

# THE OFFICIAL POINTER

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NO. 18

## Coeds "Selected" for ROTC



ROTC brigadiers--Stevens Stubenvoll of Ripon, battalion commander of Stevens Point State University's ROTC unit, "inspects" three of the four brigadiers who will be official

hostesses for the unit at public affairs. From left are Cindy Riley of Eau Claire; Nancy Braithwaite of Wausau; and Kathleen Rutowski of Milwaukee.

STEVENS POINT--Four attractive coeds at Stevens Point State University have been selected as "brigadiers" to support the school's Army Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) in public relations activities.

They are Nancy Braithwaite, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Warren Braithwaite of 1025 S. Spring St., Wausau; Kathleen Rutowski, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Rutowski of 2465 S. Fifth St., Milwaukee; Cheryl Longwitz, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Longwitz, 215 Fraye Ave., Waukesha; and Cynthia Riley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon Riley of 1021

E. Lexington Blvd., Eau Claire. All of the girls were finalists in last year's ROTC queen competition won by Miss Longwitz.

They have new outfits to wear on their official duties, including a wool skirt and cape in purple with gold silk lining in the capes, signifying the university's official colors. They also have berets, stars similar to those worn by brigadier generals attached to their capes plus school crests.

The coeds will be hostesses at official ROTC functions and make public appearances in behalf of the unit.

## The Tenant and the Law

The Pointer is planning to run several articles on the laws pertaining to tenant's rights since we realize that many rights of students as tenants are being unlawfully abused due to ignorance on the part of the victims.

### Historical Development

This series is starting from historical perspective, by tracing landlord-tenant law back to its inception during the 13th Century. At this time, the lease was created which served merely as a conveyance of a particular parcel of land without concerning itself with rights and obligations. Slowly, as years passed, the lease's dual function of both a conveyance and contract became more apparent. Although this provided a greater degree of security for the tenant it also led to several problems. Once possession of the land was delivered to the tenant the landlord's obligation was complete. Had the landlord lied about the condition of the property, promising that it would be in good condition yet wasn't, the tenant had no recourse short of breach of contract. Even if he vacates the premises he is still liable for the rent until the agreement expires.

In addition to this policy, there was no mention of the condition of the property in a lease and the landlord was in no way responsible for an injury incurred to a tenant as a result of the parcel being in disrepair. The law imposed some stiff rules for the tenant in return for his security of possession. Though the situation has improved today, our current law still reflects this one-sidedness. As long term rural leases gave rise to short term urban leases, some adjustments in the rights and obligations between landlords and tenants did come about.

### Constructive Eviction

The first judicial relief provided the tenant was the doctrine of "constructive eviction." It was conceived and delivered in 1826 in New York in the case of *Dyett vs. Pendleton*. In this particular case the tenant was allowed to vacate the leased premises during the term of lease without a continuing obligation to pay rent because the landlord was conducting a noisy brothel in another part of the building. Because the landlord by this conduct had made it impossible for a "self-respecting" tenant to continue occupancy, he was held to have

constructively evicted his tenant. This ruling was a landmark since it gave a tenant an avenue to break a lease. Until this time only a forceful eviction by the landlord could terminate a contract prior to its expiration date.

### TWENTIETH CENTURY

By the end of the nineteenth century the situation of the tenant was still rather grim. A lessee continued to be regarded as the purchaser of the property with respect to its condition. He was responsible to inspect the premises as there was no mention of property condition in the contract. "Caveat Emptor" applied to the renting of property and a tenant was still liable for the rent even if the property was in disrepair or became uninhabitable.

By 1900 the only ruling that benefited the tenant was that of "constructive eviction." However, it was sparingly applied and only useful to a tenant who was holding a relatively long term lease and wanted to vacate the property.

NEXT WEEK: The Pointer will discuss in detail the doctrine of Constructive Eviction as it relates to Contemporary situations.

## ★★ Miss Stevens Point ★★

## Silver Opinion Competition

During the months of February and March, Reed & Barton, America's oldest major silversmiths, are conducting a "Silver Opinion Competition" in which valuable scholarships totaling \$2500 are being offered to duly enrolled women students at a few selected colleges and universities.

WSU-Stevens Point has been selected to enter this competition in which the First Grand Award is a \$1,000 scholarship; Second, Grand Award is a \$500 scholarship; Third Grand Award is a \$300 scholarship; and Seven Grand Awards of \$100 each scholarships. In addition, there will be 100 other awards consisting of sterling silver, fine china and crystal with a retail value of approximately \$75.00.

In the 1971 "Silver Opinion Competition", an entry form illustrates twelve designs of sterling with eight designs of both china and crystal. The entrants simply list the three

best combinations of sterling, china and crystal from the patterns illustrated.

Scholarships and awards will be made to those entrees matching or coming closest to the unanimous selections of Table-setting editors from three of the nation's leading magazines.

Miss Patricia Bunczak and Miss Kathy Wieseler are the Student Representatives who are conducting the "Silver Opinion Competition" for Reed & Barton at WSU-SP. Those interested in entering the "Silver Opinion Competition" should contact Miss Bunczak or Miss Wieseler at 808 A Illinois Ave. or go to the Home Economics Office-103 Main for entry blanks and for complete details concerning the Competition rules. The Representatives also have samples of 12 of the most popular Reed & Barton designs so that the entrants can see how these sterling patterns actually look.

On Friday, February 19, ten finalists were chosen to compete for the title of Miss Stevens Point, 1971. During the next month, these contestants will spend many hours perfecting their performances for the talent portion of the competition, working with members of the Pageant Program, and waiting for the exciting moment, when the new Miss Stevens Point will be announced on Saturday evening, March 27, at the WSU-Stevens Point Old Main Auditorium.

The ten finalists, all Stevens Point University coeds, are Shirley Badke, Dottie Hollett, Judy Caldwell, Miriam Olson, R. Candice Erickson, Sue Anderson, Patti Jacobs, Shawn Granger, Nancy Schmidt, and Christine Johnson.

Chairman of this year's Stevens Point Pageant is John Bergen. Mrs. Doug Neumann and Renee Shebasta are Co-Producers and Coordinators. Co-Chairmen for the event are

Dick Worzella and Harold Erdman. Publicity Chairman is Bob Taylor.

To assure the success of the Stevens Point Pageant, professionals to the Pageant, including winners of previous competitions are on hand this year to assist the contestants with difficulties that may arise concerning their talent presentations. Lee Matthews, President of the Stevens Point Jay-Cettes, and Ed Smith, Production Director of the Pageant, are working with members of the WSU-Stevens Point Drama Department to guarantee the promise of a favorable evening.

The Miss America "Pageant Family" does not want to present young women in "just a pageant." They do, however, want to convey to the contestants and the public the fact that the pageant leads to outstanding educational rewards in the form of scholarship. For

this reason, 50 percent of the stress is on talent competition, while the remaining stress is combined in Bathing Suit and Evening Gown competition, and array of personality.

Participating in the Pageant offers greater rewards than just the money that can be earned toward scholarship. Entering in such a competition further develops the personality of each contestant, and it instills a greater degree of self-confidence and poise in each one. This participation results in each contestant "getting something out of the Pageant personally," stated Bob Taylor.

Tickets for the Miss Stevens Point, 1971 Pageant are on sale now at the Union Office, at Hannon's Drug Store, and at Holtz and Osco Drug Stores in downtown Stevens Point. General admission tickets are \$1.50 and cost for a reserved ticket is \$2.50.

# Leon Fainstadt's Statement

I took a class from Miss Garvey in the beginning of the semester. I found soon that she wanted to be the dictator over my artistic creativity.

I responded as any creative person would have. I soon learned to hate her sickness but never hated the person. Miss Garvey took every action of mine as a personal affront. Then one day as I worked in her class I got an urgent need to create something I had never seen done before. I had decided at this time that I was going to do work for Miss Garvey, and also try to do some work for myself. This was the trigger that set her off. She pounced on me the minute I started to work in my own direction. I had wanted to sand 4x4 beams that I had brought to school. She immediately jumped up and ran to the machine and in front of the class decided she was going to put me down. She said that she never wanted to see me work on any of the machines in the class again.

That day I dropped her class and took a painting class. She had also criticized a Mr. N. Keats for having given me the freedom in the prior design class. And in so many words said he was not fit to teach. I apologized at this time for my behavior, but I had at the same

time gone to Dean Hanford.

Miss Garvey was told was by myself at our first confrontation that she was a horrible teacher, and she also must have told this by Ron Kwiatkowski another craft teacher. She threatened me with court action if I didn't stop talking about her teaching methods to other people. I also became quiet and angry, but let it go at that.

On the 19th I created two works for my design class in the art section of the Fine Arts Building. Also showing it off to various peoples.

Miss Garvey proceeded to work out a plan for my demise. She attacked my work with incredible insensitivity to my feelings and destroyed it twice. Once in the morning, and once that same afternoon.

At this time I became very sad at the turn of events. I wrote a letter (for at the time I knew not who had done the killing) to the person who had so incredibly tried to destroy my being twice. While I was writing she and Dick Sauer walked by. She said at this time that she had been the executioner of my work of art. To me this was absolutely incredible, that an art teacher would pull a 1938 Hitlerian dogma scheme, where they would be the judge and

executioner of my work of art. I asked her at least ten times if this was true, and she called me crazy and a parrot. I went to my locker, pulled out a broken gun, went to her class, and in a fit of rage cried out again if she had truly torn down my work, even though it had been done for another teacher, and not even for her class. She told me to get out! I proceeded to pull my broken gun from my belt, swung it around in the air above, or pointed over her head and cried out that she was a horrible person and teacher, and told her never to mess with me again. I turned and ran out of the room.

I then, upon the realization of what I had done, went to Dean Hanford's office. He was on the telephone. I put the gun on his desk and stood back a bit. He looked very angry and told me in so many words to take the gun and go to hell. This also seemed incredulous.

I picked up the gun and walked out. I proceeded to smash the gun to bits and relieve the incredible tension that had welled up in my soul. While I crushed the broken gun, I was taken in custody, and now lie in state of remorse for having come to Stevens Point!

Leon Fainstadt

# Senator Speaks

Following an age-old tradition here at WSU-SP, the Student Senate was recently asked to set up a teacher evaluation program. The academic affairs committee of the Senate researched the question and recommended that such a program not be set up this spring. The Senate accepted our recommendation.

Our big reason for making such a recommendation was the problem of size. A teacher evaluation program on this campus would involve filling out, computing, and compiling data from approximately 35,000 forms. Then this data would have to be typed, printed and distributed. The question arises: who is going to distribute and collect these forms and where are we going to put them until the computer center can take care of them?

The process would cost over \$1,000 and would take at least seven weeks to complete. The problem then arises: if we are to distribute questionnaires in time to get the evaluation reports out and distributed before registration each semester, they would have to be filled out during the third or fourth week of classes. Many students would find it difficult to evaluate their instructors that early in the semester. In most cases, they haven't even had an exam by that time.

Another major problem area is that of validity. Experience

has shown that students tend to rate their instructors high; very rarely is an instructor given a "poor" rating. Thus, the student does not get a true picture of what the instructor is like. It has become evident that these evaluations do a much better job of measuring personality than competence.

As an alternative, our committee considered a partial evaluation. Here we ran into the problem of the high faculty turnover rate, which means that an evaluation would be outdated within one or two years. Thus our job would not be cut down very much.

Finally, but most important, is the question of usefulness. When a student asks a friend what Professor Blank is like, he takes into account his friend's personal prejudices. An evaluation form doesn't do that. We wouldn't know who rated the instructor which way and why. Besides, as a student, I know I would be very reluctant to sit down and read pages of evaluations before deciding which instructor teaching one of the 52 sections of English I is the one who suits me best.

For these reasons the Academic Affairs Committee of the Student Senate has decided that we will not conduct a teacher evaluation this semester.

Bev George, Chairman  
Academic Affairs Committee

# Art Student Busted News Analysis

A recent incident involving a dispute between an art student and an art professor resulted in the arrest of the student in the Fine Arts building Wednesday afternoon. Charged with reckless use of a weapon is Leon Fainstadt who allegedly waved a nonfunctional .22 caliber revolver about after Miss Collean Garvey admitted destroying one of his art works.

Calls for assistance were originated by the faculty member involved and Fainstadt was arrested. As he was being taken from the Fine Arts building he only asked the arresting officers, "Could you please loosen my handcuff a little?" He also requested Tim Marcotte, a student who witnessed the arrest to, "Take the \$4.00 out of my pocket and buy some food for my wife." Marcotte commented, "Garvey had been intimidating him all semester." Many other students share this opinion and are deeply concerned about Miss Garvey's mistreatment of Fainstadt.

"Leon is an extremely sensitive person who takes his art work seriously and destruction of his art was like destroying a part of him!" stated an art student.

"The sad part is that no one conferred with Leon about removing the sculpture before

destroying it," commented another.

At a pre-trial investigation Friday morning the charge was reduced from a felony to a misdemeanor. The bail was reduced from \$1000 to \$200 and Fainstadt was freed on bail. Only one witness was called as the judge refused to allow the defense attorney to call any. The witness, Miss Garvey; a former kindergarten teacher who owns two guns herself (presumably operational), was not required in cross-examination to answer questions about actions leading to the incident. The revolver had several parts missing including the firing pin when sold to Fainstadt to be used in an art project. A jury trial was requested. The trail has been scheduled for April.

Fainstadt had been enrolled in one of Miss Garvey's courses until it became apparent that there was a personality conflict and he dropped the course, refusing to let Miss Garvey dictate to him what art should be. The harassment continued up until the climatic destruction of his sculpture, and his arrest.

There is a question of values at stake as one art student stated, for who can rightfully set himself (or herself) up as judge and jury of an art piece much less the executioner?

# Tenants View of the "Landlord of the Week"

David Graf, a tenant at 2140 Patch Street, had this to say about his apartment. "When we moved in we mentioned the fact that there was no heat so Karl sold us an oil heater which supposedly worked, but hasn't."

"We also bought a hot water tank since there was no hot water either. This tank has yet to be installed. The house violates several housing standards," David explained, "most obvious being no bathtub or shower. Also, there are only two electrical outlets in the whole house which are both downstairs. We have to run extension cords upstairs for our electric heater that we use to heat the 8 x 10 foot bedroom where all three

of us sleep. On cold days, the temperature in the house drops below zero, and the wind blows right through the place. The plumbing freezes so the only way to keep water from freezing is to keep it in the refrigerator," he said seriously. Furthermore, Karl promised to wallpaper the rooms the first week after we moved in which was in October and at present the walls still have the old paper on.

Todd Fenzl, a former tenant, "while I lived at 1732 Main I wasn't sure if I had a landlord or housemother. A landlord should respect his tenant's right to live as they see fit. But Karl was known to pop in at any time, unannounced and without so

much as a knock on the door. At these times he'd reprimand us on everything from dirty dishes in the sink to unmade beds."

"My biggest complaint, however, is in regard to his 'honest money' policy. When we moved in we were required to pay \$30 a piece as a deposit toward any damage we might do. He required a 30-day notice before we moved out and if no damage occurred, we were to get our money back. I gave Karl a 30 day notice. But I never received my 'honest money'. When the rest of my roommates finally moved out they got all of their money back, though I am still waiting."



## Monday, March 1

Debot Center movie, "Goodbye Columbus", 7 p.m. Debot Center

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

UAB Cin Theatre, "All Quiet on the Western Front" 6 and 8:15 p.m., UC

## Tuesday, March 2

South Center Movie, 7:30 p.m. Wis, UC

University Theatre, "The Lark" 8 p.m., Fine Arts

UAB Cin Theatre, "All Quiet on the Western Front" 6 and 8:15 p.m., UC

## Wednesday, March 3

Allen Center Movie, "The Bobo", 7:30 p.m., Allen Cent.

University Theatre, "The Lark", 8 p.m., Fine Arts

UAB Cin Theatre, "All Quiet on the Western Front" 6 and 8:15 p.m., UC

## Thursday, March 4

Student Senate, 7:30 p.m., UC

Faculty Meeting 7:45 p.m. 125 Classroom Center

UAB Cin Theatre, "A Fine Madness", 6 and 8 p.m., UC

University Theatre, "The Lark", 8 p.m., Fine Arts

## Friday, March 5

UAB Cin Theatre, "A Fine Madness" 6 and 8 p.m., UC

University Theatre, "The Lark", 8 p.m., Fine Arts

## Saturday, March 6

UAB Cin Theatre, "A Fine Madness", 6 and 8 p.m., UC

University Theatre, "The Lark", 8 p.m., Fine Arts

## Sunday, March 7

University Theatre, "The Lark", 8 p.m., Fine Arts.

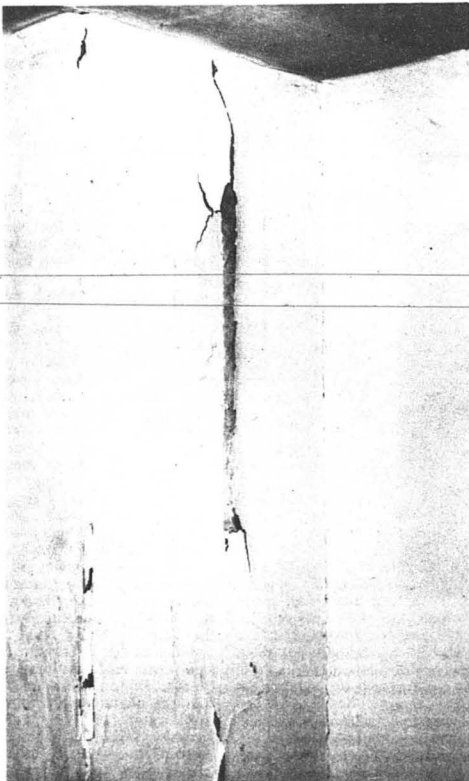
Arts and Lectures: Siberian Dancers and Singers of Amsk 8 p.m., Berg Gym, Fieldhouse

# WSUS Program Change

WSUS FM-90 is changing its programming as of March 1. An all new line-up of shows will be headed by an informal talk show every two weeks with President Dreyfus, a show dealing with problems of environment, programs on astronomy, law justice, old radio, and world's future. Along with WSUS's new locally produced programs will be a whole new approach to

music. WSUS will offer more than any other station of any type of music you want to hear. It's a big change. It's a new change. We aren't like any other station you have ever heard. We don't try to be. We think we owe you that.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The new WSUS program schedule will be printed at a later date.



Karl Konopacky has been selected "landlord of the week" although he is not a land owner but rather manager of the Dorothy Bartosz property consisting of according to Karl "about a dozen and a half houses."

Konopacky said he rented to students a dozen times and was "burned everytime." Either through vandalism like holes punched in the walls or through irresponsibility such as students moving out with utility bills left unpaid. Karl stated he never had dealings with students without some problems. He went on to comment, "I won't say every student is like this, but twelve out of twelve times I've been hung." "The long-haired ones are the worst," he said, "no sense of responsibility." "They don't know what the world is about," he stated, "and then they try to tell me." "I rent a place for sixty dollars a month to students and it costs me \$500 after they leave to fix it up," he claimed.

In response to the question as to whether women were better tenants, Karl explained, "I tried renting to girls and they had six or eight fellows stay overnight, everynight. I would get complaints over the phone at two in the morning that they are chasing each other down the street bare ass."

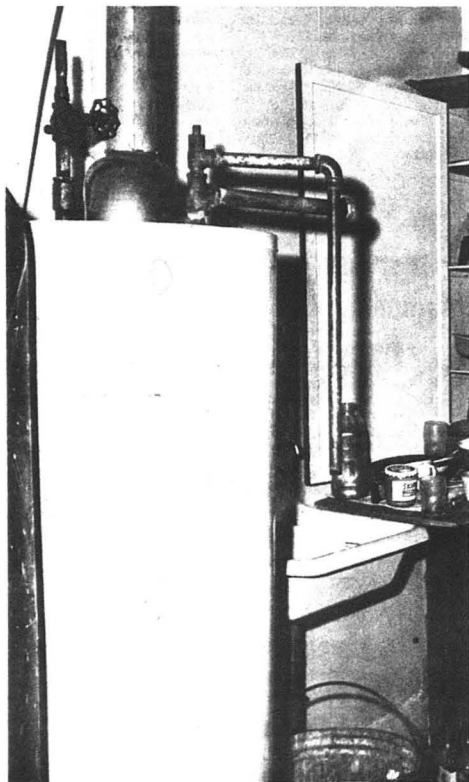
When asked about a particular parcel on Patch Street that has no heat, hot water, or bathtub or shower, Konopacky's reply was, "I never rent under false pretenses." They didn't have to rent it," he continued, "I didn't twist their arms." "If



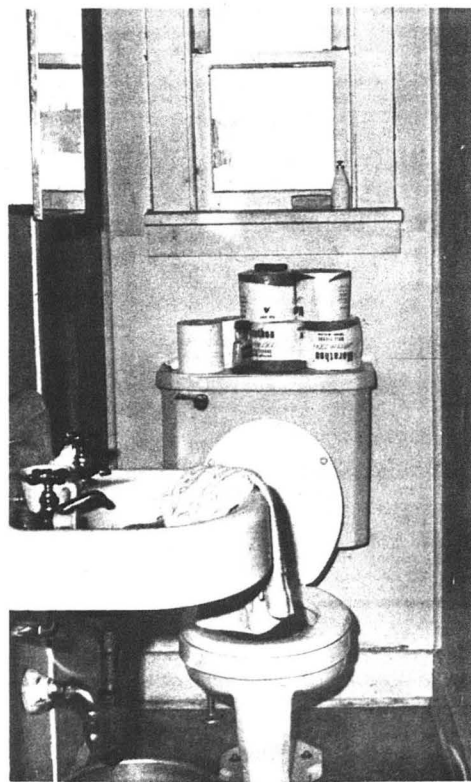
## Landlord of the Week

they don't like it," he said, "why did they rent it; it's a free country." Furthermore, he explained, "when I was younger, I rented places that did not have hot water." "What do they want, a Palace?"

Although Karl Konopacky said that for the past eleven years he rented only one or two properties to students each year he was "burned everytime" and although he said he was anxious to get out of the business of renting to students, Karl is this year renting five different apartments to students.



These photos were taken at 2140 Patch Street, one of many houses owned by Dorothy Bartosz and managed by Karl Konopacky. This particular house violated regulations by having no bathtub or shower, no hot water, and walls in a state of disrepair.





# John P Zawadsky

## Doctor of Philosophy

Mr. Zawadsky is chairman of the Philosophy Department. He received his A.B. from Rutgers University in 1949 and his Ph. D. from Harvard in 1965. He has 16 years teaching experience.

Other than Stevens Point he has taught at University College of Rutgers University and Douglass College. He is 43 years old. He receives an annual salary of \$16,320.

**Pointer:** What do you see as the role of Philosophy in the world today?

**Zawadsky:** It seems to me that it has the same role today that it has always had. In essence that is a committed examination, a probing examination, of any and all ideas. What I see as defining of Philosophy is engaging in the same kind of activity that Socrates engaged in. That is asking always what seems to me the most probing question: What is involved in what does goodness mean? The problem recently has been that Philosophers have begun to talk to themselves in respect to logical positivism and linguistic analysis.

**Pointer:** What do you see as right. What do you see as wrong and what changes would you propose for this university?

**Zawadsky:** As far as what is right is concerned number one is in general the student body. This is a good group of kids. Secondly, from a faculty point of view there is a strong tradition of academic freedom. Along with this is a strong tradition in faculty governance. As a point of fact our faculty has tremendous opportunity to exercise formulation of policy and direction of policy. To get to what is wrong, I am disappointed by the lack of enthusiastic faculty participation. I think the most serious thing I see as wrong though is the extreme bureaucratization. Everything goes to Madison and everything comes back from Madison. I think this kind of centralized bureaucracy has on one hand been ludicrous and on the other grotesque. It has been ludicrous in respect to the duplication and wastefulness. It has been grotesque because it infringes on every activity of the university: Curriculum, size of classes, teaching loads and nature of programs offered. All is subject to whims down in Madison.

As far as changes I would very simply abolish the Coordinating Council on Higher Education, abolish the Regents Board Office, as a matter of fact abolish the Board of Regents. What we ought to have is local autonomy and we don't have it. The system is controlling and determining.

**Pointer:** Which teaching method do you espouse, the Platonic method of exposing students to knowledge of the

good, or the relativist method of letting the student find his way through the mass of confusion by himself.

**Zawadsky:** I would like to think that what I do is more Socratic. Namely, the method of engaging the student in a kind of dialogue. Education is a mutual process. I learn from students questions just as I hope students learn from my questions.

**Pointer:** What importance do you place on faculty members having publications?

**Zawadsky:** If they have something important to say, or if they have something they feel they have to say, then they ought to publish. But I don't think a faculty member should publish just for the sake of publication. I think we have to be careful about the old axiom publish-or-perish. We here at Stevens Point say we are not a publish-or-perish University but we have to make one point clear. When we say this we are not saying scholarship is not important.

As far as I am concerned some faculty members are engaged in a tremendous amount of scholarship for their courses which might never be published. This continuing scholarship is much more important than having some little article published in some obscure journal which is read by nobody.

**Pointer:** General interest in, and acceptance of the importance of Philosophy is on the decline. (As evidenced by

the size of the Philosophy Department here at Stevens Point and the absence of required Philosophy courses. There are only eight members of the Philosophy Department compared to 26 in the Physical Education Department) What do you see as the decline of this once very important discipline?

**Zawadsky:** I don't think this is accurately put. As a matter of fact, if you take a look at it six years ago there were 3 people in

the Philosophy Department and seven years ago there was only one.

I'm not at all disappointed or unhappy with the fact that Philosophy is not required. I do not like the idea of a captive student body. If any such proposal were made I would object to it.

In terms of student enrollment and number of people teaching Philosophy it has never been as extensively studied as it is right now.

**Pointer:** What do you see as right with the world and what changes would you propose?

**Zawadsky:** I suppose the basic thing I would see as right with the world is that people still have concern for each other. People still have concern for fostering intelligence. They still have concern for trying to find and lead a decent life.

I suppose the change I would make would be simply a matter of trying to change institutions and practices which hinder given concern for one another. I think the kind of vocational value labeling which, for example, makes a truck driver a bum in comparison to a

college professor hinders concern for one another.

**Pointer:** What is your opinion of the Pointer?

**Zawadsky:** Ambivalent. I think it has been both good and bad. I think it has been good with respect to some of the articles in depth, the researched articles. I think the attempt by the Pointer to include items of more general interest rather than local interest is good. But here is where it begins shading off into the bad. It seems to me that the Pointer ought to try to emphasize local news, campus news, more than it does. Including news about different social activities. The Pointer is intended to work for the entire student body.

**Pointer:** In the Education Department they teach a course called Philosophy of Education. Do you think this course would be better taught in the Philosophy Department?

**Zawadsky:** Frankly I am not sure there is any problem here. The Philosophy Department did develop two courses in the Philosophy of Education about three years ago. We then talked to the people in the Education

Department about the course that they had. We mutually agreed that these were in fact two different types of courses even though they have the same label.

**Pointer:** Why do you think students should learn the Philosophy of Karl Marx?

**Zawadsky:** For at least a couple of reasons. First, Marx is one of the giants in terms of impact on the twentieth century. It would be difficult to understand many events in the twentieth century without understanding their relationship to Marx. Not knowing about Karl Marx strikes me as tantamount to not knowing your own name.

Second, independent of his historical significance there is a philosophical significance to Karl Marx. Philosophically it is the early Marx that is significant the later being insignificant and uninteresting.

**Pointer:** Do you think President Nixon should have a philosopher on his cabinet?

**Zawadsky:** Well, I think the first problem here would be for him to find one who would choose to be a member of the cabinet.

I don't know whether he ought to have a philosopher on his cabinet. I think he ought to have intelligent men on his cabinet and I think it is difficult to find them at present.

**Pointer:** What books would you recommend for students who are interested in the problems which confront our society today?

**Zawadsky:** On one level I would want to say all the major Philosophers and all the major writers. But on a more personal level, in terms of the books that I have recently read which have relevance and insights with respect to our present situation I would recommend: Bernard Malamud's *The Fixer*, Aldo Leopold's *Sand County Almanac*, Erich Fromm's *The Art of Loving* and *The Economic and Philosophic Manuscripts of 1844* edited by Struick.



Dr. John P. Zawadsky

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# MARCH 11

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The following U.S. casualty figures for Southeast Asia are based on U.S. government statistics. They are lower than U.S. casualties reported by the liberation forces. The figures are from Jan. 1, 1961 to Jan. 30,

1971. Figures in parentheses are for the week Jan. 23 to Jan. 31.

Killed: 44,384 (29); "Non-combat deaths": 9160 (15); Wounded: 294,342 (224); Missing, captured: 1534;



# SMC Holds Convention

Dear News Editors: This article was originally written for the Advance-Titan, WSU-O. However, because it is on a subject that is of importance to all students, I am sending it to all UW and WSU campus newspapers. If you use this article please send a copy to me. Tom Tomasko, Oshkosh, Wisc. 54901

Under an atmosphere heavily weighted with the thought of an imminent invasion of North Vietnam, the Student Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam (SMC) met on the weekend of Feb. 19-21, in a national anti-war convention in Washington D.C.

Billed as a "National Student Anti-War Conference," the SMC laid plans here for a "Spring Offensive" against the war which includes local demonstrations on March 1 to demand an end to the draft now, and demonstrations on April 24 in commemoration of the assassination of Martin Luther King, a week called "National Peace Action Week" from April 18-24 culminating in a march on Washington and San Francisco on April 24 demanding the immediate withdrawal of all U.S. forces from South East Asia, campus actions on May 5 to mark the killings of the Kent and Jackson State students, and a "Day of Solidarity with GI's" on May 16. This "offensive" also includes an instant reaction and mobilization of students if Nixon orders the invasion of North Vietnam.

To back up the assertion that this invasion is a likely possibility, speakers before the plenary session cited quotes by Nixon that he will not rule out American air support for an invasion of the North, pointed out that Thieu and Ky have made several calls recently for an invasion, and that top U.S. military advisors argued that China would not intervene if the North were invaded. As one leaflet put it, "The actions of U.S. spokesmen are a trial balloon testing the response of the world (anti-war) movement and especially the mood of the American people."

The convention was attended by over 2,000 students from 38 states and 250 campuses of which 77 were High and Jr. High schools.

Students from Wisconsin at the conference represented UW-Milwaukee, WSU-La Crosse, WSU-Oshkosh, and UW-Green Bay, all of which have SMC chapters on their campuses.

Don Gurewitz, National Executive-Secretary of SMC, stated that this conference "was the broadest antiwar conference to date." Among the several hundred national and local organizations attending the conference were Chicago Women's Liberation Union, La Raza Unida Party of Texas, Black United Front for Survival, Cairo, Ill., National Student Bar Association, National Student Veterans Against the War, Concerned Officers Movement, National Peace Action Coalition, and People's Coalition for Peace and Justice.

The "Spring Offensive" endorsed by SMC is the same program that was drawn up by the National Peace Action Coalition (NPAC) at a convention in Chicago last December.

The conference voted on the various proposals in plenary session, but much of the haggling and working out of the proposals was done in the 17

different workshops. Some of those workshops held separate press conferences to better explain their proposals.

## ...The need for Third World action...

Herman Fagg from the Third World Task Force of SMC and spokesman for the Third World workshop explained the need to build anti-war demonstrations in Black, Chicano, and Puerto Rican communities by reading part of their proposal.

"Because we are oppressed as a nationality, Afro-Americans, Chicanos, Puerto Ricans, Native Americans, and Asian-Americans, we suffer more than any other sector of the American society from the effects of the war. Our people are drafted and killed in disproportionate numbers, 30 percent of the deaths being non-whites. Inflation and unemployment, which is exacerbated by the war in Southeast Asia, is hitting Third World workers the hardest. This happens at the same time that the already inadequate and ineffective social services within our communities are being cut back to pay for the war."

Fagg said that the dates April 24 were picked because "all black people remember that Martin Luther King's killing was a blow to every action black people have taken in their struggle for freedom."

The reason that the Third World anti-war activists want to mobilize Third World people independently on a separate date isn't because of "separatist ideas" but, "the best way to bring Third World people actively into the anti-war movement is for us to organize ourselves. Black people have to organize Black people. Chicanos have to organize Chicanos."

## ...And Women's lib...

The women's workshop proposal, which also was approved in the plenary, was that SMC help build a women's contingent in the April 24 demonstration and that one day during Peace Action Week, to be determined locally, be set aside for special emphasis on the subject "women and the war".

Sam Mondykowski of the Boston Young Women Committed to Action (YWCA), affiliated with the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA), and spokesmen for the women's workshop used much the same reasoning as did Higgins. She said that "the feminist movement and the anti-war movement are complementary" and that if women speak to women about the need to express their dissent against the war, they would be more likely to join a demonstration than if appealed to in a non-feminist way. In the workshops proposal, it stated, "While the women's liberation movement is an independent movement fighting for the needs of women, the involvement of feminists in the anti-war movement is crucial both for the winning of women's demands, and for the fight to end the war. It is directly in the interest of the feminist movement to demand an end to this war which consumes lives and resources that should be allocated to the needs of women and other oppressed sectors. Just as the government is denying the right of self-determination to the Vietnamese, it is denying us the right to be full human beings."

## ...The GI movement...

Joe Miles, one of the Ft. Jackson 8, a group of GI's arrested for having anti-war meetings in 1968, reported on the GI and veterans workshop. He said that the "GI movement depends upon how together the civilian movement is." He said that GI's need the support of civilians because "if we don't have it, then it makes it easy for the brass to repress us." Miles emphasized that the April 24 protests would have to be legal and peaceful, otherwise GI's wouldn't join them.

Mike Alewitz from the Austin, Texas SMC and campus workshop was asked if demonstrations worked anymore. He answered that "April 24 could bring the people with the necessary social weight to that decisive point in which they will really end the war." He quoted a Teamster official from Los Angeles, John T. Williams, who said that when "students stand up, they open up minds. But when workers sit down, the war will stop." Alewitz said that the anti-war movement has "greatly changed its composition in the last year", citing the growth of trade unionists, women's groups, Chicanos and Blacks that have recently begun agitating against the war.

## Attention Students

Anyone who would like to nominate an instructor for the excellence in teaching award nomination, lists will be available at the dorm desks and University Center Desk during the week of March 6-13. Nominations may also be mailed to the Student Senate Office, University Center.

## Radio Ripped-off from University

Last week some students stole a two way radio from the Centrex building on the University campus. Apparently the people who stole the radio are not aware of the seriousness involved with the theft. Not only was the radio stolen, but it is also being used for broadcasting.

FCC regulations prohibit the use of unauthorized broadcasting. It is a federal offense punishable by a \$10,000 fine and two years in prison. The profanity being used on the radio is also a federal offense. If the FCC decides to channel the University's radio and hears what is being broadcast, the University could well lose its broadcasting license.

Mr. Krebs who is in charge of the physical plant said if the radio isn't turned in by Tuesday the F.B.I. will have to be called in to investigate. Mr. Krebs said if who ever stole it turns it in right away no serious repercussions will be invoked. At least stop broadcasting for the University's sake.

Anyone who knows about the radio or anything about it please call protection and security at once at Ext. 2368.

## Kween Korrected

Editor's Note:

In last week's issue an error on page one caused considerable confusion among Winter Carnival buffs. The Pointer reported that Miss Anne Eganhofer had ascended to the throne of the Winter Carnival empire. Having been informed of the mistake by socially concerned students, we tried to discover the source of the error but our efforts were in vain. We can only conclude that we initially received the wrong information or that the printer is an anti-royalist sympathizer. Our apologies to Miss Lavonne Johnson, the actual winner of the royal honors, and to Miss Eganhofer for the misprint. Long live the Kween!!

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## LRC Budget Cut

STEVENS POINT-- When a suggestion that will save the state many hundreds of thousands of dollars over a long period, Governor Lucey isn't worried about spending a little money as a reward--even though a severe budget squeeze exists in Wisconsin government.

Such is the case with Edward Graboski, administrative assistant in the Albertson Learning Resources Center at Stevens Point State University. He received a certificate signed by Lucey and Wisconsin State University officials plus a \$25 check.

Graboski's suggestion is, on the surface, a rather simple matter. The implications in savings to taxpayers, however, is another matter.

Graboski urged the school here to purchase a binding machine at the cost of about \$500 which has capabilities of both binding applying hard covers to periodicals, documents, pamphlets, and so forth.

Binding some materials commercially has cost the university upward of \$5. With the new machine the same job can be done for 45 cents. The savings mount when, at the end of the year, the library counts 5,000 binding jobs.

Dr. Frederick Krempel, said conservative estimates of the yearly savings could run at least \$15,000. If used on other campuses in Wisconsin the figure would skyrocket.

He explained that some materials are now bound that ordinarily wouldn't have been, but he adds that there is additional saving because lives of the publications are extended.

Graboski, a native of Rhinelander and former store manager in Stevens Point, has been employed at the university for about four years. Making suggestions to save time and money for the state has become old hat for him. About a year ago he received an award from Governor Knowles for suggesting a method for printing library cards on campus duplicating machines instead of having the job done commercially. The policy is saving Stevens Point State about \$4,000 per year.

## WSU Jazz Band to Perform in Grid



### Interview Correction

In the interview with Mr. George Mead which appeared in the February 22, 1971 edition of the *Pointer*, his answer to our first question was misprinted. Mead's answer to this question should have read in part: "Negatively, I guess it (Conservation) could be defined as a lack of excessive wastefulness." Apologies to both Mr. Mead and our readers.

The Wisconsin State University Jazz Band, directed by James Duggan, will perform in the Gridiron of the University Center on Wednesday, March 3, at 8:00 p.m. The 18-piece jazz ensemble made up of both music and non-music majors,

has been together for four years and has performed extensively throughout the state. The band will play both "big band jazz"

and jazz-rock. Featured soloists will be: Larry Lange, saxophone; Charles Van Buren,

saxophone; Tom Betz, trombone; George Bures, trumpet; Mike Stevens, trumpet; John

Bendrick, guitar; and Randy Charles, drums. There is no admission charge for the performance.

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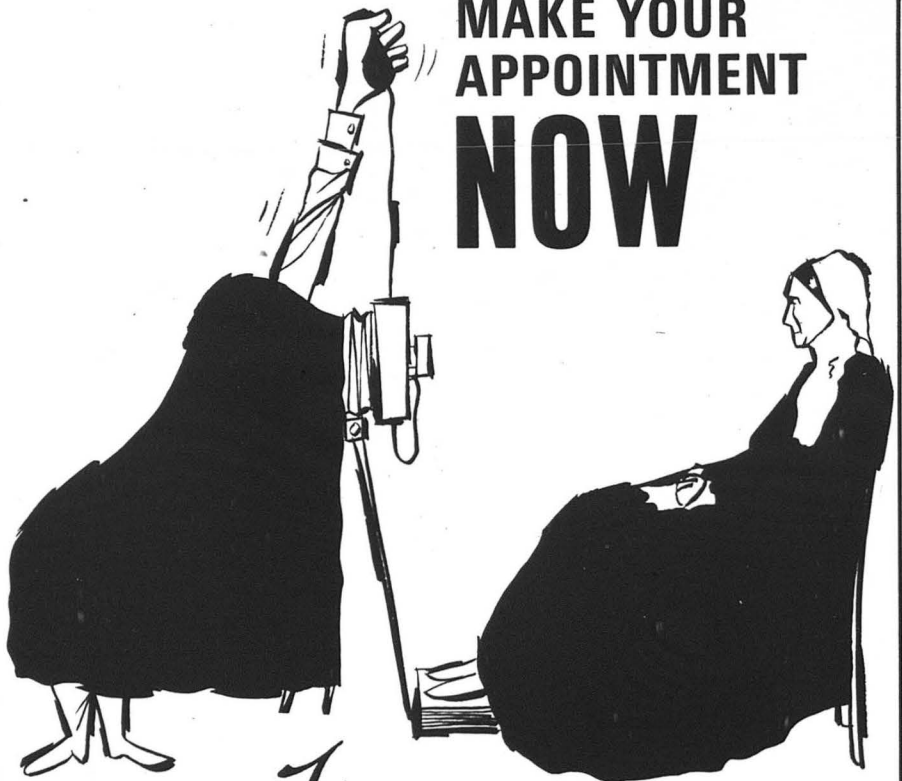
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# MAKE YOUR APPOINTMENT NOW



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## Mellentine Award Given

STEVENS POINT--A Stevens Point State University student, Steven J. Tillman, 19, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jay F.

Tillman of Park Ridge, won the Everea Mellentine Award at the recent Wisconsin State

Federation of Music Club Auditions in Milwaukee.

Tillman, who received a cash gift, was accompanied at the piano by Miss Jean Schneider, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rene Schneider, 3221 Whiting Road.

Tillman, a sophomore, has sung in opera performances at the university and recently appeared as tenor soloist in the Port Edwards performance of Handel's "Messiah."

In March, Tillman, will sing the leading tenor role of Tamino in the WSU production of

Mozart's "Magic Flute". The performances of "The Magic Flute" will be the first opera

production to take place in the new Warren Gard Jenkins Theater of the Fine Arts Building.

Tillman is a student of Margorie Phelps Gerson of the university faculty.



Daniel J. Perret, photographer for the Iris, has received the Award of Special Commendation from the School of Modern Photography in New York for the photograph shown above. Perret, a foreign exchange student from Switzerland in his second year at WSU-SP, is in a correspondence study course with the New York school. He plans to enter a professional photography career in the field of industry and fashion.



Daniel Perret

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# EDITORIALS



## Letters



### Teacher Brings Down Student

Should the creative abilities of a student be subjected to the scorn and malice of a faculty member? This question presented itself last week in the incident concerning Leon Fainstadt, an art student. In our attempt to discover all the facts in the case, the Pointer found some of the parties involved to be uncooperative, refusing to make statements. Miss Colleen Garvey of the Art Department, charged by Fainstadt with destroying his art work, refused to give the Pointer an interview. However, from the information we were able to glean from the sources available, it appears that Miss Garvey did abuse Mr. Fainstadt's art both verbally and physically. For this there can be no possible justification.

Last year the administration attacked dance instructor Frank Hatch for his creativity, attempting to pervert his artistry with an unfounded "moral judgement." We wonder what course the administration will take in regard to an art "teacher" who will wantonly destroy a student's art project by word and deed. Will a similar "moral judgement" be forthcoming?

We maintain that an "art teacher" who maliciously harasses a student about his creative ability and furthers that harassment by dismantling an art project, does not possess the qualities of a teacher and has no place within the university community.

### We're Only Thinking of You

At Friday's Pointer staff meeting, we devoted considerable time to the discussion of criticism which the vocal minority on this campus has put forth in the last few weeks. They charge that the Pointer is not a campus newspaper; it does not cover campus news; it is not balanced.

We concluded that this criticism is valid—to some extent. We do have a certain editorial policy based on our values, our view of the world and the place of the university within it. We realize that our opinion is not the only one. There are at least 10,000 ways of looking at everything. We, obviously, cannot deal with all of them. But, admittedly, we can deal with at least two or three of the more representative points of view. Beginning next week we will strive to be more representative, try to deal with more campus news; we will begin printing the things that the vocal minority liked in the good ole Pointer. It will be more balanced.

We hope that we can continue printing what you want to read.

Respectfully,  
Dennis W. MacDonald, editor  
Al Jenkins, asst. editor  
& Staff

### Pointer Criticized

To the Editors:

In an attempt to speak for the student body at WSU-Stevens Point, Student Senate has done some brainstorming and footwork and has come up with the following conclusions about the Pointer.

While many students commend the Pointer for putting itself above the gossip column level, several of the same people thought that more campus and local issues could be covered. Along these same lines many felt that the environmental and antiwar articles were well done, in fact over-done. The Pointer was commended on its research and exposition of housing and landlords, but it is felt that columns such as the draft information and cooking corner are difficult to understand and therefore impractical.

In general it was felt that the responsibility of a newspaper is to create an awareness, not to ram the opinions of the editors down the throats of the readers. Because Student Senate has received numerous complaints about what is printed and because it might be a valuable learning experience for Pointer editors to have to sell what they print, Senate is presently considering whether the Pointer should be funded by Student Activity Fees for 1971-72.

Sincerely,  
Student Senate's Collective  
Ass

Editor's Note: The Pointer presently considering whether the Student Senate should be funded by Student Activities Fees for 1971-72.

### Another Pointer Critique

To the editor and staff of the Pointer:

First we would like to say that we respect the time, effort and headaches that the staff puts in every week in the production of the Pointer. However, we must admit that we are somewhat disappointed in the products of the past. Our main objection is that the Pointer, as it is published now, is not fulfilling the function of a college newspaper, which we feel would be to report in an unbiased fashion all topics of significant interest to all factions of the student body. A prime example of this would be the neglect of Winter Carnival activities. True, a schedule and pictures of the court candidates were printed, but coverage of games and photographs were glaringly omitted from the last issue; not to mention the misprint of the name of the Queen, and the unnecessary label "Karnival Kween" making the title sound like that of a cartoon show.

We would also like to inquire the purpose of the reprint of the

cartoon of President Dreyfus, only in partial form and with no caption, and the picture of the bayoneted baby. Are these advertisements? Are these editorials?

Also there is a very obvious neglect, not to mention a subtle disdain, of Greeks and other campus organizations as well as athletics. For instance there was no sports coverage at all in the last Pointer. Whether the staff is in favor of these groups or not, they DO exist and are a substantial part of the campus community. They are entitled to be represented in the Pointer. These groups, and the activities they sponsor, such as Winter Carnival, Homecoming, and RHC Week, are part of the total college experience. Whether they are academically oriented is not the point. It is doubtful if membership in more "purposeful" activities would rise even if Homecoming and Winter Carnival were abolished, which seems to be what the Pointer advocates.

It has come to our attention that the articles to be printed are submitted by various organizations. However, it should be at least the partial responsibility of the staff to make sure that all organizations receive sufficient and objective coverage. As students, our activity fees support the Pointer and thus we are entitled to all campus news, whether we are participants or not.

We are not disputing the inclusion of many of the Pointer's articles or their relevancy, but we would like to see more comprehensive news coverage and less editorializing in news stories.

Sincerely,

Janis Prinz  
Janis Martin  
Linda Deesh  
Donna Frome

### Turn on to the Sun

To the Editor:  
Brethren of the Age of  
Aquarius:

And God said: Behold I have given you every herb bearing seed, which is upon the face of the earth, and every tree, in which is the fruit of the tree yielding seed; to you it shall be for meat.

Genesis 1:29

Our thoughts live. Today a living thought is offered. We must love and listen to our friends the plants and the animal kingdom, the light of the stars, to ourselves temples of the spirit.

The day will come when all will accept the vegetarian or macro biotic way of life.

We must be aware of every action, remember our earth is in danger, we must love, we must form the joyous cosmology.

We are part of the evolving universe. All essential food necessary for human life may be found in the vegetable and fruit realm, these beings also give us oxygen.

We must learn to live. There is no need for soaps, detergents, fertilizers, or other forms of outer pollution, nor for pollution through coffee, soft drinks, artificial sugars, and animal flesh. Let them be. We are the suns children.

Milk, fruit juice (pure), water (distilled), are good. There are large varieties of fruits and vegetables, they are yours, they are beautiful in color and taste, cosmic in vibration, natural life gift of the sun. One meal a day should be entirely uncooked foods—fresh fruit, fresh vegetables. Soon we must grow these naturally.

Whole grains, soy beans, brown rice, wheat, oats, and many delicious nuts may be fixed into high protein meals. Stimulating to the higher sensitive taste buds.

This way of life is possible here, in the name of the beloved Earth, try it, turn on to life, there is much to learn, the Aquarian Child is us, this is an essential step.

With love let us plan Christs pure seed on the earth in our hearts may it grow the light of the Spirit, the water of Aquarius the radiance of our patience and love. With love let us gather the grain of the stars the fruit of the trees of the sun. With love let us partake and share the light of life the food of prayer.

Universal Life Steven Scott  
gemini aquarius  
tel ext. 4916

### The Pretty Box Plan

To the Editor:

In the beginning there was the capitalist and he created the United States of Booby Land. It was a fine country, filled with ardent working Boobies and they soon built the mightiest nation in the world. The sciences evolved complete omniscience over all human frailties and initiated the Pretty Box Plan. The social scientists were able to finally and completely quench all Booby wants and needs.

Boobies could have all the cars, money, houses, and the maze of all wonderful things known and infinitely unknown. They even gave the Boobies immortality with plastic organs that replaced everything worn out and had even instant body reshapar shots, if you didn't like your physiognomy.

Yes, things were swell in Booby Land; everybooby had everything and soon the government dissipated, there was no more crime for there was nothing you didn't have. And yes the eminent scientists and technocrats had

to agree Boobies had reached the ultimate goal of complete pacification.

All the Boobies gloated themselves on the infinite luxuries and seemed more contented than cows. But after a year had come and gone a very preternatural phenomenon started to occur. The Boobies became extremely paroxysmal and with incessantly more alacrity they jumped from one new thing of pleasure to another. But the more they rushed to try something new the more this process tired them and soon a zombic plague came over the Boobies.

The Boobies were stricken with a plague of complete indifference and insensitivity to all life. The scientists were stupefactual by such an enigma, where had we gone wrong that turned these fine Boobies into Zombi-Boobies, what is the answer to this conundrum?

...They fruitlessly searched for at least one Booby who hadn't succumb to the glassy-eyed plague and finally found not a Booby, but an old smiling Zork. Perchance they should question him, for they were vacuous with any answers to the crisis. "What had we done wrong fair Zork, we have given the Boobies all that they had at one time struggled for?" The Zork stopped eating his favorite food (Zork Grass), and said: "Fools of fools they lack cognizance of life, it is no Pretty Box but the opener, who must love."

DNE ETH?  
Edward Meister

## Student Housing Co-op

To the Editor:

I was very pleased to learn of the plans for a student owned co-op here in Stevens Point. It's high time that reasonably priced, quality housing was made available to W.S.U.-S.P. students. Especially interesting was the statement that "ecological" awareness" is to be the goal of this development. I don't see how twenty-five dwellings placed "in a random manner" on one acre plots, can be considered ecologically sound. Wouldn't it be wiser to group the dwellings together in a cluster type of arrangement, thus allowing less "green" to go under the cement and asphalt of streets. Not only would grouping the dwellings together save on street construction costs, but by placing the dwellings in groups more of the original tract could be left in its natural state. I think that a large tract of green open space will be of more value to the commune inhabitants and the environment than would the one acre around each dwelling. With our expanding population, one acre per dwelling does not seem to be feasible with respect to our environment, let's set an example for the community and put forth an honest effort to make this co-op a truly ecologically sound example of modern planning. Although there are many obstacles to rational planning (such as archaic zoning laws) this co-op with its emphasis on "ecological awareness" is a real opportunity for the students to set an example for the community in the area of living with the environment, let's not settle for a mere token ecological effort.

Respectfully,  
Michael E. Brown

## The Concert Farce

To the Editor: The February 22nd issue of the Pointer referred to Winter Carnival as krap. Personally, I feel a considerably worse "cut" would be more applicable. In the Podium section of the same Pointer issue a student called it "a futile surge of creativity on the part of a predictably small number of students." It appears this same number had it's nose in the concert bookings.

This year's concert was a perfect ending for a perfect flop. After the period of mass confusion had passed I got the Crow thing laid on me. This was too bad. After Siegel & Schwall I had planned on something worthwhile. Of course there are bands much worse than Crow and I realize they have a lot of top 40 listeners. So do Tommy James and Grand Funk.

I was unlucky enough to have had the experience of seeing Crow twice, once at a bar in Appleton and once at Chicago's International Amphitheatre. I got a free pass to the Appleton show (?) and found it not too bad. Don't forget it was free. The set they did in Chicago could best be termed as audience intermission. Crow played with several other bands and this was the time everyone got Cokes or ate supper. Nevertheless I considered doing the Berg Gym number. First of all, as most college students will do, I examined my budget and decided to allow \$.50 for the concert. But alas I came to my senses and realized they weren't worth it anyway.

But I hate to put the blame on Crow. After all they're trying and they can't help it if they're not very good. It's the U.A.B. who brought them here and it's the U.A.B. who set the ridiculous door price. I heard it was \$2.25 and I say same to you. Perhaps the bookstore and U.A.B. should join forces.

I truly hope this years concert was not a sign of things to come. Maybe the U.A.B. will start hiring musicians instead of fly-by-night rock-n-roll stars. As for myself I have confidence in the U.A.B. I sincerely believe they will improve. After the last concert all that they can do is improve.

Name Withheld Upon Request

## Draft Information

TO THE EDITOR: Draft information seminars will be offered in the UWM Student Union by Mr. Michael C. Brophy, the UWM Military Service & Selective Service Counselor. These seminars have been conducted since January of 1969. They are intended primarily for UWM Students, but they are free and open to the public.

The seminars are of two different kinds, Regular and Special. Although there is no requirement as to which one to attend first, it is recommended that individuals attend a Regular seminar before attending a Special seminar.

The Regular seminars will seek to dispense accurate information concerning the six basic choices which confront every registrant of the Selective Service System including 1) Combatant Service, 2) Non-combatant service, 3) Civilian Alternative Service, 4) Continued deferment or Exemption, 5) Resistance or Non-cooperation, and 6) Emigration. The draft lottery, service in the armed forces, physical disabilities, student deferments,

conscientious objection, and current changes in procedural rights and responsibilities will be among the subjects discussed.

The Special seminars will be devoted to an explanation and discussion of Conscientious Objection, Resistance, and Emigration. These seminars are presented because of the increasing demand for information regarding these subjects, as well as the significant differences in the policies and procedures of the Selective Service System with regard to these alternatives. Concepts relevant to conscientious objection, civilian alternative service, the Special Form for Conscientious Objection, and current changes in procedural rights and responsibilities under the selective service law will be discussed.

There will be time for questions and discussion.

## Seminar Dates

Tuesday, March 9 (Regular)  
Room 207 UWM Student Union  
6:00 - 9:30 p.m.

Wednesday, March 24 (Special)  
Room 207 Union, 6:00

Saturday, March 6 (Special)  
Room 221 Union, 1:00 - 4:00

Saturday, March 27, (Regular)  
Room 207 Union, 1:00

Wednesday, April 14 (Regular)  
Room 207 Union, 6:00

Saturday, April 17, (Special)  
Room 207, 1:00

Wednesday, April 21 (Special)  
Room 207 Union, 6-9

Saturday, April 24 (Regular)  
Room 207 Union, 1-4

Wednesday, May 5 (Regular)  
Room 207, Union, 6-9

Saturday, May 8 (Special)  
Room 221, Union, 1-4

Wednesday, May 26 (Special)  
Room 207 Union, 6-9

Saturday, May 25 (Regular),  
Room 221 Union, 1-4

Saturday, June 5, (Special)  
Room 221 Union, 1-4

Saturday, June 12 (Regular)  
Room 221 Union, 1-4.

Please bring pencil and paper for taking notes.

Michael C. Brophy, UWM Military Service and Selective Service Counselor, Phone (228-4632).

## I F Stone

January 11, 1971

### The Pentagon's Biggest Scandal

The TFX Was the Largest Single defense contract of the Kennedy-Johnson-McNamara years, and the most expensive blunder. Thanks to a split within the military industrial complex between General Dynamics, which won the contract, and Boeing, the low bidder (which lost) the deal was thoroughly investigated by the Senate's McClellan committee. The Kennedy assassination cut the inquiry short just at the point where the trail of politics and corporate influence led straight into the White House. When the committee resumed the inquiry three years later, the Johnson administration shut-off access to the records. These were not made available until Nixon took office, and the Committee has finally made its report. Two sacred cows of the liberal establishment, Robert S. McNamara and Roswell Gilpatric, come out very badly in it. Muskie did his best to protect them during the earlier inquiry and Javits declined to sign the report (though three other liberals on the committee-Ribicoff, Metcalf and Percy did so.)

The two leading papers of the liberal establishment press, the Washington Post (Dec. 29) and the New York Times (Jan. 2) in their editorial comments did their best to disparage the report. Gilpatric is a director of the Washington Post but it did fully report the findings criticizing him. He was condemned in the report for a "flagrant conflict of interest." He was counsel for General Dynamics before becoming Under Secretary of Defense and returned to the same law firm after leaving the Pentagon. Javits claimed Gilpatric played only a "minor role" in the contract award. The record does not bear him out. The multi-billion dollar contract saved General Dynamics when it was on the verge of receivership and kept its Fort Worth, Texas, Convair plant from a shutdown. The final report, though it exposes McNamara's conceit and deceit, shows Gilpatric's efforts to hide his close relationship with General Dynamics, does not go far enough. It casts a veil over the politics of the contract and is less than forthright in dealing with General Dynamics itself. This holding company seems to play no role other than as a conduit for political influence; some of its manufacturing subsidiaries have a good, some like Convair a bad, record. For a fuller story, fully supported by the report as far as it goes, see my two-part analysis in the New York Review Jan. 2, 1969. The main analysis may be found in my *Polemics and Prophecies* to be published Feb. 1 by Random House.



Moon Rock



Earth Rock

## Schmeckle Hall Volunteers Services

Com. 95

The women of Schmeckle Hall were asked to fill 4,000 Packets containing data on such topics as drugs, alcoholism, and VD. The packets will also include information of value to campus life in the form of a booklet written specially for the university student. A card of important city phone numbers, such as police and other emergency numbers will also be contained in the packets.

The project is being sponsored by the AWS Honor Society, and is under the direction of Mrs. Barb Farlow, Assistant Dean of Student Affairs. Mrs. Farlow incorporated

the idea of the student packets here at WSU-Stevens Point after hearing of its success at a university in Miami.

2,000 of the packets will be distributed in the residence halls, one per room. The remaining 2,000 will be made available to off-campus students. Distribution will be some time in early March.

Schmeckle women were also soon

Schmeckle women will also soon be busy volunteering their services at St. Michael's Hospital. They will be affiliated with the Women's Auxiliary, an organization of local women who earn profits through

various fund-raising projects for the benefit of the hospital. Student involvement in the endeavor was begun through the efforts of Schmeckle Hall's Program Chairman, Jane Hill, a sophomore from Wauwatosa, majoring in biology.

The room-to-room volunteer work involves the selling of coffee, candy, and trinkets to hospital patients and their guests. The Auxiliary women carry out this service during the week, but volunteers to cover the weekend hours were needed, it was noted.

Times for this undertaking will soon be scheduled, after which Schmeckle women will begin work.

## Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night" Presentation

The UAB Cultural Committee is sponsoring the performance of Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night" by the Pacific Repertory Company on March 11. Shakespeare's famous comedy-farce will be performed in the Auditorium of Old Main, with curtain rising at 8 p.m. Amongst the members of the company are: Sally Westerman, a Northwestern graduate, and veteran of summer stock, in the role of Olivia and as her maid, Maria; James Cogan, a cast member of such plays as, "Roshomon," "Kiss Me Kate", and a member of the U.S.O. European Tour—"How to

Succeed In Business Without Really Trying;" will star as Curio, Sir Toby Belch, and Sebastian; Al Corona in his third tour with the company and Maine summer stock portrays Sir Andrew Aguecheek and Antonio; Clancy Cody acclaimed for her role in the summer stock production of "The Bad Seed" and a two-year member of the company portrays Viola; Peter Moon, one of the company's founders has performed in more than 200 shows and has performed in summer stock all over the country stars as the Captain and Malvolio.

The play revolves around the basis of a young woman dressed as a man, rubs elbows with royalty of a foreign country; has a young woman of royalty fall in love with her. Then her twin brother arrives to fall in love with the same lady and so it proceeds. TWELFTH NIGHT grapples with such profound subject of love and identity and makes the point that: things and people are not always what they appear to be. To see the resolution of such a charming love predicament, attend this performance by a very capable company on this date. Admission will be free.



### FIRST EXHIBIT IN GALLERY

Miss Edna Carlsten, namesake of a new gallery in the Stevens Point State University Fine Arts Building, viewed one of the pieces displayed in the facility by Ed

Wilk, second from right, a senior from Mosinee. Others whose work is in a senior art show there are Barbara Alfuth, second from left, from Stevens Point, and Karen Seegers, Lombard, Ill.



Sir Toby Belch, Maria and Sir Andrew Aguecheek scheme to trick the snobbish Malvolio in Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night."

## Poetry Reading Schedules

Diane Wakoski, one of the three or four younger American poets most widely recognized as a major figure will visit the WSU campus next Monday, March 8. A graduate of the University of California (Berkeley) she has been a junior high school teacher and in her private life as an ardent student of dream process and astrology.

Asked about her concept of poetry, she stated: "I feel that poetry is the completely personal expression of someone about his feelings and reactions to the world. I think it is only interesting in proportion to how interesting the person who writes it is."

Widely published in The New Yorker, Poetry, The Beloit Poetry Journal, and other periodicals, her three most recent books are Discrepancies

and Apparitions (1966), Inside the Blood Factory (1968), and Magellanic Clouds (1969). She has been extensively represented in important anthologies, including LeRoi Jone's Four Young Lady Poets, Leary and Kelly's A Controversy of Poets, and Paul Carroll's The Young American Poets. She has been favorably criticized by The Library Journal, Book Week Chicago Sunday Times, and Publisher's Weekly, for her book, Inside the Blood Factory.

Her appearance on campus marks the first poetry reading by a major poet this year. Hopefully it will not be the last. At any rate the evening should prove to be quite enjoyable.

The poetry reading will take place in the Frank Lloyd Wright Room of the University Center on Monday, March 8, 8 p.m. - 10. Admission is free.

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# ..... Metaphysical Foundations of Drama .....

## Art and Paradigm: Conceptual Experiment

Michael Harper

A paradigm is a portion of the framework through which we organize our experience; to produce a paradigm change we need only incorporate our conceptual awakening, of what ever sort, with the totality of our individual metaphysic. This framework is inextricably linked with all conceptualization in which the mind takes part; by this I mean to say that what we perceive is governed by conceptions we have either developed or accepted and what we perceive is altered by alterations in our conceptions: which is a paradigmatic change. Paradigm changes are functional in that they produce refinements in our conception of human existence, which is after all, where we attempt to establish meaning for ourselves.

Art is functional when fully paradigmatic, because it is then that we are brought closer into harmony with the Ideal condition whose image leads us on into the future; this image is the period metaphysic of a culture, and is always in process of reformation as we learn and sophisticate. I discuss this functionality to make it clear that art is not something like frosting which we add to sweeten the cake of ordinary affairs. Art is necessary, as are science and philosophy, to any culture which has fallen out of cyclical time. Art is not functional in the way that a can-opener is functional, but is an activity of those queer beings called humans who find it necessary to express how they feel about and see the universe and to express the progression their existence. I suggest that this is the nature of art, and therefore, the artistic paradigm. It is the visual conceptualization of the part of visual artists which make up their work and subsequent productions. The visual paradigm is a conceptual framework through which we see events and participants of those events in certain spatial relationship or dimensionality.

Art, Science, and Philosophy each in its own way affects the way we conceptualize and the contents of our conceptions, for they are at the forefront of conceptual experiment. It is in that way that they are similar and their differences are found in how they are later popularized into function (of the can-opener variety). What I am suggesting is that there is quite a difference between science and technology, between art and ornamentation, and between philosophy and scholastic analysis. In the orient and primitive cultures we find greater kinship between art, science, and philosophy, as well as technology, ornament, and scholasticism; these six aspects can be found interrelated and it is often an outgrowth of the metaphysic and language which is less categorical than our latin-greek heritage. We can, if we wish, interrelate these aspects of our activity, but it will have to be a conscious effort for it is not common to our occidental heritage. (A criticism of the use

of paradigms in a joint dissection of art, science, and philosophy might be that paradigms somehow suggest an ontological scientific development, and certainly art is not such a move toward coherence of theory and reality; but this is to misunderstand both science and art. For art, science, and philosophy are involved in the coherence of new theory and information and its relationship to the metaphysical foundations of the times. Art is not an attempt at such an ontological refinement, but an attempt to experiment with the paradigms and their viability in serving man.)

### Period World View

Paradigms are essentially contextual to some system or totality of ordering our experience and are necessarily metaphysical. Paradigms make up the prevailing fashion of thought; the orthodox notion of cosmic order and man's relationship to that order. This fashion of thought is the conceptual world view or period metaphysic and is deviated from only individually in minor idiosyncratic variations (which are always potentially capable of transforming the period metaphysic).

It is necessary to draw this differentiation to make it clear that the author recognizes that not all the people of a given period have the exact same view of cosmic order and its human implications: Milton is seen to reflect much more the cosmology of the Middle Ages than the Protestant cosmology of Elizabethan England. Even in the Protestant cosmology there can be a difference in the exact application of various portions of the divine scheme, for importance placed in either of the gospels will produce different theologies. But Milton does not stand out so drastically as to suggest a coexisting period metaphysic over and above the Elizabethan.

Kahler has suggested that the "fundamental task of all Art: (is) to give a comprehensive picture of his whole contemporary world." I do not wish to suggest that Kahler would agree with what I am putting forth, but it would seem that he is making a similar proposition and we would be in agreement to say that artists play, paradigmatically, with the conceptual world view

of their contemporary culture.

**Aesthetic Presentation**  
An aesthetic experience may be had when a paradigm change is sufficient to become recognizable to the intellect, if it goes without being understood we may say that art is strangely interesting, but we will not know why, and may learn latter if it is explained or popularized, if we are sophisticated of intellect we will be able to recognize the paradigm change which has taken place via the art work. I realize that some of what I am suggesting counters or bypasses our attention regarding the expertise of an artist in the sophistication of technique. But let me ask, in what way is Shakespeare's work a poetic improvement or advance over Dante? Dante over Vergil? Vergil over Homer? In what way was Rembrandt's brush more sophisticated than Leonardo's? It must surely be more than polished presentation which draws us into an art work; for if that were the case then why create any more art, why not just loose oneself in the polished perfection of a Bach fugue or the sculpture of Michelangelo? What I suggest is that the artist's paradigm play with the period metaphysic, in the forming of his individual metaphysic is the desiderata of what has always been great art.

There are artists, however, who work within a single paradigm, without experimentation, and their work may be quite attractive and court popularity because of some novelty of technique or because it is pretty, but their work will be shown to lack significance and will be shown to be of no use in disclosing new informative images about the human condition. Further, there is the possibility that an artist may work and live in an important paradigmatic era and yet not be representative of it with any magnitude that is representative of his fellow artists: in this way the drama of George Peele is less than the drama of Shakespeare, the literature of Andreyev is less than that of Dostoyevsky. In the arts it is those who produce the greatest degree of paradigm change who stand out in history and they, of course, must be great craftsmen as well.

We must remember, although we seldom do, that an

art work is always in process, and that an artist's particular production can never stand for his whole activity; and much of what we hail as being beautiful, meaningful, and artistic was mere exercise toward a major paradigm formulation. We should cherish less the art object and more its imparted disclosure. But, at the same time, we must not abandon the product which does, in fact, hang on the wall or exist on the stage. The activity of the artist produces certain products which are the beginning of the appreciative aesthetic experience, and, to be sure, the end of artistic activity is such an appreciative experience, but the experience, just to the extent that the artist has been creatively experimenting with paradigms, cannot be said to be the intention of the artist: because of the vast difference in the totality of our individual conceptual framework which we bring to the art work.

One can never know the intention of the artist, unless one is a seer, and I doubt whether the intention of the artist is necessary to our knowledge when presented an art work. If the artist has been successful the art should be self-sustaining and the artist should have given all the dimensionality to the art which is necessary for appreciation. If I were to walk up to a building, and, rather than take it on its own terms, ask why did the architect use red bricks and is this what he intended, I would be avoiding the building, which is, in fact, setting there waiting to be appreciated. When asked about the intention I pursued in a painting I had just completed, I simply smiled and said, "Well, whatever it was I must have failed if you need ask."

**Aesthetic System**  
It is through paradigm experiment that artists do their work and it is the differentiation in our individual metaphysic that allows us to perceive art at different levels and degrees in relation of the period metaphysic. Much of aesthetics: Santayana, Fry, Bell, and Read, as well as others, present a static, closed system of art appreciation

which essentially grows from a desire to make art into frosting or to make art into an equalitarian activity of which we all, through our 'work well done' participate, or they try to make into some ephemeral who knows what.

Conceptual experiment seems to be as simple an explanation of the activity of the artist, scientist, and philosopher, without closing down the horizon of freedom by developing a standard or formula by which we can get art under control. To the extent that our conceptual world views are under control. To the extent that our conceptual world views are always in metamorphosis we will seek ever more various art which produces aesthetic experience for ourselves. The question of taste takes on a new dimension in terms of this presentation of the individual metaphysic, for it can be asked whether taste is a matter of flipping desire to surround ourselves with what one understands or goes well with the curtains, or is taste a matter of accepting what your conceptual framework is able to render meaningful? But taste is always a diversion only to be proposed by weak spirited artists and appreciators who look toward the egalitarian aesthetician to exclaimate their work via mandate.

Drama affords us a rather clear understanding of how an art form is paradigmatically oriented and I will develop this example in the following section: the dramatic paradigm.

.....

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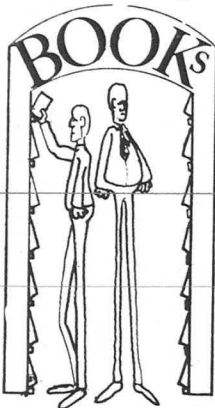
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## Vanishing Air



by John C. Esposito

Reviewed by David P. Riley

*Vanishing Air* begins with a chilling description of a pollution emergency in New York City that spread over the East Coast because a temperature inversion wouldn't go away. Gradually, very gradually -- as you read about government action shutting down industrial polluters -- you realize it's a fictional account.

That is, it was fictional. A few months after the account was written, it took place -- in July, 1970. With one difference: in the real life version, there wasn't any decisive government action against polluters. Only a change in weather ended the emergency last summer, just as only a change in weather had started it. Next time the weather might not change so soon, and we may have on our hands something like the four-day London "fog" of 1952 that killed 4000 people from the effects of air pollution.

Such uncanny prophecy underlines every alarm sounded and every outrage registered in the rest of this sardonic book. Edited by John Esposito who directed a task force of graduate students, the book is Ralph Nader's Study Group Report on Air Pollution. (All proceeds from it go to Nader's Center for the Study of Responsive Law for more student studies.)

*Vanishing Air* provides an excellent background for understanding the cacaphony of news and non-news on the environmental front which the media spews out at us as its own contribution to pollution. This book will fill your head with important facts and figures, and periodically clear it with refreshing irony and justified sarcasm aimed at the polluters of our country and their accomplices.

The book chronicles our new (or not so new) politics of deception. It shows how easily both business and government can make news by splashy announcements of non-action being taken, and how easily they throw around facts and figures that sound impressive but when seen in perspective are pitiful. This is the age not of the Big Lie, but of the half-disclosure: the half that misleads us about the whole picture.

General Motors, for example, is forever telling us they spend \$40 million a year on pollution research. Assuming that isn't a bloated figure (which we the public can never know), the figure becomes less impressive when compared to some others: like GM's \$240 million yearly advertising budget; or the \$27 million annually spent on a ten-year program to change GM dealership signs; or the approximately \$250 million an-

nually spent on retooling costs for style changes, according to a scholarly study of car companies in the Fifties. (Esposito estimates that inflation and industry growth may have doubled retooling costs by now.)

In addition to the automobile industry which accounts for 60 per-cent of all air pollution, *Vanishing Air* also exposes the energy industry as another great block to our breathing. The energy industry is the combination of the electric utilities and the coal, oil, and natural gas companies that feed the country's voracious appetite for energy. (Our 6 percent of the world's population consumes about 60 per-cent of its natural resources.)

Based on the half-disclosures we have, Consolidated Edison, which electrifies New York City, has spend more on pollution advertising than on pollution research over the last five years. And the research they have done, according to Esposito, has really been advertising, because it's been aimed at showing that Con Ed doesn't pollute. For manufacturing generally, industry devotes about 1½ percent of its expenditures to pollution control, and usually less than a tenth of a percent of gross revenues for pollution control costs.

But industry alone cannot be blamed. Government must take a big share of the blame for not forcing industry to clean up. It also practices the subtle politics of deception. *Vanishing Air* looks behind the crusading speeches, the Mr. Clean images, and the strong legislation proposed but not pushed, to find the weak legislation enacted, the pitiful budgets approved, and the great proclivity for studying the problem rather than solving it. While the government gets good press for criminal indictments against

polluting companies and big monetary penalties on the books, Nader's Raiders will tell you what actually happened to those indictments, why those big penalties never got enforced, and just how insignificant is the little enforcement that does occur. (When GE was fined \$430,000 for a huge price fixing conspiracy, the Justice Department official in charge said it was like a \$3.00 parking ticket for a man with a \$15,000 income.)

*Vanishing Air* tells the story of the National Air Pollution Control Administration (NAPCA)'s failure to follow up on regional abatement conferences, the one strategy that might have -- and was beginning to -- build a forceful public constituency for pollution control, which is the only way we will get it. Abatement conferences have now been abandoned in favor of Senator Muskie's Air Quality Act of 1967 which requires a lot of study, allows a lot of delay, deemphasized enforcement, and depends heavily on state and local government to make industry clean up. Back at the beginning of the century, Lincoln Steffens made it very clear how infinitely corruptible and hopelessly outmanned local government is when it comes to regulating big business. In *Vanishing Air* Nader's Raiders visit Houston, New York, and Washington, D.C. to bring Steffens' story up to date.

Pollution thus presented is no lightweight issue, as some suggest. Under the Nader approach, it raises what is probably the most fundamental issue of American society: the domination of public power by private power. All our manifest problems of race, sickness, and war can largely be traced to that issue.

*Vanishing Air* gives us not only the facts behind the news, but also the truth behind the facts. The truth, stated simply by the British economist

R.H. Tawney half a century ago, is that private benefit and public service are not the same thing, and that business which is premised on the former cannot and will not voluntarily directly serve the latter.

It is a simple, irrefutable truth which is proved on every page of this book and denied in every utterance of all the business and government officials who perpetuate their "partnership," which they claim has made society so good and will make it better.

It is a simple, self-evident truth which millions of intelligent Americans in our business-dominated society are culturally compelled not to accept. Esposito and his student task force present new evidence for the old truth -- not essentially different from the evidence of Attorney General Richard Olney's letter to his railroad company friends in 1892 advising them not to push for abolition of the Interstate Commerce Commission because it "satisfies the popular clamor" for government regulation, though the regulation itself is "entirely nominal." That's how the "partnership" really works.

*Vanishing Air* is an anti-campaign biography not only for Sen. Muskie, who fervently believes in the business-government "partnership," but also for the whole American way of governing, which is built on that belief. Today in this time of great (though sometimes hidden) crisis, we need to replace the old corrupt partnership with a new mass coalition built on the civil rights and peace movements, the consumer and environmental movements, and our populist-progressive legacy. This book is one important intellectual block for building such a coalition that could not only clean up the country, but also reconstruct it.

## On China

The China Reader, Franz Schurmann and Orville Schell, Vintage Paper Back 1967. Three Volumes, Imperial China, Republican China, Communist China.

These three very readable volumes give an excellent background to contemporary China. They contain documents, eye witness accounts, articles, literature and analysis on the important issues of the last century in Chinese history.

Red Star Over China, Edgar Snow, Grove Press Paper Back.

This book is one of the few western classics on Chinese affairs. It was written by Edgar Snow in 1930 after a trip to the Communist held areas of China during which he was the first western correspondent to interview Mao. It contains what is still the best, most authoritative and most exciting account of Mao's life.

The Cultural Revolution in China, Joan Robinson, Penguin Paper Back. This short book is probably the most intelligent and understanding accounts of the Cultural Revolution in China. Miss Robinson who is English, and who has made several trips to China, points the way through Chinese ideology and jargon to the reason behind this often unintelligible upheaval.

China in the Year 2001, Han Suyin, Basic Books, 1968.

This is a very well written clear account of Maoist revolution written by a Chinese woman. She discusses not only the process of revolution, but the meaning of "liberation" in all its aspects.

Fan Shen, William Hinton, Monthly Review Paper Backs, 1967.

Mr. Hinton's written one of the classic accounts of what revolutionary change has meant for China on the village level.

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## Wis River Pollutes City Dump

Just for fun, four students doing research on the Stevens Point Municipal Dump concluded that the State Department of Natural Resources issued an order to move the Wisconsin River so it won't pollute the dump.

Even though the investigators from Stevens Point State University intended their statement to be humorous, there was a glimmer of logic in their statement.

They found that some pollutants are in greater proportion in the river than in run-off water coming from the dump, even though the run-off water is heavily polluted.

The work was done in a course offered for the first time last semester under the title "Politics and the Environment." The professor was Richard Christofferson, a new member of the political science department and the researchers were Charles Schaller, Terrance D. O'Leary, John Levitt, and Thomas Kemem.

Their purpose was to determine if the dump is having an effect on the quality of water and aquatic life in the river. (The city currently dumps garbage on a frozen marsh which is drained by a small stream running into the Wisconsin River.)

Water was tested at the university science building laboratories and showed these results:

"The Department of the

Interior has found that usually nitrogen and phosphates are the limiting factors for algal bloom and that only .01 PPM (parts per million) of soluble phosphates and 3 PPM of nitrogen are necessary for the occurrence of a nuisance algal bloom. The stream from the dump carries .85 PPM soluble phosphates and .77 PPM nitrogen, well over the necessary amounts for a nuisance bloom which takes precious oxygen from the water and cuts off the penetration of sunlight to the stream's floor.

"The turbidity in the stream at the time the sample was taken was fairly low (9 PPM). One would expect this reading to greatly increase in the spring when the snow melts and the water carries garbage and dirt from the dump into the stream and eventually into the river. High turbidity of water can cause many things to happen: The suspended particles can absorb heat, thus raising the temperature of the water and lowering the oxygen carrying capacity of the water. The suspended particles can destroy vital food chains by clogging respiratory mechanisms of invertebrates or by flocculating plankton out of the water; the suspended particles eventually settle out of the water and cover the bottom, changing the environment of the natural flora and fauna found there."

"The low PH (this is a measure of how acid or alkaline the water is; a PH of 7 is

neutral) of 6.2 is normal for such a stream. The reason for this is that marshy areas almost always contain fairly high concentrations of humus, yellow organic, and sulphuric acids, thus lowering the PH. It should be noted that fish kills have been reported at a PH of 5."

The students said the statistics may be a bit misleading because if they would have been taken during the summer, the run-off material would probably have had a higher count of pollutants.

"The state should take primary responsibility for establishing county or inter-county districts because of the demonstrated inability or unwillingness of local political units to cope effectively with a real and pressing problem."

Timothy Gremmer, Stevens Point's city engineer, explained to the students that the city believes a sanitary landfill is the most suitable and practical way of handling local garbage.

The student researchers expressed understanding in their article for what they called the difficult position of municipal officials who are faced with orders from the DNR to relocate the dump outside a floor plan. Yet the county board is blocking this move by not re-zoning an alternate site for a new dump.

## Placement Schedule

### SCHEDULED INTERVIEWS

Monday, March 1, 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Fidelity Union Life Insurance Company - All majors for insurance sales (only).

Monday, March 1, 9:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m., Madison Police Department - All majors.

Monday, March 1 - Tuesday, March 2, 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., U.S. Navy All majors.

Tuesday, March 2, 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Rain Cat Irrigation Systems, Stevens Point, Wisconsin - Service manager for eleven state areas, any major.

Tuesday, March 2, 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., J. C. Penney Company - All majors, especially business administration, economics and Home Economics. Positions in retail management and fashion merchandising.

Wednesday, March 3 - Thursday, March 4 - Friday, March 5, 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., United States Marine Corps - All majors

Thursday, March 4, Marion Public Schools, Marion, Wis., Lloyd Nell, Supt., 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Vacancies: Primary, Intermediate, Elem. Librarian, Instrumental & Vocal Music, Jr. High.

Monday, March 8, 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Montgomery Wards - All majors for retail management.

Tuesday, March 9, 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., First National Bank, Madison, Wisconsin - Business administration, economics and mathematics for banking careers.

Tuesday, March 9, Dubuque Public Schools, Dubuque, Iowa, Richard Zimmer and Chester Schmitt, 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. Elementary and Secondary.

Wednesday, March 24, Green Bay Public Schools, Green Bay, Wis., Theodore J. Houle, Director of Personnel, Time: 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 pm. Elementary and Secondary (will not interview Social Studies or History).

Thursday, March 11, 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Wisconsin Telephone Company All majors, especially business administration, mathematics and economics.

Friday, March 26, McHenry Public Schools, McHenry, Illinois, Duane Andres, Ass't Supt., 2:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. Jr. High Physical or General Science, Grade 2, Intermediate

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# Mastering The Draft



## Nixon's Draft Reform Package

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Since President Nixon seeks extension of the draft now, it is more useful to consider his reforms proposed for the near future, rather than the volunteer army he dreams about for the distant future. The President's reforms are contained in his request for draft extension, Senate Bill No. 427.

Chief among the reforms is abolition of the II-S deferment. The II-S would not be phased out for men who were enrolled in college as of April 22, 1970. They would remain eligible for deferment under current II-S rules.

As for students who enrolled after April 22, 1970, their future was predicted by Dr. Curtis W. Tarr, Director of Selective Service, in recent testimony before the Senate Armed Services Committee: "A young man enrolling... after April 22... would be eligible for call when his local board reached his random selection number, with the understanding that he be permitted to complete the semester, term or quarter in which he then was enrolled." His induction might thus be postponed—but not cancelled and then reordered subsequently.

The end of the present cancellation procedure is foreseeable, because Senate Bill 427 would also abolish the IS (C) deferment. That deferment is currently available and acts to cancel an induction order received by a fulltime student who is making satisfactory progress.

"There is no question in my mind," Dr. Tarr testified, "that the spirit of inquiry and the enthusiasm for scholarship on college campuses would be enhanced greatly if the compulsion imposed by undergraduate student deferments were eliminated."

Dr. Tarr based his opinion upon six years' experience as President of Lawrence College (1963-69): "I have talked with countless numbers of young people during my years as a college president who would have gained a great deal personally by interrupting their college work to take time to understand their purpose in study and how better they might orient their lives. But whenever I asked why they did not choose to take time for this reappraisal, consistently young men reported that they felt bound to continue college work so that they might avoid induction."

Senate Bill 427 would also phase out exemptions for divinity school students (Class IV-D). Should Congress grant President Nixon the authority he desires, "It is his intention," according to Dr. Tarr, "to continue all exemptions to divinity students enrolled prior to January 28, 1971, but not to authorize new ones."

So, if you are planning on a IV-D exemption, but you were not enrolled in a divinity school prior to last January 28 your plans may fall through with the passage of Senate Bill 427.

The Bill is also designed to plug up a loophole opened by the Supreme Court's decision in *United States v. Toussie* (March 2, 1970). Under *Toussie* the statute of limitations bars prosecution of a young man for failing to register for the draft within 5 days after his 18th birthday, if no prosecution has been initiated within 5 years after the alleged crime, i.e., before the young man reaches the age of 23 years and 5 days.

The *Toussie* rule would be repealed by Senate Bill 427. The government could prosecute for refusal to register up until the refuser's 31st birthday.

Senate Bill 427 also proposes that the President be given authority to substitute a "uniform national call" for the present haphazard quota system under which draft boards call different lottery numbers at different times. "Under the present law," the President complained last April, "a man with sequence number 185 may be called up by one draft board while a man with a lower number in a different draft board is not called."

Dr. Tarr echoed the President's earlier sentiments and testified in favor of the institution of a uniform national lottery call: "Each local community would be protected against having a disproportionate number of its young men called because we would hold to the same random selection number everywhere in the nation and only those men in the community with numbers below that national number could ever be called by the community's

local board."

Other than these few reforms, Senate Bill 427 is conspicuously lacking in any proposals relating to conscientious objection, alternative forms of civilian work, right to counsel, restructuring the draft board system, change in qualifications for membership on draft boards, annual ceilings on draft calls, or any of the other major issues disturbing draft reformers. We would appreciate your reactions to Senate Bill 427, since we are lobbying for much wider reform. Send your comments to "Mastering the Draft," Suite 1202, 60 East 42d Street, New York, N.Y. 10017.

## Mastering the Draft Correction

In the February 15 issue of the *Pointer* a typographical error was made in the *Mastering the Draft* article entitled, "How to Win the Lottery." Paragraph six of that article should read as follows: Membership in these two Groups is determined by the laws of motion: If on December 31, 1970, you were in the 1970 lottery pool, and your lottery number was higher than the highest number reached by your draft board, then, on New Year's Day, you moved from the 1970 First Priority Selection Group to the new 1971 Second Priority Selection Group. For all practical purposes, you will be immune from the draft and can even afford to remain I-A.

If, however, on December 31, 1970, you were in the 1970 lottery pool, but your lottery number had already been passed over at a time when you could not be issued an induction order, then, on New Year's Day, you moved from the 1970 First Priority Selection Group to the new and dangerous 1971 Extended Priority Selection Group. Men in Extended Priority have the highest draft vulnerability of all men in the lottery pool.

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# Assistance for Draft Resisters

Reverend Richard Steffen, who represents the United Methodist Church on this Campus, was one of the many Ministers who received the recent statement by the Board of Christian Social Concerns supporting the Emergency Ministry. In an interview with Reverend Steffen, he stated that the United Methodist Church in this action is neither approving or disapproving of the migration of United States draft age males to Canada. The importance, he believes lies with the recognition of the need to aid in communications between the draft resister now in Canada and his family in the U.S. He further stated that the Emergency Ministry is an effective tool in this regard because of the cooperation between churches in both the U.S. and Canada. In this way the parties in both countries may be counseled and the attempt at meaningful communication and, finally, mutual understanding may be resolved.

Although Reverend Steffen knows of only three or four cases of young men from this area having migrated to Canada to escape the draft, he has informed us that this new ministry of reconciliation is already being practiced in at least one of these incidents.

The problems concerned young men encounter when their conscience denies either their own right or ability to serve in the military complex of the United States are far from being resolved. Yet if the Emergency Ministry Concerning United States Draft Age Emigrants in Canada is any indication, the opportunities to follow one's conscience are indeed becoming increasingly more attainable. The United Methodist Church's concern through offices such as Reverend Richard Steffen's at 1125 Fremont St. on this campus affords just that type of opportunity.

The United Methodist Church through its Board of Christian Social Concerns has since 1968 rendered assistance to individuals who conscientiously object to service in the military forces. In that year, the Methodist ministry recognized the need for and established a draft counseling program aimed at securing recognition of the rights of an individual and assistance in bringing his claim before the proper authorities.

In a recent communique to its Methodist Ministry the Board of Christian Social Concerns has added a new dimension to the draft counseling service it created in 1968. On January 23rd of this year the United Methodist Church affirmed the work of the Emergency Ministry Concerning United States Draft Age Emigrants in Canada. This Emergency Ministry was established in February of 1970 and is providing information and council to the parents and families of men who have left this country rather than participate in military activities. The Emergency Ministry organized through the cooperation of the National and Canadian Councils of Churches attempts to assure that the motivations of these young men be reported and the life they face in Canada be described to the American public. The need for these kinds of communication and the encouragement of American religious communities to discover what can be learned from the experiences of the deserters and resisters is the focal task of the Emergency Ministry. In conjunction with this effort, the Ministry is laboring still further in dialogue with military chaplains to discover what can be done to minister more effectively to G.I.'s who report indignities or who struggle with problems of conscience.

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# The Prisoners of War

## Part II

by Seymour M. Hersh  
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News Service

WASHINGTON, Reporters News Service—I first interviewed Frishman late in 1970, more than a year after he first began speaking out, in the San Diego office of Concern for POWs, Incorporated, an affiliate of a national POW wives organization that had been set up in mid-year.

By then, Frishman—still in the Navy—was spending most of his time coordinating the affairs of the wives group, along with speech-making and other public appearances. He was now a key figure in the prisoner of war movement in America, and was often being interviewed on television and elsewhere about his experiences.

Although he had been out of North Vietnam for more than eighteen months, Frishman looked very much like a recent returnee. He weighed 145 pounds, his weight upon release. Yet his Navy uniform was still loose-fitting, his shirt collar still far too big; he had made no attempt to alter his old uniforms or purchase new ones.

I told him there were many responsible persons who did not believe his account of torture while in the POW camps. "I prefer to keep off tortures," he said. "People keep on talking about brainwashing, tortures, and things like that. If people want to call me wrong about the torture, that's okay. I don't care if you write about it."

What about the other prisoners who were unable to report systematic physical abuses?

"The men released prior to my time had only been up there for a short period of time," Frishman said. "Their treatment, as they said, was not all that bad. I had much more knowledge than the other prisoners who came out. Now, for the first time, they (prisoners) had tangible, concrete evidence what things really were like."

I reminded him that he had said at his September, 1969, news conference that fingernails were pulled out of Commander Stratton, yet later photographs published by the North Vietnamese of Stratton showed no evidence of such

treatment.

"I never said fingernails were pulled out of Stratton," Frishman replied, speaking in staccato fashion. "I never said he lost fingernails. In fact, he was hit in the hand and lost..." His voice trailed off. "The press said they were pulled out; I never did."

On other specific points he was equally vague and contradictory. "I can tell you this," the former pilot said, "I can get you bigger stories—if I could get clearance. I try to keep things in generalities to avoid any chance of retaliation." Yet he had been specific about Commander Stratton and the wounded prisoner who lived above him.

"I was the one who wanted to do this (hold the press conference)," Frishman added. "This has been all my decision. I'm proud of my country. I think that this is the best country in the world. Now, since I've been a prisoner, I've heard both sides of the story. I'm convinced that Communism is a real threat to America. It does scare me, it really does."

"As a prisoner, I was scared, boy, I was. Scared of Communism. They can't live with a society like ours. They have to throw over Capitalism."

In Washington, I told a number of present and former government officials concerned with the POW question about the unconvincing interview.

One man still in the government acknowledged some of his own current doubts about the Frishman account of life inside North Vietnam prisons, adding that the pilot "was under strain when he was released. He had been interviewed (by the foreign press) many, many times. He played ball (with the North Vietnamese) the most and therefore was the most torn." But this official had kept his doubts to himself.

Another man who was a high Pentagon official at the time Frishman held his news conference agreed that much of the lieutenant's story lacked credibility. "I personally think he's got serious problems," the former official said.

"Pretty soon every time he spoke he got away from what he had seen and felt and heard to talking about world Communism." Part of the reason

may be guilt, the source added. "After all, he's out and the other guys are in there...Most of these guys (the nine men who had been released by North Vietnam) made statements in support of the Hanoi prosecution of the war while in prison."

Told about Frishman's revised account of the fingernail removal incident involving Commander Stratton, the former official said: "I was less prone to believe that than anything else." A moment later, he acknowledged that Frishman had "lost sight of what actually happened."

Only among military officers still on duty in the Pentagon did I find anyone willing to refute the suggestion that Frishman was less than candid. One Colonel closely involved with POW affairs, bristling at my suggestion that the debriefing sessions had been utilized to induce Frishman to publicly confess, said flatly: "Frishman did report instances of torture that he experienced or heard of."

The officer also acknowledged, however, that the Nixon Administration had made what he termed "a conscious decision to publicize to the world what Hanoi's (POW) policy is" before the Navy lieutenant and his colleagues were released.

Frishman's information, which was immediately accepted at face value throughout the country, put to an end a debate between the Pentagon and State Department over the precise nature of prisoner treatment inside North Vietnam that had become increasingly harsh.

The military men had long been chafing over the early long policy of the Johnson administration, whose prisoner of war policies had been handled by Roving Ambassador W. Averell Harriman.

North Vietnam's first prisoner was captured in August, 1964, after the bombing in response to the Gulf of Tonkin incident.

From the early days of the Air War, the North Vietnamese had claimed that American planes were indiscriminately bombing schools, hospitals, churches, and other civilian targets. As such, the government argued that the captured

pilots war criminals for whom the provisions of the 1949 Geneva Convention on prisoners war—such as international inspection of prisoners camps—did not apply.

Hanoi's legal basis for its position was centered around its refusal to apply Article 85 of the Geneva Convention which grants prisoners of war the full benefit of the Treaty's protection, even if they are tried or convicted of war crimes. North Vietnam, along with many other communist and socialist states, entered a specific reservation to the article before signing. The United States has strenuously objected to the Hanoi interpretation.

The prisoners were of great concern to the Johnson Administration. By 1966, a special prisoner of war advisory committee headed by Harriman had been set up and was meeting twice a month.

The committee's goals were modest, and Washington's concern over the prisoners rarely surfaced in public. The official aim was, ultimately, a negotiated release of the prisoners but, as an immediate step, impartial inspection of the North Vietnamese prison camps by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) was sought.

One of Harriman's first actions, as he recalled in a later interview, "was to find out how we were treating prisoners from the North captured in the South. I found out we were turning them over to the South Vietnamese, who were putting them into common jails along with South Vietnamese criminals."

Eventually, Harriman persuaded the South Vietnamese to construct a number of special prison camps, still in existence, for North Vietnamese prisoners.

"We were trying to clean our own skirts," Harriman said pointedly, "but there still was a big question hanging—what happened to the prisoners after they were captured on the battlefield and before they got to one of the camps?"

When some direct evidence of seeming mistreatment of Americans in the North—usually via filmed propaganda interviews with the pilots or photos showing downed pilots being paraded through Hanoi—

became available, Harriman repeatedly over-ruled Pentagon attempts to publicly disseminate the material in the United States. He explained later that he had not wanted to poison the atmosphere and make it more difficult for Hanoi to release more prisoners—and further information about the pilots.

"We did not advertise the cruelty we knew existed there because we didn't want to make propaganda. It was a conscious decision not to go public," the former ambassador said. "We didn't use it to stir up the American people."

The Administration's policy about not making propaganda out of the prisoner issue seemed to bear fruit in February, 1968, and again in early August, 1968, when three American pilots were released each time from North Vietnam into the care of anti-war groups.

The official policy at the Paris peace talks, which began in May, 1968, was to welcome the releases and encourage Hanoi to continue them. Harriman described his basic position on the POW issue throughout his stay at Paris this way: "We knew the only way to get the prisoners out was to end the war. My argument to the North Vietnamese was—a release of prisoners would improve the atmosphere for negotiations."

"Don't get the idea that we were soft," the former Ambassador added, "We did everything we could in every way to point out to the North Vietnamese their violations of the Geneva Conventions. The reason we didn't have the prisoners talk is because we didn't want Hanoi to say, 'Ha, ha, they're using them for propaganda against us.'"

The decision to publicize Frishman's accounts of prison life changed all that, and embarked the United States on a new policy involving a high degree of public relations. Now, more than a year later, Administration officials point with pride to the increasing communication from prisoners inside North Vietnam as evidence of the success of the new approach.

Yet the fact remains that no more prisoners have been released by the North since Frishman.

## Point Cage Tourney

STEVENS POINT—Tickets for Stevens Point State's opening round game in the NAIA District 14 basketball tournament will be on sale Tuesday morning at 9 a.m. at the ticket window in Quandt Gymnasium.

It will be Monday night that the Pointers will definitely know their opponent and where the game will be played. There are two possibilities that it could be played in Stevens Point.

The first of these possibilities will hinge on a basketball game to be played in Sheboygan Friday night between Lakeland and Dominican Colleges.

Lakeland currently has a one game lead over Dominican in the fight for first place in the Gateway Conference. If Lakeland was to lose Friday by 10 or more points then automatically the Pointers game on Tuesday night would be played at Stevens Point. The opponent would be the winner of a Wisconsin Independent College Association (WICA) game between Carthage and either Lakeland or Dominican to

be played Monday night. The Gateway Conference champion would meet Carthage with the second place finisher meeting the University of Wisconsin-Green Bay also on Monday night.

The other possibility of Stevens Point hosting the opening round game would be if Carthage was to win on Monday regardless of whom it played. Then the Pointers would face Carthage at home.

There is no way for the Pointers to play any other game than an opening round game at home. The finals would be played at either Eau Claire or the site of an independent team which advances to the finals.

Tickets for Tuesday's game will be priced at \$1.50 for students with ID cards and \$2.50 for adults in advance. All tickets will be \$2.50 at the door. So it is to the students advantage to get their tickets in advance.

The Pointer cheerleaders will be chartering a bus if the demand necessitates it for Tuesday's game if it is played at Sheboygan.

## Alpha Phi Omega INFORMAL RUSHER

Meet in the Grid on  
Monday, March 1  
at 7:30 P.M.

## MOON FUN SHOP CANDLES

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## Summer Orientation Program

Students wishing to apply for a position as a Summer Orientation staff member should fill out an application as soon as possible. Applications are available at the Student Affairs office, Main 226, and in the Residence Halls. All applications must be filled out and

returned to the Student Affairs Office by March 12, 1971.

Details regarding the position will be available with the application. Any student who is planning to return to W.S.U.—Stevens Point next fall may apply. The program runs from June 14, 1971—August 6, 1971.

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## Pointers in NAIA Tournament

The men who play basketball for Stevens Point seem to like the idea of waiting until the waning moments to accomplish their task. Their task is winning, and last Tuesday the Pointers delayed their accomplishments until the last four minutes of the game with Whitewater. It was not until this last game of the regular season that the hard-court men of Point clinched a playoff berth in the District 14 NAIA tournament with an 82-73 defeat of the Warhawks.

Eau Claire clinched the Wisconsin State University championship for the second consecutive year by beating Stout by 71-62 score. This game, coupled with the Pointer game, insured Stevens Point the playoff spot.

"Boy it's sure good to come away with this win" said a happy Pointer Coach Bob Krueger. "We knew Whitewater was going to be tough to handle. They are a real fine young ball club and should really be tough in the years to come."

The Warhawks are young, but they showed Point just exactly how tough they have been this year. Whitewater, with three outstanding freshmen in its lineup and the best of the lot forward Bob Opps, battled back from a ten point first half deficit to take an early second half lead.

The Pointers built a ten point advantage in the first half at 35-25. Terry Amsonson had faced Point to the point lead, but then the 6'5" center picked up his second personal foul and was put on the bench. This seemed to take the string out of the Pointer offense and also directly affected their defense.

Whitewater, lead by their three freshmen, Opps, Tom Van De Bogart, and Hugh Gnatzig, battled back to trail at halftime by just four at 45-41.

The Pointers went over four minutes without a field goal at the start of the second half. They had turnovers four of the first five times they handled the ball,

thus enabling Whitewater to take a 49-48 lead with just over fifteen minutes left.

Amsonson tipped in a bucket, but the Warhawks struck back immediately and took a five point advantage this time at 55-50. Quin Vanden Heuvel's pair of long jumpers, with a tip in by Opps sandwiched between, narrowed the margin but quickly the Whitewater lead was even bigger at 60-54.

Five straight points by Stevens Point on a field goal by Vanden Heuvel and a three-point play by Bob Henning, after stealing the ball, cut the deficit to 60-59.

Whitewater increased their lead to 62-59, but a tip in by Gary Kay and Russ Kurth's long jumper from the side gave the Pointers the lead once again.

Baskets by Mark Sahs and Gnatzig, scored around a driving layup by Henning gave the Warhawks their final lead of the night. Henning's drive with 7:43 left and another moments later gave Stevens Point a 69-66 lead.

The score was tied one more time at 69-69, but Arvid Helgeson's free throws gave the Pointers the lead for good at 71-69. The lead for good at 71-69.

Tom Ritzenthaler's first field goal of the second half upped the Pointer margin to 73-69. Then the Pointers went into their control offense which forced Whitewater to come out of the zone defense they had been in all night. It took the stubborn Warhawks over one and half minutes to realize that the poise and experience of the Pointers could run out the clock, if they stayed in the zone.

Whitewater went into a man-to-man defense and were forced to foul. Freethrows by Ritzenthaler and Helgeson coupled with field goals, by Opps and Gnatzig had the score standing at 76-73 with 1:01 remaining.

Kay tipped in another bucket and then Henning slammed the door on the Warhawks, Bob stole

the ball twice and converted both thefts into baskets, to make the final margin a misleading nine points.

The Pointers do not play again until tomorrow night. After much discussion and uncertainty the format for the upcoming NAIA District 14 basketball playoffs has been finalized.

The tournament will get underway on Tuesday, but tonight the four independent schools will go about selecting their two entries who will make up the four team field with Stevens Point and Eau Claire.

At Sheboygan tonight, Lakeland will host Carthage. Lakeland is champion of the Gateway Conference while Carthage, a team the Pointers defeated in season opener 90-81, is recognized as one of the top two independents in the state.

The Pointers will face the winner of the Lakeland Carthage game tomorrow night...at Sheboygan if Lakeland is the winner and at Stevens Point if Carthage is the winner. Carthage would have been the host on Tuesday, but fire destroyed part of its fieldhouse two weeks ago forcing the change in playing site.

The other semifinal game will be played at Eau Claire on Tuesday with the Bluegolds meeting the winner of the University of Wisconsin Green Bay, the top independent, and Dominican College game which will be played tonight in Green Bay. Dominican is runnerup in the Gateway.

The finals will be played at the site of whichever independent team remains in the running, unless Stevens Point and Eau Claire are the two teams. In that case, the finals would be played March 4, Thursday at Eau Claire.

Ticket information for any game involving the Pointers will not be available because of the uncertainty of whom the Pointers will meet on Tuesday the site.

## Wrestling Tourney Here

Stout will defend its Wisconsin State University Conference wrestling championship here at Stevens Point on March 5-6.

Stout will be trying to put championships back to back for the first time in the conference since Superior accomplished the feat in 1964 and 1965. Stevens Point linked four crowns in 1956 through 1959.

Leading Coach Sten Pierce's Blue Devils will be three defending conference champions...118 pound Hector Cruz of Milwaukee, 126 pound Dale Evans of Windsor, and 167 pound John Peterson of Comstock.

Three other 1970 champions are expected to compete this year. They are River Falls' 158 pounder Lindy Johnson of Ellsworth, Superior's 170 pounder Dale Jensen of Superior, and Whitewater's heavyweight Toby Ackerman of Milwaukee.

Stevens Point's record stands

### Alpha Phi Omega

Did you ever stop and wonder who these guys are that judge Homecoming and Winter Carnival games? Who are the guys that are down at the book exchange?

These men running around with an A, a bisected O, and an upside down horseshoe on their coats are members of Alpha Phi Omega. Men united for the basic purpose of doing their share to help better the campus, community, and country are responsible for the Campus Blood drive, a clothing drive for needy Indians in Wood and Menominee Counties, and UMOG funds which go to a local charity.

We have a unique combination of diversified service and social functions. If you have any questions or would like to become part of such an organization feel free to meet in the Grid on Monday, March 1 at 7:30 p.m. for our Informal (beer) Rusher.

at 6-6-1. The Pointers will face one more opponent, River Falls, before entering the competition next weekend.

Jim Notstad has the best winning percentage for the Pointers. The 177 pound senior from Cambridge has won eight of his ten matches. Dirk Sorenson, a 126 pounder, is another hopeful for the Pointers. Dirk, a junior from Sturgeon Bay, has an overall mark of 8-3-1.

Close competition for team honors has been customary in past tournaments and this year figures to be no exception. Stout won the title a year ago with 53 points, compared with 52 for River Falls and 50 for Oshkosh. Two years ago Whitewater nudged Platteville, 65-64.

Preliminaries and the first round will begin at 7:00 p.m. in the fieldhouse. On Saturday, the semi-finals will begin at 10:00 a.m. with the finals taking place in the afternoon.

### Gamma Chi Rusher

The sisters of Gamma Chi Service Sorority cordially invite all interested co-eds to attend the Formal Rusher at the U.C., Monday, March 1st at 8 p.m. in the Nicolet Room.

Sisters of Gamma Chi

### South Center Winter Formal

South Center Program Board presented its winter formal "Color My World" on Saturday, February 13, 1971, at the Stevens Point Country Club on Highway 10. Honored guests attending were President and Mrs. Lee Dreyfus, and Mr. and Mrs. Denny Nuckols. Long stemmed roses were given to each girl as she and her date arrived at the dance, there was also a post party held at Harmesen's Inc. north of Point on Highway 51. Music at the formal was provided by the Jefferson Brass Band of Milwaukee.

# GO GREEK FRATERNITY INFORMAL RUSHERS

THE FOLLOWING FRATERNITIES WOULD LIKE TO EXTEND AN INVITE TO ALL INTERESTED MEN TO COME TO THEIR INFORMAL RUSHERS AND GET AN INSIDE VIEW OF FRATERNITY LIFE AND WHAT IT MEANS TO BE A GREEK.

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TUES., MARCH 2 - SIGMA PI ..... 7:00 P.M. SIGMA PI HOUSE, 1700 COLLEGE

WED., MARCH 3 - SIGMA PHI EPSILON ..... 6:30 P.M. UNIVERSITY CENTER

WED., MARCH 3 - TAU KAPPA EPSILON ..... 6:30 P.M. UNIVERSITY CENTER

THURS., MARCH 4 - DELTA SIGMA PHI ..... 6:30 P.M. UNIVERSITY CENTER

THURS., MARCH 4 - SIGMA TAU GAMMA ..... 6:30 P.M. UNIVERSITY CENTER

## GO GREEK