The Chicanos: "We Are Human Beings"

"When politicians talk about farm workers and growers they talk about nobody, because this is the way the system has seen us. They don't care about us and are saying that we are not even second class citizens. We have no rights because they say we have no dignity. They keep violating our dignity every day. Why? Because we are powerless, because we don't take our votes to the voting places. Because we have to travel across 46 states to make a living and have to move every 6 to 8 weeks. We are not eligible to vote, so politicians keep ignoring us. We don't help with money. The growers do and this is why the politicians are willing to help them. But they have forgotten one thing: we are human beings. They forgot too about the Constitution of the United States the says "Justice for all." I really challenge that. I think the people who wrote the constitution were right, but the people who are doing the interpretation are doing so for their own benefit. When they say "Justice for all it really means "justice for us" and that is all.

The speaker was Salvador Sanchez, who up until three years ago was himself a migrant worker. Since then he has helped organize the 'Obreros Unidos,' the first farmworkers union in this state. Sanchez arrived on this campus last as Tuesday as did five others to take part in a program sponsored by the Committee for Social Concerns. The program was entitled, "Chicanos, the Invisible People."

The Committee for Social Concerns is an organization working to make people of this area aware of some of the social problems that are pressing so heavily on this country.

Sanchez continued his verbal blast turning next to the Welfare program. "Governor Reagan of California has called welfare a cancer because it makes people lazy. We want to work. We have to work twice as hard as the average American to survive, but because of our low wages even this is not enough. Then they say they believe in individualism. Now consider how much the government spends in subsidies for growers not to grow anything. Here in Wisconsin there are perhaps nine growers who receive $30,000 a year not to do anything, but these are not lazy people. They are not on welfare. Subsidy is a more 'democratic' word."

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Asian Expert Warns Isolationism

A new isolationist attitude developing in the United States, manifested by objections against Communist China's entry into the United Nations and support for congressional threats to discontinue foreign aids, could eventually lead to "chaos and possible disaster of world-wide magnitude," says a specialist on East Asian Studies at the UW.

Dr. Hugh D. Walker, a member of the history department faculty, warned today that if Americans are unwilling to continue to seek international understanding through an international body, "then we are reverting back to pre-World War II isolationism" which he believes will breed more world unrest.

Walker said the U.S. State Department's negative reaction to the seating of Communist China in the U.N. and the ouster of Nationalist China "seems absurd because these men (Secretary William Rogers and Ambassador George Bush) are intelligent enough to realize that no two states can claim the same territory and be recognized in the same international organization."

Seating of two Chinese governments in the U.N., said Walker, would be similar to admitting Hawaii to the international body as the legitimate United States itself.

Taiwan, home of the National Chinese, is actually one of numerous Chinese provinces, "and the logic that 14 million persons in Nationalist China should not go unrecognized appears farsical after 22 years of refusing to acknowledge the existence of a mainland population now totaling 770 million," the professor said.

Walker questioned the wisdom of President Nixon. State Department officials and many United Nations members who attempted to push a Two-China policy "when it was patently ridiculous to begin with."

"Any statesman of international stature should recognize that the Two-China approach failed in 1964 when President de Gaulle of France claimed to have such a policy, but lost his association with the Nationalist Chinese when he recognized the Communists on the mainland," the professor declared. Canada tried to get de Gaulle to back down, the professor added, but had done and had the same results, he added.

Walker said Americans' general lack of understanding of the Two-China issue has spanned two decades and could be perpetuated by new isolation attitudes.

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Governor Pat Lucey

""Advocacy and striving to find a workable plan to alert citizens to the needs of children and youth" was the theme last Friday and Saturday of the 12th Governor's Conference on Children and Youth held at UW-SP. About 375 people from all parts of the state participated, including about 150 youths.

The working papers distributed at the conference gave a proposed definition of advocacy as "a commitment to the civil and human rights of individuals and groups." Child advocacy was described as a commitment to represent the rights of children and youth through legal and social action.

Wisconsin's Governor Patrick Lucey delivered the initial address on Friday morning, stating that the need for a comprehensive advocacy program was an established fact. He called for the development of a program "designed to help meet the emotional, physical, social, educational, and legal needs of our children and youth." He declared that those who consider youth "some kind of separate species" are endangering the very basis of our society.

Lucey stated, "Society must not merely attempt to repair such harm already done to an individual—it must prevent further mutilation in the future."

In describing certain situations, Lucey said, "Again and again we find one agency attacking a small part of the total complex, sometimes acting in ignorance of other agencies and without considering the overall picture."

The governor noted that diversified membership, including full participation of youth itself would be essential to the success of the youth advocacy concept.

Keynote Address

Keynote speaker for the two-day conference was David A. Goslin, a noted sociologist and official of the Russell Sage Foundation. He elaborated on what a total advocacy concept is, that as well as providing basic needs and services, "advocacy" means "fundamental change in the way society is organized at all levels."

Goslin said that we can't restrict our help to those youths "obviously in trouble. Although they are critical, the real solution depends in the long run, in helping all children in society.

Society Blamed

Advocacy must be based on an understanding of cause for problems of children and families and on principles that provide for healthy growth. Noting that the causes of youth's problems come from "basic societal faults" that the individual has no control over, Goslin said, "Actual patterns of life in America today are such that children and families all too often come last behind earning a living, social life, and affluence."

In Russia, every child takes an enthusiastic part in child-rearing. In the West, child-rearing is left to the 'specialists', he said. Goslin stated that modern society is here to stay. Thus, community action is required to negate the isolation caused by suburbs and apartment houses, schools, and even the TV set.

Everybody's Business

"America's fetish for specialization and professionalization" has caused the problems for today's youth. Child-rearing requires community involvement—everyone. It must include labor, industry, government, fraternal organizations, the elderly and the youth, as well as those institutions specifically designed to serve youth, he said.

"The Throwaway Kids"

The Friday afternoon session began with a play presented by Freedom House of Madison, Inc., entitled "The Throwaway Kids: No deposit, No return." The funny, sarcastic play was put on by students to illustrate many of the common hang-ups of society that cause problems for youth. Set in 'detention hall,' the 15 and 16-year-old inmates leaped and screamed to scene after scene of examples of youth oppression.

Panel Interrupted

After the play, a panel discussion moderated by Mrs. Kenneth Reed of Kenosha, a member of the Governor's Committees on Children and Youth, was held under the theme of "Children We Have Failed: Services and Advocacy." Included in the seven member panel was Raymond de Perry of Stevens Point, director of Upward Bound at the University; Wesley Scott of Milwaukee, executive director of the Urban League there; and John Melcher of Madison, Assistant Superintendent of Public Instruction.

After each of the seven had briefly outlined his views concerning the role of child advocacy and stressed the needs of children, the discussion was interrupted by a Madison youth who leaped to a list of seven demands drawn up by a coalition of Madison youths. She insisted that the panel discussion be opened to include the audience.

The moderator, Mrs. Reed, stated that everyone would have an opportunity to voice their opinions in work groups and at the open forum to be held later that day. She further pointed out that the panel members had considerable experience and expertise and should be allowed to carry on the discussion alone.

With the backing of other Madison youths, the girl persisted. The matter was put to an informal vote on the floor. The majority present favored audience participation apparently willingly. At this point the moderator stated that individual opinions would be heard and respected in the work groups and at the forum, and then adjourned the panel.

The work groups were held at the University Center. Divided according to the eight administrative districts of the state, the groups discussed various problems and recommendations for the conference.

Open Forum Held

Less than 200 people attended the open forum held in the Wisconsin Room of the University Center. There was a lively discussion on all aspects of youth advocacy. On Saturday morning, work groups reconvened to wind-up discussions and form recommendations for the final conference report.

Dr. Green Speaks

Participating in the closing session held on Saturday was Frederick C. Green, an experienced pediatrician and associate chief of the Children's Bureau, Office of Child Development of the Department of HEW. He outlined the whole idea of advocacy, noting that it was not a new idea.

The old settlement house of the 19th century provided for children and a sort of advocacy produced the Child Labor Law, he said.

Green stated that any youth advocate of today must possess a keen awareness of problems and have credibility with those he serves. Most importantly, the advocate must "ultimately be accountable to those he serves."

We as a nation cannot afford to perpetuate the status quo—the sad state of our youth in their involvement with drugs, poverty, and delinquency and their disenchantment with society" he concluded.

Recommendations

The purpose of the conference was to draw up recommendations that can be used as guidelines in any government response to the advocacy concept. Expressions was 1) the need for local consultation in program design; 2) local action before state or federal action; and 3) recognition of individuality. These came as a result of fears of duplicating our present system of bureaucracy in child and youth servi ces.

More youth representation and control in future programs and more education for all ages were also seen as important objectives in future advocacy programs.

The conference was sponsored by a bipartisan Governor's committee T. J. Krummel of Milwaukee, appointed by the governor was the general chairman for the event. Stuart Crawford of Madison represented the White House conference on Youth. Dan Houlihan of Stevens Point was in charge of special arrangements.

The following casualty figures for Indochina are based on U.S. government statistics. They are lower than U.S. casualties reported by the U.S. forces. Figures are from Jan. 1, 1966 to Oct. 16, 1971. Figures in parentheses are for the week Oct. 9 to Oct. 16. Killed: 45,577 (-51); "Non-casual" deaths: 9828 (151); Wounded: 302,020 (+41); Missing, captured: 1617.
Archives: Collecting Documentary Information

Portage County Historical Department helps him in his job as an Archivist. He is able to collect community, county, and state material when it relates to the life of the University. Jacki Anacker, a Senior, has the chief job of taping faculty, Academic Council, and the Curriculum Committee meetings. Kampenga claimed that concerning the student body, the Siasell's give the most material to make it permanent in the campus. This is a great help in obtaining current records.

The organization is interested in obtaining past material photos, programs, minutes, and reports from organizations; facts in history and events that took place are also very important. Archives is primarily interested in obtaining records between student and faculty life, relations to the community and the state.

A survey of the University Archives Collection is listed as follows:

1. The official set of the proceedings of the Board of Regents, together with the accompanying reports, papers and publications.
2. The official set of the operating budget of the State Board of Regents with all preliminary and ancillary publications.
3. The official set of the operating budget of the Coordinating Board of Higher Education proceedings, working papers, and other series.
4. The official collection of the college catalogs and bulletins series.
5. The official set of the Iris and The Pointer with all their predecessor titles and all other student publications of serial nature and of individual titles.
6. Presidential papers.
7. The President's books, which are scrapbooks maintained from President Baldwin's administration in 1908 to date.
8. All faculty organization papers, minutes, proceedings, papers, reports and related materials.
9. Faculty manuals, from its initiation to date.
10. Faculty material of quasi-official organization nature such as the Wisconsin Association of University Faculty's predecessor, the American Federation of Teachers and the American Association of University Professors, and the Wisconsin Education Association.

Nolan-Staska Star In "Flea In Her Ear"

Dan Nolan, of Stevens Point, and Annette Kurik Staska, of Argonne, have been given the leading male and female roles in the French farce, A Flea In Her Ear, which opens Sunday, Nov. 14, for a seven-day run at the UW-SP.

The work done more than a half-century ago by playwright Georges Feydeau is a complicated story revolving around mistaken identities, supposed infidelity and pandemonium. Anthony Schmidt, the director, said "Flea" exudes in hilarious action, great chase scenes and chaos while following many bizarre and eccentric characters. The settings are a private residence and a hotel in Paris about the turn of the century.

Nolan, a senior drama and speech education major, had a lead role last fall in Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead. He is a 1969 graduate of Waupellini High School here. He has been cast in both shows as Victor Emmanuel Chandelier.

Mrs. Staska, who will play Raymond Chandelier, a junior drama major who had a lead role in The Master Builder last year, is a 1968 graduate of the Crandon High School.

In supporting roles are Brad Towner, a communications major, as Dr. Finache; Heidi Check, a junior in the College of Fine Arts, as Lucienne Homedés de Histangus; Sterling Calder, a freshman drama major, as Romain Tournel; and N. Ross Safford, a junior history major, as Carlos Homedés de Histangus.

Schmitt has given minor roles to Alan Klimpke, as Camille Chandelier; Laurie Kennedy, as Antoinette Plucheux; Mark Norby, as Elene Plucheux; Ginny Lynn Seldhof, as Eugenie; Ric Smetak, as Augustin Ferailo; Judi Iris, as Olympia; Mark Flanery, as Baptiste; Dick Hess, as Herr Schwarz; and Guests at the Hotel Coq D'Or are Chris Fichtner, Kathy Bentz, Ken Schaub, and Scott Dykema.

Aiding the director on the production staff are J. Lawrence Druaska, as scene design; Dr. Frieda Bridgeman, Helen Ackenson, and K. Clarke Brandel, all of the drama faculty as costume designer, choreographer and technical director, respectively.

The show will begin at 8 p.m. for each of its seven performances in the Warren land Jenkins Theatre of the College of Fine Arts. Tickets will be on sale, Monday, November 8 in the University Theatre Box Office, College of Fine Arts.

Walker Continued

Although an ardent backer of international cooperation, Walker believes the United States should not be expected to contribute 36 per cent of the expenses for operating the United Nations. However, he said talk of cutting back American financial support to that body right now is "ill-timed and serves only to inflame reactionary attitudes and irresponsible statements by congressional leaders, in particular Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona.

Goldwater recently called for United States disengagement from the UN. After a recession of its headquarters from New York to either Moscow or Peking. Said the professor: "Those kinds of statements serve only to aid Communist reaction to the United States since they the Communists claim it has been undermined traditionally by the United States.
Housing: Lounges and Basements

The cost of higher education today is high, and, its getting “higher.” This increase is measured not only in monetary figures but also in the crowded conditions present in many colleges and universities. Crammed classrooms are often signs of overcrowded dorms. And, crammed living conditions may preclude academic and possibly psychological stress in certain individuals unable to cope with the situation.

Many schools try to absorb prospective colleagues into their already-full dormitories rather than turn them away. Stevens Point is one of them. Point has witnessed a steady rate of increase in student enrollment since 1964. However, the student population rose faster than the adequate number of dorms that were needed to house them.

No New Dorms

The logical answer to the problem would be to build more dorms. The president of Stevens Point has refused Point additional housing facilities until present-empty dorm spaces at other state universities are filled.

For the past four years, Point has temporarily solved its housing shortage by assigning students to lounge areas within the regular dorm rooms. They are equipped with the usual dressers, storage spaces, beds, and study tables and chairs.

This fall, the Housing Office assigned 220 students, mostly freshmen, to lounges and 47 students to basement areas. Since then, all of those temporarily placed in basements have been relocated in the dorms. This process has taken several weeks. Of those students assigned to lounges, two have moved to dorm wings.

Readjustments

“In all respects, reconverted lounges meet the requirements of dormitory rooms,” said Owen Nelson, Director of Delsell Hall. However, many of the lounge assignments are temporary. These students are subsequently reassigned to a dorm wing because of dorm dropouts.

Miss Nelson noted the possibility of a permanent solution to the problem and students who are relocated. “Many of them have encountered a personal contact with their lounge-mates... and, then they have to be assigned to a wing.” However, the dorm staff counsels those students regarding the move and “they are generally no problems resulting from wing reassignment,” she said.

Laurie Deal, a freshman from Milton Junction, was temporarily located this fall in a Thomsom Hall basement along with other girls. Gradually, six of the girls were transferred to various parts of the dorm. Laurie and her roommate wanted to remain in the basement but were told that it was no longer “a safe situation” and were placed in regular dorm rooms.

“I don’t like my present room as much as I did the basement,” Laurie said. “It was bigger and we could arrange the furniture the way we liked.” Laurie stated that her parents weren’t worried because of her basement living quarters. “They trusted me.”

Successfully Reassigned

The four students who were assigned to a lounge this fall in Delsell have successfully been reassigned. Hansen Hall, on the other hand, currently has 21 students located in 11 lounges. Director Fred Leaflgren notes no complaints regarding lounge assignments “except maybe a few initial gripes about the furnishings.”

“In previous years,” Jackson said, “lounges were not used that much as study areas. So, our reconverted lounges really aren’t felt that much.” Many students, Jackson said, prefer to use the basement and the library for study purposes.

We also have to note that a student’s privacy was not interrupted because of his lounge assignment. “As far as privacy goes, there’s no difference between a lounge and a regular dorm room.”

Mike Benish, a sophomore from Plymouth, purposefully chose a lounge in Smith Hall this fall “because I wanted more room and could set-up bunk beds.” For Mike, lounges which serve as study areas don’t really affect him since he does most of his studying at either Allen Center or the library.

50 percent Remain

Dr. Fred Leaflgren, Director of the Housing Office, notes that about 50 percent of all students assigned to lounge areas want to remain in them, even though vacancies have occurred in the dorms. Leaflgren said many students want to stay because they are bigger and contain movable furniture. Although some parents may be somewhat disappointed at first because their sons or daughters have been assigned to lounge areas, Leaflgren said, they generally accept the arrangement. “No student has dropped out of school because he was assigned to lounge,” he said.

Both students and parents, Leaflgren stated, are notified in advance of changes in housing arrangements. In some cases, he said, students have the option of off-campus housing or transferring to another university which has more favorable facilities. Jill Vieweger, a freshman from Thomson Hall, is currently residing in a lounge. “But, I would never go back to a lounge because of the space and furniture limitations.” Jill was at first disappointed with the lounge but “I got used to it.”

Jill’s parents are trying to get a rebate because they feel a lounge doesn’t have the security and the furnishings as does a regular dormitory room.

Future Prospects

Overcrowded dorm facilities will probably remain a part of the Point campus, until of course, either more dorms are built or the enrollment decreases. However, both of these factors appear negative at present. Point has successfully survived overcrowded conditions for the last four years—without a drop in enrollment. Many dorms, already facing capacity limitations, have somehow managed to add a few more students. Fortunately, psychological pressures resulting from overcrowded housing have not followed—yet.

\[Special Draft Information\]

The following information represents an unofficial interpretation of current selection for service procedures and policies. The recently enacted draft law is not yet released for general distribution, may provide additional clarification to that stated on this information sheet.

The following reflects the most accurate information available at this time:

1. No draft induction orders will be issued before November 1, 1971.

2. National quotas are not expected to exceed 10,000 for the rest of the year.

3. Registrants holding numbers higher than 125 will probably not be inducted this year.

4. Draft quotas will be set at the national level and will apply to the state and not to local draft boards.

5. Generally there will be a thirty day notice to appear for induction. (Previously it has only been ten days notice).

6. Students applying for a 1-A deferment after July 1, 1971 will not be granted that deferment.

7. Students now holding a 1-A deferment and whose draft number is over 125 can probably safely drop their 1-A deferment, become 1-A, and fulfill their year of vulnerability between now and Dec. 31, 1971. They will be subsequently be listed in second priority.

8. Students turning eighteen in 1971 who have been denied a 1-A deferment may possibly have their education interrupted because their lottery number will not be drawn until 1972 and numbers drawn in 1972 will not become effective until January 1, 1973. Furthermore, students can request, and must be granted, a postponement of induction until they complete the term in which they are enrolled and thus will probably be able to complete the second semester of the 1972-73 school year. The present law expires on June 30, 1973 and possibly may not be renewed.

9. If it becomes necessary to request a personal appearance before a local board to discuss your classification, it is now required that you be permitted to appear, and bring witnesses to testify in your behalf though the board may set a time limit for your presentation.

If you wish further information, call:
Stevens Point Draft Information Service 316-4401,
Wisconsin State University Counseling Center 316-5415.
Women and Welfare

By Jane Sadusky

Women on welfare are believed lazy and unwilling to work, the "incentive" will be provided by forcing them to work. (See Guardian, October 27, 1971). It does not matter that there are no day care centers for their children, no jobs at their skill level, or no jobs and decent wages period. It does not matter that as women they will be chained into the lowest paying and most menial work, on which survival is frequently more precarious than welfare.

Since welfare mothers are also believed promiscuous and unable to govern themselves, control will be imposed. According to Carol Glassman (article in "Sisterhood is Powerful"), this control is analogous to that of a traditional husband. Because welfare mothers are without male support the welfare system takes on the role of the provider, a larger-than-life husband. To begin with, their poverty is frequently regarded as their fault, for not having a husband. Because a welfare mother failed to "keep her man", she is somehow incompetent.

The welfare agency becomes like a jealous husband, supervising and investigating her life. It is constantly trying to find a man around who, whether he is truly able or not, will assume support of a welfare mother and her children. Welfare boards have been accused of being more concerned with man-hunting than finding meaningful employment for women on welfare. They often become obsessed with searching a welfare mother's home unannounced and prying into her personal friendships. She is not even allowed companionship with a male without risking investigation and attack from the welfare office.

Again, the problems and poverty of welfare mothers are approached as the failure of individuals. That poverty, sexism, and racism are beyond the control of an individual is largely ignored. That food and clothing, decent housing and health care, and meaningful work are rights, not privileges, is also swept away. Reflected in the entire situation is the indication of something Junctorially wrong at the base of American society. In welfare mothers are manifested the institutions of poverty, sexism and racism. They are very much concerned with each other—they all appear in society falsely ordered, a society which fails to concern itself with establishing a decent human existence. And, at the present time, women on welfare happen to be particular victims of this failure.
White Roots Of Peace:

Keeping The Old Ways

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Early Abortions Cost Decline

New York City (September, 1971) A survey of out-patient abortion facilities indicates that the costs of obtaining a legal abortion for the early termination of pregnancy have declined sharply since New York State's liberalized laws went into effect in July, 1970. The survey, conducted by the Council on Abortion Research & Education, revealed that current costs, exclusive of transportation, range from $125 to $200 for legal abortions up to twelve weeks of pregnancy. When the law came into being and for some time thereafter, costs ranged from $300 to $600 and in many cases were substantially higher.

According to Richard Roman, executive director of the non-profit Council, several interrelated factors have contributed to the sharp decline in costs. The competitive economies fostered by the growth in the number of out-patient abortion facilities; the elimination of profit-making abortion referral agencies whose services added significantly to the actual costs of the medical services; and, the decreased volume of legal abortions which has enabled out-patient facilities to operate at a lower cost per patient in regard to fixed operating expenses.

The survey was based on information from some twenty out-patient facilities operating in the New York City area. It was undertaken as part of the Council's overall efforts to provide information and assistance to women seeking legal abortions performed by board certified gynecologists under quality medical care conditions.

Polka For United Fund

Panhellenic Council, an organization of all Stevens Point University social sororities, is sponsoring a Free Polka Party for the benefit of United Fund tonight in the Blue Room of DeBot Food Center at the University.

The Cavaliers, a local polka band, will be playing for the dance from 8:00 p.m. to 12 midnight.

The dance is open to all university students. Donations will be accepted at the dance for those who wish to give. Beer may be purchased at the snack bar of DeBot Center. Come and bring a friend. Help the girls raise money for United Fund!

Dreyfus Lake

"... a good facility"

Dreyfus Lake has been, in the past few years, nothing more than a joke on this campus; but according to William Vickersstaff, Special Assistant to the President, it may come to life early sometime in the near future.

Vickersstaff, the head of this particular project, stated that the prospective site for the lake is north of Maria drive, just to the east of the maintenance buildings adjacent to the baseball diamond. The UW-SP Foundation owns approximately fifty acres of land in this area and the project was started just after President Dreyfus took office, and was sparked by the apparent success of various man-made lakes constructed along the new highway bypass.

The main reason that the project hasn't really gotten off the ground yet is, of course, money. (or rather the lack of it.) Vickersstaff stated, "About three years ago we (the UW-SP Foundation) offered this land for sale to the state, so that the state would buy it and it would become university land. Then we would develop this land through the normal procedure, that is, through the State Building Commission. However, due to the economy and due to the limited money available this land was never purchased by the state. So the Foundation has not sold it and it has not been, itself, willing to sell it to private developers for housing or projects of this nature. "Even though we felt that the state could buy the land, because they have included it in their master plan for this campus, we just didn't get the job done."

Mr. Vickersstaff went on to say that the Foundation still plans to sell the land to the state eventually. There is also the possibility of obtaining funds through the Federal Government, which has certain programs that provide funds for recreational areas, and the foundation feels that the lake would qualify for funds through this program.

The city of Stevens Point has also offered to commit 25,000 dollars towards the development of the lake, because one of the functions of the lake would be as a holding pond for control of the flood waters of Mooses Creek. Using the lake in this manner would prevent the flooding of the city's storm sewer system in times of heavy rains and spring floods.

The area would be used almost exclusively for recreational purposes, as it would have to be set aside for this purpose in order to be eligible for Federal funding.

Mr. Vickersstaff stated that although the final plans for the area might be developed, the university has a pretty good idea on how they are going to develop it, and what facilities they are going to make available to the students, and the townspeople too, for that matter.

Dreyfus Lake itself will take up approximately 20 acres of the 50 acre plot. When asked about the recreational development of the lake, Mr. Vickersstaff said, "We would plan the lake in such a fashion that it would have a different contour to it, and develop a beach area, and still have sufficient depth in the lake so that various species of fish and so forth could live. So, you see, though it will function as a holding pond, it can be used for recreational purposes and also for educational purposes in Biology, Natural Resources, and these things.

Vickersstaff also added that a bathhouse, picnic areas, a sheltered house, and "...horseshoe pits and things of this nature..." are being considered.

One of the nicer things foreseen if the project does finally go through would be an extension of the universities recreational facilities, and there is a chance that eventually the entire tract of land to the northeast of the university would be set aside for recreational purposes. Vickersstaff also added that the creation of this area would greatly relieve the pressure now put on the parks, owned by the city, by college students. A question was put to Mr. Vickersstaff concerning the possible effects of digging a man-made lake, and the possible effects on the flood-water run-off and water tables in the area. Mr. Vickersstaff stated that the planners were taking every precaution to insure that the ecological balance would not be upset. Private contractors were hired as much as three years ago to take soil and water samples in the area. Vickersstaff also stated that the planners were working along with the Department of Natural Resources and various professors in the town and Natural Resources fields in the planning of the area.

Finally, Mr. Vickersstaff was asked when the projected completion date for the area was, or even when the construction would begin. He stated that he could not give any dates, because of the financial problem, and because of other projects that have priority over this one, such as the construction of new academic buildings. His final statement was, "I would say that we are going to go slow and easy, and we're going to do it and do it in such a way that this thing is done properly, so that it will be a good facility and obtain heavy usage..."
"Wetting Point's Whistle"

Stevens Point

The Stevens Point Brewery is located on the corner of Water and Beer St. on the south of Stevens Point.

The history of the brewery goes back to 1837 when, records indicate, the original brewery was run by Ruder and Wahle. Jake and Andrew Lutz bought the brewery in the 1860's and it was operated under the family name for many years. Gustave Kuenzel took it over in 1897 and sold it in 1901 to the Stevens Point Brewing Co., which has since passed out of existence. In 1924 the Korfmann family took over and it became the Stevens Point Brewery.
Brewery

Photos by Kluge and Goodwin
You Always Lead the Way

The week opened on a happy note for the liberal community of Stevens Point when the United Fund ‘thermometer’ gurgled over the top. With the United Fund we have an example of one of the mainstays of American liberalism: Charity. The institution of charity, in general, stands as the symbol of the absurdity and the inhumanity of the business system. To represent charity as a moral activity, as something more than fraud, to find the evidence for this one need only look at the world.

The United Fund, as an example, is organized to ‘provide help’ for 16 health, welfare and service agencies in the city. All the agencies, which are unable to make full use of the funds they receive, have the task of ignoring this route.

In this university, as another example, we

Guest Editorial

Education Of India

It may be redundant to say that at no time is self-appraisal and loneliness greater than in the adolescent, however it is neglected in putting the problems of Indian youth into perspective. I have the strongest sense that for the Indian adolescent problems of adjustment to two cultures is not so much a matter of indifference proclaimed in his letter it was an error in judgment on my part.

The title is one appropriate for the 1970-71 Pointer. After spending last summer tutoring Indian students, Mr. Harper assumed a position with the Neighborhood Youth Corp. in Stevens Point.

Many Sides......

To the Editor:

I congratulate the Pointer on discovering the dualistic nature of Indian students. Harper has made amazing progress in their observation of the problem. I fervently hope there exists on the staff an individual who appreciates the many sides to an issue.

I would suggest you change the name of your newsletter. Transform “The Other Side” to “More Than Two Sides” or “Different Approaches”.

Perhaps you may find many points of departure. Could there be a question or issue with many facets and no right or wrong side? For now, shall be content with your realization of dualism. I would not like to tax your abilities.

Sincerely,

Daniel R. Hanson

Editor's Note:

For what it is worth, I cannot think of the thing about being White-middle-class Indian. I have the desire not to be White-middle-class Indian. They have the desire to do their thing. The problem is nothing more than outright absurdity and the inhumanity of the business system. The problem of dualism is that the title is one appropriate for the 1970-71 Pointer. After spending last summer tutoring Indian students, Mr. Harper assumed a position with the Neighborhood Youth Corp. in Stevens Point.

May be redundant to say that at no time is self-appraisal and loneliness greater than in the adolescent, however it is neglected in putting the problems of Indian youth into perspective. I have the strongest sense that for the Indian adolescent problems of adjustment to two cultures is not so much a matter of indifference proclaimed in his letter it was an error in judgment on my part.

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Youth In America

by Michael Harper

.. and also their problem is that of not seem to have a developed sense of economic interest or of commercial sites them into a 'projected quota.' Which do those who often believe in Middle America, or of comparing, do I fit into the put as a being in the just happens to be a matter of to be Red. And is a violent and served economic indifference on national government in the first American Indian; he has not tried to be the others to make them Red in the one and scales by which failed and not only other to educate, so to be 'good' test, interested score. This in acting gesture in filling of Indians, led as more and rs question the their adaptation, point is that to human and educated to the world of competitive acquisition of objects which either fail their purpose or inappropriately fail, when they see that the perpetuation of the 'good life' defined by American corporate businesses involves over-specialization which reduces people to personnel; when they see that Americans, operationally, would like nothing more than to absorb the Indian into proportionate white-collars, blue-collars, college grads, and self-helpers?

We are in an age of attenuated crisis, and yet, we train and educate people to continue that crisis. We often say, "No, we will have no more white medicine!", we point out a communication gap, and try again. We cannot, after all, face the agonizing alternative that maybe we are mistaken as to the obvious blessings of our white civilization. If we ignore the necessity of self-appraisal we can only lead the Indian to ever more desolate alternatives. We are not geared as a problem-stating, problem-solving people; we are a people who kill questions by labeling them, we are a problem-naming people who construct categories as ends-in-themselves. Nor are we geared as a success-oriented people (excepting here the world of dollars and status) but a people who grab at the most hasty and superficial advances to avoid our fear of scarcity and failure. In the education of Indian youth we can see all the good intentions and hasty alternatives working hand-in-hand.

Any education is a structuring, and when you structure an entity it functions in terms of the patterns of that structure, what the Indian child becomes dependent upon the structuring he has been subjected to; if, for example, creative innovation is not structured in, it will be indirectly structured out. Furthermore, the patterns include the unintentional ones as well, hence the structure is the total pattern the child is subjected to: the entire environment, the past, present, the expectations of the future, and all the interpersonal relationships of which the child comes to know. The most difficult patterns for the Indian child are the webs of expectation, woven by himself, most woven by the White administrator. One of the expectations is that the 'system' of education practiced by the White man is a proven method of further adoption; another is that the system is capable of filling the needs of the Indian; yet another, is that the standards are appropriate, therefore the Indian child should be expected to meet them, this means skills, income, and wealth in favor of the rich and at the expense of the public interest. Altogether, the President's program would give big business $70 billion over the next ten years. This would be the biggest tax bonanza in corporate history and would severely lessen tax responsibility of corporations, shifting it to wage and salary earners.

For those who have much, the President proposes more. For those who have little, the President proposes less. The $70 billion the President would give big business over the next ten years—$37 billion in already ordered depreciation allowances and the balance in his new proposals—should be used to meet the needs that actually exist.

What are these needs? America needs schools and hospitals. America needs a vast expansion of medical facilities and medical personnel. America needs 25 million new housing units. America needs new, efficient, low-cost transit systems in every major city. American needs new waste-disposal systems, new technology and new hardware to extract poisons from the air, the water and the soil. Public in the postpost, is precisely what America needs in order to strengthen the economy and provide millions of much needed jobs. With 8.1 percent of the labor force jobless—5.1 million workers without employment—the United States needs incomes and purchasing power to put these people back in the market place to buy the goods of plants now idle.

The President's program does not go to these needs. Instead, he proposes to hand over the people's money to industry in order, he says, to stimulate industrial investment. But at this very hour industry can find no use for 27 percent of the industrial capacity that already exists. The President labels this scheme a "job development program" but he knows well that much of industry's investment in new machinery and equipment will eliminate jobs.

When all of the economic proposals are examined closely—who will be the recipients, who will be the losers, who will have to pay more out in taxes, and who will pay less in taxes—it is clear that the President's proposal is a form of socialism for big business.

Meany before House Ways and Means, Sept. 13 (ahr.).

"Famous Last Words"
The Vietnam war will never be placed on the back burner as long as I am in the Senate.

—Democratic Leader Mansfield Sept. 16 just before he threw in the sponge on an end-the-war date and life draft.

I.F. Stone

Vol. XIX No. 17

Meany Calls Nixon's Economic Program

"Socialism For Big Business"

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Editorial (Indian Youth) Cont.

... and a whole world of procedures and methods which are said to be time tested, or at least quantitatively derived and therefore not open to question.

When the Indian child fails or doesn't try, we ask all the traditional questions (synthesized in *An Equal Chance*, a handbook for counselling Indian students, by Barbara A. Farlow), and all the questions are asked from the White man's perspectives, believing that it must be those crazy Indians and not our systems which are numbed. Here are just some examples:

1.) "How does one encourage an Indian student to become competitive when it is not in his value system?"

2.) "How does the counselor approach the problems of an Indian student who is failing because he does not compete but has ability to do better?"

3.) "How does a counselor instill in the minds of Indian students the aspiration to higher level occupations?"

(from B.A. Farlow's *An Equal Chance*)

These are typical questions and are asked completely within the framework of White expectations. It is amazing that these questions all progress in a single direction, they are never reversed so that they begin with the Indian:

1.) How does one use the value system of a people to encourage them to self-completion?

2.) How does a counselor, encourage a student to fully develop without subjecting him to that which is psychically disturbing to him?

3.) How does a counselor recognize the levels of aspiration and fulfillment, in order to encourage a student?

These are the same questions as above stated from a position where the goals are student-oriented. Why competition for its own sake, unless it is merely to make the Indian more acquisitive, that is, a good consumer? There are many whys to be asked. If one is honest he can find a single answer to most of them. The purpose of educating the Indians, now and since the Battle of Wounded Knee (1890) the last attempt of the Indian to unite against the Whiteman is accommodation, adaptation, absorption, or if you will - cultural extermination. Our purpose in educating the Indian has not been to put him at an advantage, but to assimilate him. We wish to project ourselves, our consciousness, and our values. I am not sure that it is not too late. I am not sure that the structure of education which the Indian has been subjected to is not complete.

The students which I have worked with have a desire to Become Indian, I cannot but believe that we are keeping them from that goal. Indian power does not mean a return to the land of Bison and Elk, nor does it mean simply a political position of self-control. I am not sure that as a Whiteman I can express what it means. I can, however, express what I take to be a similar view, expressed for the same reasons - Student Power: the right to direct those systems by which and through which we must live and ultimately be defined, the right to break through the position of defeatism and apathy, the right to self authenticity, and the right to see through the temporary equilibriums of our society thus making cultural evolution possible.

I cannot believe that this prevents us to see him as the noble savage, but I do believe that he does not want us to define the perimeters of what he can become.

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**Eastern Religions in Korea**

The third speaker in this year's Faculty Seminar and Public Lecture Series on Korea, will be: Dr. Gari Ledyard, Associate Professor of Korean, East Asian Institute, Columbia University. Dr. Ledyard will speak at 8:00 p.m., Wednesday, November 18th, in the Wisconsin Room of the University Center, on the topic: "Buddhism and Confucianism in Korea." Admission is free, and the public is cordially invited to attend.

Dr. Ledyard is a leader in the field of Korean Studies, and a noted Asian scholar. He has been a frequent contributor to various scholarly journals in the field of Korean Studies, and is currently engaged in the preparation of a volume, *Sources of Korean Traditions*, for inclusion in the Oriental Civilizations Series, published by Columbia University Press. Dr. Ledyard has a multilingual background which includes competency in: Chinese, Japanese, Mongolian, French, and Dutch languages. He is well-versed in a very great variety of interests within the Korean field, including philosophical and religious developments, as well as technological and scientific achievements, particularly the development of Korean printing and ironclad naval vessels. The earliest printed materials in the world, dated to about 751 A.D. were found in Korea in 1967. Such early Chinese block-printing in Korea in 1234, two full centuries before Gutenberg's similar achievement in the West. Ironclad naval vessels were first used by Admiral Yi Sun-sin in 1592, against invading Japanese forces. This preceded Western ironclad naval development by more than three centuries.

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**SCHULZ'S SPUR STATIONS**

**SCHULZ'S SPUR STATIONS**

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**THE POINTER**

Friday, November 5, 1971

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**UAB CIN THEATRE**

**UAB CIN THEATRE**

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**A MAN CALLED HORSE**

**A MAN CALLED HORSE**

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**Friday, Nov. 4th Room 125 C.C.**

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**Saturday, Nov. 5th Wisconsin Room**

**Saturday, Nov. 5th Wisconsin Room**

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Wisconsin Public Interest Research Group, WISPIRG, is currently being formed on this campus. WISPIRG will provide information about those Wisconsin problems affecting our basic human needs, represent these needs as viable public interest values, and challenge, through legal means, those public and private decisions which clearly disregard such values. Areas of concern will include consumer protection, sex and race discrimination, environmental protection, health care, housing problems, tax mechanisms, etc.

WISPIRG is currently being organized at Madison, Milwaukee, Stevens Point, and Green Bay campuses. We urge the support of all UW students and faculty, in uniting to produce a community program which enables them to respond to their basic needs and experience the realities of social change. A petitioning drive will begin on November 8. Your signature, acquired during this registration period, enables WISPIRG to establish a funding mechanism. The funding consists of a $4.00 per year per student assessment added to the tuition charge of each petition signer. This assessment is not mandatory and will be refunded in full, to any student who does not want to participate in the WISPIRG program.

Your support and assistance is essential in implementing this beneficial program on our campus. WISPIRG does need student personnel and participation to be successful. Your support and assistance will be extremely helpful especially during the registration period beginning November 8. The WISPIRG coordinating committee encourages faulty members to permit passage of a petition in their classes to insure a more successful involvement by the students.

There does exist a WISPIRG committee on UWSP, but more students are needed to work with the committee members in the areas of publicity and petitioning. Persons wanting to help, donate their ideas, or acquire more information may contact Tom Solin at 341-4494, Michael Walentoski at 346-9098, or Fred Brown at 341-0718.

Submitted by WISPIRG
Chicanos Cont.

There are many problems facing the Chicano. His income per family is only $2100 a year. While farm work is considered the third most dangerous occupation, Sanchez reported that only after court action a few years ago did a migrant laborer actually collect any workers' compensation. "The Growers want to deny the workers the right to organize," Sanchez said. "They are just as a gangster and organize and no one complains."

Robert Acuna was born in Mexico and traveled with his family as a migrant laborer. He was a strong supporter of the HUAC, and was among the strikers in the fields. Acuna is now living in Milwaukee organizing the United Farmworkers Organizing Committee existing support for that union. Acuna explained the organization's purpose. "We're trying to impress people that non-violence can work. If we win legislation for farmworkers without using violence, this will open the eyes of other people to the ways of non-violence. If we should fail you will see violence in the streets not only in the cities but also on the farms. The farmworkers are tired of promised made and forgotten by politicians once they have been elected." Acuna added that, "Right now the battle is between the farmworkers and the growers in California, and right now I think we are winning. The United Farmworkers has as its goal the unification of all migrant workers."

The Chicano represents a process which may take 15 or 20 years. Acuna also expressed criticism of the willingness of the Chicano to merge. He called their actions, "Institutional Violence." Government and corporations in the cities said Acuna, "Only make for better slums, the destruction of the family, our culture and our race."

He suggested that such programs be moved to the farms where they might aid in the fight for better wages, housing and medical and pension plans. It would be much better, he feels, to give the Chicano a better education than a loaf of bread.

Fred Johannes, a resident of Waucoma is with the Migrant Labor Division of the State Department of Employment Services. He has developed tutorial programs in Texas, Mexico and Wisconsin. As late as 1967 Johannes had reported the beating of Mexican-American children in schools because they spoke Spanish.

Johannes spoke about the problems involved with education for the migrant child. With the constant moving every six or eight weeks the child misses much school. In Texas, when the family returns for the winter, the child is either flunked or passed to a different grade. The result is a poorly educated Chicano enlaced by ignorance of migrant work.

Romeo, a UAW Tripper, said, "I was completely unaware of the migrant according to Mr. Johannes. A great many are forced, out of fear of adjustment, to an Anglo community. 60,000 or 80,000 Chicanos are now permanent residents of Wisconsin. We have chosen the ghetto for their home. In Portage and Washaba counties, 82 Chicano families are now permanently settled."

Elwood Keil, also a member of the employment service, travels each year to Texas to see that the employers there are passing on the correct information to the migrants concerning job opportunities in food processing plants in Wisconsin. Since this has been done, reported Kiel, fewer problems have arisen concerning conditions, employment and wage payment. "Before, all they (the employers) were interested in were bodies. They would promise anything," said Kiel. Mr. Kiel also reported on the aid that some employers in this area were giving their Chicano employees. As Kiel proceeded to the titles of outdoor movies shown by one plant, the Chicano representatives appeared even more frustrated. Finally Sanchez rose to say that they did not want what he termed "tender loving care." He added, "It hurts our feelings and our dignity because we have to rely on others for such things. We can get these things for ourselves, just give us the wages to do so.

Al Sumudio, who is a Mexican-American and Kiel's supervisor was also present. He sighted an incident in the area at Wausau as the worst he has ever seen in this state.

Two brothers there can farm using Chicano laborers. According to Sumudio they brought virtually every law in the books, both Federal and State. The result was a whitewashing said Sumudio. The brothers were found guilty but, since they were first-time offenders they were set free.

Sumudio brought to light more Chicano problems. The Government policy for example which allows Mexicans to cross the border and legally work in the U.S. 55,000 daily work for wages that the Chicano cannot compete with, may times 30 to 50 cents and hour. Workers also take away migrant jobs. "Last year a half a million wetbacks were caught in this country," said Sumudio "and that is considered to be only 10 per cent of them." Now the Government is answering this problem by eliminating some of the checkpoints along the border. Sumudio reported on bills pending in the Wisconsin state legislature some which have been defeated never passed for the last 18 sessions. Sumudio said, "I don't think anybody in his right mind can let this system go on, especially when the migrant is now losing $10 to $15 a year to mechanism."

All of the problems facing the Chicano which were discussed at the program are far too numerous to note in just one article. However, the frustrations and feeling of the Chicano were best summed up by Acuna. Roberto Acuino, a Chicano and former migrant laborer, denied, by his race, of any education past the 7th grade said, "When it snows out on the high peaks of the mountain the snow doesn't get to the bottom. The same thing with democracy it hits only the top people. Simply because the people on top of the mountain are those who are one, rich or, two, have a social standing or government. What it comes to the people in the country who harvest the food the only people both who keep it going there is no democracy. It's only a theory that works in the text books. What we are trying to make sure of is that democracy starts at the bottom like the roots of a tree and grows up."

L. Stryk!

On Monday, November 8, Lucien Stryk, poet, will address students and general public in the Garland Room (S.C.) at 7:30.

Mr. Stryk, professor at Northern Illinois University, lectures throughout the U.S. and on two occasions has been a visiting lecturer in Japan.

He is especially interested in Zen Poetry, and has written several books on the subject: Zen, Poems (1963), Afterimages (1971). Other works of Mr. Stryk include: The Trespasser (1956), The Pit and Other Poems (1959), The University Writers invites all to attend.

The Student Education Association will meet November 10 at 7:00 P.M. in the Nicetel-Marquette Room of the University Center. Because of conflicts with homecoming activities, the last meeting, featuring Mr. Gary Michaels, was cancelled. Mr. Michaels, principal of D. C. Everest High School, Schofield, will address the group on contracts and interviews.

Many members have expressed their anxieties concerning job interviews and administrator expectations.

Mr. Michaels will help explain these topics as well as conduct a mock interview. Those planning to seek employment jobs soon may be very interested in the program.

Those interested in attending the program or joining the association may call 346-3442 or 341-0747. Visitors are welcome at this meeting.

SEA To Meet

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Friday November 5, 1971

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GO SPELUNKING (cave exploring) with the UAB Trippers at Soldier's Field, Wisconsin, on November 13-15.

All equipment and food is provided for $5.00. Sign up Wednesday, November 11 in the Classroom Center lobby from 8:30-12:45.

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WHEN? Fri., Sat., Sun., Nov. 5, 6, 7

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Glass And Ceramics
On Display

Joel Myers and Timothy Mather, members of the Illinois State University College of Fine Arts faculty in the department of art, opened a two man show Nov. 1 at the Edna Carlsten Gallery here.

The exhibition of glass and ceramics will run through Dec. 12.

Mr. Myers, a member of the ISU faculty since September, 1970, is internationally known for his glass design. He came to ISU in September, 1968, after receiving a master of fine arts degree from Ohio State University at Athens. He teaches ceramics. Mr. Mather has exhibited extensively locally and nationally and his ceramics are included in many public and private collections. During 1971, he has entered works at the Rochester Art Center, Rochester, Minn.; Edward Sherbiny Gallery in Chicago; the National Invitational at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst; and the Illinois Craftsman '71, at the Illinois State Museum, Springfield.

Pre-Law Society
Forms

The newly organized Pre-Law Society at U-W-S-P held its second meeting of the semester at the Campus Peace Center Thursday, October 28. During an informal discussion the faculty advisor, Atty. Mary Lou Robinson answered questions concerning entrance to law schools and the law field in general. She also suggested that the society obtain copies of law school newspapers as they provide valuable information about their respective law schools.

The Pre-Law Society is a recognized campus organization open to all students and faculty interested in law and law related topics.

Correction

By way of summary, it was in the last issue's tenure article (page 11) that since several departments employ over 85 percent tenured faculty, they could not hire new teachers until their percentage of tenured faculty dropped below a percentage limit. This is inaccurate. The 85 percent figure is only cited because it is reasonably high and because other institutions use it. However, it is not approached by the most departments. Stevens Point. Also, departments could hire new faculty, but could not grant them tenure. This was made clear earlier in last week's article.

UAB Need Your Help!

We need a 1972 Homecoming Chairman. Someone who has fresh ideas and is willing to work.

Also Winter Carnival for 1972 is in need of people to aid in the planning of events. If interested, come to UAB office, 2nd floor, Union or call 346-5380.

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Loussier Trio
"Play Bach" Here

Do you know The Loussier Trio? If not, come to the Berg Gym on Thursday, Nov. 11 at 8:00 P.M. to hear French Pianist Jacques Loussier and his superb colleagues, Pierre Michelot (bass) and Christian Garros (drums) in Play Bach.

Play Bach is the title given to this unique concert devoted to the music of Johann Sebastian Bach which has been hailed by audiences and critics all over the world.

Time Magazine says, "Loussier-Bach is fascinating. Each number contains a few snatches of unadulterated Bach and Loussier uses these snatches as an excuse for wheeling off into sweet, coaxing solos or bouncing into a marching, brash beat." In Australia, the press says, "The Jacques Loussier Trio is powerful means of converting a wider audience to the music of Bach. They nullify the popular notion that Bach needs 'jazzing-up' to be palatable." The London Times says, "The Loussier Trio is magnificent."

This season, United States audiences will be able to hear The Loussier Trio "live" and to add their applause and cheers to the worldwide acclaim already awarded this young musical genius for his modern-eye's view of the great master, Bach.

The Loussier Trio make Play Bach an expert blend of classical music and their own strong, contemporary improvisation. Mixed with the theatricalism of their concentration as artists and presentation of the highs and lows of Bach's moods, it becomes an exciting musical experience. Play Bach with the Loussier Trio promises to be the high point of the entertainment season in Stevens Point.

This U.A.B. event is FREE to UW-SP students with IDs.

UAB Coffeehouse brings "Country-Western from the heart of Nashville" straight to Stevens Point. See and hear George Hamilton IV, star of The Grand Old Opry of Nashville, Tennessee on Monday, November 8, starting at 8:00 P.M. in the Grid. Come hear this great star on November 8 in the Grid. It's FREE.
Information-Counseling Center Formed

The Stevens Point Area Crisis Intervention Center, at 1221 South Main Street, will be open daily for the first time from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. The new center, located in the old library building, will provide crisis intervention services to anyone in need of assistance.

Counselling Services

The center is staffed by crisis intervention trained volunteers who are available to provide immediate assistance to those in crisis. The volunteers are trained in crisis intervention techniques and are able to provide emotional support, information, and referrals to those in need.

Programs and Services

The center offers a variety of programs and services to meet the needs of the community. These include:

- Crisis intervention services
- Referral services
- Support groups for various issues
- Educational workshops
- Community outreach and prevention programs

The center welcomes all individuals seeking assistance, regardless of race, gender, or sexual orientation.

Volunteer Opportunities

The center is always in need of volunteers to provide crisis intervention services. Interested individuals are welcome to contact the center at 1221 South Main Street to learn more about volunteer opportunities.

Support for the Center

The center relies on the support of the community to operate. Contributions can be made to the center to help fund its operations.

The Value Of Manure

Manure piles that cropped up outside of Madison during the winter months were not welcomed by the community. However, the piles were not the most pleasant of sights, they were also bad polluters.

Dr. R. F. Hensler, soil chemist and fertility specialist at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, attributed much of the pollution to livestock operations. He noted that many farmers are using too much manure on their crops, which can lead to nutrient runoff into nearby waterways.

Hensler recommended that farmers use less manure and instead use other fertilizers, such as chemical fertilizers. He also suggested that farmers implement rotational grazing practices to reduce the amount of manure produced.

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Natural Resources Senate Appointed

On Nov. 1 the student review committees of the College of Natural Resources met to review resumes of candidates and make appointments of students for positions at faculty meetings and on faculty committees in the College of Natural Resources. Four students were appointed to take positions for the general faculty meetings and six students were appointed to sit on faculty committees. Each student will have one vote and will have the privilege to voice student opinions at these meetings. These students represent all the students in the College of Natural Resources so if you have constructive criticism or suggestions for improvement of the college these are the men to contact.

The four student representatives for the general faculty meetings are: Bruce Markert - 677-9169; Bob Blank - 341-5849; Gary Christoperson - 341-5280 and Jerry Trachte - 341-5648.

It has not as yet been decided which student will be serving on what committee however as soon as this is decided the information will be made available. These six students are: Pete Finley - 223 Michigan Ave. Apt. 4, Edward Haas - 341-8400; Mike Ekern - 441-3041; Don Schuster - 341-4000; Kim Kidney - 341-3455 and Bob Peasley - 341-2569.

This is a new program which is being established in the College of Natural Resources. Its success or failure will not be dependent on these ten students but on the support these ten receive from the rest of the students of the college.

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ONE STOP THE SPORT SHOP

1024 MAIN STREET STEVENS POINT
By Tim Sullivan

The Pointer football team hosted River Falls at Maduck Saturday afternoon, and when the game was over, the scoreboard showed Point on the short end of a 7-6 score.

In a post game interview, Coach Pat O'Halloran commented, "I know it's the score that counts, but the team outplayed River Falls anyway that you want to look at it."

Statistics prove O'Halloran's comment to be true. The Pointers beat the Falcons in every offensive category, including a wide 16 to 7 margin in first downs. The Pointers put together several good drives, but hit the wall at the Falcon end zone only once.

The Pointers came close to scoring twice in the second quarter. After their first drive stalled on the Falcons 48 yard line, placekicker Pat Robbins came in to miss his first of three field goals.

Late in the second quarter, Pointers were in position to take the lead behind the passing of Mark Olejniczak and the running of Steve Cross. However, the Pointers moved from midfield to the Falcon six.

Robbins rumbled through the middle for three yards, but was stopped there with just 49 seconds left in the half.

Groeschel then smashed up the middle to the one. On third down, Olejniczak was nailed way back at the seven. Robbins rushed in to attempt a field goal from the 14, but his try was wide to the left.

"I blew that call down near the goal line," explained the dejected coach of the Pointers, "when I didn't call two power plays up the middle. Instead, I told Olejniczak to run or pass out of bounds on the option, but of course he couldn't do either because they nailed him in the backfield.

River Falls broke the scoring ice in the third quarter. The Falcons only needed three plays to score from their own 47.

A 14 yard run, a quick pass from John Page to Stan Zweifel, the Falcons had the ball on Point's 46. Page then faked a handoff and pitched out to flanker Jim Lohnam. Lohnam raced around the right side, broke away from the final Pointer defender at the 35, and walked in for the six points. Scott Hoffman kicked the extra point, which as it turned out, won the game for River Falls.

In the fourth quarter, Point put the pressure on the Falcons. Using the rushing game almost exclusively, the Pointers charged down the field to the Falcons 4 yard line. Groeschel then carried off the left side of an option for the touchdown.

After Groeschel's touchdown, O'Halloran was faced with a difficult decision. Should Point kick the extra point so they would tie the game, or should the Pointers go for the two-point conversion?

O'Halloran decided to go for two, and I think it was the right choice. However, the Falcons were also happy to see it, as they stopped Mike Hughes three inches from the goal line.

With 2-12 left in the game, Stevens Point got possession of the ball on its own 27. Point was determined to make one last ditch effort, and it almost worked. Working against the Falcon defense, the Goeke Field clock, Point made a run to end the game.

When with a minute left to play, Hughes threw three times to Hamilton, and all three attempts were ruled incomplete. Point was told to punt the ball, and the game was over.

With under a minute left to play, Huffman threw three times to Hamilton, and all three attempts were ruled incomplete. Point was told to punt the ball, and the game was over.

"I know that I may have blown everything with that call late in the first half, so I hope that people will not be critical of the players, because that's not fair to them."

Hunting Outlook:
Stalking the Ruffled Grouse

By Nick Palmig

Sunday: a sunny, crisp autumn day. The early afternoon sunlight was lighting the fallen leaves on the forest floor. Grouse hunting was to be the third activity of the afternoon.

Although there were six able hunters, the group was small and the promising hunt turned into pure fun.

The geography of the area we hunted consisted of rolling hills spotted with cornfields and hayfields. Areas too rocky or hilly to walk or drive were often covered with scrub oak, pines, and thick underbrush. The brush was thick enough to hide the red and white colored bird. Depending on the size of the woods, we spread out with a minimum of 100 yards apart to cover the whole area. When we reached a clearing, one hunter would start to walk straight ahead. Walking at an easy pace, you would turn your head to see what was upwind. The Hunter would start to walk straight ahead. Walking at an easy pace, you would turn your head to see what was upwind. The Hunter would then stop and watch. The next hunter from the group would start to walk straight ahead. Walking at an easy pace, you would turn your head to see what was upwind. The Hunter would then stop and watch. The next hunter from the group would start. You then would try to outsmart the bird's wings. When you hear a grousing sound, you will get a shot, and try to outsmart the bird's wings. When you hear a grousing sound, you will get a shot, and try to outsmart the bird's wings. When you hear a grousing sound, you will get a shot, and try to outsmart the bird's wings.

Some experts say that if you hit one bird out of every five in thick cover you can rate yourself as an excellent hunter. Six to eight type shot is the best to use for this type of game. The gun to use is what the individual feels he can do the best job with. It doesn't take much power to knock down a grouse, but it does take a good-sized shot pattern. Most of your shots are reaction shots, following, and approximately, a three-second span in which you have ten to twenty shots at your game. Hunters usually do well with a shorter barrel and should shoot from the hip. The shorter the barrel, the bigger the shot pattern.

I must admit that the results of our efforts last Sunday were far less than excellent. We flushed over twenty five grouse and did not bag one. A number of birds flew right across our

When you know it's for keeps

Happily, all your special moments together will be symbolized forever by your engagement and wedding rings. If the name, Keepsake, is in the ring and on the tag, you are assured of fine quality and lasting satisfaction. The engagement diamond is perfect, of superb color, and precise cut. Your Keepsake Jewelers has a selection of many lovely styles. He's in the yellow pages under "Jewelers."
Oakland over New Orleans - The Raiders will win by 14, and no explanation is needed here.

Dallas over St. Louis - This is a tough decision, and St. Louis beat Dallas by 38 points last year. However, if Tom Landry snaps his rotating quarterback system, Dallas should win by 3.

Green Bay over New York's Ron Johnson, brother of quarterback Alex Johnson, in back, and so is Tucker Frederickson. However, the Chargers scored 49 points last week. We think the Giants will win by one.

Patriots over Houston - The Oilers won their first game last week. The Patriots lost their last two games, but they're not afraid of anybody. New England will score 21, while holding the Oilers to 17.

Tigers over Vikings - The 49ers have an excellent offense, and a good defense. Minnesota has a great defense, and a pretty bad offense. With this in mind, we see San Francisco winning by 3.

Colts over Rams - Neither one of these teams especially cares for the other. There's always bloodshed when Baltimore plays Los Angeles. The Rams should get nailed for more penalties. Baltimore by 3.

Lions over Denver - Some laugh at the Orange Bowl. Denver's defense is too good, but the Rams beat the Broncos 40-3.

Washington over Philadelphia - This is the oldest rivalry in pro football. Chicago is still trying to catch Washington while Green Bay is still trying to catch Scott Hunter's passes. The Eagles should win by 10. If Bert Starr is ready to play, the Bears will win by 17.

Tigers over Rams - The Eagles have won over six of these games. Nevertheless, we haven't missed five or more yet, and we don't intend to start now. We think we called most of these games accurately, but if Philadelphia wins, we probably will throw in the towel for the remainder of the season.

Dear Howie: "I've been receiving a friendly parking ticket at UW-Stevens Point for $7.50. Although I was somewhat ticked over the reason I was given the ticket, I willingly offered to pay for my offense. So, I took $750 pennies over to the cashier's office, and the nice people over there told me that they wouldn't take my money. By Golly, I don't think that was very polite of them. What should I do now?"

Dear Puzzled: "Elementary, my fine chum. You probably didn't have them corrected correctly. Return them, make your adjustment, and go over and try again."

Dear Howie: "I tried to give them the money again, but they seemed rather angry towards me. In fact, one guy started getting red in the face. I hold that I have to pay the pennies in rolls.

Dear Puzzled: "Of course you have to put the pennies in rolls. After all, it states right on the ticket that the $7.50 has to be put in rolls specifically if the fine is in pennies."

Dear Howie: "But there is nothing on the ticket that says I have to put my pennies in rolls. I am one of those crazy people who stick to their rights. I would rather roll those pennies than roll my pennies.

Dear Puzzled: "Please Puzzled, violence is not the answer. Perhaps the good people cannot count to 750 unless they have rolls to count. At any rate, it is obvious that you are a bouncy Communist. So pay the dumb thing their way before I tell them to slap another $2.50 on you.

Dear Howie: "Would it be hunky-dory if I gave the extra $2.50 in pennies?"

Dear Puzzled: "Go play in the traffic."

Dear Howie: "I was an all district, offensive halfback at Finn Foo, Manitou. My coach tells me that your school, UW-Stevens Point, might have some use for me. Is there some hope for me making your roster?"

Great Potential

Dear Great Potential: "You wouldn't have a chance. Over here, we stress punting."

Dear Howie: "Last year, I was scheduled for three classes in Old Main. On my last report card, I received three incomplete. I don't think this was fair, because I still haven't found the rooms. I have 20-20 vision, and I am majoring in geometry. Why can't I find the rooms?"

Bewildered

Dear Bewildered: "The administration likes to think of it as a discipline of the mind. You're in college now, son. You can't have everything handed to you on a silver platter."