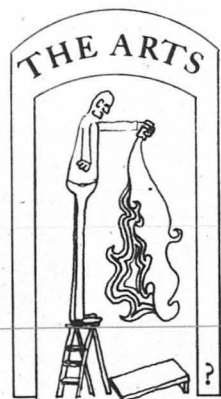
The archeological dig was an eight-credit summer course which met five times a week. The students left the campus about 7 a.m. and returned about 3:30 or 4 p.m.

The purpose of the course was to give the students an opportunity to participate in a dig and to learn the field and laboratory techniques used by archeologists. Also, the students could see how archeological theory is applied.

The mound area was located by Moore more than a year ago and a small dig was held there last summer.

The site was dug by scaling off layers of dirt in square-foot plots. The ideal situation was to find an artifact in place where it was deposited. Moore stated that if the article was disturbed it cannot easily be associated





## In Search Of The Arts

PART 3

### ARTS AND CRAFTS

It would seem that a line could be drawn between the "arts" and what is commonly called the "crafts." There is, after all, two different words being used which should suggest that a difference is implied. I would like to suggest a possible demarcation.

Crafts are those activities which are taken up (sometimes by artists) for the purpose of ornamentation. They are not intended to participate in a metaphysical inquiry; nor do they participate in an examination of man. Now, it is true that many a craftwork is beautiful and well wrought; and that a judgement of the work can be made on the basis of how well the craftsman has un-

derstood and used his materials.

I would suggest that those people who like to look at crafts should see Richard Schneider's pottery display at the Antiquarian Shop; it is an example of a craftsman who understands his medium well. But, I am not like the art theorist Herbert Read, I do not believe that we should or can judge a culture or civilization by its pots and pans. I would even go so far as to say that most of the history of portraiture, which fills a good portion of our Art galleries and museums should be classed as craft. Before you respond with indignation, let me suggest that you compare the difference between portraiture and self-portraits; you can not help but be caught in the obvious difference between the two.

When Mr. Schneider displays his sculpture, then we will discuss art. What is it that we will discuss? I would like to suggest that we will discuss how well the artist has used his materials — we will look at the degree of originality the artist develops, and we will examine the relationship between the artist and the metaphysical currents of his time.

It should have become apparent by now that what I suggest to be art is that work which stands out in history to be representative of the metaphysical attitudes of those people. All other work is mere exercise toward such representations. The twentieth century will produce art which is non-Euclidian, non-Newtonian, anti-atomistic, and will participate in the Einsteinian-oriental continuum view already representative of Watts, Malamud, Joyce, Hesse, Auden, Housman, Stevens, Genet, Pollock, Rothko, Monet, and the Moody Blues.

(Continued next week)

## Muddy Waters Concert

Muddy Waters Blues Band on stage in front of neatly lined chairs and an Arts and Lectures audience is a little like Spiro Agnew addressing a rock fest.

The nature and beauty of blues is in its relationship with the people. It says in simple rhyme and rhythm what is in each of us; one can feel blues, it touches you, grasps your soul and then releases — that is the pattern. Because of this the blues musician only plays as well as the other folks in the room are receiving him.

Muddy Waters moved to the city, played on his guitar and began what is now known as city blues. He was one of the first, and is one of the best. His music is blues in the most basic form, without the frills. It is Muddy's blues and our blues meeting somewhere between each one of us and that stage.

To look out upon a gymnasium full of white faces, Robert Hall, and H.I.S. must have shut

### Theatre Tryouts

Tryouts for "Cabaret," the second show of the season to be presented by the Stevens Point State University Theatre, will be Oct. 5 and 6, according to Director Seldon Faulkner.

Upwards of 20 persons are needed for singing, dancing and acting roles in the comedy which depicts the forced gaiety and decadence of Berlin in 1929 when the Nazis were beginning to come to power.

The tryouts will be at 8 both nights in the dance studio (room number 150) of the physical education building. Persons are asked to use the north entrance to the annex. Before the tryouts, singers may secure a score of the music from the drama department to use in practicing

something off Muddy because the music was routine copies of his records. No sense in pushing blues if no one is out there diggin' it. But by the second set people were. Muddy was getting into it. The blues had done their job again. They had people forgetting their dignity, emoting all over the gym.

Muddy has been laid up lately from a car accident, so when 10 p.m. came they quit, much too soon for anybody's liking.

The band behind him had trouble getting it together. Some of the time they were stoned and not really into the music. The harp player was right there with Muddy, though, riff for riff, move for move.

Those who went to see Muddy Waters as an exercise in music appreciation were probably disappointed; those who went to share the blues were given the electric experience of three guitars, one bass, Muddy Waters, an organ, a harp, and each other.

### ART EXHIBITION

An exhibition of original graphics by classic and contemporary artists, presented by Ferdinand Roten Galleries of Baltimore, will be shown at Stevens Point State University on October 15.

The exhibition will be from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. in the Mitchell Room of the University Center. A sale will also be held in conjunction with the public showing.

Prices range from \$5 to \$1000 with the majority priced under \$100. The exhibition includes over 1000 original etchings, lithographs and woodcuts by such artists as Picasso, Chagall,

Continued on page 10

# 50th. Annual Theater Season

Four plays, an opera, evening of dance and a special Christmas show will be staged this year in the 50th annual theatre season at Stevens Point State University.

Several of the shows will be presented in the Old Main Building auditorium, but after the beginning of second semester, drama activities will have a new home in the \$4.1 million fine arts building.

The Warren Gard Jenkins Theatre is a 400-seat combination thrust-proscenium house, with the farthest spectator being within 45 feet of the stage. In the present auditorium, 80 feet spans the back row of seats and the front of the stage.

Drama Chairman Seldon Faulkner says his staff takes special pride in the improved lighting equipment, scene shop and rehearsal hall which will "all combine to help us bring even better, more dynamic theatre to Stevens Point."

The schedule of performances is:

"Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead," Oct. 13-18 — This comedy by Tom Stoppard, takes its revenge on the dirty trickster, life, for being built the way it is. The director will be Miss Alice Peet.

"Cabaret," Nov. 17-22 — Director Faulkner will bring this musical comedy to the fore, which depicts the forced gaiety and decadence of Berlin in 1929 when the Nazis were beginning to come to power. The show premiered in 1966.

"Holiday," Dec. 12-17 — A combined offering by the departments of drama and music will feature an evening of dance and scenes from several operas, pointing up the festivities of the Yuletide.

"Cyranos de Bergerac," March 2-7 — This love story by Edmond Rostand has a play within a play, a duel, a balcony scene said to be second only to Romeo and Juliet, and a hero who represents mankind's ideal. The director will be Anthony Schmitt.

"The Magic Flute," March 21-28 — This opera by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart takes place in a hypothetical Egypt of antiquity. The daughter of an evil queen has been abducted by a

high priest, and the opera tells the tale of her rescue by and eventual marriage to a young man indebted to the queen. Director Ronald Combs calls it one of Mozart's most enchanting and most popular operas.

"An Evening of Dance," April 20-25 — Under the joint directorship of three new members of the dance division in drama, this show will be a third annual event featuring a diversified program of dances, both classical and modern. Mariadne Fainstadt, Janice Hover and Nancy O'Keefe will combine their talents in directing this product of mime, movement and music.

"Lysistrata," May 11-16 — Director Robert Baruch calls it one of the bawdiest and greatest anti-war plays ever written. By Aristophanes, the play deals with the plot of the women of the various city states of ancient Greece to keep their husbands from going to war. Baruch says it is an entertaining, stimulating, sometimes vulgar

comedy with serious undertones.

Chairman Faulkner said this year's shows will be run for six nights instead of four (the previous policy). "Since the Warren Gard Jenkins Theatre is smaller than Old Main auditorium, we will sell not more than 391 season tickets per night, the capacity of the new facility. All remaining seats in Old Main, for the first semester, will be sold as general admission, unreserved seats."

Faulkner also announced a new box office policy. All performances will begin at 8 p.m. sharp, and latecomers will not be seated until a suitable intermission. However, closed circuit television will be used for patrons who arrive after 8 o'clock and are temporarily detained in the lobby.

Tickets, at \$10 for the season or \$2 for general admission, will be issued on a first-come, first-served basis and will be good only on the date indicated. Exchanges may be made no later than 24 hours prior to the performance for which the ticket was issued.

Faulkner said there is a slight increase in the season ticket price, but he noted that it covers more events than last year.

## Grants For Overseas Study

The Institute of International Education has announced the opening of its annual competition for grants for graduate study or research abroad, and for professional training in the creative and performing arts.

Dr. Burdette Eagon, assistant vice-president for Academic Affairs is the area representative coordinating applications and is responsible for the recruitment and screening of candidates for U.S. Government Awards under the Fulbright-Hays Act as well as for grants offered by various foreign governments, universities and private donors. The grants, which will be available for the academic year 1971-72, are designed to promote mutual understanding between the people of the U.S. and other countries through the exchange of persons, knowledge and skills.

Candidates who wish to apply for an award must be U.S. citizens at the time of application, have a bachelor's

degree or its equivalent before the beginning date of the grant and, in most cases, be proficient in the language of the host country.

Selections will be made on the basis of academic and/or professional record, the feasibility of the applicant's proposed study plan, language preparation and personal qualifications.

Creative and performing artists will not be required to have a bachelor's degree, but they must have four years of professional study or equivalent experience. Applicants in social work must have at least two years of professional experience after the Master of Social Work degree. Applicants in the field of medicine must have an M.D. at the time of application.

Two types of grants will be available through IIE under the Fulbright-Hays Act: U.S. Government Fulbright Grants and U.S. Government Travel Grants.

A full award will provide a grantee with tuition, maintenance for one academic year in one country, roundtrip transportation, health and accident insurance and an incidental allowance.

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## PART III

This is the season for upper respiratory infections. Many of these progress no further than the typical symptoms of the "cold." Some, however, wind up in complications which require more sophisticated treatment than cold pills. In the interest of providing a basis for deciding to see the doctor, the following information and instructions are in order regarding upper respiratory infections. For an initial uncomplicated cold we would suggest that the directions given herein be followed and that the Health Service be consulted only in cases where there is a question of complications for an uncertainty as to whether more than a simple cold exists.

## COMMON COLD.

## General Information

A "cold" is an infection of the upper respiratory passages (nose, throat, sinuses, eustachian tubes, trachea, and larynx) caused by a virus.

The symptoms of a cold include one or more of the following: running or "stopped-up" nose, sore throat, hoarseness, "dry" cough (producing little or no "phlegm" or sputum), fatigue, generalized "sick" feeling (malaise), and sometimes general aches.

Colds last from three to seven days, usually with a gradual one to two-day onset, followed by full-blown symptoms for two to three days, after which there is gradual subsiding of symptoms. If a cold is followed by sinusitis or bronchitis it may last two weeks or more. Neither antibiotics (including penicillin) nor various sulfa preparations are of any benefit in treating colds because they have no effect on any of the viruses which cause colds. Treatment, therefore, cannot be specific but only symptomatic—that is, aimed at reducing the intensity of the symptoms to make the patient more comfortable.

Important Points in Treatment  
Many colds do not require any treatment except avoidance of

exposure to excessive cold temperature and undue fatigue.

1. Activity: You may remain as active as your feelings allow.
2. Diet: There are no specific suggestions other than a sensible diet. You should increase your fluid intake and try to drink a glass (8 ounces) of fluid every hour or two.
3. Avoid air with low humidity if you can. You can increase the humidity in your room by placing a pan of water over the heater or by using a commercial vaporizer. If you use a vaporizer there is no need to add medication—it is the extra humidity only that helps.
4. Get extra sleep and rest.
5. Be a patient!
6. Stop smoking while you have a cold (perhaps stop forever!).

... 7. If your throat feels dry or sore, gargle with salt water frequently (half a teaspoon of ordinary salt in an 8-ounce glass of water).

a. Take aspirin for pain, tiredness, headache, malaise, chilliness, or feverishness, two tablets every four hours if needed.

b. Dissolve cepacol lozenges (an analgesic throat lyrenges) in the mouth as often as it helps.

c. Take Contac or Coricidin (an oral decongestant), as directed. The purpose of this medication is to help open nasal passages and to prevent complications of sinusitis and middle ear infections.

d. Use a nasal spray according to instructions:

(1) Sit upright, squeeze the plastic container, and "sniff" at the same time. Two squeezes in each nostril should be followed by a pause of a few minutes.

(2) Repeat the process. The first squeezes should open the front portions of the nose and the second the ones further back.

(3) Follow the procedure as often as necessary to keep the nasal passages open. This may be as often as every hour at first. Later every eight hours may be sufficient.

(4) Under no circumstances should the nasal spray be used for more than two weeks at a time. To do so may lead to permanent damage to the membranes lining the nose.

Notify the Doctor if Any of the Following Occurs:

The symptoms and physical findings of the common cold may be precisely the same as the early symptoms and findings of other illnesses. If your illness is indeed a cold and you take care of it, your symptoms will subside on schedule as outlined under "General Information." Do not be surprised or angry if your symptoms turn out to be from something other than a cold. These are the things which you should look for and report to your doctor if they occur, so that appropriate advice and/or further treatment may be given:

1. Temperature over 101 degrees F.

## Graduates, Come To Placement Service

The Placement Center urges all January graduates to initiate a Placement file as soon as possible. The current economic situation is such that many graduates can reasonably expect difficulty in locating satisfactory employment. The Placement Center is ready with a new shipment of College Placement Annuals and All Senior students should stop in today and pick up a copy. Our records indicate that students who have interviewed through the Placement Center have been more successful in obtaining employment in the past several years compared to those who have ignored interviews and sought employment on their own. Early indications are that companies expect few vacancies and a continued tightening of the economy that will severely hamper employment opportunities for most students. Therefore, we urge all January and June graduates to contact the Placement Center concerning their vocational futures as soon as possible.

Wednesday, October 7, 9:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Crawford and Company Insurance Adjusters — History, sociology, business administration, economics, psychology, English and all majors interested in employment opportunities in this major independent claims adjustment firm.

Tuesday, October 13, 9:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m., Madison Police Department, Madison, Wisconsin — All majors, men and women, especially history, psychology, sociology and liberal arts.

2. Increasing pain in throat and appearance of white or yellow spots on tonsils or other parts of the throat.
3. Cough which produces thick yellow, green, or gray phlegm (sputum)
4. Shaking chills.
5. Chest pain
6. Shortness of breath
7. Earache
8. Pain in the teeth or over the sinuses
9. Skin rash

Tuesday, October 13, 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon, Social Security Administration, Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin — all sociology, business administration, history, psychology, English, natural resources, geography, political science and all other majors.

Wednesday, October 14, 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Wilson and Company (Meat Processors) — All natural resources, business, economics and liberal arts for sales trainee positions.

Wednesday, October 14, 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Social Security Payment Center, Chicago, Illinois — All majors especially history, English, political science, psychology, sociology and all other majors for government positions.

Wednesday, October 14 — Thursday, October 15, 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., United States Air Force — All men and women interested in Air Force careers.

### ENROLLMENT IN RETAILING REQUESTED

To assure its offering, the extended service division at Stevens Point State University needs more persons to enroll in a special course on techniques of retailing for supervisors.

Sessions, to be taught by Dr. Dorothy Wentorf, assistant professor of marketing at the Oshkosh State University school of business, will lead the classes between 9 and 4 p.m. on Oct. 8, 15, and 22 (Thursdays).

Persons may enroll by calling the university's extended services office.

### Law And Order

Because of a conflict in his schedule, Portage County Sheriff Nick Check was unable to participate in a forum on campus law and order, originally scheduled for Sept. 30 at Stevens Point State University.

Kenneth Nelson, president of the Student Political Science Association, said because of the conflict, his organization indefinitely postponed the event.

## WSUS FM 90 Returns

WSUS, FM Ninety, is returning to the air Thursday, October first. Serving the campus and community, WSUS will again have televised radio coverage of the homecoming parade and 1970 elections. A week before Christmas the annual radio-telethon will give the underprivileged of the area a chance to have a happy holiday.

The departments of WSUS have undergone a complete change since last spring. Mr. Victor Fuchs has moved to television only and F. Gerald Fritz from ABC of Chicago is now the faculty advisor to WSUS. Lynn Davis of Eagle River is station manager, Tim Donovan of Neenah Program Director, Dave Heimerl of Columbus News Director, Bob Plahmer of Stevens Point Sports Director and Robert Hartberg of Marinette Music Director. This year's staff has expanded to fifty after only three weeks of school.

If anyone is interested in working at WSUS call Ext. 328 or 344-2306. Said station manager Lynn Davis, "If you have any ideas about programming, let us know. We are here to serve you and are very glad to do it!"

And don't forget to tune us in at FM Ninety this Thursday for our 1970-71 broadcast season."

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**Art** Continued from page 8

Miro, Goya, Renoir, Rouault, Kollwitz and many others. Also on display will be a collection of outstanding Western and Oriental manuscript pages from the works of the 13th-20th centuries.

A representative of the Roten Galleries, Mr. Erling Johnson, will be present to answer questions.

Established in 1932, Roten Galleries has one of the largest collections of graphic art in the country. The firm operates its

main gallery at 123 West Mulberry Street in Baltimore with other Roten Galleries in Cambridge, Mass., and at Brentano's in Washington, D.C., Manhasset, N.Y., White Plains, N.Y., and San Francisco, California. Ferdinand Roten Galleries specializes in arranging exhibitions and sales of original graphic art at colleges, universities and museums throughout the country.

Continued from page 3  
and paperwork that one must go  
thru.

"I want the president to look into the process the little man has to go thru to get a pardon," Mr. Keels said. "I want him to see there should be a legislative ruling that a man should have his rights restored when he gets released from prison. The punishment should stop there."

Keels makes one other point: Not only are there differences in "white" and "black" crime, but the same offenses may be handled far differently.

depending on the status of the offender.

Or as Keels puts it: "When's the last time you heard of a black kleptomaniac?" Which is to say that one man's crime is another's mental aberration.

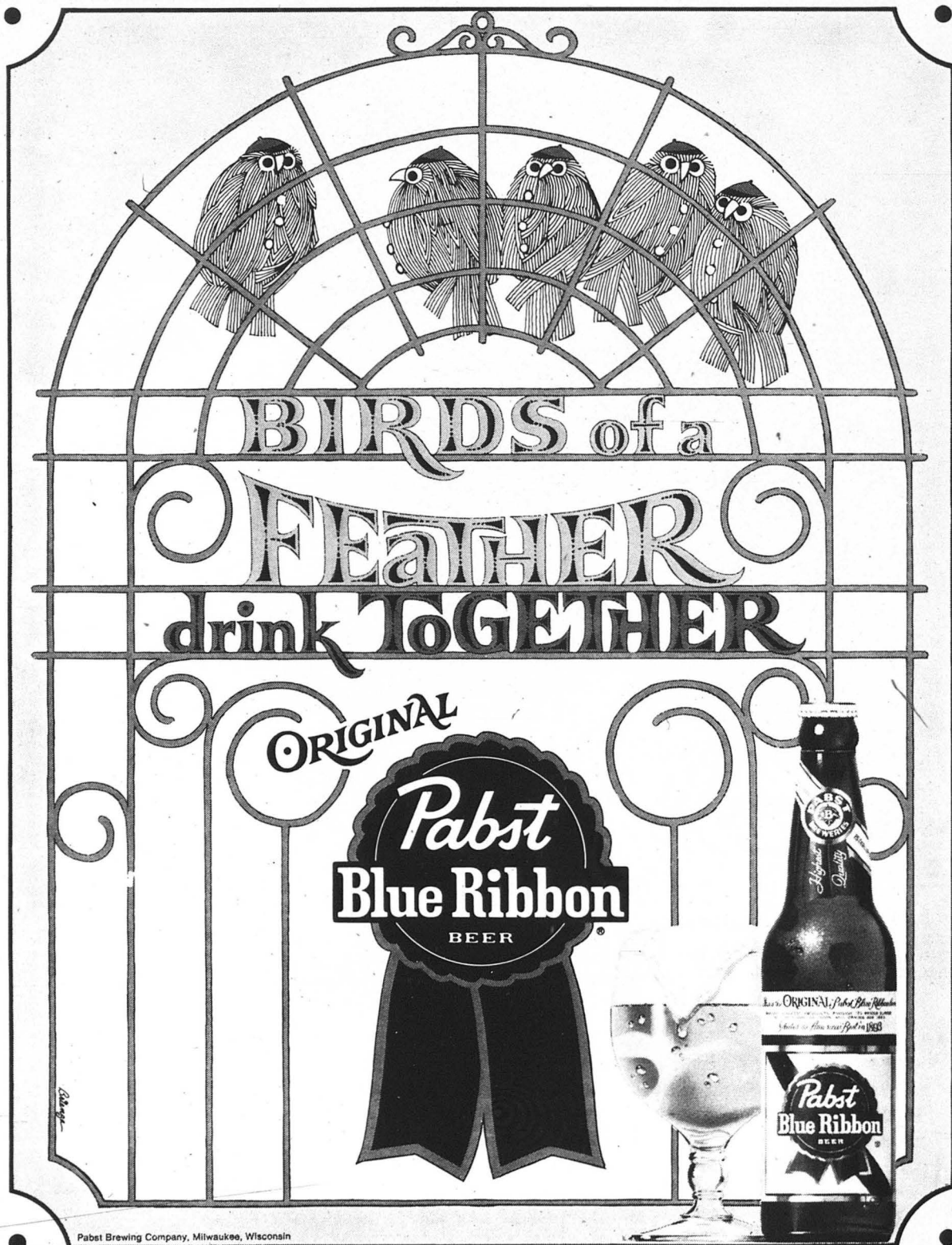
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# St. Norbert's Edges Point 20-13

St. Norberts University defeated Stevens Point Saturday 20-13 at Goerke Field. Green Knight's halfback Jim Maier ran for two third quarter touchdowns to overcome a Point lead at halftime.

Stevens Point threatened first after Mark Beilfuss recovered a St. Norbert's fumble on the 18 yard line. The Pointers drove to the two-yard line where a delay of game penalty and an incomplete pass turned the ball over to St. Norberts.

After neither team could get anything going the Green

Knights took the ball at midfield after a Mike Breaker punt. A thirteen yard run by Maier set up a 31 yard scoring pass from quarterback Mike Waitrovich to Jim Beaver with 40 seconds remaining in the first quarter.

Point came back to completely dominate the second stanza. Pat McFaul put Stevens Point on the scoreboard with a 25 yard field goal midway through the period after Lee LeMoine recovered a Norbert's fumble. The next time the Pointers got the ball they scored again. The Pointers went 88

yards in five plays almost completely on the arm of sophomore quarterback Gary Sager. A pass interference call gave Point a first down on its own 28 yard line. On the next play Sager hit Blane Reichelt with a 43 yard pass to the Norberts 29. Sager then proceeded to hit Tony Piotrowski for the Pointers first touchdown of the year. St. Norbert's then mounted their drive of the quarter until Breaker intercepted a Waitrovich pass on the Green Knight's 26. Sager then ran for 20 yards and hit Joe LaFleur with an 11 yard pass before McFaul added a 50 yard field goal on the last play of the half to give the Pointers a 13-7 lead.

St. Norbert's took complete control of the game in the third period. Midway through the period Maier put the Knights ahead for good 14-13 with an 11 yard burst over left tackle. Maier scored again from the 12 on an identical play. The Pointers made two good drives in the fourth quarter but couldn't put any more points on the score board.

Maier and Jim Cornelius ran for 105 and 103 yards, respectively for the Green Knights. Ben Breesie tallied 54 yards on the ground and Reichelt 95 in the air for the Pointers.



(Photo by Dan Perret)

## WRA FIELD HOCKEY SEASON STARTS

Last Friday, September 25, the Women's Field Hockey Team traveled to Northern Michigan. Two games were played on Saturday. The Point A team lost 3 to 1 while the Point B won 2 to 0. The Varsity's point was scored by Helen Schreiber.

This Saturday, October 3, Stevens Point will be host to Madison and River Falls in a triangular meet. The meet is scheduled to get underway at 9:30 with Point A vs Point B. At 11:00 it will be River Falls vs Madison. At 1:30 in Field 1, Point A vs Madison and in Field 2, Point B vs River Falls. Anyone who is interested in viewing the games is welcome!!!

## SWIMMERS INVITED

champion is Watson 2 East. Sigma Tau Gamma is defending fraternity champion and the Honky Tonk Women are defending independent champions. The student organization league is in its first year of operation.

Jim Clark of the Phy. Ed. Department is again Director of Intramurals. John Breneman is beginning his third year as Student Director. Doug Evers and Randy Thiel are Co-supervisor of Officials.

Pointer swimming coach Lynn Blair announced today that he is getting ready for the 1970-71 season, and will host a meeting for prospective team candidates on Oct. 7.

Freshmen will be invited to meet with him at 6 p.m. and varsity swimmers at 6:30 p.m. in room 119 of the fieldhouse.

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## Lacrosse To Play Here

Stevens Point State returns to the wars of the Wisconsin State University Conference Saturday, and the Pointers could be in the best physical shape of the season. They will host LaCrosse State at 1:30 p.m. at Goerke field.

Pointer Coach Pat O'Halloran expects to have all hands ready with the exception of Quarterback Dave Caruso, who has been hobbled all season with a painful thigh injury.

## Cheerleaders To Meet Grid Fans

Back the Pointers this Saturday as they meet the LaCrosse Chiefs on the gridiron, 1:30 at Goerke Field. The cheerleaders will meet all interested fans outside the dorms at 12:30.

Don't just talk about the lack of school spirit....It has to start somewhere, so why not with you!

The first Negro umpire in organized baseball was Emmett Littleton Ashford of the Class C Southwestern International League, February 20, 1952. Famous First Facts, p. 101.

As of March 18, 1968, all local draft boards were required to post in the offices of the local boards the names of local board members, Government Appeal Agents, and advisors to registrants. Leslie S. Rothenberg, The Draft and You.



**Coach O'Halloran**

(Photo by Dan Perret)

## Poseidons Hold Open Meeting

The Poseidon Aqua Prowlers is inviting all students to find out about skin and scuba diving at their meeting on Wed., Oct. 7, at 7:30 in room A121 in the Science Building.

Both men and women are welcome to come and learn about equipment, club activities, instruction opportunities and to meet other members.

For further information contact Kerry Sue Bartelt at 225 Schmeckle, Ext. 497.

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

## Intramurals Begin

The 1970-71 intramural season got under way on September 21 with the opening of the tough football season. There are 90 teams in the residence hall league, 6 teams in the fraternity league, 5 teams in the student organization league, and 12 teams in the independent league. Competition has also begun in horseshoes, tennis, punt-pass-kick, and cross country.

The top ten in the first cross country meet were: 1) Lee Patzer of Steiner 3 North 6:23.1 2) Paul Stenzinger of Knutzen 4 East 6:32 and Gary Winters of Watson 1 North 6:32 4) Ed Hamel of Smith 4 West 6:48 5) Dave Edwards of Burroughs 2 South 6:50 6) Tom Petri of Baldwin 2 East 6:54 7) Jim Lacko of Steiner 3 North 6:59 8) Michael Onan of Pray 4 East 7:05 9) Jay Ciatti of Knutzen 3 West 7:13 10) Tom Mack of G.D.I.'s 7:15.

Defending residence hall

## Cross Country Team Wins

Coming off an impressive 19-42 victory at Winona State last Thursday, the Stevens Point State cross country team pushed its record to 4-1-1 Saturday with three impressive wins over the five-mile Wisconsin River Country Club layout.

The Pointers of Head Coach Larry Clinton got past a strong University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee team, 24-35, and defeated a Michigan Tech Huskie delegation which is consistently strong in cross country and in the distance events during the track season, 25-35. The Pointers had little trouble with a young UW-Marathon Campus-of-Wausau team defeating it, 15-50.

South Milwaukee junior Paul Hause was the first Pointer across the finish line as he placed fourth with a time of 25:19. The meet was won by Michigan Tech's Bruce Hannal, who had a time of 24:57. Next was Michigan Tech's Ken Bellor, who was timed in 25:07. In third place was UWM's John Feeley in 25:13.

The Pointers' depth paved the way to the relatively easy wins. All five of their runners finished in the top 10. John Schmidt, sophomore, was sixth in 25:39; Don Trzebiatowski, freshman, was seventh in 25:40; Doug Riske, sophomore, was eighth in 25:57 and Don Hetzel, sophomore, was ninth.

The Pointers next meet will be Saturday when they host River Falls and Eau Claire at the Wisconsin River Country Club. This is the final home meet of the season for them...the remaining dates are all on the road.

### POINT CHEERLEADERS NATIONALLY RECOGNIZED

Two coeds, members of the Stevens Point cheerleading squad, have come home from a national cheerleading contest in which they won excellent and outstanding ratings for their performances in stimulating responses from crowds at athletic events.

Representing Stevens Point in the competition which was held



Patti Jackson

at Pueblo, Colorado were Patti Jackson and Marie Urban. Pattie, a 1967 graduate of Big Foot High School in Walworth, is a music major, and Marie, a 1968 graduate of Mosinee High School is a physical education major. Both girls are juniors this year.

The girls were among 100 representatives at the Spirit and Sportsmanship Workshop in Pueblo. Even though half the girls at the contest received awards, Marie and Patti were among the top contestants. Both girls are returning cheerleaders whose squad, which is coached by Mrs. Rsy Taylor, lead the enthusiastic cheers for about 60 events in 10 different types of inter collegiate sports between September and May.

Congratulations girls.



Marie Urban

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