

THE OFFICIAL POINTER

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Housing

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NO. 22

Hall And Mogilka Debate Population Questions

To control the population, or not to control it was the question Sunday evening when a debate on the subject was held at the University Center.

The debate was between Mrs. David Mogilka, national chairman of the Reverence for Life in America Organization, and Dr. Kent Hall, member of the Biology department at WSU-SP. Dr. Hall took the side for the limitation of the population and Mrs. Mogilka took the side against.

In his initial presentation, Hall stated the objectives of ZPG. He said it was interested in the quality of life and people. He said it is in the interest of mankind to limit birth until the threshold of population is finished.

Hall stated that to improve the quality of life we must stop pollution. To do this we must learn to recycle and stop waste. He said, "we must redefine Gross National Product to prevent it from becoming Gross National Pollution."

Hall said the ZPG has another outlook to stopping pollution and that is to stop population growth.

He admitted population control would not solve all the social problems, but he said he doesn't believe they can be solved entirely without some emphasis on population control.

Hall stated some population figures. He said by 1976 we would have 4 billion people, by 2000 we would have 7 billion and by that time we would be

growing at a rate of one billion every four years if nothing is done about population control.

Hall mentioned that the Earth was finite and that eventually the population would end. He said that how and when is what is being disagreed upon.

Hall said there were two ways in which population growth could be stopped. One way is by death control of war, famine, and disease. This way Hall considers inhuman. The other way is birth control. This way Hall considers the human way.

Hall said if the population was to be controlled by war it would have to be a global war. Hall said if this happened there would be a great chance of all population being destroyed.

The humane way of controlling population has to do with the different means of birth control and abortion. This includes abstinence, contraception and abortions terminated before four and one half months and those terminated after four and one half months.

Other ways to control the population Hall mentioned are remove the tax incentives on children, pay single women not to have children, to encourage an alternate life style for women so they don't feel that the end-all is to have children, and to increase social security.

In her presentation Mrs. Mogilka stated that population control in no means would solve the social problems as the "people planners" would have us think.

Mrs. Mogilka stated, "you have have become the victims of a propaganda machine espousing the cause of anti-life, anti-family, and anti-morality."

She said that the reason for population control is that the people who would benefit materially are doing the most pushing for it. She cited the Drug companies who would benefit from the sale of birth control devices.

Mrs. Mogilka stated that there was an advantage to population growth in that the growth brings more efficient methods of technology. She said that population growth brings more advantages in agriculture and in industry. Mrs. Mogilka also said that population growth brings on more saving as there are more men in the prime of life able and willing to save.

She said that population has political connotations also. The countries with the most population count most in world affairs such as China, Russia, the United States, and India. She said that the reason Britain and France have declined in power is that they have limited their population. She said that parents who limit their families are weakening their country's political future and parent who enlarge their families are strengthening their country's future.

After their presentations, there was a short rebuttal between Dr. Hall and Mrs. Mogilka which was followed by questions.

ROTC Protest March

Last Wednesday night at seven p.m. a rally and march from the fieldhouse to the Student Services building was held. Fifty-one participants undertook the task of presenting an anti-ROTC petition to Lt. Col. Neil O'Keefe, who represented ROTC personnel. The petition urged the members of ROTC, both students and instructors to resign from ROTC. Co. O'Keefe promised that he would show the petition to ROTC members, after it was presented to him by Jim Missey. He answered questions about ROTC when questioned by the marchers.

A draft card was burned in

protest and it was suggested by Missey that the ashes be saved to spread around the base of a tree to be planted this spring.

Future plans were discussed including a strike May 5th in commemoration of the Kent State incident. A sit-in at the local draft board was mentioned and Missey stressed his belief in non-violent action with the statement, "Non-violence hasn't failed. It just hasn't been tried. Although disappointed in the small number of participants, in the march, the group plans to "get it together". They meet every Monday afternoon in the Gridiron and hope to interest the

GI Toll

The following U.S. casualty figures for Southeast Asia are based on U.S. government statistics. The figures are from Jan. 1, 1961 to Feb. 20, 1971. The figures in parentheses are for the week Feb. 13 to 20. Killed- 44,518 (59), Non-combatant deaths- 9,253 (74), Wounded - 295,163 (237), Missing, Captured - 1543 (9).

Percussion Concert To Be Presented

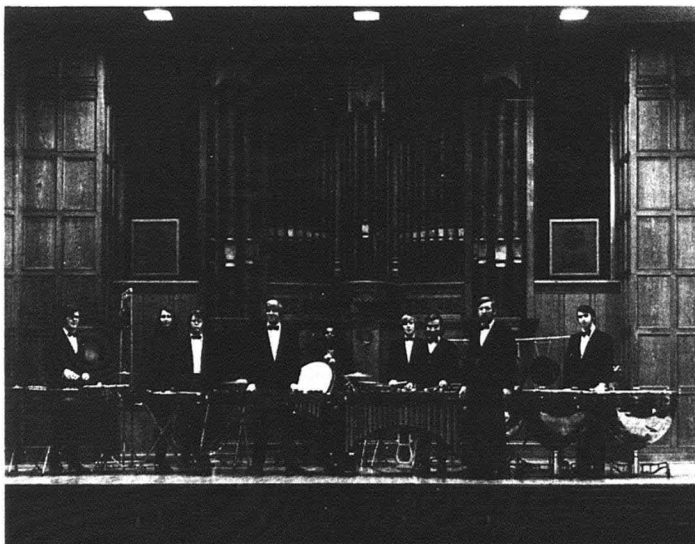
Percussion has always held the beat and rhythm of all music. It has a way of reaching into your bones and soul. The music lets your mind wander and your body relax, so you can really enjoy its sound. Therefore for all music lovers, who groove with a beat, The University Activities Board is proud to present the Northwestern University percussion and marimba ensemble, under the direction of Terry Applebaum in concert on Wednesday, March 31st in the Auditorium of Old Main at 8:00p.m. The concert is \$50 for all seats, and tickets will be sold at the door.

The group will perform various works: the Percussion Ensemble will perform; Ritmicas Nos. 5 and 6 by Amadeo Rolden, The Swords of Moda Ling by Gordon Peters, Streams by Warren Benson, and Fantasy Duos for Alto Saxophone and Percussion by Robert Myers.

The Marimba Ensemble will perform Woodwork for Four Percussionists by Jan Bach, a serious contemporary composition for marimba ensemble; Matona Mia Cara by Orlando Lassus, Fanandole from L'Arlesienne Suite No.2 by Bizet; Midnight Cowboy Medley, arranged by Jay Kennedy a sophomore percussion major at Northwestern; and Pizzicato Polka by Johann and Josef Strauss, arranged by Terry Applebaum.

Terry Applebaum is Instructor of Percussion Instruments in the School of Music at Northwestern University. He also performs with the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Grant Park Symphony, and the Lyric Opera Orchestra, as well as the Contemporary Chamber Players at the University of Chicago.

TICKETS FOR THE PERFORMANCE WILL GO ON SALE AT 7 PM



Landlord Of The Week

Arnie Marquard has been selected Landlord of the Week as he owns three houses in town that he rents to college women. Some of his tenants are completely satisfied with their apartments and with Mr. Marquard as a landlord, and this is manifested by the fact that one of his houses even bears the sign "Arnie's Angels."

Arnie can be quite a likable fellow, but he just approaches matters in unusual ways.

Though there appears to be contentment among some of the tenants, others were rather upset about rent, property conditions, and relations with their landlord. One tenant explained that Marquard wanted to have eight tenants in a particular apartment, but the six women already living there complained that it would become far too crowded. Little was resolved by the complaints. So to keep the number of tenants at six, the women paid an additional one-third rent to compensate for the lack of two tenants. Later that year after the building inspector paid a visit, the tenants found that the bedroom space could legally accommodate only six people making that additional rent an unjust expense. One girl commented that he decides how many students are going to live in an apartment by how many beds he can squeeze into a room.

In another house a major problem is faulty electrical wiring. The tenants claim they burn about thirty fuses a week. When two appliances are in use along with the refrigerator and other normal appliances, a fuse blows. The girls then have to run around the house and deplug everything before they change the fuse. If this is not done, the new fuse will burn out immediately when the power is turned back on.

At first Arnie complained that their toaster was defective, causing the fuse to go, but then he admitted that all the wiring is on one line. Marquard claims he is going to have the house rewired, but he can't hire an electrician because they are all working at the university. Furthermore, he said his son or son-in-law will rewire the place as soon as he finishes his course at the vocational-technical school.

Mr. Marquard also gets quite angry at times over minor things and yells for long periods of time, one tenant explained. Just after twelve girls moved in they called their landlord because the shower was leaking through the floor and dripping on the kitchen table and all the fuses in the house were burned out. Marquard came over about 8pm smelling very strongly from alcohol. He yelled at the girls for overloading the electrical sockets and then pulled out a large roll of money. He was giving the girls their rent back plus extra money to leave his property. He then demanded to know which girl called. One girl admitted it was her, and Mr. Marquard yelled at her until she was in tears. Then he demanded that she pack and leave that night, saying he will drive her anywhere in the state. All this was going on in the dark since Arnie hadn't replaced the fuse yet. She explained she had no place to go, and was continuously apologizing repeating, "I'm really sorry Mr. Marquard." "Don't call me Mr. Marquard," he replied, "call me Arnie...Just as good as youse guys."

After about forty-five minutes of yelling and a consensus concerning ones nomenclature, Arnie calmed down and became very friendly and fatherly. He told about his Navy experiences for a while and then finally went out to buy fuses.

One might get upset with this if he didn't know his motivation. Arnie is not in the business for money...He is quick to explain this, since he claims he is actually losing money due to taxes. N., Arnie is in the business because

(as he tells the girls) he loves them like his own family.

Arnie also has a few prejudices, one being a loath for long-hairs. He told one long-haired fellow who was waiting in the living room for his date that he didn't want his type around the house. Arnie said, "they rip the flag in half and wear it on their asses."

On one occasion, the tenants, explained, Arnie came over just as a fellow, a friend of the girls was removing a rhubarb pie from the oven. The rhubarb was growing in the yard so he

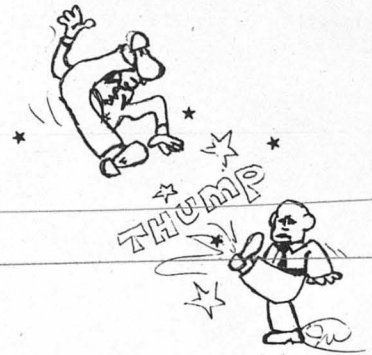
decided to make a pie for the girls. Arnie was infuriated over the use of his electricity by someone other than a tenant. He promptly responded by making the usual house rule, "no boys in the kitchen."

Another rule is that guest overnight is required to pay two dollars. This again is not to make money, because Arnie is not in the business for money, but for insurance purposes the girls said. If the house burns down and there was an extra body found, the insurance company wouldn't want to pay. This makes sense, if enough stay over he can rebuild the house after it burns down. During the summer Arnie was going to make bedchecks, to see if boys were over or other overnight guest not paying the two dollar fee. The girls objected, but Arnie said "I'm going to come anytime I want, so you better cover up." He never carried out his threat. There was a coke machine in the living room which Arnie filled daily, but after many complaints he finally removed it. Arnie was also going to remove the coin operated clothes dryer because it was not grossing enough money but instead he adjusted the time element. After that it took sixty cents to dry clothes if there were no towels or bulky items. Again after complaints the matter was corrected because Arnie isn't in the business for money, just love.

The houses are furnished adequately but the quality of the furniture is worth mentioning. The sofa had a label on it that shows it was reupholstered in 1954. The coffee tables have their legs nailed on, and the refrigerator used to pop open constantly. Also, when the girls roasted a turkey, they had to tie a rope around the oven to keep the door closed.

Two girls finally moved out and Arnie was concerned. The former tenants said they were petrified of him and would try to hide whenever he came over. Arnie was hurt and from that time on he has become a much nicer landlord. All the girls agree on this.

When contacted Arnie said, "I read some of your write-ups and I don't think you are giving us a fair shake," and then hung up the phone.



The Tenant And The Law

Retaliatory Eviction

In previous articles it has been explained that tenants are entitled to habitable conditions at the inception of the lease, and if the court so rules, the tenant might have this obligation extended throughout his residency. This sounds encouraging until one learns of the retaliatory action sanctioned to landlords. A landlord against whom such assertions are made may retaliate by evicting the tenant at will, limited only by a thirty day notice required by Wisconsin Statutes. No inquiry into the motives of the landlord will be made and any attempt to restrict the landlord's right in this respect would be unconstitutional as a deprivation of his property right without due process of law.

Is there any means whereby a tenant can avoid retaliatory eviction? Several cases in other states have upheld tenant's grievances. One case concerned the eviction of a tenant for contacting the housing authorities and reporting code violations. The court prohibited the eviction on the ground that the woman had a constitutional right to provide information to the housing authorities and that right is protected against both governmental and private action.

This decision relies on a federal document that states: "The right of a citizen informing of a violation of the law...to be protected against lawless violence, does not depend on any amendment to the constitution, but arises out of the creation and establishment by the constitution itself of a national government, paramount and supreme within its sphere of action."

The court indicated that the "interest at stake here is not only that of the citizen in his freedom to provide information to the authorities but also that of the government in the free unimpeded access to such information."

Except for this specific case and a few others, the courts have consistently ruled in favor of the landlord sanctioning the eviction. The only real consolation for tenants is that as many landlords complain, under present Wisconsin law it is difficult to evict a defaulting tenant. If this is true, and it seems to be, the tenant is not in as horrendous a situation as many might think.

CAMPUS-COMMUNITY CALENDAR

Mon., March 29

Audubon Wildlife Film "Arcadian Reflections," 8 pm, Aud. UAB Coffee House, "Morganmasdown" 8 and 9 pm Gridiron, UC
Tues., March 30
Piano Recital, Catherine Merina, 8 pm, Fine Arts
UAB Coffee House, "Morgan-

masdown" 8 and 9 pm Gridiron, UC

Wed., March 31

Allen Center Movie, "The Great Race," 7:30 pm Allen Center
UAB Coffee House, "Morganmasdown" 8 and 9 pm, Gridiron, UC

Thurs., April 1

Faculty Meeting, 7:45 pm Classroom Center, 125
Student Senate, 7:30 pm University Center
UAB Coffee House, "Morganmasdown" 8 and 9 pm, Gridiron, UC
Fri., April 2-Mon., April 12
Spring Easter Break

Pointer Podium

What Do You Think Of The 'In The Know Kit'?

Name: Carla Kaul
Age: 21
Class: Senior
Hometown: Markesan, Wis.
Major or Department: English
This week's question:
What did you think of the "In the Know" packet?

The "In the Know" was the kind of thing one would expect when in high school—not college. Really, I've read that same information over and over again. It certainly was nothing new to me so in hopes that it would do somebody some good, I sent it home to my 6th grade brother.



Name: Marna Sawyers
Age: 18
Class: Freshman
Hometown: Appleton, Wis.
Major or Department: Undecided

It was very informative, and presented both sides of each issue at hand very fairly. It gave the reader a chance to decide for him or her self (in the booklet by the University and the other pamphlets were also helpful. The "In The Know" packet was an excellent idea, I think everyone who read the material benefitted from it; there are so many things students don't know and need to know about college life, especially the freshmen. It should have been handed out first semester too!



Name: Paul Bentzen
Age: 26
Class: '70
Hometown: Stevens Point
Major or Department: Speech-Drama

Apart from its obvious entertainment value, I feel it might also prove a potential learning aid in remedial reading and typing classes and, oh yes, let's not forget the paper airplane buffs! But I have a sneaking suspicion that the promoters of this "In the Know Kit" envisioned it as a much needed and meaningful contribution to a University Community. That's sad.



Name: Ginny Monson
Age: 18
Class: Freshman
Hometown: Osseo, Wis.

That's a pretty general question, so generally, I think the "In The Know Kit" is worthwhile and should be distributed to incoming freshman. The info is basic and stated simply, which is good, because any added double-talk to their first confusing encounter with college, would tend to turn freshman off. It was thorough. It answered a lot of questions they normally wouldn't think of asking. The pamphlets on alcohol, drugs, and VD gave all the facts, leaving the decisions to the kids, probably getting a better response than giving does and don'ts. If the map of the city wasn't so blurry the kit would be ideal.



Name: Ed Fox
Age: 24
Class: Sophomore
Hometown: Berlin, Wisc.
The AWS "In The Know Kit" which was distributed recently throughout campus seemed to be very relevant to the problems faced by today's students, 6th grade and below that is.

I cannot see how a group of "select" female students could take it upon themselves to educate the university community.

If people of college age don't know these things by the time they arrive, they don't belong here.



Indian-Chicano University

In the United States today there are approximately 7 to 8 million persons of predominantly Native American descent, of whom about 1 million are "Indian" descended from tribes native to the United States area and the balance are "Mexican-Americans" or Chicanos descended from tribes native to regions south of the present international boundary or from tribes native to the Southwest (Aztlán).

The Indian and Chicano peoples possess a great deal more in common than just their common racial origin. First, they both possess cultural traditions of what might be called a "folk" nature. Second, they both possess cultures and values different in many ways from the dominant society. Third, they both have little desire to "assimilate" and instead seek to retain their unique identities, cultured, traditions, languages, etc. etc. Fourth, both groups suffer from an

extreme degree of neglect, misunderstanding, and discrimination, being literally at the bottom of all indexes relative to education, employment, income, life expectancy, etc., Fifth, they both have been denied higher educational opportunities and in sharp contrast to the Black community, do not possess their own universities, and do not receive federal support in any way comparable to that received by Black colleges and universities. Sixth, both peoples have the proud distinction of historical primacy.

For these and other reasons, large numbers of Chicanos and Native Americans have considered the wisdom of initiating higher education programs designed to meet the needs of their people. The formation of the Deganawiday-Queztalcoatl University in Davis California is a direct outgrowth of that concern.

MY SON

Go, my son, and dance
Go and Learn
Go and show those who laugh at you.
Go and dance among the beating sound of the war drums.
Go and dance among the chanting voices
Go and dance among the chanting voices,
those that chant by day and by night.

Yes, my son has danced
My son went and danced among the chanting voices
and among the beating of the war drums.

And now there is no one to laugh at my son.
There is no one left to tell how my son danced.
Where are they?
Where did they go?

Here we stand, facing the wind.
Here we stand, listening to the wind as it carries away
the sounds of the war drums.
Here shall the wind blow;
Here my son and I stand alone.

Soon only the wind will know my son.

Boots Sireech
Ute

Wisps of cedar smoke stripe the air
Roots, herbs, and long black hair
Grace the ground.
Sing the chants
Call the gods!
They shall make you strong.

Patty Harjo
Seneca-Seminole

Exerpts from The Blue Cloud Quarterly Volume XV, Number 3
— "Ten Poems"

BSC News

Success was the order of the evening at the fund raising dinner sponsored by the Black Students Coalitions; held at Saint Joseph's Church in Stevens Point.

The dinner, appropriately called "Soul Serenade," was centered around an enlightenment of Black Culture.

It consisted of several types of "soul" food, including "gospel bird" and cornbread. Also, there was mealtime entertainment taking the audience from gospel music and its origin, thru Black art and literature, and highlighted by several variations of Black

dance that included audience participation.

The program was emceed by Dave Marie, Vice-President of B.S.C., and featured as guest speakers faculty members, Charles Garth and Abraham Chapman, and music sponsored by Norm Rixter's "Soul Corner."

B.S.C. would like to thank all of the people who donated to its dinner and show, and also all of the people that helped in the preparation and cleanup for the dinner. Once again, thanks for the support in making the evening a success.

William P. Burnett

Interview Of The Week

The Wobblies

How many members do you have now?

Fred Thompson: We would prefer to keep it in percentages, but the dues paying members is something like double what it was two years ago. We are still having a heck of a problem with people joining and thinking that to join is a life-time membership and you have to pay by month.

But most organizations, I suppose, have this problem. Is there any part of the country that seems to be producing more members now?

Fred Thompson: I'd say that around the San Francisco Bay Area is one place—the whole of California. We do have San Diego, around Los Angeles, the Bay area and then up north almost to the Oregon area. The major areas are Berkley, San Francisco, Oakland and San Diego and Los Angeles.

Pat Murfin: There are new areas like Sioux City, Iowa. We have a hall in Sioux City, as a matter of fact. Chicago has a pretty growing membership and I think we'll soon have quite a few up in Madison.

Fred Thompson: Here is an indication, we have files of this paper (the Industrial Worker). You see the list of delegates. You look a year back and you'll see its on one side; look 3 or 4 years back, you'll see it's maybe half a column. There is no place that we are really big, like here in town (Chicago) we have above 130 members, of who about half I'd call active members, you know they really come down and do things. And that, I think, is about as large a membership—and up in San Diego—that we have in any one place. A place where they have 25 active Wobblies, they can make a little bit of noise in almost any area if people are dedicated to getting something done. What we have today is a promising thing. The whole IWW has had its ups and downs, its been almost out of existence several times, but I've noticed that everytime before we give up, the number of points of contact multiplies. Somebody happens to make a connection with the IWW and that is the way we are getting small handfuls of people but widely scattered. There's no place that people have to go far.

Is there any particular industrial division that is drawing more members?

Fred Thompson: Yes, the printers and that's largely because so many radical people are starting their own print shops, co-ops and so on, and I expect that most of the printers we've got do not have a bona fide employer in the ordinary sense. We haven't engaged in any collective bargaining—we tried in one shop, but he was fired, in the government print shop of all places, as soon as we tried. Ordinarily its been not in the printing trades as the AF of L, but movement people. And there we insist that, if they're not in a collective bargaining situation, they must assure us that its a place where no one is exploiting somebody else.

Pat Murfin: Another area that's growing is the small retail shops, we have quite a few in this area and in Madison there is an effort to organize State Street shops. I think this is going to be a growing part, hip shops and things like that. This is one instance where people are ac-

tually attracted by the union's radicalism.

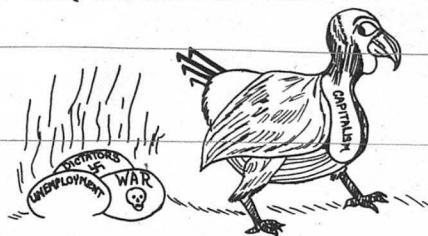
Fred Thompson: For a little historical background, we have never been a very large organization. When we started off, a nominal 50,000 were members. Most of the historians have this notion that we were killed off in the depression at the end of WWI.

That is one thing that is wrong, because we were a very sturdy organization in the middle of the '20's, probably as strong as we were in the war. Despite a lot of repression, the war crime trials, the criminal syndicalism laws and things like that, it was during the war that we got our maximum capacity to regulate industrial conditions. We were, as of the end of the War, really dictating what were the terms for working on the East Coast. In the copper mines we were determining if a mine was to be worked or not, we were as sizable as any organization in that field. In the Northwest woods we were the union there, regulating camp conditions and food and turning the "timber beast" into the modern woodman there—carrying your own bedrolls, living a lousey degraded existence to where they were pretty high on the occupational scale. You have to think of the things that need to be done, this day about this condition, and try to see how this condition fits into the workers running the industry for their own good. You have to look at the piece that's broken in terms of the function of the whole thing; getting things done in a workable way and trying to see how this fits into the whole. Pat Murfin: This expands the revolutionary conscience of the people involved, getting things done right. If its poorly done, like the AFL-CIO did, then its counter-productive. What the AFL-CIO did was get these bread-and butter improvements and then just lauded themselves for their ability. You have to couple that sort of thing with education.

Fred Thompson: You've probably heard of that Centralia Affair in 1919 in Washington where they had a battle with the American Legion. After that there was a manhunt for a while, but these people did combine the matter of conditioning the job. Their feeling was this: A working class that is not able to get rid of lousy blankets and bad food is surely not capable of taking this world and making a good world of it. Maybe the government was concerned, maybe that irritates some of our radical friends but it was obviously so. A system is only over thrown by those revolutionary organizations able to accommodate themselves, sufficient to the system to be overthrown, to survive it and outlast it. "To build a new society within the shell of the old" you have to take over the society.

We did come back, we had the Colorado coal strike in '27; in the 30's we built up the organization largely in Cleveland, the metal workers there. We held that together until 1950. One of the legends you'll find in most of the history books is that we come and go—we come in and make a speech, get people to strike, win

A BIRD THAT LAYS SUCH ROTTEN EGGS IS LONG OVERDUE FOR EXTINCTION



Industrial Worker, Oct. 5, 1951

the stride, and then grab a box car and that's the end of the IWW there. Things like that don't happen. You can't go in and make a speech and cause a strike. We have very seriously tried to maintain organization. The spread of unionism into fields where it preciously hasn't existed, where you haven't this footbrace of collective bargaining, until that situation breaks up unionism does grow for a strike.

Now in 1950 we got on that dang subversive's list which we say we shouldn't be on. We are subversive in this sense: We want to take the capitalist away from the industries, or rather, we want to take the capitalists away from the industries because the industry is going to stay put, we want to use the industry. If that is subversive, then we cheerfully plead guilty. But in the sense of a particular bunch to throw brick bats at the Pentagon, we really don't have such intentions, we don't even think it's very workable. Our concern is for control of the industry by those engaged in it. There is nothing in the constitution that says this is to be a capitalist country, in fact the constitution was written long before modern capitalism developed. But this has been a handicap for some years. We

We are still trying to get the Attorney General to correct this error, but how you get the government to obey the law is a difficult thing to do.... Recently we've been noticing there's a change in the nature of the work force, there's a lot of young people who share our radical hopes. There's a lot of people that have their own reasons, like the Spanish-speaking and black workers, who likewise don't have the confidence in the system. We have been surviving on a skeleton basis from 1950 up until a few years ago, but now we're getting these spurts of life.

What is the most effective way for the IWW and workers to get power?

Pat Murfin: I'd say solidarity is the only way you can do that. The question is how do you get solidarity. People know they're getting screwed but they can't articulate that, or they don't know what to do about it, or they accept it as inevitable.

Now that workers are living quite well, is it more difficult to organize?

Pat Murfin: In the past, work was production but the technological advances have

been made do a good percentage of the working force is service, or clerical or white collar. The pay scales are elevated but in terms of real value it isn't so much higher, in fact, during the last few years the trend has been such that the college graduate often cannot earn more than the factory worker. The difference is in the expectation; you expect to live a certain kind of life but if you do you go horrendously in debt. The blue collar worker doesn't expect this.

The IWW has been known for "sabotage". First, how do you define the word, and secondly, was it advocated?

Fred Thompson: The term "sabotage" comes from the French—and it isn't true that some fellow wearing a wooden shoe threw it in the machinery, because you can't imagine a guy walking around with one shoe off. Sabotage means acting the way people do who wear the shoes. The workers in France wore leather shoes and the peasants wore sabots and there was this feeling, like we say "haysed" in America of the worker toward the peasant. The peasant was brought in because of lack of union experience, for breaking strikes. They acted in a clumsy way so the workers said, "Okay if that's what they want, that's what we'll give them." In America Wobblies favored the form of sabotage that was simply telling the truth. For example, over Christmas in one of the stores they were selling very attractive pajamas for little children that were highly flammable. A good Wobbly clerk would say, "Yes, this is for sale. It looks very nice but children have been burned wearing clothes like this."

If you slow down all the time you aren't creating any effective pressure. In WWI the military used sabotage, meaning malicious destruction of property. The army trained people to conduct this form of sabotage and that's how the world got this meaning. Our policy is not the destruction of property. We aren't going to change the social system by burning down buildings, instead we have to build an understanding among the workers.

We avoided the question of sabotage until recently. A lot of the young people seemed to

have a romantic yearning for something colorful. If the workers can cope with their employers by throwing some emery dust in the machines, what do you need a union for? This is getting back to individualism and the things that have to be done collectively. The main job is to reach an understanding among ourselves and then go ahead and do the things that need to be done....

We are trying to build a union, but in this environment a lot of other things are going on. All the violence, we feel, is just as pointless to condemn as bad as it is to talk about the weather. This is something that the life situation of people leads them to do, but it isn't our program, it just goes on in the world where we are trying to go ahead.

Pat Murfin: I think most of us would agree that sabotage, meaning withdrawal of efficiency, is a good thing and that's what sabotage originally meant. The trouble is in the word and its connotations. Any union man has done that sabotage to prove a point, but when you say sabotage people think of blowing up bridges and things like that.

Goddard Graves: The boss treats you like a nigger so you can really act like the ultimate minstrel show f---k off. Did you hear that great episode about the canning company?

Well, the guys didn't want to go out on the picket line so instead they labeled all the high quality fish with labels for low quality fish. The company was losing money on the fish while the poor were getting the high quality fish.

How do you act meaningfully in the world as it is?

Goddard Graves: You just do the best you know how! In philosophical rather than economic terms, you get together with others and try to figure out how to make it better. Are you doing any organizing now?

Graves: We all do; we organize where ever we can. What is the most effective way of organizing?

Pat Murfin: There are all sorts of different ways. Each situation is unique. You obviously handle a shop with five people differently than a shop with five hundred. There's no master plan, each has his own particular problem. One good thing about the IWW is its not hung up on a dogma that tells you what to do. We have to think of new ways because the world has never been like this.

The basic thing to do is build a humane society, and we are interested in acting in a way that will get it accomplished. I think Wobblies are practical, that sounds contradictory because our image is romantic, but I really think we are very practical. If you have two people who make enough noise, pretty soon you have five.

Any one interested in joining the Industrial Workers of the World, call the Pointer office (5270) and ask for Dennis Goodwin, George Engelbrecht, or Evelyn Stenseth.

Floyd Westerman is Coming

The Prisoners Of War

Part V

By SEYMOUR M. HERSH
(Copyright, 1971,
Reporters News Service)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 — Complex questions about the ultimate solution of the prisoner issue were generally shoved out of sight throughout 1970 by the ever-present publicity campaign.

By the end of the year, however, the question of how to get the prisoners out of North Vietnam had become dominant. Some wives and mothers of captured men began arguing that the publicity campaign would not force the release of the pilots but only increase their bargaining value to Hanoi in future negotiations.

Typical of the publicity approaches was a macabre exhibit alleged to depict the conditions of American prisoners of war that was installed June 4, in the main Rotunda of the Capitol.

Sponsored by H. Ross Perot, who had financed two previous round-the-world trips in support of the prisoners, the exhibit depicted half-starved men living in bamboo cages, earthen holes, and dark cement cells.

One prisoner was sitting in the corner of his bare cell, staring dully at an empty bowl. A large cockroach was crawling on a nearby pair of chopsticks, with other cockroaches and a rat nearby. Another prisoner was lying on his back in a tiny cage with his feet shackled. Placards urged viewers to express their indignation about such treatment to Hanoi.

A photograph of a badly burned pilot, his arm in a sling, also was on display. Nowhere was it explained that the pilot's burns resulted from his crash;

nor was it explained that no bamboo cages are used in North Vietnam prisons, although some escaped Americans claim such conditions exist in prison camps run by the National Liberation Front in South Vietnam.

The publicity drive seemed to be paying off from the Administration's point of view:

more and more information was being supplied — albeit via an anti-war group — about prisoners. The men were writing more frequently and seemed to be getting more food.

Others, such as Mrs. Weiss of the Committee of Liaison, could argue that the improvement in conditions stemmed less from the Administration's efforts

than from the simple fact that the steady bombing of North Vietnam had ended in Nov. 1968, and since then the standard of living for all of the people there — including the prisoners — has gone up.

Largely unnoticed in the public concern over prisoner lists and treatment were signs that the Nixon Administration's approach on the prisoner issue could be counter-productive.

In mid-September, 1970, North Vietnam and the Viet Cong offered a new eight-point peace

proposal that elevated the question of prisoners from the bottom of its list to the top. If the

United States declares it would withdraw from South Vietnam, the proposal said, Hanoi and the Viet Cong would immediately begin discussing the question of releasing captured military men.

The new peace proposal still demanded that the parties settle all of the political questions concerning the new government in Saigon and the schedule for U.S. withdrawals

before a cease-fire could take effect — points on which the negotiations had been stalled for 18 months.

But there was great concern in Washington when Ambassador Bruce rejected the proposals out of hand, saying it was "new wine in old bottles (quickly corrected by a press spokesman to be "old wine in new bottles").

Although the Nixon Administration later let it be known they considered the Communists' talk about prisoners to be only "lure" and

"bait," it was conceivable to them that many wives would be more than willing to accept the release of prisoners as a key to settling the war.

President Nixon had spoken often about how much he valued the safety and well-being of the men, and Hanoi and the Viet Cong seemed to be taking advantage of the American rhetoric. "The prisoners are the single weakest point in our negotiating position," one American diplomat subsequently said. "We want those men back and Hanoi knows it."

President Nixon responded to the eight-point proposal with a new five-point peace package in early October, asking for a cease fire while the political and military questions were negotiated.

The President also made a new and seemingly generous offer for a full exchange of all prisoners of war on both sides; at the time, the South Vietnamese were holding 36,000 enemy troops while the number of captured Americans and South Vietnamese being held by the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese was put at 2,000 or 3,000.

But an important condition went unnoticed: the President had in fact coupled his new exchange proposal with an escalation of American demands. Nixon's new offer called for the "release of all prisoners of war, without exception, without conditions...to return to the place of their choice."

The question of final repatriation of prisoners had been one of the main stumbling blocks during the Korean War, when many Korean prisoners held in allied camps decided, after re-education programs, that they did not want to return to North Korea.

Significantly, American officials in Saigon told a newsman after the Nixon talk, that more than 90 percent of the North Vietnamese prisoners being held there were opposed to going home.

Another glaring Ad-

ministration inconsistency escaped public attention late in the year. Mrs. Weiss of the Committee of Liaison announced on November 13 that Hanoi had reported the death of six more prisoners, raising to 11 the number of men known to have died in captivity. Nine days later, she reported 11 more deaths.

Her information was subsequently used by Secretary Laird as one of the key reasons he ordered the military to go ahead with the commando raid of November 20 on the Son Tay prison camp in North Vietnam in the face of evidence that the men weren't there.

"Americans are dying in captivity," he told a hostile Senate Foreign Committee hearing the day after the failure at Son Tay was announced.

There was irony in the Pentagon's use of the Committee of Liaison's information. Although the list of dead men was publicly used to justify endangering the lives of the commandos in a high-risk mission, the list was not considered official enough the change the status of men reported to be dead from missing to dead.

A spokesman told newsmen in the Pentagon that none of the 22 names supplied by the Committee was reported in the

weekly casualty summary and explained why: "Unofficial, uncorroborated reports are not used as a basis for officially changing the status of any of our men."

By early December, it was apparent that the Administration's handling of the prisoner of war issue had effectively cut off any concerted protests over the commando raid and the accompanying renewed bombing of North

Vietnam. Some American officials even said as much. They claimed a "net plus" for the raid that failed because it had still aroused enough sympathy for its goal—Freeing prisoners—to offset much of the world criticism over the bombing.

North Vietnam, clearly aware of the even greater negotiating value of the prisoners in the aftermath of Son Tay, made a significant concession late in the year at Paris.

After the talks on December 17, which produced the usual stalemate, Xuan Thuy, North Vietnam's chief negotiator,

proposed that the U.S. should suggest a "reasonable date" for withdrawal of its troops from South Vietnam. "In that case," they said, "we can immediately

consider the American suggestion." (The U.S. had already rejected Hanoi's June 30, 1971 deadline.)

Little public attention was paid to the new conditions, but the wives and mothers were interested. President Nixon had already said he was going to withdraw, they argued, why not get something in return — the prisoners—for doing so?

By this time, the military's tight control over the families and wives was beginning to unravel.

Random interviews with wives and mothers across the nation produced increasing signs of scorn and doubt over the ultimate goal of the administration's policy. Many wanted Nixon to agree to withdraw from South Vietnam by a fixed date and thus see if Hanoi would live up to its promise and begin negotiating the release of the prisoners.

"It just seems to me that they do not mean to withdraw all the troops ever," said Mrs. Gerry Gartley of Dunedin, Florida, the mother of a captured Navy pilot.

"I've gone full circle on it — the war and the situation in Southeast Asia. It seems to me that Nixon's making a big todo about the prisoners, but he feels that if he hollers enough and

makes a big stink, he can get the blame off of him — and blame it on Hanoi. If it boils down to a choice of getting out of Southeast Asia or getting the prisoners out of Hanoi, I'd hesitate to say which choice he'd make."

In early January, a bipartisan group of 23 House members, most of them liberals, publicly joined with seven POW wives in urging President Nixon to tie withdrawals to the prisoner issue.

The wives sounded very much like the Dovish Congressmen at a Capitol Hill news conference. "At the present time there is no place for war prisoners in our Vietnamization programs,"

said Mrs. Louis Mulligan of Virginia Beach, Va., who had been one of the earliest critics of Hanoi's treatment of American prisoners. "If they (the Administration) don't do this, President Nixon will be the first President to label our men expendable."

There were other complaints, being made privately. Some persons close to the POW issue were becoming increasingly upset at the Administration's emphasis on torture and prisoner abuses inside North Vietnam, instead of sticking to the known facts about the low state of morale and psychological difficulties faced by the captives. Others suggested that Lieutenant Frishman should be given a new assignment — one not connected to prisoner of war matters.

North Vietnam, meanwhile, continues to hold the prisoners, whose diplomatic value grows with each Administration effort to focus attention on them.

For many wives, it was becoming increasingly clear at the end of 1970 that Hanoi would never negotiate the release of the prisoners without an overall settlement. Prisoner negotiations have never taken place — in recent years — while a war was still raging.

Some women even began wondering why they — or the Administration — were not more concerned about the treatment of Hanoi's prisoners in the South.

This year could see the beginning of a growing demand by the women that President Nixon, who had done so much to encourage POW concern, demonstrate that he is willing to agree to a withdrawal date.

War In Thailand

Louis E. Lomax, Thailand: The War That Is, The War That Will Be: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc. and Random House, Inc., New York, 1967 (DS 586-L6)

Reviewed by Jackie Murray
Mr. Lomax's book includes a basic description of the current Communist insurrection in Thailand, and of the American occupied military bases there, as well as a forecast of massive warfare involving the Thai military, Communist insurgents, and American soldiers in the future. The author wrote the book in a manner easily comprehensible to the general reader, who is (as are most Americans) ignorant of present happenings in Thailand. His purpose is to give the reader at least a general conception of this country and its problems, and to inform him of future dangers involving United States intervention in Thailand. In the process of his attempt to explain the Thai government and its military involvements, he also necessarily describes the social, religious, and economic culture of the country.

Lomax begins by telling of Communist insurrection in the country, that guerrilla activity existing in a non-communist and therefore supposedly "free" country. He then discusses the Thai government in Bangkok and the relationships between this government and that of the United States. Throughout the book he draws parallels between the situations in Thailand and in Viet Nam. He feels that in Bangkok, as in Saigon, we are supporting a corrupt and extremely undemocratic government. Our air bases in Thailand are being used for the purpose of bombing Viet Nam. There are also American missile bases in Thailand. In our attempt to maintain these bases and the support of the Thai government, we are also trying to help control the Thai Communist insurgency. Despite the dictates of the Geneva Convention, we are illegally carrying out counter-guerrilla warfare in Thailand. Lomax believes that our involvement, unless brought to a halt, will gradually build up to the height of our involvement in Viet Nam, and we will be giving American lives in support of the undemocratic and unpopular Thai government.

According to the author the majority of Thais are Buddhist peasants. Their main responsibility lies in getting enough food to keep their families from starvation. The villages are very poor. Poor sanitation, inadequate educational facilities, and a lack of proper irrigation are some of their many problems. The govern-

ment in Bangkok is run by a corrupt and aristocratic few, and is unresponsive to the needs of the peasants. Often the government sends teachers and officials into the village for the purpose of indoctrinating the peasants favorably towards Bangkok, and of keeping the people aware of the power of their government. The revolutionaries recognize the deceit involved and the lack of real concern on the art of the Bangkok government, and they want to be free of this domination. Most of these insurgents are also peasants who see clearly the poverty of their lives and want to have things better for themselves. They are faithful workers in the fields by day and revolutionaries by night. They are people reaching out for a new way of life and political system that promises to supply their needs better than the present government will ever attempt to do.

Buddhism, the major religion of Thailand, is not covered in much detail in Lomax's book; a brief summary of the religion is, however enough to relate it to the internal crisis in Thailand. Like other Eastern religions, Buddhism involves a cyclic fatalistic view of life. There are two cycles of individual life, one good and one evil. Each Buddhist believer strives to live a "good" life in order to have his good cycle greater than the bad cycle, and then eventually reach Buddhahood, the objective of all Buddhists. Also these two cycles exist in a universal sense for mankind, as well. If mankind experiences a continually evil cycle, it will perish and the few good individuals will live on to start the world over. The Communist insurgents are taking advantage of this belief. The claim that the world is now experiencing the evil cycle; the Bangkok government is corrupt and the Americans are spreading this corruption. The Communists also proclaim themselves to be forerunners of the future deliverance and bearers of the "good cycle" syndrome. They promise to overthrow the status quo and replace it with equality, happiness, and prosperity for all. Coupled with this belief is the belief of the peasants in the coming of the second Buddha. He will bring the people out of their misery and lead them to a better way of life. The Communists appreciate the value of this legend, and through it they try to convince the peasants that their Messiah, is coming very soon. Furthermore, they claim that the Pee Boon or second Buddha will come from among the ranks of the revolutionaries.

Thus through the Buddhist religion, the Communist insurgents are raising the expectations of the Thai peasants, and forcing them to look to the revolutionaries for the fulfillment of their hopes.

In this way, a knowledge of the religious and social systems of the Thai people has enabled the Communists to rise in prestige and power among them. It is also the lack of knowledge of these things on the part of Americans that brought the United States into a war we cannot win. The Thai peasants are people with "rising expectations", and it's time we realized that they will support the political system that best fulfills their needs, rather than the ideologies of some foreign government.

In this book, Lomax has tried to show the crisis evolving in Thailand and to relate it to the total South East Asian problem. I agree with his predictions regarding internal conflict and future outside intervention. The United States has had military bases in Thailand in order to bomb Viet Nam since 1964. According to eye-witness accounts, we have been training Thais for counterinsurgency, and transporting Thais to the jungles in order to fight Communist insurgents since 1967. Thai troops have engaged in conflicts in Viet Nam, Cambodia, and Laos at the request and under the payroll of the United States government. Lomax predicts, and at the same time denounces, an expanded United States presence in Thailand and all of South East Asia. Our involvement in Thailand is of course tied up with the United States presence in Viet Nam. As long as the United States remains in Viet Nam, Thailand will be dynamically involved in the total South East Asian conflict.

I myself am strongly against the American presence in South East Asia. A military victory in Viet Nam, according to most experts, is nearly impossible. I believe that even if it were possible, it would involve genocide so massive as to be unquestionably immoral. According to Nixon's "Vietnamization policy", our aim is obviously not an all-encompassing peace treaty or even an extended peace through a cease-fire. The stated purpose of his "Vietnamization policy" is to gradually pull United States troops out of Viet Nam. I would like to see an immediate withdrawal of all United States forces. I would be willing, however, to support a gradual withdrawal policy, but it is now clear that Nixon's "Vietnamization policy" has not

proved to be a system of gradual withdrawal. Obviously by spreading the war to Cambodia and Laos, the United States is expanding, rather than slowing down, its military role in South East Asia and is now thereby spreading the conflict beyond its original proportions. Thailand also is now at this same point of internal strife between loyal Bangkok supporters and Communist insurgents, and American intervention, as it has already started, will undoubtedly extend it further towards international conflict. Russia is also involved in supplying aid in South East Asia; China has recently declared that she will not put up

with the United States military's current drive in Laos; and as has been shown, there is massive involvement of Thai troops in the rest of South East Asia.

These are some of the conflicts that Lomax recognizes and partly foretells in his book written four years ago. In the final paragraph he condemns the American presence in Thailand and the treacherous Washington-Bangkok alliance. Finally, and here I strongly agree, he calls on the American people and Congress to stand up against the military-industrial complex and to get out of South East Asia.

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Kathy's Kitchen

an INDIAN MEAL

While in college, I ate this meal often with a family from India. And while there are, of course, more elaborate ways of preparing Indian food, and more exotic Indian tastes to enjoy, I think this basic meal is a good place for you to begin. Serve the curried meat on rice. To eat the meal properly, then spread salad thinly over the curry-and-rice. Break the bread into pieces, and sop up the mixture onto the bread to eat.

Curried Meat

Select ½ pound of meat cubes 8 lamb, beef, port or chicken. A combination of pork and chicken is very good. In 2½ to 3 T hot oil, brown lightly:

- ½ medium onion, chopped small
- 1 clove garlic, chopped small
- meat chunks.

Then add:

- 2t to 3t curry powder
- ½t salt
- dash cayenne pepper
- 1 C water (or 8 oz. tomato sauce and ½ C water)
- 2 bouillon cubes (beef for beef, chicken for other meats)

Bring to a boil, reduce heat, and simmer — 2 hours for chicken and pork, 3 hours or more for beef and lamb — until the meat flakes when touched with a fork, and the gravy is dark and thick. Add additional water as necessary. This serves 2 or 3.

A note on curry powder: Curry powder is a blend of spices, conveniently ground for American use. But flavor is quickly lost when spices are ground and then stored. For a more authentic taste, you can buy the spices listed on the back of the curry powder container. Buy them whole, and blend them in the proportions you wish. Or buy "pickling spice", which includes most spices in curry powder. In this case you'll also need 1 t o buy turmeric and cumin separately. Instead of using curry powder in the above recipe, you can use 1½ to 2t crushed pickling spice, ½t turmeric, and ½t ground or crushed cumin seed. I much prefer curry spiced in this manner.

Yogurt Salad

Combine

- ½ onion, very thinly sliced
- ½ green pepper, thinly sliced
- 1 medium tomato, finely chopped
- ½ C plain yogurt (see the column on February 15th to make your own)

Cover tightly and refrigerate several hours before serving.

Thin Wheat Breads

Mix together:

- 2 C wheat flour
- 1 C water
- 1 T oil
- 2 t salt

Turn out on a lightly floured counter and let set a couple minutes. Then knead 3 to 5 minutes, kneading in extra flour if the dough is sticky. Break into 8 to 10 pieces, shape each into a ball, cover with a damp cloth, and let set ½ hour.

Heat 1 T of oil in a skillet over moderately-high heat (350-380, degrees). Roll out each ball as thin as possible on floured counter, and cook in oiled skillet — about 2 minutes on each side. Add oil as needed. Cover cooked breads and keep them warm in warm oven — or better, cook them as you eat.

My mother makes the very best bread in the whole world — enormous loaves of light, coarse-grained bread with marvelously crunchy crusts. She makes it for my father, one of the great people of the world, who has used that bread in a million different sandwiches in the 38 years he has worked in a Cleveland factory. And anyone who would say (loudly), as he did, as the factory executives passed him at the company clambake, "There goes some of the overhead," has to be some kind of saint.

This recipe makes 3 huge loaves of white bread.

Scaled 3¼ C milk, turn fire off, mix in 3t salt, 3T shortening and 6 T wheat germ. Let cool to lukewarm (barely warm to the touch).

In a small bowl, dissolve 2 packages dry yeast and 3T sugar in ¾ C lukewarm-to-warm water. Put in unit oven and let set until mixture foams. Beat 3 eggs. Set aside about 3 T of beaten egg. When milk mixture is cool, combine with foaming yeast mixture and with eggs.

Measure 9 cups UNBLEACHED white flour (use the regular flour if you absolutely have to) and sift into a large bowl. Add liquids mixture and mix and stir to make soft dough.

Turn out on a well-floured board, and knead until dough is firm and resilient. Knead in additional flour as necessary, to keep dough from being too sticky.

Set dough in very large lightly greased bowl. Cover the dough and bowl with a dish towel and let rise in warm place (away from cold drafts) for about one hour, or until dough has doubled in size. Then punch down and let rise again, about 45 minutes. (Note: My mother's punch-down system is, "with your clenched fist punch down the middle of the dough, and with your knuckles work the dough from around the edge of bowl towards center, punching down.")

After dough has risen again, turn out on a floured board cut into 3 pieces and just pat into bread loaf shapes. Tuck ends under if necessary. Place in greased bread-pans. Let dough rise in bread-pans, covered with a cloth, for about 45 minutes.

Heat oven to 400 degrees then reduce heat to 350 degrees for 45 more minutes. Bake in center of the oven. Cool baked bread upside down on cooling rack.

be postmarked no later than midnight, May 1st, 1971. They should be addressed to: the College Competition, National Lampoon, 635 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022-2.

A complete set of rules will be published in the March and April issues of the Lampoon or are available by writing to the above address. Only one entry may be made by any one author for the competition.

Winners will be notified on or about June 15th, 1971. The Lampoon, of course, retains the privilege of publishing all winning entries.

Kenney and staff feel that humor writing has been greatly neglected in schools in this country and feels that this annual competition will help develop and unearth more American and Canadian humorists. "It's been a long interval between the days of Benchley, Kaufman and Parker and the Lampoon," he points out. "Humor is on its way back. People want to laugh again."

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VETS FOR PEACE — MEETING —

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LAMPOON WRITING COMPETITION

The National Lampoon, the monthly humor magazine which reaches its first birthday in March of this year, will mark that initial anniversary with the introduction of the first Annual College Humor Writing Competition.

Douglas Kenney, Editor of the Lampoon, announced today that he and his fellow Editors believe that this will be a first in that students at colleges and universities in the United States and Canada are being invited to participate in a competition designed exclusively to encourage the writing of humor and satire. A large segment of the magazine's distribution is on or around college campuses.

The Competition will offer twenty-five prizes to the twenty-five top winners with first prize being an all-expense paid trip for two to Brazil and the Amazon via Pan American World Airways. The first prize winner and a companion of his or her choice will be flown to

New York and then to Brazil. Once in Brazil, both will sail down the Amazon River, visiting native towns in what should be an unusual and exotic experience.

Second prize is a one thousand dollar Kawasaki motorcycle. Third prize is an 475 dollar motorcycle and Fourth prize a 299 dollar cycle. Fifth and Sixth prizes are Garrard automatic turntables. Additional prizes will include record collections and five year subscriptions to the Lampoon.

Entries for the competition may be submitted only by students currently enrolled at the graduate and undergraduate level in colleges in the United States and Canada or U.S. possessions. Those eligible may submit original humorous or satirical material in any form (including, but not limited too, essay, shout story, verse, short play, criticism or parody.) Submissions must be typewritten, must not exceed 2,500 words in length and must

Letters

Landlord Column 'Scandalous'

To the Editor:

In reference to the Landlord of the Week column. In my opinion, this is a downright scandal. A prospective tenant has the option of renting a place or not: no one is pushing him. And if the student doesn't like what he sees, he can move on.

As far as violations of the city housing code, the POINTER'S responsibility here would be to help students with complaints to get the attention of the legal authorities.

Thus, the POINTER would not be running around trumping up charges to keep the students informed. What good does it do to complain to the students? Only the city officials can change these facts.

And the fact that this newspaper does not bring it to the attention to those who have the authority to do something about it shows that your only purpose is muckraking.

Bill Pardee

Grid Crew Doesn't Make Beer Rules

To the Editor:

We would like to clarify for the "Irate Juicer" the fact that the point he chose to write about in the March 15 issue of the POINTER was not trivial and that it is indeed important.

It was written concerning a Wednesday night "beer bust" in the Gridiron in which said "Juicer" was refused his brew due to the fact that he was minus a State Beer card, which as the little sign above the bar says, he needed to purchase the beer. We sympathize with his inability to interpret the rules and hope that he will find solace in the fact that he is not alone.

What we write about here is

the question of whether or not we, as employees of Saga Foods, are individually or as a group, responsible for the rules this University must obey. Our job is to work for Saga, and ultimately for the University, which requires that we enforce the rules of the system that pays our wages. If the rules say that no beer is to be served to anyone under 21 without the two sets of identification, we cannot serve beer to a person not meeting these requirements. If that appears unnecessarily trivial it is not due to any biased whim we have against an individual without the proper ID.

At the risk of sounding trite, we would like to point out that we too can become angry and depressed at the bickering that ensues under these circumstances. We ask your indulgence and suggest that if the rules are to be challenged and changed, it is the student that must do it. Mr. Steiner is the man to see concerning information on the rules and any clarification we cannot give you.

We would like to add that not all our experiences have been unpleasant, that in many cases students do graciously comply, much to the credit of the student body.

Grid Night Crew

Al McGuire And Marquette

Dear Editor:

I would like to compliment you for publishing the fantastic article by Tim Sullivan and Randy Wievel on the Marquette Warriors. They are the only ones so far who have exposed Marquette's schedule for what it is; a joke...

...I admire the courage that the two writers had in printing this story in Wisconsin. Sincerely,
Bob Pesch

Dear gentlemen,

The best writers on your staff easily are Tim Sullivan and Randy Wievel...However, I must say that they missed the boat in their Marquette article. Marquette had to beat some pretty tough teams to earn their high ranking...If Tim and Randy hadn't knocked the Warriors, their record of interesting and colorful articles would still be intact.

A critic,
Dave Kopperud

Dear Editor:

That article on the Marquette Warriors by Randy Wievel and Tim Sullivan was excellent. It's about time that somebody put Marquette in its place. They must have the easiest schedule in all of college basketball.

The only reason that I read The Pointer is to see what those two guys write. I use the rest of the paper for cleaning fish.

Sincerely,
Dick Konopacki

To the Editor

How can you print such an inaccurate story on the Marquette basketball team? They are truly the best basketball team in America. Al McGuire, is a genius. His psychological move of having his starters shake the opposing coaches hand is fantastic. The only problem with this is that if

Dear Editor:

How can you allow such propaganda on Al McGuire? I bet that Randy Wievel and Tim Sullivan have never had anything published on sports in any large publication. I also doubt if they know anything at all about basketball. Stories like this should not be published without anything to back them up.

An angry reader,
Lee Bornowski

they try it against South Carolina the Marquette players won't live long enough to play the game.

And how can Sullivan and Wievel even compare Adolph Rupp with Al McGuire? When was the last time Adolph Rupp's team won the NIT? Go Marquette.
Ray Alm



EDITO

Pointer F

As Pointer advisor I believe I should avoid submitting copy to the paper. However, the unusual circumstance of a rumor about misuse of Pointer funds compels me to do so. Apparently in a Communications class two students said that the Pointer staff had stolen 70 per cent of the Pointer budget. I am writing because this charge was again mentioned in a question to Lou Fortis, a Pointer reporter who appeared on WSPT's "Nightline" program on March 26.

First of all, no one on the staff has access to Pointer funds. All of the bills for printing, telephone, postage, supplies, etc. are disbursed under the control of the University Controller, Paul Kelch. Staff salaries are also paid by check after the advisor signs student time sheets and the Pointer.

Whose

Last week the Pointer ran an article, regarding the expansion of the student union, which I will hopefully begin in 1972. Herein we will offer a few comments on that expansion.

It will be noted that in the new student union the text book rental area will be integrated into an enlarged book store. We think that this co-ordination of services in one area is basically a good idea, if the operation is properly organized, but the quality and quantity of books available will not be affected by more space unless some policies are changed. The university bookstore, when re-organized, must be a bookstore and not a haberdashery or knick-knack shop. Students must recognize their responsibility in achieving that end.

Also to be included in the annex are more lounges and conference rooms. The question is: Will these rooms be used by students and other members of the university community or will the old policy of conventionhall madness prevail? The Pointer spoke to this point earlier in the academic year but since then the parade of businessmen and housewives

The SST

Since the funding of the Supersonic Transport (SST) was cut off by the United States Senate last week, many accusing fingers have been pointed at Senator Proxmire and other opponents of the project who were largely responsible for its defeat. The argument runs that those who opposed the project are responsible for the loss of jobs to hundreds of Boeing employees who worked on the SST. In a time when few realistic people share our beloved President's optimism about the state of our economy, this is indeed tragic.

Basically, though, the argument is absurd, it is typical of the thinking of the business representatives on Capitol Hill that the way to solve the employment problems is to pour millions of dollars into Boeing's ecological disaster machine. Why can't these men for once come up



nd Rip-off

Business Manager turns them in to the Financial Aids Office. A great number of people would have to be involved in a successful embezzlement including Financial Aids and the Controller.

However it is true that some very sophisticated organizations, organizations which supposedly have built in controls to prevent embezzlement, such as banks and municipalities, do get funds embezzled from time to time. Since it is possible, may I use this space to request that persons, including the two students in the Communications class, who have information pointing to a theft or embezzlement of Pointer funds contact the Pointer advisor, the University Controller, or the Vice President for Business Affairs.

Dan Houlihan
Pointer Advisor

Union II?

through the student union has probably increased in volume. Oftentimes, union facilities are unavailable to the students because of the conventioners. One argument has it that this is not a student union but a university center and that the businessmen contribute as much monetarily to its existence as the students. This is false; it is a student union. We suggest that, if the businessmen wish to enhance their public relations immorality with the dignity of a university, they raise the necessary funds to build a sound-proof convention hall on north campus away from the mainstream of campus life. Again the responsibility of correcting the problem lies in the student community.

Our suggestion is that "student leaders" concern themselves with the quality of the student union and raise the issue for discussion and organizing. If proper action is taken in the early stages the new student union can have real meaning to those for discussion and organizing. If proper action is taken in the early stages the new student union can have real meaning to those for whom it is intended: the students.

and Jobs

with some constructive solutions to our massive problems? Theirs is the type of negativism that they so frequently ascribe to youth.

Now what are these unemployed people supposed to do? Well, most of those who are being put off the gigantic SST welfare rolls are going to be on the regular welfare rolls. Why can't the money that would have been wasted on the SST be used to create constructive jobs for these skilled workers? What about putting them to work cleaning up the environment, or developing a decent mass transportation system so that we can eliminate some of the crazy automobiles or straightening out our insane cities? It seems that if our representatives (?) would try to see the larger picture, they could become a positive force in solving some of our social problems. Well, so much for starry-eyed idealism.

Letters

Razing Of Old Main Protested

To the Editor:

I was unhappy, more accurately disgusted, to read that it is expected that Old Main will be razed by 1977! This seems to be a ridiculous and wasteful move on the part of the administration and the regents.

While I can understand that our administrators might prefer a nice new office to the somewhat less appealing facilities in Old Main, I hardly think that this is worth the destruction of a useful building. I cannot believe that the

question is one of the soundness of the structure because the other state universities are still using buildings which are thirty years older than Main. Yale and Harvard are using buildings which are two hundred years old.



It appears that the elementary school children are concerned with the need for facilities for the Pointer. We appreciate the "thought" but the "contribution" was ecologically unsound.

LAIRD. I would only state that the objective of disrupting the logistics routes is being achieved. Now if the enemy should react and use route 23 or some other route to the west of the complex that has been used, then a decision will be made at that time, I am sure, by the South Vietnamese.

Q. You don't consider the operation bogged down now, to use the term of the journalists over there?

LAIRD. No. The operation is going according to plan.

Q. Mr. Secretary, is it possible that the enemy is not using route 23 because they don't have to, they are still getting everything they need down the present course? Are you not exaggerating the importance of what has gone on up to now?

LAIRD. I hope I haven't exaggerated it. I have tried to face up to the realities of the situation...

Q. Mr. Secretary, from all of this information would it be fair to come to this conclusion: That with all our air power and with all our electronic devices, sensors, that it is not possible with those means alone, air power; plus electronics, to stop the flow of traffic down the Ho Chi Minh Trail during the dry season?

LAIRD. The best means of interdiction that has ever been developed militarily, and the surest, is by ground forces. With all apologies to the United States Air Force, ground interdiction is still the surest way of accomplishing this kind of objective.

Q. Mr. Secretary, if 92 is impossible, as the general said, and 23 is not being used, as the general said, has the flow of supplies been reduced?

LAIRD. Yes. That is a different question than the number of tons. They have been reduced, yes.

Q. Is it different than the number of tons?

LAIRD. I was asked for the specific number of tons.

Q. No, sir, you were not. You were asked whether it was roughly half, a quarter or three-quarters.

LAIRD. It has been reduced.

Q. By what percentage? (No answer)

Q. Is there not another route between 914 and 23 known, I believe, as 234?

VOGT. It is not passable to trucks. They can get one or two vehicles through a day. It's an extremely rough terrain.

Q. Aside from the military operations, can you say whether or not the military achievements so far have compensated for the political disadvantages, that is, the criticism in this country?

LAIRD. Yes, I think it has, because I feel confident that it has insured our troop withdrawal schedule...

• "The Ho Chi Minh trail," the UPI reported from Saigon (Wash. Daily News, Feb. 2) "has withstood more bombs than allies dropped on Nazi Germany in World War II... The road network and the supplies survive despite... 300 to 400 missions a day by jet fighter-bombers and waves of B-52s, each capable of dropping 30 tons of bombs on a specific tactical support see Alvin Schuster's report from ASaigon in the New York Times, Feb. 27 where he quotes a South Vietnamese officer at a forward command post near Khesanh as saying, "The symptoms are very bad. This is not because of our lack of ability to fight at the hill but because of and almost total ineffectiveness of American airpower." These limitations were also evident in the Korean war both in interdiction and tactical support.

Fast

Dodge,

Then

Deny

IF Stone

Attention June Grads!

By
Stephen A. Walther

Current national unemployment is 5.8 percent. In Milwaukee the unemployment is slightly higher at 6.1 percent compared to 3.3 percent last year.

These figures in themselves are frightening. But the situation is much worse for graduating college students seeking employment. Where the national average, 3.8 percent, includes all types of work, blue collar, general labor, etc., unemployment among college graduates is astounding. Last year, 10 percent to 15 percent of Stevens Point's June graduates could not find employment. The job market has steadily deteriorated, and it should be expected that a greater percentage of graduates will not be able to find a job this June.

One thing these percentages do not show is underemployment. Though 10 percent to 15 percent of last years graduates could not find work, many of those who did, took jobs as gas station attendants, bus boys, etc.

Your diploma this June will not carry with it a guarantee for a job. Moaning and groaning about the economic recession won't get you a job. You will have to use force, perspiration, and survival techniques to find employment.

First of all, if you haven't done so already, make an appointment in the Placement Center (156-Old Main) with either Mr. Dennis Tierney (for non-teachers), or Dr. Raymond Gotham (for teachers). Their job is to help you in every way where necessary.

The Placement Center offers many useful services, especially to students who don't plan to teach.

1) The Placement Center will help you write up your resume, and provides as many copies as you may need. It offers advice on where to send them. Incidentally, it's a good idea to mail out as many resumes as possible. This means that you don't have to stop at 100.

2) The WSU Placement Center subscribes to a computerized resume service called GRAD. Applications for GRAD should be completed 2½ months prior to graduation. GRAD sends copies of your resume to companies all over the United States and could be vital to your finding employment. Grad resumes remain active for one year or until you're employed.

3) On-campus interviews are scheduled with companies that you might otherwise never contact. Since September, 1970, approximately 90 companies have interviewed on campus, and many more are expected.

4) Upon request, the Placement Center will give you aptitude and intelligence tests.

5) State Civil Service Examinations for every state in the country can be taken through the Placement Center.

6) Federal Civil Service Examinations may be taken on campus through the Placement Center. Incidentally, the next

Federal Civil Service Exam is scheduled for April 17, 1971. It is highly recommended that you sign up in the Placement Center for this test. The Federal Government is a good source for possible employment.

7) Listings of job opportunities are regularly sent to graduated seniors and alumni.

8) Life-time placement and counseling services are offered by the Placement Center. "That means," According to Mr. Tierney, "that ten years from now, if you would like 50 resumes for a new job hunt, we will provide them." This service, as well as all other services provided by the Placement Center, is free of charge.

Second, spring recess is swiftly approaching. This is a good opportunity to arm yourself with 50 or more resumes and contact potential employers in person without appointments. Sending resumes by mail is good up to a point, but there is nothing a potential employer likes better than to have a "flesh-and-blood" applicant before him. This gives you the opportunity to sell yourself in person, and gives the employer a better opportunity to appraise your qualifications. The same employer might have sent you a "sorry, nothing available at present" letter in response to your mailed resume. So, you have nothing to loose by this "no appointment" approach, and only a job to gain.

In an employment market as dreary as this one, it is ridiculous to rely on luck. The only luck you will have is what you go out and make for yourself.

Jobs

Non-Education

Wednesday, March 31, 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Northwestern Mutual Insurance Company of Milwaukee. Business Economics, Math and all other majors for all non-sales opportunities in the insurance business.

Thursday, April 1, 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company. All majors for tobacco sales positions.

Wednesday, April 14, 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., the Green Giant Company. All majors, freshman to seniors, for summer work only. Opportunities

for positions as tractor operators only. In Plainfield, Wisconsin and Illinois and Indiana locations.

Thursday and Friday, April 15 and 16, 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., United States Marine Corps. All majors.

Friday, April 16, 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Veterans Administration Hospital, Tomah, Wisconsin. All psychology, sociology, dietetic, and medical technology majors for summer work only positions.

Friday, April 16, 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., the Internal Revenue

Service. All majors for federal career opportunities.

Tuesday, April 20, 9:00 to 4:00 p.m., Sherwin-Williams Paint Company, Cleveland, Ohio. All Business and Liberal Arts and all other majors interested in Assistant Branch Manager positions in one of the two thousand retail paint stores throughout the country. (Assistant Branch Manager positions only)

Wednesday through Friday, April 21 through 23, Peace Corps. All majors.

Interviews

Education

Thursday, April 1, and Friday, April 2, West Bend Public Schools, West Bend, Wis., Peter J. Nannetti, Ass't Supt., Time: 9:00 am - 4:00 pm Vacancies: Art, Elementary Education, Physical Education, Home Economics, Business Education, Mathematics, Speech Therapist, Music

Thursday, April 1, Arcadia Public Schools, Arcadia, Wis. Mr. W. B. Gautsch, Supt., Time: 1:00 pm to 4:30 pm Vacancies: Grade 2-self contained classroom 2 Grade 6 (Man-Science & Math) Grade 6 (Woman-Social Studies and Language Arts), General Science-General Math with

Interviews

football or wrestling coaching ability.

Thursday, April 1, Denmark Public Schools, Denmark, Wis. Mr. R. O. Miller, Supt., Time: 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Vacancies: Intermediate (Male) Elem. & Jr. High Art, Social Science-Am. History, Ass't. Football & Wrestling coach.

Tuesday, April 20, Evansville Public Schools, Evansville, Wis., Harry J. Romano, Supt., Time: 10:00am to 4:00 pm Vacancies: Listing not received-check at the University Placement Center. Will be included on first listing when received.

Soc And Psych Majors

Dennis Tierney of the placement office will talk to the upperclassmen in Sociology and Psychology about job opportunities (both regular and summer jobs) Wednesday evening, March 31 at 7:30 in the Turner Room of the University Center. Attendance is important in order to meet approaching deadlines of applications.

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Fraternity News

★★★★

Sigma Tau Gamma

★★★★

The Brothers of Sigma Tau Gamma would like to congratulate its intramural basketball team, for taking first place in the Greeks Division. They now have to win two games against the independent league in order to get to the campus finals.

As many people know, this past weekend the Greeks par-

ticipated once again in the muscular dystrophy drive. Figures have not been released as yet. This is just one part of the Greek way of life, in which we help the community.

This last weekend, the Regional Workshop was held at Platteville for the Sig Tau's. It was a good opportunity to meet other chapters and to come up with new ideas on parties,

rushing, money making projects, etc.

This was a busy week for the Sig Tau pledges as well. In order to promote unity in the pledge class, the pledges all stayed at the Sig Tau House over the weekend. Their next order of business was a pledge exchange with the Alpha Phi's, which was a lot of fun.

★★★★

Alpha Phi Omega

★★★★

The men of Alpha Phi Omega are holding their annual clothing drive for needy families of central Wisconsin after spring vacation. This year we will be assisted by AIRO (American Indians Resisting

Ostracism). To make this year's drive a success, remember us when performing your spring house cleaning ritual. Details will be released at a later date.

To Lambda Sigma's sub-

chapter in London (Bill "Sarge" Schondelmaier, Ken Jenquin, and Rick Dorn), who we understand read the Pointer over there, we heartily extend—

GREETINGS AND SALUTATIONS!

Sorority News

★★★★

Delta Zeta

★★★★

The Delta Zeta sorority has eight girls pledging this semester. They are Ruth Heeter, Roach Hall; Glenna Neilson, Schmeeckle; Kathy Peterson, Roach Hall; Judy Sachs, College Avenue; Sara Schuler, Neale Hall; Anna

Sparks, Phillips Street; Clare Versteegen, Cloister; and Kathy Woods, Neale Hall.

March 20 the Delta Zeta's of Wisconsin had a State Day at Whitewater. This is a get-together of all the Delta Zeta's in the state. W.S.U.-Stevens Point, Zeta Chi Chapter, had one

of the greatest number of participants at this event.

The Zeta Chi Chapter of the Delta Zeta Sorority would also like to announce that Kathy Van Ryen, their ROTC Queen Candidate, is one of the finalists in the competition.

★★★★

Theta Phi Alpha

★★★★

Among the festivities of the Theta Phi sisters are birthday parties. We began celebrating Jane Rasmussen's "twenty-first" at the Hot Fish Shop. However, we ended celebrating

at Papa Joe's. Two of our other sisters who recently had birthdays were Carol Kincaid and Carol Peters.

We intend to do more socializing at a "garter" party in preparation for the Pan Hel formal.

On a more serious tone, the Theta Phi's participated in helping with the muscular dystrophy drive. A special thanks to all the people involved in this who gave of their time

Alpha Sig

★★★★

Last Friday the Alpha Sig pledges were Phi Sig pledges for a day as they participated in a pledge exchange with the Phi Sigs. A party followed that evening at Poor Henry's.

Saturday night the Sigs supported their candidate, Chris Johnson in her bid for the title of Miss Stevens Point.

Other activities include helping with the collection of funds for Muscular Dystrophy sponsored by the Sigma Phi Epsilon fraternity.

★★★★

Dorm News

NEALE...The coeds at Neale Hall declared March 22, 1971 "Issy Bushman and Claudia Kulich Day." Mrs. Bushman and Mrs. Kulich are the cleaning ladies at Neale Hall. The coeds decided to do the custodian work on Monday to show their appreciation to Mrs. Bushman and Mrs. Kulich.

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U To Host Music Camp

STEVENS POINT-Stevens Point State University will host its annual "Point Music Camp" between June 6 and 26, according to Director Donald Ripplinger.

High School students from across the state will participate in activities which were started here more than 20 years and in recent years have involved upwards of 700 youths.

The junior camp will run

from June 6 to 12 and the senior camp from June 13 to 26, involving an intensive program of music education and performance taught by artists and educators of national reputation, said Ripplinger.

Fifty \$10 scholarships will be awarded to students who win I ratings in Class A and B at state music festivals.

Deadline for registration is May 15.

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WSUS FM-90 Announces New Schedule

Sunday

10:00--Easy Listening Music
 10:30--The Church Today
 11:00--Easy Listening Music
 11:45--The Luthern Hour
 12:00--WSUS Noon News
 12:15--Folk Music
 3:00--No School Today
 3:47--It's About Us
 4:30--Astronomy Series
 5:00--Let's Talk About That
 5:30--Conversations At Chicago
 6:00--WSUS Evening News
 6:15--Dusty Labels and Old Wax
 6:30--Program
 7:00--God, Man, and Modern Thought
 7:30--Confrontation
 8:00--News
 8:05--Old Radio
 8:30--Anything Goes
 12:00--News

Monday

4:00--Easy Listening Music & Features
 5:00--World Today--News, Weather, Sports
 5:15--Classical Music
 6:30--Literary Scrapbook
 6:45--Modern Health Problems
 7:00--WSUS Evening News
 7:25--Art Buchwald
 7:30--Special of the Week
 8:00--Continental Comment
 8:30--Eisenhower Years
 9:00--News
 9:05--Jazz
 11:00--News
 11:05--Progressive Rock
 1:00--News

Tuesday

4:00--Easy Listening Music
 5:00--World Today
 5:15--Classical Music
 6:30--WSUS Presents United Nations
 6:55--Fact or Fallacy
 7:00--WSUS Evening News
 7:25--Art Buchwald
 7:30--Georgetown Forum
 8:00--Down to the Sea
 8:30--L.S.D. On and Off Campus/ Ecology
 9:00--News
 9:05--Jazz
 11:00--News
 11:05--Progressive Rock
 1:00--News

Wednesday

4:00--Easy Listening Music
 5:00--World Today
 5:15--Classical Music
 6:30--Men and Molecules
 6:45--At Issue
 7:00--WSUS Evening News
 7:25--Art Buchwald
 7:30--Prologue
 8:00--China Conversations
 8:30--International Call
 9:00--News Headlines
 9:01--Insight on Sports
 9:15--Jazz
 11:00--News
 11:05--Progressive Rock
 1:00--News

Thursday

4:00--Easy Listening Music
 5:00--World Today
 5:15--Classical Music
 6:30--Week-End Preview
 6:45--Page Two
 7:00--WSUS Evening News
 7:25--Art Buchwald
 7:30--The Future Of...
 8:00--Society Is
 8:30--The Asia Society Presents
 9:00--News Headlines
 9:01--Insight
 9:30--Jazz
 11:00--News
 11:05--Progressive Rock
 1:00--News

Friday

4:00--Easy Listening Music
 5:00--World Today
 5:15--Classical Music
 6:30--Legendary Pianists
 7:00--WSUS Evening News
 7:25--Art Buchwald
 7:30--From the Midway
 8:30--One Plus One Equals Three
 9:00--News
 9:05--Progressive Rock
 12:00--News
 12:05--Solid Gold Rock
 3:00--News

Saturday

7:00--Life
 11:45--Science In The News
 12:00--WSUS Noon News
 12:15--Polk Festival
 2:00--News
 2:05--Country and Western
 6:00--WSUS Evening News
 6:25--Medicine '71
 6:30--U.S. Press Opinion
 7:00--A Federal Case II
 7:30--Folk and Blues
 9:00--News Headlines
 9:01--Jazz
 11:00--Progressive Rock
 12:00--News
 12:05--Solid Gold Rock
 3:00--News

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—TIME MAGAZINE

**APRIL 18, 19 & 20
6:00 & 8:00 P.M.**

Mastering The Draft

Academic Progress

Copyright 1971 by John Striker and Andrew Shapiro
"Satisfactory Academic Progress"

Are you making satisfactory academic progress this spring? If not, you may be drafted next fall. Continuation of a student's II-S deferment depends upon his "satisfactorily pursuing a fulltime course of instruction." Unsatisfactory progress is a legitimate ground for denying a future II-S.

The draft board must decide whether you made satisfactory progress during this academic year before renewing your II-S for the next academic year. Draft boards follow a key regulation that purports to lay down an ironclad definition of satisfactory progress: "A student shall be deemed to be 'satisfactorily pursuing a full-time course of instruction' when, during his academic year (i.e., the 12-month period following the beginning of a course of study), he has earned, as a minimum, credits toward his degree which, when added to any credits earned during prior academic years, represents a proportion of the total number required to earn his degree at least equal to the proportion which the number of academic years completed bears to the normal number of years established by the school to obtain such degree."

Mercifully, this legalistic formula concludes with its own built-in illustration: "For example, a student pursuing a four-year course should have

earned 25 percent of the credits required for his baccalaureate degree at the end of his first academic year, 50 percent at the end of his second academic year, and 75 percent at the end of his third academic year."

Suppose, however, that you are several credits shy of 50 percent at the end of your sophomore year. Can you be denied renewal of your II-S for your upcoming junior year?

A negative response was recently handed down by the Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit (covering Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North and South Carolina). The Court held in *Coleman v. Tolson* that a student might still qualify for a II-S, even though, technically, he has not made satisfactory progress.

Coleman, himself, failed to earn 50 percent of his credits by the end of his second academic year in a four-year program. He was just seven credit hours short of being a full-fledged junior.

The deficit was not Coleman's fault. Instead, it resulted from a school policy of requiring certain freshmen to pursue three semesters, rather than the normal two, before qualifying as sophomores. Consistent with this administrative policy, Coleman was a student in good standing in the eyes of the school. The school so informed Coleman's draft board, stating that he would fulfill all his necessary credits within the two years left before receiving his degree.

But the school's affirmation did



not satisfy the draft board.

Following the definition of satisfactory progress to the letter, the board reclassified Coleman I-A at the start of his third academic year and ordered him to report for induction. Finally, when Coleman's case reached court, the Fourth Circuit ordered the draft board to classify him II-S.

"Whether a student is 'satisfactorily pursuing a full-time course of instruction,'" the Court declared, "is a question of fact. In resolving that question the source of information and evidence is obviously the college administration. So long as a college certifies that a registrant is expected to graduate on time, and it appears reasonably probable that he can do so, he should be entitled to retain his II-S classification."

When a college cannot certify that the registrant is expected to graduate on time, certainly a local board would have a basis in fact for terminating the

deferment."

This judicial interpretation of satisfactory progress is both loose and reasonable. It is loose because it departs from the strict letter of the regulations which Coleman's board blindly followed. The court's departure is reasonable, however, because it looks toward the ultimate goal of graduation rather than the ups and downs of annual achievement.

The Fourth Circuit by no means mandated that a draft board's determination of satisfactory progress must always be controlled by the school's certification. Quite to the contrary, the Court was careful to point out: "Even where the college certifies that the registrant is expected to graduate on time, in a given case a local board may nevertheless conclude otherwise, e.g., where the registrant is not passing the assigned work and has fallen further behind, there may be a basis in fact for discontinuing deferment."

The precedent set by the Fourth Circuit may help many of you in the next few academic years. Remember, even if the II-S deferment is abolished on June 30, those of you who were enrolled in college on or before April 22, 1970 will continue to remain eligible for the II-S under the rules that presently prevail. Therefore, the interpretation of current rules remains relevant for the future.

We welcome your questions and comments. Please send them to "Mastering the Draft," Suite 1202, 60 East 42nd Street, New York, N.Y.

Credit Union Assets Rise

STEVENS POINT—Assets increased 18 per cent in 1970 to \$139,335 in Stevens Point State University's credit union, according to a year-end report by Treasurer Vern Gumz.

In the same period, the amount of loans granted increased about \$14,000 for a total of \$134,200. Membership increased by 75 even though the total number of loans approved last year dropped from 244 to 241.

Gumz said dividends of 4.8 per cent on savings were paid for the first half of the year and 5 per cent the second period. The union, comprised of faculty and staff employees of the university, charges 1 per cent per month on the unpaid balance of loans.

The union is entering its seventh year with Professor Allen F. Blocher as president; Maynard F. Tetzloff, vice president; Patricia Sharafinski, secretary; Gumz treasurer; and Professor Oliver Andrews, director.

Andrews is a new member of the board, replacing Professor Monica Bainter who retired after six years of service to the organization.

Mary Kay Suplicki was elected as the new chairman of the credit committee whose other members include Michael Sowiak and Myron G. Haase.

Mrs. Irene M. Kosholek is beginning her second year as office manager.

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Mastering The Draft Questions And Answers

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"Questions And Answers"

Q: When I was a child, I once had a bad reaction to being stung by a wasp. If I get a letter from a Doctor attesting to this fact, will I get disqualified at my physical?

A: The answer depends upon what you mean by a "bad reaction" and a doctor's letter "attesting to this fact."

First of all, let's get our medico-legal standards straight. Among the allergic manifestations that may disqualify you from service is: "Bona fide history of moderate or severe generalized (as opposed to local) allergic reaction to insect bites or stings..." (Army Regulations 40-501, chp. 2, sec. XIX, para. 39(a)(5)).

"Bona fide history" usually means a consistent, documented record of medical treatment—or, in your case, consultation with a doctor after you were stung, hopefully while you were still manifesting adverse reactions.

Such a bona fide history is always more persuasive—indeed, often conclusive—than a mere recitation by you to your doctor of what happened years ago. For example, in the recent Michigan case of *Stucky v. Brown*, the registrant's letters from two doctors did not indicate whether the doctors had ever observed his alleged allergic reaction to a bee sting or whether the doctors had ever given immediate treatment for such an attack.

In short, the letters merely recited the medical history related by the registrant. The court dismissed these letters as mere hearsay.

In any event, the letters in the Brown case revealed only that the registrant claimed to have suffered "a badly swollen leg in response to a bee sting." Even if this reaction had been documented by a "bona fide history," the reaction was clearly local—rather than generalized, as required by the regulations. Therefore, as in *Brown*, you will probably not be disqualified if your so-called "bad reaction" was merely a localized one—as opposed, say, to convulsions, sweating, faintness, extensive inflammation, etc.

Q: I'm into the antiwar coffee shop scene, where I'm rapping with G.I.s about filing for inservice C.O. and hardship discharges. I'm also in the process of filing for my own C.O. exemption. Since the coffee shop is under surveillance, is my draft board likely to receive some bad vibrations on me?

A: Whether or not your shop is actually under official surveillance, your activities may be reported to the draft board. Consider the recent California case of *United States v. Jagla*. The registrant applied for C.O. exemption. One of his supporting letters came from a minister at "Shiloh House" in Salem, Oregon, where the registrant allegedly worked "bringing the Gospel of Jesus Christ to the troubled youth of the community..."

The draft board also received an undated postcard of unknown origin, signed only "Margaret." In reference to "Shiloh House," Margaret reported: "It has become a 'home' for ex-drug users, etc., who are filing for C.O. status..."

Jagla's draft board denied his claim on the grounds that he was "insincere." The Court acquitted Jagla, since there was no basis for the finding of insincerity: "The finding of insincerity... is... infected by the presence of the postcard from 'Margaret'... a damaging piece of evidence of which Jagla was neither informed nor given an opportunity to rebut. Numerous courts have held that the failure to inform the registrant of such material in his Selective Service File denies him basic due process of law..."

The moral is clear: When filing for the C.O. exemption, always inspect your file regularly so that you will be able to explain delicate situations and rebut any adverse inferences—whether warranted or not—that might be drawn by your board. If you are denied this opportunity to rebut, consult an attorney.

Q: Can the National Director of the Draft System, or the State's Director, order my Draft Board as to how to classify me?

A: No. Such action would be unauthorized. All that either director can do is order your board to "reopen" your case and reconsider the propriety of your classification. An order to "reopen" must be obeyed, but your board retains the authority to reclassify you in the same class you now occupy.

For example, in the recent Pennsylvania case of *Rochford v. Volatile*, the draft board had classified the registrant III-A (hardship deferment).

However, both state and national headquarters notified the board that the classification was not warranted, and the board summarily informed the registrant of the opinion from headquarters as a basis for classifying him I-A and drafting him. Since the board grossly abdicated its authority after the word from "upstairs," the Court swiftly invalidated the board's induction order and the classification action upon which it had been predicated.

We welcome your comments and questions. Send them to "Mastering the Draft," Suite 1202, 60 E. 42nd St., N.Y., N.Y. 10017

Spring Discussion Series

Congregation Beth Israel, 1475 Water Street presents its annual Spring Discussion Series beginning, Sunday, April 11 at 10:30 a.m. Topics for discussion will center on the Old Testament, Yiddishkeit (Jewishness) and the Torah. The first discussion topic will be "The Meaning of Pesach

(passover)" and will be presented by Mr. Arthur Levinson lecturer on Judaism.

For further information call Mr. Jack Karp, President, Congregation Beth Israel at 344-6690 or 344-2030. On campus please contact Dr. Melvin Bloom, Classroom Center

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The Fly Pattern: Dooley Style

Perhaps the most exciting play of the college basketball season was the Jacksonville Fly Pattern. Following a shot, Artis Gilmore or Pembroke Burroughs would spear the rebound and fire the ball downcourt to a streaking guard for an easy shot.

Sometimes the long pass was not too accurate and the people in the end seats were always in danger of getting zonked. The fly pattern worked only when the guard could release unnoticed. If he was spotted, as Western Kentucky did, the play could be a disastrous one for the Dolphins.

Seven years ago in West Virginia an inventive player discovered how he could get away on a fly pattern and not be spotted. The result of all this was some of the weirdest play ever seen on a basketball court.

Beckley College was playing at Bluefield State in a fairly unimportant conference game. The visitors from Beckley were leading 80-78 with five seconds to go. Willie James of Beckley was shooting one free throw. Joe Cook, Beckley coach describes the last five seconds:

"I was yelling at my players not to foul if Willie missed his shot. Also not to let them get an easy one. Well, we missed, they threw the ball the length of the floor to a kid who scored at the buzzer.

"I was furious at my team. However, nobody seemed to know whose man he was or how he'd gotten so wide open."

Beckley scored first in the overtime but Bluefield countered quickly with another long pass to a lonely teammate. "I almost had a seizure," said Cook. "Then the player sitting next to me leaned over and said he saw one of Bluefield's men hiding in the lobby underneath their basket. Sure enough, we miss, they rebound, number 24 comes out of the lobby, gets the pass and scores. Then he goes back into the lobby behind some fans."

Seeing this Cook quickly took a time-out to explain it to the officials. Naturally by the time it took him to convince the refs that there was indeed a player hiding in the lobby, that player was back on the floor. The officials quickly dismissed Cook as being crazy.

"I went back to the bench and sat down. Then my kids tell me that 24, a kid named Dooley, was heading for the lobby. Sure enough, they only had four players on the floor!"

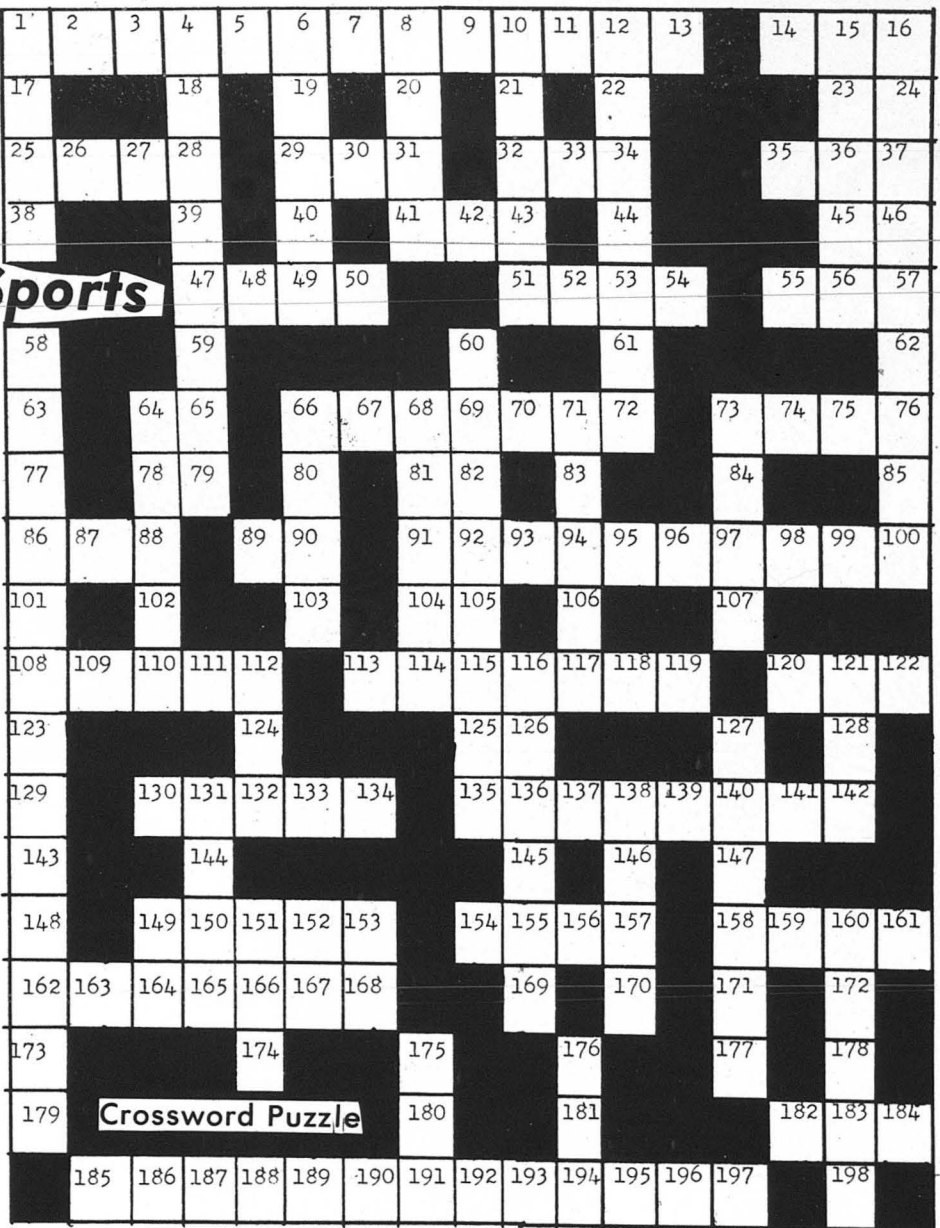
Cook rushed onto the floor and grabbed the startled Dooley kneeling in the lobby behind friendly spectators. The officials, not knowing what to do, called time to confer with both coaches. The Bluefield coach feigned innocence.

Play continued. With ten seconds to play Beckley trailed by two but had a chance to tie with two free throws.

"Rather than watch the two shots," adds Cook, "I began looking for Dooley. I couldn't find him."

Dooley reappeared shortly from his hideout to score the winning points. Joe Cook was speechless. He had lost a ball game to a lobbyist.

Sports



ACROSS

1. He led the American League outfielders in fewest assists last year.
14. WSU-Stevens Point's President's initials.
23. In math, it's 21.7.
25. Badger halfback, or where green cheese is from.
29. Milburn Stone on Gunsmoke.
32. Holds the 3-mile record for the Pointers.
35. Mets manager.
41. Jimmy, the Baltimore Colt, or Bobby, the Boston Bruin.
45. Initials of Marquette Warrior forward.
47. Famous defensive tackle for the Detroit Lions.
51. He nailed Al Capone for income-tax evasion.
55. Last three letters of what Goldwater wanted to bomb.
64. Initials of one captured in war, excluding the "w".
66. What the San Francisco Warriors have on their jerseys.
73. A type of football which sometimes is more brutal than the real thing.
78. Second and third letters of author of Paper Lion.
81. Initials of position that Cubs Billy Williams plays.
86. First word of television series that Christopher George starred in.
89. First name of ex-Angel pitcher who threw a no-hitter.
91. Full name of Rolling Stones lead singer.
104. Initials of San Francisco linebacker.
108. First name of mod Bruin defenseman whose life ambition is to shove a hockey stick down Gordie Howe's throat.
113. First name of Brave's first-baseman.
120. First name of Nelson, Adams, Kojis, May, or Anderson.
125. What Cary Middlecoff or Joyce Brothers is.
130. Mr. Cub.
135. Chief's kicker.
149. Green Bay Packer washed-up quarterback.
154. It happens in card game "spread" when you are caught going down.
158. Ken Harrelson's nickname.
162. He holds the bratwurst eating record at Milwaukee County Stadium.

182. The number of points Pembroke Burroughs got against Western Kentucky.
185. By far, ABC's worst broadcaster (two words).

DOWN

1. What team do Coy Bacon and Pat Studstill play for?
- FOR?
4. Mr. Green Jeans sidekick.
6. The voice of the Bucks.
8. Third baseman for the Montreal Expos.
10. Corporal on "F-Troop."
12. He kicked a 63-yard field goal for the New Orleans Saints.
15. The world's worst golfer. Also most dangerous.
16. Bank robber who supposedly has money still buried in Rhinelander.
60. Number one comedian, whose tombstone reads, "I'd rather be here than in Philadelphia."
58. Mascot for Mad magazine.
64. First name of host of "The Hollywood Squares."
66. City that smuggled wooden horse into Athens.
68. First name of Daffy Duck's neighbor and enemy.
71. Bus —, or what Tom Payne is to Kentucky basketball team.
73. New York blues group, The Village —.
112. First name of Cub's ace southpaw.
116. First name of Fleming, Shamsky, Mahaffey, or Godfrey.
121. What George Blanda will never get.
127. First name of Ole Miss quarterback, or Jughead's pal.
131. The place you throw money to play poker.
138. The number of pennants the Oakland Athletics won.
149. The initials of the "city of wonderful water."
151. A tree.
152. First initials of end who caught Y.A. Tittle's "alley-oop" passes.
153. Initials of Cleveland first-baseman, or Cubs pitcher.
160. First name of Lion's linebacker, or Buck's "color man."
175. First lady to be seen smoking in public, Joan of —.
176. First name of the NBA's MVP in the All-Star game.

ROTC Queen Finalists



Vying for the title of ROTC queen at Stevens Point State University are, from left, Maureen Ann Megna of Shawano; Kathleen Van Ryen of Gleason; Denise LaLeike of Stevens Point; Cathleen Veith of Waterloo; and Barbara Isaac of Eldorado.

Five Stevens Point State University coeds have been chosen as finalists for the annual queen competition sponsored by the school's Army Reserve Officer Training Corps unit.

They are Maureen An Megna of Shawano; Kathleen Van Ryen of Gleason; Kathleen Veith of Waterloo; Babbara Isaac of Eldorado; and Denise LaLeike of Stevens Point.

The winner will be chosen by a vote of the cadets May 8 and

announced that evening during the ROTC-sponsored military ball.

Miss Megna represents the Women of Whiting, is a sophomore nursing major and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mark Megna of 111 So Smalley St., Shawano; Miss Van Ryen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Van Ryen of Gleason, is a junior history major representing Delta Zeta Sorority.

An elementary education major in her sophomore year, Miss Veith is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Veith of 410 S. Washington St., Waterloo, representing Hyer Hall; Miss Isaac, daughter of Mr. and Mrs.

Robert Isaac of Eldorado, is a senior elementary major and candidate for Thomson Hall; and Miss LaLeike, daughter of Louis LaLeike, 1717 Ellic St. Stevens Point, is representing Alpha Phi Sorority as a sophomore French major.

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