In this issue:

Election Debates
National Desecration
Vietnamese Educators
While our country is being torn by racial strife, thirty million Americans are starving, a military-industrial complex is devouring wars, and large corporations are destroying our environment, Patrick Lucey and John Erickson "debate" whether Olson, as Lt. Governor, can claim authorization of a bill assassinated an appropriate question on what we have Proxmire was first to answer the population problem. bill to cut-off dependents after by three minutes of to explain his position, followed Olson then had one minute to respected. This portion of the "debate" was followed by questions from six candidates, none of which were students. Both candidates, in responding, denounced the high campaign expenditures for advertising, supported legislating to reduce crime, and spoke out against pollution. Regarding pollution, Olson pointed out that nine large mills in northern Wisconsin which contribute heavily to water pollution and the Republicans, party, were not criticized by the Knowles-Olson administration. Olson spoke out vigorously against campus disorders and tax increases, stating emphatically that he will tolerate neither. In reference to the latter, Jack Olson spoke of "zero tolerance," meaning, no increase in taxation but rather closer scrutiny of the present budget. Lucey attacked him by saying that Olson fabricated this concept for election purposes or else be knew it prior to this time but never told Governor Knowles how it functioned. "Warren surely could have used it," Lucey continued, "as the budget rose from $600,000,000 to $1,000,000,000 under the Knowles-Olson Administration.

No productive discussion of issues took place during the ill-prepared "debate." Lucey and Erickson made several oversimplified and reactionary statements concerning some of our problems while Lucey at least understood the causes of the issues as he spoke out against big business. Both candidates displayed lack of sophistication and pettiness by personally attacking one another rather than critically discussing the issues destroying our country.

LUCY OLSON DEBATE

calling for things like a "New Wisconsin." The Lt. Governor also stated that "As long as one person is unemployed in Wisconsin, I will not be satisfied," which brought laughter from the audience. The fact that the under the Knowles—Olson Administration, 90,000 people in Wisconsin are unemployed. Lucey then had one minute to respond. This portion of the "debate" was followed by questions from six candidates, none of which were students. Both candidates, in responding, denounced the high campaign expenditures for advertising, supported legislating to reduce crime, and spoke out against pollution. Regarding pollution, Olson pointed out that nine large mills in northern Wisconsin which contribute heavily to water pollution and the Republicans, party, were not criticized by the Knowles-Olson administration. Olson spoke out vigorously against campus disorders and tax increases, stating emphatically that he will tolerate neither. In reference to the latter, Jack Olson spoke of "zero tolerance," meaning, no increase in taxation but rather closer scrutiny of the present budget. Lucey attacked him by saying that Olson fabricated this concept for election purposes or else he knew it prior to this time but never told Governor Knowles how it functioned. "Warren surely could have used it," Lucey continued, "as the budget rose from $600,000,000 to $1,000,000,000 under the Knowles-Olson Administration.

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Proxmire-Erickson Debate

Five days before the Wisconsin Senate election, November 2, a large crowd of University students and townspeople welcomed Senator William Proxmire, John Erickson and Edmund Hou Seye to a question and answer debate in the fieldhouse.

There were no prepared speeches by the candidates. Instead, the format was one of "debate." The American public is going to vote, and Governor Knowles finds greater taxation inevitable, to lure a few needed votes.

Initiating the debate, Lucey was allotted two whole minutes to explain his position, followed by three minutes of Olson, in answering these men to comment on the parallel between S.D.I. Weathermen and those Revolutionaries of 1776.

Erickson was first. "Revolution has brought about change in this world. But I do not look upon the Weathermen revolution the same as I do the American Revolution. I do not believe at this time in our nation, violence is condoned. Mr. Hou Seye then gave his apologies. "We are in a series of revolutions right at this moment. I think it will probably end within two or three years as the country drifts more in the direction of national socialism. Unfortunately, it is not long before we see in our society move radically to the right." Proxmire didn't see a parallel between the two because our forefathers had a vision, a vision of a free country and a democratic society. The present-day revolutionaries don't have anything in their minds but revolution.

The questions went on, and as they did, the answers got more absurd. Asked the complex question of pollution control, Proxmire and Erickson wanted to help. But Mr. Hou Seye seriously blurted, "This earth is capable of re-cycling anything we can do to it." And something was said about God's creation but I couldn't hear him well. I supposed the crowd of people were laughing much too loud.

The Stevens Point City Recreation Department has open opportunities for University students interested in relating their time and talent to the children of Stevens Point. The University’s work-study program has been cooperating with city and federal government in paying the salaries of the students.

The program gives students, especially in Physical Education and Primary and Secondary Education, a novel experience in working with and supervising children's activities. There are openings now for football, hockey and basketball coaching, clerical office work and supervision of the various activities.

Mr. Harry Eskritt, recreation director said, "99 percent of the job applicants do get hired on the work-study program. The more people we get with different talents and experiences, the more things we can do."

Recreations on tap now are: The Senior Citizen program, the Adult Dance and Aerobic, boys’ athletics of all sorts, junior high school youth center and the Coffee House for the Senior High. On Saturdays, students are invited to teach a particular craft or talent of theirs, the program is geared to their capacities.

Mr. Eskritt showed an interest in organizing with interested Forestry and Conservation majors to use the parks for nature trips with the children. Also, married couples are needed to supervise these activities. A supplement in salary, above of work-study wage will be assessed, according to Mr. Eskritt.

Peace Vigil 4 Years Old

Fourtenth anniversary of Stevens Point Peace Vigil is being observed on Saturday, October 31st. The Vigil has grown from a sizeable group on the 31st, as it coincides with a national day of protests against war. The number has risen over 100 - after cambodian invasion and been as few as 1 or 2. Protestors are hoping for a sizeable group on the 31st, as it coincides with a national day of protests against war. Rev. Sam Buffat, Frame Memorial Presbyterian Church, will offer a brief prayer at the opening of the Vigil next Saturday.
National Desecration

Dr. Kent Hall

Dr. Kent Hall is currently in his third year in the Department of Biology at Wi-SU. The 30-year-old educator received his Ph.D. from the University of Kansas in the area of ecological physiology, and in recent years has become a leader in fighting a large array of our environmental problems. As a professor of biology, Dr. Hall receives a salary of $11,300 per academic year.

POINTER: Do you think that the reforms that are necessary to control the population growth in a democratic and capitalistic society are a very difficult question.

Let's see, I hope so. I think the measures that must be implemented are somewhat socialist. They're not communistic, but socialist. I think the population question is basically a socialistic problem and it depends on reducing the large family. So far as my personal sexual behavior is concerned, I think that it is immoral and I believe, however, that that is a personal problem. I don't think that people who practice mouth-mouth-genital relations are substituting that for intercourse. I don't see the need for per capita sex acts there would be any significant difference in the population total.

POINTER: Do you believe that the practice of advertising works against population control?

Hall: No, I think it does. Look at any advertisement. For example, ad often associate a large family with their particular product. We shouldn't advertise the large family as being desirable. This sort of thing.

POINTER: In what way could the legislature help to control the population?

Hall: If the legislature would just come out with a resolution stating that all families should be limited to two children, it would be fantastic advertising for accomplishing. Some legislation has been introduced that would have such an effect. But the day that happens in this state, it will be a cold day before that happens. If the population increases tremendously.

POINTER: Do you think that the necessary legislative reform is likely to happen in the future?

Hall: No, I think that the necessary legislative reform is likely to happen in the future. If we fail to check the population growth, would be much greater. Do you lose any individual freedom when you become vaccinated? We have to become concerned with the population growth.

The Pointer: Do you think the mass media could play a role in bringing about a change in the population growth?

Hall: Contraception is by far the best. If anyone can have a sexually active life, they should be able to do so responsibly. Should it be any child's right to be born a sexual creature? Unfortunately, even 30 to 40 percent of all children are conceived out of wedlock. We must stand against this sort of thing if the population growth continues.

POINTER: With the pessimistic conclusion concerning population growth and environmental conditions, would a Leftist call for a revolution to help your movement?

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POINTER: Do you think that the point of view of Leftists is realistic? Do you want a revolution? I don't think that we have serious problems.

Hall: Definitely! I could say that we have serious problems that we should face. I don't think that the Left is particularly interested in our problems.

POINTER: Do you think that we should write letters to our congressmen?

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The crucial day is at hand; November 3, election day in these United States, when the choices made by the electorate will determine the future of the American Political climate, or so say the experts in political prediction. We think there is very little truth in those claims, for what, in fact, do we have to vote in favor of on November 3? We have seen what may be considered a prime example this week on this campus when the candidates for the governorship of this state used their "debate" to no ends other than back-biting and disparaging one another's character.

What, in fact, is the significance of the elections? First, we are reasonably assured that the main results of our elections, i.e. what do they achieve, for the advertising arm of the mass media in

with considerable backing.

Science course.

and ruthlessness. What then, do elections offer the public? I he lended purify Nicaragua for the international banking house of Brown Brothers in 1908-1912. I helped make Mexico and especially Tampico safe for American oil interests in 1914. I brought light to the alien agriculture Republic for American sugar interests in 1914. I helped make Haiti and the Dominican Republic for the National City boys to collect revenue in. I helped in the rape of half a dozen Central American republics for the benefit of Wall Street." Major General Smedley Butler, United States Marine Corps, ret. (Quoted by George Seidel in "The Great Quotations!")

General Butler knew that his job was to look after the material interest of the military establishment. Hopefully, the students and faculty at "Point" can investigate the only program that can put an end to the military caste and the interests it serves. That program is the Socialist Industrial Union program for social reconstruction espoused by the Socialist Labor Party. Great literature about Socialist Industrial Unionism can be obtained by writing to the Socialist Labor Party of Wisconsin at 4150 N. Green Bay Avenue, Milwaukee 32209.

Adolf Wigger Socialist Labor Party National Candidate for United States Senator 8504 W. Lloyd Street Milwaukee, Wis. 53208

Dear Editor:

In keeping with the Great American tradition of being able to classify groups of individuals, I think it is high time we see the true nature of what they really are:

Primarily, it is obvious that they are of infinitely lower intellectual capacity. They wear strange costumes around their campus, making themselves look like fools. They are usually found telling crude, obscene jokes that appeal to those of low taste. They seem to go to their classes since they are usually drunk. This certainly isn't behavior that intelligent and respectable students display at a university. Certainly people of the low intellectual character presented by the Sefis must be segregated from the rest of the university. We must make an attempt to keep the minds of the impressionable students free from contamination.

The Sefis also seem to be biologically different from the rest of us. My God, look at all the beer they drink! Is this normal? However, one thing can be said in their favor as far as their biological makeup goes — they certainly seem to have a good sense of rhythm (as one can see by their group singing at get-togethers, and by the great selection of soul music in the juke box at Joe's). But one thing that I'm sure upsets most of us is their high percentage of cleanliness, wholeness, American girls that are well aware of their economic position. They needn't be so pushy.

Campus elections are but a small step towards campus democracy. We needn't be content with all of them. To be sure, there is always the good and happy Sefi who is respectful to his instructors and is considerate to other students. So therefore, for the good of the academic community, even the Sefi's should not be allowed to contaminate the rest of us. Hence, it seems imperative that we try to eliminate the Sefi from our land.

With a closing note, I want to wish all members of the Sefi organization well.

In writing this, it may appear that I intensely dislike the Sefi organization. But really, this is untrue. Why, some of my best friends are Sefis.

Steve UI

College Avenue

Focus On

Campaign 70

The education radio station at Stevens Point State University will focus on "Campaign 70" within the next two weeks by providing live broadcasts of all political debates and an exclusive half-hour interview with Senator William Proxmire.

Lynn Davis, station manager of WUSU-FM, said that the "Campaign 70" debates would be Tuesday, October 29, at 7 p.m., between the candidates for governor; Wednesday, October 30, at 3:45 p.m. between the candidates for the U.S. Senate; Thursday, November 1, at 1:45 p.m. between the candidates for the United States Congress; and Friday, November 2, at 8 a.m. between the candidates for the 7th Congressional District candidate.
THE POINTER

To Hell With War


Smedley D. Butler was a soldier—a Major General in the United States Marines. They hung one too many medals on Butler. We invaded one too many countries for Butler. We lost one too many lives for Butler. Butler realized that war led to disease, hunger, poverty, deaths, heartaches, big bills, and large profits. Butler wrote: "For a guest in my young days, as a soldier, I had a suspicion that war was a racket; not until I retired to civil life did I fully realize it." And Smedley D. Butler, a retired Major General in the United States Marines, wrote it all down.

"War is a racket, it always has been. It is possibly the oldest, easiest the most profitable, surely the most vicious. It is the only one international in scope. It is the only one in which profits are reckoned in dollars and the losses in lives."

"The normal profits of a business concern in the United States are six, eight, ten, and sometimes even twelve percent. But war profits are—ah! That is another matter—twenty, sixty, one hundred, three hundred, and even eighteen hundred per cent— the sky is the limit!"

How to smash this racket?

"We must take the profit out of war. We must permit the youth of the land who would bear arms to go to war, but there should be no more. We must limit our military forces to home defense purposes."

Butler concluded: "To Hell With War!"

Several copies are to be found in zeros at the University library.

I F Stone

Pentagon Could Want Out In Viet Nam

One reason for keeping secret the cost of the Vietnam war in the last budget message was to prevent public debate over what was happening to the expected peace dividend. Two different figures have now slipped out on the reduction in Vietnam spending. At San Clemente on his return from Asia, Agnew (Wash. Post 9-1-70) said the cost of the war had fallen to $14 billion from its fiscal 1969 peak of $28 billion. Then in a talk to the National Security Industrial Association (one of the main transmission belts of the military-industrial complex) Pentagon Comptroller Mout said that by the end of this fiscal year next June 30, the cost of the war would be down to $11 billion (Wash Star 9-30-70).

Little Drop In Pentagon Spending

So far there is little evidence of a comparable drop in total military spending. This means that rising military costs and wage increases are absorbing most of the peace dividends. Total "defense by function" figures for fiscal '70 ended last June 30 were about $80.2 billion, only a billion less than the peak war year of fiscal 69. Total military spending this fiscal year is supposed to be down $7 billion. This would mean that rising Pentagon costs in other areas had absorbed half the $14 billion "peace dividend" figure given by Agnew.

A new Gallup poll shows that in every section of the country except the South, a majority favors cutting Pentagon spending. Only 19 percent nationally (and 12 percent in the South) favor an increase; the rest are for holding the present line. In the Senate, Prominent September 24 called attention to the propaganda campaign the military is staging to prevent any further cuts in its budget: "the only place where significant cuts can be made."

If cuts must be made, the Pentagon prefers to cut manpower, foreign commitments and ammunition rather than weaponry procurement.

Pentagon planning, acc. to a DMS (Defense Marketing Service) memo turned up by National Action Research on the Military Industrial Complex (a Friends Service Committee project in Philadelphia) calls for a steady rise in the next three fiscal years. DMS billed this as "good news" for its armament making clientele. To maintain procurement and still meet the Pentagon's budget, the Army must be cut back three divisions (Moot revealed) and that means sharper reductions in Vietnam beyond the 284,000 goal Nixon has set in his troop withdrawal schedule for next May 1. The only hope of substantial increasing weaponry procurement and stepping up the race in arms technology is to get out of Vietnam as soon as possible. That is why the new Paris offer from the other side to accept elections and with the present government if Thieu, Ky and their men are removed may interest the Administration more than it lets on in public. This is one issue on which the military industrial complex is with the doves.

—J.F. Stone's Bit-Weekley, October 5, 1970
Alcohol And Gasoline

More than half of the drivers killed in traffic accidents on Wisconsin highways from February 1, 1968, through May 30, 1969, were either drunk or significantly under the influence of alcohol at the time of the accident. This was one of the conclusions noted by Dr. Ronald H. Laessig, chief, clinical chemistry section, state laboratory of hygiene and Miss Kathy J. Waterworth, summer student, in a special study of 507 drivers killed in motor vehicle accidents in Wisconsin during the period. (Public Health Reports 85 (6): 535-549, 1970.)

Review of the coroner's reports, laboratory data, Wisconsin Motor Vehicle Department reports and other data enabled an analysis of 17 variables for each of the 507 drivers on whom blood specimens were drawn for blood alcohol determination in accordance with Wisconsin statute 346.71 (2).-February alcohol determination in alcohol-involved fatalities; most nonalcohol-involved fatalities occurred almost evenly during the week. Holiday rates on all days, including holidays, were at least double the nonholiday rates. Fatality rates on county roads, which held the greatest danger for drinking drivers, were .70 for holidays and .62 for nonholidays.

Interstate highways were the least hazardous, based on actual traffic volumes; comparative fatality attack rates for drivers over holidays was .006 and over nonholidays, .0007.

Data, corrected for traffic volumes also showed the same trends. At low levels of traffic (one to 25 cars per hour) the fatality rate increased with increased use of disposable alcohol.

Milwaukee County, which was excluded from this study, has a uniform "no teen bar" ordinance, and large numbers of 18- to 20-year-olds drive from that county to "beer islands" in adjoining counties that were included. These trips presumably would lead to a higher incidence of accidents among this age group, but the study data show that this presumption may not be true. Of 26 driver fatalities, only two were under the age of 21, and only one had been drinking.

Two explanations are possible: Either the drivers under 21 were not killed until they reentered Milwaukee County and the study did not record their deaths, or the popular idea concerning "beer island" traffic accidents is not valid.

The amount of drinking driver fatalities occurred from 3 to 9 p.m. The highest percentage was from 12 midnight to 3 a.m. Nondrinking driver fatalities were also evenly distributed throughout the day. Most fatalities of sober drivers were the result of two-car accidents; the drinking driver usually was killed in a single-car crash.

At all blood alcohol levels, the weekend day rate was approximately twice the weekday rate. Weekend traffic volumes per day, however, were not twice the weekday volumes, which indicates that factors other than drinking, such as fatigue and speed were causative. Saturday was the day most frequently named for alcohol-involved fatalities; most nonalcohol-involved fatalities occurred almost evenly during the week.

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REPORTED that young people, 16 to 20 years old, had a fatality rate of .950 per 1,000 population, compared with .22 for the entire United States. Women had a much lower fatality rate than men, that for men classified as "drunk" was .01810, and that for women in the same category was .0097.

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Rhymes And Riddles
On WSUS

"Rhymes and Riddles," the very popular children's program, has started its third broadcast season on WSUS. The show, which is on the air at 4:30, is broadcast live from the WSUS studio.

Betty Reddy and Ray Weymeyer, hosts of the program, interview area youngsters on what is new in the world of five, six, and seven year olds, the children also bring along a favorite rhyme or riddle to recite.

Children are funny. But they think adults are funny too! "Rhymes and Riddles" invites all children to be on the program from the ages of five to seven.

For more information contact WSUS by calling 344-2206, or dropping the station a line in care of Wisconsin State University, Stevens Point.

War Of The Worlds

Friday night at both 6 p.m. and midnight, WSUS radio will broadcast one of the most famous radio programs in history, "War Of The Worlds." This exciting H. G. Wells masterpiece was first aired back in 1938, when it sent much of the nation into turmoil.

Miss Lynn Davis, station Manager of WSUS, stated that most of today's youth have had quite a bit of knowledge about the masterpiece, but never had the chance to hear it. Also, many people who heard it "back then" would no doubt want to experience the excitement this show generated years ago, and would also like to hear it again.

There were the reasons listed for airing the program twice. WSUS is on 90 FM.

The first orchestra leader to conduct without using a baton was George T. Benedict, who instituted the practice in Boston in 1843.

—Famous First Facts, p. 401

Halloween week certainly seems to be a week of Dance, the Utah Repertory Dance Company is in Point giving lecture demonstrations and a performance. Frank Hatch is doing a film of his "Great Pumpkin Reveals Himself" in Madison, and right here in Point someone is doing a revival of the "Great Pumpkin Dance" developed by Hatch during his years at Point.

A good question to ask is what was the Great Pumpkin Dance and what is it going to be when it is revived on campus October 30.

"Great Pumpkin Reveals Himself" is the name of a dance developed by Frank Hatch. To show the relationship that this dance has with very contemporary dances, it means to realize that they are synonymous in that the dancer must dance himself. He must dance the person within himself.

Each individual who gets out onto the dance floor to perform a dance, whether choreographed or not, is within his own realm. In other words, a person who decides to war should not do a dance in the name of true art. We must be our own dancers as dancers, and we should prevent ourselves from becoming someone else, unlike these create pre-ordained movements which have nothing to do with our own personal identities. Dance, as it is being moved today, is working toward exposing this personal entity which is the great pumpkin within ourselves.

In the words of Frank Hatch, "We no longer have to take on responsibility for the audience." We find that the audience has now developed the ability to be exact as Frank wish they be after a performance or as nauscent as they wish without the much over-emphasized concern of whether the dance is good or bad. The dance is never good or bad. It is either successful or unsuccessful according to the dancer's own recognition of his abilities, and it is his job to create and to correlate this awakening into movement within the realm of the dance floor.

All too often, many dancers are not aware of their own movement. Dance attempt to decide for you how you are to move, how you are to express yourself in music and most elemental dance. We can see that a need for a continually expanding institution is necessary to satisfy people of the "Twentieth Century," that is, the artist and the audience. The artistic since tribal religious ceremony, the dance is being thought of as the choreographer's. My basic concern is why should one person restrict how the dancers are going to dance. Why cannot one person totally set their feelings, his ideas, his emotions, within his own movement? Why must it be on a set pattern? Why cannot dance concerts come together under the combined efforts of artists. If dance were to take on this pattern of allowing the dancers to build for himself within his own capabilities, the dance would be developed rather than choreographed and the audience would experience true creativity not fabrication for the audience's sake.

Once man recognizes his spirit potentialities, that is, creative abilities, and how to channel them, he can begin to relate the spirit and the physical in movement, i.e., dance. This is what separates the artist from the dancer. What is being attempted then, is to create artists, rather than dancers who simply parrot the accomplishments of another dancer or choreographer. Paraphrasing Frank Hatch, "The only name in the name of paraphrasing, but the name of a dance and a entertainment paraphrasing has been pushed as an equal thing.

This is why "The Great Pumpkin Reveals Himself" both as a dance and as a historical movement, is concerned with developing, individually artistic dancers.

Education Application

We all have within us a little voice which wishes to speak but cannot express itself in verbal word symbols. It finds other irrational outlets such as painting, sculpture, poetry, music, and most elemental dance.

We can see that a need for a continually expanding institution is necessary to satisfy people of the "Twentieth Century," that is, the artist and the audience. The artistic since tribal religious ceremony, the dance is being thought of as a recipient as well as a transmitter of art experience. Especially in education, the goal was to train the dancer to transmit an experience instead of the audience without ever considering the experience. The dancer has not only achieved this but it involves the (ecological), he wishes to experience primary stimulus before and during the performance...

Hopeful, any art form will come to the consumer beyond himself and his immediate environment. The art will free the body from it's self-erected prison to become a more responsive body for a wider and more satisfying life.

This then, is the purpose of "The Great Pumpkin Reveals Himself." It is to breakdown the walls our society has taught its children to build. It allows the self-conscious, clumsy, untrained student to create a dance with the full effectiveness of a very agile, tooted, self-conscious, well-trained dancer. Again, this is placing emphasis on the dance as an art form allowing himself to free himself, to understand himself in order to expand him, and build. Rather than question the entire dance whether the dance is good or bad. The dance is never good or bad. It is just that it is boring.

"Gilbert & Sullivan" Reviewed

"The World of Gilbert and Sullivan" was brought to WSU-Stevens Point Monday evening by a six-member touring group from London.

The five singers, members of the famed D'Orley Carte Opera Company of England, presented an enjoyable show featuring numbers from Gilbert and Sullivan works.

Playing to a full house the singers kept the audience, even the younger members, interested by the fast pace of the program and the enjoyment the singers projected from the stage.


Donald Adams, heading the group as principal bass, performed solos including the "Mikado's Song" and perhaps his best performance of the evening of his favorite Gilbert and Sullivan song, "When the Night Wind Howls," from "Rudigore.

Valerie Masterson, principal soprano of the group, did justice to her opera training in "Poor Wandering One" from Pirates of Penzance when she hit seemingly unreachable notes.

Helen Landis, contralto, who appeared in the movie 'Oliver' and Thomas Round, tenor, added to the company with solos and duets with Adams and Miss Masterson.

Of particular merit was the Mikado and Landis duet "Albo" of native maids the cream from Utopian soil, a humorous number about proper maidenhood, and the lively Adams and Round duet, "You Understand! I think I do."

The fifth singer in the program, Joel Cartier, provided comedy to the number; his antics as his solo, "Tit Willow" was probably the most humorous number on the program sparkled with very vivid impressions.

The company brought the spirit of Gilbert and Sullivan to the audience. They seemed to really enjoy the music on stage and portrayed this to the audience. Because the performers enjoyed what they were doing, the audience enjoyed watching them.

Ride wanted to and from Vancouver, Berkeley, Portland, and Columbus, over Christmas break. Leave message at Pointer office.

BRAT BARN

Free popcorn every Monday night.
Free popcorn for all!
Packer games.

For faster weekend service, use our utility bar
Open Thurs. - Fri. - Sat.
Indian Enrollment Growth

Stevens Point State University, with the largest Indian enrollment at any school in the state, has sponsored a meeting this week to solicit suggestions from community and campus leaders on methods of expanding and improving the university's work among minority groups.

The meeting was sponsored as an advisory committee to Programs Recognizing Indian Education (PRIDE), met Ray DePerry, professor of philosophy, to discuss ways of attracting Indian students and helping them stay through financial aids and counseling.

It was announced that a summer only appointment in June to administer financial duties in Upper Bound was promoted to full-time em­ployment.

One of those who attended was Ada Deer, a Chippewa Indian teacher, who has taken the challenge of helping the new Indian students who are enrolled.

DePerry, a Chippewa Indian from the Red Cliff Reservation in Bayfield County, is a 1969 graduate of Eau Claire State University who spent last year as a student coordinator for the Lac du Flambeau District. DePerry, who has been advanced to the next largest Indian contingent reportedly about 15 in its ranks.

She said Upper Bound has been a method of attracting Indian students to Stevens Point, and however, the new challenge is to help them complete their work.

One of the problems, she noted, is that the program does not provide funds for programs dealing with the disadvantaged. The same governmental move has never been received by Stevens Point officials.

Miss Deer said arrangements are being made with the universities at Menomonie, River Falls, and Eau Claire to sponsor an Indian conference this summer.

Because PRIDE is an all­encompassing program for Indians, she said, the state races in northern Wisconsin.

Miss Deer said that the enrollment at Wisconsin, and that it would be expanded in the coming school year. She said that the university has been interested in the work of the Indian students.

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Thieu's Top Ed Officials Interviewed

Throughout the week of October 19, WSU-SP administration was headed by President Dreyfus and Vice-President Burdette Eagon, met with South Vietnamese Minister of Education Nguyen Lui Vien and composed of eight higher education officials from various South Vietnamese universities. Composing this delegation were: Dr. Tran Loui Chung, deputy minister of education; Dr. Tran Quang De, rector of the University of Cao Tho. Also, Dr. Le Thanh Minh Chau, rector of the University of Haiphong; Chan Ly, rector of the Catholic University of Dalat; Venerable Thich Minh Chau, rector of the Buddhist University of Van Hanh; Dr. Tran Van Tien, vice rector of the University of Saigon; and Tran Cau Zuan, chief of cabinet for the South Vietnamese government.

WSU has had exchanges with the Ministry of Education since 1967 when the program was established under the direction of the U.S. Agency for International Development. The late President James Albertson was the first exchange commissioner in March of that year when he visited the country. That delegation crashed, killing all aboard.

A week of sessions with research personnel discussing administrative processes and campus planning members of the delegation held a press conference at the Waukesha Country Inn at the Nassau Suite of the Whiting Hotel. Present at this press conference were President Ly, Dr. Zuan, Dr. Chau, Venerable Chau, Chan Ly, Rector Zuan, and a delegation of eight high school officials from the Central Wisconsin area.

Dr. Chau defined the areas or WSU assistance as being primarily administrative structure, curricula development, and faculty development. Commenting on the system in South Vietnam he noted that there is a very centralized system of control, including that "the private universities are on their own as far as administration and finance are concerned. But curriculum-wise they are also controlled by the Ministry of Education." There are four private universities in Vietnam, two Buddhist and two Catholic.

**PointeR:** Does a person have to be quite wealthy to attend a university in South Vietnam? Venerable Chau: When the student enters the university he has to pay almost nothing. In the public university they pay about one dollar a semester; that means about three dollars for the whole year. At the private universities they pay a little more.

**PointeR:** Does a person's academic performance determine whether or not he is admitted?

Venerable Chau: There is, so far, no standardized test. As soon as you get the equivalent of your high school diploma, you are entitled to admission. At private universities the only requirement is to pay the fee, which is not very high. At a public university, you pay very little to get in. In the technical school you have to take not only a test but also a competitive exam. (The Vietnamese have not yet developed a system comparable to ACT or SAT.)

In response to a question concerning the primary emphasis in Vietnamese education, Dr. Zuan said, "Vietnam is a developing country. We believe the universities are the institutions which can produce human capital to develop our country. Emphasis has been placed recently on the agricultural sector, on the engineering sector, on the business administration sector. Because we believe that in the future, to develop the country, we will rely on the private enterprise sector. PointeR: One of the interesting aspects of American campus life, of late, is the presence of the FBI, investigating, among other things, political activity. What organization or the Saigon Government is responsible for this work on South Vietnamese campuses and what is the extent of their investigations and authority?

Dr. Zuan: It is very difficult to say correctly what kind of governmental agency is doing the same work as the Federal Bureau of Investigation in our country. But I believe this kind of thing exists everywhere, like the Office of Civilian Police - General of Police or by the Army Intelligence people. I think those two organizations must have somebody inside the universities but we don't know. It's kind of secret. Dr. Chau stated that the war has affected the universities in that, though students are draft exempt and ROTC, the Vietnamese, as a rule, do not join the service. Does the entrance exam or neglect to take it are drafted.

**Pointer:** Is it true that the children of the ruling class are often in Paris, for example, while the children of the peasants are off fighting the war? Dr. Zuan: I don't think that we can say that there is a ruling class in Vietnam. There are children of the wealthy class; maybe they are not in the government but they are wealthy. If they meet the requirements of the government to go abroad, they can send their children abroad.

**PointeR:** Can they buy their way out of military service? Dr. Zuan: That kind of thing exists but...it is not a rule. **PointeR:** What kind of pressure is put on a left-wing professor? Dr. Zuan: That kind of thing exists but...it is not a rule. **PointeR:** What kind of pressure is there on a left-wing professor? Dr. Zuan: That kind of thing exists but...it is not a rule. **PointeR:** What kind of pressure is there on a left-wing professor? Dr. Zuan: That kind of thing exists but...it is not a rule. **PointeR:** What kind of pressure is there on a left-wing professor? Dr. Zuan: That kind of thing exists but...it is not a rule. **PointeR:** What kind of pressure is there on a left-wing professor? Dr. Zuan: That kind of thing exists but...it is not a rule.

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Woods And Waters

By Dave Crehore

Here's a new saying that is both widespread and popular: "Everybody talks about the environment, but nobody does anything about it!"

And as long as I'm assembling here's another: "There is a macro-pollution and there is micro-pollution."

Macro-pollution is that which is perpetrated by industry and government. It's big - tons of toxic stuff released into the air, millions of gallons of foul or overheated water dumped into lakes and streams, hundreds of roentgens zapped into us from nuclear tests, and nuclear waste.

Macro-pollution also takes the form of too many automobiles crammed into urban areas that can't take them, vast amounts of unnecessary packaging which we have to buy whether we like it or not, and so on.

"Whether we like it or not!"

That's the key phrase in macro-pollution. There isn't much that J.Q. Public can do about it, partly because he simply can't, and partly because he simply won't. (For J.Q. doesn't want to pay more taxes, no matter what they're for.) But he also has a psychological conditioned to accept a lot of pollution that isn't good for him or for his world. He has been taught to buy big and buy to the end, and to buy often; he has been taught to judge merchandise by its newness, or its bigness, or that attractiveness of its packaging, rather than by any value it might happen to have. He has been taught to accept the engineer's solution for many problems (if there's a flood, build a larger dam; if the streets are unesthetic, public view, I am a destroyer of wildlife. Also, I will
even though he knows better and even though he has been taught to accept the habit of dropping trash, I will do that without a moment's hesitation."

We do a lot of polluting as individuals, but much of it is beyond our control - really macro-pollution in disguise. Let's be realistic, it's just impossible to make a living in this society without an automobile. You have to have some electricity in your home, and when you have an automobile you also buy some of the pollution that resulted from its generation. You can't boycott everything that comes in useless packaging, and even if you leave the packaging at the store for the merchant to contend with, he will have you still consumed it. And so on.

So a lot of individually-caused pollution is really macro-pollution which we can't escape. Unfortunately, that doesn't get us off the hook, since there is still a lot of micro-pollution that we can simply stop creating.

Such as:

--driving a car when feet or bicycles would suffice;
--using phosphate or enzyme detergents (there are alternatives);
--overconsuming electricity and water.

But we've heard all that before, right? Let's get a little more specific.

For five days a week, at least, the campus in our micro-environment. If we could stop polluting it, perhaps we could start doing something about our environment, as well as talking about it. (And thereby avoid a lot of hypocrisy, don't you see.)

Therefore:

Principle: Reducing the Micro-Pollution of the Campus, Environment, Campus, Faculty, and Administration:

--quit playing football on the Old Main lawn. It's the only green spot on the campus with nature trees. Maybe you don't appreciate the esthetics of it, but a lot of people do.
--don't walk on the grass where it is obviously intended to be decorative (such as the Nelson Hall lawn). And quit stealing the signs that tell you not to walk on it.
--quit tearing up the grass with maintenance vehicles. If the ground is too wet to drive the scooter on, wait until it dries out.
--cease littering the campus with filter tips, wrapping paper, and other debris. It is discouraging indeed to walk along behind a couple of wildlife majors who are discussing the horrors of habitat destruction, and then see one of them flip a cigarette butt into the surrounding verdure.

--grow up and quit driving 60 miles an hour around the campus. Mangled students on the streets are unsesthetic.
--quit buying soft drinks in metal cans (wholesale and retail).
--quit wasting paper. Think before crankng out another set of memos or handouts: Is this really necessary?

Do your term papers on nice cheap newprint instead of the habitats, I have actually

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4
NEW COLONY SIX
PACELLI HIGH SCHOOL
* College students welcome *

8:00 P.M. - Midnight
Tickets: $2.00 Advance $2.50 At Door
NECTAR

Tickets available at Graham-Lane, Hannon's (Northpoint only) and Holts'.

TRIVIA
BACK BY POPULAR DEMAND
NOV. 6, 7, 8

POT
kelly? Shake off pounds with laughter.
Fat chance you won't have fun.

YOUR FATHER'S
MUSTACHE

SHAMROCK PIZZA DOESN'T
DARE you to try our 55 minute
or less pizza delivery, because
we feel you're not very daring.
Dashing yes. But not daring.

To the people who dared us to do it in 55 minutes or less.

Blackberries, Sparrows, And Man

In a paper presented at the 23rd North American Wildlife and Natural Resources Conference in March, 1962, J. Burton Lauckhart offered the following example to support his plea for habitat maintenance.

"There is a small blackberry bramble in the back yard of my Seattle home. It consists of just enough weeds, vines and brush for one song sparrow territory, a "habitat niche" for one pair of birds. I assume two possible courses of action: 1) I can kill the two sparrows. If I do, I will be branded as a merciless destroyer of wildlife. Also, I will be a law violator; or 2) I can take a brush hook and go out and clear my back yard. In the public view, I am a good, clean citizen who would not hurt anything. I may ask, "What about the sparrows?" Oh, they were hurt; they can go somewhere else. But we must remember that all of the available territories are already occupied; there are no vacant sparrow homes. In destroying the habitat, I have actually killed two sparrows. Furthermore, I can guarantee that the world's population of song sparrows has been permanently reduced. On the other hand, if I killed the two sparrows, it would have had no such permanent effect. With the surplus of birds that is available every year, two other sparrows that had no home, no adequate territory, would soon move in to take the place of those killed. In other words, the killing of two would save the lives of two others." There would be no permanent effect on the surviving populations.

"To destroy habitat is to kill all of the wildlife using that habitat. Probably the balladonor kills more birds and animals than the gun. We must orient our thinking to emphasize the real importance of preserving habitat."

BLACK, BLACKER, BLACKEST
Colloquium On Pollution

The Chemistry Department and the American Chemical Society are jointly sponsoring a colloquium on "The Beauty of the Water: The Importance of Pollution Control," Dr. Ralph B. H. Stall, University of Wisconsin-Madison campus, will be the speaker for the evening.

The event is free and open to the public.

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Beagles: The Magic Dogs

By Dave Crehore

The winter sun had dipped below the tree-tops as Nip and I worked our way down the hillside to the "rabbit hole." Glinting through the bare branches, the orange light cast long shadows across two acres of marsh that almost always held a cottontail.

The tip of Nip's tail blazed into a white arc as he stalked excitedly through a tangled maze of snow-covered cattails. The cracking of the frozen stalks was punctuated with short, high-pitched yaps as the powerful little dog worked closer to hot rabbit scent.

Suddenly, Nip plunged headlong into a rustling chump of marsh grass, triggering four almost simultaneous events:

A large cottontail shot out of the patch of grass and into the surrounding woods. Another started out in almost exactly the opposite direction, saw me, and disappeared into the cattails. Nip went bounding and full cry, churning through the snow on the trail of the first rabbit; and finally, I slammed the shotgun to my shoulder, cracking myself smartly on the cheekbone.

But by that time, there was nothing left to shoot at. In less than a minute, Nip had taken the first rabbit a hundred yards or more into the woods. His baying had settled into a steady chug, indicating that the trail was still strong and straight. I waited tensely, but as Nip's voice began to grow faint in the distance, I realized that there was nothing for me to do but stand there until the dog brought the rabbit back.

"Good old Nip," I thought. "If there ever was a working dog, he is it!" I speculated briefly on the number of rabbits he had run in his lifetime. 100? 200? I had never kept a count, but I knew that he had given his all on every one of them. And with that, the memories of the years I had hunted with him came flooding back:

There was the time he had broken through the river ice while in hot pursuit of a rabbit, and the desperate way he peddled against the current, threatened to sweep in away until I managed to literally uproot a young tree and hold it out for him to grasp with his teeth.

There were the times I had to force him to stop hunting, though his belly was raw and bleeding from breaking a late January crust on the snow.

And the afternoons without number that I had listened to his distant voice, deep in the cedar swamps, as he worked a rabbit back to me.

"But, I thought, "there's nothing unusual about that. Nip is a beagle!"

Nip: An ancient breed that for 300 years has specialized in putting rabbits in the pot. Not a lofy dog, or a symbol of wealth, but merely a small animal who devotes all of his huge spirit to the task of serving his master and his in­stincts.

Beagle! A magic word to those of us who have grown with beagles, we have had them sleeping on our beds almost as far back as we can remember, who have hunted with them year in and year out, who have sweated through their illnesses and injuries, and cried unashamed at their deaths.

A sudden increase in the volume of Nip's frenzied baying brought me back to the present. His voice rang clearly through the trees now, and the rabbit was likely to appear at any moment.

Sure enough! On the edge of the woods, no more than a hundred feet away, I saw a hint of motion, and then the rabbit popped into view. I threw the shotgun to my shoulder and spun the rabbit in his tracks.

Nip was elated. I held the rabbit by its leg and for him to sniff, but he cut the victory celebration short. He circled me twice in a worried sort of way, and then headed back into the cattails.

"What now?" I thought. I hadn't had long to wonder, for within a minute Nip was off on the trail of the second rabbit. I shook my head in amazement and respect.

As it turned out, the second rabbit was not a "runner" like the first one, but a "hider." It was clearly on its home ground, and took advantage of every bit of cover. When Nip finally pushed it out into the open, I missed it clean - both barrels - and then to my great disgust saw the rabbit disappear into a hole beneath a huge, decaying hemlock stump.

Is it possible to feel beholden to a dog? To feel guilty because you have failed him? Yes.

It took Nip a couple of minutes to decide that the rabbit really was hosed up for good. "Nipper, old boy," I told him, "he's gone west. He earned his freedom." I don't think Nip was convinced, but luckily for me he was not one to bear a grudge.

The sun was balanced on the horizon by this time, and the snow in the Shadows was colored a deep blue. I stood there for a moment, relishing the sharp air and enjoying the silence. Then it was time to go. The legal shooting hours were past, and super waited.

So we headed home, Nip and I. It had been a good afternoon.

There was the still-warm bulge of a rabbit in my hunting coat, but there was a much warmer lump somewhere in my chest that had a lot to do with the little white-tipped tail led me like a beacon into the deepening winter twilight.
Wood and Waters

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Here's a new saying that is both trite and true: "Everybody talks about the environment, but nobody does anything about it."

And as long as I'm assembling ideas, here's another: "There is a macro-pollution and there is micro-pollution."

Macro-pollution is what which is perpetrated by industry and government. It's big-toned costs released into the air, millions of gallons of foul or overheated waste returned to lakes and streams, hundreds of roentgens zapped into us from nuclear plants, nuclear tests, and nuclear wastes. Macro-pollution also takes the form of too many automobiles crammed into urban areas that can't take them, vast amounts of unnecessary packaging which we have to buy whether we like it or not.

"Whether we like it or not." That's the key phrase in macro-pollution. There isn't too much that J.Q. Public can do about it by himself, partly because he simply can't, and partly because he doesn't want to. J.Q. doesn't want to pay more taxes, no matter what their for. He isn't psychologically conditioned to accept a lot of macro-pollution that isn't good for him or for his world. He has been taught to buy big cars, and to buy them in a form of too many automobiles crowded into urban areas that can't take them.

As many J.Q.'s, or at least the younger ones, have been taught by television that all problems have simple black and white solutions, and that all conflicts can be resolved in a hurry, in time for the last commercial.

All of which leaves J.Q. Public in a hell of a mess. It's a small blackberry bramble in the back yard of my Seaside home. It consists of just enough weeds, vines and brush for one song sparrow territory, a habitat niche for one pair of birds. I assume two possible courses of action: 1) I can kill the two sparrows. If I do, I will be branded as a merciless destroyer of wildlife. Also, I will be a law violator, or 2) I can take a brush hook and go out and clear my back yard. In the public view, I am a good, clean citizen who would not hurt anything. I may ask, "What about the sparrows?" Oh, they were not hurt; they can go somewhere else. But we must remember that all of the available territories are already occupied; there are no vacant sparrow homes. In destroying the habitat, I have actually killed the birds. The result is that the world's population of song sparrows has been permanently reduced. On the other hand, if I killed the two sparrows, it would have had no such permanent effect. With the surplus of birds that is available every year, two other sparrows that had no home in no adequate territory, would soon move in to take the place of those killed. In other words, the killing of two would save the lives of two others. There would be no permanent effect on the survival population.

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Colloquium on Pollution

The Chemistry Department and the University of Wisconsin, Madison campus, will be the speaker for the evening. He received his B.S. degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1936, his M.S. in 1937 and his Ph.D. in 1940. He has been with the University 24 years and is presently Director of the Water Resources Center and Professor of Civil Engineering.

Dr. Rohlich's subject is both timely and one in which both the university and the entire community are keenly interested. Few persons could speak as authoritatively on this subject as Dr. Rohlich. His special fields of research are industrial wastes and the problems of water supply and lakes and streams pollution. He has served as coordinator of University-Industry Research. He was a member of the Governor's Resources Conservation Board which determines policies for the Resource and Conservation Divisions of the Natural Resources Department. He has been a consultant to the U.S. Public Health Service, the World Health Organization in establishing a public health engineering research lab in India, and the Corps of Engineers on the Great Lakes dredging study.

In 1965 he received the Harrison P. Page Eddy Medal of the Water Pollution Control Federation for noteworthy research, and in 1962 the Benjamin Smith Reynolds medal of the University of Wisconsin for excellence in teaching of engineers. He was also awarded "Wisconsin's Water Man of the Year" award by the National Water Works Association in May, 1969.

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"If there ever was a working dog, he is it," I speculated briefly on the number of rabbits he had run in his lifetime. 100? 200? I had never kept a count, but I knew that he had given all his life on every one of them. And with that, the memories of the years I had hunted with him came flooding back:

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It took Nip a couple of minutes to decide that the rabbit really was holed up for good. "Nip is old boy," I told him, "he's gone west. He earned his freedom." I didn't think Nip was convinced, but luckily for me he was not one to bear a grudge.

The sun was balanced on the horizon by this time, and the snow in the shadows was colored a deep blue. I stood there for a moment, relishing the sharp air and enjoying the silence. Then it was time to go. The legal shooting hours were past, and super wait.

So we headed home, Nip and I. It had been a good afternoon. There was the still-warm balge of a rabbit in my hunting coat, but there was a much warmer lump somewhere in my chest that had a lot to do with the little dog whose white-tipped tail led me like a beacon into the deepening winter twilight.
Kathy's Kitchen

This will be a column about food and its pleasures. A meal should be a vital sensual experience, and be enjoyed as such. If you regard a meal as simply a time for refueling, then you should eat fast.

For most of you, it is necessary now to eat cheaply. However, you can also eat interestingly, and the recipes you find here will show you how. I will use variations of familiar recipes (corn bread, soup) and more unusual foreign foods. Some dishes will take several hours to prepare — but they will be worth it.

Be curious about food! Roast beef, mashed potatoes, salad and gravy is a fine meal. But why eat the same thing every day? Only all that your life — or only hamburgers now? You couldn't think of sleeping with only one man or woman in your lifetime.

Why eat only one style of cooking or one kind of food?

One current source of exotic food sights and tastes is the Time-Life Foods of the World cookbook series. Read any volume that looks interesting — but don't buy them unless you are a foreign food freak. Harass the librarian if the library doesn't have them.

Another source of good ideas, in many instances, is your (or someone elses) grandmother. Ask her especially about how she prepares vegetables and desserts. Good knowledge of inexpensive, soul-satisfying foods often dies with these ladies. We shouldn't let it.

A final introductory thought: Mort Sahl says, “A woman's place is in the stove.” And he is both funny and wrong. This column is for men, as well as for those women who are interested. No woman should have to cook if she feels her energies are better used elsewhere. And men should begin to discover the kitchen, where great creativity is possible, and a great deal of drudgery — routine imposed on women in our culture — is often unnecessary.

So let us begin — with an unpredictable but easy to make soup:

Jim's Vegetable Soup

One thing you should know in order to eat well (and cheaply) is what is available where you are. Some things are more expensive where you live.

Look around you. Does the local store have an apple tree? The next time more tomatoes than he can eat? The lady around the corner grow a gigantic patch of rhubarb? Ask for some. And check recipe books, or this column, to learn how much to use. You always know how to use, or you can easily get.

Other things are marvelously inexpensive. Vegetables of many colors and tastes are regularly displayed on the square in Stevens Point by their proud and knowledgeable growers. The selection is good, the quality couldn't be better. There are many kinds of squash there now. Ask the farmers how to cook them.

For a whole meal, a huge pot, add a bit of salt and pepper, cover with water and simmer until vegetables are tender — two or three hours — adding any seasonings you like. Parsley, bay leaf, paprika, marjoram, thyme and sage are good — in small doses. Taste before serving, and add salt if needed.

You'll probably have more soup than you expect, so invite your friends.

Cornbread

Hot crumbly cornbread is easy to make, and good with soups and stews. Buy a carton of yellow corn meal (not corn bread mix) — it will probably be “Quaker” — and use the cornbread recipe on the back, but double the amount of sugar in the recipe. Use liquid shortening. (If you've deep-fried fish in it, you'll have that much more flavor.) If you're using powdered milk, no need to mix it with water. For each cup of milk just put one third cup milk and the three-fourths cup water directly into the bowl.

Don't worry about sifting ingredients or beating with a beater. Just get all the ingredients together in a large bowl and stir well. Use an 8” round pan! or a high bread. Let cool a bit — you'll need to mix it with water. For each cup of milk just put one third cup milk and the three-fourths cup water directly into the bowl.

Have Problem Pregnancy?

Madison and Milwaukee Clergy Counseling Services have phones which are answered by tape recorders giving you names and numbers of clergy active in helping women with problems. The numbers are, Madison, 414-302-4050 and Milwaukee, 414-337-6866.

These numbers can be called free as there are no charges for long distance calls answered by recordings.

If you have any questions or want to talk over any problems you can call, listed in order of priority, 341-3136, 341-4938 and 341-4889.

Great Pumpkin

How to do it?

The “Great Pumpkin Revival," a dance lecture presenting modern, jazz, and folk dances, will be held on Friday, October 28. All are invited to attend this interesting event.

Where?

Wisconsin Room in the University Center.

When?

3:30 p.m.

See you there.
Vietnam GIs Oppose the War!

We are active duty servicemen. We are opposed to the American involvement in Vietnam. We oppose the continued wasting of lives in a cause opposed to the best interests of the American and the Vietnamese people. We believe that many of our fellow servicemen and servicewomen share our view that the war must be ended by the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all American troops from Vietnam in order that the Vietnamese people may settle their own affairs. We the undersigned members of the armed forces of the United States hereby petition the U.S. Government for redress of these grievances as provided in the 1st Amendment to the Constitution of the U.S.

This petition has been signed by nearly 2000 GIs stationed in the U.S. and eleven overseas countries. More signatures are coming in.

This newspaper publishes this petition in cooperation with the GI Press Service of the Student Mobilization Committee to End the War. We feel that the message of GIs in Vietnam who oppose the Southeast Asian war deserves the widest possible circulation.

Many who signed this petition did so at the risk of harassment and threats of court martial by their commanders. There is a case now in Federal Court challenging the Army’s right to send soldiers to Vietnam for signing and circulating this petition among their fellow soldiers.

These GIs want their message to reach many millions of Americans. We and the GI Press Service urge you to give as much as you can to help make the servicemen’s petition for peace a success.
Faust Projects Enrollments

By the end of this decade, Stevens Point State University might have 11,245 students, a 24 percent increase from 9,000, according to the Chancellor Gilbert Faust announced in a new report on projected enrollments. Faust has a reputation for accuracy in his predictions and this one might be masking the decade's 20 percent total increase.

Dr. Dreyfus' crystal ball is being packed with recommendations by the Coordinating Council of Higher Education. Wisconsin students and a young people each year.

The Wisconsin had a 1,315 or 1 percent increase in total enrollment over a year ago. The system has 64,214 students, an increase of 2,914, 24 percent in total enrollment. Wisconsin universities and community colleges might be better served by a limit at about 10,000. 1,240 percent increase in the number of students.

For the system, the ratio of 56 percent men to 44 percent women is the same as last year, but as in previous years men far outnumber women at Platteville, River Falls and Stevens Point because of their programs in engineering, agriculture and natural resources.

One of Dreyfus' suggestions is maximums on enrollment. The CCHE only projects enrollments.

Some speculate there will be projected enrollments. Nevertheless, the CCHE only projects enrollments.

Due to concern I shall try to shed some light for those in the dark as to UMCQ. What is UMCQ? Well, it's Ugly Man On Campus. Isn't that a nice thought, in these days of oppression of the minorities we are supposed to respect? And yet the ugly man on Campus. Well; not so.

You aren't picking the ugly man just for the sake of respecting him. You see, the student body, elect the Ugly Man On Campus. How is he elected? Well, he's given votes in the way of money! Money!

Well, who can try to get elected as WSU-EF's UMCQ?

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The authors feel these frustrations are only fractional but are similar to those endured during four years of college. The game ends when 100 members of any coup complete graduation. The first person to finish will be货运; the last person to finish is Valadraktorian.

The talent show featured hootenanny and skits competition and the crowning of the queen, Kathy Kruse.

There was a series of confusing twists and turns with caricatures depicting various aspects of college life, add two dice for the element of chance and you have a game called UMCQ.

Similar to "Pass Out," the game is in the creation of three Michigan State University students, Mark Dobie, Dick Murbarger and Mike Kenzey, whose original MSU Game sales have been very successful.

The direction stated inside the cover state "The object is to complete registration and at a candidate to run against the students, Mark Dobie, Dick Murbarger and Mike Kenzey, whose original MSU Game sales have been very successful.

The Network only has suggested researches and has many more problems that can be enforced. Nor has the powerful board said what should be done about accommodating youths who would want to go to school at their own pace and couldn't get admitted at a liberal arts college.

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Offense Flattened; Stout Sneaks By Pointers 9-7

In a game dominated by defense, the Stevens Point Pointers again could not find the way as they succumbed to the Stout Blue Devils at Stout’s Homecoming Saturday, 9-7.

The Pointer offense, which could not get much of anything going, found some consolation in Russ Bentley’s rushing statistics. He picked up 83 yards chipping 64 yards in nine plays, going, found some consolation in 18 carries, his longest a 22-yard scott up the middle on a draw play.

Stout scored first on the very first series of the game, marching 64 yards in nine plays, culminating their drive on a 41-yard pass from Fedie to Goetzinger. Soon after, the Pointers had the ball on the Stout 20. In two consecutive plays, Russ Bentley broke off runs of 15 and 4 yards, setting the ball up on the Stout 1 on second down. Bentley now met fiercer resistance from the opposition as he tried twice carrying the ball over and twice found a hefty bevy of tacklers awaiting him. The ball now on the 3-yard line, Point set up for a field-goal attempt on fourth down from the Stout 11. As Pat McFaul approached the ball, quarterback Dave Caruso snatched the ball out from under his foot and threw incomplete into the endzone. That was all she wrote for the Point offense for the rest of the afternoon, as the Pointers only scored first downs and never kept the ball for more than a few minutes at a time.

The Pointers lone T.D. came on a blocked punt by middle linebacker Dean Kruger. Defensive lineman Dave Meyer recovered the football in the Stout endzone, giving the Pointers a 7-4 lead. McFaul booted the extra point. Here the scoring ended for the first half.

Stout came back in the third quarter, scoring on a 31-yard field goal by Baraga. The Pointer defense stifled the Blue Devil offense, but Stout’s scoring was too much. They pushed the Stout team around with bruising authority, turning the ball over to the offense again and again in the fourth quarter. But the Pointers failed to score. When the Pointers made mistakes were not taken advantage of.

The Pointer scoring machine was ailing. Blocking broke down. Passes fell incomplete. The blueprints could not be found, and the Pointers went down in defeat.

Dean Kruger: Player With Feeling

Dean Kruger is not such a big guy. He has no apparent sadistic tendencies. He doesn’t chew plywood for breakfast. But Dean Kruger seeks people down with stunting frequency and with terrible abandon.

Dean Kruger - Defensive Player of the Week

At 6 feet, 236 pounds, Dean often has to tackle fullbacks and tight ends outweighing him by 25 pounds and more. So he must compensate. Dino tries harder. He remains in excellent physical condition the year-round by working on his father’s farm. He comes to practice every day to learn and improve. In the games, he pursues people. He often has blockers with a vengeance. And he deviously outwits and outmaneuvers. He is confident, and very determined.

Coach O’Halloran calls Dean, “One of the best players I’ve ever had for a period. He is quick. He tackles well. He is a leader more by example than by talk.”

But to Dean, football offers something more than a won-lost record or personal glory. “The greatest part of football, the most rewarding,” he says, “is getting out of the game, is the relationships I make with the guys on the field. Football is an emotional game. You have to work together. It’s this feeling that makes football fun for me.”

And the disciplines of football helps one better to live in society. And the conditions found and disciplines learned on the field help one to work together for perfection for the real fruits to be gotten out of the game of football.
Point Harriers Split

The Stevens Point State cross country team split a pair of Wisconsin State University Conference dual meets at Whitewater Saturday. The Pointers defeated Oshkosh, 20-41, and lost to the host Warhawks, 19-30.

The split gave the Pointers a season record of 9-2-1. Their next action will be Saturday when they travel to Platteville, to meet the Pioneers and Lawrence, the defending conference and a heavy favorite to win when the championship meet is held on November 7 at Platteville.

In the other portion of the double dual Saturday, Whitewater had little trouble with Oshkosh, defeating the Titans, 16-43. It was the depth of Whitewater which its task easy Saturday.

Paced by Joe Schneff, who set a new course record with a time of 26:43, the Warhawks swept the first four places.

The best finish by a Stevens Point runner was a sixth by freshman Don Trezbiatowski. He was timed in 27:33. The other four Pointer scorers were Paul Haus, seventh in 27:48, Doug Riske, eighth in 27:51, John Schmidt, ninth in 27:54, and Don Hetzel, 11th in 28:03.

Point Coach Larry Clinton was disappointed with the performance of his team. "We have got the idea that we can't pass Paul Haus," said Clinton. Haus has been the Pointers' top runner all season but has been hampered the past two weeks with a case of the flu.

For about four of the five miles Haus led the way for the Pointers, but looking at his stop watch Clinton noticed that the times were not good. "It was only after I kept yelling at them to pick up the pace that someone passed Haus.

Clinton was not impressed with the team's effort and had them run a timed mile after the meet and everyone came in under the required five-minute time limit.

Point Yearlings
Bow To Titans 7-0

Oshkosh - The Stevens Point State freshman football team battled the Oshkosh yearlings to a standstill for better than 31 minutes here Monday afternoon before the Titans pushed across a touchdown with just 2:55 to play to win 7-0.

The heartbreaking loss for the young Pointers was their second of the season, while the Titans completed their season with an even record of 2-2. The Pointers will conclude their season this Monday night when they host Whitewater at Coerke Field.

The final statistics were as even as the final score was close as the Pointers had a de-edged edge in the rushing department while the Titans had the edge in passing.

The Pointers gained a total of 179 yards in 49 rushing attempts with Kern Kos of Green Bay East pacing the way with 90 yards in 16 carries. Manny Jerry Griffin was next with 41 in 17.

Pointer quarterback Mark Olejniczak was successful on just four of 12 passes for just 56 yards. The 6-3, 190-pounder from Green Bay Prentice also had two passes intercepted with the second one leading to the only score of the game.

With less than four minutes to play Bob Peters stepped in front of an Olejniczak pass at the Stevens Point 32 and two minutes later quarterback Pete Koopal threw a three-yard scoring pass to Jim Miazga for the lone score of the afternoon.

The best drive of the game for the Pointers came in the second quarter. The drive started at the Titan 20. With fourth down and one the Pointers elected to punt from the 29. Punter Bob Potratz got the punt away but Oshkosh was guilty of illegal participation. The Titans had 12 men on the field and the extra player actually took part in the play. If he had been trying to get off the field it would have been just a five-yard penalty.

From there Olejniczak connected with Dave Dupuis on a pass down to the Titan 10. Two rushing attempts lost a total of eight yards and on third down Olejniczak was incomplete on a passing attempt. Pete Robinson then tried a field goal from the 25 but was wide.

Soccer Club Ties UW: Remains Undefeated

The Stevens Point Soccer Club traveled to Madison, October 17, to meet the challenge of the University of Wisconsin. The result was a 2-2 tie in what had to be the Pointers' best effort of the season.

Point's offensive charge was lead by Dewey Schwalenberg playing center and the two inside forwards Arturo Roldan and Gordon Dace. It was their bustling efforts that kept Point within scoring range during much of the first half.

The Pointers scored first in the contest. Klaus Krenner placed a penalty kick in the upper left corner of the goal after a UW player had handled the ball inside the six yard area. The UW retaliated with several fine offensive drives. They scored on one, ending the half with a 1-1 score.

Eight minutes into the second half Point received its first game injury of the season. Frank Drukeke limped off the field with a bad ankle and sat out the rest of the game.

Neither team scored until the waning portion of the second half. Don LeFevre slipped one into the UW goal, Point again had the lead 2-1. Minutes later Point's defense was caught off balance, the cost was a UW goal.

The 2-2 tie was met with mixed reactions by members of the Point team. The general feeling, however, was that they had done their best.

There were two games remaining on the soccer schedule. A return match with LaCrosse, October 31 and Michigan Tech. on November 7. Both games will be at home.

Enthusiastic crowds will be appreciated.

October 29, 1970

Page 16