

THE OFFICIAL POINTER

In this issue:

Prisoners of War

Housing News

George Mead

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NO. 17

Student Senate Report

The Student Senate met, February 18th, at 7:30 p.m. in the Mitchell Room of the University Center. The format of the meeting included the introduction of newly elected Senators: Ed McKee and Jim McGovern of District 1, Mike Peppero and Jim Pickett of District 5, and Kay Peartree from District 4.

Scott Schultz, Student Senate President, reported two recent faculty resignations. Mr. Gilbert Faust has formally resigned from the Faculty Constitution Committee, an organization which has a subcommittee dealing with student participation in University government. Mr. Robert Baruch of the Drama Department will replace Mr. Faust. A letter addressed to President Lee S. Dreyfus from former Pointer advisor, Mr. John Anderson was also submitted to the Senate. Schultz reported new assignments to Senate Committees for the current semester and outlined the procedural functions of the committee. The committees comprised of both old and new Senate members are to meet once a week at an established time and place, appoint a secretary, and prepare a report to be submitted to the Senate for approval. The appointment of Randy Theil to the Student Faculty Committee on Athletics was announced. Theil replaces John Brennehan in this post.

In legislative action the Senate reviewed a proposal designed to aid the Board of Regents in improving dormitory life. Action to appoint the Senate Housing Committee was denied, however, as a committee from the Residence Hall Council has already begun action on such a proposal. An amendment allowing for the Student Senate to decide its own meeting schedule, as opposed to the Senate Constitutions restriction of a meeting within four days after the Senate meeting was tabled to committee. Although most Senators support such a change and when in fact the Assembly is now determining its meeting time, it was decided that the Internal Affairs Committee should investigate any possible constitutional contradictions which may arise through such an amendment.

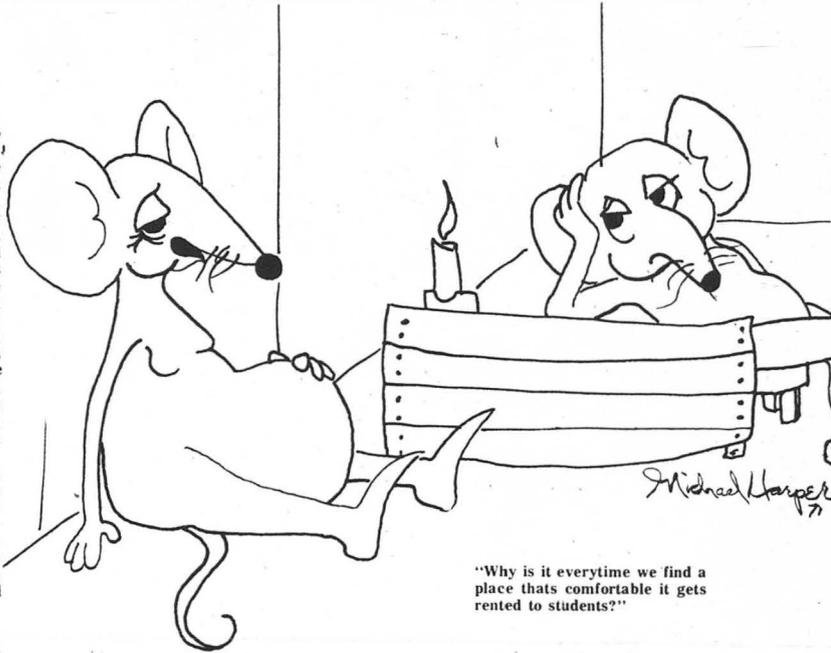
The Student Senate heard an appeal from Bill Prothro, a member of the campus Z.P.G. Chapter. Prothro informed the Senate of a bill pending in the State legislature which grants state subsidy to local transit systems. These new bus services would be supported

through an increase in Auto license fees and gasoline taxes. The report included the failure of the public bus system in Stevens Point, the failings of a proposed solution by the City Council, and the need both environmentally and economically for public bus service. Prothro urged that the Senate resolve to support the bill in three ways. First, by issuing a letter to the State Senate in Madison supporting the Mass Transit Bill. Secondly, to urge other Student Senates to support the bill and finally to petition the community in conjunction with Z.P.G. in urging the State Senate to enact the bill as law. The Student Senate decided to refer the Z.P.G. proposal to the Legislative and Research Affairs Committee. The information gathered from Madison through this committee will decide whether or not the Senate votes to support the bill at the next meeting.

Scott Schultz reported that the Globe Life Insurance Company has offered the Senate two thousand dollars for permission to send an information packet, printed under the Senate letter head to every student. The policy offered is a ten thousand dollar life insurance plan with annual premiums of twenty-five dollars while the student is enrolled in college, and retention of the policy with an increased rate afterwards. It was reported that this same offer has been accepted in at least one other WSU University. The Senate decided to open the issue to Senatorial review until the next meeting. Professional advice will also be sought before any action will be taken.

The need for further publication of Senate goals and activities has prompted the enforcement of a Senate resolution by President Scott Schultz. Schultz has appointed Beverly George and Gene Patoka, both from District 1, to submit articles to the Pointer for "Senator Speaks" column. The column will reflect the concerns and goals of the individual Senators and the Senate as a whole. Senate officers will also have articles published in the Pointer. Newly elected Senator Jim McGovern is in the process of organizing a Public Relations Board which will go beyond the Senator Speaks program.

The Senate has set next week for Committee meetings and March 4th as the date of its next business meeting.



"Why is it everytime we find a place thats comfortable it gets rented to students?"

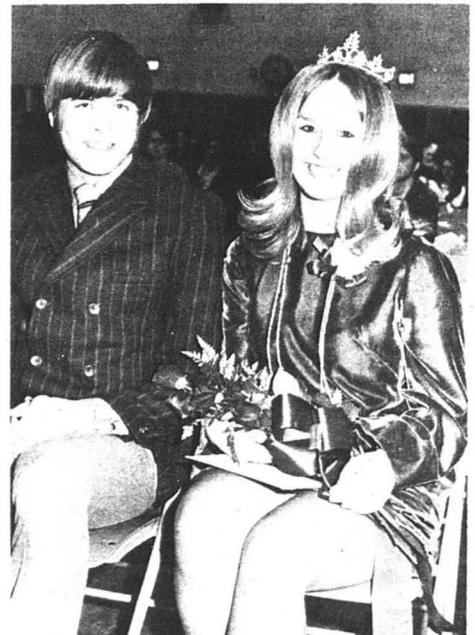
Karnival Kween

Miss Anne Eganhoefer 18-year-old freshmen from New London, was crowned Sunday night as the 1971 winter carnival queen at Stevens Point State University.

Her king is her hometown sweetheart, Jeff Court, 21, a junior English major and son of Mr. and Mrs. Phil Court of 615 Pearl St., New London. Miss Johnson, also an English major, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Johnson of 1501 Pearl St.

The couple was crowned during the intermission of a concert in the fieldhouse, presented by the 50-piece Symphonic Wind Ensemble under the direction of Professor Donald Greene, chairman of the music department. The winner was announced by Professor Mark Cates, chairman of the political science department, to whom this year's winter carnival is dedicated.

Earlier in the day, fourteen runners representing fraternities and residence halls, delivered a torch that was lighted on the capitol building steps in Madison at 9 p.m. Saturday which was carried by Hwy. 51 in an all-night, 110-mile relay. It was used by Cates to light a huge, gas-fed burner in front of the University Center which will remain aglow throughout winter carnival week.



George Mead II

President of Consolidated Papers, Inc.

George Mead II is the President of Consolidated Papers, Incorporated. Mr. Mead has been with Consolidated since 1952. He received a B.S. from Yale University and later earned an M.S. at Lawrence University in the area of paper chemistry. Mr. Mead is 43 years old and receives an annual salary of \$75,000.

Pointer: How would you define conservation?

Mead: This is certainly a difficult question. Negatively, I guess it could be defined as excessive wastefulness. The natural resources should be used to serve the general good. These are, of course, very general definitions. The paper industry has worked hard toward meeting many of the objectives and stipulations of these definitions. Conservation can also be defined as a multiple use of the various natural resources. Our record of multiple use in the forest area is good. Our record on multiple use of water is probably not as good.

Pointer: What do you believe are the motivating forces behind the increasing interests in ecology?

Mead: These motivating forces are, of course, very valid. It is obvious that an increasing number of people have become concerned over ecological issues. From my standpoint, what worries me about the approach that has been taken is whether or not the correct balance will be struck between the needs of the most people. But I do not in anyway want to discredit the interest in our ecology.

Pointer: To what extent do you feel personally responsible for the current quality of the Wisconsin River?

Mead: My concern is quite deep. In fact, I would like to take a little credit for its improved condition. I think the river is cleaner than it was 20 or 30 years ago. And I claim that I had something to do with it.

Pointer: What was your opinion of the protest by area students in dumping clean water into the Wisconsin River and taking up collections to assist in pollution abatement?

Mead: My feelings about this are quite positive. I think it is always necessary for people to dramatize their beliefs. I think the protest was well handled. I would like to congratulate the students on their handling of the demonstration.

Pointer: What books on the topic of ecology have you read?

Mead: I am afraid you've got me on this one. I haven't read any that are exclusively centered on this topic. However, I have read in the area of forestry and water management.

Pointer: Is it true that your organization made an attempt to block a forestry major at Wisconsin State University at Stevens Point in order to establish a major in paper chemistry?

Mead: Absolutely not! We are very concerned about whether there is a true need for the number of forestry students being generated in the United States. Wisconsin has not had a forestry major until recently, and yet foresters are on the low end of the pay scale because of the plentiful supply. Some two or three years ago both the University at Madison and the University at Stevens Point conceived of a concept of a forestry major. We felt the slowly growing demand for foresters could justify a single

school turning out maybe 20 graduates each year. These perhaps could have been absorbed into the job market without depressing the market for forestry majors. This is honestly what we were thinking of at the time. We were also concerned about whether Stevens Point had the capability of providing a first-class forestry major. The resources at Madison seemed better. At no time did we compare this with the need for a paper school at Stevens Point. For that matter, I am not at all sure that there should be an increase in the number of paper schools. In short, we do not want to mislead students into subject areas where the need for their talents would be somewhat limited.

Pointer: Would you explain the difference between a couple of students destroying the math research center in Madison and Consolidated Paper's destroying the Wisconsin River?

Mead: I guess my argument would be with the word "destroyed." If I can defend my position at all, I can say that we are not pleased with our pollution. I think it is clearly understood by all, that the Wisconsin River like any moving stream that has been polluted with non-toxic and non-septic materials, does correct itself down stream. Consolidated no more destroys the Wisconsin River than a student does when he flushes the toilet. In fact, the student is probably causing more harm because of the septic nature of the material, at least in this particular case. I don't believe that the destruction of a building, the destruction of a human life, and the destruction of a portion of a river are comparable. I don't believe the word "destruction", then, can be used in the same sense.

Pointer: What measures do you think you will have to take in order to comply with the pollution abatement orders issued by the Department of Natural Resources?

Mead: Your question on the orders implies that they will stand exactly as written. The Department has been in consultation with us on these orders. They have encouraged us to get the orders changed in modest ways. Other organizations have gone through this same procedure. For instance, our city is appealing the current orders. Certainly, however, much work must be done. Working out our problems will prove to be extremely expensive. I guess what I want to say is that it is our hope to modify the orders to attain the same results as the state wishes to attain—but, through a combination of efforts at our Wisconsin Rapids, Kraft, and Byron divisions which might not follow the literal terms of the existing orders.

continued on p 4



"Consolidated no more destroys the Wisconsin River than a student does when he flushes the toilet."



"While my personal net worth is in 6 figures, the first digit is surprisingly low."



"I think the river is cleaner than it was 20 or 30 years ago. And I claim that I had something to do with it."

Cain's 17

Mr. Marvin Cain has been selected as our landlord of the week. He supposedly owns around seventeen houses although only ten are in the city of Stevens Point. Some of his property is rented to students and the rent is \$180 per semester plus utilities. Though the condition of his houses are often times less than desirable, he does not harass or hassle his tenants on small matters. Little or nothing is said about rent being paid late and, in general, Mr. Cain is a delightful gentleman. Attempting to discern his income became an impossibility as he would not state the exact number of houses he owns nor their locations. It is probably safe to assume that Mr. Cain is making a comfortable living from his approximately seventeen houses, though he complained about the taxes and cost of repairs.

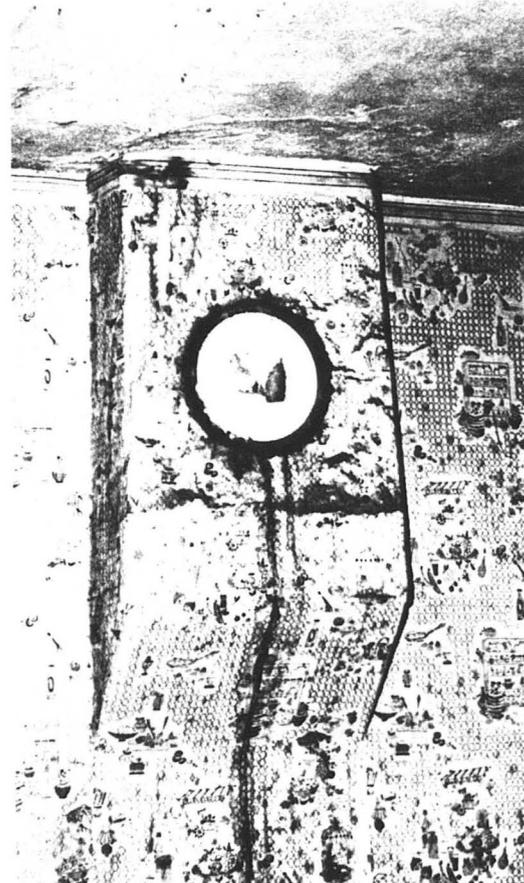
Marvin Cain is considering leaving the business of renting to students because of the stringent housing standards and zoning laws. The city council recently turned down a request by Mr. Cain to have some property changed from being zoned single family to multiple family dwellings.

One student, Miss Randi Hagen, a former tenant of Mr. Cain, had this to say about the situation:

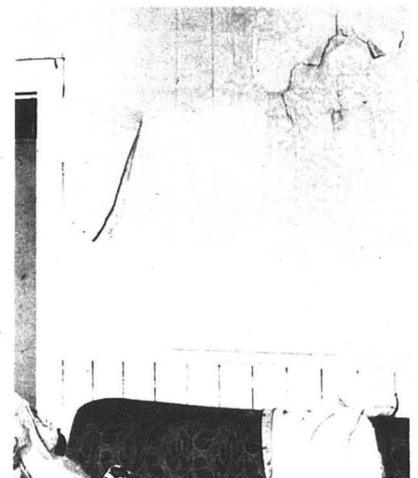
"I had the pleasure of living at 1619 College Avenue for about two and a half weeks. This was above the residence of Marvin Cain, who boasted of owning 16



Landlord of the Week



or 17 houses in Point, the vast majority of which were inhabited by college students. I paid a \$30 deposit. When I moved in, there was a hole in the floor wall where a wall had been torn out, creating a living room out of a closet and a bedroom. Though Mr. Cain had said this would be fixed and cleaned within a week it was in nearly the same condition for my entire stay. Several times I appealed to Mr. Cain to finish this job, so we would not have to live in an unfinished mess. Finally, out of embarrassment and anger, I made a small announcement for our guests saying that our mess was due to the fact that our landlord had not finished the room. Mr. Cain became infuriated and I was told that if I didn't like the conditions in his house I should leave. I did not, so I did. My deposit was kept as rent for the time I resided in his apartment."



These photos were taken at 2124 Lincoln Ave and 2507 Warner, both houses belonging to Marvin Cain, a landlord of the city. The peeling stained plaster, and unstable stairways were two of the most glaring violations to be found.



Housing Critique

The situation with off campus housing must again be put into perspective after discussing the matter with dozens of tenants, several major home owners, and the mayor of Stevens Point. One complaint expressed by landowners, which has some validity, is that the exposition of poor living standards along with the city's rezoning practices will decrease the number of facilities available to students next fall.

Two landlords expressed similar concern by stating that if the city applies pressure on them to bring their houses up to minimum standards, they will sell the buildings and students will be out completely.

Another landlord complained that the city is actually working against the university by modifying some of the requirements in its zoning ordinances. At present property is zoned either single family which allows two roomers, two family which allows five boarders, and multiple family dwelling which permits the homeowner to rent his property to as many people as he desires providing the minimum space requirements

are observed. Presently, the city council is considering a bill that would decrease the number of boarders from five to two in the two family dwellings.

This, according to the mayor, is designed to lessen the density of people in areas zoned as two family dwellings. A two apartment house which now might accommodate twelve students would then be limited to only six. In some instances this is desirable, but when a large house is considered, several students will be left homeless. The city council, according to the mayor, is proposing this change because the council men are interested in good housing facilities for the students.

Others complain this is just another manifestation of the hatred many councilmen have toward students. One landlord explained, "Just go to a council meeting and hear how some aldermen speak about students. Because of the amount of cars students supposedly have parked around their houses and because students supposedly neglect the upkeep of their residences ie. unshoveled walks,

uncut grass, screen doors hanging, shades ripped and hanging to name but a few allegations, some councilmen are just looking for ways to lessen the student population in the community. The mayor denied any anti-student sentiment explaining that, for example, the council passed the beer on campus law at the complaints of local taverns.

For whatever reasons whether noble or otherwise, if enacted this proposal will cut down on the available housing for students.

Another accusation by landlords is that the city through enforcing the housing code and changing zoning laws are, in effect, trying to force landlords out of business thereby channeling students into apartment complexes like the one being built by Arnold Apts. Mayor Borham flatly denied any collusion stating that these new apartments are designed for low income families of which few students would even qualify.

Regarding these apartment complexes, most people feel it would be desirable to have contractors build in the college area. Apartment buildings similar to the Prentice and Oxford apartments would to some degree alleviate the

pressure of housing demands. Problems arise in convincing contractors that such buildings would be a wise investment. The mayor claimed that the community is interested in having contractors build, but the city of Stevens Point refuses to make any concessions such as lower taxes, in order to entice these builders. The mayor explained that if the city doesn't hold to all its requirements, there will be problems in the future.

Though the city argues their hard-line is necessary others criticize it for not trying very hard to provide living complexes for students. Although this hard line is being maintained, one contractor out of Madison is planning to build two 32 unit apartments east of campus. Construction should start this spring.

The most distressing matter in the entire housing investigation is the fear expressed by students of being evicted if they complain about conditions. Many students have found through examining the city housing code that their apartment has serious violations, yet they do not want to pursue the matter because they realize it may be difficult to find another place to live if evicted. The

mayor and the city housing inspector again stated that their offices will do all they can to prevent students from being evicted. If you are one of these victims who, due to intimidation, refuse to report your substandard living situation, then wait until April or May, but do call the Pointer office or city inspector so students next fall will not have to live under the same adverse conditions.

Though we realize as a result of these exposes and tighter city laws some apartments will no longer be available for rent. But, we believe it is necessary to bring the living standards up to a decent level and work toward encouraging contractors to build in the university community to compensate for the houses that will no longer be available.

money left over for themselves. One student said he only ate meals at the university only when he worked and that the boarder ate all their meals at the University. Some of the students contended that money they make working for Saga is their sole means of support and is vitally necessary for them to stay in school. Mr. Del Villagio said he understood with the non-boarder problems, but its not fair to the boarders. Mr. Del Villagio told the non-boarder students that if the boarders felt that it didn't matter to them he would leave things the way they are.

Mr. Del Villagio called Mr. Hachet who is Director of the University Center and discussed the problem with him. I talked to them on Thursday to find out what decision they had come to on the matter. Both Mr. Del Villagio and Mr. Hachet agreed that when the non-boarder students signed to work for Saga it was understood that when they worked a meal, they were entitled to that meal. They decided for the rest of the semester the non-boarder students would still receive these meals free. They also decided next September in order to have equality among its student employees the non-boarders would pay the same price as the boarders for meals. What it means is the boarder who pays \$235.00 a semester for meals eat a noon meal, in all actually they only pay \$.60 for that meal where as a person who doesn't work for Saga would pay \$1.30 for that same meal. So the non-boarders will pay what even the boarder-employees pay, which actually is a reduced price. Mr. Del Villagio and Mr. Hachet feel this is fair to everyone concerned and hope the students feel the same way.

Mead cont.

Pointer: Do you think that we can solve our country's ecology problems within a free enterprise system?

Oead: By defining the free enterprise system as the system we see today, I think I can answer the question in the affirmative. I certainly cannot deny that there are large problems in this country, nor can I say they will be easily solved. I wonder, however, if the individuals of this country are willing to pay the cost of solving our problems. This, I think, is where the free enterprise system enters into it.

Pointer: Governor Lucey claimed that it was ridiculous that you would plead poverty regarding the orders issued by the Department of Natural Resources. What is your personal worth? And would you consider donating part of that fortune you have gained in polluting the Wisconsin River into carrying out abatement orders?

Mead: While my personal net worth is in 6 figures, the first digit is surprisingly low. With three kids of school age, I find enough problems making ends meet without trying to give up some of my own money. Since I have already stated my salary, I realize this seems a little hard to believe. But there is a truism in business today that nobody can build an estate on a salary. Governor Lucey's comments were superficially and quickly given, I am afraid. Our company is currently in debt and trying to pay off its debt. Our earnings in the latter part of 1970 are going to be negligible. Plus, there are other financial burdens that confront Consolidated.

Pointer: What do you believe is the highest and best use of the Wisconsin River?

Mead: I really don't feel qualified to answer this. I can, however, tell you what my own personal belief is. The best use, from my viewpoint, is the best use for the most people. The pollution of Consolidated, to the best of my knowledge, is limited.

to materials which effect the fish life in rather a short stretch of the river in Central Wisconsin. I have some difficulty believing that restoring the river completely to a fish stream at the expense of the communities involved is necessarily the best use. I think some sort of a compromise must be found.

Pointer: In summary, what are your professional objectives as the President of Consolidated Papers, Inc.?

Mead: I would like to see Consolidated grow and to increase its contribution of our employees, the community, and the nation as a whole. It appears quite obvious that the concentration of the paper industry in Central Wisconsin has overburdened the ecology of the area. We will have to do our best to get within more realistic limits on our effect on the area. And we will also have to look elsewhere for future opportunities.

Scholarships For Women

Mrs. Barbara Farlow, Acting Associate Dean of Students, announces the following available scholarships for college women which have come to the attention of the Student Affairs office:

WOMEN'S SCHOLARSHIPS

Sponsor: Racine Branch of American Association of University Women
SCHOLARSHIP: \$400 annually,
ELIGIBILITY: The scholarship award, which is based on academic achievement and financial need, is awarded each year to a Racine County girl beginning the first or second semester of her junior year at any accredited, degree-granting college or university the fall after the grant is awarded.
APPLY: Student Affairs Office, Room 226, Main.

SCHOLARSHIP: \$100 per semester and is renewable,
SPONSOR: Stevens Point Business & Professional Women's Club,
ELIGIBILITY: Must be A Portage County

resident; junior or senior woman. The scholarship is awarded, based on scholarship, financial need, campus activities and dedication to professional endeavor. **APPLY:** Contact Miss Lulu Kellogg, phone 344-6647.

SCHOLARSHIP: Ten cash scholarships: one \$1,000 scholarship
one \$500 scholarship
one \$300 scholarship
seven \$100 scholarships

In addition to the 10 scholarships there will be 100 other awards. These will consist of "starter sets" of china and crystal valued at approximately \$75.
ELIGIBILITY: Fully enrolled women students. The official application form contains illustrations of 12 designs of sterling silver and 8 designs of china and 8 designs of crystal. From these, each student will simply select what she considers the 3 best harmonizing combinations of silver, china and crystal. These are then judged by editors of leading women's magazines. **APPLY:** School of Home Economics, Main 103.

Mrs. Farlow encourages those students who may be eligible to apply for them. Too often individuals pass up valuable opportunities in scholarship offerings, election to offices or jobs because they feel they don't "stand a chance." That person may be just the candidate the sponsoring institution is looking for.

If you have any questions concerning further information about the scholarships, please contact Mrs. Farlow, Student Affairs Office, Main 226, extension 581.

SPONSOR FOR THE THIRD SCHOLARSHIP: Reed & Barton Corporation Annual Scholarship Program

Saga Worries

Last Tuesday Saga and some of its employees held a meeting in the Allen Center to discuss a problem that has arisen within it's organization. The problem arose when one of the boarding students complained that the non-boarder students who work for Saga were receiving their meals free and the boarding students who work for Saga have to pay for their meals. Saga who handles the food service here at the University realized that there was an inequality among its student employees, and decided to do something about it. Saga, not wishing to create friction between its employees, asked the non-boarder student who would ultimately be affected by Saga's decision, to meet in the Allen Center and discuss the problem.

At the meeting Mr. Del Villagio (head of Saga at the University) stated to the non-boarder students that there was an inequality among its student employees and the problem should be alleviated as soon as possible. The non-boarder students complained that if they had to pay for their meals they wouldn't have any

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★★★ Prisoners of War ★★★

Part 1

(Editor's Note: North Vietnam's treatment of the more than 330 American pilots imprisoned there has become one of the most emotional and controversial issues of the Vietnam War. What are the facts known to the U.S. government about the treatment of pilots? What do the wives—those who don't hold news conferences—think about the government's handling of the issue? In this five-part series, a Pulitzer-prize winning reporter provides some surprising answers to these and other questions.)

By Seymour M. Hersh
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WASHINGTON, On September 2, 1969, Navy Lt. Robert F. Frishman, then 28, held a news conference at Bethesda Naval Hospital just outside of Washington. He had been released a month earlier from a prison cell somewhere in Hanoi; he was the first of nine pilots who had been freed by North Vietnam to speak out.

It was, he said, an ordeal of horror.

He was given insufficient medical treatment for his arm that was seriously wounded when he crashed. He was kept in solitary confinement. He was fed two skimpy meals a day. He was forced to give confessions against his will.

He told what happened when a fellow pilot, Lieutenant Commander Richard A. Stratton, refused to make a statement:

He's been tied up with ropes to such a degree that he still has large scars on his arms from rope burns which became infected. He was deprived of sleep, beaten, had his finger nails removed and put in solitary, but the North Vietnamese insisted that he make the false humane treatment statements and threw him into a dark cell alone for thirty-eight days to think about it."

It was a front-page story around the nation.

Henry Cabot Lodge, then President Nixon's Ambassador to the Paris peace talks, cited the officer—"I can do no better than to repeat the words of Lieutenant Frishman"—in a sharp attack on the North Vietnamese at the next negotiating session a few days later. Similar attacks were quickly made by U.S. representatives at the 21st International Red Cross conference in Istanbul, Turkey, and in the United Nations.

In Congress, nearly 300 resolutions expressing support

for the prisoners were introduced within two months of Frishman's news conference.

Frishman's testimony came at a critical time for the United States. The White House had approved a major change in policy on the prisoner issue just a few months earlier.

No longer would American officials attempt to negotiate privately and with restraint—as in the Johnson Administration—for the release and safety of the more than 300 American pilots known to be captured by the North Vietnamese.

On May 19, 1969, five months after taking office, Secretary of Defense Melvin A. Laird took the prisoner issue public at a news conference, calling on Hanoi to respect the Geneva Convention on prisoners of war, which that nation had signed in 1957.

Photographs indicating that some pilots had lost weight while in captivity were distributed, along with a fact booklet questioning the medical care being provided for others.

"The North Vietnamese have claimed that they are treating our men humanely," the defense secretary said. "I am distressed by the fact that there is clear evidence that this is not the case."

The defense chief had, as many officials later acknowledged, somewhat overstated his case. Hanoi had refused to abide by many of the standards for prisoner care outlined by the Geneva Convention; it did not permit a full flow of mail and packages; it did not provide accurate lists of the number and location of prisoners; and it did not permit impartial inspection of its prison camps. Yet the solid evidence of systematic abuse of prisoners had always been missing. Even the intensive interrogation of the six prisoners released by Hanoi during 1968 provided no evidence of such abuse.

The pilots reported that their biggest complaint was boredom and demoralization. The only serious manhandling came at the hands of local peasants after their plane crashed the pilots were, of course, hated because of the heavy bombing) and occasionally at the hands of interrogators after reaching the federal prisons.

Even those sessions were hard to evaluate, with treatment varying on which Vietnamese official was doing the questioning and the attitude of the pilot.

"You have to remember," explained one State Department official close to POW affairs during an interview, "that much of this revolves over how men react to mistreatment. For example, some children will cry over scratches; other will tolerate broken ankles."

Performing Arts in Washington, D.C. Actual production arrangements are being coordinated by the American Educational Theatre Association.

Three corporations - American Oil Company, American Express, and American Airlines - are sponsoring the event by contributing \$225,000 to cover expenses of ten

regional festivals as well as the national finals.

There is no question that the pilots now in captivity are suffering serious deprivation—the mere fact that they are 12,000 miles from their homes and families would be agony enough.

Yet, most of the evidence before Frishman's return indicated that the food supplied to the prisoners meager as it was, was at least as plentiful—if not more—than the hard-pressed Hanoi regime was giving to its prison camp guards.

In addition, the isolation reported by the six men was not as great as had been feared. One returned pilot told how he shared living quarters with three other pilots. The men, he said, often noisily argued among themselves. Most of the captives apparently were living in groups of two and four, although each group was carefully isolated from others.

There is some evidence that military officials were aware of the strained case that was being presented at the news conference. In a private letter sent by the military on June 5, wives and parents of captured and missing Air Force pilots were told that they would be given a personal briefing on the prisoner situation.

The letter also enclosed copies of the materials supplied to the press, with this explanation: "The briefing was specifically designed to bring the pressure of the world opinion to bear on the enemy which, hopefully, will result in more information about and better treatment for our downed personnel."

The letter concluded with this remarkable sentence: "We are certain that you will not come unduly concerned over the briefing if you keep in mind the purpose for which it was tailored (emphasis added)."

Despite the new Nixon Administration emphasis on the prisoners, the issue still hadn't evolved into a major public debate by late summer, 1969, when Hanoi released Frishman and two other prisoners into the care of anti-war groups.

Even the wives and mothers of captured and missing men, who had begun to organize in 1968 in protest over the Johnson Administration's quiet diplomacy, had failed to arouse broad interest with their occasional picketing of government buildings and protests.

"There was an absolutely valid case that somebody had to make" against the North Vietnamese, one State Department official said, recalling those days. "But we were always under an evidence problem. Frishman truly was a godsend..."

After his appearance in Washington, Frishman was taken on tour by the Navy,

making highly publicized visits to six major cities within five days to tell his story to the wives and families of captured and missing American pilots. He gave many television and newspaper interviews, and even published a first-person account of his experiences that appeared as a featured article in the Readers Digest magazine for December, 1969. No other returned prisoner had been given such freedom to speak out.

During testimony in mid-December before the House Committee on Internal Security, formerly known as the House UnAmerican Activities Committee, Frishman declared that the treatment afforded the pilots in North Vietnam was "generally worse" than that given to the crew of the Pueblo.

The worst torture, however, was the isolation, he said. Encouraged by the committee members to continue, Frishman added: "I don't know all the prisoners up there, but I would say there are a large percentage that are in isolation and have been so for a long time." He himself had indicated to an Italian reporter during an interview in Hanoi that he had been in isolation for 18 months.

In his testimony before the House Internal Security Committee, Frishman reported how he had been taken on trips to war and art museums in downtown Hanoi.

He told at one point how, after an operation on his injured elbow, "...I could not even get up so they (the prison officials) brought someone in; another prisoner came in and he would more or less just take care of me like a nurse. He would get my food, empty by bucket, actually feed me, wash my clothes, and things like that. It was a tremendous help for me."

Another indication that Frishman's isolation was not as severe as he had indicated publicly was privately supplied by the Pentagon to a family that had reported the tentative identification of its POW son in a national magazine article. "Lieutenant Frishman's debriefing," a discouraging letter to the family said, "positively identified the photograph...as that of a U.S. Air Force Officer (not their son) who had been Lieutenant Frishman's roommate while in captivity."

My interviews with government officials in late 1970 also produced the fact that Frishman and the two other returnees had been able to tentatively name more than three hundred pilots believed to be prisoners of war in North Vietnam, another sign of some social contact.

There were doubts about Frishman's account of prison

life being expressed—privately—at various stages of the government.

Patrick J. McGarvey, now a Washington free lance writer, was then an analyst for the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA) working on the North Vietnam desk. When the Frishman debriefing papers came across his desk, he recalled, "I smelled a ringer right off. It just didn't jibe with everything else I had seen." McGarvey said he and others in the agency were convinced Frishman was telling "a song and dance story."

Officials at the State Department concerned with prisoner matters also were surprised by the Frishman statements. Although the military had been interrogating the Navy officer for weeks before Sept. 2, the news conference, none of the interrogation papers had been forwarded to State.

There were further disturbing questions about one of Frishman's fellow prisoners who had been released with him, Navy Seaman Douglas B. Hegdahl, then 23. Hegdahl had been captured by the North Vietnamese in April, 1967, after falling off his destroyer while it was on duty in the Gulf of Tonkin.

He appeared at the Bethesda news conference and told how he had lost 60 lbs. and been kept in solitary confinement for more than a year during his 16 months of captivity.

Yet a few days after the news conference, Hegdahl, who is from South Dakota, returned home and told a Minneapolis reporter the reason why he had lost so much weight: the prison authorities had taken away his roommate, so he went on a hunger strike for months to get another.

He ate only part of the two meals of soup and break he received daily, until "The higher ups saw that I was skinny and I later got a roommate." Hegdahl acknowledged that the food served to him in North Vietnam "would have been adequate" if he had eaten it all.

At no time did the young sailor, or any government official, volunteer the information that his weight loss was directly due to a voluntary hunger strike.

(More than a year later I asked a government official not involved in the interrogation of Hegdahl if he knew why the sailor had lost so much weight. He quickly replied that Hegdahl had gone on a hunger strike. I asked why that information hadn't been made available to journalists. "I don't know about that, I had no trouble learning about it," was the response.)

(Next: an interview with Frishman)

Little 'Toni' to be Awarded

WASHINGTON, D.C. Several students of theatre at Wisconsin State University at Stevens Point are eligible for the coveted "Award of Excellence" for participation in the third annual American College Theatre Festival.

The festival is the first national program under the overall direction of the new John F. Kennedy Center for the

regional festivals as well as the national finals.

The "Award of Excellence" is presented by American Oil "in recognition of the achievements of the young people involved" in the national festival held in the nation's capital, according to the company's president, Blains J. Yarrington.

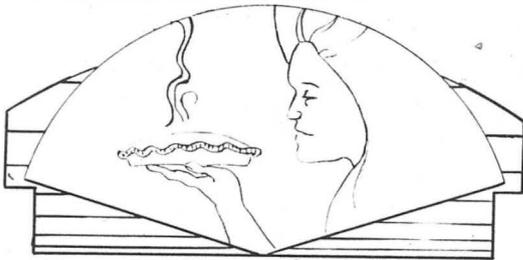
"Additionally," Yarrington said, "an appropriate plaque will be awarded to the various theatre departments of colleges

and universities involved in the finals. So successful teamwork is being recognized, also."

The American College Theatre Festival began last fall when 239 productions were judged locally. Sixty-seven were selected to participate in ten regional festivals during January and February. Ten finalists to be announced February 22 will attend the national festival in Washington from March 23 through April 6.

Students at Wisconsin State University, Stevens Point, passed the first plateau when their production of "Rosenkrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead" was selected for the recent regional festival at Campaign-Urbana thus making them eligible for the final selections.

Both cast and production personnel in entries selected for the finals will receive the "Award of Excellence."



Kathy's Kitchen

Zucchini and Lamb

(A Middle-Eastern Casserole)

In the spring I'll talk about raising zucchinis in your landlady's flower gardens. Until then, you'll have to use the store-bought versions for this recipe. Try to find squash that are generally quite firm, and free of soft mushy spots.

This casserole is spiced in the Middle-Eastern manner, and its taste is similar to Sfeeha of Column. 2. I am especially proud of it since it is my own creation. Serve it with a mild plain yogurt -- which you'll find in last week's column (omit the evaporated milk in the yogurt recipe). This casserole is also very cheap.

Brown in 2 T olive oil:
 1/2 lb. ground lamb
 1/4 to one third C slivered almonds (or pine nuts)
 2 T finely chopped green pepper
 1/2 C finely chopped onion
 1 finely chopped garlic clove
 1/2 C long-grain rice
 When lightly browned, turn off fire and mix in:
 1/4 C chopped fresh parsley (or 1T dried parsley)
 1 large tomato, chopped
 1 T lemon juice
 1 T vinegar
 1/8 to 1/4 t cayenne pepper
 1/4 t ground allspice
 1 t salt
 1/2 t oregano

When mixture is cooled, stir in 1 lightly-beaten egg. Thinly slice 1 lb. of zucchini, lengthwise. Lightly oil medium-size casserole dish, and lay 1/2 of the zucchini slices on the bottom. Salt and pepper to taste. Add 1/2 of the lamb mixture, the rest of the zucchini, and then the rest of the lamb.

Add 1 C chicken bouillon and bring to boil on top of stove. Cook covered in a 350 degree oven for 45 minutes.

Mix together 3 T olive oil, 1/2 C plus 1 T grated parmesan cheese, and 6 T fine bread crumbs. At the end of 45 minutes, remove cover, add crumb mixture, and bake an additional 15 minutes with the cover off. Serve with yogurt. 4 ample servings.

The best inexpensive cookbook which I have seen is McCall's World-Wide Cooking. It includes representative recipes from various areas of the world -- Scandinavia, Spain, Japan, etc. If you are interested in exploring various styles of cooking, I urge you to begin with this book. And as you find that a particular kind of food does greatly interest you, you can consider buying a more specialized cookbook, perhaps from the Time-Life series.

World-Wide Cooking is available for \$1.25 from: Advance Publishers, Inc. 2826 Edgewater Drive, Orlando, Florida.

Continuing Education Day Planned

Twenty-three women from Stevens Point, Amherst, and Amherst Junction met February 9 for an organizational seminar to plan the "Continuing Education for Women" program to be held March 6 at Stevens Point State University. The seminar was held at the home of Mrs. David Coker, wife of the director of the Stevens Point Counseling Center, and one of three local women conducting the event. The other overall coordinators are Mrs. William Schaars and Mrs. Burdette Eagon. The twenty-three women act as an advisory committee, and will be hostesses for the all-day Saturday event to be held in the University Center.

The program for the day will include four conference sessions and a general session which will be led by Dr. Kathryn Clerenbach, best known for her participation in the National Organization for Women (NOW), the original "Women's Liberation" organization. Now a national consultant for the Commission on the Oc-

cupational Status of Women, Dr. Clerenbach has served both the Wisconsin and Interstate Commissions on the Status of Women, and is presently at the University of Wisconsin, as a specialist in women's education. The topic she will discuss is: "Women Are People?"

The education day, open to all interested women, is being sponsored by the Stevens Point alumni association and extended services division. Their goal is to provide an opportunity for women who have been away from college for some time, and for those who have never attended a University, to participate in discussions on the Concerns of the 70's.

Those concerns will be the issues discussed by five authorities in their fields. Women interested in hearing about the changing ideas in the marriage of today will be able to hear Mr. Ian G. Keith, psychiatric social worker, affiliated with the Marshfield Clinic, Department of Psychiatry.

Dr. James Newman, a

Last Wednesday, February 17, former Attorney General, Ramsey Clark, spoke at the fieldhouse expounding upon the urgency for change, while describing the problems present at hand.

Prior to the lecture, a press conference was held in the Fine Arts Building.

Newsmen immediately questioned Mr. Clark why he did not help Attorney Garrison uncover factual evidence in the Kennedy assassination, having him explain this apparent disregard for basic law enforcement and investigative techniques. Clark then answered, "I don't think Jim Garrison wanted facts. We have to wonder whether we can really insure integrity in our system of criminal justice, whether we can insure ourselves with men who deal with facts fearlessly to rules of law uniformity. The abuse of that power in the hands of a prosecutor is one of the strongest indications of lawlessness and tyranny."

This answer was followed with another question related to the Kennedy misfortune more specifically.

Question: On page 195 of your book, *Crime in America*, you

claim that Mr. Garrison assembled a pathetic group of witnesses. Do you include as pathetic the military autopsy specialist who testified that no X-rays were taken of President Kennedy's head or the FBI pathologist who testified that the neck wound was frontal, why select only items to fit your charge?

Answer: "What was was presented came from the Warren commission. Who ever said there were no X-rays of the head is wrong. There was a radiologist who testified at the trial there were X-rays taken and reports have been made."

Question: You often site slums as the cause of much of the crime in America. What do you regard as the cause of slums?

Answer: "That is a powerless situation, the problems are many. This tends to be the minority poor trying to make out in urban life, they move into the oldest buildings because people who could do better moved out. I don't think slums are a product of capitalism, communism or socialism. Countries described by those words all have slums."

Clark went on to say that

in our interdependent society, an insured annual income for every citizen is essential and until we do, he didn't see a decrease to crime.

Mr. Clark, who believes "common sense is the truth coming through," spoke to a large crowd, stating the facts of over-population like a typical ecologist and then always changing society. "I think we live in an unique time, we don't study how very different these days are, immense sweeping change is the fundamental fact of our time. We always look for easy answers." Ramsey said we have to "ponder" upon what our problems mean to us, we must care about people and deny the realities of becoming dehumanized. The "mastering" of the science of human attitudinal change is crucial to understanding man's violent inherent instinct in mass society.

To "master" mans violence Clark stated, "I think we are going to start standing for something, I would suggest we stand for People, just People start revering Life. People should be at the center of the Universe, the thing we really care about!"

Winter Carnival Income and Expenses

Income: Concert Approx. 2500 at 2.25 is 5626.00. Button Sales is 325.00 and Ice is 300.00 for a Total of \$6245.00.

Expenditures: Travel to Madison and Wausau is 150.00. Supplies: 3 rolls plastic, 23.94. Blanks for starting gun 1.00. Posters (publicity), 10.00. Ice, 486.00. Trophies and engraving, 360.00. Flowers, 48.00. Extension

cords, 28.93. Pipe tobacco, 5.00. Crowns, 30.00. Apple Cider, 5.50. Pancakes, 50.00. Rule Booklets, 30.00.

Contractual: John Denver, 2000.00. Crow, 2000.00. Park Motor Inn, 212.00. Winter Carnival Torch & Oil, 114.00. Maintenance for set up at concert 91.84. Hot Fish Shop, 91.84. Buttons, 301.72. Food-

torch runners, 36.00. Sack lunches, 20.00. Ushers at concert, 80.00. Stacking ice & shoveling area for ice and games, 225.00.

Printing: Booklets, 350.00. Capital: 10 stopwatches 79.00. Total Expenditures 6838.28. Approx Income, 6245.00. Net (Loss) (593.28). Submitted by: Joe St. Marie Treasurer UAB.

"human-oriented" ecologist, and Professor of Natural Resources, WSU-Stevens Point, will speak on the topic "Tuning into Our Environment-Is It Too Late?"

Women wishing to hear and discuss ideas on clothing and textiles will have the opportunity to attend a session under the leadership of Dr. Edith Pankowski, Assistant Professor of Housing and Design, WSU-Stevens Point. She has placed emphasis on the behavioral and aesthetic aspects of clothing and textiles, in which her Ph.D. was earned.

A fourth session is entitled "Society Reaches Out for Those Without", and will be resided over by Mrs. Barbara Hickman, Director of the ESEA Title I program, Beloit Public Schools. A 1960 graduate of WSU-Stevens Point, Mrs. Hickman is a winner of the 1970 Wisconsin Jaycee CAROL award in the field of education.

Reservations for the informative, women-oriented program will be filled on a first-come, first-served basis. Deadline for registration is March 1. Fee for the event is \$5.00, and includes the sessions and luncheon.

MOON FUN SHOP

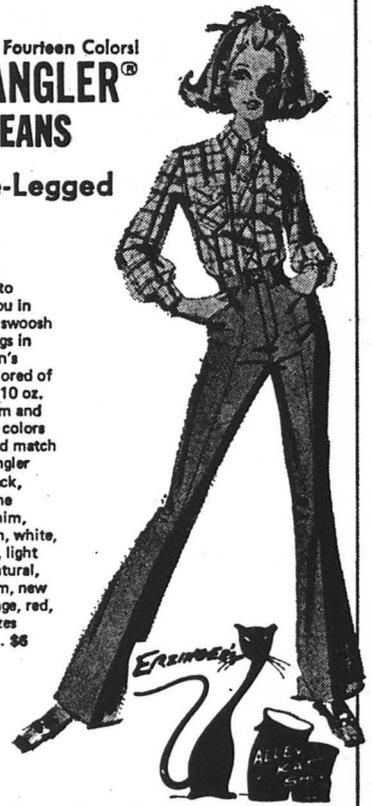
STATUES
STROBE
LITES

DOWNTOWN
STEVENS POINT

REMEMBER the "W" is silent!

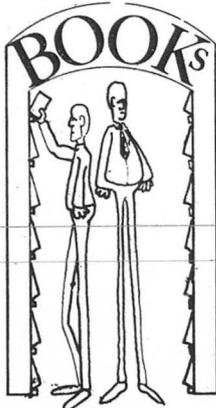
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Count on Wrangler to slim-fit you in jeans and swoosh out the legs in this season's flare! Tailored of washable 10 oz. rigid denim and dipped in colors to mix and match with Wrangler shirts. Black, brown, fine weave denim, dark green, white, light blue, light brown, natural, blue denim, new blue, orange, red, wheat. Sizes 5/6-20... \$6



LRC Dedication

The Counter-Part Complex



Dispatch News Service

THE COUNTER-PART COMPLEX

by Ron Ridenhour

SAIGON, SOUTH VIETNAM.

"See that little guy over there," Major Joe McNeil said enthusiastically as he pointed toward a slender young Vietnamese officer. "If we had 10,000 like him, why-hell! We could all go home tomorrow".

McNeil, a senior district advisor in Pleiku province, is intense, intelligent, and capable—the type of young officer the Army desperately needs. He was talking about his counter-part in the Thanh An District, province chief Major Nguyen Long Hai.

As we walked around the perimeter of the district headquarters compound, Major

McNeil described his counter-part as the type of young officer South Vietnam must produce by the thousands in order to survive.

McNeil pointed to the improvements Hai had made in the compound's defense. He spoke of Hai's other qualities: his honesty, his integrity, his "hustle," his ability to work with the people.

He talked about how hard it is for a district chief to live on his government salary and why most district chiefs are "at least a little dishonest" out of necessity.

"I've never met a more honest man. We even found out that he was going with meals because he couldn't afford them every day...so we made him start eating here with the (U.S. Advisory) team."

When Joe McNeil talks about Major Hai he makes you believe; he makes you want to believe. You find yourself saying, "yes he is, he's the best,"—but what about his predecessor, you ask, the man who let the defenses fall into such a sorry state, who couldn't or wouldn't work with the people who lines his pockets with U.S. loot?

McNeil looks at the sky and rolls his eyes. "Boy" he says, "the stories I could tell you about that guy."

I left Joe McNeil remembering all the conversations I'd had with American advisors about their counter-parts. A major in Quang Nhai Province, had said "If we only had 10,000 like him, why..." The public safety advisor for Kontum

Province said his counter-part, the province National Police Chief, is "the best one in the whole country." If the Vietnamese had more like him, the advisor said, they could disband their Army and win the war with policemen.

Each of these men was firmly convinced that his counter-part was one of Vietnam's few competent, energetic leaders. Each U.S. advisor knew of many, many brethren advisors saddled with Vietnamese alter egos who were, at best, less than satisfactory. Each advisor was convinced that if there were more Vietnamese like his counter-part and far fewer of the "others" the U.S. could have withdrawn from Vietnam a year ago.

In Kontum Province I asked Ken Lyvers, Deputy Province Senior Advisor, about the "counter-part complex." There are good ones, he said but added: "Let's face it, the Vietnamese have been here for a long time watching U.S. advisors come and go. They know what Americans like to hear and see. They know how to please."

Lyvers has worked with various counter-parts since 1967. His first one a Vietnamese Army major, seemed to be a "real go-getter" at first. Later he discovered that the Major had merely been going through the motions. "It took me a long time to figure that guy out, maybe eight months," Lyvers explained.

There are other factors involved in the complex, Lyvers said. By the time an advisor finds out he's being fooled by his

counter-part, he's only got a few months left and there's a natural tendency not to make waves."

Ken Lyvers sat back in his chair, talking easily. The biggest problem with the American advisory program, he said, had been the advisors' short tour and their inability to speak the language. As it is, most advisors depend on Vietnamese interpreters. "That advisor is only going to be around for a year, but the translator has to stay," Lyvers said. "If he knows what's good for him he says what his boss (the province chief) wants said."

The next day I was riding in a jeep with a young, bearded Foreign Service Officer working with Pleiku Province's advisory team. He was talking about a friend of his, an Army major newly assigned to a Vietnamese counter-part. The Vietnamese, named Luong, is a slick operator, according to my bearded companion, who could charm your socks into his pocket without touching your shoes.

Before being assigned as Luong's advisor the major had been highly suspicious of his ability and integrity. "He just didn't trust him," said the FSO. Then he grinned and added, "But you should see him now. He's been working with Luong exactly two days."

"What's he say?"

"If we only had 10,000 more like Luong...well, we could all go home."

(Ron Ridenhour is the ex-GI whose letters led to the investigation of the My Lai massacre.)

It will be a year this coming April that the James H. Albertson Center for Learning Resources has had its doors open for student, faculty, and administrative use.

On March 23, 1967, the plane carrying Dr. Albertson's team crashed into a rainy mountainside north of Da Nang. The seven educators and their pilot died instantly. Dr. Albertson was 41 years old, yet in that time his professional achievements created a list longer than many men can compile in a life twice as long.

Dedication of the new library will be a four-day schedule of events. It begins Thursday, February 25, and runs through until Sunday, February 28. The dedication ceremonies will be on Sunday.

Schedule of Events for Dedication Activities of James H. Albertson Center for Learning Resources

Thursday, Feb. 25 7 to 9 p.m. - Open House for students, guided tours, refreshments in Student After-Hours Study Room.

Friday, Feb. 26-Center will host the meeting of the Directors of Libraries of the State Universities.

Saturday, Feb. 27, 8 p.m.-Public address by Dr. James Tintera, Director of Center for Instructional Technology, Wayne State University, in the Music Concert Hall of the Fine Arts building. Open to public without charge. President and Mrs. Dreyfus will host an invitational dinner at the Hot Fish Shop after the address.

Sunday, Feb. 28, 2 p.m.-Dedication Ceremonies; Reserve Reading Room of Albertson Center, followed by a public open house and coffee hour in the after-hours study room.

Also several displays will be on view throughout the library:

Prints from WSU Stevens Point art department collection—in the reference room.

Moon Rock--NASA--Washington, D.C., in the Natural History Museum.

Art of Paper making--Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.--Main Lobby.

Scale model of Northern type locomotive-constructed and donated to library by Raymond Rightsell, in Main Lobby.

Photography prints, Dr. T. K. Chang of Geography department, Faculty Reading Room, 5th floor.

Historic Post Card display, Carl Hummel of Wausau, in after-hours study room.

Display of construct; on plans, program statements and photography of building, Main Lobby.

Because of the dedicatory activities, certain parts of the library will be closed at given periods of time:

After-hours study--(7-9) Thursday, Feb. 25
All facilities--(2-6), Sunday, Feb. 28

PEOPLE'S STREET

ANNOUNCES: NEW Supplies FOR
The MIND AND Body.

30 DIFFERENT kinds
OF INCENSE

20 DIFFERENT Types
OF PIPES

POTTERY

By BERTILINO AND MARCOTTE

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Plus: - CANDLES (5 Kinds)
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Also - If you would like to sell or give
Away something, bring it to the Shop.



Karnival Krap

It is with no small degree of difficulty that we approach the subject of Winter Carnival, an archaic campus tradition that appears to be in its death throes. Let us hope. However, since the frosty festival was first in the hearts and minds (?) of a portion of the student (?) community during last week, we shall briefly survey the wreckage left in its wake.

The University Activities Board has informed the Pointer that when the account books are closed on Winter Carnival 70-71 there will be a net loss of roughly \$600.00 to the university. An insignificant sum? Perhaps, but there are undoubtedly areas of need for the money that are much more important than the Carnival fun and frolic.

Carnival has been defended as an outlet for stored winter energy and, referring directly to the ice sculpture, for creative abilities. The ice sculpture can hardly be held up as representative of creativity. Its presence on the Union lawn is an ecological and aesthetic disaster. Furthermore, that stored winter energy directed toward gorging down pancakes (and subsequently vomiting) "creates" nothing but a pointless example of our wasteful, consumer-oriented culture.

There appears to be a trend toward ending this unproductive campus ritual. Hopefully, next year the students at Stevens Point will find more meaningful ends for their time and resources.

LRC Dedication

Still another incongruity has arisen from the business world here at WSU-SP. It appears that our administrators have developed a strategy to expedite the dedication (and public relations extravaganza) of the James H. Albertson Learning Resources Center. In order that dignitaries and awe-stricken housewives might swarm through Stevens Point's "tallest building" (sigh) without obstruction, the library will be closed. The Pointer has great difficulty perceiving the wisdom of this strategy, for obvious reasons. There is no wisdom involved, closing the library in order to dedicate it (especially on a weekend!) exemplifies the public relations perversion of the business ethic, which, indeed, has replaced scholarship as the primary influence in the university. Closing the library to dedicate it demonstrates the same mentality of the military leaders, who will order that "we must bomb the village to save it."

The Pointer has a strategy to offer that will not interrupt the purposes of the library and will still be in keeping with the "spirit" of public relations mania. We suggest that a platform be erected on the roof of the LRC and at the appointed hour President Dreyfus will ascend to the summit and ceremoniously break a bottle of muscatel on the wall. We might add that this will be in keeping with Governor Patrick ("I'm Your Buddy") Lucey's Austerity Program.

As the editor of that paper, I would like to correct some of the distorted statements made in the editorial. The purpose of the Campus Journal was to provide members of the university community with information, in the form of Associated Press news items and other features. The second goal of the paper was to give advertisers in the Stevens Point area a ready outlet to the campus market. Thirdly, the publishers of the paper, the Stevens Point Daily Journal, hoped to make a profit on their venture.

As to the paper's journalistic and typographical quality, I would argue that that was high in comparison with other campus papers.

The paper was designed to provide to students information they ordinarily would not see in a regular campus paper. In that function, we fulfilled our job superbly.

Paul F. Janty
Editor of the
Campus Journal

Memorial Forum

An outdoor "memorial forum" between the new Fine Arts Building and Albertson Learning Resources Center at Stevens Point State University will be constructed this summer at a cost of \$49,200.

Campus Planner Raymond Specht said the State Building Commission had accepted a low bid from Burmeister Construction Co. of Madison to do general contracting. The project is expected to be completed before opening of school next fall.

The forum will be a huge circular area of surfacing that he believes will be ideal for outdoor concerts, theatrical productions or student gatherings. It will have a special draining system.

Extending from a 60-foot-diameter circle of poured concrete will be walkways of exposed aggregate pavement interchanged with plain concrete to form a design. Three diagonal walks will be constructed from the center to the main walks along Portage and Franklin Streets.

The total distance across will be nearly 150 feet.

Part of the project will include two small stairways leading to a platform that will connect with the existing stairway leading to the west entrance of the learning resources building. A planter will be part of the platform.

Later, a stairway leading from the east side of the fine arts building will be constructed for connection with the forum. Also, lighting facilities will be installed later under a different contract.

Specht said the forum will be the first area on campus with a completed landscape between one building and another.

Letters

Death to the Ego

To the Editor:

Tonight I feel bursting with thoughts, one that keeps bouncing through it's hell to think you are "sane". Of course I said to think, for "sanity" is a cultural implantation. The Eastern Philosophies, now under self incultation, spew forth much food for the mind.

A major point of contemplation is the goal of Moksa, complete unattachment to the outer "thing world." This involves the destruction or better disenthronement of the "ego". The pilgrimage towards this thought action is more complicated than momentarily realized. Is the "ego" innately inherent or an imprinting through socialization, which makes it more than just a state of mind or physical response, I lean towards the latter contention. But if this is so can't it be combated by simple conscious denunciation? I think not, for obviously the "ego" is no recent specter and man has been reacting for some time now going ever so rapidly in the opposite direction of real life that of ego fortification.

A sense of disenthronement of the "ego" is obtained in the visualization of a man reaching a crossroads, yet as soon as this is accomplished there appears

another he must face, but for that moment between reaching the first crossroad and the appearance of another, lives the feeling of "ego" destruction.

Upon considering mans innate affinity for nature, it almost appears as if there is a divine scheme to ameliorate man from the plight of "ego" pathology. Reflecting upon a walk in the woods or around some birds or lakes there is an inner tranquility endemic, we are absorbed, this I propose is a minute form of "ego" disen-thronement. For in relating to nature, we are without clothes, brains, or even bodies, which are really only socially conscious imprints.

Why this feeling of inner tranquility? For it is in these moments we or better the "ego" doesn't exist only our human soul pervades. This may be the real source or action of happiness, mind-you man has corrupted and perverted our senses to the point of almost complete numbness to nature or ourselves. We see wildlife not as our own spirit, but in the terms of bag-limits or worse feelings that are only thoughts, which we can't experience.

So what must we do? First denounce the "ego" exists, to the point where ones intrinsic abilities for compassion and love shall flow into life effortlessly. It will require more, perhaps a habit of mind, for if we can possess so many anti-life habits of thinking why not those that are positive to life. If we struggle to overcome mans evolutionary aloneness to create

an indestructible "ego" we will only more tenaciously instill anti-life habits. We must cease struggling to overcome this life fact and then and only then shall a man progress to Moksa (unattachment).

At times I get the scary feeling that we never do anything that's real, in a sense of something naturally creative or spontaneous and not just for eye and thought consumption by others.

So what is necessary, first to realize that happiness is not paratonic, second to stand outside our trappings, our bodies, then our thoughts, for all these are only abstractions that have no reality in the real world' natures world our only world.

Our god, fallaciously, is the outside world filled with its many mesmerizers of "beautiful bods", iridescent pictures, and sounds that invade us relentlessly, ergo anti-life, anti-love, and anti-man. If we integrate a whole new concept of what man is, a naked being in a "seamless bond" with the world, into our children there is absolutely no reason why all peoples can't live in harmony with each other and themselves.

It has taken so much energy to produce people against mans essence of love, creativity and happiness, the reverse would surely flower in bountiful beauty.

I welcome your thoughts?

Edward Meister

Don't Free

Bobby

Dear Dennis;

Free Bobby is apparently soliciting support for his point of view. He seems to favor imperialism and genocide since he supports the black panthers and other similar groups. Can he show that these groups are more humanitarian than those he opposes?

It is a fact that democracy and capitalism in action are not perfectly humanitarian. But this is not the fault of the systems. It is the fault of people who use them. These and any other such systems will become perfect as fast as people become perfect. I favor the perfecting of people as a means of perfecting the systems. Woud "Free Bobby" be willing to help with this?

Sincerely yours,
Joseph B. Harris

Campus Journal

Sanctified

Dear Editor,

In an editorial which appeared in the Feb. 8 edition of The Pointer, there are statements which are inaccurate and misleading. The editorial in question is the Pointer's comment on the demise of another campus newspaper, the Campus Journal which ceased publication at the end of last semester.

Stielstra to Relinquish Post

STEVENS POINT--The vice president for student affairs at Stevens Point State University, Dr. William Stielstra, announced today that he will relinquish his administrative duties and return to full-time teaching in the history department.

He will have held the post exactly six years when he makes the change next Sept. 1.

His move, while not unprecedented on American campuses, is more the exception than the rule because most high ranking officials who are not asked to resign usually stay on board until they are 65. Stielstra is 52.

University President Lee S. Dreyfus said, "I will consider the absence of Mr. Stielstra on my central administrative council as a key loss. We shall all miss his presence on a regular basis; however, he has agreed that his advice and council shall continue to me, the administration and faculty alike. He has desired for some time to return to full-time teaching. He is not making his change at my personal request. But I now feel I no longer can insist on his administrative assistance when his personal desires involve a call back to the classroom--a call I very much understand since the same goal for a return to the classroom exists for me."

Dreyfus said consideration for filling the vacancy is being "taken up immediately and shortly I will announce methods for making the selection of a new vice president for this office which differs some from others in the university."

"I must add further that I sense a personal regret in losing him from my staff," the president concluded.

Stielstra, a native of Michigan, came to Stevens Point State in 1965 when there were about 3,900 students. The enrollment has more than doubled since then.

He attended Calvin College, the University of Michigan and Michigan State University and began his career as a teacher in higher education 24 years ago, spending nine years at Alma College as assistant professor of history and dean of men and nine years at Purdue University as assistant dean of men and director of student loans.

Stielstra said he made his decision to return to the classroom because "it's time for someone new to have a crack at the job" which has grown significantly the past few years. Student affairs involves more than 50 professionals in the divisions of housing, admissions, financial aids, health services, student activities, University Centers, placement, and counseling center.

"Many institutions, whether the church, professional athletics, or corporations change chief administrators at relatively frequent intervals. Input of new people provides new insights, new vitality and fresh energies. And in student personnel work, there are many capable people whose talents should be used," he said.

Stielstra said the job has been "very demanding and very rewarding--prize the experience of the last six years." He commended his staff as



being "superior, energetic and enthusiastic."

As for change in the make up of students, Stielstra believes today's collegians are more sensitive, knowledgeable, vocal, attuned to social needs, more honest about themselves and issues and hold a stronger sense of right and wrong.

Stevens Point State has experienced student activism in the past few years, but has remained unscathed by any significant violence. The outgoing vice president says students of the future probably will "settle down in erratic and destructive behavior and take more positive and rational action to solve problems."

He now looks forward to more free time for more travel, reading and independent study.

GI TOLL: 348,368

The following U.S. casualty figures for Southeast Asia are based on U.S. government

statistics. The figures are from Jan. 1, 1961 to Jan. 9, 1971. Figures in parentheses are for the week Jan. 2 to Jan. 9. Killed: 44,268 (27); "Non-combat" deaths: 9091 (27); Wounded: 293,612 (83); Missing, captured: 1534.

Artists Display Works

STEVENS POINT--Three separate shows went on display Sunday when the Edna Carlsten Gallery was opened to the public for the first time in Stevens Point State University's new \$4.1 million Fine Arts Building.

Most of the works are by three seniors, Edward Wilk of Mosinee, Barbara Alfuth of Stevens Point, and Karen Seegers of Lombard, Ill.

There also are 44 black and white prints by Harry Callahan, faculty member at the Rhode Island School of Design, and Elliott Schnackenberg, faculty member at the Milwaukee Technical College.

Also utilizing photography are works by 12 other Stevens Point students in Professor Dan Fabiano's painting class. The theme is "environmental concepts."

The gallery is 45 by 60 feet and has entrances on either end plus a front opening which overlooks an in-door courtyard. The entire front side, facing east, is enclosed in glass, and there are arrangements to have wooden, moveable panels inside to divide the gallery.

The ceiling is about 15 feet high.

Miss Carlsten, who taught art form 1923 to 1961, resides in Stevens Point and continues to attend most of the events sponsored by the department which has grown from one member when she first served here to about 15 faculty today.

She visited the gallery Saturday while the three seniors were placing their exhibits, and she took particular interest in the pottery, crafts and some of the more realistic paintings.

Wilk, who plans to become a commercial artist, is the son of Mrs. Ruby Wilk of Mosinee and specializes in ink drawings. Miss Alfuth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Alfuth of 800 Indiana Ave., Stevens Point, is represented mainly by prints and ceramics. She and Miss Seegers plan to become teachers after receiving their degrees in June.

The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Glen Seegers of 357 N. Charlotte

St., Lombard Ill., Miss Seegers specializes in jewelry.

In the show by the two professional photographers, are 20 black and white pictures by Callahan pointing up what he calls his continual search and exploration of himself and his surroundings. In "Detroit," sharp lines and brilliant contrast between blacks and whites are strongly stressed while shadings and texture are deliberately ignored. The result is an abstraction that often seems totally divorced from the original scene that had inspired the photograph. The Callahan photographs come from the George Eastman House Collection.

Schnackenberg's 24 prints what he hopes are "deep and sensitive involvement with color and texture." About his work he says: "Through my

photographs I try to show the beauty which is present in those ordinary things around us which all too often thought of as an eyesore, the abandoned car or truck with its rust and peeling or oxidized paint holds great possibilities for the creation of visually exciting photographs."

Fabiano's students' photographs are an "exhibit of ideas that were presented in such a way as to verify the existence of the idea. The ideas presented by these students indicates the impermanency of this art as a possible result of our technological society. Thus impermanency makes the ideas the most important form of the art in this project.

He explained in some cases the process of working the idea was more important than the end result.

Displays represent the work of Maryann Cross, Marshfield, Dennis Dahlstrom, Stevens Point, James Koch, Newald, Edward Marks, West Allis, Laura Newhouse, Montello, Karen Rice, Stevens Point, Lynne Sueck, Stevens Point, Karen Seegers, Lombard, Ill., Westre Robin, Stevens Point, Keith Wirtz, Antigo.

All of the work will be on display until February 28.



Monday, Feb. 22

Student Assembly meeting A-202, Science, 3:45 p.m.

Debot Center Movie, D.C.

Tues., Feb. 23

South Center Movie, 7:30 p.m., Wisconsin Room, UC

University Singers Concert 8 p.m., Fine Arts Build.

Wed., Feb. 24

Allen Center Movie, "Harper", 7:30 p.m., Fine Arts Build.

Thurs., Feb. 25

Student Senate, 7:30 p.m. Van Hise Room, UC

Fri., Feb. 26

Ronald Combs Vocal Recital, 8 p.m., Fine Arts Build.

UAB Trippers Winter Campout

Sat., Feb. 27

Sigma Pi State Basketball tournament, 9 a.m., Berg gym

UAB Trippers Winter Campout

Sun., Feb. 28

Planetarium Series, 3 p.m. Science Build.

UAB Trippers Winter Campout

Sigma Pi

The Brother of Sigma Pi held their annual meeting for the election of new officers this past Tuesday. The new Executive Board of Gamma Lambda Chapter at Stevens Point is as follows

Jerry Koblitz ; President
Dave Payne ; Vice President
Bob Gordon ; Secretary
Chris Mears ; Treasurer
Nicky Schmal ; Herald
Tom Gould ; Sgt. at Arms
We congratulate the new officers and extend to them our

cooperation in the year to follow.

On February 25, 8:00 pm, the Brothers of Sigma Pi would like to extend an open invitation to a Formal Rush for all students interested in what fraternity life has to offer. Hope to see you at 1700 College Ave. a coat and tie is requested.

Paul Penschorn
1700 College Ave.
344-0614

Phi Sigma Epsilon Rusher

The brothers of Phi Sigma Epsilon cordially invite all WSU men interested in becoming a fraternity man to attend our Formal Rusher at the University Center on Wednesday, Feb. 24.

The brothers of Phi Sigma Epsilon belong to the oldest National Fraternity on campus but they possess the newest in ideas and we hope you can become part of them.

Hope to see you on the 24th Chapter
The brothers of Kappa
Phi Sigma Epsilon

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Pointer Podium

Do you think there should be a Winter Carnival?

1. Betty Volguardsen, 22, senior, from Davenport, Iowa, majoring in English.



No. All the time and energy spent on winter carnival could be put to a more constructive purpose. I have nothing against fun and games, but they shouldn't become the sole object of a person's attention for days at a time. I've seen too many students who are so busy chipping ice and entering contests that they don't know what's going on in the world.

2. Dave Lundberg, 20, junior, from Barron, Wisconsin



As a newcomer to Stevens Point, I view the winter carnival as a dis-oriented and somewhat futile surge of creativity on the part of a predictably small number of students.

Instead, perhaps the campus beauties could flash their winning smiles in a children's hospital or orphanage, and make someone happy besides proud parents and smug boyfriends. The many other talents apparent here could in a similar way be re-directed as the good accomplished and the satisfaction achieved would be recognized long after the sun had erased all signs of February.

3. Mary Schultz, 19, freshman, from Milwaukee.



Yes. I think Winter Carnival is a good idea. It gives you a chance to do something different instead of always having to go to a bar for lack of something else to do. It's also a good way to meet more people and the different activities are fun for those who enjoy competing with others.

4. Mary Lannoye, 19, freshman, from Green Bay.



A winter carnival is a great event for a campus with so much snow and ice as ours. It brings out creativity and sportsmanship, along with the fun and pleasure of either witnessing or experiencing the crazy contests that make college life more than just books and beer.



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5. Cheryle Gasch, 18, freshman, from Delavan, Wisconsin

In September, there's new classes and friends

In October, there's Homecoming

In November, there's Thanksgiving

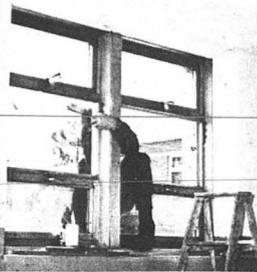
In December, there's Christmas

In January, there's semester break

In February, there's Winter Carnival

Everyone gets cold together, sounds like a lot of fun.

Tom Robers, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Rovers of Route 5, Burlington, won first prize in the beard growing contest held as part of Stevens Point State University's winter carnival.



A workman repairs a broken window in the Old Library after the trashing last week, following a peaceful demonstration.



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Mastering The Draft

Draft Reform



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Draft Reform: Round One
Hearings on extending the draft began recently in Washington and this reporter was present. A serious effort is being made by some Congressmen to eliminate the draft when the present draft law expires next July 1. As the debate begins, the publicity in favor of a volunteer army may lull you into complacency. What follows are this reporter's notes from the beginning of the hearings. Form your own conclusions and plan accordingly.

Senator Stennis began the hearings before his committee by announcing his views before suffering a single witness. "I do not oppose the volunteer army concept as an ideal," he confessed, perhaps for the sake of those youthful idealists who had crowded the chamber an hour before the hearings began. "But the voluntary objective is to me a flight from reality...I don't want to play up the volunteer army concept to the point where we fool the American people and fail to pass a meaningful draft law."

After this prologue, the first witness, Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird, responded with the Administrations's position: "What you are considering today, Mr. Chairman, is a legislative proposal of the highest importance. People --

buildings or computers, not any of the hardware requirements of defense--are the priceless vital not arms or equipment, not asset of our national defenses."

And people -- not arms or equipment -- were, indeed, the object of the Administration's legislative proposal. Known formally as Senate Bill 427, that proposal would extend until July 1, 1973 the power to draft "the priceless vital asset of our national defenses" -- you.

Assuming a two-year extension of the draft, Stennis asked whether Laird could agree to an annual ceiling of 150,000 draftees. Such a ceiling is a part of Senator Kennedy's new draft reform bill.

Laird squirmed evasively beneath the floodlights: "Well, if we can get a fifty percent increase for first-term enlistees, then, I believe draft calls in 1972 will be lower than 1971, which will be lower than 1970 (163,500 draftees). But there are so many variables, like the inflationary spiral, that I can't commit myself to any statutory ceiling."

"It seems to me," Stennis lamented sardonically, "you are not even committed to venture a 150,000 ceiling for even the second year of the new draft law... Assume you do get all the benefits you're asking for a no-draft army, would you then be willing to agree to a statutory ceiling of 150,000 or even 163,500?"

Now Laird stopped squirming. At last Stennis's question had been based on a hypothetical assumption; so Laird's answer need be no more valid than Stennis's assumption: "Why yes," Laird stated unequivocally, "if we get all the benefits, we can meet a ceiling in calendar year 1972." (Not that Congress will ever pass the ceiling proposed by Kennedy.)

Among the benefits to volunteerism sought by the Administration are those which may result from barracks improvement, enhanced recruitment, increased ROTC enrollment, and combat bonus pay. Of course the prime inducement for volunteerism will supposedly come from \$908 million in military pay in-

creases (effective in fiscal year 1972). The rate of basic pay for first-term enlistees may be increased by fifty percent -- from \$134.40 per month to \$201.90 per month.

This paltry pay increase caused Senator Goldwater visible disappointment: "We don't pay the man who sticks his head out before the enemy with an M-16 as much as we pay hired domestics in this country. A fifty percent increase is not enough at lower ranks. We must do more. The Romans are supposed to have paid their soldiers the equivalent of \$10,000 in our 1946 money!"

Following Secretary Laird's testimony, Senator Stennis eulogized: "If we're going into the marketplace to get an army, we'll get some good men; but we'll get a good many who'll make no more than a paper army. We'll get a high proportion of dropouts, or ne'er-do-wells, or whatever.

"We're putting the money on the wrong horses -- the men at the lowest ranks with only two years of service. Too many of these men will wash out when we try to buy an army. We ought to put the money where the higher ranks are; the corporals, and the sergeants. These are the second-termers, the proven ones.

"This volunteer service will lose the basic spirit of the modern American army, provided by the civilian who comes into serve his country and comes out a better man for it. We're abandoning the basic instinctual spirit, the backbone of our army, by putting the emphasis on money.

"As an ideal I would support the volunteer concept, but as a practical matter it won't work out... Let's be realistic and extend this draft thing for four years and see what you can do with volunteer incentives. Just to extend this draft for two years is impractical.

"The army's at the bottom of the ladder of volunteerism and the voluntary concept will destroy the army. We've got a war goin' on. And I'm going to fight this voluntary concept as long as I can."

We welcome your reactions to the opinions expressed in this report. Send them to "Mastering the Draft," Suite 1202, 60 East 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10017. We will make the student consensus known to Senators Stennis and Goldwater and Secretary Laird.

Tech School Need

"Many students who come to Stevens Point didn't want to come here but did so because of social pressure," stated Dr. Dallas Pankowski, assistant director of extended services. Advised by guidance counselors, pressured by parents and assured by misconceptions many students enter college each year and fail.

A position paper released in November by Dr. William Clements, director of institutional research, indicates that many students lack academic qualifications to be college students. Also cited is the lack of people willing to fill blue collar positions instead of the already crowded white collar positions.

As a solution to this problem more emphasis should be placed on vocational education. Labeled "Capstone", a project is underway to offer vocational education in the 12th grade to develop job entering vocational skills. 95,000 students are expected to be enrolled in "Capstone" by 1975. In earlier grades career development programs should be encouraged

making student aware that something exists other than the school and the home. With proper orientation the student should be able to have an idea of what he wants to do and take courses related to his goal rather than pursue a more general education. Courses in a technical school are designed to be specific.

Once teachers are certified to teach "Capstone" courses high school curriculums can do more for youths who are less academically inclined. It is estimated that less than 20 percent of the labor force needs a college education. Most of the rest needs other training than college. To accomplish this there is a high demand for technical school teachers, some of these jobs pay more money than college professors receive. To teach a technical skill properly, practical experience must be involved before one is qualified. This naturally takes some time.

Vocational training not only involves teaching new skills but the retraining of the present labor force to keep them updated on the latest advances in progress. As the demand for technicians by industry increases so does the demand for teachers by technical schools. At WSU-SP the two curriculums slanted in this direction, are Business Education and Home Economics.

Time will soon tell if students will be made aware of changing job opportunities and can be properly instructed soon enough to fill the large gap for vocational-technical positions.

Stevens Point Veterans For Peace

ORGANIZATION MEETING

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24 — 7:30 P.M.

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Jorge Morel to Play

Argentinian guitarist Jorge Morel will be featured in the continuing Arts and Lectures Series at Stevens Point State University on Wednesday night, Feb 24.

His performance, to be assisted by Johnny Rodriguez on percussion, will be at 8 pm in the Peter J. Michelsen Recital Hall of the Fine Arts Building.

The duo will perform 14 selections including two original compositions by Morel, a waltz by Chopin, themes from the West Side Story by Bernstein, numerous South American favorites and one of George Gershwin's works.

This a return visit for Morel, who performed to a capacity audience on campus last year. He also played recitals in Marshfield and Wausau.

A recent performance in Tully Hall in New York promp-

ted New York Times reviewer Robert Sherman to call Morel's show the most enjoyable guitar recital of the season. The reviewer added: "His program contained no old Spanish sonatas, no Bach transcriptions, not a single quaint Elizabethan galliard. Instead, Mr. Morel opened with a couple of palpable encores - A Paganini Romanza and Schumann's Traumerei - and then turned happily to a parade of delectable second-rate folklore and popular style pieces by Latin American composers.

Arts and Lectures Director Jack Cohan said the same kind of program is on tap for Stevens Point. Tickets are available in Cohan's Office in Room B19 of the Fine Arts Building and may be obtained via letter or a phone call.

346-5931

Veterans' News

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION NEWS
...Veterans benefits are generally exempt from taxation and need not be reported as income on income tax returns, the Veterans Administration announced today.

The VA said the only reportable item is interest earned on GI insurance dividends left on deposit or credit with the VA since this is considered earned income and a veterans' benefit.

GI insurance dividends themselves are not taxable, VA

said, nor are proceeds from GI insurance policies.

Other major tax exempt benefits are compensation and pension, GI Bill and other educational assistance, subsistence payments to vocational rehabilitation trainees, and grants for homes or autos to severely disabled veterans.

COULD THIS BE YOU?



"I understand you still have your student deferment..."

See the Military Science Department about the ROTC Two-Year Program.

Job Interviews

Monday, March 1- Tuesday, March 2, 9:00 am to 4:00 pm U. S. Navy All majors

Monday March 1- 9:00 am to 4:00 pm Fidelity Union Life Insurance Company All majors for insurance sales (only).

Wednesday, March 3-9 a.m. to 4:00pm General Telephone Company All business administration, mathematics and economics majors (only)

Wednesday, March 3- Thursday, March 4-Friday, March 5, 9:00 am to 4:00 pm U. S. Marine Corps - All majors.

Thursday, March 4, 10:00 am to 4:00 pm R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company All majors for tobacco sales positions.

Thursday, March 4, 10:00 am to 4:00 pm Spurgeon Department Stores All majors for retail management positions.

Monday, March 1, 1971, Sheboygan Public Schools, Sheboygan, Wis., Douglas M. Born, Ass't Supt., Personnel, Time: 9:00 am-4:00 pm - Vacancies: Social Studies-M.S. required, Physics, Girls Phy. Ed-Health, Grade 4, Middle and

Upper Primary, Mentally Retarded-Intermediate grades, Mentally Retarded-Jr. High

Monday, March 1, 1971, Cedarburg Public Schools, Cedarburg, Wis., L.R. Entress, Elementary Principal, Time: 9:00 am - 4:00 pm

Tuesday, March 2, 1971, Appleton Public Schools, Appleton, Wis., Jerome A. Boettcher, Director of Operations, Time: 10:00 am - 4:00 pm. Vacancies: All Elementary, Chemistry, Vocal Music, Home Economics, Industrial Arts.

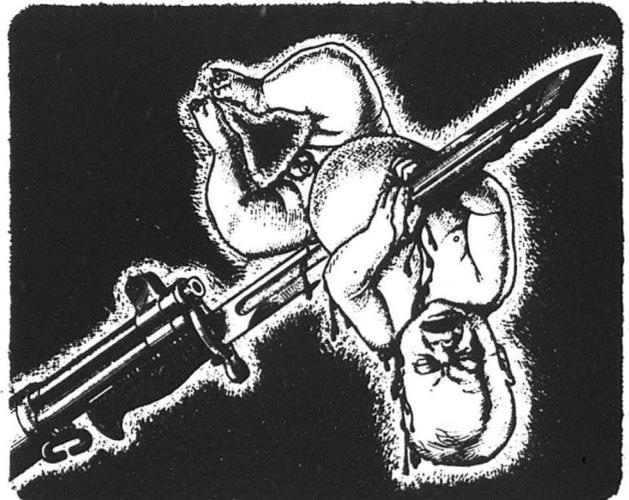
Wednesday, March 3, 1971, Oshkosh Public Schools, Oshkosh, Wis., Paul J. Smith, Ass't Supt. - Instruction, Time: 3:00 pm - 5:30 pm Vacancies: Kindergarten and Grades 1-6, JR. High - English, Social Studies, General Science, Math, French, Art, Music, Phy. Ed., Home Economics, Sr. High-English, History and Geography, Math, Phy., Science, German, French, Spanish, Business Ed., Home Ec., Phy. Ed., Special Education, Deaf and Hard of Hearing.

Wednesday, March 3, 1971, Rockford Public Schools, Rockford, Illinois, James E. Paluska, Ass't to the Superintendent, Time: 9:00 am - 3:00pm Vacancies: Elementary and Secondary

Thursday, March 4, 1971, Cudahy Public Schools, Cudahy, Wis., Walter Ploetz, Supt., Time: 10:00 am - 4:00 pm VVacancies: Primary, Junior High, Middle

Thursday, March 4, 1971, Schaumburg Public Schools, Schaumburg, Illinois, Ronald Ruble, Ass't Supt. -Personnel, Time: 9:00 am - 4:00 pm

JOIN THE ARMY LEARN A TRADE



BUTCHERING

Orchestra Review

The Milwaukee Symphony Orchestra, which appeared in concert about two years ago in Stevens Point, made a return visit on Friday, February 19. The concert was held in the Berg Gym, in the Field House and the orchestra performed to a large and attentive audience.

The orchestra was directed by Kenneth Schermerhorn, a graduate of the New England Conservatory of Music, and the orchestras director for three years. In 1959, Schermerhorn was appointed Assistant Conductor of the New York Philharmonic under Leonard Bernstein.

The concert opened with "Tragic Overture", Opus 81, by Brahms. The title, suggesting great intensity and dynamic range, was misleading as the orchestra played without much use of these. The Overture lacked a certain fire that one finds in Brahms' music if it is performed that way. Next on the program was "Violin Concerto No. 2" by Bartok. The violin soloist was James Oliver Buswell, a recent graduate of Harvard University. Buswell made his first recording debut with Andre Previn and the London Symphony Orchestra. His performance Friday night was dynamic, musical, and thrilling to watch. However, the audience must have thought



James Buswell, Solo Violinist

Buswell was finished at one point as it is not customary to applaud between movements during a performance.

Constituting the second half of the concert was a beautiful performance of the Shostakovich Symphony No. 1, in F minor. Much more exciting

than the Brahms, it was played professionally and characteristically.

Prompted by the audience, the orchestra performed the light and lively "Damnation of Faust" by Berlioz for an encore. It was an enjoyable addition to a beautiful evening of music.

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FIRST AND SECOND WEEKS OF MARCH.

J. Edgar Hoover Campaign Issue in 72?

By
William W. Turner

A few weeks ago the California Democratic State Central Committee passed a resolution calling for the dismissal of FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, because of his open hostility toward Robert F. Kennedy, Dr. Martin Luther King, jr., and Ramsey Clark.

The move was unprecedented for an official party body. One member, Mrs. Ann Alanson of San Francisco, ventured on television that Hoover "might conceivably" become a campaign issue in 1972.

J. Edgar Hoover a campaign issue?

Such a notion would have sounded ludicrous only a couple of years ago. The bulldog-visaged man had become a living legend as the nemesis of crime and communism—and a political untouchable. Proof was his 46-year tenure under eight presidents.

But time and his own temperament apparently are catching up with Hoover. Many Americans now feel he has been too soft on organized crime and too obsessed with domestic Communism. His sharp assaults on persons and institutions themselves respected by large segments of the population have made him an increasingly contentious figure.

In a memorable 1964 outburst he called Supreme Court justices "bleeding hearts" for insisting on prompt arraignment of prisoners, scolded the Warren Commission for its wrist-slap of the FBI in the Lee Harvey Oswald affair, and branded Dr. King "the most notorious liar in the country."

The FBI chief has been enveloped in controversy ever since, much of it focusing on wiretapping and bugging. In 1966 some 22 electronic bugs were discovered in Las Vegas casinos, touching off a furor and unseemly flap with Robert Kennedy over who had authorized them in the first place. In 1968, it came to light that the Bureau had maintained electronic surveillance on Dr. King to the moment of his assassination, bringing renewed demands for Hoover's ouster from moderate and militant civil rights groups.

All of this shook the assumption that FBI popularity was as high as the reputed purity of Ivory soap. A Gallup Poll last August revealed that although the Bureau still commanded a "highly favorable rating" of 71 percent nationally, it had slipped 13 percent from 1965. Only results from the South and Midwest, strongholds of the theological anti-Communism symbolized by Hoover, kept the drop from being precipitous.

Hoover remains in the eye of the storm. He indulged in an abrasive exchange recently with Ramsey Clark, calling the former attorney general a "jellyfish." He remarked to Time magazine that Mexicans and Puerto Ricans "don't shoot very straight" but beware "if they come at you with a knife," raising cries of ethnic slur. Then, in seeking more agents and money, he told a Senate subcommittee that an "anarchist group" which included imprisoned Roman Catholic priests Daniel and Philip Berrigan was hatching a bizarre kidnap and bombing plot,

stirring charge a grandstand play. Although the Justice Department subsequently obtained indictments, some critics saw it as a move to redeem Hoover's prestige. Rep. William R. Anderson (Dem-Tenn.), a former Skipper of the nuclear submarine Nautilus, charged the director with "pre-condemning" the Berrigans and called for a "national protest."

The tempo of attack from Democratic quarters must give Richard Nixon pause. Eugene McCarthy began it in 1968 by promising that if elected he would appoint a new director. Ramsey Clark, who looms as a Democratic dark horse for 1972, has urged replacement. Sen. Birch Bayh (Dem-Ind.), another contender, has declared that Hoover damaged the FBI by his political controversy with Clark and "perhaps we ought to find someone who is not so easily tempted." And Sen. George McGovern (Dem-S.D.), who has already announced, has called for a Senate investigation of Hoover's law enforcement blackballing of a former agent critical of some FBI policy.

If Democrats carry this attack into the campaign, Nixon's retention of the senescent G-man could cost him votes, especially in certain sectors. For instance, the Gallup Poll showed that in the five-year period esteem for the FBI plunged 25, 23, and 21 percent among Easterners, young adults and persons with a college background, respectively.

Should Nixon deem it expedient to ease Hoover out, his task will be most ticklish. The director reportedly has picked out every stick of furniture for his office in the new FBI building, not due for occupancy until 1975. While many believe Hoover's durability attributable to the massive dossier system—indeed, he didn't scruple to regale Congressional reactionaries with glimpses of FBI material on Dr. King—his real power derives from the public image he so single-mindedly groomed.

Yet it is now clear that had John Kennedy lived he would have defied the image by dumping Hoover after the 1964 election. Hoover in effect conceded this recently in saying he "didn't speak to Bobby Kennedy the last six months he

was in office." With Lyndon Johnson it was different: there was an affinity going much deeper than the cute anecdote of how the wearer of FBI Badge 1 would help the Johnson girls look for their dog when they were neighbors. Johnson had become one of the FBI "family" largely through Clint Murchison, the late Dallas oil tycoon. An early political godfather of Johnson, Murchison was perhaps Hoover's closest friend. Each year the director vacationed at the Murchison-owned Del Charro Motel in Southern California, the bill being paid by a Murchison company such as Delhi-Taylor Oil.

With Nixon, it is also a warm relationship dating from the President's days on the Red-hunting HUAC. During the 1968 campaign Nixon frequently quoted Hoover as a law-and-order status symbol, and since has showcased him at a number of White House ceremonial occasions. Some observers wryly note that the FBI somehow missed finding the derogatory data on the President's rejected Supreme Court nominees Haynesworth and Carswell. Others recall it wasn't overly inquisitive in the probes of Johnson cronies Abe Fortas and Bobby Baker.

Should Hoover be persuaded to step down or his health suddenly fail, Nixon may already have chosen a successor in Cartha "Deke" DeLoach, who was the second most powerful man in the FBI until he unexpectedly retired at age 50 several months ago. DeLoach moved over to Pepsico, whose president Donald M. Kendall happens to be a long-time Nixon confidant. By putting DeLoach "on ice" at Pepsico, the President could bring him in as an "outsider" and at the same time forestall a Hoover holdout for an "insider."

William W. Turner was an FBI agent for 10 years. Now a journalist, his latest book is "Hoover's FBI: The Men and The Myth."

Moon Rocks

STEVENS POINT—It's appearance, from several feet away, looks like a rough, lack-luster piece of slate.

But it's much more awesome than that. It's one of the rocks brought from the moon by Apollo astronauts in 1969 and it's currently subject to a few "oohs" and "ahs" from persons viewing it at Stevens Point State University.

An exhibit went up on Tuesday morning and will remain until Feb. 28 in the new James H. Albertson Learning Resources Center. It will be there during dedication rites for the \$3.5 million building during the last three days of this month.

The University Foundation is sponsoring the show,

arrangements for which were made with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, by Senator William Proxmire.

The rock is half the size of a grapefruit and will be open for public inspection each day from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. It will be locked in a vault each night.

Security is insisted upon by the lenders, so Charles Long, director of the museum, has arranged to have persons standing guard at all times. The "Watchmen" however are a little out of the ordinary. They are 18 attractive coeds whose official title is moon rock hostesses.

Long said it might be appropriate if he can arrange cheese to be served to the visitors, but those details haven't been ironed out yet.

Moon rocks have only been displayed in Wisconsin on one or two previous occasions.

Indian Affairs SCHOLARSHIP MEETING

Representatives from the Bureau of Indian Affairs will be on campus for consultation on Friday, March 5, at the Financial Aids Office in the Student Services Building. They plan to arrive at 9:00 A.M. and will be available throughout the

day. Any Indian students who would like to discuss the Indian Scholarship Program or who would like to apply for a scholarship are invited to attend.

Appointments may be scheduled through the Financial Aids Office (346-5886) or students may drop in during the day at any time.

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MONDAY, APRIL 5



Women's Lib
Muriel Fox

2 P.M., a leading folk singer-ecologist in concert; 3 P.M., Mr. Richard Leitsch, spokesman for the Mattachine Society, discusses current social acceptance of the homosexual seeks; 4 P.M., Muriel Fox, National Organization for Women (NOW) speaks on—"Militancy, Marriage, Moneymaking, Motherhood, Can we have them all?"

TUESDAY, APRIL 6



The honorable
James Farmer

2 P.M., a team from Fortune Society, women former prison inmates; 3 P.M., a Nationalist Chinese spokesman encounters possibly two Chinas in the UN; 4 P.M., founder of the Congress of Racial Equality and former Ass't. Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, the honorable James Farmer.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7



Dr. Judianne
Densen-Gerber

2 P.M., an underground film star from the Andy Warhol cinema; 3 P.M., Arab-Israeli spokesmen, an explosive human encounter in the Mideast; 4 P.M., lawyer-psychiatrist Dr. Judianne Densen-Gerber, founder of New York's Odyssey House for 18-25 year old addicts, now one of the city's largest private hospitals.

THURSDAY, APRIL 8



Mr. William
Kunstler

2 P.M., a stage-struck English professor turned actor; 3 P.M., a workshop on overpopulation, birth control and sterilization; 4 P.M., Mr. William Kunstler, America's foremost human rights attorney, defender of the Chicago Seven, Rap Brown, the Berrigan brothers, and all without fee, looks at the human encounter of people and the law.

FRIDAY, APRIL 9



The honorable
Charles E. Goodell

2 P.M., a spokesman from the Peace Corps or VISTA, its domestic branch, looks at human encounter; 3 P.M., a black nationalist from an emerging black nation examines the political prospects for his country; 4 P.M., former United States Senator from New York, Charles E. Goodell, reviews his encounter with the White House.

You will fly by charter airliner from the airport nearest your campus on Sunday, April 4, be met at LaGuardia Airport, New York, by charter bus and taken to the famous Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. During the mornings, April 5 through April 9, you will have ten Career Day appointments to people and places of greatest interest to your field of study. You will spend Saturday, April 10 on intensive Manhattan sightseeing (ethnic and demographic as well as geographic). You will return to your home airport Saturday evening, April 10. Complete costs including round-trip transportation, charter bus service to Career Day and sightseeing activities, admissions to Career Day and Human Encounter workshops, six-night's occupancy at the Waldorf-Astoria (3 students per room)—including all taxes and gratuities—are \$298.75. (Allow yourself \$50 for food; we'll show you how to eat well for that). For complete details on attending or on becoming an academic tour leader (with gratis trip), please contact our campus representative listed below. And get ready for what should be the greatest trip you've ever taken.

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