

Obey And O'Konski Debate

A debate which remained in doubt until several weeks ago took place Wednesday night before a moderate turnout at the Berg Gym. Involved were incumbent Republican Congressman Alvin O'Konski and Democrat David Obey who are vying for the 7th District seat in the House of Representatives. The unique situation of two incumbents running against each other resulted when reapportionment put O'Konski, the long time representative of the 10th District into the 7th. Obey, the current holder of the 7th District chair has been in office since former Congressman Melvin Laird became Secretary of Defense. The question over whether there would be a debate at all had centered over O'Konski's ownership of a television station in Rhinelander, and of that station's covering of the debate. Several weeks ago the matter was solved paving the way for Wednesday's meeting.

Both candidates began by listing some of their varying concerns. Obey asked how it could be possible to add to our defense budget after drastically cutting down the cost of the Vietnam War. He noted that most people expected heavy defense spending cutbacks after the signing of the SALT pacts. Instead they are seeing increased military allocations. Obey criticized the centers of power in Congress noting some of the individual committees which are so strong that they could delay bringing to the floor a Medicare bill for three years after the House had clearly voted in favor of it.

O'Konski also geared much of his statement towards the military spending issue. He stated that most of the increase in defense spending was due to several bills that increased the wages of the people in the armed forces. He noted that both he and Obey had voted for these bills and that he thought that they were essential to the future implementation of an all-volunteer army.

The Republican candidate claimed that he had opposed the war in Vietnam as far back as 1954. He added that he had voted against the draft extension in 1967. Suggesting that the Democrats had controlled Congress for all but two out of the last 42 years, he asked if the voters were going to give the Democrats another 40 years to accomplish what they've promised for so long.

In his rebuttal, Obey lauded his opponent for his original dissent of the Vietnam effort. He added however that in several past votes concerning withdrawal from Vietnam, that O'Konski had voted against the withdrawal.

In a later remark, Obey said that his opponent had advocated in the Congressional Record a program advocating nuclear bombing of Red China as the best way to stop the war in Vietnam. He cited the report

stating that it was not consistent with O'Konski's position on the war.

The remainder of the session which lasted 90 minutes was devoted exclusively to questions from the audience. One of the most response getting questions concerned O'Konski's remarks stated several days earlier in Wisconsin Rapids that George McGovern supported the anti-war cause only after Gene Mc Carthy had proved it to be an effective issue. O'Konski had reportedly offered a four year scholarship to anyone who could prove him wrong. Several individuals noted instances in the Congressional Record when McGovern had expressed his displeasure with the war prior to that time.

The Republican candidate countered with several quotes by McGovern in which he indicated his distaste with the war protesting and draft card burning. He also claimed that McGovern had refused to run for President in 1968 because he had supported LBJ's action in Vietnam.

In addressing the same statement, Obey said that it was a mistake to assume that simply because he supported LBJ did it mean that he supported the war. He noted that many Congressmen and Senators, including

himself had supported LBJ even though they had long since stated their dissatisfaction with his policy in Southeast Asia.

For the most part, both candidates agreed on the question of amnesty. They each stated that we should wait until all of our soldiers and POW's are home from Vietnam. After this, each case would be looked at on an individual basis. O'Konski however felt that it would take five to ten years to do this and Obey felt that every effort should be made to initiate and to complete such a program before such a long period of time had elapsed.

Obey stated that he voted against revenue sharing because the American people were only getting half of the story. He noted that Congress would have to raise the national debt to pave the way for such legislation. He felt that this would only temporarily halt the eventual burden to the taxpayer. He stated however that there were other ways of starting such programs which he would support.

Later in the program, both candidates were confronted by questions concerning Project Sanguine. O'Konski stated that he supported such a project so long as it was existing strictly as a test facility and nothing else. He felt that the project should be kept at the research and developmental stages. Obey emphasized that it was Wisconsin's Democratic senators that worked constantly to get the project used only for these research purposes. He warned that we shouldn't count on this project being moved to Texas as has been reported. He felt that the Navy still had their eye on this site in northern Wisconsin.

The 68 year-old O'Konski was then asked what he felt about a mandatory retirement age for Congressmen. He responded stating that he didn't believe that it was needed in the case of elected officials where the people themselves can judge whether or not a man is capable at a certain age. He did add however, that for appointed offices that it might be a good idea to have such a limit. Obey voiced his agreement with these sentiments.

Obey expressed a dissatisfaction with O'Konski's election material which gave him sole credit for most of the federal projects and grants which had come to his district during his terms in office. He suggested that most of the governmental grants and subsidies are provided through formulas written in the laws themselves rather than by tremendous outside influence. Obey added that one of the few ways that one could actually influence the use of this money would be to serve on the Appropriations Committee of which he is a member.

Obey was asked why he voted against a bill providing a moratorium for paper mill

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Poll Shows UW-SP Students Prefer McGovern

A survey conducted by the students of Eugene Clark's classes in sociological methods at UW-SP, provide encouragement for Senator George McGovern forces in their campaign to win a majority on this campus in the November 7th election.

Like reports of polls at other midwestern college campuses, the figures at Stevens Point indicate that Senator McGovern is maintaining his lead among students here. The poll among UW-SP students shows McGovern, with 47 percent of the vote, Nixon, with 35 percent, and the balance, 18 percent, undecided or leaning toward other candidates.

McGovern wins biggest among Seniors, 56 percent to 28 percent, while Nixon holds a lead among Freshman, 47 percent to 33 percent.

On the question of handling major problems, the students overwhelmingly think that McGovern would be better able to handle problems in the area of pollution and environment, 3 to 1, while Nixon leads McGovern in the handling of international problems 2 to 1.

The survey indicates a large difference between the students vote for McGovern and Nixon and their estimate of the preferences of their parents. While the students favor McGovern over Nixon, 47 percent to 35 percent, they report that their fathers favor Nixon over McGovern by a wide margin, 51 percent to 29 percent.

The survey was designed to provide a random sample which is statistically representative of all students at the University of Wisconsin - Stevens Point. A total of 354 students out of a

population of 8700 students were randomly drawn. The students who were polled were personally interviewed by members of Mr. Clark's classes in sociological methods, between October 13 to October 20.

Other questions were asked besides opinions on the presidency, such as the respondents' sex, school classification, ethnic background, religion and so forth. As a result, the only significant correlation with candidate preference in any of the categories showed up in school classification.

Freshmen favored the President but seniors gave an even greater edge to McGovern: Freshmen - 33 percent for McGovern, 47 percent for Nixon, and 20 percent undecided or for other minor party candidates;

sophomores - 54 percent for McGovern, 27 percent, Nixon, 19 percent undecided or for others; juniors - 45 percent for McGovern, 36 percent, Nixon, and 19 percent undecided or for others; seniors - 56 percent, McGovern, 28 percent, Nixon, and 16 percent undecided or for others.

There were five questions on which candidates could best solve a variety of problems. On the Vietnam War, 54 percent favored McGovern and 46 percent said Nixon; on domestic economy the edge was 56 to 44 percent for McGovern; crime and lawlessness it was 50 to 49 percent in favor of McGovern; on international problems in general 67 to 33 percent favoring Nixon; and pollution and environment, 73 to 26 percent favoring McGovern.

Early in October, Richard

Christofferson, member of the political science faculty, took straw votes in his classes and found that the race for president was in a dead heat among the students. It also showed Rep. David Obey, (D-Wausau) and District Attorney William Bahlitch (D-Stevens Point) running ahead with huge leads over their Republican opponents in races for the U.S. Congress and 24th State Senate seats, respectively.

In Christofferson's poll, many students expressed disfavor at McGovern's decision to drop Sen. Thomas Eagleton as a vice presidential running mate last summer.

And both surveys showed that a large segment-about 88 percent-are registered and plan to vote either in Stevens Point or their home towns.

Support "La Causa":

Boycott Lettuce

Editor's Note: The following article is reprinted by permission of the Fourth Estate UW-GB, Oct. 4th 1972.

The United Farmworkers Union encourages shoppers to buy iceberg lettuce if it comes from boxes bearing a solid black eagle enclosed in a white circle on a black flag background, carrying the words "Farmworkers AFL-CIO."

"Boycott lettuce" became a familiar phrase to most Americans during the activities of the Democratic Convention in July. One state after another identified itself as being in full support of this Mexican-American struggle. When Senator Edward Kennedy spoke, he addressed his audience as "Fellow Lettuce Boycotters," since that time there has been an unfortunate lack of publicity regarding the boycott, accompanied by a disgusting lack of active citizen participation in the boycott.

The boycott of non-union lettuce from California and Arizona was begun by the United Farm Workers Organization Committee (UFWOC), led by Cesar Chavez to unionize migrant farm workers. (It is the same organization which struggled to unionize migrants through the grape boycott of the 1960's).

Without union representation, migrants have been forced to accept incredibly low wages for physically demanding labor, and to live in often inhuman conditions. To migrant workers, economic advancement is "for somebody else."

The question may arise as to why the public is being asked to boycott non-union lettuce rather than the NFWOC and migrant leaders negotiating directly with large farmers who are opposing unionization. Cesar Chavez worked at negotiations for seven months previous to calling the boycott in March of this year. These months of attempted negotiations for union contracts only benefitted the large growers who were using the time to finance and introduce legislation to destroy the union. Because the Chavez efforts to negotiate with the anti-union corporate farmers and shippers failed the only means left through which the migrants can organize is the boycott. By refusing to purchase the lettuce involved with the unionizing efforts, consumers give Chavez, the UFWOC, and migrants power against the American Farm Bureau and the large cooperative shippers, and growers. The only means through realizing economic forces are going to negotiate is through realizing economic loss when lettuce sales decrease due to the boycott efforts of nationwide consumers.

The Wisconsin Story

The farmworkers want to unionize but presently are unable to because of restrictive legislation. Boycotting lettuce gives the farmworkers an effective, nonviolent weapon against rich growers. The boycott is indispensable because migrants are too poor and too transient to conduct an effective strike. Specifically,



The Union's "non-union" lettuce.

the lettuce to be boycotted is all head lettuce (also called iceberg lettuce) from Arizona and California which carry no union label. The union label of the UFWOC is the Black Aztec eagle, but very few, if any, local establishments now carry such lettuce. The boycott does not include the many leafy varieties of lettuce, any Wisconsin lettuce, or lettuce which is grown in the eastern states.

Locally, most stores carry the non-union, head lettuce from California which is the major target of the boycott. Some Green Bay product stores presently carry Wisconsin lettuce, which can be purchased without harm to the boycott. When you purchase lettuce, 1) look for the union label of the black Aztec eagle. If this union symbol is absent 2) ask where the lettuce is from. If the lettuce is from California (and it is most likely to be), 3) don't purchase it. 4) Ask the retailer if he has other lettuce; either Wisconsin, leafy, or lettuce from the eastern states. If he does not have any of these, 5) request that he get some in. But do not purchase lettuce from California or Arizona. Consciences must pressure consumers to boycott: consumers must pressure area stores. The stores will then pressure shippers, and shippers directly pressure the large growers. These large growers are the people we must effect, and we can do it through the boycott.

We in Wisconsin should not be ignorant or apathetic toward the plight of migrant farmworkers. Each summer we see thousands of migrant farmworkers laboring in our agricultural fields. Most of us have probably seen the shabby housing they must reside in, the inadequate sanitary conditions their employers provide, and we easily realize that their wages are minimal. Isn't it ironic that the very people who bolster our agricultural economy and aid in our food processing do not have enough food to feed their own families?

The unionization of these farmworkers is imperative, thus it is imperative that each of us boycott lettuce sold by the large, anti-union growers. We must boycott lettuce wherever we eat. In restaurants, take a substitute salad such as cottage cheese or jello. In cafeterias (such as UWGB's), refuse to accept California or Arizona lettuce on

sandwiches and bring up the issue if such lettuce is served. When eating with others raise the lettuce issue and refuse tossed salad unless it is a type of lettuce not included in the boycott. Of course our own homes should mark the beginning of our personal boycott through the consumption of only those types of lettuce not being boycotted. If union lettuce, Wisconsin, leafy, or eastern lettuce is unobtainable, pressure must be put upon stores, and in the meantime substitutes such as cabbage or spinach should be purchased.

If any person remains unconvinced that the lettuce boycott should be supported, let him consider the following statistics from the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Senate Subcommittee Hearings on Migrant Labor (1969):

\$2,700 average yearly income for a migrant family of four.

800,000 children under 16 working in the fields.

80 percent of the children never reach high school.

120 percent higher maternal and child mortality rate among migrants.

260 percent higher TB and infectious diseases rate.

300 percent higher accident rate on the job.

800 workers die from pesticide poisoning yearly.

Unionization is a means to higher wages, better working

conditions, improved health care, and decent housing. In the words of Cesar Chavez, leader of the UFWOC, "Powerful people must be helped to realize that there is nothing to fear from treating their workers as fellow human beings. We do not seek to destroy the growers; we wish an opportunity to organize our Union and work non-violently for justice...Is it so much to ask that the poorest people of the land have a measure of justice?"

We, as more wealthy Americans than the migrant farmworkers, have indecently remained unconcerned and indifferent toward the struggles of those who work our agricultural fields and process much of our food. The lettuce boycott will be effective, just as the grape boycott was effective, when individuals actively participate. We know the sad situation of the migrant farmworkers; we know we can aid

unionization for them. We know: now we must act express ourselves. **BOYCOTT LETTUCE!** Si se Puede! Viva la Causa!

Cesar Chavez' United Farm Workers Organizing Committee (AFL-CIO) has called for a nationwide boycott of iceberg (head) lettuce grown west of Arizona.

Governor Patrick Lucey has urged support of "La Causa" in a letter to Ms. Luana Boutlier, Wisconsin boycott organizer:

"I would like to reaffirm my whole-hearted support for the United Farm Worker's Iceberg Lettuce Boycott, and to urge other citizens of Wisconsin to join me in supporting this worthy cause.

"Support for the boycott represents support for an effort to bring to an end the unconscionable living and employment conditions of farm workers, to establish instead a decent living standard for these people and their families.

"My best wishes to you and to those working so diligently in this struggle."

Boutlier is state coordinator for "Amigos de los Campesinos," friends of the farmworkers. According to Reverend Gene Boutlier, her husband and boycott volunteer, "The lettuce boycott began soon after the grape boycott ended victoriously. The lettuce workers in California struck in 1970. There were extended negotiations in 1971 and the boycott was called off. The return to the boycott came after a meeting in Las Vegas of the agri-businessmen in several other crops who promised all kinds of support to the lettuce industry if they would break negotiations and try to beat down the farm workers union. The issue is the right of poor farm workers to organize."

Ms. Phyllis Flores, Milwaukee volunteer coordinator, explains:

"We are boycotting all "Head" or iceberg lettuce from Arizona and California unless the grower-shipper is one of the few who has signed a contract and has a farmworkers union label on the packing box. We aren't boycotting cabbage, or any Wisconsin lettuce or lettuce

from other eastern states. Our big problem in identifying the boycotted lettuce is that some shippers put confusing labels of railroad, packing house or truck unions on their boxes, but the lettuce is boycotted unless the workers who actually cultivate and harvest the crops are represented by their union and have contracts which are valid. The only way our supporters can know which lettuce to buy is to look on the box the lettuce was packed in and buy only if there is the Thunderbird symbol of the United Farm Workers."

The Local Story

The Pointer conducted an informal survey of area grocers and found several carrying the Farmworkers AFL-CIO union lettuce and many others selling the rival Teamsters label.

Thrifty Supermarket on Stanley Street (Hwy. 66), Lila's Super Market in Plover and the Triangle Store on Division Street were among those carrying union lettuce when the Pointer checked.

The problem is that most larger grocers purchase their lettuce on a day to day basis, depending on prices quoted by different distributing companies. These distributing receive their lettuce through a broker on the open market and have no standing contract with the field for either union or non-union lettuce. Thus a store or distributing company may carry union lettuce one week but not the next.

Copps' Distributing Company supplies several of the smaller area grocers and larger area restaurants. At the time of the Pointer survey, their lettuce bore the Teamsters union label.

The University food center purchases its produce from the lowest bidder and makes no attempt to secure union lettuce.

Let the Buyer Beware

It is vital that the shopper check for the AFL-CIO label on the lettuce crate personally. Grocers and store personnel are often harried and frequently only too willing to assure the concerned consumer that "yeah, there's a union label on it," without bothering to ascertain which union.

The Congressmen Vote

Editor's Note: The Pointer received the following information from T.J. Hankerson, Student Senator from the 3rd district.

The National Student Lobby in Washington, D.C. sent out a list of bills that were presented before the House in the last legislative session that they considered important to the students of our country.

Listed below are the bills and how each congressman voted on these measures.

1. 18 Year Old Vote. HR. 4249 Adoption of the resolution (H Res 914) agreeing to the Senate amendments to HR 4294 and thus clearing for the President's signature the bill extending for five years the Voting Rights Act of 1965 and lowering the voting age to 18. Adopted 272 (Yea) to 132 (Nay) on 6-17-71. A "Nay" vote was in support of the President's position.

2. Draft. Whalen (R Ohio) amendment extending the draft for one year instead of two. Rejected by a vote of 198 (Yea) to 200 (Nay).

3. Higher Education Funds. HR 7016 Office of Education Appropriations. Hathaway (D Maine) amendment adding \$728.6 million for education

programs. Rejected by a vote of 188 (Yea) to 191 (Nay) on 4-7-71.

4. Basic Grants. HR 7248 Higher Education Act of 1971. Quie (R Minn.) and Fraser (D Minn.) amendment to substitute a national "basic grant" program instead of extension of existing state administered programs. Rejected by a vote of 117 (Yea) to 257 (Nay) on 9-28-71.

5. Interns. HR 7248 Higher Education Act of 1971. Amendment deleting language in bill establishing an Interns for Political Leadership program. Adopted 229 (Yay) to 149 (Nay) on 11-3-71.

6. Sex Discrimination. HR 7248 Higher Education Act of 1971. Amendment to exempt the undergraduate admissions policies of all institutions of higher education from the ban on sex discrimination. Adopted by a vote of 186 (Yea) to 181 (Nay) on 11-4-71.

7. Defense Ceiling. HR 1173 Defense Appropriations. Riegle (R Mich.) amendment limiting the net defense expenditures to 95 percent of the funds budgeted for fiscal 1972 (about a

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State Senate Candidates Discuss The Issues

William Bablitch

William Bablitch, who was unopposed in the primary, is the Democratic candidate for the State Senate in Wisconsin's 24th District. Bablitch, 31, lives in Stevens Point and has been the Portage County District Attorney for four years. He spent two years in Africa as a Peace Corps volunteer, and is a 1968 graduate of the University of Wisconsin Law School.

Prior to the September primary, Bablitch told the Pointer that he saw three major issues "that must be confronted in the campaign." The three he cited were no-fault insurance, probate reform, and "the general issue of taxation and governmental spending, particularly in the area of property tax relief."

Bablitch has described no-fault insurance legislation as being "absolutely in the interest of the state of Wisconsin," and feels that the legislature must overcome "the opposition of the bar associations" and address itself to meaningful legislation on the issue. Bablitch has said that "40 cents out of every insurance dollar settlement goes into the pocket of the attorney," and feels that high attorney fees and court costs are being borne by the general public in their auto insurance premiums. He feels that the no-fault system will greatly reduce premiums, as well as increase the fairness of accident settlements.

On probate reform Bablitch is

opposed to the current situation in which a lawyer's fees are based on "a percentage of the estate, ranging from three per cent on up." According to Bablitch, many uncomplicated estates require an attorney to do "nothing more than sign the forms prepared by his secretaries." The two specific reforms he favors are a shortening of the length of time necessary for an estate to go through probate, and legislation that would base an attorney's fees on time spent on a case rather than upon a percentage of the estate.

In a UW-Sp debate with his Republican opponent Ray Riordan, Bablitch reiterated his pledge that he "would not vote for any budget in the next session of the state legislature that would result in a tax increase." Bablitch sees a necessity for cuts, but has said that they cannot be made at the expense of needed programs.

"cuts can be made in the area of education, but a meat-axe approach can seriously impair the quality education that can be provided to students." He is opposed to a value-added tax on grounds that it is a sales tax and therefore is not the answer that state government seeks. Property tax, according to Bablitch, taxes farmers and home owners at the same rate yearly regardless of income. "The only fair and legitimate tax, in my mind, is a tax based on the ability to pay."



William Bablitch, Democratic Candidate for State Senate.

Among the other issues which Bablitch has spoken to are the environment, medical care, welfare, day-care centers, and the Vietnam War.

Bablitch describes the Department of Natural Resources as having "grown to a point where nobody has control of it," and criticizes "continual" extensions of clean-up deadlines for "guilty polluters."

He states that as District Attorney he has enforced anti-pollution rules by taking paper mills to court on littering charges when he was powerless to act under water pollution laws. Bablitch has been endorsed by the UW-Sp Environmental Council.

He sees medical care as a

citizen's entitlement, and feels that if government funds are necessary to provide treatment, it should "by all means be provided." He also sees a necessity for more medical schools, stating that "It is probably more necessary to establish another medical school in this state than another law school."

As to welfare, Bablitch sees "waste at all levels," but calls for cuts to be responsibly made.

"It's hypocritical to talk about providing welfare recipients with jobs when jobs aren't available." He would like to see more incentive plans in the welfare program, but does not rule out increases in welfare grants that would be necessary to meet the rising cost of living.

The Democratic candidate calls day care centers "absolutely necessary," and feels that public monies should be spent if necessary, because many families "could not afford" a privately controlled facility. Bablitch is undecided on the issue of abortion, but adds that the "attempt to answer this question as some politicians have, by saying they are absolutely in favor of life and therefore opposed to abortion, I think is to fail to see the real emotional problems that confront the women whose final decision it really is, and is irresponsible."

Bablitch traces his opposition to the Vietnam War back to his

Moratorium speeches in 1969 and 1970, when he spoke of the "utter travesty of our role in Vietnam."

He supports state aid to private and parochial schools, "provided they show a need and a service to the community," but adds that such contributions mean state control. He also holds that funds meant for public schools should not be cut to provide private and parochial aids.

He has called himself "extremely active in the area of consumer protection," and was this year named Chairman of the Consumer Council of the Consumer Trade Division in Madison.

Bablitch states that he has an "open mind" on the question of legalization of marijuana, and would base his decision on the "realistic problems" of today rather than on an emotional appeals.

"I can't promise that I'm going to vote the student's desires on every issue right down the line, just as I can't promise labor that I'm going to vote 100 per cent for labor. I'm going to have to look at each issue as it comes before the Senate and decide the question based on the merits of the proposal. The way that I will respond to the students will be the way I've responded to the people of Portage County during my last four years as District Attorney."

Ray Riordan

Ray Riordan, a 29 year-old resident of Ripon, is the Republican candidate for the State Senate in Wisconsin's 24th District. Riordan, who graduated in the same 1968 UW Law School class as his Democratic opponent, was an assistant Green Lake County District Attorney. He was an upset winner over incumbent Senator Ray Heinzen in the September primary.

Before the September primary, Riordan stated that "the major issue right now is the tax problem. The government in the past 12 years has increased their budget almost five times; taxes in a ten year period have tripled. We're the third in the nation with property taxes and the first in the nation with income taxes per thousand, paying roughly \$150 for every thousand dollars income just for state and local taxes. The average taxpayer pays almost two thousand dollars." He feels that the long term solution to the tax problem is to encourage more industry to come into the state.

Riordan proposes a three-man commission which would advise and review each department of the government with an eye to increasing efficiency. "One man would be an expert in the field being studied, the second would represent government, education and consumers, and the third person would be an efficiency expert.

These people would all be taken from the business world and would do a detailed, in-depth study. They would have the power to implement any changes they recommend and allow the changes to work for a year or two, and at that point it would come before the legislature. If the changes had to go to the legislature first, the program would be self-defeating."

On the issue of no-fault insurance, Riordan disagrees with his Democratic opponent as to the benefits of the Massachusetts plan. While his opponent claims that the plan has resulted in substantial decreases in premium rates, Riordan claims that premium costs have increased "12 per cent." In a debate at Ripon, Riordan stated that "no-fault insurance is a phony issue." He favors the Oregon plan which, he claims, is more advantageous than the Massachusetts plan in that it allows immediate recovery after an accident and does not limit one's right to collect for the actual damages suffered.

Riordan sees probate laws as an intention to protect the rights of property owners to dispose of their property in the way they wish. Says Riordan, "If you don't like the fee one lawyer charges, go to another."

The Republican candidate has expressed concern for the environment, but warns that



Ray Riordan, Republican Candidate for State Senate.

there must be a better balance between the use of industry and the enforcement of anti-pollution regulations. According to Riordan, there have been instances where specific industries left the state and many jobs were lost simply because they could not comply with the anti-pollution measures. He believes that the attorney general should be given more power to act in environmental matters, and that there should be state leadership in developing methods of recycling waste, but

that regulations must work cooperatively with industry rather than "driving industry out of the state." Riordan sees this as an addition to the problem that "we are losing jobs to other states because we have an oppressive tax burden."

On the matter of medical care, Riordan feels that Wisconsin graduates "more than enough doctors to adequately supply the state." The problem, he says, is that "we've been losing 60 percent of the physicians to other states and keeping only 40 percent of those graduating." Riordan favors a system wherein tuition could be repaid after graduation, possibly by getting a rebate for every year that the individual practices in the state. He cites inadequate development of medical schools, and believes the only way to reduce costs is by encouraging qualified people to do many of the routine tasks. "I don't believe in government compulsion. A national health plan would cost far more than insurance through private companies. Social Security is a good example."

Riordan has pointed to the welfare program as a large contributor to the state's high taxes. He favors the California system in which an individual on welfare is required to accept employment, training or make-work jobs if he or she is able bodied. He calls for a cut in welfare grants, stating that "to

encourage people to get off welfare, we have to make it just a little bit more tight for them."

"As far as day care centers go, I don't believe in government intervention from (age) one through 65. A person should have as much freedom as he can. I do think the state has a responsibility to encourage the development of private day care centers. It has been proven they can be profitable."

Riordan is opposed to abortion on the grounds that "there is a life at the time in the mother."

He thinks the ending of the Vietnam War should be left to President Nixon, and differs with his Democratic opponent on the degree to which a state senator should be concerned with national and international issues.

Riordan favors a voucher plan to aid private and parochial schools, and believes this would avoid state control of them. He sees most alternatives, such as tax credits, as probably unconstitutional.

On the question of legalization of marijuana, Riordan told the Pointer that he "personally did not know enough about it to issue an opinion."

"The students have very special problems. We're setting up a program so that after the election, I'm going to be spending time in every community and on every campus in an open interview or conference-type session."

In The Race For District Attorney...

Maris Rushevics

Pointer: What do you view as the major issues of the campaign?

Rushevics: I think qualifications and experience are two of the primary issues of the campaign now. As Assistant District Attorney, I've been here for about a year and one-half now and handled cases all across the board everything from consumer protection to juvenile matters to standard criminal procedural type matters. The area that concerns me particularly is the area of qualifications. I see experience solely as one of the qualifications a man must have for an office like the District Attorney's office. In the office we are faced continually with a series of problems where decisions have to be made, and discretion exercised. The experience, though important, also has to go hand and hand with the person in the office who has the type of sensitivity to take into account a number of factors in making a decision. That is, it is not enough to have a person who can assume the role of a public stereotype let's say of a District Attorney, namely, a person is arrested, the District Attorney comes in and signs a complaint, takes the matter to court, there's a trial and a verdict and sentencing if a conviction is obtained. I think it goes far beyond that. The type of sensitivity necessary has to take into account a number of factors. Of course, there's the victim a defendant, the defendant's attorney, the law that's applied, and also the public. The D.A.'s position is right square in the middle of that. Somehow he has to take all those elements into account; you have to really self define your own role and position in the office. What you want to do in a particular type of case, what the purpose of having a District Attorney is and translate that into actions and decision-making which on a day-to-day basis affects a number of lives. I think qualifications, experience, and a person with a sensitivity to take these factors into account is necessary for the office. I think that in this particular race, those are the issues.

Pointer: What do you consider to be the main differences to be between yourself and the other candidate?

Rushevics: I think the whole emphasis of his campaign is quite different. I for one have always taken the position that I'll make my stand on certain issues clear, readily apparent, and make my position on what I intend to do with the office very available to the public if they want to know. My opponent hasn't criticized policies; he hasn't come up with proposals. He stressed the background of his experience in a corporate fashion and as a Marine veteran as qualifying him highly for the office. I think there is a radio advertisement for him now praising him in the line of experience and referring to him as the logical choice. I personally don't see how the experience, and I'm not particularly sure what type of experience this is because it's not all defined, comes anywhere near my own. For one, there's a considerable age difference, he's 33 and I'm 25. The background, I understand that he worked for IBM corporation and spent a period of time in the service. Throughout law school I was continually involved with students, both with legal aid projects and in summer working with Freedom Through Equality which is a law reform, federally sponsored project in Milwaukee County funded by OEO. I worked for a circuit judge in Dane County as a law clerk. I did research as well as drafting opinions for him. In my last year I worked closely with first year law students in teaching legal writing in the law school. In the office in the past year and one-half I've been actively engaged in formulating policies for this office, making my own positions firm on where I want to go. I've been intimately involved with both the students and the community and the police as well as the county board in it's committees on a day to day basis. I think the differences are quite striking both in our backgrounds and our philosophies although I have absolutely no idea of why he's running other than he wants to be District Attorney or what his stand is on major issues. I have a public record, he has none.

Pointer: What other qualifications do you feel you have to make a good District Attorney?

Rushevics: I feel I have the ability and willingness to listen to people, all people with different types of problems, to treat those problems on an individual basis, and incorporate them into the work done in this office. The statement was made at the recent debate of the candidates for Sheriff that there exists a dual standard of sorts in law enforcement in this county. On a personal level, I deny that completely. In any case that has come into this office, be it rich or poor, executive or worker, student or citizen in the community; people are treated equally and justice is administered with an even hand.

Pointer: What do you feel your relationship with the students will be if elected?

Rushevics: Well, I would like to think that it would be a very good relationship. I've always got along well with students. At the law school where I was involved with teaching first-year law students, I had an excellent rapport with them. Since I've been in the office here, I've had a number of students come into the D.A.'s office with questions involving rental problems, financial problems, and personal problems, and in every case I feel that the person who came here left with the feeling that there was someone there who cared about his problem and was willing to do all he could for him. One



Maris Rushevics, Democratic Candidate for Portage County D.A.

point I'd like to make about the D.A.'s office, I would like to make it even more accessible to the students. I think there's an attitude on the campus that the D.A. is someone who is involved in criminal prosecutions who might be too busy or too involved in other areas to worry about students and their problems. Although I don't think on this campus the rift between the campus community and the regular community of the citizens of Stevens Point or Portage County is large. I do feel that students have a feeling about the D.A.'s office and law enforcement that they can't resort to them as readily as they might to organizations on campus made up of their own peers. I'd like to see this type of attitude changed and make it very well known on campus that the D.A.'s office is more than just a prosecution office. We spend a lot of our time in courts, in hearings, in training sessions with law enforcement officers, but by no means does this preclude us from spending an equally large amount of time in the office to listen to citizens with their complaints. In many instances in the past there have been students who were affected with a business dealing and although this office could not represent them, by law, I did take the time to explain to them how small claims court operates for instance, and the procedures involved and the cost involved.

So, certain cases could be filtered through the office and at least the person could be given some guidance and direction and advice on what he could do to solve whatever the problem is that he is faced with. So I don't plan on treating students any differently than anyone else, but in this regard I think it's a distinct advantage for the students because my feeling is that this office is every bit as open to them as to any other citizen in the county, and I would like them to use it.

Pointer: What is your position on the legalization of marijuana and it's prosecution?

Rushevics: Well as you know, we had a series of drug cases during the past year here in Portage County. Some did involve marijuana but the majority involved harder drugs. I strongly support the recent trend in the law through the passage of the uniform controlled substances act, which in effect decriminalizes not only the possession of marijuana but also other "soft" drugs as well. By decriminalize, this means that if an individual is charged with possession of marijuana and he has not been in trouble before the judge has the option of placing him on probation for a period of six months or a year, let's say. If at the end of that time he has not been involved in any further trouble the entire arrest and conviction record is erased. The new drug law expanded this, of course, to include other drugs, and I strongly support this. The question came up in a recent interview with a reporter from the Stevens Point Daily Journal, concerning an ordinance regulating marijuana. This I would favor for a couple of reasons. One, I think that the new law providing a period of probation for a casual user is really a bit cumbersome as well as expensive to administer. By this I mean that if a person gets picked up and a couple of joints of marijuana are found on his person, I see no real point to placing him under the supervision of a probation officer for six months or a year. If the person is a casual user and he enjoys using "grass" and he honestly believes that he's not doing anything wrong or hurting anyone, all he'll do is be more careful the next time he uses it. But in the meantime the probation officer is spending his time, and the individual is spending his time coming down for monthly or bi-weekly sessions with the probation officer and I don't think any legitimate purpose is served. Second, an ordinance adopted along the lines of a shop lifting ordinance, would provide for revenue for the municipality. In other words, if charged with an ordinance violation it would be like a traffic ticket. You have no criminal conviction, no stigma of a criminal conviction but also any fine money that is paid is paid in to the local treasury and it's not shared with the state. Therefore the person can pay a fine; he doesn't have to go through this probationary period and report monthly to an individual for having a couple of joints on his person, and he doesn't have the stigma of a criminal offense on his record. As far as the prosecution of marijuana goes, we have always adopted the policy that we do not want the detectives from either the police department or the sheriff's department spending there valuable time in trying to sniff out marijuana users. As a practical consideration in our office we have a large number of cases where marijuana is uncovered in the course of an arrest for another offense. Generally, if it's an insignificant amount and another offense is involved, we don't worry about it. But if that's the only charge involved and there is a sizable amount there the case would be handled by the office. But in all the cases we've had in the past, they've all been handled by the procedure whereby the person is placed on probation and any record of arrest or conviction is removed after the end of that probationary period.

And In The Race For D.A....

One of the local offices involved in this election is the office of District Attorney. The Pointer interviewed both candidates for this office, Maris Rushevics, Democrat and Loyal Hansen, Republican. Following are the candidates responses to the questions as posed to them by our reporter.

Pointer: What do you view as the major issues of the campaign?

Hansen: The county offices are sort of unique compared to state and federal legislative offices in that one elected to office does not have the policy-making power that legislative candidates do. At the county level you are making some policy-making decisions but they are of a different type. You are setting policy as to how you are going to run an office. There is the Register of Deeds, the County Sheriff and the County Clerk of Courts who are not going to change the world. But what they are going to do is set policy as to how they're going to run their office. I expect the issue is an issue that continues in any county election, that is, how are you going to run your office, what kind of person are you going to be, and how are you going to serve the people. The issue then becomes not do we chose one path or the other, it is simply what type of office policy do you intend to keep. With the District Attorney, it is rather unique in that the District Attorney has to be an Attorney, and therefore he has to make decisions as to what policy he will follow regarding the time, manner of prosecution, the frequency of prosecution; and he has those decisions to make. In addition, he has an office to run, a staff to manage, and therefore has an office policy to establish that the other county offices have. You really don't have the distinct issues of whether or not you're going to increase Social Security or decrease it. We have the same question that continues from year to year and that is how are you are going to run your office. With the District Attorney, specifically, how do you think a prosecutor should prosecute, what do you think about settling a case, what do you think about pollution, are you really going to go after that heavy, what do you think about drugs, are you going to put a lot of emphasis on that.

Pointer: What do you consider to be the main differences to be between yourself and the other candidate?

Hansen: There's an obvious age difference, I'm about seven years older than he is. I've been a life-long Wisconsin resident, I believe Rushevics is from Michigan. We both graduated from the University of Wisconsin Law School. I have had military experience as a Marine, I've had corporate experience as a research and design electrical engineer for IBM and I've built my own private law practice. I came to Amhurst with a wife, a son, and \$100 and just threw a shingle out. It's building something on your own, making all the business decisions, and the legal decisions. It boils down to a difference in time. I've had more time in my life to experience different things. I consider the experience very important in consideration of the decision-making position that the District Attorney holds. He decides when to prosecute, how to prosecute, how vigorously to prosecute, and whether to settle and what to prosecute. It's a very important role he plays in the criminal process and in civil matters too. First there's the arrest power of the policeman on the street and he has certain decision-making powers there. But as soon as

Loyal Hansen

it's brought in, to the District Attorney, he has this whole range of legal decisions to make throughout the legal process which either convicts a criminal or fines a polluter or whatever. So it's a matter of decision-making, it's a matter that if you know inside of you what you feel is right and you are going to do that; if you have had some experience behind you, and you feel a strength in you that you can follow your convictions regardless of the pressures.

Pointer: What other qualifications do you feel you have to make a good Attorney?

Hansen: I was born and raised in Waukesha went to UW-Madison, was in the Marines with overseas duty, worked as an electrical



Loyal Hansen, Republican Candidate for Portage County D.A.

engineer for IBM in research and development and with customers. I've had people working under me in the corporation. I think that the corporate experience is always good for background in working with people and making business decisions. After that I had three years of law school on the University of Wisconsin campus. I was there when the National Guard was there and the riots were on campus and there was a lot of soul searching going on among students and the adults and people looking for something. I built my law office. I went to the courtroom and trained myself and organized my office so that it is a going business. I'm generally active, I'm active with the people around as the village attorney, I'm active in starting a youth center in Amherst. I've had a diversity of legal problems from divorce, traffic violations, tax matters, real estate, to some of the corporate work for the local bank. You work in different problem areas, work with different people, and all in all it gives you a credential, it gives you a background and experience, it gives you something you can carry around to the next thing you do in life.

Pointer: What do you feel your relationship with the students will be if elected?

Hansen: Good. I'm not off in my own little dream world, and set in some way in life. I'm not some older fellow who has taken some path and he's pretty well formed, and would shun something out that's different than what he does. I've just gotten off campus a year and one half ago. There's no real problem with students. It just doesn't feel right sometimes to categorize a group like that and say that this is a big different group and one has to consider how they're going to relate to the students. They're just more people and you get along with people or you don't.

Pointer: What is your position on the legalization of marijuana and it's prosecution?

Hansen: My position on marijuana is really unimportant to a non-legislative candidate. We don't really establish policy for things like that. We prosecute the law and it's ridiculous to ask me whether or not I think we should legalize it or we shouldn't. I will say in to that that the District Attorney does have a decision making power as to whether or not and how he's going to prosecute. I'm generally of the opinion that if the law is broken and somebody brought into the District Attorney's office an illegal process put in motion that I will impartially prosecute according to what the law says. I will also say that I have never smoked, pot nor have I taken any hard drugs of any kind. One of the reasons is that I was in law school and breaking the law really does not go together with going to law school and training yourself as an officer of the court.

Pointer: How do you feel about abortion, day care centers, and other aspects of women's rights?

Hansen: It serves no useful purpose to say in advance what you think your decision is going to be. A decision is always made at one point in time, and that's when you make a decision. One can say how they feel about certain things, but one cannot for any useful purpose say, "Well, I think probably when the time comes I will decide to vote 'yes' or 'no' for an abortion law or a liberalization of marijuana law." That's true of the District Attorney's role too. One can not say ahead of time if this set of facts come will you prosecute, will you prosecute vigorously or will you settle. One makes a decision at the time, based on his experience, based on everything he is and everything that jells at that particular moment of time. So in that respect I can't say how I would handle any particular case that would come before me which has involved the violation of abortion laws. I can repeat my general position that is, if the law has been broken, or someone is alleged to have broken the law, then I will perform my role as District Attorney and prosecute using my best judgment, relying on my past experiences according to the law. I will be cognizant of whether or not the other person counsel representing him. A vigorous prosecution in all cases by a District Attorney would probably suppose that there is a vigorous defense and proper representation on the defendant's side. I think one has to use good judgment in how one prosecutes a case where, in many instances, the defendant is without money and counsel, and it is quite easy to overreach.

Rushevics Cont.

Pointer: How do you feel about abortion, day care centers, and other aspects of women's rights?

Rushevics: I feel very strongly about the concept of women's rights. I was on the curriculum committee at the UW law school, which is a student-faculty committee, and we were instrumental in promoting an increase in enrollment in female law students. When I first began law school in 1968, we had 15 women in the first year class. The new entering class when I left had over 80 women. This I think is a distinct area where emphasis has to be given because women

working in the legal profession which has been previously almost exclusively dominated by men are necessary to represent the rights of all people. In the area of day care centers, I think day care centers are absolutely necessary. Publicly supported day care centers I would support. The state of abortion law is really in disarray. A three judge federal panel struck down the Wisconsin abortion law which prohibited termination during the first trimester of a pregnancy. I think the issue is a very emotional one tinged with religious overtones which really have no place in the law. I feel many factors are overlooked,

particularly the mother herself. Let's assume we have a case with a pregnant woman. We also have a responsible male who perhaps is available, perhaps is not. In any event he'll likely deny responsibility where there's no question of

marriage involved. What options are available to a pregnant woman? She can receive counseling and arrange to have an abortion somewhere. If this is uncovered she is scorned by a large number of people in the community. If she decides to keep the child, she bears an illegitimate child. Again, she is scorned by people

in the community. If she keeps the child and because day care

centers aren't available for instance, and the child needs the support of the mother particularly a young child, and she doesn't have the education or the training to secure reasonable employment; she ends up going on welfare and again, she is scorned by the people in the community.

The question of abortion is tinged by the basic problem of the definition of what is human life. People discuss taking life and the rights of an unborn child to life, but I think they're being

very imprecise in defining where this element of humanness comes into play. I believe that until the basic categories are redefined and a fuller consideration is given to this issue of abortions particularly early during pregnancy, the law is unmanageable and applied on an unequal basis. This is particularly so when you have say a judicial panel made up completely of males deciding legal issues in an abortion suit or a challenge to the statutes. This is another reason why I think women should become interested in the law, pursue legal careers and hopefully achieve positions on the bench.

Nixon-McGovern Comparison

Although a handful of interested citizens read part platforms and take them seriously, the majority of Americans disregard them entirely. Why? Does a platform really reveal the party's stand on issues? Is it better to examine the party record or the candidate's record?

Toward the end of the Republican and Democratic conventions, well after the platform is ratified by the delegates, each party nominates a presidential candidate. Almost instantaneously, the attention of the American voter is focused on this man, the leader of his party. The platform is then dwarfed by the acceptance speech of the presidential nominee, which may outline objectives not even mentioned in the platform 2) speeches and position papers developed during the campaign 3) acts of the party's nominee (the Nixon Peking-Moscow summits and agreements are dramatic examples of foreign policy actions not even hinted at in the GOP platform 4 years ago).

So what can you, the voter, look for in a party's platform? Firstly, since it represents the official party stand on the issues, regard it as a useful tool to judge what a presidential candidate stands for and what his administration wants to accomplish.

Secondly, take a look at what a platform does not say, as well as what it does. Omissions and inconsistencies in party platforms are often significant barometers of party direction, as are opinion differences between presidential and vice-presidential candidates.

Bear in mind, too, that platform committee members are not accountable. They are not required to certify that major positions are favored by a majority of party members. Party membership could, in theory, be opposed to issues the presidential nominee supports. Although a leader is usually ahead of his troops, how far ahead may be important.

So, if your question is "What can I expect in the next four years if I vote for the leader of this particular party?", the complete answer will not be found in the party's platform. What you will find there, generally, is a blueprint of what party regulars—the foundation of any candidate's strength—want the party to be and to do. With this in mind, the following sampling of party statements on the major issues includes candidates' statements and actions, both past and present, plus party position papers and the official party platforms.

In examining each issue and weighing official party views, against your own, it helps to look at those issues which affect your home, your daily life, your street and your neighborhood.

JOBS: Both parties want full employment but differ on role of government as opposed to business.	
Democrats	Republicans
Advocate government programs creating public employment jobs in health, education, welfare, etc. Acknowledge "it may cost more, at least initially, to create decent jobs than to perpetuate the handout system of present welfare."	Favor incentives to business to expand job market, through direct subsidy to private enterprise (e.g. JOBS) or through investment tax credit when a business expands. Oppose Democrat-advocated public employment jobs as a prime means to cut unemployment, hold taxpayers cannot support such programs. Unemployment attributed to shift to peace-time economy.
Advocate a flat \$2.50 per hour minimum wage for all. Advocate transferring pension equity from job to job.	
HOUSING: Both parties favor increased housing but differ on role of government in site selection and means of financing.	
Reiterate their 1949 pledge for "a decent home for every American family." Criticize GOP administered FHA programs and scandals. Advocate a "national urban growth policy to promote a balance of population among cities, suburbs, small towns and rural areas." Urge "greater use of grants to individuals for housing."	Favor government support of mortgage market to stimulate private housing industry. Opposed to federal government "imposing arbitrary housing patterns on unwilling communities." Will continue urban aid through Model Cities program in spite of disclosures of abuses and waste.
EDUCATION: Both parties favor "quality" education, increased federal aid to education, and aid to parochial schools.	
Favor busing as a "tool" to achieve racial integration. Busing called "pupil transportation." Favor vocational training.	Irrevocably opposed to busing for racial balance, call for constitutional amendment to stop busing if all else fails. Recommend that career education eventually "be a big part of the schooling given to perhaps 80 per cent of the nation's students."
LABOR: Both parties want to improve conditions, but neither faces up to new demands and realities. In spite of abuses and continuing unemployment, new approaches in unemployment insurance not mentioned.	
Compulsory union membership favored along with abolition of right to work laws. Role of union, making unions more responsive to mem-	Favor the Philadelphia plan (requires each government contractor to set goals for minority hiring) to open construction trades to minorities.
bership not discussed. Omit mention of non-union workers. No mention of minorities in unions or of guaranteeing minority workers union membership.	Compulsory union membership not favored. To date, no definitive program on labor negotiations or on ways to increase accountability of union leadership to members.

ENVIRONMENT: Both parties recognize need to clean up air and water. Neither has developed a clear policy of land development or preservation.	
Stress importance of reconciling conflicts among the goals of cleaner air and water, inexpensive power with industrial development and jobs in specific places. Give citizens right to sue polluters in federal courts. Suggest development of new "unconventional energy sources."	Created federal Environmental Protection Agency, 1970. Pledge a "workable balance" between economy and environment, comprehensive pollution control laws, vigorous implementation and research. Now weak in pesticide control and stringent clean water standards.
WELFARE: Both parties deplore present complicated and emotionally-charged welfare system, but differ on mechanism and amount of welfare benefits needed to improve it.	
Urge every family be assured "an income substantially more than the poverty level," make no mention of McGovern's pre-convention proposal of \$1000 per person government grant. Criticize all family assistance plans which perpetuate "the coercion of forced work requirements."	Platform flatly opposes government-guaranteed income, despite Administration-sponsored family assistance program (HR 1) pending in Congress, to provide a basic minimum payment for families with children (\$2400 for a family of 4). Employable family members would register for work or job training.
TAXES AND FEDERAL BUDGET: Differing opinions on tax breaks for business and use of taxes to redistribute wealth.	
Not one plank in platform devoted to federal budget, which affects taxation policy. Endorse Mills-Mansfield Tax Policy Review Act of 1972 to repeal all tax preferences as means of compelling a systematic review of their value to the nation. Urge cost of government be distributed more fairly among income classes. Offer no figures for cost of programs advocated. Against value-added tax.	Acknowledge need for "continual and timely" tax reforms. Cite Tax Reform Act of 1969 and Revenue Act of 1971 as examples of reform which removed \$9.5 million low income Americans from tax rolls and reduced by 13 per cent taxes paid by those earning \$10-15,000. Propose yearly ceiling on federal spending. Suggest no mechanism for realistic evaluation of urban spending programs to check their value.
HEALTH: Both parties are for good health and each tries to outscore the other.	
Favor system of universal national health insurance, federally financed, federally administered. Expand federally supported medical research in heart disease, cancer, sickle cell anemia and other areas. Continue and evaluate health maintenance (preventive care) organizations.	Oppose nationalized compulsory health insurance as tripling in taxes amount average citizen now pays for health. Support continuing pluralistic approach to health care, an all-out assault against cancer, expanded research on heart, blood and kidney disease.
DRUGS: While they deplore drug use, lack of in-depth knowledge of what to do about drugs is evident in both platforms. Neither party attempts to examine family breakdown or reasons for side-spread drug use in all classes.	
Call drug addiction "a health problem," pledge "emphasis on rehabilitation." Call for "all out effort against corruption in government and law enforcement" as "means to stop large scale narcotic distribution." Advocate criminal penalties against drug manufacturers engaging in illegal overproduction. Omit mention of adults as drug abusers and concentrate on youth. Platform omits mention of marijuana, but McGovern has said he does not favor legalization.	Eliminate supply and eliminate demand. Cite 600 per cent increase in funds for "attacking the drug problem" and 500 per cent increase in drug prevention programs during first three Nixon years. Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs established in 1968 to spearhead drive against pushers. Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention established in 1971 for federal drug abuse program strategy. Nixon has said he opposes legalization of marijuana.
NATIONAL DEFENSE: Substantial differences between parties.	
Urge abolition of draft. Reduce overseas bases and forces. Reduce military budget	Goal: Elimination of the draft and establishment of all-volunteer army by mid-1973.
substantially. (McGovern has vowed to slash military spending by some \$30 billion an-	Deter war by maintaining defense strength at level which convinces potential aggressors
nually by 1975, although the Democratic platform itself gives no figures whatever for	they cannot hope to gain by initiating hostilities against U.S. or its allies. Develop
defense cuts and modifications.) Seek a comprehensive ban on all nuclear	defense partnerships in Asia and Europe to reduce dependence on U.S. Continued
testing. Avoid commitment to new weapons until it becomes clear that they are needed.	negotiations for arms limitations. Cite biological warfare and SALT talks as constructive.

YMCA Extends Its Hand To The University

by Tim Sullivan, Tom Enlund, and Phil Esche

Hectic is a good word to describe the Stevens Point Area YMCA these days. The "Y" is currently in a transitional period, as the Pacelli High building at 1000 Division Street is being converted into a brand new YMCA. An extensive construction and remodeling program is in the making to change a building of classrooms into a full fledged YMCA.

Within the "Y" is a special organization known as "The Y's Men Club", and this group also is starting to move into full swing. Both the "Y" and the Men's Club indicated that they welcome student participation.

To find out what these organizations are all about, the Pointer elected to interview Bob Wartinbee, the YMCA Executive Director; Jay Warner, one of the founders of the Y's Men Club; and Tom Hillman, the current president of the club.



Bob Wartinbee, Executive Director of the YMCA.

Pointer: We know that the YMCA is currently in a rebuilding stage. What do you have to offer the students and faculty right now?

Wartinbee: "We can alleviate one problem the students face right now, and that is the problem of the overcrowded gyms. We want the students to have an equal opportunity to use our facilities. We give no priority to the community."

To many students, the problem of gym overcrowding is a familiar one, especially with winter approaching. Quant and Berg gyms are often filled to capacity, requiring the latecomer to either leave or wait for an opening. In the YMCA program schedule, there are specific hours reserved for student use of the YMCA gym.

Wartinbee explained the physical set-up of the gym. "The gym has four baskets, and volleyball nets and tumbling mats are available. Basketballs and volleyballs are provided by the YMCA, but students can bring their own if they wish. Locker and shower space is also available. For those participating in activities at the YMCA, free parking is offered in the lot north of the building."

Pointer: What is the Y's Men Club?

Warner: "The club is an extension of the YMCA. The most important aspect of the Y's Men Club is that we are the service branch of the YMCA. We do whatever is necessary to further the programs of the "Y.""

Pointer: Jay, you are supposedly the founder of the Y's Men Club in Stevens Point. What got you interested in this?

Warner: "I can't honestly say that I'm the founder of the club. Bob Wartinbee and I got together when he came to town in 1969. We discussed the possibility of starting one here."

"We recruited about 22 or 23 guys during the first year in Stevens Point. We actually chartered in May of 1969."

"I first became involved in Y's Men Clubs when I was in Fargo, North Dakota, nine years ago. I had belonged to YMCA's before, but I didn't know much about actual Y's Men Clubs. When I did join the one in Fargo, I realized that a Y's Men Club is probably the finest young men's club a guy could belong to."

Pointer: Were you very much interested in

student participation when you started the club?

Warner: "We were interested in the students participating, but we felt our first goal was to recruit members from the community. We wanted to begin in a small way, and as we grew into our new facilities, we had hoped we could work with the college people. Now that we're on firm ground, we'd be happy to have the college people come to join us."

Wartinbee: "Actually, up to now we were not that concerned with the university students, simply because they didn't need us. Now, with our new location, we hope to include the university students in our programs."

Pointer: What services do the Y's Men perform for the YMCA?

Warner: "Mr. Wartinbee might tell us that he needs new tumbling mats or basketballs. He might ask us for scholarships for young people to go to camp. We would find a way to get these jobs done, either by fund-raising projects or other ways."

Pointer: Has the club actually carried out any fund-raising projects?

Warner: "Yes. One day last year, we had a trash-bag sales day. It happened to fall on the opening day of the deer hunting season, and we still raised over \$800."

Hillman: "Initially, when we were headquartered in the old firehouse (on Strongs Avenue), our projects were involved with raising funds for equipment and things of that nature. The actual manpower that we gave was directed more toward community interest. For example, we provided the manpower for the co-sponsorship of the initial Pitch, Hit and Throw contest. We provided cars and drivers to take kids in Youth In Government to Madison. Things of this nature were more for the community, because the "Y" itself really didn't have so many needs for us."

Pointer: The YMCA recently moved from the old Fire Station into the former Pacelli High School building. How does the move affect you now?

Hillman: "Now that we're in the new facility, there is a greater need for us from a manpower viewpoint. We were instrumental in moving everything out of the firehouse into the new building. We helped bring over the Campaign Headquarters. Our Guys worked on cleaning up the gymnasium, washing windows, and mowing lawns outside the building. One of the fellows, Dave Bisbee, was the co-head of the touch football program for the youth."

Pointer: Why did you feel the need to expand the YMCA to its present location?

Hillman: "Our facilities were very cramped in the old fire station. We had no gym, swimming pool, handball court, athletic field, or anything of this nature. We merely had a game room and some office space. We couldn't serve the needs of a community that a good YMCA normally could."

Warner: "In addition, we knew that people were definitely interested in this, because the YMCA had a membership of approximately 2000 at the time, even though it was all being run from a small fire station."

Pointer: Jay, this is the third YMCA you've been in now. How does our YMCA compare to others?

Warner: "It's true that I have been in others, and I honestly believe that this one in Stevens Point has the greatest potential, because it is new and rapidly growing. I would like to point out however, that we are not strictly involved with physical activities. A well-rounded YMCA looks for a need to perform something of real value to the community."

Pointer: Concerning the Y's Men Club, what specifically would you tell a college student who seems to be interested in joining?

Hillman: "It's a situation where we as a Y's Men Club would explain what we are doing. What do our meetings consist of, and what are our goals? If this fits in with their particular goals, whether they're students or teachers, or if they see something in it for them, we could get together. The program sells itself."

"A typical meeting would provide a chance for exercise, either in the form of football, basketball, volleyball, or something of that nature. That's only one portion of it."

"Then we may have a project going on at the "Y", part of the service that we mentioned. The programs are really designed to make us as individuals more aware of what's

happening in our own community. We might have a political speaker, or a sports film, or even a football coach coming over. There are so many different things."

Pointer: What exactly is the cost for joining the YMCA and the Men's Club?

Wartinbee: "The YMCA offers two types of membership - physical and social. Physical (recreation) membership costs \$15 for a 12 month period. All YMCA programs are open to physical members, so any of the YMCA facilities are available. Besides use of the gym and athletic field, physical members can enroll in YMCA skill classes in karate, judo, yoga, instructional swimming, and ballet."

"Social membership costs \$5 for a 12 month period, but the activities are more limited. Only the skills classes are open to social members. The gym or the other "physical"



Tom Hillman, President of the YMCA Men's Club.

facilities planned for the future cannot be used by social members."

Hillman: "A person has to be a member of the YMCA in order to join the Y's Men Club. For students, the fee is \$15 a year. It's \$10 every six months for the men's club dues. The membership of the "Y" or men's club will enable a member to go to a YMCA anywhere in the world."

Pointer: What advantages are there for joining the Y's Men Club, instead of just joining the "Y"?

Hillman: "If you're joining the men's club merely to participate in the athletics we have, for instance the basketball games, there's no advantage whatsoever. The "Y" would have those facilities available at separate times."

"We offer something over and above the pure athletics. You've got the fellowship of the guys in the group. You have our programs, which are styled to make you more aware of what's going on in the community. Just the idea that you're doing something good for people helps, like going along with the kids and members on bus trips to the Brewers and Bucks games."

Pointer: Are the Y's Men Clubs known outside the United States?

Warner: "The Y's Men Club is an international club. It's represented in over 50 countries. This in itself speaks very highly of it."

"Regional meetings are helpful, too. Clubs get together from all over to discuss the good things that happened with them, and the shortcomings that were experienced. Money-raising projects are talked over. They have a number of sessions which are strictly related to making Y's Men Clubs better."

"These groups help each other out. One of the things that every successful Y's Men Club has is a composite of people who come from every walk of life. Our club is no different. Among our members are two teachers at UW-Stevens Point. Darrell Christie is an economics teacher and was our president last year. Don Showalter is a teacher in the chemistry department, and he recently gave a moon rock slide presentation at our club meeting. We also have an orthodontist, a lawyer, some Sentry and Soo Line people, a WSPT radio man, a restaurant manager, a golf pro, a paper mill employee, a department

cont. on page 20

Editor's Note: The Pointer received the following letter from John G. Porter, Chairman of the Dept. of Military Science on Oct. 30, 1972.

To the Pointer:

I am certain that a rifle-pistol range here on campus would be open to all students and student groups and the faculty and staff. The suggestion that such a facility might exist on campus for the sole use of one department is counter to University policy, as would be the restricting of an athletic court, a library or any other campus facility to a single segment of the University community. The June 1967 contract between the University and the Department of the Army indicated that a range facility would be provided and stated the intention that the range would be a part of the expansion of the Physical Education complex, a project from which the range was subsequently deleted. Had the range been constructed at that earlier time, the cost would have been considerably less. Speaking of cost, I understand that the price which both the Pointer and the Stevens Point Daily Journal reported for a range actually includes construction of a field house press box which the Board of Regents had deleted. The cost of the range alone, then, would presumably be substantially less. Although construction of a

range likely hinges largely on whatever sense of obligation may be felt to honor that aspect of the standard contract, a new facility could only be justified if there are other reasons for its existence. It would be difficult for anyone to determine accurately the total extent of the use of a facility that has not previously existed on campus, but there are many elements of the University and nearby communities which are anxious to use a campus range.

The establishment of rules or policy governing the use of a University range would be the responsibility of the administration, which no doubt would solicit recommendations from interested campus departments and organizations. My suggestions regarding range facility use would include the following:

1. Available for marksmanship activity to all students, faculty and staff and also to other community members as conditions permit.
2. Marksmanship instructions for both male and female students, possibly as a credited course, within the Physical Education Department and/or the College of Natural Resources.
3. Individual firing and competitive firing at both intramural and intercollegiate levels, the latter possible as a varsity sport.

4. Assistance to hunters by providing safety courses and facilities for weapon zeroing.

5. Provision of space for storage of firearms for security and safety purposes.

One immediate user of a University range would be the Pointer Rifle and Pistol Club, an organization recognized and supported by the student government and whose activities are listed weekly in the Newsletter column of the Pointer. The Club exists for the marksmanship participation of all interested students and faculty. Its sole connection with this Department is that the faculty advisor is a member of my staff who volunteers his free time and effort without remuneration. That Club together with an ROTC Rifle Team currently rents a private range on a part-time basis in the Town of Whiting, but both organizations have their membership and the frequency and the scope of their activities severely restricted by the location and remoteness of that facility.

In summary then, I can foresee no possibility, no requirement and no advantage for the existence of a University rifle range which is not only open to all elements of the campus community, but which also finds considerable use by that community. Such responsibility as this Depart-

ment or others might be given for the management or operation of such a facility would be dependent upon the desires of the University administration.

Sincerely,
LTC John G. Porter
Chairman of the Dept. of Military Science

Editor's Note: The Pointer received the following letter from David Coker, Assistant for Student Affairs on Oct. 25, 1972.
To the Editor:

You, as a member of the Pointer staff, sent me a memorandum asking whether the rifle range to be built on campus would be open to all students and student groups or only to R.O.T.C.

The rifle range is being built as a University facility and, as such, the only constraints placed on its use would be no greater than any other facility in the University. Students and recognized student groups have access to such facilities within the broad general guidelines of facilities use within the University.

Sincerely,
David L. Coker
Assistant Chancellor for Student Affairs

Answers Of The Week

Birth Control Information Made Available

The first question this week was asked by a curious junior. It concerns the relative risks of the IUD and other methods of birth control.

Does the IUD Cause Cancer?

To date, we are aware of no study that shows that the IUD causes cancer. The IUD (Intra Uterine Device) has not been in use long enough to study the long term effects but none are expected. The IUD does cause irritation in some patients. IUD's are also associated with increased pain and bleeding during menstrual periods in many patients. Some physicians feel that any chronic

irritation can lead to the development of cancer. To date however, no such definite relationship has been documented from the use of the IUD. If there ever is such a relationship proven, the FDA will promptly remove IUD's from the market.

How Effective is the IUD

When you read a study on almost any topic, try to find out who has prepared the paper. Do they have a personal bias that will affect their objectivity? The effectiveness of the IUD is in the 97 to 98 per cent range, depending on the source. This effectiveness rate is in women who continue to use the IUD. A

What's Up Doc?



few women have the IUD in for only one or two cycles, then have it removed for various reasons; increased pain, increased bleeding, and spontaneous expulsion.

What is the Effectiveness of The Various Methods of Birth Control?

- Number of failures per 100 women per year
1. Withdrawal "method" - This is not a method of birth control.
 2. Foam - 28
 3. Rhythm - 24
 4. Diaphragm - 17.5
 5. Condom - 16
 6. Condom & Foam - 10
 7. IUD - 3
 8. Pill - 1

How Can Students Be Better Informed About The Various Methods of Birth Control?

One of the least enjoyable duties we face at the Health Service each day is that of dealing with the unplanned and/or unwanted pregnancy. For this reason, we make sure they are well informed on the various methods of birth control. We have a Health Educator at the Health Service who would be happy to discuss any health related problem with you. Members of our staff can be scheduled to meet informally with your dorm wing, or any other group to answer questions concerning human sexuality and birth control.



LITTLE JOE'S
BRINKING ESTABLISHMENT
Support the beer bar of your choice.
Authorized and paid for by
Little Joe's Drinking Establishment

Classifieds

Volkswagen for sale. Engine in excellent condition, linkage broken. '62 or '63. Excellent for parts. Best offer. Call: 344-6263

Recording Service 8-track carts, & reel-to-reel tapes professionally recorded at competitive prices. Call 344-6263 after 4:00 P.M.

Second Semester un-approved housing for 1, 2 or 3 girls: Large house, private bedrooms, close to campus. \$180 per semester, utilities inc. Call Bonnie at 344-7288.

Hey You! Do you really want to save a lot of extra bread on all your stereo purchases? Then buy from K&L Sound Services. If you need a turntable, receiver, amp., cassette, 8-track, speakers or anything, I'll get it for you at huge discounts. **20-50% OFF!!**
Call Jerry in the evenings or stop in at 150 Knutzen. Phone 346-2302

"Black Portraits" for unique Christmas gifts. Each copy hand drawn. \$2.00.
Call: **Mary Zahonk 341-1162**
(not available after December 10)

Must Sell: 10-speed bike in excellent condition. 1 year old, new tires, generator, light & rear-end carrier. Would be good Xmas gift. 344-8712.

Wanted: 2 girls for un-approved house located across from Old Main for 2nd Semester. \$195 includes utilities. Call 344-3496. Ask for Patti or Andi.

Rummage Sale: Items include men's, women's & children's clothing, winter coats, pots & pans, chairs, enlarger, cameras, golf equipment, 10-speed bike and more.
1024 Sims Ave.
Nov. 3 & 4 9 a.m.-5 p.m.

Ride Wanted: 2 students need a ride to New York around Thanksgiving. Must be in New York by Nov. 26. Can share gas & driving. 344-8712 or 4-7587.

For Sale: Marantz amp, 130W Model 125, Dual turntable 1209, 2 Marantz speakers Imperial V. 68 VW, excellent condition, 58,000 miles - 8 track stereo. Call Rich - 344-0080.

Vets Get Pay Increase

More than a million GI Bill trainees will receive checks averaging nearly \$450 during November as a result of an increase in their educational assistance allowances approved by the President on October 24, 1972.

Administrator of Veterans Affairs Donald E. Johnson said that VA computer personnel are making every effort to complete the necessary changes to get the checks out near the first of the month.

Because the new law permits the Veterans Administration to make the monthly payments to students in advance rather than at the end of each month of training, November checks will include both the November advance and the October payment which was due at the end of the month under the old system. The increases are retroactive to September 1st so those who were enrolled in September and continue in school through October 24 will receive the difference between the old and new rates for any part of September they were attending school.

Students need not contact VA if they are already on VA rolls as GI Bill students, Johnson emphasized. Those who are already certified by their schools will receive the higher payments automatically.

December checks and all subsequent checks will be paid at the new rate at the first of the month.

The new rates start at \$220 per month for a single trainee going to school full time. Those with one dependent will get \$261. Those with two dependents will get \$298 and \$18 a month more will be paid for each dependent in excess of two.

Payments for apprenticeship and on-the-job training under the GI Bill start at \$160 a month for single trainees.

Eligible wives, widows and children under the Dependents' Educational Assistance program in approved full time training will receive \$220 per month.

Based on estimates that more than two million will be enrolled under the program during Fiscal Year 1973 (ending June

30, 1973) the Veterans Administration estimates that total costs will be \$2.6 billion for the fiscal year. September enrollment was 806,000 - 23 percent above last year's figure.

The October 24, 1972 law does much more than raise training allowances and authorize advance payment, Administrator Johnson pointed out.

These are the changes of greatest interest to students:

Rules on tutoring are liberalized to make it easier for students in need of tutoring to qualify for a special allowance. New protection is provided for those who sign up for correspondence courses.

Eligible wives, widows and children under the Dependents' Educational Assistance Program are given broader latitude in choosing training programs to include on-the-job training and enrollment in foreign institutions of higher learning. Tutoring for those who need it is also included, and correspondence courses and high school courses are available for wives and widows.

Women veterans may now claim their husbands as dependents in order to qualify for higher benefits on the same basis as married male veterans. Widowers of female veterans will now receive the same training rights as widows.

Lump sum payments of allowances is authorized for wives, widows and children enrolled in educational programs on less than half time basis.

Protection And Security Report

Editor's note: The Pointer received the following information from the Office of Protection and Security regarding actions between the dates of Oct. 21 through Oct. 27 October 21, 1972

Theft (Alleged) Boy's type Huffly bicycle, green 10 speed, not secured in bike rack at SSC. Value: Approximately \$60.00. October 22, 1972 Recovered: Bicycle, ap-

proximately \$15.00 Owner: Pliska

October 23, 1972

Lost: wallet containing \$15.00 at LRC - wallet recovered.

Theft (Alleged) Bicycle - Schwinn, girl's type, green 5 speed, not locked Thomson Hall Lawn. Value: Approximately \$90.00. Theft (Alleged) Bicycle - Schwinn, boy's type, yellow, 10 speed, was secured to post, Burroughs Hall Lawn. Value: Approximately \$35.00.

Theft (Alleged) Bicycle - Lenton, boy's type gold 10 speed, was locked with a cable type lock, Buttoughs Hall Lawn. Value: Approximately \$50.00.

October 24, 1972

Theft (Alleged) Bicycle - Schwinn, boy's type, purple 10 speed, was secured, from

Burroughs Hall Lawn. Value: Approximately \$90.00.

Damage to Vehicle - parked in Lot P. Estimated at \$30.00.

Theft (Alleged) Battery, 12 volt Fafco brand, from Lot E, valued at approximately \$25.00.

October 25, 1972

Recovered: Bicycle, approximately \$60.00. Owner Koepke.

Theft (Alleged) Wallet containing \$11.00 from unlocked locker, Phy. Ed. Bldg.

October 26, 1972

Recovered: Bicycle 26" Schwinn 5 speed, green. Owner: High School Student. Approximate value \$90.00.

Recovered: Bicycle, Schwinn 5 speed brown, Owner: Student

Suzanne Hart. Approximate value \$76.00.

October 27, 1972

Theft (Alleged) Bicycle - Schwinn, black boy's type from Gesell Institute playground, not secured. Value: Approximately \$35.00.

Theft (Alleged) Bicycle - Hercules girl's type three speed from Gesell Institute playground, not secured. Value: Approximately \$30.00.

Recovered: Bicycle. Owner: Taylor. Approximate value \$80.00.

Recovered: Bicycle. Owner: Roseluis. Approximate value \$15.00.

Field And Stream Is Watching You

By Bob Lattin

The condition of the environment has become a very popular campaign issue lately, usually being sandwiched in somewhere between high taxes and the Vietnam war. When asked what his opinion is on any

environmental issue, the candidate will invariably say something like "I think we need a better environment," and rattle off some disturbing statistics that he picked up from a recent issue of *Field and Stream*.

Rather than ask the incumbents what their view on environmental issues is, the Pointer will attempt to show just how the incumbents have voted on environmental issues in the past. The information for this article was compiled from, you guessed it, a recent issue of *Field and Stream*.

The first pair of candidates to be examined are both incumbents, David Obey, the Democratic Representative for the seventh district, and his opponent Alvin E. O'Konski, the Representative for the now defunct tenth district.

Of the 11 bills on which the Representatives were rated, Obey scored a rousing 91 percent in voting on the side of the environment, his only miss

occurring when he wrongly voted, in the opinion of the authors of the article, to allow the Atomic Energy Commission to issue temporary licenses even if it had not filed an environmental impact statement.

O'Konski, on the other hand, scored 41 percent on the same 11 bills. Besides voting the same way as Obey on the AEC bill, O'Konski also voted against the Yates amendment to delete

funds for the SST, the Mink Amendment which would have barred funds to the AEC for their nuclear blast on Amchitka Island, and the Ruess Amendment which would have cut off funds for many channelization projects, to name a few.

The next person to be examined will be the incumbent Assemblymen for the 71st district, Democrat Leonard Groshek. Of the 16 bills that Groshek was rated on, he made the right environmental decision 56.3 percent of the time

in the opinion of the authors. On the minus side, Groshek voted against a bill which would have given private citizens broader power to sue polluters as public nuisances, a bill which extended control over outdoor advertising (billboards), and voted for a bill which stripped DNR of all power to condemn land to acquire park land. On the plus side, Groshek voted for an Endangered Species Bill which prohibits the trapping of rare animals in Wisconsin, a law to update nonmobile law enforcement, safety programs, and established trails, and a bill which gave the DNR power to regulate the drainage and filling of certain types of wetlands.

His opponent, Emil Przekurat, and the two contenders for the office of State Senator in our district, William Babitch and Ray Riordan, cannot be rated in this poll as they have never voted in the legislature and the house. However, we remind the winners of the two contests that *Field and Stream* is watching you.

BLOW UP

Sponsored by University Film Society

Directed by Michelangelo Antonioni
National Society of Film Credits Award

Tuesday, Nov. 7 - 7 & 9 P.M.
Old Main Auditorium

UNIVERSITY FILM SOCIETY presents

"Bride of Frankenstein"

Starring Boris Karloff
and Elsa Lanchester

Thursday, Nov. 9 - 7:00 P.M.
Old Main Auditorium 75c

Student Foundation Discounts

- Ray's Red Owl — 5% on everything but cigarettes and meat
- Robert's Shoe City — 10% on all items
- Schulz's Spur — 4% on gas
- South Point Liquor — 5% on everything but beer and cigarettes
- Julie Ann Fabrics — 5% on fabrics
- Robby's — \$4 coupon book
- Pizza Hut — 9 pizza bucks
- Ken's North Point 66 — 10% on parts and labor — 34.9 Regular gas
- College Avenue Grocery — 4% on wine, beer and liquor
- Kentucky Fried Chicken — 99c for a \$1.39 dinner

\$2 memberships available at U.C. Information Desks;
Dorm Hall Councils, Foundation Office, 230 Old Main.

Non-profit Mobile Market Opening Soon —
Records - School Supplies - Health & Beauty Aids

STUDENT MANAGER APPLICATIONS

Pick-up and Drop-off at
U.C. Information Desk
Deadline: November 10

Editorials

McGovern For President

Another term for Richard Nixon promises nothing positive for the United States or the world. This can be ascertained from judging the actions and nature of Nixon's current term—the following conclusions are reached. Reactionary policies, a ready use of force, and deception have been characteristic of the Nixon Administration. It has done nothing to improve the quality of life in America. It has done nothing to solve the deep and serious problems facing America, it has only compounded them. It has consistently refused to acknowledge the existence or seriousness of rampant militarism, inflation, unemployment, poverty, inadequate health care, decaying cities, destruction of the environment, racism, a failing educational system... To the Nixon Administration, there have been but two institutions worthy of attention—business and the military - and all aid and assistance has been directed toward sustaining them.

McGovern stands over and against this. Thus, he

received the Pointer's endorsement. No one can be certain what McGovern's success will be in implementing his plans for reform and change. We do know that he realizes that there are fundamental problems facing America which must be dealt with. But McGovern and his administration may not have the ideas to successfully deal with these problems. Or, they too may become sustainers of business and the military. McGovern may also face

a Congress which refuses to implement any significant and meaningful change. Clearly, there will be many obstacles and problems. Yet, at the very least McGovern can succeed in ending U.S. involvement in Indochina and in providing a better life for the millions of Americans who lack even the food and clothing necessary to sustain them. Perhaps this is all that can be done, yet there is no possibility of even this under Nixon. McGovern must be the choice.

Pointer Endorsements

The Pointer in this election year has made an attempt at presenting each of the candidates for public office to the students of this university. Although the election scene is primarily directed towards Washington, we do feel that the voting which will take place for local and state offices is equally important. Having reviewed the local candidates we have found some interesting differences in both their platforms and sense of responsibility to the issues and public alike. The Pointer, noting these differences and recognizing the need for responsible men in local and state offices, gives its endorsement to those candidates that we feel are worthy of the offices for which they strive. The following are the Pointer endorsements for the 1972 election year.

State Senate Race - Bablitch

In the State Senate race the Pointer endorses and encourages students to vote for Bill Bablitch. Mr. Bablitch, the Democratic candidate for the 24th district senate seat, has taken a positive stand in the areas of no fault insurance, probate reform, and calls for taxation based "on the ability to pay." In environmental issues Mr. Bablitch has shown in his term as Portage County D.A. that he stands firm on the issues, having prosecuted industrial polluters to the fullest extent of his office.

Mr. Riordan, the Republican opponent, has advanced what we see as a 'philosophy of negativism.' Riordan has called no-fault a 'phony issue.' His plan for a three-man government commission to review and enact changes in state government without legislative approval sets a dangerous precedent. Mr. Riordan's campaign has been one devoted to attacking the Democratic party in this state and playing on the fears of the people. His approval of the California welfare system philosophy (one which essentially views all welfare recipients as "pigs at the trough") calling for a cut in welfare to force people off welfare rolls, is not only unrealistic but totally irresponsible. In the same breath Riordan demands a welfare cut and denies the poor and working women the right to federal or state supported day care centers. His argument is that people should be as free as possible from government restriction. If politicians, like Mr. Riordan, who refuse government aid to the poor and call for private day care centers because, "It has been proven they can be profitable," are elected, then we would agree that we should be saved from such government restriction.

While Mr. Riordan has based his campaign on the great necessity of saving all things sacred, including the 'almighty dollar,' Mr. Bablitch has been busy voicing his opinion on the real issues. We commend Mr. Bablitch for not limiting his judgements to economics but to a deep interest in human assets as well. His stand on environmental issues has earned him the endorsement of the UW-SP Environmental Council. His sensitivity to the human element of each issue has made him aware of the danger of snap decisions based on economics alone. In 1969 and 1970 Bill Bablitch went on public record against the war in Vietnam. Today he remains cognizant of national issues, while his opponent continues to leave the war and national issues to the President and outside of the state house.

Mr. Bablitch, in our opinion, will represent the people of this district far better than a candidate who finds it necessary to phrase his stand on the issues to fit the audience he is addressing. Mr. Bablitch has adhered to his stand on the issues throughout the campaign and we know he would do so as a State Senator. We endorse Bill Bablitch not as the "lesser of two evils" but as one of the most responsible candidates of this election year. Mr. Bablitch needs the student vote to win this election and we feel he is well deserving of it.

Sheriff's Race - Check

The Pointer endorsement of incumbent sheriff Nick Check is based both on Check's law enforcement record and experience and his opponents lack of it. Sheriff Check has, we feel, operated his office on a highly professional level. His rapport with students and his common-sense handling of student protests and demonstrations favors well with students. While Check offers to uphold the same philosophy in the future his opponent suggests little positive change, and programs which we see as detrimental to the rights guaranteed by the law. James Stankevitz, the Republican candidate, admits that he has no previous experience in law enforcement. He contends that none is necessary and his programs show that it is. A Sheriff's office under Stankevitz would incorporate "special deputies" to see that law is being obeyed. We can not help but agonize at the possibility of "special deputies" attempting to 'uphold the law' where students are involved in the city, especially on the square. Sheriff Check has implemented prison reforms in the Portage County jail and is an advocate for further reforms in the state. His opponent's concept

LETTERS

Why, Mr. Nixon?

To the Editor:
Congratulations, Mr. Nixon! You have finally begun to be really serious about getting out of our immoral involvement in Vietnam. As happy as I will be to see this conflict end, there are some questions that you must answer.

Why, Mr. Nixon, did you allow 20,000 United States troops to die before agreeing to an end you could have gained over three years ago?

Why, Mr. Nixon, did we spend an additional \$60 billion for war during your reign?

Why, Mr. Nixon, does all this come about just as the elections are getting closer?

Why, Mr. Nixon, did 6,000,000 Vietnamese have to suffer your bombs, your napalm, your massacres, your dictator, for nearly four more years?

You need to answer these questions, Mr. Nixon, before the American people decide whether or not to give you four more years.

Four more years? Though cynics will congratulate you on your political coup, Mr. Nixon, I say twelve more weeks of Nixon-Agnew is too long.
Susan Hyland '74

We're Here To Help

To the editor:

I am writing in response to the letter published in the Pointer on October 27, 1972, about the LRC Labyrinth. I hope to clear up the misconceptions which any students might have received.

We as a public service department, always like to improve our service and we welcome any suggestions. If anyone has any problems or suggestions I hope he feels free to contact me or any staff member in the library. As you know, we employ student assistants to help in our periodical services. When they are new on the job, they probably will make some errors as all human beings do. If one knows how to use the library, he can help to avoid mistakes and save time too.

Following are some guidelines which may help in using the periodicals:

(1) Use our title catalog on the second floor to check what we have in our collection. Any title which is not listed is not held by the library.

(2) The title card also indicates if the periodical is bound or on microfilm. Bound volumes are located on the open shelves, and microfilms are in the microfilm cabinet drawers, arranged in alphabetical order. Students have direct access to both the bound volumes and the microfilms. Our most popular periodicals such as Newsweek, Time, National Review, Life, etc., are all on microfilm up to the current year.

(3) We have many microfilm readers which must be used to read titles on microfilm. If one doesn't know how to use the reader, he should ask at the periodical desk for help. Our staff and student assistants are fully trained and will be glad to show you how to operate it.

(4) Some titles we have are not bound or on microfilm. These are shelved behind the periodical circulation desk where there is always at least one person on duty to offer service.

(5) All periodicals, bound and unbound, with the exception of the most current issue of each title kept on the display shelves, may be checked out of the library after 8:00 p.m. on weekdays and after 11:00 a.m. on Saturdays for weekend use.

Our collection with some 2,400 titles is built to serve the curriculum needs on this campus and it compares favorably with the other universities of the same size. If anyone feels any frustrations in using the library, don't hesitate to ask for assistance. We are here to help.

Theresa Chao
Periodicals Librarian

Environmental Council Endorses Bablitch

To the Editor:

The Environmental Council of UW-SP is endorsing Bill Bablitch for the office of State Senator. Mr. Bablitch has consistently taken a no-nonsense attitude toward polluters and used all the resources available to him as a District Attorney for environmental protection.

As a senator, Bablitch could implement a sound restoration program for the Wisconsin River, and fight for sensible development of the northland. His decision to refrain from political posters and billboards, an opinion not shared by his opponent, is another indication of the respect he holds for our environment. The land and the resources of this planet are essential for any meaningful human existence. Bill Bablitch is unwilling to sacrifice the resource base of future generations for an artificial economic standard today.

The decade of the seventies will proclaim the beginning of significant environmental action or the continued degradation of our Earth. Within the framework of the State Senate, Bill Bablitch could provide the impetus we so urgently need in sound environmental legislation. His political history, personal integrity, and ecological philosophy will be valuable assets in his service to the people of Wisconsin. The UW-SP Environmental Council endorses and strongly urges support of Bill Bablitch for State Senator.

Sincerely,
Environmental Council

of prison reform is by all indications based on his belief that prisons are punitive and not correctional institutions. Sheriff Check has stressed that his office believes that, "laws pertaining to marijuana should not be criminal laws." A sheriff's office under Check would move to decriminalize the use of marijuana and alcohol. In the past, that has amounted to a conviction on possession of marijuana resulting in a one year probation period with no criminal record. Stankevitz on the other hand would act to criminalize marijuana by enforcing mandatory sentences for drug dealers.

In the campaign, Stankevitz has suggested that Check has not enforced the law equally. Stankevitz has suggested that certain people get special treatment, stating that influential people don't get their names, "splattered in the papers." Check has responded to these charges by stating that his office is under the supervision of a board which can substantiate his enforcement policies. We would also remind candidate Stankevitz that a Sheriff's office does not control local newspapers, a realization which must also come with the experience he feels is not necessary for the office. The Pointer encourages students to vote for Sheriff Nick Check on the grounds that he has the experience and a law enforcement philosophy necessary for a professional and responsible Sheriff.

D.A. Race - Rushevics

The race for the District Attorney's office in Portage county has gone on without a great deal of publicity. The candidates for this office are vying for the seat vacated by state senate candidate Bill Bablitch. The Pointer endorses Maris Rushevics on the basis of his experience as Assistant D.A. for the past year and a half. We feel that Mr. Rushevics has exhibited an ability and willingness to keep the D.A.'s office not only a prosecution office but a source of legal guidance. Mr. Rushevics has taken a stand on the prosecution of marijuana users, abortion, day care centers and woman's rights (see interview this issue). Mr. Hanson, however, seems to be riding the fence on this questions, failing to provide the voters with a clear picture of his convictions. We see Mr. Hanson's stand as one of expediency, meaning of course, that he will make decisions when the need for decisions is present. We would suggest that he should have found it expedient to inform the voters of his positions so that they would have the opportunity to envision how the office would be run under his direction. As it is, the only candidate who has given us any idea of what direction the D.A.'s office will take is Maris Rushevics.

Rushevics has all of the qualifications to make him the best choice for the D.A.'s position. The

Pointer feels that Rushevics can and will continue to operate a D.A.'s office which has the correct balance in both the understanding of the law and its responsibility to the public.

7th Congressional District

David Obey

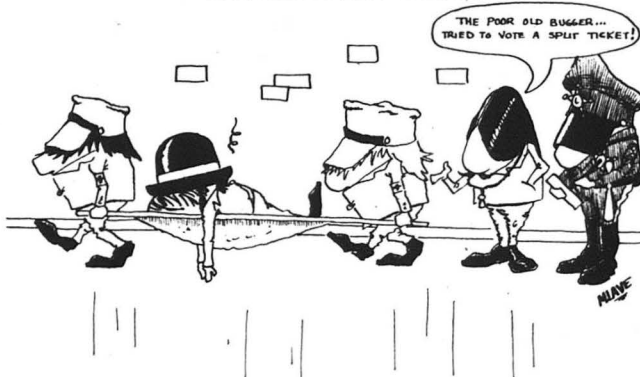
The Pointer feels that of the two candidates running for the 7th Congressional seat, David Obey, the incumbent Democrat is the best choice. Obey's voting record in Congress, especially on environmental issues, has been outstanding. Obey has been interested, in his term as congressman, in deferring money spent on the space race and the war in Vietnam to areas like health, education, water pollution and more domestic issues. We find David Obey's positions on the issues have been stated quite clearly and with conviction. (See Pointer Obey interview, Oct. 27)

While we have had little opportunity to view Alvin O'Konski's campaign, we hope that the debate scheduled for Nov. 1, and reported in this issue, will help clarify the difference between the candidates. To date, Alvin O'Konski, who won 16 consecutive terms as representative of the now reapportioned 10th district, has stood on his past record. Obey has left no doubt that he is a dove on the war in Vietnam. O'Konski has made it an issue that he had objected to the war as early as 1954, his objections, however, did not prevent him from voting against bills to terminate U.S. involvement in Vietnam. There have also been questions in the past directed at O'Konski's use of nepotism in placing members of his family and several of his employees from his broadcasting interests (a television station in Rhinelander) on the government payroll as congressional aides.

The Pointer believes that David Obey has proven himself as an effective legislator and as a man with vision and determination. Alvin O'Konski, on the other hand, has had 16 consecutive terms as a congressman and in this, his 17th attempt at election to the congress has held out his service in the past to the people of the 7th district. O'Konski has devoted most of his campaign to outlining those 16 terms and we feel if he was interested in serving the people of the 7th district he would show more concern for the future than the past.

A look at Congressman Obey's record is enough to convince us that he is deserving of his position in Washington. Obey not only has an excellent record but has taken the time this campaign year to discuss new areas of legislation, a practice not clearly advanced by O'Konski's campaign. David Obey is one of Wisconsin's best legislators, in fact one of the best in the United States, and he deserves to remain our congressman.

VOTING →



Service For Everyone?

To the Editor:

In regard to your "Question of the Week" in the Pointer of Friday, October 27, 1972, you questioned whether or not the rifle range will be open to other students or student groups.

This range will be open to all that wish to use it. There is another organization on this campus that is pushing for the new rifle range. The Pointer Rifle and Pistol Club. This organization is open to all student and faculty members. The club has the potential of carrying on many beneficial activities to the student body.

It is evident that there are many students on this campus

Turn to page 15

The Voting Myriad

To The Electors Of Portage County :

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an election to be held in the several towns, wards, villages and election districts of the State of Wisconsin, on the first Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday of November, A.D., 1972, being the Seventh day of said month, eleven electors of President and Vice President of the United States, one for each congressional district and two for the State at Large, are to be elected. The names of the candidates for each office to be voted for, whose nominations have been certified to or filed in this office, are given under the title of the office and under the appropriate party of other designation, each in its proper column.

Information To Electors

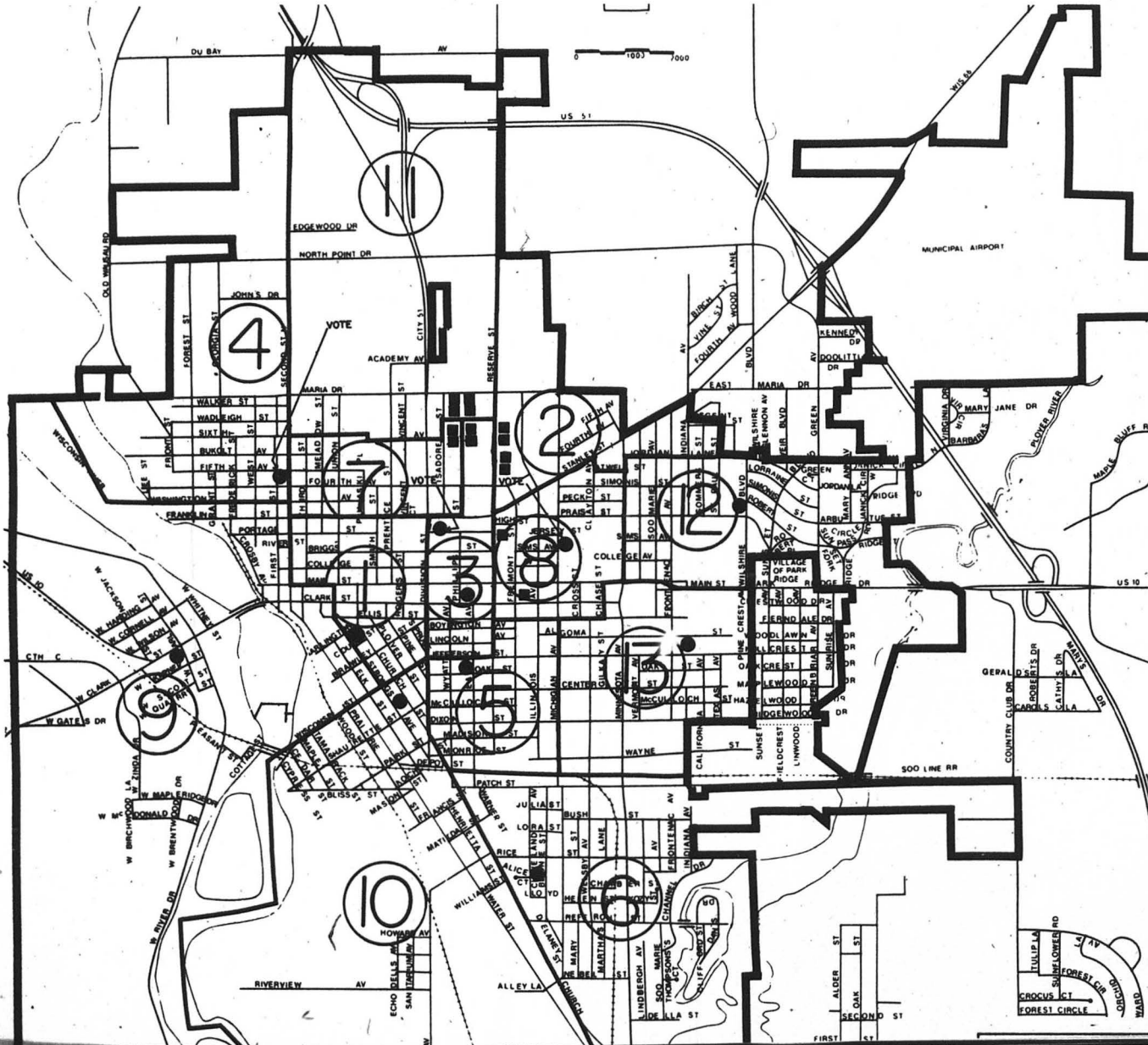
Upon entering the polling place, an elector shall give his name and address before receiving the ballot from the ballot clerk. The initials of two ballot clerks must appear on the ballot. Upon receiving the ballot, the elector shall retire alone to a voting booth and mark his ballot. A ballot clerk may inform the elector of the proper manner for marking a ballot, but he shall not in any manner advise or indicate for whom to vote.

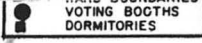
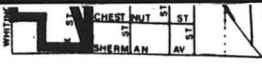
If an elector wishes to vote for all candidates nominated by any party, he shall make a cross or other mark in the circle under the party designation printed at the top of the ballot. Unless a name has been erased or crossed out, another name written in, a mark placed to the right of a candidate for the same office in another column or a sticker applied, a mark in the circle at the top of the column is a vote for all the party's candidates listed in the column. If an elector does not wish to vote for all the candidates nominated by one party, he shall make a cross or mark in the square at the right of each candidate's name for whom he intends to vote, or by inserting or writing in the name of a candidate.

In presidential elections, the elector shall place a cross or other mark in the square at the right of the set of candidates for president and vice president for whom he intends to vote. The vote shall be counted for all the candidates for presidential electors of those candidates. The ballot should be counted for all the candidates for presidential electors of those candidates. The ballot should not be marked in any other manner. If the elector spoils a ballot, he shall return it to an election official who shall issue another in its place, but not more than three ballots shall be issued to any one elector. Not more than five minutes time shall be allowed to mark the ballot. Unofficial ballots or a memorandum to assist the elector in marking his ballot may be taken into the booth and copied. The sample ballot shall not be shown to anyone so as to reveal how the ballot is marked.

After the official ballot is marked, it shall be folded so the inside marks do not show but so the printed indorsements and ballot clerk's initials on the outside do show. After folding the ballot, the elector shall leave the booth, give his name to the inspector in charge of the ballot box, hand him the ballot to be placed in the ballot box, and leave the polling place promptly.

An elector may be assisted by two election officials of different political parties in marking the ballot if he declares to the presiding official that he is unable to read or that due to physical disability he is unable to mark his ballot. If an elector declares that he is visually handicapped he may have anyone assist him in marking his ballot or operating a voting machine. The presiding





Regina B. Hilger
Portage County Clerk

VOTING BOOTHS:

1st Wd. County-City Building 1515 Strongs Ave.	4th. Wd. St. Peter's School 708 1st. Street	7th. Wd. Fire Station Corner of Division and Franklin Street	10th. Wd. Old Y.M.C.A. 1949 Strongs Ave.
2nd Wd. Recreation Center - Old Armory 2442 Sims Ave.	5th. Wd. Jefferson School 1800 East Ave.	8th. Wd. Recreation Center Old Armory	11th. Wd. St. Peter's School
3rd. Wd. Emerson School 1401 East Ave.	6th. Wd. McKinley School 2926 Blaine Street	9th. Wd. Knights of Columbus Building West Clark Street	13th. Wd. National Guard Army 3116 Jefferson Street

Polls Open 7 A.M.

Close 8 P.M.

SAMPLE OFFICIAL PRESIDENTIAL BALLOT

Place a cross (X) or other mark in the square opposite the name of the candidate for whose electors you desire to vote, or write in the name of a candidate in the space provided. Vote in ONE square only.

GEORGE McGOVERN President	Democratic	<input type="checkbox"/>
R. SARGENT SHRIVER Vice President		
RICHARD M. NIXON President	Republican	<input type="checkbox"/>
SPIRO T. AGNEW Vice President		
JOHN G. SCHMITZ President	American	<input type="checkbox"/>
THOMAS J. ANDERSON Vice President		
LOUIS FISHER President (Socialist Labor Party)	Independent	<input type="checkbox"/>
GENEVIEVE GUNDERSON Vice President (Socialist Labor Party)		
GUS HALL President (Communist Party — USA)	Independent	<input type="checkbox"/>
JARVIS HALL Vice President (Communist Party — USA)		
EVELYN REED President (Socialist Workers Party)	Independent	<input type="checkbox"/>
CLIFTON DeBERRY Vice President (Socialist Workers Party)		
BENJAMIN M. SPOCK President (Peoples Party)	Independent	<input type="checkbox"/>
JULIUS W. HOBSON Vice President (Peoples Party)		
..... President		
..... Vice President		

Voter Bus Schedule

Transportation will be done by rented buses. This service is offered free to you. Buses will run every 15 minutes from 9:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. (Return buses will leave polling areas every fifteen minutes.) We hope everyone needing this service will feel free to use it and also that we have a 100 per cent registered voter turnout in the areas this service is offered.

BUSES LEAVE:

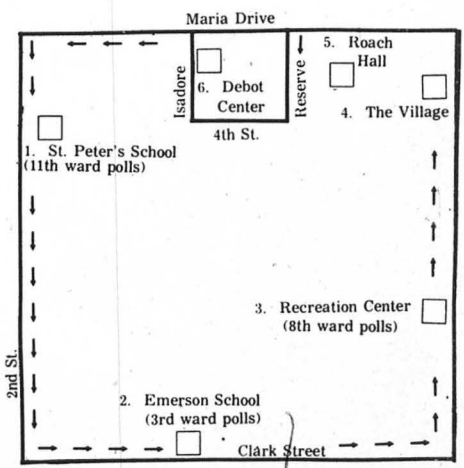
DEBOT CENTER	ST. PETERS	EMERSON	REC. CENTER	VILLAGE	ROACH
9:00	9:08	9:16	9:20	9:23	9:26
9:15	9:23	9:31	9:35	9:38	9:41
9:30	9:38	9:46	9:50	9:53	9:56
9:45	9:53	10:01	10:05	10:08	10:11
10:00	10:08	10:16	10:20	10:23	10:26
10:15	10:23	10:31	10:35	10:38	10:41
10:30	10:38	10:46	10:50	10:53	10:56
10:45	10:53	11:01	11:05	11:08	11:11
11:00	11:08	11:16	11:20	11:23	11:26
11:15	11:23	11:31	11:35	11:38	11:41
11:30	11:38	11:46	11:50	11:53	11:56
11:45	11:53	12:01	12:05	12:08	12:11
12:00 p.m.	12:08	12:16	12:20	12:23	12:26
12:15	12:23	12:31	12:35	12:38	12:41
12:30	12:38	12:46	12:50	12:53	12:56
12:45	12:53	1:01	1:05	1:08	1:11
1:00	1:08	1:16	1:20	1:23	1:26
1:15	1:23	1:31	1:35	1:38	1:41
1:30	1:38	1:46	1:50	1:53	1:56
1:45	1:53	2:01	2:05	2:08	2:11
2:00	2:08	2:16	2:20	2:23	2:26
2:15	2:24	2:31	2:35	2:38	2:41
2:30	2:38	2:46	2:50	2:53	2:56
2:45	2:53	3:01	3:05	3:08	3:11
3:00	3:08	3:16	3:20	3:23	3:26
3:15	3:23	3:31	3:35	3:38	3:41
3:30	3:38	3:46	3:50	3:53	3:56
3:45	3:53	4:01	4:05	4:08	4:11
4:00	4:08	4:16	4:20	4:23	4:26
4:15	4:23	4:31	4:35	4:38	4:41
4:30	4:38	4:46	4:50	4:53	4:56
4:45	4:53	5:01	5:05	5:08	5:11
5:00	5:08	5:16	5:20	5:23	5:26
5:15	5:23	5:31	5:35	5:38	5:41
5:30	5:38	5:46	5:50	5:53	5:56
5:45	5:53	6:01	6:05	6:08	6:11
6:00	6:08	6:16	6:20	6:23	6:26
6:15	6:23	6:31	6:35	6:38	6:41
6:30	6:38	6:46	6:50	6:53	6:56
6:45	6:53	7:01	7:05	7:08	7:11
7:00	7:08	7:16	7:20	7:23	7:26
7:15	7:23	7:31	7:35	7:38	7:41
7:30	7:38	7:46	7:50	7:53	7:56
7:45	7:53	8:01	8:05	8:08	8:11

WHERE DO YOU VOTE?	VOTE HERE
Baldwin - Fire station	--
Burroughs - St. Peters School	1
Delzell - Recreation Center	3
Hansen - Emerson School	2
Hyer - Recreation Center	3
Knutzen Hall - St. Peters School	1
Neale Hall - Emerson School	2
Pray-Sims - Recreation Center	3
Roach Hall - Recreation Center	3
Schmeeckle - Fire Station	--
Smith - Recreation Center	3
Steiner Recreation Center	3
Thomson - St. Peters School	1
Watson - St. Peters School	1
The Cloister - St. Peters School	1
The Village - Recreation Center	3

STOPS

- Starting Point, Debot Center
1. St. Peters School, 11th ward polls
 2. Emerson Grade School, 3rd ward polls
 3. Recreation Center, 8th ward polls
 4. The Village
 5. Roach Hall
 6. Debot Center

VOTER TRANSPORTATION



Voting Myriad Continued

POLLING PLACES IN RURAL AREA

Villages

Almond - Village Hall - West side of Main St., across from Bank.
 Amherst - Scout Hall - Main St. - North end of business section.
 Amherst Jct. - Village Hall - Cty. Trunk O, 1 block south of Hwy. 10 on left side - brick building.
 Junction City - Village Hall - Attached to Fire Station, Hwy. 10 Main St.
 Nelsonville - Village Hall.
 Park Ridge - WIAA Building - 41 Park Ridge Dr., Park Ridge - on Hwy. 10.
 Plover - Plover Memorial Hall - Corner of Green Dr. & Second Ave. - one block west of U.S. Hwy. Bus. 51
 Rosholt - Village Hall - Main Street.
 Whiting - Village Hall - Whiting Road by Consolidated Papers.

Towns

Alban - Town Hall - Hwy. 66 about 1 1/4 miles east of Rosholt.
 Almond - Village Hall - Across street from Bank.
 Amherst - Town Hall - Hwy. O - 2 blocks east of Migus Store.
 Belmont - Town Hall - 1/2 miles north Blaine on Cty. Trunk A.
 Buena Vista - Town Hall - On Hwy. 54 - 2 miles east of Hwy. "J" intersection.
 Carson - Town Hall - About 2 1/2 miles south of Jct. City.
 Dewey - Town Hall - 6 miles north of Stevens Point and 1/2 east on Hwy. X.
 Eau Pleine - Town Hall - Hwy. 34 north U.S. Hwy. 10.
 Grant - Town Hall - County Trunk WW - mile east of County Trunk W & U in Kellner.
 Hull - Municipal Garage - 900 feet west of Fairview Village.
 Lanark - Town Hall - On County Trunk A - approx. 4 miles south of Hwy. 10.
 Linwood - Town Hall, old Woodville School - South on County Trunk P, turn right on first road past PP.
 New Hope - Low Hall - On Hwy. "A" - 1 mile south of Garfield store.
 Pine Grove - Town Hall - Bancroft.
 Plover - Plover Memorial Hall - Corner of Green Dr. & Second Ave. - one block west U.S. Hwy. Bus. 51.
 Sharon - "Old Edison School" - On Hwy. 66 - 1/2 mile west of Ellis.
 Stockton - Town Hall - 1 mile south of Custer.

SAMPLE OFFICIAL BALLOT

If you desire to vote for an entire party ticket for state, congressional, legislative and county offices make a cross (X) or other mark in the circle (O) under the party designation at the head of the ballot. If you desire to vote for particular persons without regard to party, mark in the square at the right of the name of the candidate for whom you desire to vote, if it be there, or write any name that you wish to vote for in the proper place.

DEMOCRATIC ○	REPUBLICAN ○	AMERICAN ○	INDEPENDENT
Representative in Congress 7th District — DAVID R. OBEY <input type="checkbox"/>	Representative in Congress 7th District — ALVIN E. O'KONSKI <input type="checkbox"/>	Representative in Congress 7th District — <input type="checkbox"/>	Representative in Congress 7th District — <input type="checkbox"/>
State Senator — WILLIAM A. BABLITCH <input type="checkbox"/>	State Senator — RAY J. RIORDAN, JR. <input type="checkbox"/>	State Senator — <input type="checkbox"/>	State Senator — <input type="checkbox"/>
Representative to the Assembly 71st District — LEONARD A. GROSHEK <input type="checkbox"/>	Representative to the Assembly 71st District — EMIL H. PRZEKURAT <input type="checkbox"/>	Representative to the Assembly 71st District — <input type="checkbox"/>	Representative to the Assembly 71st District — <input type="checkbox"/>
County Clerk — REGINA B. HILGER <input type="checkbox"/>	County Clerk — DOROTHY SCHORG <input type="checkbox"/>	County Clerk — <input type="checkbox"/>	County Clerk — <input type="checkbox"/>
County Treasurer — STEPHEN F. MOLSKI <input type="checkbox"/>	County Treasurer — <input type="checkbox"/>	County Treasurer — <input type="checkbox"/>	County Treasurer — <input type="checkbox"/>
Sheriff — NICK CHECK <input type="checkbox"/>	Sheriff — JAMES A. STANKEVITZ <input type="checkbox"/>	Sheriff — <input type="checkbox"/>	Sheriff — <input type="checkbox"/>
Coroner — JOSEPH S. BODZISLAW <input type="checkbox"/>	Coroner — LARRY H. RISTOW <input type="checkbox"/>	Coroner — <input type="checkbox"/>	Coroner — <input type="checkbox"/>
Clerk of Circuit Court — ALFRED A. LEWANDOWSKI <input type="checkbox"/>	Clerk of Circuit Court — KATHLEEN G. HANSON <input type="checkbox"/>	Clerk of Circuit Court — <input type="checkbox"/>	Clerk of Circuit Court — <input type="checkbox"/>
District Attorney — MARIS RUSHEVICS <input type="checkbox"/>	District Attorney — LOYAL M. HANSON <input type="checkbox"/>	District Attorney — <input type="checkbox"/>	District Attorney — <input type="checkbox"/>
Register of Deeds — LILLIAN A. HAKA <input type="checkbox"/>	Register of Deeds — ROBERT G. KNECHT <input type="checkbox"/>	Register of Deeds — <input type="checkbox"/>	Register of Deeds — <input type="checkbox"/>
Surveyor — ANTHONY B. KIEDROWSKI <input type="checkbox"/>	Surveyor — <input type="checkbox"/>	Surveyor — <input type="checkbox"/>	Surveyor — <input type="checkbox"/>

DEMOCRATIC
 ASSEMBLY 70th District —
 JOHN C. OESTREICHER

REPUBLICAN
 ASSEMBLY 70th District —
 JOHN PARKIN

AMERICAN
 ASSEMBLY 70th District —
 THOMAS F. STOCKREIMER

Sheriff Candidates Reviewed

Perhaps one of the most important local offices, from the student standpoint, that will be put up for grabs next Tuesday is the position of Sheriff of Portage County. The race features incumbent Democrat Nick Check running against Republican James Stankevitz. The following is a summary of where the two men stand, what they have said, and what they have done.

James Stankevitz

James Stankevitz has no experience in the law-enforcement field. Stankevitz feels that experience is not necessary to qualify for the job. He has stated that the office of Sheriff is "...an administrative position, and I think I have the desire, in fact I know I do. This is all it takes to run for any public office."

Perhaps the issue that Standevitz has stressed the most is uniform law enforcement. "Right now," Stankevitz stated, "there are dual standards in this area, and there is an awful lot of conflict going on within the department itself. If an influential person in town is picked up for speeding, you seldom hear about it. But, if you or I get picked up, we're scattered in the papers, and all I want to see is fair and equal treatment all the way around."

On Prison Reform

Stankevitz has stated that the need for prison reform is "...one of the most pressing needs of this county. Stankevitz does not, however, favor such 'radical ideas' as closing down the present institutions, and has contended that it is the personnel, not the buildings, that should be scrapped. Some of the major points in his prison reform plan include: separate prisons for first and young offenders, parole for first offenders only, a drug offender program in which first offenders would be judged individually depending upon circumstances, and the obligation of society to "...give the offender his rights to vote and hold public offices, if he wishes."

Letters continued

that are interested in hunting and shooting with firearms. If facilities were available, we would conduct NRA basic rifle and pistol courses. We would also conduct a hunter-safety course, a sighting-in-day for rifle and pistol, sponsor a Junior Rifle Club and Team, a Senior Club and Team, this includes a varsity college team to compete with other universities around the state and country, and a ladies team to compete also.

At the present time, we are unable to conduct these activities at a large enough scale. We are renting the Whiting Rifle and Pistol Range. Our Club is limited to the number of members we can handle, but we have not turned away people, they are just not taking part because of lack of facilities. We provide equipment and expert instruction in marksmanship and safety.

This range would provide a service to any member of the student body or faculty who wish to take part.

Gerald J. Berg
President
Pointer Rifle and Pistol Club

Pheasant Research Study

To the Editor:
I am a graduate student in the College of Natural Resources at UW-SP working for a Master of Science Degree.

I am conducting a ring-necked pheasant research thesis study in part fulfillment of the Master of Science Degree. The Tomorrow River Valley Conservation is cooperating with me in this study. They received 1400 unsexed day-old-chicks in June from the Department of Natural Resources. Three hundred to

three hundred and fifty pheasants were banded and released on four separate dates, September 30th, October 7th, 14th, and the 21st. The birds were 14-17 weeks of age. The pheasants were banded with plastic numbered leg bands. Green bands were used for the first release date, blue for the second, yellow for the third, and red on the last release date. The pheasants were released in the townships of Amherst, Lanark, New Hope, and Stockton in Portage county Wisconsin in the vicinities of Amherst, Amherst Junction, and Nelsonville.

The main objectives of the study are to determine the percentage of roosters returned to the hunters bag for each of the four release dates. A cost analysis will also be applied to determine what each pheasant returned to the hunters bag costs the club.

A second objective is to determine winter survival of the pen-reared released pheasants. A spring census prior to snow disappearance will be conducted for this purpose.

Other data collected will be habitat analysis, applying this to hunter return and winter survival. Roosters were weighed during the banding process to determine weight loss or gain from time of release to time of return to the hunter. This may be correlated to a greater hunter return or winter survival. Movements will be tabulated from point of release to point of hunter kill or other means of mortality to determine dispersal of the birds.

Undergraduate students will be conducting hunter bag checks the first two days of the pheasant season, October 28th and 29th, collecting population data on native and released birds. Pheasant crops will be collected to determine food

preferences of wild and released birds.

I would like to request that anyone hunting in the Amherst area who bags a pheasant and is not checked during the season, or anyone finding a dead pheasant with a band, should send the band to Don Trzinski, Nelson Hall, College of Natural Resources, UW-SP, or Route 3, Box 198, Stevens Point, Wisconsin. Along with the band, information about the date, location, and circumstances surrounding the death should be included with the band.

Yours truly

Don Trzinski

Another American Misunderstanding

To the Editor:

If you are not troubled by the question, "What the hell is the U.S. doing in East Asia?" don't read this letter. However, if you have thought about the principles behind the U.S. involvement in that area of the world and found no answer, the below may provide you with some insights into the problem or it may confuse you more.

The magazine, "Time", (Oct. 30, p. 44) reported, "Park's move came as an embarrassing surprise to Washington, which over the past two years has watched Cambodia, South Vietnam, Thailand, and the Philippines--nations once known as "Free Asia" shed the last vestiges of "democracy." Park is Park Chung Hee, the president of South Korea, and his move is to stage a military coup, proclaim martial law, and dissolve the National Assembly, and thus cross out another name from the list of "Free countries."

Is this more heart-breaking news for America, the "Champion of Democracy"?

Maybe, if you are an American, a believer in democracy, paying taxes, and knowing that the U.S. has 43,000 ground troops in South Korea and is giving it about \$25 million a year in economic aid. Or if you think that the U.S. is in East Asia to "preserve democracy" you the right to have a broken heart. Cheer up, America: Mend your Heart! Read On:

Before the South Korean coup, how did democracy do in "Free Asia?" To a certain extent, it worked fine. Lon Nol proclaimed Cambodia a Republic so that the South Vietnamese and the communists could find an excuse to kill each other in that country. The House of Representatives in Thailand refused to pass the country's budget unless their salaries were raised. Phillippino students were the most vicious enforcer of democracy, they would exterminate any opposition. South Vietnam never had a democracy.

What has been happening during the recent trend of decline of the Free Asia?" Lon Nol got a stomach upset so he abolished the constitution. The South Vietnamese left Cambodia but the communists stayed on to count the American bombs. Thailand's budget was passed a few weeks after the abolition of the constitution. The representatives in the House went home without jobs and raises. Phillippino students are still as vicious as before, but there is no democracy to enforce--and President Marcos is now free to give the country the much needed land reform program. South Vietnamese have to come to America to vote for McGovern because he would stop the war, so they could go home and till their lands for the communists from the north.

On Drugs

As stated above, Stankevitz calls a change in the dealing out of sentences to first-offense drug users, and states that there should be "...a change in the penalty for the use of drugs from a felony to a misdemeanor." He draws the line, however, on the drug dealers. Under his prison reform plan, Stankevitz would give second offense dealers a minimum penalty of nine years before parole, 27 years before parole for third offenders, and life imprisonment with no parole for fourth offenders. "I don't want to be busting users every other day," he stated, "thats chopping the tail off the snake, and I want the head."

Crowd Control

Stankevitz has stated repeatedly that he would handle crowd situations himself, without any other policemen to back him up. He believes that "...a riot squad is not the answer", and contends that the only way to handle a situation like, for example, a riot on campus, would be for him to "...approach the students alone and with reason."

Nick Check

The incumbent Sheriff, who has been in law enforcement since 1952 when he was on the Milwaukee Police Force, could not disagree more with Stankevitz's contention that one need not have any experience to run for the office of sheriff. Check has stated that perhaps his major issue in the campaign is to "keep the office professional." Check sees the placement of an inexperienced person at the head of the counties law enforcement as "...a danger."

On Marijuana

Check states that he has "...gone on record as saying that the laws pertaining to

marijuana should not be criminal laws." Check contends that a person should not have a criminal record because he drinks alcohol or smokes marijuana. He stated that, "In a sense we have legalized or decriminalized marijuana already. If you are convicted of using marijuana, here in Wisconsin, your sentence will be a years probation."

On Crowd Control

Check, in speaking strictly to the college student on this matter, calls for the voter to look to past action as an indicator for the future. "I have alienated myself from some of the older people in the community," he stated, "particularly those who are hard line and want us to knock heads. From the time of our first disturbance here, about five or six years ago, I have alienated myself from my fellow police officers in other counties because of my stand with the University here, but I am proud of it. I am proud that we have not had to use crowd control equipment. First, I think it is wrong, we can accomplish more without it. I have not and will not take the stronger stand, if you are going to relate the idea of a stronger stand to the fact that you are going to use clubs and hit people over the head and use gas. As long as I'm here, we won't use gas."

Check has stressed the need for police training, especially in the area of human relations, civil rights, and constitutional law, and takes pride in what he calls "an innovative, unusual, and quite successful program of jail-inmate rehabilitation.", referring to the program set up and supervised by Dan Houlihan, an instructor in Communications here. Check justified the use of Federal money to obtain police equipment and training by stating that it is needed to insure that "...we have a bunch of pros serving you."

From the economist's point of view, most of the East Asian countries are classified as

"less-developed". One character of these countries according to E.E. Hagen in his book *The Economics of Development* is that "they are not democratic societies...voting participation is low...where it is now high, the vote cast seems to reflect loyalty to a leader rather than individual consideration of political issues." Why so? Maybe because of low literacy rates. Maybe because of low income levels so that these people have to devote so much of their time to life-sustaining activities that they can't take part in politics which they don't understand anyway. You can find the other reasons by yourself the library is waiting you.

So you see America, to have democracy in most parts of East Asia is like America having five year old voting rights. These countries are not ready for democracy. Unless, you still want to break your heart again America, you should change the principle of involvement from one of preserving democracy to one that meets more immediate needs such as economic aid.

There may be peace in Indo-China by the time this letter is printed (Nixon may be able to lie his way to peace.). But American misunderstanding of East Asia will go on. So please, America, face the reality, study the East Asians, learn about their societies, see their needs and understand them.

Sincerely,
L. Wipuchanin

Debate Cont.



David Obey, Congressman 7th district Democrat



Alvin O'Konski Republican candidate for 7th congressman

compliance with certain antipollution standards. He was asked how he could justify voting against such a moratorium when the paper industry is one of this area's most important employers. The Democrat replied saying that a moratorium of this kind would give the green light to pollution in many parts of the nation for three more years and that because our state pollution standards are higher than many states, such national antipollution action would insure keeping these jobs in the state of Wisconsin.

O'Konski said that something must be done to clean up the rivers and streams but that if such a moratorium were enacted many jobs would be lost. He said, "We've got to balance the bread against ecology."

In concluding, both candidates were asked what they viewed as the major differences

between each other. Obey felt that the difference concerned spending philosophy. He felt that a program would have to be more aware of wasteful defense spending and try to stop it. O'Konski, on the other hand, felt that the worst mistake in his career was in 1947 when the Republican Congress voted to cut Truman's defense budget by \$27 billion and he voted in favor of this measure. He claimed that the deterioration of our armed forces resulted in the Korean War. He stated that he wouldn't want to ever make such a mistake again.

The Republican candidate then concluded by saying that he favored more local control of spending. He said that the city and county governments are far more capable of spending for the people's needs than is Washington DC.

Park Or Pay Or Stay Away

Beginning November 6th, parking violation tickets will be issued to persons parking on the 1500 and 1600 blocks of Briggs street. "No Parking" signs were installed on Wednesday, October 25.

No information as to why the signs were placed there could be obtained from either the City Police or the Campus Security. It is believed to be the work of the City Planning Commission.

As a helpful hint, this reporter has been informed that there is ample parking space for commuting students near the Wisconsin River. Besides, the walk is good for you!

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Nixon-McGovern Cont.

FOREIGN POLICY: Sharp differences on Vietnam. Neither party evidences exciting new concepts and both appear to have split personality on foreign policy. Retrench, save money, and save jobs against foreign imports and competition. At same time seek to influence and affect world developments. Platforms reflect duality of feeling of many Americans who fly abroad for vacations, buy foreign products in preference to American, feel neglected when American not consulted, and seek less responsibility for solving world problems.

An immediate (within 90 days) withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam. End all military aid to Saigon government. Negotiated political settlement in Middle East and support "of Israel's right to exist within secure and defensible boundaries." Cease American support "for the repressive Greek military government." Support reconstruction in Bangladesh. At same time "maintain friendship and development assistance to the new Pakistan which has emerged from these sad events." Not neglect America's relations with small third world nations. Oppose racial totalitarianism in Africa but "not underwrite a return to interventionism of the past."

Two-pronged approach to resolution of Vietnam war. Continued military action until a ceasefire and return of POWs; attempts to reach negotiated settlement through public and private channels. Reject North Vietnamese proposal for coalition government in South Vietnam with strong North Vietnamese representation in such a government. Support negotiated settlement in Middle East and pledge to provide support essential for her security. Emphasize partnership concept in which other nations provide manpower for their own defense. But pledge U.S. military assistance where requested and appropriate.

Congressmen Cont.

\$3.8 billion cut). Rejected by a vote of 74 (Yea) to 308 (Nay) on 11-17-71.
 8. S.S.T. HJ RES 468. Department of Transportation Appropriations. Yates amendment to delete section appropriating an additional \$134 million for development of the S.S.T. aircraft. Adopted by a vote of 217 (Yea) to 204 (Nay) on 3-18-71.
 9. Vietnam Fund Cut-Off. r 15495 Defense Procurement Authorization. Harrington (D)

Mass) amendment to cut off all funds for U.S. military activity in and over Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos, and the territorial waters of those only to the release of U.S. prisoners of war and an accounting of those missing in action. Rejected by a vote of 153 (Yea) to 244 (Nay) on 6-27-72.
 10. Minimum Wage. HR 7130 Minimum Wage Increase. Amendment to delete language permitting employment of youths at sub-minimum wages.

Rejected by a vote of 170 (Yea) to 227 (Nay) on 5-11-72'


+ Vote favorable
 - Vote unfavorable
 X Not Voting
 O Not in Congress at time of vote
 A+ Announced position favorable
 A- Announced position unfavorable

Bill Number

- 1. Aspin, L. (D)
- 2. Kastenmeier, R. (D)
- 3. Thompson, B. (R)
- 4. Zablocki, C. (D)
- 5. Reuss, H. (D)
- 6. Steiger, W. (R)
- 7. Obey, D. (D)
- 8. Byrnes, J. (R)
- 9. Davis, G. (D)
- 10. O'Konski, A. (D)

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
O	+	+	+	+	X	+	+	+	-
+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
+	+	+	+	+	A	+	+	+	+
+	+	+	+	+	A	+	+	+	+
+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
+	-	+	-	-	-	-	X	-	-
+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+

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Local Prison Program Starts Second Year

The program of providing education to prisoners in the Portage County jail, started as a 6 month pilot project, is now entering its second year of operation.

Professor Dan Houlihan of UW-SP, who initiated the program and remains as Project Supervisor, has since been named a member of U.W. President Weaver's Task Force on Higher Education in the Corrections System.

Commenting on the program, Portage County Sheriff Nick Check praised the effect the program has had on prisoners.

Check said he felt little rehabilitation takes place when an offender is merely locked behind bars.

"After all, these men will return to the community and unless they have had an opportunity to improve themselves and develop a better attitude toward their role in society there's too great a chance they will repeat their crimes and be back in jail."

"If an inmate is allowed exposure to the community for short periods of time and had a chance to work and educate himself you reduce his resentment and make his return to normal life much easier," according to Check.

Inmates have been enrolled in classes at the local university and in vocational-technical schools in both Stevens Point and Wisconsin Rapids. A tutoring program, now in its early stages, is being developed to help inmates with specific problem subjects such as reading and home budgeting. Last summer a physical education program for prisoners was run by Jim Clark, a member of the Phy. Ed. department at the University. Classes are also held at the City-County Building with an emphasis on films, literature and discussions.

The program is funded by a federal grant issued through the Wisconsin Council on Criminal Justice.

Philosophy

Club Meets

On election night, which is next Tuesday, November 7, just as the polls close (8 p.m.) but before any significant returns are in, the Philosophy Club will hold its second meeting of the year. The subject will be one of immediate concern: Are conscientious civil disobedients enemies of the state? So just before you find out, through the election results, whether or not there will be immoral laws in the next four years that you will be tempted by your conscience to disobey, Kevin Klein will introduce, and the rest of us will discuss whether such disobedience makes you an enemy of the state.

Mel Laird will not be there, but there is a rumor, undoubtedly false, that some of his friends volunteered to tape the discussion for him. If you lack the electronic equipment, come and participate in person. The place is 1715 Lincoln Ave. All are invited. Bring a friend if you have one.

ALVIN O'KONSKI SAYS HE'S BEEN AGAINST THE WAR SINCE 1954 —

BUT LET'S LOOK AT THE RECORD!



FACT NO. 1: In the Congressional Record in 1966, Alvin O'Konski endorsed a pre-emptive nuclear attack against Red China as the best way to deal with the Vietnam War.

FACT NO. 2: Alvin O'Konski has voted 9 times against amendments to end American participation in the War including the following:

- ✓ On 6-17-71 O'Konski voted against an amendment prohibiting the use of funds for U.S. military operations in Indochina after Dec. 31, 1971, but allowing the President to set a later date if needed to insure the safe withdrawal of troops and release of POW's.
- ✓ On 6-28-71 and 10-19-71, O'Konski voted against the Mansfield Amendment calling for a total U.S. withdrawal from Indochina in 9 months, pending release of POW's.
- ✓ On 11-17-71 O'Konski voted against halting funds for operations in S.E. Asia after June 1, 1972, subject to release of our POW's.
- ✓ On 8-10-72 O'Konski voted to strike provisions of the foreign aid bill calling for U.S. withdrawal from Indochina by 10-1-72, subject to the release of POW's.
- ✓ On 9-14-72 Alvin O'Konski voted against terminating U.S. troop involvement in Indochina in 4 months, contingent upon release of POW's.

FACT NO. 3: On these same votes Congressman David Obey voted YES!

**You may not always agree with
Congressman DAVE OBEY —**

**BUT OBEY VOTES IN
WASHINGTON THE WAY
HE TALKS AT HOME!**



Authorized and paid for by Citizens for the Re-Election of Congressman Obey, P.O. Box 1322, Wausau, Wis. 54401

Ben Lawton, Marshfield, Co-chairman
John Slaby, Phillips, Co-chairman

Campus Newsletter

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3
 Arts and Lectures Series: 8 p.m., Michelsen Concert Hall, Fine Arts Building. Beaux Arts Trio.

Congregation Beth Israel: Sabbath Services, 1475 Water Street, 5:00 p.m. (Please note the new time for this week only.) Oneg Shabbat (festivities), 5:30 p.m. at 324 W. Maple Ridge Dr. For transportation please call 341-4816 or 346-4537.

University Theatre: 8 p.m., Jenkins Theatre, Fine Arts Building. "She Loves Me."

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4

Football: 1:30 p.m., Goerke Field. Stevens Point vs. Superior (Dads Day).

University Theatre: 8 p.m., Jenkins Theatre, Fine Arts Building. "She Loves Me."

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 5

Newman University Parish: Saturday 4:00 and 6:00 p.m., Newman Chapel; Sunday 10:00 a.m., Newman Chapel, 11:15 a.m., Cloister Chapel, Maria Drive, 6:00 p.m., Friday, 11:45 a.m. and 4:45 p.m. Confessions on Wednesdays 4:00 p.m., Newman Chapel.

Lutheran Student Community: Service with Eucharist, Saturday 6:00 p.m. at Peace Center; Sunday 10:30 a.m. at Peace Center, Maria Drive and Vincent St.

United Church Of Christ: 1756 Dixon Street. Sunday worship 10:00 a.m.

St. Paul's United Methodist Church: 600 Wilshire Blvd. Sunday worship 9:15 and 10:45 a.m. (Bus pickup Neale- 10:25, Watson-10:30, Roach-10:35).

Frame Memorial United Presbyterian Church: 1300 Main Street. Sunday Worship 9:15 and 10:45 a.m.

Church of The Intercession (Episcopal): 1417 Church Street. Sunday mass 9:00 a.m. and 5:15 p.m.; Friday mass 5:15 p.m. (35 cent supper after Friday mass).

Home Ec TV Program - Channel 9: To be aired on Sunday, Nov. 5 at 2 p.m. on Channel 9, Commentary '72. Mrs. Ruth Conone, School of Home Economics and three seniors majoring in Early Childhood Education will describe the newly established major to the public and will encourage the public to attend Campus Preview Day, Nov. 11.

Planetarium Series: 3 p.m., Science Building. "Roots of Astronomy—The Oldest Science."

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6

PR Lecture: 2:45 p.m., Wright Lounge, U.C. Bob Gunderson, Employers' Mutual, ad manager.

"War-Dogs": 6:30 p.m., Room 206 Student Services Center. Mr. Richard Derickson, distinguished Vietnam veteran, will speak on the training, handling, and use of canines for combat, patrol, recon, guard and drug control in today's modern army. Everyone welcome.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7

WU-SP Ski Team Meeting: 7 p.m., Mitchell Room, U.C. Anyone interested in ski racing is welcome.

University Film Society: 7 and 9 p.m., Auditorium, Main Building. "Blow-Up."

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8

Pointer Rifle and Pistol Club Meeting: 6:30 p.m., entrance to Student Services Building off Fremont Street. Open to all students and faculty. Transportation provided to Whiting Rifle and Pistol Range. All equipment provided and expert instruction in marksmanship available.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9

Choir Practice: Lutheran Student Community. 7 p.m., Peace Campus Center. Choir practice for next week's celebration.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10

Student Recital: 8 p.m., Michelsen Concert Hall, Fine Arts Building. Nancy Krohn, Clarinet and Karen Rakovec, flute.

UW-SP NEWS

History Graduate Exam: The Department of History Graduate Exam will be held on Dec. 1 in Room 216 COPS from 1-4 p.m. All who wish to take the exam must register with R. H. Zieger, 409 COPS, ext. 3347, on or before Nov. 28.

Controller's Office Declares Dividend: The Controller's office has declared a 1 per cent dividend on the October balances in Student Faculty Organizations accounts in the custody of Accounting Services at this University.

The last 1 per cent dividend was paid on account balances of September.

Student Organizations are encouraged to use the Student Faculty Organization structure for their convenience in not having to maintain checking accounts, buy checks, and pay service charges. Why not investigate the benefits of letting Accounting Services maintain the accounts for you at no charge and get dividends in addition. For details, see Mr. Troyanowski in Accounting Services, Room 003, Park Student Service Center.

WWSP FM-90 To Broadcast Speech by Anthony Burgess: WWSP FM-90 will broadcast the speech given earlier last month by Anthony Burgess author of the Clockwork Orange. His speech will be broadcast on Tuesday, Nov. 7, at 7:30 p.m. and Sunday, Nov. 12, at 9:05 p.m.

Retreat: Retreat for students, Nov. 10, 6:30 p.m. to Nov. 11 late afternoon at Episcopal Retreat House. Sherry. For all students interested in doing some future planning for Lutheran Student Community. Leave from Peace. If interested, contact Ron Balko, 346-2398, room 106 or Pastor Schneider, 344-0034.

Attention: Computer Science Minor: All minors planning to meet the requirements under the current catalog are advised to take C.S. 226 this semester.

Registration: As the calendar indicates classes will be cancelled on Wednesday, December 6, for the one day registration for second semester. Since registration will be over by 6:00 p.m., evening classes (5:45 p.m. and later) will meet.



The Empire Room

SUNDAY 5 P.M. - 11 P.M.

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 7 P.M. - 11 P.M.



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701 Club

presents

"SHORT STUFF"

Thursday, November 9

FREE BEER 7-9

Admission - \$1.75

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 MONDAY NIGHTS

We are sorry to announce that JAMES GANG has cancelled their concert.

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Saturdays a must.

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DAVID SHARER, Mgr.

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YMCA Cont.

store clerk, and several recent UW-SP graduates."

Pointer: How do women fit into the plans? Wartinbee: "This is by no means a program for males only. There are women's hours also. Our gym schedule at the time favors men more, because the schedule is set up according to the needs and demands of the participants. If we get a greater demand from any group, we will give this group more consideration."

The YMCA is growing at a rapid pace. By 1973, additions will include a weight room an Olympic-style swimming pool, and new shower rooms and locker area.

The YMCA offers more than just recreational opportunities. Over 90 university students currently are involved in YMCA leadership positions through university course work. Students interested in gaining leadership experience either for a class or for their own personal benefit should contact the YMCA at 341-1770 or 341-1041.

As for the Y's Men Club, Mr. Jay Warner says, "If any of the students or faculty would like to come to visit us, we would really like to have them. We'd show them what we do, and why we do it, and let them make their own decisions. Presently, we are holding once-a-week workouts and meetings on Tuesday nights, beginning at 5 p.m."

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Live Music
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University Center — Gridiron
November 7 beginning at 7 P.M.
ABC, NBC & CBS Food service available
Presented by U.A.B. - AU Committee



Law enforcement is a people problem and Sheriff Check puts people first.

"By the book" law enforcement is not his bag. Check interprets the lawbooks in the spirit in which they were intended — for the benefit of all the people.

- He believes that punishing offenders is not enough — for what is accomplished by turning a thoroughly punished, and just as thoroughly embittered, offender back to society unreformed?
- Sheriff Check knows it is better to work at rehabilitating offenders than to merely keep them out of sight for a few months. That is why he has led the state in implementing work-release programs that show offenders how to cooperate with society, rather than how to fight it after marking time in a jail cell.
- In crowd control situations, Check relies on reason rather than tear gas and clubs. Experience, including nine years in Milwaukee's ghetto as a lawman, has shown him that calm discussion will cool incendiary situations more surely than hot rhetoric, angry threats or coded slogans like "law and order."

And his theories work . . . force has never been used to control crowds here while Check has held office.

★ Sheriff Check thanks students here for responding with intelligence to intelligent law enforcement. And he seeks continued fine relations with the community — including the student community.

**Give him your vote on
November 7.**

RE-ELECT SHERIFF NICK CHECK

Authorized and paid for by Students for Nick Check, Jim Hamilton,
Secretary—UW-SP.

Intramurals

by Jerry Long

ROTC Wins Championship
The ROTC touch-football team used their opponent's mistakes to good advantage and became the undisputed champions of the Student Organization League, last week, as they defeated the Vets 55-0's by a score of 8-6.

The Vets received the first half kick-off and were well on their way to the ROTC endzone when a pass from Vet's quarter-back, Dave Nass, was intercepted by ROTC's Bill Howlett. The subsequent ROTC drive was snuffed out by an interception of a Bill Howlett pass by the Vet's Bob Schiffbauer. The Vets were unable to capitalize on the interception, however, and were forced to punt.

ROTC drew first blood early in the first half. Howlett marched his team up the field and threw a touchdown pass to his brother, Mike Howlett, to take a 6-0 lead. The two point conversion attempt, again, courtesy of the Howlett brothers, was good and the ROTC took a 8-0 lead.

ROTC held the 8-0 lead for the rest of the first half. But the Vets came roaring back, literally, in the second half.

An obvious pass interference infraction was not called against ROTC and the Vet's offence momentarily sputtered. It also made a few other sounds not generally printed. Dave Nass brought the Vets back to life with a long bomb to Pat O'Donald, who won the juggle-the-football contest with two ROTC defenders. The pass set up a Nass to O'Donald touchdown play for a 8-6 score. The ROTC defence prevented the Vets from scoring on the conversion attempt and the game ended with the ROTC winning, 8-6.

In another championship game last week, Gluteus

Maximus took the Independent's League title by defeating the Flashies, 42-0. Ken Kupic was the leading scorer with three TD's to his credit.

The Smith League leader, 3 South, had a field day with 2 North, drubbing North 34-0. Dave Oldenberg led the lopsided scoring with 24 points. At last count, 3 South had a perfect 10-0 record.

Baldwin 2 South rolled over 1 East, 28-0. TD's were scored by Bob Schwartz, Dan Kettner, Jody Rogers, and Tom Hercules. 2 South leads the Baldwin league with a 7-3 record.

Another league leader, Burroughs 2 North, had a scare in the form of 3 South. 2 North held on for a 12-8 victory over South. Bob Gago and Lee Harden scored all of North's points with a TD each. 2 North shares the lead in the Burroughs league with 2 West. Both teams have a 9-1 record.

Action in the Heyer league saw the leader, 2 East, upset by 1 West. The final score was 18-6.

Pat Zingler scored two of West's three TD's. 2 East's record is now 7-2 while 1 West's record is 5-3.

Knutzen 1 South continued their winning ways as they defeated 4 West, 14-8. Joe Murphy and Ron Hvizdak scored a TD each for South. 1 South leads in this league with a 10-0 record.

Frank Wallace passed for three TDs and scored one himself to lead league-leading Watson 4 West to a 32-6 route of 1 North. 4 West remains undefeated in ten games.

Women's Intramurals

After four weeks competition, ten women's volleyball teams remain undefeated. These teams are Bloody Mary's Babes, 3 North Neale, the Village Vacancies, 1 East

Roach, 1 South Thomson, the Spirits, 4 East-er Bunnies, the Nethorts, the Wild Bunch, and Freda's Follies.

"No Comment," says 1.

Apologies

Scores reach the Pointer on each Friday and reflect the activities of that week. These results are then printed in the next week's Pointer. This results in a delay of about one week. If certain scores or standings do not appear correct, it is probably because of this delay. Please be assured that we at the Pointer will do our best to bring you the correct scores and standings, all be it a week late.

Grid Scores

State Colleges

Platteville 16, Superior 0. Whitewater 27, Eau Claire 7. River Falls 23, Stevens Point 0. Winona (Minn.) 19, Stout 17. Oshkosh 24, La Crosse 14. St. Norbert 6, UWM 0.

Big Ten

Ohio State 28, Wisconsin 20. Northwestern 23, Indiana 14. Michigan 42, Minnesota 0. Purdue 20, Illinois 14. Iowa 6, Michigan State 6.

Other Scores

Southern California 14, Oregon 0. UCLA 35, Washington State 20. Alabama 48, South Mississippi 11. Missouri 20, Colorado 17. Nebraska 34, Oklahoma State 0. Notre Dame 21, TCU 0.

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Quality Hard Cover Gift Books
Half Price or Less

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Sale Begins Monday, Nov. 6

Attention Students!
Join The
ACTION CLUB

Monthly Salaries:

President	\$300.00
Vice President	100.00
Secretary	25.00
Treasurer	20.00
11 Committee Members	5.00

- * Membership dues are 50c per month.
- * Officers are drawn on 3rd Thursday of each month.
- * Membership is limited to 2,000.
- * Membership cards are available at the University Center and any member of the University Choir.

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The Fabulous
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POOR HENRY'S

VOTE for the bull.

Nobody makes malt liquor
like Schlitz.
Nobody.



Pointer Mistakes Give Game To River Falls

by Larry Gilman and Tim Sullivan

Christmas came a little early last Saturday at River Falls, as the Pointers tried everything in their power to make the cold afternoon a happy one for the Falcons. The Pointer gift bag included lots of little goodies, such as five fumbles and four interceptions. Due to the overwhelming generosity of Stevens Point, River Falls won the game 23-0.

If one chooses to ignore the turnovers, a glance at the statistics would indicate that Point won the game. The Pointers beat the Falcons in first downs, net yards passing, passes attempted, passes completed (excluding interceptions), fewer punts, and total net yards.

Nevertheless, we can't ignore the turnovers. One Falcon touchdown was set up directly by a Pointer fumble, and another was aided by a misplaced Pointer pass. In between the two, the Pointers also managed to get caught for a safety, one of the rare plays in any kind of football.

"It's really kind of a funny game (football), isn't it? asked a rhetorical Pointer Coach Monte Charles after the game. "Last week Whitewater turned the ball over to us on four fumbles and four interceptions and still won, while we made just one mistake — a meaningless fumble — and lost."

Football indeed is a funny game, and we should point out another item that Charles neglected to mention. It involves the crazy gridiron play known as the "safety".

A few weeks ago, the Pointers were on the verge of the season's greatest upset in their game against Oshkosh. They

had the game won, and all they needed to do was to take a 2-point safety to clinch it. Unfortunately, the Pointers decided to turn down the safety and lost the game instead.

Last Saturday, the Pointers finally got their safety. Needless to say, it came in the wrong game, all it was good for was keeping Point's perfect record intact—zero wins and eight losses.

The game got under way on a bizarre note. The Falcon's Bob Rogers fumbled and then recovered the Pointer opening kickoff. The lack of coordination on the part of the Falcons gave River Falls the ball on its own one-yard line. Three plays later, they punted.

Falcon punter Mark Cieslewicz boomed one a long 26 yards, and the Pointers appeared to be in great shape. The key word here is "appeared", because the Pointer offense stormed onto the field, called a play, and watched as quarterback Mark Olejniczak throw a pass to Falcon linebacker Mark Goetsch. That immediately wiped out any chance of a Pat Robbins' field goal.

Both team's defenses played well throughout the first quarter, and Robbins ended one Falcon drive with an interception. The Pointers did appear to have one scoring march going. First downs by Ben Breese and Mark George on running plays gave Point excellent field position on the Falcon 35. Then another crazy play developed.

Olejniczak faked a handoff and completed a spiral to split end Joe LaFleur at the 20. The Pointers were moving.

But wait a minute! The pass was called because the Pointers were detected for having an

illegal receiver downfield. The penalty ended the drive.

In the second quarter, the Pointers had another chance to score. Robbins intercepted his second Falcon pass and returned it to River Falls' 32.

Following a first down, Olejniczak threw one to Ken Golomski, but the pass was hung up in a northeasterly trade wind and picked off by the Falcon's Barry Ritscher.

The Falcons couldn't go anywhere with their offense, so they punted 54 yards to the Pointer six.

Recent history shows that the Pointers sometimes have problems when they have the ball deep in their own territory, and this was no exception.

Mark George fumbled on the first play, and Falcon Arlo Slack picked up the loose ball on the three.

Bingo! Bob Rogers, whose earlier claim to fame was fumbling the opening kickoff, took a handoff on the first play and scored the game's first touchdown. Jeff Voss converted for a 7-0 lead.

The Pointers were soon again in trouble in the third period. Following a Pointer punt, the Falcons combined running and passing plays to move to the Pointer three. Then the same old thing happened again. The Pointer defense got tough and forced Rogers to fumble. Pointer defensive tackle DeWayne Derickson recovered at the two.

Joe Farmer and Lloyd Jones each carried once, getting the ball out to the 10. On third down, alternate quarterback Dan Shafer began scrambling to avoid the rush, and Dirk Leemkuil barreled through to force a fumble. Luckily for Point, the ball rolled around out

of the end zone, so River Falls was credited with a 2-point safety instead of a touchdown. That made the score 9-0.

Following the safety, the Pointers were asked by the officials to try a free kick. Point obliged, and the Falcons called for a fair catch. Immediately afterwards, River Falls tried to be tricky and attempted a field goal, but it missed.

Soon thereafter, the Falcons had the ball on the Pointer 43. Quarterback Roger Weynan spotted Ron Newman running a deep post pattern, so he connected with him for a 44-yard touchdown pass. The score was 16-0 after the extra point by Voss.

River Falls' final seven points were set up by Tom Hintz's interception of a screen pass. The 250 pounder lumbered all the way down to the Pointer one-yard line. Fullback Doug Vezina then powered over right guard for the score.

In addition to the football team, the Pointer sports staff also bombed out in this one. The Pointer had predicted a Stevens Point victory, so the average is .000 for the season, the same as the Pointers.

Stevens Point will meet UW-Superior on Dad's Day tomorrow at Goerke Field. If Point is to win any games this season, this will be the one, although the Pointer is reluctant to pick a flat out victory.

Nevertheless, polls indicate that there will be a tremendous turnout, because it will be a historical moment if the Pointers win, and they have a great chance to do so. The last time the student body got behind the Pointers at home, Point almost pulled off the upset of the year. If tomorrow's crowd any way resembles the huge turnout for the Oshkosh game, the Pointers might have a surprise in store for the fans. For that matter, Superior might be surprised, too.

Women's Field Hockey

by Lynn Gierach and Jerry Long

The Pointer Women's Field Hockey team traveled to Oshkosh last week to play UWM. The Pointers started out strong with two goals, scored by Marcia Engebretson, and Bev Breitenfeldt. Later in the game, Stevens Point loaned UWM a player when the UWM goalie became ill. The Milwaukee team was unable to score, even with the added help, and the game ended with Point winning, 2-0.

The Pointer team ended the season Saturday, with games against the University of Minnesota and the Northeast Iowa Hockey Club. In the game against the Minnesota team,

goals scored by Jill Stien and Marcy Mirman led the Pointers to a 2-1 victory.

In the second game, the Pointers had to settle for a 3-3 deadlock in a see-saw affair with the Iowa club. Marcia Engebretson led the scoring with two goals and the remaining goal was accounted for by wing Deb Lindert.

On the weekend, the Pointers travel back to Oshkosh to participate in the Midwest College North Hockey Tournament. The purpose of this tournament is to select outstanding players to compete at the Sectional and National levels. All the Pointers are "up" for this tournament and hope to show their abilities.

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So cover your ears and cover your buns,
For afternoon prices and night time fun.

Hawk Frost-Bitten

— on the Square —

UW FACULTY FOR BABLITCH

The undersigned faculty of the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point, support the candidacy of Bill Bablitch, Democrat for the Wisconsin State Senate in the 24th Senatorial District.

As Portage County District Attorney these past four years, Bill has shown himself to be a staunch friend of the University community and higher education. His coolness under pressure has helped Stevens Point to achieve cordial student-community relations.

A strong civil libertarian, Bill Bablitch has also proven a vigorous and successful prosecutor. He has been an aggressive advocate of consumer interests and environmental interests. Bill's record of proven performance in a tough job makes him an outstanding candidate, worthy of support by all.

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Cross Country Team Hopeful

by Tom Enlund

The UW-SP cross country team split a double dual meet at Stout October 28 in final preparation for Saturday's conference championship.

Stevens Point will host the conference meet beginning at 11 a.m. at the Riverside Golf Course.

Point's effort at Stout was one of their best of the year and left some hope for a strong showing Saturday. The Pointers were defeated by Stout 24-31 but overwhelmed Superior 17-42. Stout beat Superior 17-40. The outcome against Stout might have been different on a flatter course. Point's runners were often passed or lost ground on

the course's numerous hills. The flat Riverside course will be one point in their favor in the conference meet.

Don Trzebiatowski of Point won the Stout meet with a time of 26:36. Stout's runners occupied the next four places with Point's Don Behnke 6th (27:44), J.C. Schmidt 7th (27:51), and John Duwell 8th (27:55). Dave Elger completed Point's scoring, finishing 11th at 28:15.

All that remains now is the conference championship. Predicting where the Pointers will finish is difficult as they have been erratic all year. The team ran strong early in the season but slumped in the later stages. Their performance at

Stout may be a rejuvenation of the early season successes. Trzebiatowski has been Point's leading runner all season and should finish near the top but the rest of the team has lacked consistency. The Pointer's have a 7-7 record against conference opponents although only La Crosse, Platteville, and River Falls have beaten them decisively. La Crosse seems to be in a class by itself and should be this year's champion. If Stevens Point comes up with an outstanding team performance they could challenge Platteville and River Falls for the runner-up spot.



The UW-SP Soccer team

Soccer Club Triumphs

by Joe Weigand

While most people were keeping warm last Saturday by staying indoors there were 16 guys from the soccer club keeping warm by running over UW-Stout by a score of 5-1.

Andy Cheung got things rolling midway through the first half on a second effort goal after Stout's goalie had made a save on Cheung's first shot. Mark Franklin made it 2-0 when he banged in a shot off a well placed corner kick.

Had it not been for some tremendous saves by goalie Gary Beisser, Stout could have easily tied up the game instead of being down 2-0 at halftime. The second half saw both teams really fired up. However, Stout seemed to be a little more fired up as they scored a quick breakaway goal that Beisser had no chance of stopping.

But that was the first and last time that Stout scored as Point's defense got stingy and

the offense got greedy. Ted Bastille took the pressure off on a 12 yard penalty kick which made the score 3-1. Then Tim Muench, Joe Weigand, and Ted Bastille combined on some crisp passing to set up Dave Marie who scored on an excellent shot from 20 yards out. Phil Warnock rounded out Point's scoring by intercepting a miskick by a Stout defender and putting a low shot past the goalie.

The Pointer defense consisting of Frank Druecke, Ben Geib and Scott (Spacy) Gilmore stymied Stout's offense throughout the game and their long passes keep Point's offense moving.

Next week, Stevens Point travels to Ripon for their final game of the season. Game time is 1:30 p.m. Finally the soccer club sent out a big thanks to all those spectators who supported them throughout the season and they in turn cheered the club out to a very successful season.

Superpickers' Heavy Artillery



Bombs Out



by Tim Sullivan and Mike Haberman

Last week, another blow was struck for Superpickdom. A rookie, Bob Wheeler Lattin, was brought in to give the picks better accuracy. All Bob Wheeler did was wreck what could have been a near perfect week.

Bob Wheeler proceeded to pick the Packers over Minnesota. Result: one wrong. Bob Wheeler also chose Denver over Cleveland. Result: two wrong. He did get his third one right, taking Dallas over Detroit. Bob Wheeler retired with a record of 1 and 2, and was told to go back to reporting his usual junk.

The Superpickers, on the other hand, were 8 and 2. Actually, it was 9 and 2, because we also predicted that Lattin would bomb out, which he did.

Without further ado, this is the way the Superpickers look at week 8. All of these picks were made without outside advice from amateurs.

OAKLAND OVER KANSAS CITY - The Chiefs haven't won a single game at their new Arrowhead Stadium. Oakland should win, because Marv Hubbard hates Kansas City and Lenny Dawson is almost washed up. Besides, the Chiefs don't even know how to line up in a huddle correctly.

BENGALS AGAINST STEELERS - This is our weekly tossup. Haberman likes Muhlmann and the Cincy defense, while Sullivan likes Bradshaw, Fugua, Shanklin, and Franco Harris.

FALCONS OVER RAMS - There seems to be two roadblocks in the path of Atlanta's march to the division championship. The Rams are one of them, and Van Brocklin is the other. The Falcons will win by six despite Coach Norman.

DETROIT OVER CHICAGO - Those poor Lions aren't getting any respect. A few weeks ago, Dick Butkus called them a bunch of jerks. Then Howard Cosell was asked by The Sporting News what he thought about Joe Schmidt. Cosell replied, "Joe Schmidt - a great football player who couldn't inspire a frog as a coach."

We respect the Lions enough to pick them over Chicago.

CLEVELAND OVER HOUSTON - This week's benefactor of the automatic win should be the Browns. The Oilers couldn't beat themselves in a practice scrimmage. Browns by 10.

SAN FRANCISCO OVER PACKERS - The Pack will lose this one, because Green Bay's deep scoring threats, Paul Krause and Wally Hilgenburg, will be playing in Minnesota. The Packer's playbook this week features Bart Starr calling passes to Dave Wilcox, Bruce Taylor, and Cedric Hardmann. San Francisco by 7.

BALTIMORE OVER PATRIOTS - Baltimore isn't the threat it used to be, but the Colts' taxi squad could give New England a rough time. Come to think of it, the Colts should start using their substitutes, because their starters are'n looking very good.

DALLAS OVER SAN DIEGO - The Chargers are having their problems this year, and Dallas wants to get in the Super Bowl again. San Diego should help the Cowboys make it.

CARDS OVER PHILLY - Last week, we really did something stupid by picking the Eagles to win. St. Louis should win, regardless of how many passes Harold Jackson catches.

MIAMI OVER BUFFALO - Nothing needs to be said here. The Dolphins will be 8 and 0.

VIKINGS OVER SAINTS - The Vikings are still capable of handling Archie Manning and the non-existing Saint defense. Fran the Scream and company should win by 14 or maybe even 21.

GIANTS OVER DENVER - New York really cleans up on lousy teams. The Broncos shouldn't be much of a problem to Sneed, Johnson, Hermann, Evans, and Gogolak. New York by 14.

REDSKINS OVER JETS - This will probably be a wild one, with both teams coming out throwing. Namath is better than Kilmer, but the Redskins are better overall. Washington by 3.

This week has a lot of close

ones, but we feel we have at least ten of them right. We wouldn't be surprised if the Packers cross us up, but we've bet against them before.



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