

# THE POINTER

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NO. 6



The books lay  
The men danced  
glittered their gold  
"Kerosene!"  
They pumped the  
tanks strapped to their  
they pumped rooms full  
They hurried downstairs  
in the kerosene fumes.  
"Come on, woman!"  
The woman knelt among  
drenched leather and cardboard  
with her fingers while her eyes acc  
"You can't ever have my books,"  
"You know the law," said Beatty  
mon sense? None of those books a  
You've been locked up here for  
damned Tower of Babel. Snap out  
those books never lived. Come on  
She shook her head.  
"The whole house is going up,"  
The men walked clumsily to the  
back at Montag, who stood near th  
"You're not leaving her here?" he  
"She won't come."  
"Force her, then!"  
Beatty raised his hand in which was  
niter. "We're due back at the H  
fanatics always try suicide; the  
Montag placed his hand on the  
can come with me."

## In This Issue

|                       |     |
|-----------------------|-----|
| Book Burning          | p 3 |
| Menominee Dilemma     | p 8 |
| Univ Village Eviction | p 3 |
| Ross And Guil Review  | p 2 |

# Pat O' Halloran Football Coach



Pat O' Halloran

Pat O'Halloran is a 41 year old Instructor and Coach. He received his B.H. from Colorado State and his M.S. at the University of Wisconsin. He has had 18 years of teaching experience, 13 years in high school with 6 conference championships and 4 years at the college level. He didn't find it necessary to comment on his salary.

**Pointer:** Do you think we can come up with a big Homecoming victory against Superior?

**O'Halloran:** Yes, I think so. I stood up last year, without a win all season, and said we would beat Stout, and we did. Yes, I believe we can provide the fans with another enjoyable Homecoming if we play to our ability and eliminate our mistakes.

**Pointer:** In a time of social crisis, do you think an event such as Homecoming has any real validity?

**O'Halloran:** There is no relation between the two. By abolishing homecoming we will not eliminate problems of our society. I think every now and then a person must have a change of pace, visit with friends, and have some fun. At homecoming this can be done.

I think we must work towards solving the problems of our society not just talk about it all the time, as some students do.

However, if we are going to abolish Homecoming, Thanksgiving, Labor Day, Family Reunions, Company Picnics, etc. and just sit around and worry about the social injustices of our society, I am sure there will be more people in mental institutions. The person that always talks about social crises and never does anything to help always reminds me of the guy who always tells what a great football player he is but never comes out for the squad.

**Pointer:** Do you believe that too much money is allocated to athletics at this university?

**O'Halloran:** No, I do not think this is so. I think that if you compare our financial situation with other state universities of a comparable size, you would find that we do not have some of the financial benefits that they enjoy. Also, I think that if we were in a better situation as Whitewater is, for example, with their new sports facility, our gate would conceivably offset some of our finances. Our increased gate could make our athletics somewhat self-supporting.

**Pointer:** What is your opinion of the foul language, crude placards, and obvious drinking at our football games?

**O'Halloran:** Well, obviously it doesn't give a very favorable impression to the general public. But, I think, in many cases people tend to pass judgement on the entire student body because a few students stand out as misbehaving. If these students wish to drink this is their business - but a game is not the place.

**Pointer:** Do you think there is any truth in labelling the average athlete as Right-wing, anti-intellectual and crude?

**O'Halloran:** No, I don't think so — not at all. I believe that athletes represent a pretty true cross-section of our society. Some are very intelligent, while others are not. I don't think it is fair to categorize any group — athletes, music students, or whoever it may be — as crude, smart, or whatever. This is like saying all blacks are a certain way or all Polish or all Irish are a certain way.

**Pointer:** In the spirit of women's liberation and equality, would you allow a female to play on your football team?

**O'Halloran:** No, I would not. Football is a contact sport. It was not originally established with women in mind. I think their physical structure and other such matters justify my opinion. There are many other sports where both men and women can participate together. Also, there are certain physical activities established solely for women.

**Pointer:** Do you believe that professional athletes are slaves because they can be bought and sold like property?

**O'Halloran:** No, not necessarily. Most professional athletes have a college degree and have the choice to go into other lines of work. Really, in our competitive society other people, as a salesman for example, may be bought and sold by a particular concern. It may be a bit more subtle, but it is very much the same thing.

**Pointer:** Do you see any real differences between a war or a riot and a football game?

**O'Halloran:** I think there is a great deal of difference. Football is a game, and the intent is very different. In a riot or a war, the intent is to kill and destroy. Furthermore, in a football contest all involved are equally equipped. This isn't necessarily true in a war or a riot. No, I do not believe that any valid comparison can be made.

**Pointer:** Why is it that more "hippies" or "freaks" do not participate in college athletics?

**O'Halloran:** Well, this is really a hard thing for me to say. I would say that they more than likely have different interests. It is probably the same reason why different students select different courses, teachers, or major studies.

**Pointer:** Marijuana is declared illegal because of the possibility that it is injurious. On the other hand, it is a fact that numerous injuries result from the physical contact involved in football. Wouldn't it then seem that football should be outlawed?

**O'Halloran:** I don't think so. I don't think that a valid parallel can be drawn between the two. Through athlete participation, young men are given the opportunity to extend themselves and they develop certain disciplines that would assist them in the future. By taking marijuana, what is accomplished that will assist you later in life? If football should be outlawed, shouldn't pleasure driving?

**Pointer:** Do you think that intercollegiate athletics defeats its own purpose in that it devotes a large amount of money, time, and effort to a select few who are probably least in need of such attention?

**O'Halloran:** I think that this is too often misunderstood. I don't think you can talk about physical education and athletics in the same breath. I think there is a very basic difference. Just because we might have a strong athletic program doesn't mean we will have weak phy-ed program. Also, I think intercollegiate athletics establishes a standard of excellence, and this, I believe, is important in all fields that we strive for excellence.

## Queen Finalists Named

Homecoming festivities for 1970 commenced with the traditional bonfire and naming of the five finalists for queen.

Chosen as finalists were these girls:

Jan Bast representing Pray-Sims hall is a sophomore from Menomonee Falls. She lives at the Cloister where she is a Student Assistant. Her major is Deaf Education and she is active in the University Choir and WRA.

Pat Crotteau representing Delzell Hall is a junior History major with a French minor. She is from Rudolf and is a Student Assistant in Delzell. Her interests lie in WRA, French Club, and Hall council.

Kathy Krummel representing Watson Hall is a junior from Manchville. She

is majoring in Psychology and resides in Schmeekle hall. She is active in ZPG, secretary for Gamma Sigma Sigma and church choir.

Judy Manchek representing Smith Hall is a sophomore from West Allis. She lives in Hyer Hall and has an English major with a Communications minor. A Student Assistant, Judy is also in folk dance club.

Janet Ubich representing Roach hall is a sophomore with an Elementary Education major. Janet's home is Milwaukee.

The queen will be chosen at the talent show Wednesday evening and will reign over the activities this weekend which include a parade, game and concert.

## Homecoming Activities Listed

Games end today with the sleeping bag race scheduled to begin at 4:00. The finals in the rope pull contest will also be held at this time in the intramural area. Good luck to all!

Saturday at 10:00 the parade will begin. The starting point is behind Allen Center and P.J. Jacobs High School parking lot will be the finishing area (see map). Some forty units will be included.

Point tackles Superior in the homecoming football game slated to begin at 1:30. Let's all back our team. See you there.

Glenn Yarbrough's concert on Sunday will climax this year's Homecoming activities. The awards presentation will also take place at this time — Remember: 8:00 p.m. at the fieldhouse. Get your tickets early!

## Rosencrantz And Guildenstern Reviewed



The play, *Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead* successfully opened October 13 to a full auditorium. If not interested, the audience was at least amused by the antics of Ros and Guil (as they are familiarly called).

"The play circles around and is occasionally tangential to the events of Hamlet...Ros and Guil have allowed themselves to become pawns of Claudius. Eventually they rationalize their own deaths, unable to understand where their syllogism went wrong and unable to see where they have missed their chance to come up with a different conclusion."

Sound confusing? It is! To clearly view Stoddard's play you need a pretty good working knowledge of Hamlet. Well, English and Drama people, here's your chance! The rest of us, unfortunately, are left to our own devices.

The acting in the show was generally "well done." As pseudoartists, the actor's talents and techniques are

spread out on the usual bell-shaped curve. Ros, played by Dan Nolan, was at the left end of curve, followed by The Player (Ed Smith) and Guil (Elliot Keener). Smaller roles that were also well done were Joe Mikolic's Polonius and Dave Frost's Poisoner.

The director, Alice Peet, also did a fine job. She managed to complete a confusing job with the minimum of chaos. Her blocking of the main characters tended to be static however, and much movement was only for movements sake.

The costumes, lighting and make-up were average at most. The costumes, designed by Frieda Bridgeman, were in period and were colorful. Those characters who were supposed to be in ragged dress, sported spray paint spots for dirt and costumes without rips, stains or patches. Not quite believable!

The lighting was not quite consistent. There were light spots and dark spots scattered all over the stage. Actors were frequently too bright or almost

invisible. The backdrop was unintentionally a rainbow of blues. The light cues were jerky.

Make-up was too much! Actors faces were either death white or splashed up with every type of make-up in the book. Maybe they each did their own make-up? The cast was 10 to 1 male. Still, there were a couple of good faces.

The set added nothing. It was interestingly designed but poorly painted. The repetitious painting of set, cart and barrels of the same grey called more attention to itself than it should have. The function of the skrim and thrust was questionable.

In total, the play was worth seeing. That is, if you're keen on entertainment. The viewer who hopes to glean something intellectually stimulating from this play will be hard pressed to do so. Unless, of course, he's a Hamlet scholar. Anyway, the play has funny moments that everyone can enjoy. Entertainment buffs, here's your thing!

# LeTendre Takes 'Law And Order' Stance

Andre LeTendre, 33 year old former President of the National Jaycees, now running for congress as a seventh Wisconsin district Republican, is one of 69 of 435 candidates considered marginal in determining the house make-up.

Time magazine found Andre making this remark, "A strong American is more important than even clean air, waste disposal and pollution." This quote was an answer to his opponents favoring a lower Defense budget.

During his 16 hour a day campaigning, he found the time to charge that opponent, David Obey, with "crazy spending" and argued that property taxes should not be used for welfare.

On the night of October 8, Andre LeTendre brought his campaign for the first time to a college campus. A small group of Stevens Point State students gathered within Pray-Sims to hear his enlightenment to some of the paramount issues of this age.

Mr. LeTendre, his priest and wife arrived, proceeded to greet each one by hand shake; promptly confessing he knew

nothing of politics, that he was a practical man. The purpose of the meeting was to create student involvement in his campaign, asking, "for a total participation and involvement, more than leafleting the community...a youth for people power." He was anxious to hear questions from the audience:

Question: What is your stand on the legalization of marijuana?

Answer: "I am against its legalization even though it seems not to lead to harder drugs." He admitted being ignorant of the plants medical aspects but considered its use a slow death. But, if somehow marijuana could be economically profitable by ridding the nation of its underground pushers, he speculated on its feasibility of legalization.

...Somehow the conversation turned to overpopulation. Mr. LeTendre is a father of four children and denied a population problem existed. "Population has nothing to do with production and technology, why lower the population because of

the environment?" He prompted the audience to show him how living with the environment related to population. A quick answer arose that there were 30 million people in real poverty that were in an environment of overpopulation. His answer stumped many of us. "When I'm not facing a November 3 deadline, I will talk about sociological questions," he said. However, he admitted the real problem is that there are these 30 million people to deal with now, but they are not a population problem.

The legalization of abortion question followed whereby the Republican candidate announced he is representative of the ideas of the people he is representing. "If the majority of the people in the seventh district want abortion laws and want the issue to be represented that way, yes. Talking not as a politician but as a practical man, I think the majority of the people in the seventh district have the intelligence to know the cultural, environmental, ethical and economic system they want to live under, and

right now they want a control on the abortion legalization."

An advertisement in LeTendre's campaign has read, "a new way to leadership." There was a question that by letting the people tell him what to do would be a contradiction to the meaning of leadership. He said there was no conflict in leadership, "normally it is always a combination because it is always equating what they want in my decision, you can't separate them."

Question: What is your opinion on the university situation as it stands today?

Answer: "Very calm. Still a great political issue as you well realize. Let's go back to causes and effects. I'm totally opposed to violence, I'm totally opposed to breaking laws, period. I'm totally, diametrically opposed to that under no circumstances does it warrant a student, a layman, an adult, a priest, or anyone else breaking a law. I honestly feel it erodes the system we now have."

"I do not believe in unlawful dissent in any manner, shape, or form. Because the way the

system is operative at the present time, it can be changed within the system and gives the opportunity to change it. Therefore change the law, the legislation rather than illegal, unlawful protest and riot.

"Secondly, I'm totally in favor of the board of regents having the control of our universities."

"Thirdly, I'm totally in favor of professors being fired."

"Fourthly, I'm totally in favor, under given circumstances in due process, students being expelled. These four things I personally strongly feel, this is my position and is on record and will be that way."

Question: You have stated you are opposed to violence, to be consistent, it seems your vote to withdraw immediately from Vietnam would be affirmative?

Answer: "No."

Question: Then define violence?

Answer: "Ideally, intellectual thought is stimulating but it accomplishes very little, great intellectual play, but it doesn't do too much. Vietnam is a separate question from violence in downtown Stevens Point.

"On the question of morality, it is an individual question. I served in the U.S. Army and it didn't bother my conscience at all."

## 150 Students Evicted



A few weeks ago the Town of Hull ordered American Benefits Corporation (ABC) of Schofield, Wisconsin to close their housing development in the Town of Hull, by November 30, 1970. The order was based on ABC's failure to comply with the Town's zoning ordinances. The order is significant considering the fact that University Village is home for over 170 persons, over 150 of them students at W.S.U.—Stevens Point.

### History.....

From the beginning there has been a question as to whether the development is legally a "multiple family development" or a "mobile home park." In June of 1969 ABC was granted a permit by the County Zoning Commission to construct a "multiple family development" in the Town of Hull, the Town followed suit and construction was begun. According to Fabian Wysocki, the Portage County Building and Zoning Inspector, University Village, although constructed by a Corporation which makes mobile homes and the dwellings resemble mobile homes, falls under this category since the homes are not mobile in that they are permanent dwellings, lacking wheels and hitch and owned by one party.

After construction was well underway, the Town of Hull Homeowners League was formed in an effort to block further construction and occupation of University Village

the questions of excess traffic and pollution, in addition to Cornwell's new permit, another corporation has been granted permits to construct, Evergreen Villa, a similar development in the general area.

### Students Harmed.....

Many may have sympathy for ABC which has sunk over \$750,000 into the project or for the Town of Hull residents who had to put up with this. But in the end, those who suffer the most from this are the students and others who live in University Village. Although the controversy was well under way when most of the residents signed their leases, none were notified of the situation. They have not yet been notified that they should begin searching for other housing as they are expected to be out by November 30, 1970. The Town of Hull residents may have had a right to act against ABC in this way, but should have had a bit of consideration for the many residents who, unless court action changes the situation, will be moved out in the middle of the semester. There is presently a great housing shortage in Stevens Point. According to Fred Leafgren of the University Housing Department, there are fewer than 50 vacancies in dormitories and approved housing. University Village may not be much, but it's all they have.

### Senate Meeting

The newly-elected Student Senate convened for its first meeting, Thursday, October 8 at 7:30 p.m. in the Van Hise room. This organizational meeting was called for the purpose of the new senators getting acquainted with one another. Senate President Scott Schultz made brief comments on the functions of the representatives and on future considerations. Said Schultz, "I would like to see more thought going into just what we are here for...We are only going to make out of student government what we are willing to make of it."

Following Schultz's remarks the senators considered the issue of coffee and doughnuts.

## New Senators Interviewed

### Dale Becker

Pointer: What do you see as the main issues that Student Senate should deal with this year?

Becker: First, let's look at the issues that caused the most student furor last year. The ROTC sit-in seemed to get the most publicity of any single student stint. It's the task of the Student Senate, therefore, to find out how the majority of our students feel about the presence of ROTC. Since student referendums have been a bust in the past, we'll have to think of a more spectacular way to get "majority" students opinion on this issue.

Secondly, I feel the Senate should take immediate action to see that the Student Centered Committee concept is carried out in every academic department. With this committee in effect, the students and faculty of each department would have a chance to jointly discuss curriculum, grading, and possibly even tenure changes. I've said before that this is a legitimate "student power dream. Someday soon, with this committee as a start, I envision students on every faculty committee with equal voting rights.

Another large issue that most students aren't even aware of is the Student Senate's very important task of allocating funds to student groups on campus. I feel they did a really foul job last year by allocating a ridiculously large sum, \$50,000 plus, toward athletics as opposed to a measly \$600 to the ZPG movement. I can't understand the rationale behind that action, where are our priorities?

Pointer: How do you as an individual representative intend to act in regard to these issues?

Becker: I intend to see to it that at least the students in my district are informed as to how I feel about the above issues. The senators in my district are currently setting up question and answer sessions throughout

our area to inform our people of how we feel about the main issues and hopefully get their opinions, for and against. I believe a campus-wide thrust should be started by the senators to give the students some idea of the powers of the Senate and how we intend to use these powers. It would be nice to see a forum composed of three senators and three faculty members discussing the Pros and Cons of ROTC involvement on this campus. It would be equally encouraging to see a "Public Senate Meeting" held in the Wisconsin Room regularly. How about a "Senator Speaks" program? All of these suggestions are aimed at informing students of the issues and encouraging their support and involvement concerning these issues.

Pointer: (From your initial impressions) Do you think that Student Senate will be a more influential organization this year. Will it take a more forceful position on issues than in the past?

Becker: The Student Senate can only be more influential if it has the support of most of the students on this campus. I think the suggestions I've made, if implemented, can muster that support for the Senate. If we do all of these things and still don't get the participation we're after, then our student body doesn't deserve a Senate at all, and they have no right to complain about campus-wide injustices.

### Steve Eisenhauer

Pointer: What do you see as the main issues that Student Senate should deal with this year?

Eisenhauer: The main issues confronting the Senate this year will be similar to those of the previous year. The issues and problems are certainly not new - only increasing in complexity. I feel the Senate will be involved with the issues pertaining to





# EDITORIALS



## Univ Suffers From Sefis

For much too long this university has suffered from the obscenities and perverse behavior of the Siasefis; the worst offenses invariably occur during that week when pledging takes place. Throughout this time the most offensive characteristics of the Siasefi sub-culture are displayed. It is not uncommon for individuals, especially young co-eds, to be insulted or otherwise molested by these young college "gentlemen." Last year a male student was assaulted in the Gridiron by a pledge, who was considerably larger. Last Monday morning, only a few hours into pledge week, another incident occurred.

While sitting in the Gridiron, a young lady was approached by a Siasefi pledge who seated himself next to her and excreted the following: "You're the ugliest girl I've ever seen. Why are you going around the campus spreading the clap? Get up and leave. I don't want you to stay here." (Accurate paraphrasing) He repeated this numerous times.

The only reason this drivel is commented upon is to demonstrate the social grace and respect for ladies inherent in Siasefi tradition. This type of behavior, however, seems to be perennially condoned by those in the university, who are supposedly concerned with its good image and social merits.

When President Dreyfus first came to WSU—SP he was made an honorary Siasefi. If Mr. Dreyfus still holds this honor, among his others, it is a disgrace to his office. If Mr. Dreyfus has no regard for his personal image he should, at the very least, consider the reflection on the Office of the President. We ask that Mr. Dreyfus inform the students of his feelings on this matter. We consider it unworthy of a university president to be linked to social perversion.

It may further be noted that a prominent member of the Student Senate is an active Siasefi. This is not to suggest any personal malice toward the Senate member, who is, beyond a doubt, a competent man. However, we believe he should consider, being a political person, the shadow his Siasefi membership casts on his Senate standing.

Members of the faculty and administration are quick to discuss the questionable Student Conduct Code if a situation arises involving protest of a radical political nature. Where are these do-gooders when young coeds are being verbally molested or when preadolescent children from the campus school are permitted to watch the Siasefi skits. They complain about blocked doorways and ignore obscenities, as long as those obscenities are "good college fun."

The university, among other things, should be a place for the formation of positive social ideas and motivations with which to better our social environment. To date the Siasefis have displayed no interest in these directions. It is not the intent of this editorial to advocate the removal of the organization as a legitimate campus group but to demand that they take stock of themselves. Obnoxious behavior toward women and violence do not make one a man. On the other hand, social responsibility and consideration for other human beings are paramount. Time will tell if the Siasefis give a damn.

## Homecoming Guest Editorial

"When I was a little child I talked and felt and thought like a little child. Now that I am a man, my childish speech and feeling and thought have no further significance for me."

St. Paul  
Letter to the Corinthians



## Siasefi Antics In Back Of Campus School Freedom And Censorship

One of the conditions necessary in a university is that of freedom. Although this is known and recognized and has been for some time, certain policies and actions within the university have seriously challenged our awareness. We are by no means suggesting that all freedom is gone, but current incidents involving the library, and an apparent attempt to censor the Pointer warrant some attention.

A student's potential in becoming a scholar is limited by the size and quality of the library. Without a good library, there are no scholars; our minds are enslaved. The current trend is suggestive. The library's budget has been severely cut. Many of all academic departments have experienced reduced library allocations. The Government Printing Office, under direction of the Army, has recalled a document explaining explosives. Two books of a controversial nature have mysteriously disappeared from our library. And with all the empty shelves in the library, it was decided that some 3,000 books were no longer needed. Not bad — for a free university!

A similar situation was experienced with the Pointer. Last week President Dreyfus proposed that the Publications Board's function be expanded to include editorial "supervision." Fortunately, the Board rejected his proposal on the grounds it was unclear, and it suggested censorship. The Board has now asked Dreyfus to clarify his reasons for presenting the proposal. Not bad — for a President who defines a university as an institution for the conflict of ideas!

We saw ROTC "free" our university. We saw faculty members censored and fired because they held "conflicting ideas." We cry Freedom: NOT FREEDOM. We desire a conflict of ideas; not censorship. We want a library and a university news paper!

## Letters Manual

### Recalled By Gov

United States Government  
Printing Office  
Washington, D.C. 20402  
July 20, 1970

Wisconsin State University  
Library  
Documents Section  
Learning Resource Center  
Stevens Point, WI 54481

Dear Librarian:

Our records indicate that Department of the Army Field Manual 5-31, Boobytraps, Catalog No. D 101.20:5-31, was mailed to your library on October 19, 1965, as part of Shipping List No. 3768 (2d shipment).

We have been advised by the Adjutant General of the U.S. Army that the information contained in the manual is now considered more sensitive than at the time it was originally published, and that it is believed the national interest would be best served by recovering the manual from all depository libraries who received copies.

For your convenience, we are enclosing an addressed envelope which requires no postage for returning the manual to:

Commanding Officer  
U.S. Army AG Publications Center  
2800 Eastern Boulevard  
Baltimore, Maryland 21220

If for any reason the manual is no longer in your possession or if it cannot be returned for any other reason, please notify this office immediately so that appropriate information can be recorded in our Library and the Office of the Adjutant General.

Your cooperation is appreciated.

Sincerely yours,  
ROWLAND E. DARLING  
Acting Supt. of Documents

### Be A 'Pointer Backer'

Dear Editor:

If there is a panty raid at a dorm, or a protest march in the streets, the shouting cannot be hushed. But if it is a supporting voice for our football team and coaches - the screaming is almost a solitary sound. I'd like to challenge everyone to support these guys - contrary to the Iris - they are not on scholarships and they work hard, win or lose. Our cheerleaders also attempt to drum up some spirit along with the band. But it appears we have to have a first and ten before there is some vocal support. Come on fans and all you WSU supporters - get involved - be a Pointer Backer. See you at a hopefully successful Homecoming.

Name withheld  
Cont p 5



# Letters

## War Abroad VS Peace At Home

To the Editor:

For more than a decade we have been entangled in the jungles of Vietnam while our own country has slowly begun to crumble from within. For more than a decade the young people of this country have seen the United States wage war with cruelty and savagery that would have made Adolf Hitler stand up and take notes. And for more than a decade we have branded those who have stood up and condemned the slaughter in Vietnam as traitors and cowards. Now, thanks to the young people of this country, we are changing. It may be a little late, for we have already butchered off 45,000 of our young men; spent over \$100 billion; aggravated the ruinous inflation that eats up our earning power and savings; deprived our own country and people of their needs while we marched off to fight a war in a far away land; and we have divided this nation as it has not been divided since the Civil War.

Because the American people have been suckered into believing that communism is an evil monolithic giant that must be slain, we have sent American boys, who have been brought up to believe in justice, mercy, and love for their fellow man to a foreign country to shoot at anything that moves; to set fire to the thatched roofs of the miserable people they came to save; and to spray the land with chemicals that will have effects on the people for generations to come.

For years my generation said that the war in Vietnam was immoral and could only end in futility; that by perpetrating this war we were hurting ourselves more than our victims; and that this war was only destroying the soul of America. But no one listened.

Imagine for a minute if the young people had chosen the opposite course from what they are now on. Suppose at their demonstrations they shouted: 'Drop the atom bomb!' Slaughter the Commies! Destroy the villages! Burn the mothers! Scorch the children! We want war! If you had raised your children like this, would our future be the brighter for it?

We must realize that we cannot make every country in the world dance to our tune; that as long as we continue to wage war abroad, we will never have peace at home; that we have done our best to "save" Vietnam and that now we have to save America.

James Effenheim  
Junior, Stevens Point

## ROTC Response

Reply to interview found in October 8, 1970 issue of the Pointer.

Last week upperclassmen in ROTC were asked the virtues of that program. I have taken the responsibility to examine in particular the opinions of Mr. Name Withheld, ROTC aspirant.

"Personally," the 20 year old junior related, "I'm for peace just as much as anyone." I stopped to contemplate then

read on, "man by nature has violence in himself. No matter how peaceful he claims to be."

In my mind there seems to be a sensible disagreement in those words, in truth, a grave contradiction. As four-year students of knowledge, we must by diligence or by chance-accident come to relate class room experience, individually, with some connection in the world. Mr. Name Withheld, I take it, has presupposed that you as readers and I as writer are just as peaceful as he. "Peace," therefore, must have some knowable quality that we all can acquire equally. Very good. But what is this "idea" of peace? The word "peace" can at bottom have only a consistent moral value attached to it whereby "peace" has something to do with the keeping of the relationships of men and their nations in a proper order, call it temperance or wisdom if you will.

The question now arises, does ROTC as one of its virtues keep this condition of men and nations in a relationship of proper order, i.e. "peace?"

Let us have a look. ROTC, as part of a larger organization, has a correct relation towards war, the opposite of which we named peace. It has already been made clear that peace can be known truly in its individual idea whereas war, perfect war, is the most understandable disorder and unreligion. That is to say, the perfectly unjust man seems to be just, because he never gets caught, this being analogous to an unjust society, an unjust world, where an institution such as ROTC is deemed honorable and beneficial.

Is it not true that those who hold that war can be a just act of defense, cannot, without blatant inconsistency, hold that war is a means of preservation? For the contrary is true. Men in their perverted reasoning have blinded themselves to this truth and realized a belief in the fundamentally self-destructive imperative that "might makes right," that, "justice is in the interest of the strongest."

Moreover, war as manifest in an international context does not let me or you interpret a situation as threatening. (An example: one man on May 5, 1970 decided to enter Cambodia for the "good" of us all.) Consequently, programs such as ROTC, and the shallow opinions of its servants on this question, reinforce the belief of its necessity: Standing army's sooner or later must do something.

Mr. Peaceful Name Withheld, who as you said, is for peace as much as anyone, who would fight for this peace until dead and possibly teach his children by accident or diligence the ways to peace...I accept the absurd and depression has set to my pen.

Joel Caplan

## Hist Dept Hiring Explained

To the Editor:

In the Spring of 1969 the Department of History's recruitment committee (of which I was a member) had to fill two positions on the Department's staff. One, which became open early in the Spring, was for a specialist in Southern history, with additional competence in black history. The other, which developed quite late in the Spring, was for a primary specialist in black history. The committee (whose deliberations

are subject to the final approval of the Department as a whole) felt that because of budgetary limitations it should follow procedure for previous appointments and should recommend appointments on the instructor or assistant professor levels. This being the case, the committee could talk to candidates only in terms of salary scales promulgated by the university for those ranks. In its deliberations, which were admittedly hurried because of the late opening mentioned above, the committee concentrated on candidates whose credentials indicated that their preparation would fill our instructional program and whose qualifications would enable us to appoint them at the instructor or assistant professor level. I for one believe that the appointments made were excellent ones and I have had no occasion to think otherwise since.

We were not in the market for an established, prolific scholar. We felt that we were simply unable to make an appointment to a person whose publications and other qualifications required senior rank and a professor-level salary. Nor would we expect any reputable academic person to accept an appointment at rank and salary substantially below his qualifications. Had we been able to hire at a senior level and been able to offer a commensurate salary, we would have conducted a vigorous search. Philip Foner may well have been among those contacted in such a search, but I personally hope that we would have been able to hire someone whose publications in the field of black history were more substantial and more recent than his. At any rate, in this hypothetical search, political ideology would have played no role, as it played no role in our actual appointments in the Spring of 1969.

Sincerely,  
Robert Zieger  
Associate Professor of History

Editor's note:

If there was any means of ascertaining the exact date when Mr. Foner applied for a position in Black Studies, this information was withheld from our staff. In a statement made two weeks ago by the Chairman of the Department of History, he claimed Foner's application and any correspondence returned to Foner (if there was any) were misplaced. Several members of the History Department and Foner seem to agree, however, that he made application in about the year 1967; not 1969. We believe your ad in the Historical Register will help confirm this.

Also a Professor of History claimed that more interest was not shown in Foner's application because a small university like ours could not absorb the shock of such a controversial figure. He later denied making this statement.

Furthermore, it must be noted that Mr. Foner's publications are both "recent" and "substantial" in the area of Black History. A list follows: Business and Slavery (1940). The Life and Writing of Frederick Douglass (4 vols., 1950-1954).

The Black Panthers Speak (1970).

W.E.B. Du Bois Speaks (2 vols., 1970).

The Voice of Black America (soon to be released).

History of Black America (soon to be released).

Numerous articles and reviews in leading historical journals.

# I. F. Stone

## THE ONLY WAY TO END TERRORISM

As a young newspaperman during the world depression I never felt the despair I am beginning to feel now about the future of our country. When I try to analyze the difference I think one reason is that then even the revolutionaries had rational goals, not just a blind frustrated urge to destroy. And, of course, the election of 1932 soon provided a fresh, electric and responsive leadership. It was as if in 1968 McCarthy or Bobby Kennedy had won the election and transformed despair into hope overnight.

Today there is a loss of confidence that extends into every sector of society, even those which usually find it reassuring to have a Republican President. The feeble little stock boomlet that Nixon and the Federal Reserve are trying to pump up for November, at the expense of letting up on the fight against inflation, barely covers over a precarious business situation. The banks are carrying on their books many businesses which are overripe for the bankruptcy courts, lest a general collapse engulf the banks with them. The social landscape does not encourage long-range investment. Black and Chicano minorities are in revolt, and an urban guerrilla movement confronts us in the cities and on the campuses. Another Kent State could set off a tidal wave of violence on the nation's campuses. The police have become a target for snipers, as have firemen. Guns are ready everywhere. A tiny minority of firebrand youngsters is making good on its threat to "bring the war home."

Easy to Destroy,  
Hard to Rebuild

It begins to look as if it may be easy to break down the fabric of American society. To rebuild it will be very hard. Anarchy and barbarity, race war and gang rule, not utopia, lie at the end of the road on which our instant revolutionaries would put us. The power of the guerrillas is that they can start a widening chain reaction it is almost impossible to prevent. The inescapable counter-measures necessitated by a rash of bombings threatens to precipitate wider clashes in the ghettos and on the campuses, mobilizing whole communities in war with the police and the National Guard. One looks on, helpless to avoid the collision one sees coming.

The panic, hysteria, and hate which may soon be set loose can hardly provide the crucible in which to create that New Man of whom Mao and Che dreamed. The reforms society needs all require - no matter under what "system" - an increase in every man's concern for his fellows, a greater readiness to understand, to forgive and to share. Without these qualities, communism has already failed. You cannot beat men into angels, nor make them better by calling them "pigs." But how do you preach to youth the sanctity of human life when established society, in its institutionalized violence and exploitation, treats it so lightly? How often have we heard it said here in Washington, in cold-blooded defense of bombing North Vietnam that "hurting them" would force them to make peace? Now our country is hurting.

There is no moral arithmetic to cancel out the crime of murder. But how do you answer those who say coolly of the young man who died in that Army Mathematics building at Wisconsin, "What if he had been drafted and died in Vietnam?" How do you restore the moral bearings of the young when we now learn from the private papers in the John F. Kennedy library that he and former Senator Smathers of Florida on many occasions discussed the feasibility of arranging the assassination of Fidel Castro? The craziest of our mixed-up kids are no crazier than the end-justifies-the-means morality of American imperialism.

Human society, as it grows more complex, grows more vulnerable. Hi-jackings, bombings, snipers, and political kidnappings; fedayeen, Tupamaros, and Weathermen, all reflect the power this gives a desperate few. But technology is not the essence of their power. At its inner core is a sustaining moral indignation which gives these few the strength to live and die as outlaws. They will not be stopped until this inner sense of righteousness is undermined, and this can be done only by society's willingness to take a fresh look at the morality of its own behavior, and to begin to right the wrongs which provoke the resistance. Isaiah says, "Zion shall be redeemed by justice." Rereading that sublime poetry on vacation last August, I felt that the prophet here offered us the cryptic key to the problem of terrorism everywhere, in the Middle East as at home.

## Society's Double Standard

Society's moral weakness is its double standard. The sufferings of the hi-jacked in the desert aroused world-wide sympathy and their release world-wide relief. But how many stopped to think that several hundred thousand of the Arab refugees from Palestine have been living for two decades in a similar stinking horror in desert camps, stifling by day, freezing by night, on a beggars pittance? The papers are full of proposals to deal with the hi-jackers but little about the need to deal with the grievances behind them. The editorial outburst about Arab "barbarism" hardly accords with the testimony of all the hi-jacked travelers—including the Israeli—that the commandos treated them kindly. Such exaggeration is not the path to peace. I covered the Jewish terror against the British in Palestine in the postwar 40s. I know that if the present situation were reversed, and Jews were in the refugee camps, and no one cared, Jewish commandos would be hi-jacking planes to call attention to their plight, and those of us who are Jews would feel the same thrill over these exploits as the Arabs do over theirs. What surer way to reconciliation than honestly to recognize ourselves in the visage of our enemy?

The permanent answer to the Arab hi-jackings was indicated courageously by the Washington Post in an editorial Sept. 13, "A Palestinian State Now." The way to deprive the fedayeen of

## I. F. STONE

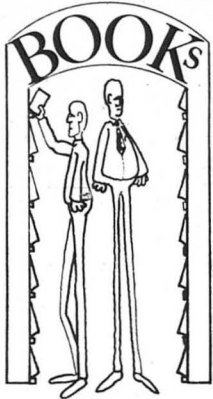
their motive force is to deal with the grievance which fuels it. The way to deal with those who have nothing to lose is to give them something to lose. To erect a Palestinian Arab state alongside the Jewish state would be to redeem Zion by justice.

Men are moral beings, and to take from the terrorists their moral justification is the only way to strike at the heart of the terror spreading around the globe. A society operates by habit and consent, and if these begin to break down, it is helpless. Police are effective only if they confront occasional and peripheral disorder. If even a sizeable minority declines to obey the rules, the task of law and order becomes insuperable. This is especially true when the authorities confront dedicated, scattered terrorists so loosely organized that they are hard to infiltrate and cannot be crushed by striking at their head, for they have no centralized direction. They are like the Hydra of fable, which grew two new heads for each one Hercules cut off.

If By Some Miracle

If by some miracle, we could acquire new leadership in the White House, if that leadership recognized the evils of our society and mobilized to deal with them, we could not only separate the mass of the youth, the blacks, the Chicanos and the other discontented from the desperadoes but deprive the desperadoes themselves of the self-righteousness that sustains them. I imagine an America with a new Roosevelt, with a President who said—and made us feel he meant it—“We are embarking on a 10-year crusade to wipe out racism, illiteracy, pollution, urban blight and war. To do so we are withdrawing from Vietnam and cutting our military down to bare-bones size. Come and help us build a new and shining America.” Think of what we could do with the zeal that now moves some of our best youth to destruction.

From I.F. Stone's *BI-Weekly*; September 21, 1970



## Humorous Account By New Leftist

Famous Long Ago: My Life and Hard Times with Liberation News Service, by Raymond Mungo, Beacon Press, paper, \$2.95

This is a stunning and funny book. Last year, age 23, Ray Mungo completed a route from scholarship boy at a Catholic prep school thru “college daze” of dope, anti-war demonstrations and news-editing, to full time New Left action, and finally forming a commune in Vermont. So Ray's experiences and reactions are almost a model of the steps of dropping out.

Among the basic conclusions a reader gets are that student activists and graduate New Leftists are far, far from the national conspiracy J. Edgar Hoover keeps announcing (since the 1920's, isn't it?). Another is that the broad direct moral vision of Movement people makes them 1) impatient with statistics (a major product of all our institutions) and 2) good writers. Try the style of Ray's

summary of his sophomore year. “I was then a pacifist and in the process of getting educated about the war in Vietnam, which in 1964 most of my classmates didn't even know was going on. From Vietnam I learned to despise my countrymen, my government, and the entire English-speaking world, with its history of genocide and international conquest. I was a normal kid.” He had a good junior year too.

Most of the book deals with the birth and operations of the Liberation News Service, its shifting staff of freaks, and the name people they met—Cleaver, Rubin, Gene McCarthy, Dick Gregory, Lynda Bird and Capt. Charles Robb at an anti-war play. Since LNS was loose anyway, Ray and co-founder Marshall Bloom took off for a continent tripping and back.

On return life with the LNS got to be too much like work, and finally his connection ended during a night of scary violence within the Movement. After that the book becomes a love lyric to rural Vermont. One hopes this doesn't mean this is the last book from Mungo.

## Analysis Of Black Muslims

C. Eric Lincoln, *The Black Muslims in America*. Boston: Beacon Press, 1961, 276 pp.

The book represents a thorough study and analysis of the history, ideology, organizational structure, and techniques of the Black Muslims in America. Professor Lincoln, the first President of the Black Academy of Arts and Letters, lays down a study which dispels many preconceptions and unrealistic claims about the significance and future of the Black Muslims. From his account we learn that while the beliefs of this Muslim group are historically unfounded, at the same time the movement in

total becomes almost rational and nearly functional for its numerous adherents.

Most interesting perhaps is the author's discussion and analysis of the basic propositions upon which the movement is grounded. A Black Muslim believes that the white man's way of life is dying. Peaceful integration cannot be a goal of the black, for “why integrate with a dying man?” The Black Muslims provide a better morality for the Negro, an independent economy, a strict code of behavior, and ultimately a return to all the value the race deserves. If the Negro is to survive, claim the Muslims, he must free himself from all remnants of the slave mentality and from the Christian ethic which keeps him chained to a dying race.

The author describes the contemporary social and political contest within which the Black Muslims operate. The reader is then able to define the group by comparing and contrasting it with both radical and reactionary movements. Lincoln does not hesitate to point to the positive attributes of the Muslims. How and why they encourage thrift, honesty, cleanliness, sexual morality, diet control, and abstinence from alcohol. Muslims are also expected to hold steady jobs and to respect all constituted authority.

Although Lincoln's book is now somewhat outdated because of recent influential incidents within and surrounding the movement; he has gathered a wealth of valuable information. Certainly the historical value of the book outweighs its value as a guide for reformers. The author's suggestions for building an integrated America are superficial. To claim that discrimination and racism are the sole causes of black separation, seems to slice up our problems while neglecting the fact that entire institutional structure of America is now under fire. Several copies are to be found in the university library, if they haven't been thrown away or stolen.

## Efficiency In Death

“Vietnam is evolving into a major proving ground for limited-war concepts and equipment.”

—“Limited War Concepts Weighted in Battle”  
Aviation Week and Space Technology, January 31, 1966

Among the fruits of advanced American technology—such as napalm and defoliants—that the U.S. armed forces have “tested” on the people of Vietnam perhaps the most brutal are anti-personnel weapons. Efficiency in Death: The Manufacturers of Anti-Personnel Weapons by the Council on Economic Priorities (Harper and Row Perennial Library, 233 pages) describes the arsenal of anti-personnel weapons - how they have been used in Vietnam and their effects - and identifies the American companies that have had contracts for manufacturing them.

Anti-personnel weapons are only one type in a whole series of weapons which have been developed by the Pentagon for waging limited wars and which

have been used extensively in the Vietnam “conflict” and are probably being used now in Cambodia and Laos. As the name implies, the destructive force of anti-personnel weapons is aimed at only one target - people. They cannot penetrate walls; they cannot destroy military vehicles; and they cannot even penetrate protective sandbags.

These weapons are produced in a wide variety of forms. The most extensively used are fragmentation, or cluster, bombs, designed to be delivered from airplanes. “Pineapple” fragmentation bombs are released from a “Mother” bomb and explode when they hit the ground, scattering minute metal fragments over an area of 10 meters. “Guava bombs, on the other hand, explode in the air; the falling “mother” bomb disperses hundreds of bomblets which, in turn, explode, releasing tiny steel or bullet-shaped projectiles. By the time these projectiles hit the ground, they are travelling at the speed of bullets. Guavas, because of their multiple above-the-ground explosions can cover a wider area than pineapples and can more effectively penetrate bunkers. And if they should fail to explode in the air, they do so on impact. One pineapple of pineapples and/or guavas can cover an area exceeding the size of several football fields. An additional fragmentation weapon with an anti-personnel mission is the 2.75 inch rocket.

Efficiency in Death describes in more detail (and with pictures from Army technical manuals) each of these weapons, and others, and discusses the ways in which they have been used in Vietnam. The effects of anti-personnel weapons are also described....

The design and explosive action of all anti-personnel weapons make them extremely efficient in wounding and killing people. An individual within target range, instead of suffering one clean wound, is likely to be struck by several metal fragments or steel pellets. These fragments penetrate his body in long irregular paths. As they travel they tumble and tear flesh.

These rockets have fragmentation warheads and can be launched from artillery sites, planes, or helicopters. Other kinds of anti-personnel weapons include: “Beehive” projectiles containing fishhooks or flechettes which are capable of literally impaling people; Claymore mines which spew fragments at high velocity over an area 6 feet wide and 100 feet deep; and “Jumping Jack” mines which leap off the ground before exploding, thereby increasing their area of effectiveness (in Vietnam they are known as “Ball Busters.”)

The wounds caused by just one fragment are numerous, varied, difficult to detect and they require very delicate operations. In fact, anti-personnel weapons have created a need for drastic new surgical techniques. Robert Crichton, discussing Frank Harvey's *Air War: Vietnam* in the New York Review of Books pointed out that:

“a...victim, if hit in the stomach, is simply split from the top of the stomach to the bottom and the contents of the stomach emptied out on a table and fingered through for ‘frags’...When the sorting is done the entrails are replaced and the stomach is sewed back up like a football. This football scar has become the true badge of misery in South Vietnam.”

As a case study of the military-industrial complex, the

manufacturers of anti-personnel weapons represent a very small proportion of defense spending. The Council estimates that about \$300 million has been spent annually on anti-personnel weapons during the war; this amounts to less than 1 percent of the total defense budget.

However, there are over 100 companies involved in the manufacture of anti-personnel weapons and parts. Many of the companies, such as Honeywell, Alcoa, Avco, Cessna, GM, General Tire, Uniroyal, Sperry Rand and others, are among the top 100 defense contractors. Others are companies generally considered to be strictly consumer-oriented such as D.H. Baldwin (Gretsch guitars and drums), Brunswick, Bulova, Hamilton, HFC, Whirlpool, and Wurlitzer.

U.S. watch companies provide an interesting example of a consumer-oriented industry deeply involved in defense contracting. Watch companies have been able to survive in this country only because of government protection from the competition of foreign watch makers. The protection comes in the form of one of the highest tariffs placed on any U.S. import — a tariff approximately equal to 40 percent ad valorem. The rationale for this tariff is to protect the skilled workers of the watch industry so that they will be available to produce components for military weapons when needed. They produce jeweled movements for avionics systems and for the space program. They also make fuses for ordnance systems. Bulova and Hamilton have contracts for the manufacture of fuses for anti-personnel weapons.

A rather vulgar case for this government subsidy, which causes American consumers to pay greatly inflated prices for watches, was once stated by Arde Bulova, former Chairman of Board of Bulova, in Congressional testimony:

“If there is ever another mobilization or another war, I warn you that Switzerland in all likelihood would be engulfed by the forces of communism; in any event, it would not be able to maintain its neutrality to the extent of using the Swiss watch industry to supply the high-precision needs of the industry of the United States of America.” So it goes.

Efficiency in Death identifies all of the companies that have participated in the production of anti-personnel weapons and lists the contracts that they have had. In addition, the Council has supplied information on the companies themselves - what kinds of business they do, what their financial situation is, what their consumer products are, who their officers are, and, in some cases, some juicy tidbits of “corporate philosophy.”

It's about time that people started finding out exactly what American corporations are doing, and the Council's first book is a step in that direction.

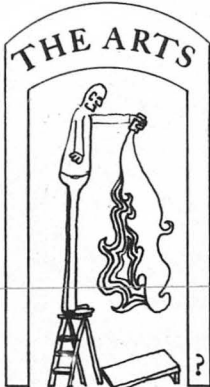
—From Dispatch News Service

## GI TOLL

TOLL: 342,790

The following U.S. casualty figures for Southeast Asia are based on U.S. government statistics. The first figures cover the war from January 1, 1961 to September 19, 1970. Figures in parentheses cover the war for the week September 12 to September 19. Killed: 43,674 (52); “non-combat” deaths: 8564 (33); Wounded: 289,001 (333); Missing, captured: 1531.





## Paris Chamber Orchestra Comes To Point

The 14-member Chamber Orchestra of Paris, featuring baroque organ music from a unique instrument, will perform Tuesday, October 20, at Stevens Point State University.

Sponsored by the Arts and Lectures Series, the program will begin at 8 p.m. in the Main Building auditorium. Tickets are on sale at the university.

The orchestra, with a record of 1,000 previous performances

on European, Canadian and American stages, uses a One-of-a-kind Schwenkedel Organ which was constructed in 1668.

The New York Times used a brief but powerful way of describing the orchestra: "The seven men and seven women play with precision, spirit and skill." The San Francisco Chronicle used more description: "This delightful group seems to specialize in 18th century music and lays great stress on the accomplishments of its members as soloists...an astonishingly beautiful tone and a highly accomplished virtuoso technique...Equally brilliant and equally an addition to our knowledge was Christian Larde's performance of a superb flute concerto by Haydn...the slow movement of the Boccherini cello concerto magnificently played by Michael Renard...the Bartok Romanian Folk Dances in a wonderfully powerful and forthright interpretation.

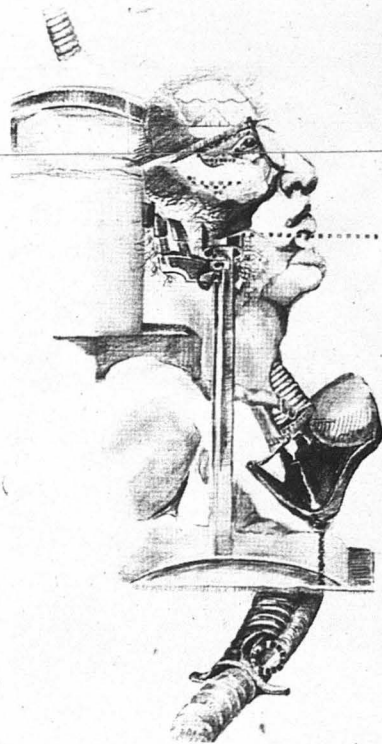
In Stevens Point, the orchestra will play Handel's "Concerto No. 10 in D Minor," Vivaldi's "Concertos for Violin and Orchestra," Bach's "Sinfonia No. 1 from the Cantata," Mozart's "Two Church Sonatas for Organ and Orchestra," Barber's "Adagio for Strings" and Hugn's "The Man in the Helmet."

Paul Kuentz, founder and director, was a student at l'Ecole Supérieure de Musique of Paris and winner of its first prize. He organized his ensemble in 1950 from among other prize winners at the conservatory. Several of its members have won prizes in top European instrumental competitions. In 1961 it made its debut in America and has returned almost every year.

Press acclaim from Europe and North America has been uniform in its praise of the Paul Kuentz Orchestra. Thus, from Geneva, "One cannot ask for more meticulously controlled nuances, more carefully proportioned balance between the various sections, and notable among the soloists;" from Barcelona: "A profound and rigorous conductor;" from Montreal: "The Paul Kuentz Paris Chamber Orchestra demonstrated the qualities which permit us to compare it with the best groups of its kind. They have discipline, balance, depth, attention to detail, perfection of style, and individual excellence of each instrumentalist."

Many recordings of the orchestra have been made in France on the label of Club National du Disque. The group has also recorded for Decca Records and, in 1964, with its first release under the Archive Record banner, the group won the highest tribute of the French recording industry, the Grand Prix du Disque.

## Drawing Exhibit Reviewed



In the Learning Resources Center, on the first floor lobby there, is an exhibition of what I believe are drawing by last years drawing class.

Without their realizing it those students have created a visual tribute to the late Jimi Hendrix. The drawings appear like a Hendrix coloring book, his music, the collision of man and those things which control him mechanical and ephemeral - drained of color and the lines are sometimes easy, yet times when someone coloring in would have to blend colors.

This particular exhibit is a good deal better in originality and execution than last year's similar drawing class exhibit. One can sense in some of these works a refined understanding of the highly polished mechanisms which keep man alive - or take his life. I sense in some of the works a relationship between objects quite similar to foggy mornings when distance is condensed and objects are intruded on by shadows of mist.

Much of this work is similar to what is being or has been done by professionals, but I see it as a step forward for students. I hope that they do not think they have something; it is very much a matter of direction and I hope they keep moving.

### ATTENTION: ART STUDENTS

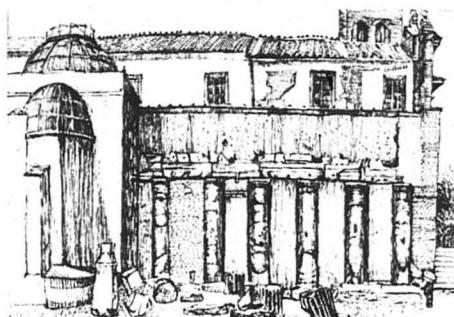
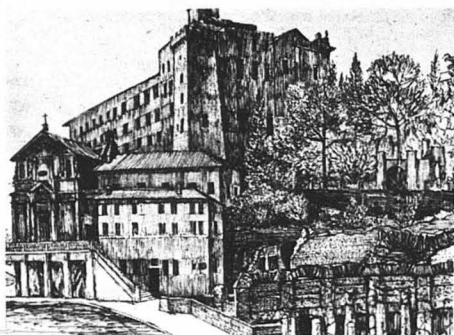
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## Zingale Exhibit:



Captured ruins,  
Catholic ghost towns,  
Nothing but hollow skulls  
from the past,  
Nothing to do —  
Walk out into the night  
and rustle the leaves  
near Old Main,  
little in it for me

I do not live for the objects  
I have left behind  
In a quickly outgrown moment  
Zingale —  
Where do you keep the Survivors,  
Or are those things pictured  
All that remains.

—Michael Harper

# WINE SKINS!

(We Have Them But We Want To Sell 'Em)

## SPANISH MADE - GOOD PRICES

one stop  
**the sport shop**

1024 MAIN ST. • STEVENS POINT



Published in the Milwaukee Journal on Sunday, September 6, 1970 Nancy Oestrich Lurie, University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee

Menominee.....  
"Years of research and endless testing are demanded before the life of one man can be risked in space shot, but no one seems to object to remarkably careless tampering with the lives and future of thousands of Indians." Gary Orfield, Princeton Political Scientist.

Land Sales.....  
Full page, color newspaper ads and television commercials have been placed for vacation and retirement homesites for sale on Legend Lake in Menominee County play upon public sympathy and the romantic image of the Indian by suggesting the Menominee people will benefit from land sales and welcome the general public to share their country. However, the prospective buyer at the sales office in Menominee County is puzzled by the sight of Indian people picketing, carrying signs proclaiming such sentiments as "The earth is our mother. Would you sell your mother?" or "Destroying her integrity. What a man, go home!" Bumper stickers on Indians' cars warn, "Legend Lake Does Not Hold Water."

Taxes.....  
As the primary tax payer in the county, Enterprises immediately faced staggering bills. The Lake development project is one of the more drastic expedients to keep the corporation solvent.

Land Sales.....  
The managers entered into a partnership with N.E. Isaacson and Associates, Inc., of Reed-Bush, to make large lakes out of smaller ones and sell lots. Enterprises put up the land and Isaacson put up the initial cash. Isaacson gets 5 percent off the top of all sales, expenses are deducted from the rest and the partners split what is left. It may be seriously questioned whether Enterprises will realize much money despite optimistic projections at the start. Unexpected technical problems in the work on the land are proving costly while a great deal of money is going into advertising and promotional schemes such as a paddle, seal boat to carry around prospective buyers.

Picketers.....  
The grass-roots movement by picketers to discourage would-be buyers has drawn sharp criticism from Enterprises management. However, the movement has helped to reveal the true state of the corporation's financial affairs. Annual reports to stockholders and the recently published report of the state Menominee Study Committee persist in a posture of optimism. In the effort to win over the opposition to Legend Lake, Enterprises has been obliged to argue that preventing land sales seriously threatened the picketers' own future in regard to their corporation. Since Enterprises is operating at a loss, the sales are necessary to bring in cash and will provide a new source of tax revenue to relieve the burden on Enterprises. The management also points out that the project is creating employment in the county, a highly sensitive issue at present to give pause to those who might oppose the project in principle but need jobs. The other main employer, the sawmill, was largely closed by fire earlier this summer in an unfunny Keystone Comedy indicative of the county's problems. First, the fire engine would not start and when it finally got to the fire its hoses were too rotten to spray water, but that did not matter because by then two drums of oil had caught fire requiring chemical extinguishers which were not available.

refusal to buy the bonds. (Menominee) who have investigated the open market and that private investors are not enthusiastic about securities paying such low interest and express skepticism that the corporation will be in business very long, let alone to redeem the bonds in 2000). If the federal government is to own the country, their own land, they must use the bond. Such land is taxed, a new experience for the people of thousands of Indians. For their own utilities when the corporation divested itself of the once tribally owned companies to turn them over to cut down on running expenses.

Land Sales & Taxes.....  
The point is that Menominee opposed to the project believe it has a number of built-in flaws leading to future disaster whatever industrial employment it may offer. The added population of lot owners will require additional police and fire protection, road maintenance, and educational, medical and other county services. Sewage and water systems will certainly have to be built as well as short range expedient to meet new obligations and then more land until it is all gone. Moreover, they say, even if the presently proposed sale of about 2,000 lots will solve the tax problem there will be other serious problems. If the tribe half the lots become permanent retirement homesites, the approximately 500 Menominee families in the county will be outnumbered and outvoted in county government just as they have been denied corporation control. Mounting dissatisfaction with the white dominated school system of Shawano County where Menominee County students attend high school raises frightening prospects if all those Menominee County lots are sold to outsiders.

Land Sales & Taxes.....  
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# Menominee Dilemma Explained

Picketing continues despite the arguments to justify Legend Lake and the fact that Enterprises want the government to back off. However, it has now been leased by Enterprises to the state of Wisconsin for a park and camping site for \$250,000 annually. Although Menominee complain of pollution and littering by campers and invasion of their land, Enterprises is critically dependent on this revenue from the state, as pointed out by George Kenote, Chairman of the Voting Trust, at a public meeting on July 11 at Keshena. Kenote also stressed the need for the lease money in view of the fact that federal poverty funds, now underpinning the county's economy to the amount of more than \$300,000, will be phased out next year.

Land Sales & Taxes.....  
The point is that Menominee opposed to the project believe it has a number of built-in flaws leading to future disaster whatever industrial employment it may offer. The added population of lot owners will require additional police and fire protection, road maintenance, and educational, medical and other county services. Sewage and water systems will certainly have to be built as well as short range expedient to meet new obligations and then more land until it is all gone. Moreover, they say, even if the presently proposed sale of about 2,000 lots will solve the tax problem there will be other serious problems. If the tribe half the lots become permanent retirement homesites, the approximately 500 Menominee families in the county will be outnumbered and outvoted in county government just as they have been denied corporation control. Mounting dissatisfaction with the white dominated school system of Shawano County where Menominee County students attend high school raises frightening prospects if all those Menominee County lots are sold to outsiders.

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the federal government for a national park in the Wild Rivers program, Menominee opposition caused the government to back off. However, it has now been leased by Enterprises to the state of Wisconsin for a park and camping site for \$250,000 annually. Although Menominee complain of pollution and littering by campers and invasion of their land, Enterprises is critically dependent on this revenue from the state, as pointed out by George Kenote, Chairman of the Voting Trust, at a public meeting on July 11 at Keshena. Kenote also stressed the need for the lease money in view of the fact that federal poverty funds, now underpinning the county's economy to the amount of more than \$300,000, will be phased out next year.

Government Corruption.....  
It is hard to believe that under the present termination, the Menominee reservation was prosperous, one of only three in the entire country paying for its own community services. Resisting pressures and blandishments of various kinds from government and the white public, the Menominee had managed to hold the federal government to its treaty promise to act as protector and trustee of their property. "Like most tribes, the Menominee complained that the Indian Bureau never gave much of the management of their community and personal affairs, and in 1929 began action to terminate the Bureau at least be required to open its books to the tribe. The Menominee thereby uncovered enough evidence to bring suit for mismanagement of their lumbering industry. In 1951, the Court of Claims handed down a judgment which netted the Menominee tribe \$7,500,000.

Condition Before Termination.....  
With their money in the federal treasury thus swelled to some \$10,000,000, land and timber assets estimated at about \$40,000,000, over 200,000 acres of the finest hardwood and pine forest in the state, vistas of scenic beauty to live on comfortably and hold in trust for nature, a sustained yield lumbering operation and sawmill, paying annual dividends and providing virtual full employment for the reservation residents, the future looked bright indeed for the Menominee. They set about work on community improvements and planning for a per capita payment to all members of the tribe. However, by the early 1950's Congress had become concerned of its new creation policy to get the government out of the Indian business" as a final solution to the so-called "Indian problem." Although the Menominee had relatively few problems and were not enthusiastic about the new policy, they were asked to enter an initial experiment with the termination policy.

Vote.....  
Since they needed federal approval to use what was their own money in the federal treasury, the Menominee were soon faced with the realization

that if they wanted their per-capita they would have to agree to termination. They were assaulted with government propaganda on the benefits of termination and counter arguments from Indian interest groups. Unusually haste and a good deal of pressure were evident in the government's effort to get the required Menominee approval of termination to enact the necessary legislation.

The actual vote was 169 for termination, 5 against. Thus, when Menominee complain they are reminded that they themselves voted to be terminated. However, such facile blaming of the Menominees for their own problems requires deeper consideration. Many Menominee say they never voted for termination but the problem was they did not vote against it either. Traditionalists simply withdrew from discussion of the matter, fearing such behavior would be respected for the negative vote it signified. Then, there is a real question about the Menominee who understood the need to cast a ballot against termination were given a proper opportunity to do so. The published agenda of the meeting at which the vote

was taken did not mention this important item of business. Some people who admit they voted for termination insist they were led to believe they were merely voting for their per-capita payments. Others say they thought they were getting rid of the Indian Bureau never dreaming termination would place them under an even more restrictive administration. Above all, the disquieting fact stands out that Congress accepted a decision of considerably less than 10 percent of the eligible voters as a mandate to enact such serious and unprecedented legislation deeply affecting the lives and future of almost 3,500 people.

Money Disappeared.....  
Unforeseen complications required that the original target date for termination be extended from 1958 to 1961, but from 1954 the Menominees' cash assets began to disappear at an alarming rate. The termination act had directed that almost \$5,000,000 of the Menominees' funds be distributed immediately in \$1,500 per-capita payments. Then it was discovered the Indian Bureau had erred several years prior to

termination in underpaying required annual dividends on forest profits. This took over \$2,000,000 out of the tribe's fund, further reducing interest bearing capital to pay community expenses. Finally, Congress had directed that arrangements for the transfer of the reservation to state jurisdiction and directed that a portion of planned land expenses be paid for with the tribe's own funds. Before termination was final an annual deficit of \$250,000 for running expenses was eating up the tribe's remaining capital.

Before Separate County.....  
For tax purposes, the Menominee opted overwhelmingly in a referendum to become a separate county, preserving their reservation boundaries. The state assumed that little northern county should operate to pay money into a state that it received back or at least break even, and to balance the books accordingly assessed the tribal forest at a higher rate than other sustained yield operations. Although the mill had supported the reservation economy, it was a marginal operation at best but the state made no move to advance capital to improve the potential of the county's only important industry. The main contribution of highly paid mill exports hired by Enterprises to help seems to have been throwing in "unnecessary" workers off the payroll in the interests of efficiency, thereby increasing the county's welfare cases. Not content with federal restrictions on the corporation, the state assumed the right to regulate the annual timber harvest. Experienced Menominee woodsmen were disregarded but soon vindicated. They had known the state's initial estimate was entirely too high for a sustained yield operation.

Is anyone doing anything in behalf of the Menominee people? Yes, rank and file Menominee people themselves recently organized as Milwaukee, Chicago, Menominee County chapters of DRUMS, Determination of Rights and Unity for Menominees. Stockholders DRUMS has availed itself of the services of Wisconsin Judiciary, recently made available to the southern counties bringing suits in regard to civil rights and against the Department of Natural Resources and as general counsel. While picketing began spontaneously in Menominee County, the effort to organize the Menominee for unified action was spearheaded by the Menominee in the cities. The city Indians are the particularly embittered victims of termination. Driven from their homes by economic exigencies in the county, many have simply exchanged rural poverty for urban slums. On the other hand, there are Menominees in the city well able to manage who would like to return home and use their skills and knowledge to forward the interests of the people but are unable to do so under present circumstances.

Drums Meeting.....  
DRUMS' first major endeavor was to call a general council meeting in Keshena on July 11, the first such traditional open tribal forum since 1954 to discuss issues from all angles. The day before the meeting, Enterprises management placed an ad in the Shawano Daily Leader alleging "dissidents" with no interest in the county were threatening the jobs, homes and security of county residents and urging that all Menominees "must support the Enterprises management." A large number of men were deputized and armed for the occasion. Aside from confused hecklers, frightened by the ad, and the fact that one of them knocked down a newsman without interference from nearby deputies, the meeting consisted of the orderly presentation of planned land expenses be paid for with the tribe's own funds. Before termination was final an annual deficit of \$250,000 for running expenses was eating up the tribe's remaining capital.

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Need Money.....  
Meanwhile, DRUMS is organizing a proxy fight to offset the Assistance Trust's vote and abolish the Voting Trust to permit the Menominee to vote for their own Board of Directors. However, the Menominee realize that while Indian leadership responsive to the people is necessary, it cannot solve the situation. Massive outside financial help is important. The Menominee hope that the federal and state governments will recognize the critical nature of the situation, throw in "unnecessary" workers off the payroll in the interests of efficiency, thereby increasing the county's welfare cases. Not content with federal restrictions on the corporation, the state assumed the right to regulate the annual timber harvest. Experienced Menominee woodsmen were disregarded but soon vindicated. They had known the state's initial estimate was entirely too high for a sustained yield operation.

Getting Together.....  
The general councils are a beginning to learn how to talk together again to make common cause and heal the factional cleavages wrought by a decade and a half of bitterly cast blame among themselves since they could not identify or touch the impersonal forces of a government responsible at base for their mounting problems. They want to be able to study alternatives and have the benefit of disinterested experts who can inform them but not make their decisions for them. Above all, the right, white Menominee need the informed help of the American public to urge their elected representatives in Madison and Washington to restore to the Menominee a fair chance to survive and again prosper as they were beginning to do prior to termination. There is not a situation where vague American guilt can be assuaged by sending old clothing to the poor Indians. It needs the willingness of American taxpayers to spend some money and make a long range commitment to restore not only the Menominees' property but their integrity as a people.

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## Prominent Poet To Give Recital

Award winning poet Howard Nemerov, whose works have been published in numerous books and leading periodicals, will read excerpts of his works Thursday night at Stevens Point State University. The program will be at 8 p.m. in the Wisconsin Room of the University Center, open to the public without charge. Instructor William Clark, an acquaintance of the poet, will coordinate the English department-sponsored event. Nemerov, 50, is now faculty at Washington University in St. Louis, Mo., and previously taught at Brandeis University. His career has involved guest lectureships at numerous campuses across the country. For example, he has been a writer in residence at Hollins College in Virginia and a Fannie Hurst professor of creative literature at Washington University. For the U.S. Library of Congress, he has been a consultant on poetry. Nemerov's works have been published under the titles, "The Salt Garden, The Homecoming Game, Mirrors and Windows, Images and Law, The Madmen's Tale and The Power of Love."

He has a long list of credits from universities and commercial publications for short stories, poems, and essays. A graduate of Harvard University, he is a member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters and a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

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Thom McAn

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WHERE: KESHENA WISCONSIN

WHEN: SUNDAY OCTOBER 18, 1970

WHAT: DEMONSTRATION AT 10: 00 AM

PEACEFUL PROTEST AGAINST SALE OF MENOMINEE LAND STARTING FROM KESHA PUBLIC PARK

GENERAL MEETING AT 12: 00 NOON

AT WOODND BOWL

CONCERT AT 2: 00 PM

AT WOODND BOWL BY

## BUFFY SAINTE MARIE

NO ADMISSION - CONTRIBUTIONS WILL BE ACCEPTED - ALL PROCEEDS WILL BE DONATED TO MENOMINEE YOUTH IN THE APPRENTICE PROGRAM SPONSORED BY THE GREAT LAKES INTER-TRIBAL COUNCIL - ALL MEMBERS OF THE GREAT LAKES INTER-TRIBAL COUNCIL ARE SPECIAL INVITED GUESTS PROGRAM SPONSOR BY DRUMS



# ECOLOGY



## Confrontation With GM Brings Issues

The Berg Gym was the scene of a confrontation last Wednesday night as about 200 students and faculty questioned a representative of the General Motors Corporation on the vital subject of air pollution.

Frank R. Faraone, Midwest regional manager of GM information programs addressed the group in a program coordinated by Dr. Arnold Maahs of the Sociology department.

Before handling questions from the audience, Mr. Faraone showed a film depicting GM's effort to control pollution caused by its vehicles and factories. The film had been made in an effort to satisfy the demands made by some GM stockholders during Ralph Nader's attempt to place environmentally concerned individuals on the GM board of directors.

The film did little to change the attitudes of the two hundred or more people who attended the event. Instead, it seemed to stimulate an hour and a half of pointed questioning.

Dr. Kent Hall of the WSU-SP biology faculty led off by asking why GM, along with other automakers, had so vigorously opposed the tougher auto pollution standards which recently passed the Senate 73-0. Mr. Faraone answered by pointing out that at the present time, GM is striving to meet the HEW air quality standards incorporated in the Air Quality Act of 1966. The latest standards, if approved by the House and the Executive, will require that emissions from new cars be reduced to 10 percent of present (1971) levels. GM feels that 1971 cars will be much cleaner than uncontrolled cars of a decade ago, and is aiming at a 95 percent reduction over uncontrolled levels by 1975. A 90 percent reduction in present emissions levels is impossible by 1975, according to GM.

In response to a question about auto air pollution in the Los Angeles area, Mr. Faraone referred to figures released by the California Air pollution control board which show that total emissions in the Los Angeles basin have been reduced. "The corner in total emissions was turned in 1968, and it will continue to decline. The decrease would be much

faster if older cars with no pollution control devices were taken off the road," Mr. Faraone said.



The subject of pollution control on older cars was the source of several questions. Mr. Faraone responded by giving a history of GM's attempts to market a device called the "Retro-Pack," a \$9.95 attachment designed to reduce somewhat the pollution from pre-1968 GM cars.

The device was test marketed in Phoenix, Arizona, which has a smog problem similar to Los Angeles'. Out of a potential market of 300,000 cars, only 600 Retro-Packs were sold. Mr. Faraone stated that GM spent over \$60,000 to promote sales of the device. These disappointing results convinced GM executives that it would be unprofitable to produce Retro-Packs for nation-wide distribution, and the idea has been dropped.

Several members of the audience asked questions about the effects of unleaded gasoline on air pollution and pollution control devices. Mr. Faraone said that all 1971 GM cars would be able to operate on unleaded gas, and that the new fuel would enable catalytic mufflers to work efficiently in reducing emissions. The mufflers are the final step in the auto industry's pollution control plans, and will be installed in all 1975 cars.

When asked if he could predict cost increases on cars equipped with catalytic mufflers, Mr. Faraone said that GM is trying to produce the best possible product at the lowest possible price. He declined to make any estimate of the cost of

the mufflers.

In response to other questions, Mr. Faraone stated:

—"The attempt to smear Ralph Nader was a very, very bad mistake. People are capable of making mistakes, and someone in our legal department made a very bad one in getting involved in it, and we've paid for it many a time."

—"By 1980, auto air pollution should be virtually ended. No car can be entirely pollution-free, but the new devices should take care of most pollution."

—"Electric cars are no solution - there isn't enough electricity now."

—"Government agencies make the auto safety rules. Since the automobile business is competitive, the companies wait until the installation of safety belts, shoulder harnesses, etc. is mandatory. GM cannot put items on autos that the public is not interested in purchasing. So we wait until the government makes all companies play by the same rules. Installation of expensive safety items is hazardous from a competitive viewpoint unless all companies do it."

## Wetlands Lab Completed

An outdoor wetlands laboratory, to serve Stevens Point State University, has been completed at a cost of \$82,000 on property owned by the Department of Natural Resources in the nearby town of Plover.

The 60 by 80 foot steel and cement block structure has a stream bed research lab covering half the size of the building plus a limnology laboratory, general research laboratory, meeting room, office, storage room and mechanical room.

Most of its use will involve natural resources majors. However, students from other science disciplines, especially biology, also will undertake special projects there.

The facility will be opened this fall, but it will be partially unfinished. The State Building Commission did not allocate funds for completion of the stream bed laboratory, however, university officials are hopeful money for that purpose will be forthcoming soon.

In a recent inspection conducted by Raymond Specht, campus planner, Hiram Krebs, director of the physical plant, and John Norton, assistant campus planner, they noted special equipment comprised a large share of the total cost.

For example, the facility needs two complete sewage systems, one to handle toxic materials coming from the laboratories and another for the ordinary wastes. A third drain goes directly to the Little Plover River.

The laboratory is located about five miles southeast of campus, near the Little Plover River.

## Wolf River Cleaned

MADISON, WIS. — The Wolf river has yielded a varied inventory of "treasure" to the Wisconsin John Muir Chapter of the Sierra Club.

Forty-five canoists participating in a cleanup of the Wolf between Markton and Big Eddy Falls brought in junk that sorted out to: 80 sacks of cans, 35 tires, milk cans, car seats, 55-gallon drums, washtubs, clothing, dishes, machinery parts, a tablecloth, furniture, a refrigerator, a stove, plastic toys, garbage cans, half of one boat and parts of several others, food packages, wagon wheels, and a toilet seat.

Department of Natural Resources (DNR) personnel hauled the debris from collection points to a more fitting disposal site.

## DNR Announces Public Hearing On Sheboygan River

Pollution of the Sheboygan River and its tributaries in east central Wisconsin will be the subject of a public hearing to be held in Sheboygan Thursday (Oct. 15), the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) has announced.

The hearing is scheduled for 1:30 p.m. in the county court house.

As the basis for the hearings, DNR conducted field surveys and investigations of possible pollution sources throughout the 720-square mile Sheboygan river watershed, in 1969 and early 1970. Several smaller streams which flow into Lake Michigan between Port Washington and Manitowoc are also included in the survey. Identified in the survey were 58 apparent pollution contributors, including cities, villages, industrial plants, cheese factories, mobile home parks, electric generating stations, a milk farm, supper and country clubs, sanitary districts, two colleges, and a hospital.

Following the hearing, and after thorough study of all material presented at the hearing or in written statements, DNR will issue abatement orders necessary to achieve compliance with state water quality standards for the various streams.

Among the standards to be applied in formulating orders will be those recommended by the Lake Michigan Enforcement Conference, which includes the requirement for 80 percent reduction in phosphorous contributions to the lake, plus disinfection of effluent and separation of storm and sanitary sewers.

All persons who wish to present information on water pollution and its abatement in the Sheboygan river basin are welcome to participate in the hearing.

## PULP & PAPER MAJORS & PROSPECTIVE MAJORS

MEETING: TUESDAY, OCT. 20  
7:30 PM, Rm. 111 Science

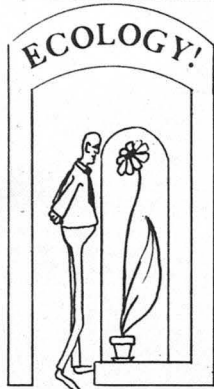
TOPICS: 1. Curriculum  
2. Career Opportunities  
3. Summer Employment

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## Asbestos Threat Grows

by Rachel Scott  
Dispatch News Service

The common mineral asbestos may be a Trojan horse for a wide-scale epidemic of lung cancer, warns a recent federal report on asbestos.

The asbestos study is the most alarming of 27 reports on pollutants prepared by Litton Systems for the National Air Pollution Control Administration of HEW. According to a section of the report which NAPCA officials say was deleted for further study, "asbestos is an air pollutant which carries with it the potential for a national or worldwide epidemic of lung cancer or mesothelioma." Mesothelioma is a rare cancer of the lung cavity or body cavity.

...The number of people exposed to asbestos, the report says, is estimated to be 100,000 asbestos workers, 3.5 million people working in areas where asbestos is handled in ways which emit small quantities of dust and 50 to 100 million people who have breathed or will breathe enough asbestos fibers to show positive "asbestos bodies" at autopsy.

While the presence of some asbestos fibers in the lungs may not necessarily mean that cancer will follow, the potential that it might "is what is worrying all of us," says Dr. Irving J. Selikoff, a leading authority on asbestos hazards. Selikoff believes, from the results of his latest studies at Mount Sinai Hospital in New York City, that exposure to asbestos may be even more widespread than the Litton report indicates.

"Utilizing the latest techniques of electron microscopy, we find characteristic asbestos in almost all people who now come to autopsy in New York," Selikoff says. "I can say now that people who live in cities have asbestos in their lungs."

Asbestos is used in some 3,000 products for its unique physical properties. The only mineral that can be woven into cloth, asbestos is as strong as wire, heat and fire resistant and practically immune to decay.

But its super-qualities make asbestos particularly hazardous to the lungs. Asbestos particles, once inhaled, remain in the lungs forever.

Asbestos has long been known to be disastrous to workers with high levels of exposure to the fiber — one out of five asbestos workers dies of lung cancer and one out of ten dies of mesothelioma. Mesothelioma affects only one

in 10,000 in the general population.

In the last few years an increasing number of cases of mesothelioma associated with asbestos have been reported in people with apparently only short term exposure. The first group of mesothelioma cases reaching epidemic proportions was reported in South Africa in 1960. Of 33 patients who developed the fatal disease, states the Litton report, "the majority had not actually worked with asbestos but had lived in the vicinity of the (Cape of Good Hope asbestos) mines and mills, and some had left these areas of exposure as young children." The cancer generally develops 10 to 20 years after initial exposure.

Even more alarming are the results of a study of 42 people who died of mesothelioma in southeastern Pennsylvania between 1958 and 1963. Only ten of the 42 were occupationally exposed. Three others were relatives of asbestos workers, eight either lived or worked near an asbestos factory and ten had at least some minor exposure to asbestos.

Of the ten with minor exposure, one was a 14-year-old boy who at one time had helped his father saw up and install plasterboard during an extensive remodeling of their house. Another was a salesman who had mixed and applied asbestos cement insulation to boilers in his house.

Ralph J. Sullivan, author of the Litton report on asbestos, says construction and demolition sites are the most dangerous sources of pollution. "On most construction sites asbestos dust is not controlled," Sullivan says. "There are sites where they actually spray asbestos on steel girders." If the dust is not controlled by tarp enclosures or wetting, it can contaminate city air.

Three-fourths of all asbestos consumed in the United States is used in construction as asbestos - cement, floor tile, roofing felts and insulation. Non-construction uses include friction products such as brake, clutch and transmission linings of automobiles and asbestos textiles.

Other exposures from asbestos may come from contaminated clothing worn home by asbestos workers, "do-it-yourself" installation projects, insecticides, fertilizers, soil conditioners and talcum cosmetics.

Asbestos is not dangerous if used properly. Most asbestos products are coated. Exposure occurs when an asbestos substance is torn or broken, releasing dust into the air. Asbestos produce manufacturing plants are located in more than 100 cities in 23 states. But the Litton report found that pollution from asbestos factories is "minimal" because the industry uses elaborate ventilation systems and wet processes to control the dust.

Asbestos fibers have, however, been detected in the air near asbestos factories in the United States, the report adds, but how much, no one knows since satisfactory monitoring methods have not yet been designed.

The Litton report has been received with skepticism by some occupational health scientists. Dr. Lewis J. Cralley, director of the division of epidemiology at HEW's Bureau of Occupational Safety and Health in Cincinnati, says he has read the report.

"I can't vouch for (the Litton Conclusions)," he says. "There are no studies which would support that. I understand that certain parts of that were with-

drawn."

John Lumsden, chief of occupational health in North Carolina, says he has not read the Litton report and "probably won't read it." "I'm not responding to the hysteria if there is any."

Lumsden said — somewhat cryptically — that "most" of the state's four asbestos textile plants are satisfactorily controlling asbestos dust.

Some critics of the Litton report point out that it is simply a review of the literature done by laymen, not scientists. That is the rationale for another government-sponsored study, this time to be conducted by an as yet unannounced panel of scientists, under the auspices of the National Academy of Sciences.

One member of the panel, who asked not to be named, said the new study is "the result of a great deal of pressure on NAPCA."

But the data on asbestos is already massive and, even without the Litton conclusions, disturbing. "The problem is an urgent one," says Selikoff. "And we cannot wait 20 to 30 years to determine what the long-term results of exposure to the public will be."

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## Baumgartner Re-elected As CNRA Head

Dr. Frederick Baumgartner, professor of wildlife at Stevens Point State University, has been re-elected to a third term as president of the Citizens Natural Resources Association of Wisconsin.

Other officers are E.H. Berkman, Wausau, Vice-president; Mrs. Carla Kruse, Loganville, secretary; and Miss Bertha Pearson, Wausau, Treasurer. They, too, were re-elected.

Baumgartner, who has guided the organization during its growth from 200 to 475 members, said CNRA goals for 1971 are crusades for purer water, involvement in an impending hearing against what he

called a "major polluter" in Wisconsin, and campaigns for stronger zoning regulations on the county level.

The president noted that Stevens Point State, with its College of Natural Resources, has become a major source of leadership for the CNRA. Students and faculty have become involved in numerous projects. For example, the Wisconsin River Restoration Committee, an arm of the organization, is headed by Dr. George Becker, a professor of biology.

Also, at the annual meeting, held recently at Wisconsin Dells, students Dale Lang and Julie Cook and Joy Berg told CNRA members of student activities that can be effective in preserving the environment.

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## Mastering The Draft

### New Regulations Affect the I-S-C Deferment

To date this column has discussed the I-S-C deferment. A I-S-C, you recall, is automatically available once to any full-time college student who, while satisfactorily pursuing his studies, receives an induction order. The new draft regulations announced on September 30 clarify some ambiguities that formerly surrounded the I-S-C. These regulations also create a new legal trap which may catch some unwary students who get a I-S-C in early 1971.

In order to appreciate the clarification made by the new law, consider the following example. Suppose a student named John Lewis has lottery number 190. He wants to put his year of vulnerability to the draft behind him. Therefore, he decides to gamble on his number. John deliberately remains I-A this fall, instead of taking another II-S upon returning to college.

John loses his gamble: The draft board reaches 190 and issues John an induction order before the end of 1970.

Following the procedure previously explained in this column, John will immediately have his induction order cancelled and receive a I-S-C deferment for the rest of his academic year.

Thereafter, whenever John is reclassified I-A, I-A-O (noncombatant C.O.) or I-O (civilian work C.O.), he will fall back into the lottery pool and become available for induction (or civilian work) according to his lottery number. That number alone is determinative under the new regulations.

Under the old regulations, one misleading provision gave some draft boards the false impression that a registrant in John's position should automatically be drafted as soon as his I-S-C expired. Fortunately this misleading provision has been eliminated from the new regulations. Therefore, whether or not John will be drafted after his I-S-C expires depends entirely upon the position his lottery number occupies within the board's lottery pool.

Of course, John may be able

to remain out of the pool even after his I-S-C expires. If he does so beyond his 26th birthday, through a series of deferments, exemptions, and legitimate delays, he will immediately sink toward the bottom of the "order of call" for induction. Once there, he will never be drafted, unless there is a full-scale mobilization.

Under the old regulations John could not have made it over 26 successfully if he had been engaged in some delay that prevented the board from ordering him to report. The old regulations would have extended John's draft liability beyond the end of his delay, regardless of his age. This legal trap has been removed from the new regulations. For John, then, age 26 has regained its allure.

The next example illustrates how the new regulations create a dangerous trap for some students who get classified I-S-C in the beginning of 1971. Let us assume this time that our student friend, John Lewis, has lottery number 150. After his last II-S expired, John did not get a new one. By September 15, John was on campus but completely vulnerable to the draft as a I-A member of the lottery pool.

As of September 15, John's board had already passed his number (150) and reached 175. Then, the board's lottery pool experiences an influx of I-A registrants who, like John, are completely vulnerable to the draft. Many of these registrants have lottery numbers that are not only below 175 (the highpoint reached by the board on September 15) but also below 150 (John's number). Therefore, in filling draft calls for the rest of 1970, the board will be forced to backtrack from 175 to the lowest available numbers (some of which are even lower than John's).

By December 31, 1970, the board has climbed back up to 140. John (number 150) is not issued an induction order in 1970, although he remains I-A and vulnerable at the end of the year.

Under the new regulations, John will enter a special "Extended Priority Selection Group" at the top of the 1971 lottery pool. John meets the three necessary requirements

for membership in the new Group: (1) He was in the lottery pool (i.e., classified I-A, I-A-O or I-O) on December 31, 1970; and (2) His lottery number had been reached or passed at some time during 1970; and (3) He was, nevertheless, not issued an induction order during 1970. Starting in 1971, John's board will draft only men from the Extended Priority Group. Except for volunteers, the Extended Priority Group will have exclusive top priority within the overall lottery pool. This exclusivity will last only until April 1, 1971. The board will only resort to the overall lottery pool prior to April 1 if the Extended Priority Group has already been exhausted.

If John's number is not reached within the Extended Priority Group, and he is not ordered to report for induction prior to April 1, then he will immediately sink to a level of reduced priority within the overall 1971 lottery pool. Barring full-scale mobilization, John will never be drafted.

What if John's number is reached, and he is ordered to report prior to April 1? John can

still get a I-S-C at this point; his induction order will be cancelled, and he will be deferred until the end of his academic year.

However, the long-range consequences of John's I-S-C will be devastating. Under the new regulations, up until age 35 (not 26 as in the preceding example), if John is ever reclassified I-A, I-A-O or I-O, he will instantly re-enter the State of Extended Priority. Upon re-entry, John will immediately be ordered to report before anyone else in the overall lottery pool (except for volunteers).

Therefore, once a student receives a I-S-C while he is a member of the Extended Priority Group, he has one task left: remain out of the lottery pool altogether until age 35 (at which time he will qualify for an average V-A exemption). The student's 26th birthday counts only if he got his I-S-C in 1970 as in our first example.

The first woman Director of the Mint was Nellie T. Ross, who assumed office May 3, 1933. Famous First Facts, 380'

### McCoy Permits

Applications for one-day deer hunting permits for the Camp McCoy military reservation must be postmarked no later than October 23, The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) reminded sportsmen today.

Permits for hunting with firearms on the reservation will be issued to individual hunters or to parties of up to four persons. Hunting will be for legal bucks and party deer only. All applicants must have current Wisconsin deer hunting or sportsmen's licenses.

If the number of applicants exceeds the quotas established by Camp McCoy officials, a drawing will be held to select successful applicants.

On application forms, hunters must list their first and second choices of hunting day, and whether they prefer to hunt on the north or south portions of the reservation. All other instructions on the form must be followed.

Application forms are available from Headquarters Camp McCoy, Fish and Wildlife, Building 1366, Sparta 54656.

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## Dr Alice Peet Reflects Her Worldwide Travels

Dr. Alice Peet reflects the world she has combed in 25 years since serving the Navy during World War II.

Her earrings are indicators of extensive travels - she has more than 300 pair, many from foreign countries.

Her taste in classical music, provides imagery of nine tours of Europe, which always included stops at the continent's most renowned concert halls.

And her selection of plays for presentation on the Stevens Point State University stage mirrors her exposure to English theatre, which unlike America, projects positive outlooks on life.

To know Alice Peet is to experience surprises. She basks in things that are different, even her style of directing plays. A rather wry sense of humor sometimes takes her friends off guard.

On Tuesday night, she'll open the 50th Annual Stevens Point State University theater season with "Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead." (It will run for six consecutive evenings).

Based on "Hamlet," the comedy has some subtle lessons about life in general but more important to Dr. Peet is its entertainment function. "I like theater that's fun and I don't object to it being an escape mechanism from reality," she mused.

She decided to direct "Ros and Gil" after seeing it on a London stage last spring while a co-director of the university's semester abroad program there. She spent the better share of three months in England with about 40 Stevens Point students, and shortly after returning in May, she joined a group of friends and made the trip again. One of her stops was at the theater where "Ros and Gil" was still playing - this time her purpose was to gather pointers for her own version of the show.

Since coming to Stevens Point, she has been acting director of her department, a teacher of theater history, director of at least one play each year and a partaker in numerous church and com-

munity activities.

Her hobby of earring collecting provides her trademark - having a different set for almost every day of the year. However, she usually changes twice a year. "Some are rather impractical such as a pair of handcuffs used in a detective play" she recalls. "They were improvised by her staff as pieces of jewelry."

Most women choose earrings to go with clothes, but she chooses clothes to go with earrings. In fact, she sometimes rates the practical aspect of garments above style.

Last spring in England, she purchased a Bobby Cape, originally produced for a member of London's police force. The style of the free flowing cape is uncommon in Stevens Point - she likes that - but foremost to her is the warmth it provides and the shield it creates from the wind.

To the inevitable question in an interview about future plays, Dr. Peet quickly cites her hopes to travel across northern Africa for a study of early theater remnants.

In Stevens Point, she'd enjoy helping establish a community theater.

And in her huge brick home on Clark Street, she's busy finding new places to store more earrings.



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## WSUS Gives Special Homecoming Coverage

WSUS, campus radio station has some special events and coverage planned for Homecoming week-end in Stevens Point starting Friday night.

WSUS, FM 90 will broadcast all night long Friday evening, providing music for those "Pointers" partying or staying up to work on homecoming parade floats.

Saturday morning, WSUS, will provide complete coverage of the 1970 WSU Homecoming parade. All the color and activity starts at 10 a.m. on FM 90.

The pre-game show just before the Point-Superior game begins Saturday afternoon at 1:15 with the play by play radio broadcast starting at 1:30 on WSUS, FM90.

## DRINK POINT BEER



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# Tactics Mapped For Student Protest

By Dave Ifshin  
National Student Association

Students learned from last year's experiences in the anti-Vietnam War and student movement that our past strategies and approaches were totally inadequate to bring about substantial changes in this country. Most action has been premised around the belief that if we could simply mobilize large numbers of people to express their opposition to the war, then the administration in power would find it politically expedient to end it.

This strategy failed simply because what must be dealt with are the causes of the war rather than the war itself. It is also a dead-end strategy.

We didn't respond to the bad experiences of the continually co-opted moratoriums with a new approach, and therefore really had no option but to fall into the same trap last spring with our response to the Cambodian invasion. On campus after campus, with few exceptions, we sought dramatic ways to express our personal outrage. Our insularity left us no base for really effective opposition. Our ineffectiveness and isolation served only to create more frustration, leaving the situation even more volatile and ripe for sporadic incidents of violence this fall.

In the vacuum since last spring, we have heard a great deal of talk about the massive effort we are going to make this fall within the electoral system. So many groups sprung up over the summer to co-ordinate this

effort that the national office of the National Student Association had to give up its efforts to keep track of them as part of our information service to our 600 member schools.

Those who are encouraging this approach seem to overlook the obvious fact that the building of a popular base must come first. This lack of an off-campus base is certainly not accident, but a direct consequence of our past actions. What we have not done ourselves, the President and Vice-President have done for us.

If students are to be effective either in a revolutionary or an electoral capacity, we must first make ourselves sensitive to the problems faced by other groups.

Students are certainly not an oppressed class. To the contrary, we are one of the most privileged classes in the world whose self-righteousness is often an affront to those who have not been as fortunate as we.

The failure of the political process has been the refusal of politicians to deal honestly with the problems of society and the average working class, to the advantage of the powerful and wealthy. Students thus become an ideal target for the rhetoric of those politicians who seek to distract the attention of the people from the real problems. Students have good reason to be paranoid about the prospects of repression when they read that 80 per cent of the people surveyed in one poll approve of the murders at Kent State and Jackson State.

While we must not let up in the demand for immediate withdrawal from Indochina, nor even let that cease to be our first priority, it is clear that we must begin to overcome our insularity within the campus. This means relating directly to other groups in a supportive way. We must open our campuses to working class and community youth, while seeking ways of lending support to their attempts to solve problems. Strikes can be aided not by students pretending to be workers, but by students raising money for strike funds, organizing secondary boycotts when called, providing special services to strikers (i.e., law students providing basic kinds of assistance to strikers who face repossession, eviction, etc.), and researching corporate histories and other data when requested. Some campuses already have set up organizations capable of performing such services in the aftermath of the student strike last spring.

A failure to appreciate the human dynamics of the problems faced by other classes in our society makes us not revolutionaries, but alienated decadents. It is not the working stiff on the assembly line who benefits from the production of arms as opposed to useful products, but it is he who can have a real impact to force change. Unfortunately, he never had the opportunity to take a seminar on cold war ideology.

If he is to listen to us, then he must first have some reason to trust and respect us. We must begin to invite articulate workers and genuine labor leaders to our campuses to talk about the problems they face. We must begin to develop common ground for mutual action, rather than hassling about who loves this country more.

## New Senators Interviewed

Continued From p 3

environmental decay, ROTC, student involvement in academic affairs, and the housing problem.

**Pointer:** How do you as an individual representative intend to act in regard to these issues?

**Eisenbauer:** My action upon the said issues depends upon the specific conditions concerning the issues and I would not care to project at this time. I can say, however, that I will initiate and support possible solutions to the problems.

**Pointer:** (From your initial impressions) Do you think that Student Senate will be a more influential organization this year. Will it take a more forceful position on issues than in the past?

**Eisenbauer:** I feel the quality of the senators elected this year is remarkable. The majority are very concerned individuals. Our ability to become a more forceful organization depends upon the students. If enough ideas and support is there, we will take a more forceful position.

**Paul Wurzingler**

**Pointer:** What do you see as the main issues that Student Senate should deal with this Year?

**Wurzingler:** There are three basic issues that, I feel, we have to deal with this year. ROTC, housing shortages, and the rip-offs in both the University Book Store and the Gridiron.

Concerning ROTC and the rest of the Armed Forces, I think it is an immoral institution. It is long overdue that all such forms of destruction are no longer needed to contaminate everything that they touch.

There are many approaches to the housing problem but here is one that comes to mind. The students could form a tenant's union. In this union, we could have certain basic requirements that a landlord should meet. Those people that meet them would be put on a list and students would rent, hopefully,

only from those people. Those people that do not even make an attempt to be human would face certain steps, students renting from him, for example, could bring a building inspector to check for housing violations. If there are a number of gross ones, a suit by the union, in behalf of the students, could be started. This would show both that particular landlord and others the seriousness of our intentions. Again, this is just one method that could be used to stop the outrageous fleecing of students by some unscrupulous landlords.

We also have to do something about the high prices in the book store and the grid. In the book store we could have people investigate wasteful practice and recommend efficient methods to replace them. I do not know what approach or method would be best in order to reduce the price of food while upgrading its quality.

**Pointer:** How do you, as an individual representative, intend to act in regard to these issues?

**Wurzingler:** I feel that my answers to the first question indicate my intentions and tentative methods of solution.

**Pointer:** (From your initial impressions) Do you think that Student Senate will be a more influential organization this year? Will it take a more forceful position on issues than in the past?

**Wurzingler:** Before answering, one thing should be stated. Student Senate has as much authority and power as the administration wishes to delegate to us. Before Senate served as a stamp of approval for the wishes of this particular group. This year, I think, and sincerely hope that this bullshit will change.

From my impression of the first meeting, this state of affairs will change this year. Students will be in for a pleasant surprise this year. Administration officials, teachers, and others who have dealings with students will be also surprised.

## Study Tour To Go To USSR

During the spring semester, to be precise, from March 31 to April 19, this University will again participate in a study tour to the Soviet Union. Although the number of participants is limited to 24, in principle any student is eligible to join our group. The date has been chosen so as to include our Easter recess and one week of the spring semester. The cost from and to Chicago will be \$525, which includes air travel to and from the Soviet Union, bus and rail travel in the Soviet Union, room and board, and a visit to four attractions, among them hopefully a performance by the Bolshoy Ballet.

The itinerary calls for Leningrad, Moscow, Kiev, and Kishinev, which means there will be an opportunity to observe some striking differences between the Russian, Ukrainian, and Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republics. We will depart from Chicago and enter the Soviet Union via Leningrad. After leaving the country via Kishinev, we will visit Bucharest, Budapest, and Prague, which should give us a chance to compare life in the Soviet Union with that in a few East European countries. From Prague we will fly back to Chicago.

The deadline for application for this tour is November 15, by which date also a downpayment of \$65 must have been made. For further information or for application, see Dr. Van Lieshout, Room 343, Science Building.

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## Intramurals Begin

Intramural competition in swimming, bowling, indoor track, paddleball, foul throw shooting and volleyball will be held in the upcoming weeks at Stevens Point State. Registration for these events must be submitted by 4 p.m. on October 15.

Both team and individual competition will be held in all of these events and in three divisions... Residence Hall, Fraternity and Off-campus. For additional information contact the Intramural Office in the Berg Gymnasium or call 341-1251, Ext. 305.

## Pointers Offsides

Plagued by seven offsides penalties, the Stevens Point Pointers came up on the short end of the stick last Saturday as the Eau Claire Bluegolds realized their first win of the season at their Homecoming.

The Pointers maintained a 10-7 advantage going into the second half of the game, increasing their margin to six on a Pat McFaul field goal early in the third quarter. It was made possible by a Pointer fumble recovery at the Eau Claire seven following the opening kickoff of the second half.

But from there on in it was Eau Claire's ball game.

Burdened by a rash of incomplete passes, the Pointers never again posed a serious threat to the Eau Claire team. Fumbles in the third and fourth quarters and losses attempting to pass didn't help much, either. As it's been in the past, last

Saturday's loss was a case of making costly, inopportune mistakes, and the failure of the offense to sustain any kind of momentum.

The Pointers have looked much better in practice this week, and running back Russ Bentley has looked especially sharp. The offensive line seems to be coming off the ball a little harder, too, as Coach O'Halloran whips the Pointers into shape for Saturday's Homecoming game against Superior. Come on, Pointers!

### Statistics

|               | E.C.     | S.P.     |
|---------------|----------|----------|
| First downs   | 20       | 10       |
| Yards rushing | 160      | 52       |
| Yards passing | 196      | 122      |
| Total offense | 356      | 174      |
| Punting-yds   | 190-31.7 | 193-32.2 |
| Fumbles lost  | 2        | 2        |
| Interceptions | 0        | 0        |
| Penalties     | 67       | 40       |

## Field Hockey Club Wins

The Stevens Point Field Hockey Club hosted Oshkosh last Saturday, October 10. One game was played at 9:00 a.m. with Stevens Point defeating Oshkosh 7 to 1. The scores were made by Kathy Angklam, Helen Schreiber, and Nancy Shestok.

On Homecoming, October 17, the field hockey team will play the Alumni at 8:30 a.m.

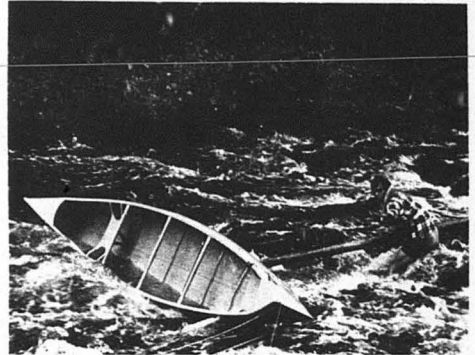
## Univ Bowling Team Holds Tryouts

The Pointer Bowling Team, which competes against the eight other state universities and plays in two state-wide tournaments this season, is looking for perspective team members. Tryouts will be held Monday, October 26th starting at 3:00 p.m. at the Point Bowl. For further information contact John at 341-4825.

## Trippers Find Goings Queezy

Sixteen enthusiastic Point Trippers got their boots full last weekend. They emptied them on the banks of the Peshtigo River in Marinette County as their canoe and kayak trip turned into a free-style swim-in.

themselves floundering, floating, sputtering and splashing down a good portion of the treacherous waters. Only the kayak made it to the finish of the course, and then only after capsizing once. Every canoe



Equipped with six canoes and a kayak, they set out to navigate a 15-mile stretch of the river, twelve of those miles relatively quiet and serene. The last three were quite a different story!

Bouncing off rocks and shallows, our rugged crew found

turned over at least once.

But the Trippers found consolation in their damp and bruising weekend of canoeing. Their campfire warmed the tootsies and the spirits of those hearty explorers for promises of more "fun" to come.

## Yarbrough Claims Concerts 'A Dirty Business'

The University Activities Board will sponsor Glenn Yarbrough at the Homecoming climax concert Sunday, October 18, at 8 p.m. in the WSU Fieldhouse.

Yarbrough was chosen for his excellent past University concerts record and for his sympathies toward university entertainment problems involving the high cost of the current "top talent."

Yarbrough dropped a bombshell at the National Entertainment Conference at Memphis last February. He declared that the price of talent is too high and performers should have more responsibility toward schools. Yarbrough said concerts have grown to \$100 million size annually and have become a dirty business.

"There are agents and sub-agents who profit simply because schools don't know enough. There are kickbacks between sub-agents and agents, and between agents and students. There is strife between students and their advisors, which forces prices upward."

Yarbrough punctuated his attitude, which he originally expressed two years ago, by disclosing his exit from International Famous Artists,

where he has been booked for the last four years and will be self-booked in order to carry out his principles.

At this time he disclosed a new schedule of lower prices for his services as a singer. Yarbrough received a standing ovation from the college representatives attending this conference.



Glenn has always been interested in education, and had planned a teaching career as his chosen vocation. Time and circumstances did not however, permit the fulfillment of this desire.



Trippers In Trouble

## Homecoming Game Outlook

The Stevens Point State is hoping for a repeat performance of last year's Homecoming game when the Pointers host Superior State in front of the returning Alumni at 1:30 p.m. Saturday at Goerke Field.

Last year the Pointers were winless in six games and made Homecoming a success as they knocked off Stout State for their first win. This year the situation is just about the same, as they are again winless, but have a tie to show for their efforts in five games.

Superior is the surprise of the Wisconsin State University Conference. The Yellowjackets, under first-year Head Coach Monte Charles, are 3-1 in the conference and tied for second

Handling the signal calling for Superior is junior Steve Russ. His leading target on his passes has been Windy McGriff. Pointer fans remember McGriff for his basketball heroics over the past two seasons when his scoring and rebounding have caused Stevens Point trouble.

"We're expecting a real good game with Superior," said Pointer Coach Pat O'Halloran. "They are a real fine football team. Anytime you win three games you have to be doing some things right."

O'Halloran was still trying to figure out what went wrong at Eau Claire on Saturday when the Pointers dropped a 21-13 decision to the Bluegolds.

"We just can't make the

mistakes we have been making," commented O'Halloran. "We have to keep our mistakes to a minimum. We can afford to make one or two mistakes like an interception or a fumble but not as many as we have been having." The Pointers had 12 mistakes on Saturday... eight costly penalties, two lost fumbles and two intercepted passes.

Last year Superior handed the Pointers a 14-12, setback before the Yellowjackets Homecoming crowd. The series between the two schools now stands at 14-11-3 with the Pointers having the slight advantage.

## The Brat Barn GO POINTERS, GO!

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5:00 The World Today  
National, State, Local  
News  
Weather  
Sports  
Market Reports  
5:25 American Profiles  
5:30 Dinner Music 'til 6:30

Monday

6:30 International Call  
7:00 At Issue  
7:15 Law in the News  
Sports  
7:30 Urban Confrontation  
8:00 News  
8:05 Jazz  
9:00 News  
9:05 Rock  
10:00 News  
10:05 Rock  
11:00 News  
11:05 Nocturne  
12:00 News  
12:05 sign-off

Tuesday

6:30 The Drum  
7:00 Men & Molecules  
7:15 Business Review  
Sports  
7:30 Issues & Inquiry  
8:00 News  
8:05 Progressive Rock  
9:00 News  
9:05 Rock  
10:00 News  
10:05 Rock  
11:00 News  
11:05 Nocturne  
12:00 News  
12:05 Sign-off

....Wednesday

6:30 A federal case  
7:00 Aldermen  
7:15 Business Review  
Sports  
7:30 U.S. Press Opinion  
8:00 News  
8:05 Jazz  
9:00 News  
9:05 Rock  
10:00 News  
10:05 Rock  
11:00 News  
11:05 Nocturne  
12:00 News  
12:05 Sign-off

Thursday

6:30 Press Conference  
7:00 Written Word  
7:15 Parent & Child  
Sports  
7:30 Society is  
8:00 News  
8:05 Progressive Rock  
9:00 News  
9:05 Rock  
10:00 News  
10:05 Rock  
11:00 News  
11:05 Nocturne  
12:00 News  
12:05 Sign-off

Friday

6:30 Special of the Week  
7:00 New Special  
7:30 BBC Science Magazine  
8:00 News  
8:05 Jazz  
9:00 News  
9:05 Rock  
10:00 News  
10:05 Rock  
11:00 News  
10:05 Rock  
11:00 News  
11:05 Rock  
12:00 News  
12:05 Rock  
1:00 News  
1:05 Rock  
2:00 News  
2:05 Rock  
3:00 News  
3:05 Sign-off

Saturday

10:00 Easy Listening Music  
until 6:00  
or Home Football live  
from Goerke Field  
6:00 Modern Jazz  
7:30 Progressive Rock  
9:00 Popular Music 'til 3:00  
a.m.  
with the FM-90  
Music Power Jocks  
3:05 Sign-off

Sunday

10:00 Easy Listening Music 'til  
4:30  
4:30 Rhymes & Riddles  
5:10 No School Today  
6:00 Teen Talk  
6:30 The Goon Show  
7:00 The Best In Jazz  
9:00 Classical Music 'til mid-  
night  
12:05 Sign-off

News every hour on the hour  
during music shows

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YOUR  
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& WRIGHT SLAX

## POUR HAUS

"FINEST IN LIVE ENTERTAINMENT"

The Fabulous BOWERY BOYS  
THURS., FRI., SAT.

SAT. - - Pre-game warmup 11-1

SUN. NIGHT - - 30c cans

TWISTING HARVEY'S COMING

OCT. 22