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 discussed 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 human way of controlling population has to do with the different means of birth control and abortion. This includes abortion, 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 removal of 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 become the victims of a propaganda machine exposing 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 in more savings as there are more people 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.

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. It was decided to hold a march in commemoration of the Kent State incident. A sit-in at the local draft board was mentioned and Missey stressed the 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
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 they all displayed the sign "Arnie's Angles." Arnie can be quite a likable fellow, but he just approaches matters in unusual ways.

Though there appears to be considerable among some of the tenants, others were rather up-to-date. This is because 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 rental an unjust expense. One girl commented that he decides how many students are going to live in an apartment by how many beds he has.

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 applications, a fuse blows. The girls then have to run around the house and plug everything back in 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 tastes were not proper, causing the fuse to go, but then he admitted that it was just one line. Marquard carries his house to where the problem is; his maintenance man is the electrician because they are all working at the university. Furthermore, he said his son-in-law will require the place as soon as he receives his degree 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 furniture in the house were burned out. Marquard came over about smelling very strongly from alcohol. He yelled at the girls for overloaded 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. 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 you girls." After about forty-five minutes of yelling and a consensus concerning one 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 (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-haired fellow who was waiting in the living room. Arnie said that he didn't want this type around the house. Arnie said, "they rip the flag in half and can't stand 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, to 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. 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 machine 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 upholstered 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 paid off and him and would try to hide whenever he came over. Arnie was hurt and from that time on he became a much nicer landlord. All the girls agreed with this.

When contacted Arnie said, "I read some of your write-ups and I thought you were 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 eviction so prevalent. 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 fairness of eviction will be made and any attempt to restrict the landlord's right in this respect will be considered 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 concerned the eviction of a tenant for contacting the housing authorities and reporting code violations. The court prohibited the landlord from evicting the tenant or 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 was based on a federal document that states: "The right of a citizen informing of a violation of the law...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 upheld the power of the landlord sanctioning the eviction. The only real concern remains whether 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 in as horrendous a situation as might think.

CAMPUS-COMMUNITY CALENDAR

Mon., March 29
Audubon Wildlife Film "Arnie Masondown," 8 pm, Audubon Wildlife Film. UAB Coffee House, "Morgan-masondown" 8 and 9 pm, Gridiron, UC

Tues., March 30
One Nighter, Catherine Merina, 8 pm, Fine Arts UAB Coffee House. "Morgan-masondown" 8 and 9 pm, Gridiron, UC

Wed., March 31
Allen Center Movie, "The Great Race," 7:30 pm, Allen Center UAB Coffee House, "Morgan-masondown" 8 and 9 pm, Gridiron, UC

Thurs., April 1
Faculty Meeting, 7:45 pm, Classroom Center Student Senate, 7:30 pm, University Center UAB Coffee House, "Morgan-masondown" 8 and 9 pm, Gridiron, UC

Fri., April 2-Mon., April 12
Spring Easter Break
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:** Ed Fox  
**Age:** 24  
**Class:** Sophomore  
**Hometown:** Berlin, Wis.  
**The AWS "In The Know Kit" Which was distributed recently throughout campus seemed to be very relevant to the problems faced by todays 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.
Interview of the Week

The Wobblies

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

Fred Thompson: I'd say that around the San Francisco Bay Area in the 1960s, the Bay area and then up north almost to the Oregon area. The major areas are Berkeley, San Francisco, Oakland, and print shops and Los Angeles.

Pat Murfin: That's particularly true of the new areas like Siois City, Iowa. We have a hall in Sioux City, as a matter of fact, where we have quite a few, and it's a half generation.

Fred Thompson: I don't know that I could call them active. I know that we have a real good idea of what's going on in the South, and I think we've got about 150 people, I'd say, who are members. Of course, some of them are in the South, and I've noticed that everyone before we lose them, because of the amount of contact multiplexes. Somebody happens to make a connection with them to show up that we are getting some people to talk about it. I think that the main thing is that we are getting some people to talk about it. 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 printers. As a regular occupation, they're in print shops, co-ops and so on, and I expect that most of the printers we've got or who we've got now have not been a bona fide employer in the ordinary sense of the word, even for the few years, but in any collective bargaining—whether they're setting the work pace, or the printing trades as the AF of L. Print shops, and movement people. And there's a lot of them. And most of the time there's not any collective bargaining situation. They have to deal with the government, and I think that it's a place where no one else is exploiting someone else.

Fred Thompson: I think that's growing is the small retail shops. And this is not a particular area and in Madison there is an effort to organize State Street shops. I think this is growing up, hip shops, and things like that. This is one instance where people are actually interested in the nature of the work. Fred Thompson: For a little historical perspective, I've never been a very large amount of work. When we started, we had a nominal 50,000 members. Most of the members were just those who we were on the depression at the end of WWI. That is one thing that is wrong, because we were a very small group of people, and for the middle of the '20s, probably as strong as we were in the war. Despite a lot of the newspapers, the newspaper trials, the criminal syndicalism trials, the workers were in the war that got us our maximum capacity to regulate industrial conditions. We were, as of the end of the War, really dictating what were the terms of the end of the war. It was not a war we were not, or we were not, as sizable as any organization in the United States that was organized. The most important thing we had was the wood we made the union there, regulating camp conditions, and the people were in the modern wood. At the piece that's broken in your own bedrolls, living a lousy degradation existed to where, you can't be an independent. And the time has been a real problem, the situation breaks up unionism does grow for a strike. Now it's on the ground that there's a different list of the economic terms which we have to say if the people want to do and make the speech and cause a strike. We have very seriously tried to get these people. The spread of unionism into fields where it previously was not is that our movement, we haven't cut a bottom. It's been such that the movement has been fairly successful to the revolution of the workers. The difference is the expectation. You expect that the movement of life but if you do go you are not as far away as I think you'll see walking around with one shoe off. Sabotage means acting the way people do who wear the shoes. The workers in trousseau, talk about shoes and the peasants wore sabots and there's nothing in the Constitution about it, or they accept sabotage until recently. A lot of what was advocated? On the picket line so instead on the picket line to sabotage and high quality fish with labels for low quality fish. But we're not going to have money on the fish while the poor got the high quality fish. How do you act meaningfully in the world as it is?

Godward Graves: You just do the best you can, given the circumstances. 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?

Graves: We all do; we organize co-ops, we organize school co-ops. What is the most effective way of organizing?

There are all sorts of different ways. Each situation is different, but you obviously handle a shop with five people differently than a shop with five hundred. There's no master plan, each has its own particular problem. One good thing is that you're not hanging up on a dogma that tells you what a new form of new ways because the world has never been like this. That it's that shape to build a humane society, and we are trying to move things in a way that will get it accomplished. I think Wobblies are practical, that sounds contraintuitive because our image is romantic, but I really think we are very much doing our part for two people who make enough noise, protecting what they have.

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

Floyd Westerman is Coming
By SEYMOUR M. HERSHEY

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WASHINGTON, Feb. 17 — Commission questions about the ultimate solution of the prisoner issue in Vietnam have flown 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 their men but only increase the bargaining value to Hanoi in future negotiations.

Typically of the publicity approach, a movie exhibit alleged to depict the conditions of prisoners in what was installed June 4, in the main Rotunda of the Capitol.

Sponsored by the war hawk-financed previous two previous round-the-world trips in support of the prisoners, the exhibit depicted half-starved men living in bamboo cages, earthen holes, and one shackled.

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

A photograph of a badly burned pilot, his arm in a sling, was also on display. Nowhere was it explained that the pilot’s burns resulted from his crash; nor was it explained that the flies can be used in North Vietnam prisons, although some of the captured Americans claim such conditions.

Reports from POW camps run by the National Liberation Front in South Vietnam.

The publicity drive seemed to be centered on the Administration’s point of view:

more and more information was being supplied — albeit via an almost non-existent channel to 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 prisoners of the South Vietnam had ended in Nov. 1968, and since then the standard of living there — including the prisoners — has gone up.

Largely unnoticed in the public eye, however, was the fact that the Administration had, in no way, improved the lot of prisoners, the Administration’s efforts appeared to 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, however, the Viet Cong would immediately begin discussing the question of releasing captured military men.

The new peace proposal still demanded that the parties to the Vietnam war negotiate on a political basis, but it was the first document to make any acknowledgment of the political situation in Saigon and the schedule for U.S. withdrawals before a cease-fire could take effect — points on which the Administration has long 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 spokesman to be “old wine in new bottles”).

Although the Nixon Administration later let it be known they considered the Communist talks to be prisoners to 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 weakest single peak in our negotiating position,” one American diplomat subsequently said. “We want them back and Hanoi knows it.”

President Nixon responded to the eight-point proposal with a new eight-point peace package in early October, asking for a cease-fire while the political and military negotiations 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, and their 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 receiving some contact programs that they did not want to return to North Korea.

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

Another glaring Administration inconsistency escaped public attention late in the year. Mrs. Weis 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 confirmed 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 Relations Committee hearing the day after the failure at Son Tay was announced.

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

A spokesman told newsmen in the Pentagon that en for the 22 names supplied by the Committee was in the weekly casualty summary and explained why: “other 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 political protest 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 stirred enough sympathy for its goal—Freeman—had 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. offer to withdraw 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 18, 1971 deadline).

Little public attention was paid to the new confidence programs 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?

But 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 prisoners, the losing signs of scorn and doubt over the ultimate goal of the administration’s policy. Many Vietnamese wives wanted to withdraw from South Vietnam by a fixed date and thus see if Hanoi’s promise of new and see more generous treatment of Hanoi’s prisoners in the South.

“If it just seems to me that they do not mean to withdraw all the prisoners ever, said Mrs. Gerry Gartley or Dunedin, Florida, the captured men began arguing with the military.

“I’ve gone full circle on it—the administration’s policy,” concluded Mrs. Gerry Gartley, “because he knows that if a 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 keeping a few prisoners of Hanoi, I’d hesitate to say which choice he’d make.”

In early January, a bipartisan group of 13 House members, most of them liberals, publicly aligned with seven POW wives by urging President Nixon to tie withdrawals to the prisoner issue.

The wives sounded very much like the Vietnamese Congress at a Capitol Hill hearing. “At the present time there is no place for war prisoners in our Vietnamese life,” 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 believe it 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 military action as the prisoner abuses inside North Vietnam, instead of sticking to knowledge about the political sate of morale and psychological difficulties faced by the captives. Others suggested that the American hostage situation 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 evident by the end of 1970 that Hanoi would not negotiate the release of the prisoners as a condition for military settlement. Prisoner negotiations have never been put on place — in recent years — while a war was still raging.

Some of the prisoners began wondering why they — or the Administration — were not more concerned with the treatment of Hanoi’s prisoners in the South. This might could see the beginning of a growing demand by the women that President Nixon, who had done so much to encourage POW concern, demand that he is willing to agree to a withdrawal date.
War In Thailand


Reviewed by Jackie Murray


There are also American ignorant of present happenings in Thailand. His purpose is to give the reader at least a general conception of this country and its people, and to inform him of future dangers involving United States military involvement. In the process of his attempt to explain the situation in Bangkok, and the military involvements, he also necessarily describes the social, religious, and political aspects 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 the United States. Throughout the book he draws parallels between the situations in Bangkok, and the United States. Lomax's book; a brief summary of the situation, 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 continuously 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 end of the Buddhist. 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 raise the expectations of the Thai peasants, and focusing 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 with "rising expectancies time out 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. He feels that in our involvement, we have been training the Thai people to read and writing Thais to the jungles in order to fight Communist insurgents since 1967. Thai troops have engaged in conflicts in Vietnam. Cambodia, and Laos at the request and under the payroll of the United States. Lomax notes, 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 Vietnam. As long as the United States remains in Vietnam, Thailand will be dynamically involved in the total South East Asian conflict. Therefore I am strongly against the American presence in South East Asia. A military victory in Vietnam, according to most experts, is nearly impossible. I believe that if it were possible, it would involve genocide so massive as to be incomprehensible. According to Nixons "Vietnamization policy", our aim is obviously not an all encompassing peace treaty or even an cease-fire through a cease-fire. The stated purpose of his "Vietnamization policy", our aim is obviously not an all encompassing peace treaty or even an cease-fire through a cease-fire. The stated purpose of his "Vietnamization policy", our aim is obviously not an all encompassing peace treaty or even an cease-fire through a cease-fire. Therefore I am strongly against the American presence in South East Asia. A military victory in Vietnam, according to most experts, is nearly impossible. I believe that if it were possible, it would involve genocide so massive as to be incomprehensible. According to Nixons "Vietnamization policy", our aim is obviously not an all encompassing peace treaty or even an cease-fire. Therefore I am strongly against the American presence in South East Asia. A military victory in Vietnam, according to most experts, is nearly impossible. I believe that if it were possible, it would involve genocide so massive as to be incomprehensible. According to Nixons "Vietnamization policy", our aim is obviously not an all encompassing peace treaty or even an cease-fire. Therefore I am strongly against the American presence in South East Asia. A military victory in Vietnam, according to most experts, is nearly impossible. I believe that if it were possible, it would involve genocide so massive as to be incomprehensible. According to Nixons "Vietnamization policy", our aim is obviously not an all encompassing peace treaty or even an cease-fire. Therefore I am strongly against the American presence in South East Asia. A military victory in Vietnam, according to most experts, is nearly impossible. I believe that if it were possible, it would involve genocide so massive as to be incomprehensible. According to Nixons "Vietnamization policy", our aim is obviously not an all encompassing peace treaty or even an cease-fire.
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 college students to write for humor and satire. A large segment of the magazine’s distribution is on college campuses.

The Competition will offer twenty-five winners a check by 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, shag story, verse, short play, criticism or parody). Submissions must be typewritten, not exceed 2,500 words in length and must be postmarked no later than midnight, May 1st, 1971. They should be addressed to the College Competition, National Lampoon, 635 Madison Avenue, New York, New York.

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.

Kennedy and staff feel that humor writing has been greatly neglected in schools in this country and feels that this annual competition will help to provide a forum for more American and Canadian humorists.

"It’s been a long interval between the days of Benetley, Kaufman and Parker and the Lampoon," he points out. "Humor is on its way back. People want to laugh again."

George S. Agoglia
Campus Director

FOR SALE
1961 JEEP WAGON
With overhauled engine, new battery and 7 tires. Good condition.
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FOR SALE
1963 YAN. BUS
Best offer, Sun roof, radio, gas heater, new exhaust system.
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1 PAIR OF WIRE-RIM GLASSES in white case. $10 Reward. If found please call 468-5006, Rommun 458, Thompson.

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ENTERTAINMENT
GI GI
TUESDAY thru SUNDAY
THE ECHO
6 1/2 Miles Northwest of Stevens Point, Left off Hwy. 10

SUMMER JOB
A SUMMER JOB, a BEAUTIFUL PLACE TO LIVE AND A CHANCE TO HELP PEOPLE! ANY STUDENT WHO IS AN R.N. OR WHOSE WIFE IS AN R.N. IS ELIGIBLE TO APPLY AS THE RESIDENT NURSE AT THE WISCONSIN LION’S CLUB CAMP NEAR ROSHOLT. AN APARTMENT IS AVAILABLE FOR THE NURSE AND HER HUSBAND, THERE IS ALSO A SALARY. ROSHOLT IS WITHIN EASY COMMUTING DISTANCE OF THE UNIVERSITY, AND THE CAMP LOCATION IS A VERY BEAUTIFUL SPOT. ANYONE WHO IS INTERESTED MAY INQUIRE AT STUDENT HEALTH FOR MORE INFORMATION.
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 twenty 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 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 misusing 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 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

Dear 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 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

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:

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

To the Editor:

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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, " is typical of the thinking of the busl, as 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

Whose

Last week the Pointer ran an article, regarding the expansion of the student union, which 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.

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

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.
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 in 1972. This seems to be a ridiculous and wasteful move on the part of the administration and the regents.

While I can understand that some of our students 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.

W. G. WRIGHT.

Fast
Dodge
Then
Deny

IF Stone

Razing Of Old Main Protested

Union II?

through the student union has probably increased in value. Oftentimes, union facilities are unavailable to the students because of the conventioneers. 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 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 (I) 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.

The Pointer
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 last year's 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 year's graduates could not find work, most 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 (116-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 2 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 are available for all state positions; the exam is given on campus through the Placement Center.

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

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.

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

2) 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 appointment. 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 lose 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.

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

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

Friday, April 2, 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., the Green Giant Company. All majors, freshmen 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.

LEARN TO FLY
RIGHT AT STEVENS POINT

You can discover flying with a well-qualified instructor and the best training plane available.

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It's easy and inexpensive to start flying right now!

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You'll actually fly the Cessna 150 with a licensed instructor at your side.

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MARRIED MEN—Bring a co-pilot. You and your wife, only $7.50.

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YA APPROVED

By Stephen A. Walther

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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 two games against the independent league in order to get to the campus finals.

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

Began rushing, money making projects, etc.

This was a busy week for the Sigma 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 ex-

chage with the Alpha Phi's, which was a lot of fun.

Alpha Phi Omega

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.

Te Lambda Sigma's sub-

chapter in London (Bill "Sarge" Schendelmaier, Ken Jenquin, and Rick Dorn), who we under-

stand 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 Neilsen, Schmeckle; Kathy Peterson, Roach Hall; Judy Sachs, College Avenue; Sara Schuler, Neale Hall; Anna

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

At Papa Joe's. Two of our other sisters who recently had birthday days were Carol Kincade and Carol Peters.

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

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 Sig. A party followed that evening at Poor Henry's.

Saturday night the Sigs supported their candidate, Chris Johnson in his 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 "Tissy 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.

Stevens Point Brewery

2617 Water Street

Forgotten News

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

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 Riplinger.

Fifty $10 scholarships will be awarded to students who win 1st ratings in Class A and B at state music festivals. Deadline for registration is May 15.

U To Host Music Camp

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JUST ARRIVED

700 Pairs Of New SPRING FLARE SLACKS BY LEVI - WRANGLER FARAH - MANN

ALSO HUGE SELECTION OF KNIT SHIRTS and SWIM TRUNKS GET READY FOR SPRING VACATION AT

Drink Point Beer

DON'T!!

• GO HOME FOR EASTER BREAK UNTIL YOU SEE OUR UNIQUE EASTER GIFT IDEAS.

• CANDY FILLED EGGS, BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED MINI EASTER BASKETS TO FILL WITH BUBBLE GUM EGGS, EASTER CARDS, BOOKS, ETC., ETC.

• OR A TIMELY GIFT - STORE CANDIES, CLEVER STATIONERIES, FRUIT INCENSES AND WILD BUR-NERS, MOBILES, CHIMES, TURTLES, FROGS, MUSHROOMS, STRAWFLOWERS - EVERYONE WANTS TO BE "WITH IT."

• SO, DON'T GOOF, STOP AT WESTENBERGER'S FOR SOMETHING FOR EASTER

The Pointer

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Monday, March 29, 1971
### WSUS FM-90 Announces New Schedule

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<th>Day</th>
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### Weekend

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**COMING SOON TO UAB CIN THEATRE**

**THE BOYS IN THE BAND**

**ROYAL PLUS**

**LEATHER UPPER**

**COMPLETE TENNIS SHOE SELECTION**

- CONVERSE
- JACK PURCELL
- RED BALL

**SHIPPY SHOES**

MAIN AT WATER

**APRIL 18, 19 & 20**

**6:00 & 8:00 P.M.**
example, a student pursuing a built-in illustration: "For normal number of years established by the school to obtain any credits earned during prior course of study), he has earned, his degree which, when added to proportion of the total number following the beginning of a academic year. When, during his academic year, he registered at the Fourth Circuit (covering Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina). The Court held in Coleman v. Telsan that a student might still qualify for a I-S, even though, technically, he has not made satisfactory progress.

Colman, 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 I-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 I-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, and it avoids stop- ups and downs of annual achievement. Following the Board's interpretation 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 I-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 I-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 "Washington Draft," Suite 1202, 60 East 42nd Street, New York, N.Y.

The union is entering its seventh year with President Allen F. Blotcher as president; Maynard F. Tetzloff, vice president; Patricia Sharafinski, secretary; Ganzm treasurer; and organizer Oliver Andrews, director.

Andrews is a member of the board, reported incoming 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 Swiak and Myron H. Haase.

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

Stevens Point...
"Mastering The Draft Questions And Answers"

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.

Q: Can the National Director of the Draft System, or the State's Director, order my Draft Board to classify me?
A: No. Such action would be unauthorized. All that either the 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.

Example: In the recent Michigan case of Stecky 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.

Q: Is it true that you can win your case by reciting to your director what happened years ago?
A: It is not true. The Federal Court of Appeals for this Circuit has held that your case is not likely to be classified as "insincere" if you are able to explain why you did not come forward earlier. For example, in the recent Michigan case of Stucky v. Volatile, the draft board had classified the registrant II-A (hardship deferment).

However, both state and national headquarters notified the board that the classification was not warranted, and the board subsequently informed the registrant of 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

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MARCH 29, 1971

THE POINTER

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 341-6066 or 341-2030. On campus please contact Dr. Melvin Bloom, Classroom Center
The Fly Pattern: Dolley 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 sprint for 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 rambled. The fly pattern worked only when the guard could release the ball as soon as he spotted it. As Western Kentucky did, the play could be 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 weirdist 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 86-78 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 yeling at my players not to foul if Willie missed his shot. Also not to let them get an easy one. Well, we missed, they took 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 the ball 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 to the bench and sat down. Then my kids tell me that 24, a kid named Dooley, was hiding 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 favored an imposing official. Play continued. With ten seconds to play Beckley trailed by two points and had a chance to tie with two free throws.

"With both the two shots," adds Cook, "I began looking for Dooley. I couldn't find him."

Dolley reappeared shortly from his hideout to score the winning points. Joe Cook was speechless. He had lost a ball game to a lobbyist.
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 Ellice St. Stevens Point, is representing Alpha Phi Sorority as a sophomore French major.

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 Ann 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.

STUDENTS—Why Settle For Less?

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