Gabriel Kolko: A New Left Historian

The main arguments within Kolko's books are similar. In The Roots of American Foreign Policy, Kolko contends that during the so-called Progressive Movement, businesspeople consciously formed a corporate social order to further their own specific ends. His The Limits of Power, 1916 applied the same basic argument to the New Deal era.

In The Politics of War, Kolko shows how business dominated the New Deal economy, foreign, economic, and diplomatic policies of World War II. The same argument is made in his book on the New Left - The New Left's counter-revolution.

Business Embraces Government

Kolko's larger thesis concerns itself with the business community and its role in the New Deal era.

Kolko contends that the distribution of wealth in the United States remains uneven.

Liberals and Progressives at Odds

Kolko criticizes the progressive movement for its failure to challenge business and the concentration of power. He argues that there is an inherent contradiction between liberalism and the desire for a more just society.

Social Justice

Kolko's work focuses on the role of business and capital in society and how it impacts on progressivism. He argues that the capitalist system is fundamentally incompatible with democracy and justice.

Establishing Certain Opinion

Kolko's work is characterized by a strong commitment to explaining the historical context of social and economic issues. He emphasizes the importance of understanding the role of capital in shaping social and political developments.

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The University Fieldhouse will be the scene of a debate between Jack Olson, GOP candidate for governor, and Pat Luczy, the Democratic can- didate 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 Student Senate, which has a membership of some 70 persons from newspapers, 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, Democratic William Proxmire and Republican John Erickson and American Party candidate Edmund 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. Zimmer- merman, 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 60 minutes.

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 Democratic incumbent Anthony Wolf and Republican Arnold Votaw. St. Pierre.

The debate is sponsored by the Student News Association, which has members at 20 stations throughout the Wisconsin River Valley. Bonnie Dana, local representative of the Student Associated Press, will serve as moderator.

The debate is open to students and the audience. Dr. Dreyfus will address use of a slide show. Slides will be projected on the Wisconsin Room on Monday and Tuesday as Dr. Kephart addressed parents, students, professors and special education teachers. Monday's activities started with a theoretical presentation of Kephart's work which was followed in the afternoon by a demonstration of a child who had had learning disabilities.

The evening session was directed toward parents in hopes of helping them understand their child's difficulties. Lectures directed to educational administrators, professionals in the field of learning disabilities, and classroom teachers respectively were given the second day.

These six sessions concerned Dr. Kephart's work, which stated briefly is the teaching of children with learning dif- ficulties. How to teach them in a simple way is how to learn them. Studies show that the American Party have, teachers must either alter their presentation to fit the child's learning style, or alter the child's method of presentation to fit the normal learning situation.

In attempting to accomplish the latter, the American Party concentrate their efforts toward teaching children how to process data or how to learn rather than teaching them regarding the actual facts. This goal is accomplished, as it is in eighty to ninety percent of the cases, in a normal classroom and experience normal success.

Abuse Education and Information

Kephart, a black man, is somewhat of a crusader for legal reform, too. In a recent interview with a Washington Post reporter he said: "Excavts now can have their civil rights enforced against them by ob- taining an official pardon from the president of the United States, or the governor, which usually requires the help of a lawyer. Mr. Kephart will bring to the White House this week a scrapbook of his achievement over the past 24 months, in- cluding letters of recom- mendation from past members of the community service, in an effort to obtain from President Nixon a "direct appeal to the basis of my performance as opposed to the ritual process of fed- aladies, credible references

Seyt an elected public official. In 1967 he was elected to the New York State Senate and in 1970 he was elected to the New York State Assembly. He was a member of the Republican caucuses in the Assembly and until 1969 was affiliated with Shell Co., Ltd., in 1969 became a member of the governing parliament.

A former student at Stevens Point State University who went on to become a congressman in the U.S. parliament in his native African nation of Kenya, has been killed in a gun battle in the parliament. George Morara, a friend here had learned.

The shooting occurred in the parliament in his native African nation of Kenya, has been killed in a gun battle in the parliament. Morara, a friend here had learned.

George Justus Morara, in his early twenties, was a student at Stevens Point State University in 1962, 1963 and 1964. After returning to Kenya. He worked as an advisor in the provincial administration until 1967, was affiliated with Shell Co., Ltd., in 1969 became a member of the governing parliament.

Specialist Conducts Seminar

N ewell Kephart, eminent psychologist and author of The Slow Learner in the Classroom, conducted a two-day seminar on learning disabilities. Three sessions a day were held in the Wisconsin Room on Monday and Tuesday as Dr. Kephart addressed parents, students, professors and special education teachers. Monday's activities started with a theoretical presentation of Kephart's work which was followed in the afternoon by a demonstration of a child who had had learning disabilities.

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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.

Who is the Enemy?

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 define every type of medication the doctor may write? 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?

The disparity between advisor and volunteer university 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: "...if the 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. 10209) in the Senate, the author of a pending amendment to the military authorization bill to stop sending drafters to Southeast Asia. The National Journal (Aug. 9, 1970, 170 M St. NW, Washington, D.C.) specializes in in-depth political research. This information on draftees has long been denied to the public by 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 people. 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 Long Binh with very little feeling of a war going on. There 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 Tights." The colonel admits that his 42 other information personnel have very little to do...

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. 9, 1970. Figures in parenthesis cover the war for the week Aug. 29 to Sept. 5. Killed: 43,697 (87); wounded: 283,311 (323); missing, captured: 1551.

Letters

Who is The Enemy?

To the editor:

One of the members of the Scranton Commission investigating campus unrest, Revius Ortique, has said that 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. Revius Ortique is a good example of why a commission to study campus unrest was needed in the first place. The continued belief by those in power of absolute concepts such as nationalism, racism, imperialism, colonialism is a cause of the youthful 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 resistance to the Nixon-Ky administration policy of repression of all dissent? If the former, then the "enemy" will bomb and bullets build a lasting peace, or kill that only come through trust and brotherhood? Surely trust and brotherhood cannot be reached through warfare. On the other hand, if the Cong's bullets can build a lasting peace why differ­erate 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 guarantee "protected" rights or just demands? Is he the youth of this country who simply want to take up arms, who violates drug laws, is developing a counter culture, and who refuse to contribute his talents to perpetuate a system that makes the exploitation of the people it has deemed inferior?

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

Tom Krajnak

Marijuana

Mercenaries

With campus freedoms and people fighting the war on such a wide spectrum in kind, it is not surprising that some members of the university community would support those who appear to 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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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. 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 130,000 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.

For the betterment of all Americans, the draft is a failure. The recruitment of draftees is a failure. The training and indoctrination of draftees is a failure. The fighting ability of draftees is a failure.

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. 9, 1970. Figures in parenthesis cover the war for the week Aug. 29 to Sept. 5. Killed: 43,697 (87); wounded: 283,311 (323); missing, captured: 1551.

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The strengthened security grant, according to Wisconsin State University officials, would make it possible for Wisconsin State University officials to meet their own police officers on the campus, but they will not wear typical city police uniforms.

Instead, the WSU system office reports, the officers will wear white shirts and blue slacks with a white blazer with a white hat.

The university has submitted a request to the Board of Regents at their next meetings calling for upgrading of security. The university officials hope that security officers and establishment of a police department will make students feel safe and have more confidence in their campus, and to those who oppose the idea, the university officials have been told that in the past, students have been killed in a large city such as Boston, and the students feel that they are now in a safe environment.

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

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 VI, and are now settled down to their studies at a friendship house near London.

The youth are in a semester abroad program, and their experience is being led by Professors John Gach of education and John Osterman of business administration.

The students were among about 50 persons who saw the head of Pope Paul VI's visit to the United States.

The audience with the Pope was only part of the tour which covered the Western and Eastern Europe.

In Germany the students toured along the Rhine River and saw Rothenburg, a medieval town, and in Austria 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.

The dream of students in the "middle" would be to wait until December 31 before deciding whether or not to request a 1-S deferment 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 chosen program of study, is unable to perform military service.

If the student has not held an I-S(C) deferment and does not have a baccalaureate degree, he is entitled to have his induction order canceled. He must have the deferment for at least 1 year or until the end of the January or the June quarter of the next calendar year. The last time the value of the I-S(C) deferment is available was in 1970.

An uninsured young man is one who has lived under the false belief that he is not at risk; he has no income, he has no job, he does not support himself, he will not be drafted, he will not be drafted because he is not a citizen. "First priority" group to the 1971 draft is no guarantee of anything.

The program was recom- 

1965 because of the current situation. It provided for three levels of security of 1-A, 1-B, and 1-C. The first level was for those who were considered important to the campaign. The second level was for those who were considered to have potential for security. The third level was for those who were considered to be potential threats. The Board of Regents authorized a prompt request for funds to hire security directors for the campuses. The request was for part-time security assistants, security guards, and strengthened security of sites and buildings.

The Board of Regents asked for a presentation to be made to the regents at their next meeting.

The program was recommended by Richard S. Post, director of the WSU-Platteville Police Department.
The creation of the council probably would have passed unnoticed, except that 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."

When he announced the Council's creation President Nixon observed that "our powerful corporations and advanced technology have helped to create many of environmental problems. Now, same energy and skills which have done so much to improve our 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 sectors. He cited various 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 collective ventures will follow."

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**Mercury contamination** has been detected in a 90-mile stretch of the Flambeau and Chippewa Rivers in northern Wisconsin, Stanton J. Kleintert, coordinator of mer­cury studies for the Department of Natural Resources, said. A nearly complete study revealed mercury levels in excess of recommended limits in fish from two rivers. Affected are a 90 -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 into eight major categories of cancer — 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, mostly children and other young persons, turned out to help clear the Illinois - bound Fox River of enough debris to fill an estimated 300 trucks. "It should never happen again that people will throw into a river," David Boul, 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

The nation's highway con­struction program has become an "economic and political snowball" that threatens the environment, the American Association of Conservation Congress said, it is being "warmed up" 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." He said, "If the 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 its

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**Thermal Pollution**

Any temperature stan­dard — except virtually no heat — is likely to be insufficient because of the shear energy of the heated 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 waste 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 the heat discharged is diffused into the inshore zone and one plume can carry many aquatic organisms.

The magnitude of heat discharged is envisioned for the future. The potential artificial thermal load in the inshore zone is tremendous.

Extensive areas of waste heat would favor species of fish that are now rare or high temperatures and under current conditions cannot proliferate type E botulinum which "would increase the number of mass die-offs of shore and water birds."

Heated plumes in the inshore area unnaturally effect the delicate aquatic organisms in the vicinity of discharge.

The nation's highest elevations, if sufficiently long, would mean very low surface temperatures. Lake Michigan is an example of a lake whose surface temperatures are already approached by existing water temperature and that temperature increase would be at borderline limits for op­timum growth and survival of yellow perch, whitefish, lake trout, lake herring, alewives and smelt.

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 2.1 trillion gallons per year. "On the basis of shear 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."

The increased input of the beach water in the Chicago-Gary areas would be processed each day under present plans.

The report on alternate means of thermal engineers suggests six envi­ronmentally acceptable ways to prevent thermal pollution, including the use of dry cooling towers, which the report states, "should have no adverse affects on the environment."

The report concludes both economic and engineering considerations.

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**Ecology News**

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**The U.S. Department of the Interior has released a report dealing with thermal pollution of Lake Michigan.**

One report, on the "Physical and Biological Impacts of 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 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-year study to assess with thermal pollution to be held in Chicago beginning September 29th and continuing through October 1, 1970.

Dr. Lee Metcalf, a representative of the House, observed that the ecological effects of waste heat and thermal pollution, interim standards must be set now, on the basis of the evidence presented.

As Dr. Colman McCarthy of The Washington Post concluded, "If the President appoints an advisory pollution council composed of people who are interested in the Government who are interested in the public interest to stop the trend of the pollution, interim standards must be set now, on the basis of the evidence presented.

The purpose of the report, as stated in the Introduction, is to "present available evidence that substantiates present estimates of impact the evidence reasonably demonstrates, says the report, "that heat addition, as presently proposed, is an essentially irreversible problem which will contribute to inshore eutrophication and be inimical to the fish life of the inshore zone of Lake Michigan 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.

A serious 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:

- International Monetary Fund that indicated a "serious basis" for the report should be met. It is indicated that the population problems. The "most imperative issue for the long term is population planning," he warned. The Copenhagen meeting was marred by militantes who threw stones and vitriolic attacks on the President's personal staff.

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**CONTUONED ON PAGE 9**
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 control of lake pollution.

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 made aware of critical matters, particularly in such areas as the discharge of heated waste water from power plants and other sources.

Secretary Hickel said that the workshops will be held from 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 hearings from industrial waste discharges, and October 1 for municipal representatives. Citizens groups, some being invited from other interested parties will be invited to appear on October 2.

Murray Stein, chief en­forcement officer of the Federal Water Quality Ad­ ministration, will serve as chairmen of the workshop and other interested parties will be invited to attend on October 2.

Some cases as how to 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, dibangers 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 1,500 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-week 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 an archeological 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 in Moore more than a year ago and a small dig was held there last summer.

The site was dug by scaling 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 artifact was disturbed it cannot easily be associated 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 pit. 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.

"A major point of the concern on the part of the department to emphasize archeological field dig as natural habitat.

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.


Battie 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, stink on the sidewalks, Pollution marches on!

The gutter on the main street are a source of filth and slime The factories are spitting out smoke from the chimneys Pollution marches on!

Pollution marches on.

The garbage in the sewers comes up once or twice a week, on the rain and amount of melting sludge. 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 thick top layer covered ammonia to the ground, Pollution marches on!

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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". Thereafter, after an all 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 others) for the purpose of ornamentation. They are not intended to participate in a metaphysical inquiry; nor do they participate in an expressive relationship with the people. The nature and beauty of a craft is well known. The true that many a craftsman is beautiful and well aware of this. 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 look to arts at crafts should see Richard Schmidt's pottery display at the Antiquarian Shop. It is an example of a craft that understands his medium well. But, I am not like, or the present director of the Product of Mime, Tickets, at $10 for the season.

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. The deadline for applications is December 15.

An exhibition of original graphics by classic and contemporary masters, presented by Ferdinand Roth, will be held at the Antiquarian Shop on October 15.

The exhibition will begin at 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. in the Mitchell Room of the Antiquarian Shop. A sale will also be held in conjunction with the public showing.

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Elnn Specht, Prop.
This is the season for upper respiratory infections. Many of these progress no further than the typical symptoms of the "cold," as they are mainly upset of the nasal membranes lining the nose, throat, sinuses, larynx) caused by a virus. These symptoms of any benefit in treating these progress no further than the typical symptoms of the "cold." Some, however, 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, a "cough" (producing little or no "phlegm," as defined), a generally feeling of tiredness, headache, malaise, mental fatigue, nasal, eustachian, or other parts of the throat.

1. Take aspirin or pain reliever, followed by cold tablets every four hours if needed.
2. Dissolve cephalo lozenges (an analgesic throat lozenge) in a glass of water as hot as the throat will tolerate.
3. Take Contac or Coricidin (an oral decongestant), as directed. The purpose of this medication is to help open nasal passages and prevent complications of sinusitis and middle ear infections.

**FINDINGS OF THE COMMON COLD**

The following occurs:

1. Temperature over 100 degrees.
2. Pain, redness, 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. Headache.
7. Earache.
8. Soreness in the teeth or over the sinuses.
9. Skin rash.

**Important Points in Treatment**

Many colds do not require any treatment except avoidance of exposure to excessive cold temperature and undue fatigue.

1. Hygiene: 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. Keep warm 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.
4. If you use a vaporizer there is no need to add medication—it is the extra humidity only that helps.
5. Get extra sleep and rest.
6. Rinse mouth with salt water frequently, (half a teaspoon of ordinary salt in an 8-ounce glass of water) and keep well hydrated.

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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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All Students Welcome
St. Norbert’s 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 Brinker 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 McPaul 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 won 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 Blake Reichelt with a 43 yard pass to the Norberts 29. Sager then proceeded to hit Tony Pietrowski for the Pointers first touchdown of the year. St. Norbert’s then mounted their drive of the quarter until Brecker intercepted a Waitrovich pass on the Green Knight’s 26. Sager then ran for 30 yards and hit Joe LaFleur with an 11 yard pass before McPaul added a 36 yard field goal on the last play of the half to give the Pointers a 17-0 lead. St. Norbert’s took complete control of the game in the third period. Midway through the period Maier scored again for Point 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 scoreboard.

Maier and Jim Cornelius ran for 105 and 100 yards respectively for the Green Knights. Ben Breese tallied 54 yards on the ground and Reichelt 56 in the air for the Pointers.

Intramurals Begin

The 1970-71 intramural season got under way on September 21 with the opening of the touch 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, paint-pass-kick, and cross country.


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

Jim Clark of the Phys. Ed. Department is again Director of Intramurals. John Breemen is beginning his third year as Student maize put the Knights and Randy Thiels are Co-Supervisors of Officials.

SWIMMERS INVITED

To游泳 coach Lyn 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 get with hilt at 6 p.m. any varsity swimmers at 6:30 p.m. in room 119 of the fieldhouse.

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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 with three impressive wins over the five-mile Wisconsin River Country Club layout.

Pointers Win 4-1

The Pointers defeated the University of Milwaukee team, 24-35, and Michigan Tech delegation, 25-35. The Pointers had little trouble with a young UW-Milwaukee team, 15-50.

South Milwaukee junior Paul House 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 Hannan, who had a time of 24:57. Next was Michigan Tech's Ken Bollor, who was timed in 25:07. In third place was UW-Milwaukee'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 ninth 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 at Pueblo, Colorado, were Patti Jackson and Marie Urban. Patti is a 1967 graduate of Big Foot High School in Walworth, 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. Ray Taylor, lead the enthusiastic cheers for about 60 events in 10 different types of inter-collegiate sports between September and May.

Congratulations girls.

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