A Break With Tradition

The cover portrait is to coincide with the IN SEARCH OF THE ARTS article on the centerfold. It is an attempt at doing what is suggested — ART. It is always easy to confuse journalism graphics with works of art and the best way of making the difference known is through example. So much graphic exercise fills the museums and art galleries and people are hard pressed to see any difference. The reason why people are pressed is because of an endless search for categories; pigeon holes where everything has its limits and purpose which once established can be set aside as standardized.

What I wish to suggest in the SEARCH OF THE ARTS this issue is how totally inadequate the process of classification is when it confronts life. Words are an approximation, an attempt, and we have allowed our worship of words to lead us into the endless game of definition. “If it can’t be expressed it is philosophically suspect.” What utter nonsense. Does Hegel’s “intellectual intuition” express what he really meant, and furthermore, his expression is what has ended up being philosophically suspect.

The centerfold article is an attempt to show you the opposite of that which is normal: we are living lives of Euclidean dimensions and our greatest attainment is a place in some box where all the potential is limited, where all possible confrontation is avoidable, where all doors lock (including those of the mind)’ where all men are atomistic, and where all progress rests on continued diversification.

The cover is, therefore, a break from journalistic tradition, as is the centerfold article. This break is intended to show how our thinking and living are so structured that we actually believe the human body fits into an angular man-made environment and that we can think and solve in terms of Gutenberg ordered angularity.
As an upperclassman in ROTC, what virtues do you see in the program.

Unnamed, 20 year old Jr. Resident majoring in forestry, whose rank in ROTC is Aspirant.

Personally, I'm for peace just as I am for the American way of life. I feel I owe my country a great duty for preserving our democratic system or all ROTC graduates.

What have a great pride in this nation, country, and humanity because who runs it: personal opinion of OCS and a military academy. And in order to have good. I feel that in order to have mistakes, no one is perfect. In such, does not reflect in any way on liberal college education ROTC are so many worthwhile against diseases like Cancer etc. To protest for: Equality, Our pick on the that upon completing the course education and training, but has as a way to earn my commission.

Forestry. His rank in ROTC is 20 year old Junior majoring in Geography. Aspirant. His rank in ROTC is Cadet Sqt.

The virtues inherent in ROTC are many and varied. Not the least of which is the opportunity to prevent the Army from becoming ultra-conservative by expanding the ranks of ROTC, including liberalized trained junior officers. Another is that ROTC provides the young American male with the opportunity to fulfill his obligation to do his duty for his country without the requirement of going into combat, for only about 2 percent of all ROTC graduates Volunteer for combat duty, whereas must become Reservists who would go into combat only in the event of national emergency or declaration of war upon another country. Therefore, this program prepares men for jobs as executives in business and industry.

Note: The above is the personal opinion of the ROTC cadet president. What does such, does not reflect in any way upon the opinions of the cadet corps or other ROTC Cadets!

Jay Wittak is a 20 year old Junior majoring in Forestry. His rank in ROTC is that of Aspirant.

The program gives me the opportunity to develop the leadership traits I have in learning how to handle images. One must in order to accomplish a goal, job, etc.

It offers an alternate course for students who lack the scarry in forestry continues. Hence, if the military "build" continuing to develop conservation groups, I have a job there.

To top this article, my number is 326 in the Milwaukee draft board and states with draft, I don't intend to quit just because I could take an easy way out.

Dennis L. Pearson is a 20 year old Junior majoring in Wildlife Management. His rank in ROTC is that of Aspirant.

...There are several reasons as I joined ROTC. The first reason was that I was thinking of the National Guard anyway to fulfill my service obligation. With the beginning of the Vietnam War a freshman, I saw this as an opportunity to still fulfill any obligation that I may have. I was aware of ROTC and I could use the extra 3 credits, and I can use the extra time to finish my forestry major.

Further virtue, in ROTC is that of preserving your country's history and that of the military. As a way to honor the sacrifices of others who have served in the Armed Services.

The program gives the opportunity to gain a great deal of knowledge about the military and the sacrifices that have been made in order to protect this country. Furthermore, the program provides a great deal of leadership abilities of the ROTC graduate and will hire him before a man who has equal education and training, but has not served in the Armed Services as an officer.

Another virtue of ROTC is that upon completion is the ability to gain a great deal of knowledge about the military and the sacrifices that have been made in order to protect this country. Furthermore, the program provides a great deal of leadership abilities of the ROTC graduate and will hire him before a man who has equal education and training, but has not served in the Armed Services as an officer.

A teacher of Oneida language was named by the housing committee for Stevens Point State University. "The system of Red Men discusses the history of Red Men and Indian leaders in the country, the committee went on record asking, "What is to be May 13.

Winners of Student Senate election announced yesterday.

Elected from District Four were Dan Cappell, Steve Eisenhauer, Eugene Patoka, and Cheryl Ziehl.

Elected from District Two were Donna Heifet, Paul Sommers, Chris Zinda, and Charlotte Zirbel.

Joseph A. Trimmer, Jr., is a 20 year old junior majoring in Forestry. His rank in ROTC is that of Aspirant.

As a Freshman I saw ROTC as a way to pass time in the Army, because I was interested in joining the Army anyhow. ROTC has given me many opportunities to develop the leadership traits I have in learning how to handle images. One must in order to accomplish a goal, job, etc.

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To top this article, my number is 326 in the Milwaukee draft board and states with draft, I don't intend to quit just because I could take an easy way out.
Patrick Lucey, Democratic candidate for Governor, addressed about 75 students in the University Center on Monday evening, October 5th. Portage County District attorney, William Bablitch introduced Lucey as an "active politician" willing to re-establish the "liberal tradition in Wisconsin."

Lucey outlined what he believes to be the three most important issues of the campaign: the misuse and overuse of property taxes, a deteriorating natural environment, and an extremist assault on marijuana. Bablitch added that the next session would be ruled unconstitutional, system under extremist assault. marijuana but the main thrust of the war would be against the enemy in the present campaign.

Lt. Santa Clara, Catholic University, and did graduate work at Ohio University and the Armed Forces which included service in the past history of our country.

O'KEEFE: First, I would notify the University that it has no doubt that the only books I've read them.

O'KEEFE: There is no doubt that the University is giving us the opportunity of fostering an ROTC program. If someone wants to bring up any objections to the University that our generation has an ROTC program? What advantages does this campus have in fostering an ROTC program?

O'KEEFE: To the student it gives him the opportunity of gaining an officer and may be the military-industrial complex.

POINTER: What effects or repercussions did the bombing of the Army Math Research Center have?

O'KEEFE: I am against the sit-in, of course, because it kept our classes from being held. Like the president says, everybody in a class on campus or a professor scheduled to teach a class should be at that class and teach that class.

POINTER: What is your opinion of the Nelson Hall take-over last year?

O'KEEFE: I am against the sit-in, of course, because it kept our classes from being held. Like the president says, everybody in a class on campus or a professor scheduled to teach a class should be at that class and teach that class.

POINTER: Where are there an increase and intensify in the young people's hate for the military?

O'KEEFE: It goes back to the Vietnam War. It's a war that's been a topic of discussion for 15 years, it has been a topic of discussion for 15 years, and it has been a topic of discussion for 15 years.

O'KEEFE: If I knew that very violent demonstrations were planned by WSU students to show their disapproval of ROTC on campus, demonstrations where buildings would be destroyed, what actions would you take?

O'KEEFE: First, I would notify the administrators to make sure they knew this was planned. If these demonstrations were to be directed against this building, there are certain records I would try to get out beforehand.

POINTER: Being democratic, if the students in a referendum voted overwhelmingly to have ROTC removed from campus, would you support this majority decision?

O'KEEFE: I was assigned here by the department of the Army to fill a particular vacancy. The army was asked to come on campus by the administration so it would have to follow official channels whether we would stay or not stay. It would have to come from President Dreyfus and there is a contract that states either party must give one year's notice before leaving campus. It would have to come through the military as to whether we would stay or not.
When for traditional concepts of journalism. Mention was i.e. graphics instead of the usual headlines above the big news items. Only by pointing toward that new approach. Only by being stuck in one of the three- in-a-room arrangements. Even with the graphics, there is little privacy, too many distractions, and it is too expensive. I feel I am quite adult enough to be more on my own and I like to be able to eat when and what I like, have friends in as I please and feel more independent. I have noticed no ill effects on me or any of the other girls. I am studying more than last year, for there aren’t people running around, SA’s demanding participation in various activities, and other distractions that there are safe in dorms. I see no reason a student can’t move off campus and live on their own with parental permission. It actually is none of your business what you do after you’re out of the classroom. They have no right to run our lives. 

The staff of the Pointer is searching for new ideas pointing toward that new approach. Only by maintaining a high degree of flexibility in our style and format can we move in the direction of becoming a truly unique publication.

At the last weekly meeting of the Pointer staff the advisors for the paper offered some comments that the editors feel should be discussed here, that our readers might better understand the type of paper for which we are striving.

In regard to photographs, it was pointed out that the Pointer has been lacking in this area. The staff is in agreement with this but feels also that we should not use photographs as filler. It is our intention in the future to use more pictures but in a choice between photography and relevant reading material, the latter will undoubtedly receive priority.

Another subject discussed was that of covering campus news. Of course, as a student newspaper, the Pointer will cover all important campus news items; our new policy of having organizations and departments share the responsibility of getting in the news should produce better results in this area. However, we ask this questions: Doesn’t a student newspaper have a responsibility beyond campus news? Our answer can only be in the affirmative for we feel that the presentation of critical literature is essential to journalism, especially on a university paper; we will continue to present such material in future editions of the Pointer.

A final discussion revolved around our disregard for traditional concepts of journalism. Mention was made, among other things, of the type of cover used, i.e. graphics instead of the usual headlines above the big news items. If we are guilty of violating tradition we can only express our satisfaction with our work. If, in the future, it is necessary, in order to produce a new approach, to lay traditional journalism in the grave, we will do it.

Mediocrity, A Policy?

In a university struggling to surpass many a high school and to attract the best and brightest students and faculty should expect every opportunity for scholarly improvement to be eagerly embraced. A policy of mediocrity in a university denies any positive definition of such an institution and, in the final analysis, renders the curricula meaningless.

Sadden of all, however, is the failure to openly and truthfully confess our predicament, and, consequently, there does not exist any major effort to improve the situation. Perhaps the cruelest example of such a policy was evidenced in the history department’s failure to show interest in the application of one of the nation’s finest historians, Philip Foner.

Dr. Foner has published more books than any other history department in total, has written scores of articles for scholarly journals, has won praise from such leading historians as Charles A. Beard and Allan Nevins, is listed in Who’s Who in America, is a member of the Board of Editors of the Journal of Negro History, and is qualified to teach in several areas within his field. But Foner is not mediocre: Foner is a Marxist; Foner is internationally recognized: Foner is a scholar; Foner was not hired.

The specific reasons why more interest was not shown in Foner’s application are obscure. Some members of the department were not even aware he applied. Perhaps the university is not quite ready to recognize his name. One historian that I know that history department would be eager to afford Foner, but salaries in the department never mentioned in his application. Another said his application could not be taken seriously because Foner denied this, and the department’s new history profes- sors attempt to test his sincerity.

Another claimed that by hiring a Marxist the M.A. program would be jeopardized, but the M.A. program is now farther away than ever, and the person now hired for the position Foner applied is not even qualified to teach a graduate course. Others claim that the position in Black Studies was filled before Foner applied, but there exists no written evidence in support of this statement, and, furthermore, Foner is qualified to teach in several areas.

Steven Pointe conceivably had the opportunity to establish perhaps the finest Black Studies Program in the country, but instead mediocrity prevails. The journal mediocrity which is celebrated by a university president who calls for a conflict in ideologies, a history department that begs for an M.A. program, and an idealistic student body that pays out poor man’s wages to learn; but a university that fails to show much interest in satisfying any scholarly demands.
I. F. STONE

OPEN LETTER (UNEFFECTED) WARNS LAIRD AGAINST USING THE LETHAL M-14 IN CIVIL DISTURBANCES

Dear Mr. Secretary: I have just learned that, without public announcement, the Department of the Army has decided to supply National Guard units with 228,000 M-16 combat rifles by April, 1971. Since the primary use of the National Guard over the past quarter of a century has been to control crowds and quell domestic civil disturbances, the decision to place a lethal weapon of war in their hands seems to be unwise, imprudent and improper.

The M-14 fires at the phenomenal rate of 850 shots per minute and instantly can spray a large area with deadly firepower. It is not the type of weapon the National Guard needs. In 1967 testimony before a special subcommittee of the House Committee on Armed Services, a commanding general of the California National Guard and the adjutant general of the Wisconsin National Guard spoke out against the use of infantry type rifles during civil disorders. Commanding General Of California National Guard, the subcommittee stated: "We need some kind of a low velocity weapon. I hate to see a man shooting at a sniper upon the roof with the knowledge that the bullet may land three blocks away and injure of kill some innocent person." And the U.S. Riot Commission Report concluded after the tragic summer of 1967 that much of the Guard's "equipment is inappropriate for dealing with civil disorders."

Effective crowd control demands disciplined troops, well versed in civil disorder tactics, with weapons specifically designed for bringing riots under control with a minimum of personal injury, particularly to innocent bystanders. This does not call for the use of automatic combat rifles. Instead, non-lethal bullets and the like should be used. In circumstances in which civil or military authorities are menaced by snipers, specially riot-trained counter-sniper teams should be used. Such teams are trained to pick targets with care. This would enhance public appreciation of the vital role the National Guard must play in quelling civil disorders. I hope that you will personally review and reverse the decision made in the last year to place them in class I-I.S. this year without having requested the deferment. Unless they succeed in losing the deferment prior to December 31, they will be compelled to worry about the draft for at least one more year.

This result is in direct conflict with the avowed purpose of the Lottery, i.e., to allow young men to opt out of the draft to the year one early in their lives.

In addition, we believe the Selective Service System's interpretation of the law is wrong. We are led to this conclusion for the following reasons. (1) The 1967 Act provides that a student must request the I-I.S. deferment under procedures to be established by the President. (2) The President has provided in the Regulations that the I-I.S. deferment cannot be granted for a period longer than one year at a time (32 C.F.R. 51622.21 (a)). (3) Thereafter, the student's classification must be "reopened" and the student must be classified "new" (32 C.F.R. 51622.21 (b)). (4) The President's Regulations further provide that after a classification is "reopened" the student must be classified "as if he had never before been classified" (32 C.F.R. 51622.11). There is no doubt that a student who has never before been classified must request the I-I.S. deferment. Consequently, there should be no doubt that a student must request the I-I.S. deferment each year, regardless of his prior classification. If he has not requested the deferment, he should not be in class I-I.S.

Most local boards are probably not familiar with this position and will continue to follow their old practices. A student who is placed in class I-I-S who does not wish to be so classified should consider writing to his boards to request the I-I.S. deferment. The letter might explain that he does not want the I-I.S. deferment, that he has not requested it, and that, in fact, the law does not allow it. Since no court has yet ruled on this particular issue there is no authoritative determination of its correctness. We will first seek to convince the Selective Service System to alter its present policy. Should we fail, we wish to ask all those interested to have the issue resolved in court through a class action brought on behalf of all students. We will report the results of our efforts in a future column.

The last two installments have explained why, as December 31 approaches, some students may want to be in class I-A. These students with high Lottery numbers who want to serve their year of vulnerability to the draft behind them on January 1, 1971. They must be in class I-A. I.A. (noncombatant C.O.) or I-O (civilian work C-O.) on December 31.

Students who began college the September before to serve their maximum year of eligibility in I-A. If they do not request the I-I.S. deferment their local boards have no authority to place them in class I-I.S. The form submitted by the student's college attesting to his student status is not a request. Only a written request from the student will suffice. A student beginning his first year who does receive an unrequested and unwanted I-I.S. deferment might consider writing to his board explaining that no I-I.S. deferment was ever desired. A sound practice is to send all letters by certified mail, return receipt requested. A copy should be made for the student's own records.

Students who were in class I-I-S last year are in a more difficult position. The Selective Service System has been following the practices of requiring only one request from a student. The single request covers all four or five years the student attends college. As a result, many students may be placed in class I-I.S. this year without having requested the deferment. Unless they succeed in losing the deferment prior to December 31, they will be compelled to worry about the draft for at least one more year.

This is in direct conflict with the avowed purpose of the Lottery, i.e., to allow young men to opt out of the draft to the year one early in their lives.

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When you know it's for keeps

Curiously, all your special moments together will be symbolized forever by your engagement and wedding rings. If the name, Keepsake is in the ring and on the tag, you are assured of fine quality and lasting satisfaction. The engagement diamond is flawless, of superb color, and precise cut. Your Keepsake Jeweler has a selection of many lovely styles. He is the yellow pages under "Jewelers."
Power Plants Destroy Aquatic Life

by Richard H. Stroud
Executive Vice President
Sport Fishing Institute

It ought to be, at the outset of this working philosophy currently being led by fisheries biologists and ecologists. Possibility overlooked, it is that further electric power development is both desirable and acceptable, provided that: (1) the electric power industry accepts as a normal part of the cost of doing business the added costs of plant construction and operational modifications required to accommodate the criteria unincorporated by qualified aquatic ecologists for adequate protection and maintenance of aquatic life forms; and (2) power is used rather than wasted times and so as to satisfy the scientifically-established or estimated environmental criteria that will allow for continued fish life. Additionally, a major population abundance of the broad array of aquatic organisms currently present in the affected waterways.

The fundamental factors of overriding concern for the well-being of aquatic life forms affected by power developments include: water temperature; free oxygen in solution; toxic wastes such as stack flue gas, acid drainage, and heavy metal ions; strip mining and chemical used to control flood waters, insecticides, narcotics; and temperature.

Hydro-power developments of the conventional type still pose major problems for aquatic life. For example, dams are obstructions to free passage of anadromous fishes from headwaters to the sea, as are oxbows, American shad, etc.) and cancer, among others. Pathologies of these diseases are commonly present in the stream in waters in the 50 to 70 degrees F. range, but seldom range are diseased, the diseases are accidental release into waterways. It has been shown that the epilimnion (upper part of the water column) is 62 degrees F., definite signs of temperature induce changes in the temperature of the water column, the temperat Our recommendation is that the management practice was made in 1969 at the Chalk Point Nuclear Power Plant, it was demonstrated in a controlled laboratory conditions that the thermal-shocked juvenile rainbow trout and chinook salmon were selectively preyed upon by larger fishes when both of the two species of control were offered simultaneously. Relative vulnerability increased with time of sublethal or small intense heat temperatures. Thus, although the effects of exposure to brief high temperatures may not be directly lethal, fish exposed subsequently to thermal shock may induce mortality by ·factors such as exposure to rainbow trout and squawfish.

In addition to the effects of thermal shock, many small increments in temperature may increase vulnerability of common diseases are also serious. An FWQA report on the Columbia River has already shown that all salmon bass in mortality tests died before they could spawn when they were exposed to water temperatures ranging from 50 to 55 degrees F. (the level now permitted as a maximum temperature by the FWQA for salmon spawning migration). Autoradiographs showed that the directed damage was caused by the radionuclides S, (S, T, and I) in the waters as the two conditions. Thus, although the necessary research priority is to conduct first studies on the most critical life history stages of the most sensitive species that can be present in the environment to be protected.

Public Outcry Stops Chemicals

GOOD NEWS

PCB's - The Monsanto Company, the only U.S. producer of a group of environmentally persistent chemicals polychlorinated biphenyls - has announced that it is restricting production and tightening controls over their handling and disposal.

The PCB's have been in use for over 40 years and are currently being used by showing up recently with alarming regularity in tests run on wildlife. In tests PCB's were confused for some time with DDT which they resemble in chemical structure. As a result of the public outcry over the wide use and persistent and possibly toxic effects, Monsanto has decided to stop all use of PCB's in 1979. The cited recommendations are protective safety factors that cannot be abridged on an arbitrary basis; to do so would destroy all measure of the necessary safety factors that act over the wider range of environmental stresses because common diseases are also serious. An FWQA report on the Columbia River has already shown that all salmon bass in mortality tests died before they could spawn when they were exposed to water temperatures ranging from 50 to 55 degrees F. (the level now permitted as a maximum temperature by the FWQA for salmon spawning migration). Autoradiographs showed that the directed damage was caused by the radionuclides S, (S, T, and I) in the waters as the two conditions. Thus, although the necessary research priority is to conduct first studies on the most critical life history stages of the most sensitive species that can be present in the environment to be protected.

In warmwater situations, too, the legal allowable maximum temperature presently permit thermal ef- fects from the thermal plumes as to be illegal! Results of a recent study of the effects of rates of thermal plume discharge showed thermal plumes may not be directly lethal, fish exposed subsequently to thermal shock may induce mortality by ·factors such as exposure to rainbow trout and squawfish.

In summary, many remaining questions remain about the overall impact of these chemicals on aquatic life. Further research is necessary to assess the potential effects of these chemicals on aquatic life and to develop appropriate management strategies to protect aquatic ecosystems.
Tons Of Glass And Aluminum Recycled

The growing problem of solid waste disposal is being attacked through new innovations in recycling, the Wildlife Management Institute reports.

More than 180 tons of old glass bottles are being collected per day in a 200-foot long strip of busy roadway at the University of Michigan's D. R. A. campus. The rate of two bottles per pound, over 720,000 bottles is more than 3,600 pounds being used.

"Glassphalt," the Glass Container Manufacturers Institute reports, is only one of many possible uses of broken container glass. The most promising outlet appears to be in the bottle-making process itself. Research indicates that broken bottles may constitute 30 percent or more of the raw materials needed to make new bottles. Salvaged broken bottles may be used in the production of materials such as bricks, building blocks, glass wool insulation, vitrified sewage pipes, refractory bricks, and even as grit for chickens.

A bottle redemption program sponsored by the glass manufacturers group in Los Angeles would result in a return of $50,000 bottles each week, and the net profit was estimated to be $5,000 for the city.

Michigan Passes Landmark Bill

A so-called "truth in pollution" law has been approved by Gov. Milliken, according to the Wildlife Management Institute. The landmark legislation, effective October 1, limits the amount of pollution to safe levels and provides for the protection of natural resources.

The measure undoubtedly will have far-reaching implications for courts, in addition to having the power to grant necessary court orders, and the conditions to stop pollution, may no direct governmental agency be able to require the court fees. In the past anti-pollution actions could be filed only by those suffering a personal loss. Even then, they were bound largely by the decision of government at the presidential level. Under the new law, a matter can be taken directly to circuit court. The court may refer it to an agency, but it also may have a direct appeal to the agency or state and federal regulatory agencies and by sportsmen.

Gun Tax

The Senate Subcommittee on Energy, Natural Resources, and Environmental Protection has scheduled hearings for Sept. 9 on S. 3297, a popular bill which would dedicate the long-existing 10 percent tax on firearms, now going into general receipts, for use in wildlife restoration, financial support, and shooting range construction and operation. The Senate Finance Committee report, the bill, authored by Senator Philip A. Hart (Mich.) H.R. 12475 which recently passed the House by a unanimous vote. A similar and equally sound bill is S. 3860 by Senator Hart (Ohio). All are strongly supported by state and federal wildlife agencies and by sportsmen. Senator Hart is receiving many requests that S. 3297 be favorably reported to the full committee as soon as possible.

Aesolf

Do Mix

Strict regulations prohibiting the dumping of oil and oil products into American waters have been adopted by the Department of the Interior.

The regulations are surprisingly stringent. Any oil discharge that either violates water quality standards or causes a "visible film, sheen or discoloration of the water surface" is prohibited. By terminating any dumping of oil illegal, the regulations will aid in the prevention of the spillage of small amounts in succession, a traditional loophole used by oil tankers in discharge of oil and waste waters.

Oil products may be treated in the regulations as including but not limited to "petroleum, fuel oil, sludge, greases, oils, and wastes other than those wastes other than dredged spoil." Further, the regulations prohibit the dilution of oil with a combination of the emulsifiers and emulsifiers which scientists now term "cosmetic" treatment that only serves to disperse the poisonous fumes from oil on the water's surface and causes them to sink into the bottom environment.

Hard on the heels of Interior's announcement of new regulations was testimony on Capitol Hill of newly discovered toxics in oil spills. Particularly disturbing was the testimony of Max Woods Hole, Mass. Oceanographic Institution staff. He issued the warning that "the most countable materials to oils spills in the order of magnitude is degrade of the oil is recovered immediately after the spill." And, continued Blumer, "If the technology to achieve this goal does not exist..." Blumer also shattered the myth that "oil and water do not mix," and the contrary, "the most immediately lethal effect of oil and sludge products are soluble in sea water. Therefore, biological damage will be the very moment of the accident." That biological damage is serious. Many fish and shellfish are killed outright. Most that survive are too poisoned to be eaten by man and whole areas have been closed to fishermen as the result of oil spills. That, however, doesn't prevent the oil pollution, that is already being eaten by other marine animals. Thus the poisons move up the food chain eventually to man in spite of fishing bans.

According to Blumer, "oysters that were removed from polluted areas died in this condition. The spillage that oil, until deformed in clean water for as long as six months retained the oil without loss of toxicity or capacity to clean themselves." He also noted that "oysters and other subaquatic plants are killed, in addition, in oil spill, oil waste waters, and are eaten by marine animals. Thus the poisons move up the food chain eventually to man in spite of fishing bans."

Apecs have a very low crime rate. They pay no taxes, never go into debt. The government is a non-profit state. They have no population explosion nor any threatened food shortage. No one has to spend big ad dollars to tell them, "Don't eat this oil, put it in the refrigerator." They don't need a beautification program because they don't spoil their surroundings. They don't pollute their air; don't waste their water. Their government is a model of efficiency and simplicity. In the Apecs, they have Scotch whisky, cellulose jet planes, ice cubes or foot pounds. They have established a balanced equilibrium with their natural environment. A million years ago, an age-like creature came swinging out of the trees and said, "I'm going to stand on two feet, call myself Man, and build a better world."

Isn't it time we got started?
Lt. Colonel Exposes National Guard

by Edward L. King
Dispatch News Service

Washington—Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird, in a major shift of policies, has declared that in the future National Guard and Reserve units—and not draftees—will be relied upon to provide backup forces for the regular Army in emergencies.

This shift in defense policy is a familiar one to the public. Similar statements of increased reliance on reserve forces have been made after World War II and the Korean War, with disappointing results usually stemming from the great disparity between the declared increased Reserve readiness and the actual condition of training and equipment.

The announced increases in the readiness of National Guard and Reserve forces after World War II made it possible for Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson to reduce active forces to skeleton stature before Korea. Yet the war there saw most of these "ready" reserve units remain at home while individual reservists and draftees were rushed piece-meal into battle. Of the half dozen National Guard divisions called into federal service in 1950, two finally saw combat a year later and even these previously announced "combat-ready" divisions needed considerable training and equipment.

This record did not inhibit another Secretary of Defense from announcing in 1955 that increased readiness of National Guard and Reserve units would again permit large-scale reductions in active forces. I served during 1958-1959 as a National Guardsmen for an emergency role. This increased training and the actual condition of training and equipment.

During the Berlin Crisis of 1961 when President Kennedy called the two highest rated National Guard divisions to active service to reinforce active divisions stationed in Germany. Expectations of quickly receiving these men to augment the forces we had facing the Russians in Europe were dashed by Army General Staff inspectors who reported that it would be months before these divisions could be brought up to authorized strength and equipped for effective combat. This report caused considerable consternation and a hurried changing of U.S. plans regarding our public response in Berlin. It also raised some disturbing questions concerning the duty performance of the U.S. Army Advisors assigned to supervise the training of these "ready" divisions.

Despite this past readiness record (and the reluctance to use the National Guard in Vietnam), the public is now again being told that Army National Guard and Reserve units will be brought up to authorized strength and equipped with the same weapons as the active forces. This shift has become almost a traditional move during periods of reduced defense spending. Only time and events will tell whether this announcement will actually be fulfilled or whether it will be yet another dangerous deception for the American public.

In any event it raises a fundamental question regarding the assigned role and probable future mission of the Army National Guard. Secretary Laird's order indicates that the role of the National Guard will be emergency use for general war. The National Guard is not to be used in support of the Army in peacetime.

However, it is hardy compatible to equip and train National Guardsmen for an emergency general war role and then use them in situations like Kent State, which were the outcome of the same erroneous policy. National Guardsmen ordered to control the actions of fellow Americans must have responsible alternative means of enforcing such orders. They must certainly have some intermediate response between throwing tear-gas canisters and then mowing down these citizens with automatic M-16 rifle fire.

The Department of Defense and the Army should not delude themselves and the public with the idea that the National Guard can be trained and equipped for a general war role, but expected to then effectively accomplish the mission of riot control. To ignore such dichotomy of purpose may result in bringing even more young students under the muzzle of automatic rifles in the hands of other young Americans trained principally to kill in general war. Such a folly could result in even more deadly consequences than those at Kent State, which were the outcome of the same erroneous policy.

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History Teachers Meet At Point

Stevens Point State University will host an annual meeting Saturday of the Wisconsin Association of Teachers of College History. Eleven educators from public and private institutions will either lead discussions or be commentators for sessions on a wide range of historical topics, some dealing directly with events in the Badger State. The meeting will be sponsored by Stevens Point State's history department, with Miss Carol Marion as coordinator. She will welcome the group following a noon luncheon.

Activities begin at 10 a.m., with registration and coffee at the Holiday Inn, followed in half an hour by a general discussion of United States, European and non-Western history.

Wyatt Belcher, Superior State University faculty, will be the luncheon speaker, on the subject "The History Student in the Soviet Seminar."

Concurrent seminars between 2 and 4 p.m. will focus on specialized aspects of European and United States history, with

Richard Beyerl, Whitewater State University, and Sister Mary Grace Micke, Holy Family College of Manitowoc, chairing the two divisions, respectively.

Randolph Klein, Stevens Point State, will discuss "History of Medicine in Tudor England: An Historiographical Study," with C.N. Stockton, River Falls State, as commentator; Alfred D. Low, Marquette University on "Ulrich von Brockdorff-Rantzau—A Study of German-Russian Relations, 1918-1939," with Donald Dietrich, Stevens Point State, as commentator. Also, Lurton Blasingame, Oshkosh State, on "The History of Inter-Governmental Cooperation in Wisconsin," with Martin Zanger, LaCrosse State, as commentator; and Richard Haney, Whitewater State, on "John F. Kennedy's Catholic Vote in the 1966 Wisconsin Presidential Primary, A Reassessment," with M.B. Winkler will serve the Sacred Heart in Madison, as commentator.

The earliest report of the emancipation of Negroes in America appears to have been in 1646, when Governor Eaton of New Haven Colony freed two slaves and settled them on a farm.


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, 1.

Fenske To Address Chem Colloquium

The first chemistry colloquium of the 1970-71 season is scheduled for Tuesday evening, October 20 at 7:30 p.m. It will be held in the main lecture hall, room A-121, in the Science Building. The colloquium is jointly sponsored by the Chemistry Department and the local chapter of the American Chemical Society.

Dr. Richard Fenske from the University of Wisconsin, Madison campus, will be the speaker for the evening. Dr. Fenske received his B.S. degree in 1952 from Marquette University, and his Ph.D. in 1961 from Iowa State University. Dr. Fenske's special interests include ligand field theory and transition metal complexes. His subject for the colloquium will be "Bonding Theory in Transition Metal Complexes."

Following the discussion will be the usual social hour and refreshments. All interested persons are invited to participate.
On Thursday, October 8, the first balloting for the 1970 Homecoming Queen will take place. Five finalists will be determined at that time, from the 22 eligible candidates nominated. The voting will take place from 11:00 to 1:30 and 4:30 to 6:00 at the Allen and Debott Centers and all day at the University Center. The five finalists will be announced at the bonfire Sunday, October 11.

The 20 eligible entries for 1970 Homecoming Queen are as follows:

Karen Przekurat, a 20 year old Junior from Stevens Point will represent Thompson Hall. She is majoring in Sociology and Psychology. Karen is active in Folk dance club and a member of Menasa.

Cindy Nick, 19, a Sophomore, was chosen to represent Hyer Hall. Cindy's hometown is Tomahawk. Her major is Deaf Education.

Cheryl Werth, 19, is representing Phi Sigma Epsilon fraternity. She is a Sophomore majoring in speech pathology. Her hometown is Hammond, Indiana, and here at school lives at Neale Hall. Cheryl is a cheerleader at Stevens Point.

Peggy Parks from Seymour is Sigma Tau Gamma’s representative. She is a Senior majoring in Home Economics. Peggy is active in Delta Zeta sorority and Home Economics Club.

Kathryn Leininger is representing Burroughs Hall. Her hometown is Almena, Wisconsin but she resides in Neale Hall. Kathryn, 20, is a Junior, majoring in Art.

Agnes Ludwig, 20, will represent Alpha Phi Sorority. She is a Junior majoring in Intermediate Education with a History minor. Agnes lives at home in Stevens Point. She is active in ski club, Alpha Phi sorority and U.W.I.S. pop arts chairman.

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CANDIDATES

Jane Elwing is Schmeeke Hall's candidate, 19 years old from Waukesha. Jane is a Primary Ed. major, a sophomore and resides in Schmeeckle Hall.

Pat Crotteau has been chosen by Delzell Hall. She is a 20 year old Junior from Rudolph. She is a Student Assistant in Delzell Hall, active in WRA, French Club and Hall Council. Pat is majoring in History and minoring in French.

Nancy Krohn, 20, is Baldwin Hall’s representative. Nancy’s hometown is Madison and she resides in Schmeeckle Hall where she is a Student Assistant. She is a Junior majoring in History and minoring in English.

Dawn Kachur from Nelsonville, is representing Theta Phi Alpha Sorority. She is a 20 year old junior majoring in Food and Nutrition, and is active in Theta Phi Alpha Sorority.

Kathy Kruemel, 20, a Junior, majoring in Psychology will represent Watson Hall. Kathy’s hometown is Manchallville and she resides in Schmeeckle Hall. She is active in ZPG, Secretary for Gamma Sigma Sigma, and Church Choir.

Deanne Smith, 20, from Wisconsin Rapids has been chosen by Tau Kappa Epsilon. She is a Junior majoring in English with a Psychology minor and resides at 1932 College Avenue. Deanne is a member of Alpha Sigma Alpha Sorority, Panhellenic Council and student senate.

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Aristotle on Education

Translated and edited by John Burnet

"What am I going to get out of my history course?" This was the question a physics student asked me recently. He was protesting the fact that he was required to take a history course. His question reflects the narrow view we have of the purposes of education, especially at this University, which is geared to turning out certified workers rather than thoughtful men.

The assumption that education must have a direct practical, i.e. work or money-earning, application in order to be valuable is a corrupt and damaging one. It limits the potential for learning, and for living.

There are other views of the purposes of education — views which concern the living of life rather than the accumulation of wealth. Crucial among these is the view of Aristotle, as summarized by Burnet:

"Aristotle's formula that the highest education is intended to fit us for the right and noble use of leisure is based upon certain things that he thought had been expressed by Ovodenius. Such a formula is as follows: "A life without a holiday is like a long journey without an inn."

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The author argues that while no one person actually knows the full worth of the Catholic Church, conservative estimates of the Vatican's investments alone amount to nearly $6 billion. For example, Lo Bello shows that the most lucrative of the Vatican's investments provides roughly $1.5 million each year and is derived from contributions in all parts of the world.

The author also claims that the contemporary decline of magic and mysticism that has followed the rise in industrialization, intellectual sophistication, and progress in education, spells big trouble for the Vatican. But most of all, as a "big business" the Vatican considers communism its greatest enemy. There is, of course, the fact that communism preaches atheism, but the largest threat today lies in the financial sphere. Had the communists successfully taken Italy in the 1948 election, virtually every penny the Vatican had invested in Italy's economy would have been turned over to the state.

The view of the Pope as a kind of chairman of the board, and the Vatican as a super-corporation may shock most readers but Lo Bello supplies both a convincing argument and the necessary statistics to make the point. The author has given us a highly readable, sometimes humorous, and authoritarian picture of a major center of high finance, the Vatican.

[Image of page with text: "No Business Like 'Vatican Business'"

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Cross Country Team Tops Eau Claire, River Falls

It takes both individual talent and a team effort to be a winner in cross country. Stevens Point Starr was the outstanding athlete during the season and exemplified both ingenuity and hard work. He scored in no fewer than 18 meets Saturday and ran his season record to 6:5-1.

And for those again leading the way, the Pointers defeated the Indians, 26-9, and punched aside River Falls, 20-39.

A junior from South Milwaukee, Paul Haus again took the record as he covered the Wisconsin River Country Club five-mile layout in 26:17. This was only the second time a race has been run on this course and Haus set the record.

"To go with Haus' first place performance, the Pointers placed freshman Don Trebitzbolati third in 26:31, Amberst junior Don Heitzel fifth in 26:50, Mel Neil, Kenosha junior seventh in 27:00, Shioctonsophomore John Schmidt eighth in 27:09 and Stevens Points Jacobs senior Charlie Uphogrove tenth in 27:22."

The Pointer depth, which made the wins easy, was displayed in the fact that all seven of the pointer runners placed in the top 10. It is difficult to compare performances in cross country as every cross country layout is different and the weather conditions vary a great deal in the fall as one day can be cold and windy and the next sunny with little wind at all.

Because of this it is hard to give an accurate assessment of the Pointer's progress at this stage of the season. Saturday the Pointers will take part in the annual Plattsville Invitational and the top teams from around the state are expected to compete and also Stevens Point Coach Larry Clinton should have a better idea on how his squad is progressing.

Haus, who has been the first Stevens Point runner across the finish line in all four of its races, was quite consistent on a very wet course.

Fresh Football Team Loses

For the lack of a center the Stevens Point football team dropped a 26-9 decision to the Lakeland College junior varsity at Ben Franklin Junior High School Monday afternoon.

The young Pointers had the better part of their more experienced opposition, but a bad snap from center on two occasions set up two of the Huskies touch downs, while an interception and a fumbled snap set up the other two.

Lakeland scored three touchdowns in the first half and two more in the second half within minutes of each other to put a close game almost out of reach.

With four down and three to go on the 20 from the Huskies just three days ago, Stevens Point punter Bob Potraitz, Oshkosh, went back to punt from his goal line. The snap from center bounced three or four yds before it got to him and the time out was taken before he got the ball he was swarmed by Lakeland players who forced him down on the 3.

On the next play the Pointers went for two points to score with quarterback Joe Aumann going around his own right end, for the score and a 6-0 lead. The attempted PAT was wide.

On their first play after the ensuing kickoff, quarterback Mark Olejniczak had a pass picked off at the Pointer 32. Two plays later Aumann hit split end for a 30-0 lead on the second touchdown of the first half.

The Pointers completed only 10 of 25 passes during the game and 5 of 17 in the second half. Their quarterback was also hurt by four bad decisions in the second half. The winning field goal by Olejniczak was the only points scored by Stevens Point.

Lakeland added its final touchdown midway through the third period when a Pointer fumble was recovered on the Lakeland 46. Two plays later Aumann again found Pehler wide open and hit him for a 40-yard scoring play.

The punting problems that had plagued the Pointers all day finally struck again when a snap from center sailed over Pehler's head and out of the end zone for a safety and a 34-0 lead for Stevens Point. This made the score 36-0.

The lone Pointer touchdown came late in the final period on a 34-yard pass from Oleniczak to Paul Martin. Pat Robbins tackled on the extra point for the final score of 36-6.

The Pointers' completion percentage last week was serious, but they should improve on their passing attack.

The Pointers' completions were, 10 of 25, for 110 yards and 5 of 17, for 70 yards in the first half.

For the Jack of a center and a punter, Dave Aumann, Manawa, the point win over the Huskies was a very fine performance.

South Milwaukee senior Charlie Uphogrove, a junior from South Milwaukee, Haus again took the record as he covered the Wisconsin River Country Club five-mile layout in 26:17. This was only the second time a race has been run on this course and Haus set the record.

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Pointers Stymied Again

The LaCrosse Indians, looking more and more like savages against our Pointers last Saturday, managed to embarrass the good guys by denying them a T.O.D. on the Indian three-yard line. With 4th down and no more than nine inches to go for a first, the Pointers could not move the football the needed yardage to inside the LaCrosse three, in what proved to be one of the game's crucial plays early in the fourth quarter.

The Pointers, who have yet to show a sustained offensive attack, played probably their strongest game of the season. The defense performed impressively. The offense showed it had the guns, emboided at least partially in fullback Bob Boerner's rushing talents (75 yards in 18 attempts). Unfortunately, the offense failed too often to convert their energies into meaningful drives and scores.

Steve Groeschel was back in uniform and looking good at his left tackle spot. Steve returned into LaCrosse's end zone from the Indian one yard line in the second half. The Point's lone score of the afternoon.

Quarterback Gary Sager was throwing the ball short and many of his screen attempts, and at times threw to well defended receivers when his secondary receivers were more often in the open. Sager completed 4 of 17 and threw two interceptions, which also saw the Indians score on two of them.

With a little polish and self assertion, the Pointers may just yet establish themselves as a conference power at the season unfolds. The turning point could be the weekend at Eau Claire's homecoming. They obviously need to win, but so do the Blue-Golds of Eau Claire.

Help Wanted

Earn $49.95/week

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Point Wins Hockey Meet

On Saturday, October 3, the Stevens Point High School Hockey Club hosted a triangular meet with Madison and River Falls at the Point. The meet opened at 11:30 with Point defeating Madison 11 to 0.

On Sunday, October 3, the Stevens Point High School Hockey Club hosted a triangular meet with Madison and River Falls at the Point. The meet opened at 11:30 with Point defeating Madison 11 to 0.

River Falls met against Madison at 1:00 in which River Falls came out on top 5 to 1. At 1:30 it was Point vs. River Falls with Point winning 6 to 2.

Next Saturday, October 10, Point will host Oshkosh. Tentative game time will be 9:30.

Monday night, October 12, will host the 1970 WRA Volleyball Tournaments. Approximately 400 girls are involved making up 60 teams. Sheets with a schedule of the games will be sent to the captains of each team. Refer to these sheets for the exact time of the game.

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3:00 - 7:20

Cross Country Team Tops Eau Claire, River Falls

River Falls met against Madison at 1:00 in which River Falls came out on top 5 to 1. At 1:30 it was Point vs. River Falls with Point winning 6 to 2.

Next Saturday, October 10, Point will host Oshkosh. Tentative game time will be 9:30.

Monday night, October 12, will host the 1970 WRA Volleyball Tournaments. Approximately 400 girls are involved making up 60 teams. Sheets with a schedule of the games will be sent to the captains of each team. Refer to these sheets for the exact time of the game.

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Hunters' corners

Main & Third St.
Stevens Point State University will host alumni October 17 during programs climaxing the school's 1970 edition of homecoming.

Rick Frederick, director of the alumni association and annual giving, said activities will begin at 8:30 a.m. and run beyond midnight. Highlights of the day will be the morning parade, afternoon football game and evening banquet and dance.

Hoping for sunny skies and mild temperatures, Frederick said the Women's Field Hockey Club will play a game with alumni of the organization at 8:30 a.m. on the university track field. At 9 a.m. former students will begin registering in the University Center where they will receive a pin indicating their status with the 77-year-old school.

The parade will be at 10 a.m., followed by a "kaffeeklatsch" at 11 a.m. in the University Center. The group will be invited to watch the Pointer football squad host the Yellowjackets of Superior at 1:30 at Goerke Park.

Following the game, a cocktail party will be held at the Stevens Point Country Club, billed as an informal reunion. A Cornish hen and wild rice dinner will be served there at 6:30 p.m. followed by a dance from 9 p.m. to 1 with music by the Don Chesbro Orchestra.

This year's banquet will be in conjunction with the "S" Club Alumni dinner, previously held on Friday nights of homecoming. Two former Pointer athletes will be enshrined during the program in the Stevens Point Hall of Fame, Frederick said.

Reservations for the dinner are to be received at the university prior to October 15 because of limited capacity at the Country Club.

Ski In The Alps

The U.A.B. tour committee is pleased to announce that there will be two ten day ski trips to the Alps. The tours will leave A) December 26th and return January 4th, and B) January 20th and return January 31st.

The tour will leave from Chicago and fly to Paris. In Paris a bus will be waiting to take the group to the Alps. (About a 2 hour bus ride.) Lodging will be in a bi-level apartment with the convenience of hotel service in a self-contained resort. All units are identical with three single beds, 1 1/2 baths, fully equipped kitchen, "dining-living" room, fireplace, terrace, t.v., radio and phone. Lodging will be 3 persons to an apartment.

Cost: Current rates: 12 lessons — $15.00 Metal skies and poles — $2.00 per day Cost for the 10 days (flight and lodging) $259.00 with a $50.00 deposit and balance due by October 27th. For more information see anyone in the U.A.B. office.