

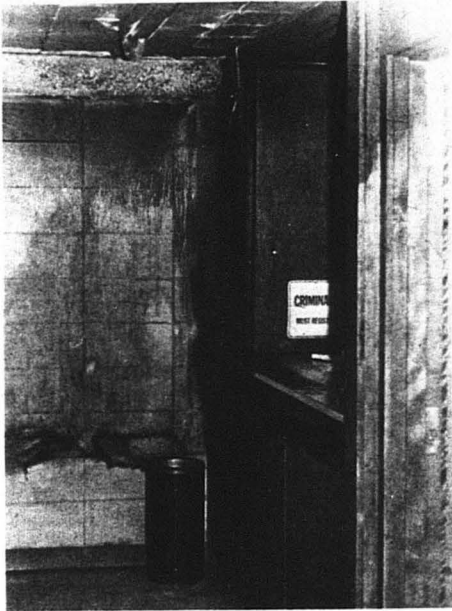
# the Pointer

SERIES VIII, VOL. 16

UW-STEVENS POINT, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1972

NO. 7

## Arson Charged In Knutzen Blaze



The main lobby of Knutzen Hall was the scene of a fire in the early morning hours of October 11. Charged under a Wisconsin State Statute with criminal destruction of property-arson is William Kirchen, a former graduate of UW-SP, who has been released on \$1,000 bond. Trial date for the accused has been set on October 19 and he faces a maximum penalty of up to fifteen years imprisonment.

The fire originated on bulletin board and spread throughout the desk-mailroom area scorching the acoustical ceiling tile. Damages were estimated to be between \$5,000 and \$10,000 by a state fire marshal after Monday's investigation. It is normal procedure for the university to call a special marshal in on all fires for insurance purposes and because the facilities are state owned.

Damages include carpeting, paneling, ceiling tile and furniture. The desk switchboard was disabled and the intense heat of the blaze took the temper out of the glass in the lobby window and doors.

Aroused by crackling noises, Knutzen Hall director, Bob Tomlinson attempted to sound the fire alarm six feet from his door but was driven back by smoke and intense heat. He then phoned Campus Protection and Security. Meanwhile, the alarm was sounded by

resident who detected smoke.

By this time, smoke could be smelled throughout most of the dormitory and the residents quickly evacuated. One of them, who is confined to wheel chair, was carried out. Campus Protection and Security opened Debot Center to shelter the evacuated residents from the stormy weather, while the fire department extinguished the blaze.

Students returned to the hall about forty-five minutes after being awakened for the evacuation.

Mr. Gary Hagen, gallery director, revealed that the cost of covering the walls was somewhere in the neighborhood of \$2,000 while the cost of the carpeting and drapes were included in the original budget for the building.

## Faculty Senate Endorses Athletics

The faculty senate at UW-SP decided Thursday night to provide input in the direction of the institution's athletic program.

There has been mounting concern among professors in recent weeks, mostly about the football team.

One bloc believes that development of a successful team will help improve UW-SP's drawing power among new students; hence, reversal of an enrollment decline will assure greater funding of the university from central administration in Madison and thereby take the edge off prospects of having to trim positions and even some programs.

Another bloc apparently is concerned about the matter because Head Coach Pat O'Halloran was deposed in mid-season and re-assigned within the faculty. Meanwhile, Monte Charles of Superior, was named as the successor at a time when there's a premium on any new jobs here.

Dr. Gordon Haferbecker, assistant chancellor for academic affairs, said he believes extra money for the new salary is coming in large part from the university foundation which does not involve public funds.

As a consequence, a motion by William Clark of the English department requests the

chancellor to report to the senate on the manner in which Charles' salary is being handled. And a recommendation by Dr. Arthur Fritschel, dean of professional studies, encourages the student affairs committee to begin offering ideas on ways of tackling the overall problems in the athletic department.

Senate President Frank Crow, a history professor, said the athletic situation "is of considerable concern" and he expressed hope "progress can be made on it."

At the request of Orville Rice, a mathematics professor, the senate will ask the chancellor to give a full explanation for the university's successful attempt recently in winning board of regents approval for construction of a \$200,000 rifle range here.

Rice questioned the reasons for placing the rifle range, to serve ROTC and other students, in a priority list when "belt tightening" is taking place on campus. Carol Marion, a history professor who attended the recent board of regents meeting where approval of the proposal was given, said: the university agreed to provide a firing range when a contract was signed with the Army to establish ROTC here. "The regents considered it a commitment that it had deferred for five years," she explained.

## Dreyfus Battles Ma Bell

UW-SP has, for the past four years, been providing students with phone access to Madison, Marshfield, Wausau and Wisconsin Rapids. But now the company supplying the service wants to end it.

Consequently, University Chancellor Lee Sherman Dreyfus is requesting the Public Service Commission to conduct a hearing and file a declaratory judgment on the matter which involves Wisconsin Telephone Company.

Dreyfus said he hopes to block the company's attempt at refusing further continuation of the service (during evenings and on weekends) and he is asking the UW System's central administration in Madison to seek legal assistance from Atty. Gen. Robert Warren.

The direct lines were installed as an economy measure to link the campus with towns where the most calls are placed during normal working days. Dreyfus encouraged people in the four "connected communities" to use the lines for their calls to campus.

And he also urged students to use the lines after 5 p.m. on weekdays and on Saturdays and Sundays for either making contacts with their homes or with friends at the university in Madison.

Dreyfus believes the phone company opposes extending the evening and weekend service because it cuts into the volume of business the company would

enjoy from students and their parents if the lines were non-existent. He estimates that 42,000 student calls were made last year, with restrictions of either 5 or 10 minutes per call.

"We're paying the telephone company a flat rate, and I see no need for the line to remain idle when our faculty and staff are not using it," Dreyfus contended.

"For me, the real issue is: are students legally a part of a university or not?" he declared. "I believe the students have as much right for use of the telephone lines as administrators and faculty when these rights do not cost the taxpayer additional funds or do not interfere with the operation of the university." Dreyfus said he believes the company's position is: "when we sold this service to you, we did not mean to include use by students." But he added that he is unwilling for the company to define a university "as not to include students."

"Obviously the phone company is unhappy about my unwillingness to complete a private phone system in every dormitory room that was proposed and developed by the previous university administration. But the contract was not legally binding and I did not honor it," Dreyfus added.

The telephone company has attempted to get approval from the Dreyfus administration to install private phones in dormitory rooms which would be paid by students above the cost

of room and board fees. Other campuses in the state have gone this route, according to the chancellor, including those in Eau Claire and Madison.

Dreyfus argues that his decision to include students in the use of lines was justifiable because it was in the best interests of the university.

He contends, for example, that opportunities for many students to easily remain in contact with family members and friends creates feelings of well being which leads to better campus citizens. "That is one of the reasons I believe contributes to the fact that we have one of the lowest rates of vandalism in our university residence halls when comparisons are made with other schools in the entire UW system."

The chancellor announced he has discussed the problem with telephone company officials in Milwaukee, Atty. Gen. Warren, Richard Vogt who is in charge of communications for the Department of Administration, and informally with Public Service Commission officials.

Voigt, the Chancellor reported, "has decided to support us."

The controversy has emerged as the university was considering a cut-over to all automatic dialing procedures in the campus phone exchange on Jan. 16. Dreyfus indicated, however, that because of the new problem, he has the option of cancelling that switch and "just may do it."



One game that never ends

# Administrator Of The Week

## Dr. Dean Trainer

Dr. Daniel Trainer, Dean of the College of Natural Resources, came to UW-SP from the Madison campus in 1971. During his 10 years at Madison, Trainer worked on the development of a program in environmental diseases at the graduate level. Prior to that, he worked on disease problems both in private industry and with the State Department of Natural Resources.

The Pointer spoke with Trainer about the College of Natural Resources, and the following is a record of that conversation.

**Pointer:** As Dean of the College of Natural Resources, what do you see as your chief functions?

**Trainer:** Well, obviously I think to make this college go, and to an outstanding college in the area of natural resources; this is, I think your number one goal. What we need to have is a reputation as an outstanding school in this area, and this is really what we're aiming at in many different ways. Mainly that we're known and recognized throughout the state, and certainly even the midwest, because this all relates to employment opportunities for students and this type of thing. We have to have a good reputation, we have to produce a quality type of student in this area of natural resources. So that's what we're really aiming at I guess, is a quality program and one that is recognized as such throughout the area.

**Pointer:** Is there a trend away from a field management orientation and toward a more research-oriented one?

**Trainer:** Not really; I think there might be a slight change in some of the emphasis because of the fact that the graduate program was put into effect just two years ago. With any graduate program, and with a thesis involvement here, you do have more research in the program. But I think the main emphasis still is on the professional management aspects, and with the research program, the graduate program, this is where research has become more important and more involved. So there is more research, certainly, being developed, but I don't think it's a case of de-emphasizing the management. I think it's a case, because of the graduate emphasis and this advanced training, that we're doing more research now than before. This trend I would think would continue, but again not trying to distract from the management implications, because one of our major programs has to be this training of professional resource managers; this is still a major goal here.

**Pointer:** How does the degree of emphasis on management or research relate to the type of experience you look for in prospective faculty members?

**Trainer:** I think that our prime concern in faculty members still is outstanding ability to teach because we're primarily a teaching college and I don't see that this will change. But again, their research background and interests are obviously important because it'll help to pretty much direct where we want to go or where we think we should be going and to fit him into the total program. For example, I don't see any real need for our college to go out and try to find someone that has a tremendous interest in molecular research; this just wouldn't fit into our general program. It'd be nice to have, and it needs to be done someplace, but not within our particular program; I think we need people with different kinds of research backgrounds. So it's important, but still interest and ability to teach has got to be one of the primary concerns as far as faculty.

**Pointer:** So there is room both for faculty members with practical field experience and for those whose experience is primarily educational?

**Trainer:** Right; It's really the old story that an integrated type of individual is the best. If you can find someone with the academic qualifications and interest, with practical experience, this is pretty hard to beat. Again, you can go so far in a classroom, and after that you've got to have some of this experience. If you can have this



Dean Trainer of the College of Natural Resources.

kind of experience in teachers, you're just that much further ahead of the game, I feel, as far as getting this information across to the students. Not only that, what is important in our college I think is the fact that people with this experience know individuals in the field, not just within the state, but throughout the country. They can bring in experts in these various areas to expose the students to them and vice versa, and I think this is very good. One thing that is kind of limiting at this university is that in evaluation of bringing in new faculty members, we have a real problem trying to attach some sort of value, both in years experience and salaries, to people that have been out in the field. In other words, what they do here is that teaching experience is almost the only thing that's considered when you're hiring faculty. There are a few exceptions, but they're pretty minor. We can have a man who's worked 10 years in research in a very important area of forestry, say, for the Department of Agriculture, and we have one heck of a time trying to show that 10 years of experience should be considered here as far as his background, and therefore in the kind of salary we could offer him, or even the rank we could offer him. Since it was not strictly on-campus type program, we cannot give credit, say, we couldn't give 10 years of credit, for that. Yet at other institutions, I know this type of thing is done. If it's the type of background they think is important, and it is similar to academic background, you can give this kind of credit. So it makes it a little difficult in recruiting if we cannot always recruit individuals that we would like to, with this kind of background and experience, because they haven't had all their experience in a university system in straight teaching. So there is an advantage sometimes in getting young people, and this is good too because they come out with new ideas and new approaches to things. I think we try to balance this out somewhat.

**Pointer:** A candidate for the State Senate has noted that this university was passed over as the site for a prestigious water lab. Some students apparently feel that the creation of jobs for the large number of already qualified people should take precedence over the construction of costly facilities. How do you feel about this?

**Trainer:** I think one of the things was that he did mention something, I know, about forestry funds. This is a case in which they have a federal program that so many funds are allocated to each state for forestry research. Again, they have certain guidelines as to what schools are eligible for this. Well, until very recently, Madison was the only school that was eligible because they had a graduate program in forestry, the only one in the state. So all of the funds have gone to the Madison campus in this area in the past. Now, what has happened here is that the

program here has evolved rather rapidly just in recent years. We now have a graduate program that qualifies us for these funds, and so we're now negotiating with them about the possibility of some sharing of these funds. So much goes to the state, and then it's re-allocated within the state, depending on what institutions are eligible. We were not eligible, say two years ago, but we are today. Now it's a problem of having some sort of distribution program worked out. That's what he was talking about, I think partly. I would certainly agree with the fact that employment is one of our biggest problems; there's no question about it. Within our college, some of the programs have a very good record as far as employment, where 100 percent of the people can find jobs. We have other extremes where a very small percentage are going to end up in the kind of job they're trained for. There's no question that this is our number one problem, I would say, as far as the college is concerned. We certainly would like to see more things done in this area; I think this is more important right now to us than it would be to have a laboratory located here, although, obviously, we would like to have that type of approach also. One of the things we've been working on is trying to improve the situation. We are, for example, right now in the process of putting together some intern type programs with some agencies where our students can work, like summers, for these agencies. This gives them a much better opportunity to then get employment after graduation and so forth. This isn't the whole answer by any means, but it's this type of thing we're trying to do to improve the situation somewhat.

**Pointer:** What does the job situation look like for forestry majors, what with the accreditation problem?

**Trainer:** That (accreditation) isn't really the major problem in that. We're aiming at accreditation, I should say, and within two years we're going to have to be to the point of being accredited as far as I'm concerned. We have to add a limited number of faculty yet. Once we get the new building, this is the key now, we need facilities which we don't have; the new building will provide us those facilities. There are a couple of other minor things that we are still in the process of working on, but I think we're well along the road towards accreditation. As far as employment is concerned, there are really only two states out of the 50 that require a forestry graduate to be from an accredited school, so this has not been the employment problem really. One of the major problems is that the U.S. Forest Service has not, for three years now, hired and beginning foresters. As a result, there's a backlog of people that are piled up. This leaves state agencies yet, and then private industry, but those are the only two that have been hiring. So you've taken away at least a third of the employment opportunity, that is, with the federal government. We don't know when that will change, and even when it does there's such a big backlog of people on the list for jobs that it's going to be very very difficult.

**Pointer:** What are the relations like between this university and the State Department of Natural Resources (DNR)?

**Trainer:** We have some research programs going between the two agencies, for example I'm personally involved with one of these. We do all the diagnostic work on wild animals that are found dead or sick in the field. It's a combination thing; we do it because we like to know what's happening with diseases, and secondly, it provides a service to the state. This is really not restricted to only DNR people. This is anybody in the state that has this kind of interest and submits the specimens here. There are other studies of this nature that we're doing cooperatively now. The relations are variable. I think they're very good in some areas, and in some areas they aren't as good as they could be. One of the major areas where our people would seek employment has to be with the State DNR. As a result, I am very interested in having good relations with this group.

cont. on page 13

# Department Of The Month-- College Of Natural Resources

By Carol Lohry Cartwright

**Editor's Note:** See also the interview with the Dean of the College of Natural Resources for further information about the College of Natural Resources.

The College of Natural Resources is one of the academic departments UW-SP is most noted for. Its goal, according to James Newman, assistant to the Dean, is to "maintain and improve our natural resource base and environmental quality through the preparation of good resource personnel and through research."

The College of Natural Resources, which has a budget of approximately \$475,000, is not divided into separate departments as at other schools; all the majors offered come directly under the college. Newman stated that the

government is trying to fight inflation and a war, it has been reducing non-essential spending. The government feels the environment is not enough of a concern to the country, Newman said, so all federal programs in this area are frozen. Since the money is not available to natural resource programs, employment is hurt in these areas.

Newman said that the job availability in the areas of wildlife and forestry was poorest, especially in wildlife, where a person must have a masters to be able to compete for a job. Jobs in recreation are better, and jobs in water resources are potentially good. The best job opportunities are in soils.

Another problem students have is that they may have a difficult time getting employment in their particular field or where they want to work. Wilderness jobs are particularly scarce. Newman said that many students have to change their way of thinking because more jobs are available in the cities.

Newman stated that students coming into Natural Resources are told about the job situation, but so far there has been little change in enrollment. Even though the situation has been getting worse, Newman said, a break is expected. Newman feels that if the war ends, the government may start spending money on environmental warfare instead of human warfare.

Newman stated that a degree from UW-SP is as good as from any other school. The only advantage for older or bigger schools is that they have more graduates out in the field who look to their old schools for graduates if they

the past.

Newman feels that the college is active in local environmental problems. He himself is the originator and the president of the Portage County Citizen Environmental Council. Gerald Jacobi has studied the impact of the poisoning of the Tomorrow River. Raymond Anderson is leading the managing and research to preserve the prairie chicken which has one of the largest flocks around Stevens Point. Newman mentioned that the college was involved in a state funded program to improve the soil conservation and water quality in this area. Newman also mentioned that the college was getting involved in international programs to compare environmental problems in other countries and the U.S., and in programs to improve environmental education in Wisconsin.

In the past the state Department of Natural Resources and the College of Natural Resources have not had good relations. Newman said that this was because the state department always thought of UW-SP as a 'teacher's college and not a university which turned out professional people in the Natural Resources area; there has been some criticism of the state department from faculty at UW-SP. Newman said that the new Dean, who formerly worked for the state department, is improving relations. He said that a feedback relationship between the college and the state department is developing and he feels that the state Natural Resources Department is one of the best in the country.



James Newman, chairman Natural Resources Department.

reason for this is to have easy flow and cooperation between the different areas of study. He said UW-SP is using the concept of integrated resource management, which many other schools are now planning to use.

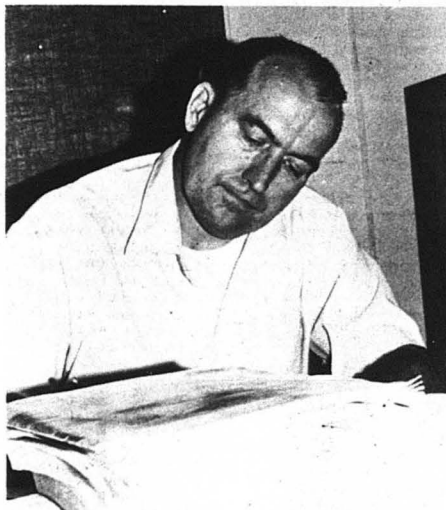
In a little over ten years the Natural Resources staff has grown from five members to 20 members, of which only three lack PhD's. The students involved have doubled and this year over 1400 students have majors in the area of Natural Resources. What was once a one-major field of study in now a college with five majors and a masters program.

The five majors are resource management; the old conservation major; forestry; soils; water resource; and wildlife. The masters program grants a M.S. in Natural Resources. The department also has a cooperative fisheries unit between the state government, federal government, and the university, and is funded by all three.

The major problem with students in the college is the job situation. Figures are not yet available for 1972 graduates but of the 1971 graduates, 70 per cent had been placed as of Jan. 1972. Broken down into majors, the figures show that 69 per cent of the graduates in forestry were placed, 59 per cent of the resources management graduates were placed, the three students who graduated in soils were placed, 56 per cent of the graduates in water were placed, and 81 per cent of the graduates in wildlife were placed.

The jobs available for graduates include foresters, game biologist, fisheries biologist, soil scientist, water scientist, zoner, conservation warden, planner of land use, and land use manager.

Newman explained that most jobs in natural resources are government supported, either on the federal, state or local levels, but mostly on the federal level. Since the



Perhaps we should have it analyzed.

have positions available. Newman said that this is beginning to happen here, but that Point has a young program and its graduates are not that numerous.

The College of Natural Resources has a student senate which sends representatives to sit on faculty or college committees and report to the rest of the students. Newman feels that the students have the opportunity to participate in the workings of the college if they want to use it.

Newman was asked whether Natural Resources has had to take a back seat to other departments and colleges in the area of facilities. Newman responded that with the coming of the new dean it appears that the relations with the administration are much stronger than in the past. He said that Natural Resources' share of appropriations and facilities seems to be improving. Newman commented that even though the chancellor supports Natural Resources programs, his assistants perhaps haven't felt as strongly in

Newman was asked what the people of Wisconsin get from the College of Natural Resources for the tax money they give. He said that he hopes to give back a "well prepared product who is competitive on the job market and is able to perform effectively."

Newman said that one of the high points of the College of Natural Resources here is the integrated management approach to the environment, or an overall approach as opposed to the specialist approach. He feels this makes UW-SP ahead of most other schools, and the student has benefited.

Newman hopes to see more emphasis on environmental education in the public schools. He would also like to enhance the international approach to studying the environment. But he doesn't really see much more growth, since the college has been growing so much in the past. He would rather make strong the programs now existing rather than make new programs.



# Welfare In Stevens Point:Part Two

## Many Programs Offered Under County Assistance

Unlike city welfare, as explained last week, many different programs are offered by Portage County for persons who need welfare assistance.

Daryl Kurtenbach, social work supervisor for the county Social-Services department, divides the county programs into two general categories: "tangible" and "intangible" assistance.

Tangible assistance includes six programs, each having specific criteria to be met by persons desiring aid.

The first of these is ADC or Aid to Dependent Children. This includes children who are in treatment facilities for mental or emotional problems, children with one parent, or foster children.

A second program is OAA or Old Age Assistance. A person must be 65 years of age or over to receive this. DA or Disabled Assistance is a third program. A person 18-65 who through examination has been found to be totally and permanently disabled is eligible. A fourth program is BA or Blind Aid. If a person is legally blind, he or she is eligible.

Of course, to be eligible for any of these programs a person must show financial need. If a person has sufficient funds, he can not receive this assistance.

A person on these programs receives, in Kurtenbach's words, "an unrestricted payment for basic human needs." Whereas the city general relief doesn't allow the person to receive money, the county does. The county also pays rent up to \$110 a month and when the person first goes on assistance, needed household goods and clothing are bought. After that, the person must buy these items out of the payments they receive from the County.

A fifth program is the Medical Assistance program. Under this program a card is given to the person and he presents it to the doctor or dentist and the bill is sent to the county directly and paid directly to the doctor. Persons eligible for the four previous programs mentioned as well as low-income families are eligible to receive this.

This assistance is to provide adequate medical, physical and mental attention to those who cannot afford it. There are two groups under this program. Group one includes the people under ADC, OAA, DA, and BA. Group two offers assistance to those not under these programs. Kurtenbach stated that this group includes mostly children of low-income families.

The sixth tangible program is surplus commodities. Persons on ADC, OAA, BA, or DA as well as others in need may get these. Kurtenbach stressed that surplus com-



**Daryl Kurtenbach of Social Services at the City County Building**

modities are grade A, inspected canned and packaged food and are not inferior in any way. There are 23 different varieties of food available including juice, dry milk, dried eggs and canned ham.

A person can get approximately \$20 a month in surplus commodities and if a need can be shown, they may get more staples such as milk and flour than are usually allowed.

Kurtenbach said that university students who are independent of parents and can indicate by means of their W-2 form that they are financially in need, may receive surplus commodities. But if they are living with others, the income of all the people living together would be considered, just as if they were all the same family.

So if a needy student was living with others who were better off, he could not receive surplus commodities. But if all the persons living together were needy, they all could receive them. Kurtenbach stated that most of the time, students are not eligible.

Kurtenbach was asked if the payments the people receive are enough to live on. He said it was a tight budget, but a manageable one especially if use is made of surplus commodities. But he said in some cases it is not enough.

He stated that persons receiving ADC for support of their children could work and keep a large portion of what they earn and still receive full welfare benefits. (A working

person who still wants to remain on full welfare must turn over part of his or her check to the county). Kurtenbach said that this was a good incentive for people to work.

The intangible assistance offered to Portage County is in the form of social services to people. This includes marriage counseling, parent-child relations, unwed mothers, child welfare, juvenile problems, and foster children. Kurtenbach said in this area the county must see anybody and everybody no matter what their wealth.

Anyone under ADC, OAA, DA, or BA is eligible for social services, but they don't have to accept them unless the situation is harmful to children or others. Kurtenbach said the goal of these services is to "help them become responsible in solving their problems."

Also included in these intangible services are the assistance of two homemakers. They assist persons on aid or who will be without help. These homemakers go to a person's home to teach homemaking tasks, budgeting, shopping or child-care problems.

The county also has volunteers who help older people get along so they may remain in their own homes and not have to go to a nursing home. The volunteers help the people who have no one to help them.

There is a foster home coordinator in the department of social services who recruits foster homes and works with these homes.

The money for all these county programs comes from many places. The federal government pays a percentage depending on the program. The state and county split the balance in a percentage depending on the wealth of the particular county. Portage county pays about 12-15 per cent of the cost of its programs. Kurtenbach stated that the kind of people on assistance were those who were not able to work or should not work in his opinion, like mothers with young children.

Kurtenbach added that it was not easy living on welfare, but he didn't believe the people on it would do as good on their own. He doesn't feel that there are "freeloaders" in this county but he said that welfare shouldn't be made readily accessible because all of us have a tendency to be a little lazy.

Kurtenbach said that some people are turned down for assistance because they are not eligible. He said that some people come in and don't really need assistance but want to see if they're eligible for something. Others, he said need better budgeting to get along with what they have.

As far as improvements go, Kurtenbach said that he would like to see the area develop its local resources and establish more organizations for people to go with problems. He cited the Family Planning Organization and Birthright as good examples of this idea. He stated that the place to treat people is here at home.

## Check Demands Retraction

Incumbent Sheriff Nick Check has denied the charge that he has been using county squad cars to distribute his campaign material. Check labeled the charge, brought forth by his opponent James Stankevitz, as an "outright lie."

Check stated that he "...was used to political charges being leveled..." against his record, but added that Stankevitz's charge had no basis in fact.

"In addition," Check stated, "officers in my department are fully aware of the county ordinance which prohibits the use of squad cars by on-duty officers for political purposes. I know of no violations."

The charge appeared in a letter published in last week's *Pointer*, in which Stankevitz also charged Check with refusing to participate in a public debate with him. Check has since agreed to a debate

staged under the auspices of either the Political Science Association or the League of Women Voters, but added that, "I have no intention of getting into a name calling match with him (Stankevitz)."

Stankevitz stated that "...men were seen, and I have documented proof, carrying posters out of county squads in street clothes. Therefore, as far as I am concerned, the only unlawful act is the fact that the county squad cars were used to distribute on various occasions throughout the county, the campaign posters of the incumbent with the misuses of the taxpayer's money."

Stankevitz added that he would not retract his statements on the matter, and stated that "If there are any falsehoods being said, I think it is being said by the incumbent."

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# Chicanos Organize Farah Boycott

The following article is reprinted from the Farah Strike Bulletin and originally appeared in the New York Times).

By Homer Bigart

El Paso, Tex., Sept. 10—A classic labor-organizing struggle in one of the nation's biggest pants factories has polarized this border city with its large Chicano labor force.

More than 2,000 Mexican-American workers, members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, are on strike against the Farah Manufacturing Company, maker of men's slacks and jeans with annual sales of more than \$160 million.

The union has little prospect of victory any time soon, but it is resolutely striving to pull out the remaining 4,000 to 5,000 employees, mostly Chicanos. And the company, with the support of El Paso's Establishment, is resisting with equal determination.

## Wages Not at Issue

The immediate issue is not wages or working conditions, although the union believes that both should be improved. At issue is whether a fast-growing, family-controlled company with a strident-minded chief executive can be forced to accept unionization.

Willie F. Farah, son of the founder and company president says no-fiercely. Workers are better-paid than in any other apparel plant in the city, he says and they are kept happy with model benefits. Union interference, to him, could be ruinous against tough foreign competition.

The strikers insist that Farah is already injured and will eventually have to yield. They say the workers, far from happy, are in fear of dismissal if their output falls, are pushed to meet ever-rising quotas, and are unimpressed by such benefits—insults to their "dignity," the strikers call them—as free coffee and rolls or free buses to work.

The strike, now in its fifth month, recalls the bitter tenacity of the labor organizing drives of the nineteen-thirties. As union efforts to hold Federally sponsored representational elections have been slowed by challenges in the courts, charges of intimidation and violence have

been raised by both the union and management.

The union, meanwhile, has organized a nationwide boycott of Farah products. The boycott is supported by the A.F.L.-C.I.O. Executive Council, which charged on July 19 that the company was trying to break the strike with tactics "from the Dark Ages of American labor relations."

These tactics, the council said, have included the use of "vicious attack dogs, court orders barring peaceful and legal picketing, arrests in the middle of the night, unlawful discharge of workers for union activities, and personal intimidation and coercion."

The company says that strikers have beaten up workers, slashed tires and fired a few shots at night through plant windows. Unmuzzled dogs were used earlier as a precaution against boozed-up "Latin kids," Mr. Farah, conceded, but they never bit anyone. They were always under leash, he told a visitor last week, and now they have been removed. "We never had dogs face to face with pickets," he said.

He insists that Farah will never be unionized.

## McGovern Endorses Strike

Senator George McGovern, the Democratic Presidential candidate, has endorsed the strike, citing "outrageous attempts made to intimidate the pickets." His running mate, Sargent Shriver, is scheduled to appear on the picket line later this month.

Other supporters recruited by the union include Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, Mayor John Lindsay of New York, and Senator Gaylord Nelson, Democrat of Wisconsin, who is heading a national Citizens' Committee for Justice to Farah Workers.

Here in El Paso the strike has won the tacit approval of the Most Rev. Sidney M. Metzger, the Roman Catholic bishop here. Told that Farah had called the strikers "communists," Bishop Metzger wrote strike coordinator Antonio Sanchez:

"To brand workers as communists because they want to join a labor union is an unjust and false accusation. Labor

unions, of course, are not perfect and an individual union may have communist members or leaders. I am sure that you are not communists, and I have no reason to think that your union is communist."

Bishop Metzger's letter upset some members of the business community. "Unfortunately and untimely," commented George V. Janzen, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, who is also president of the Southwest National Bank.

Mr. Farah, son of a Lebanese immigrant, retorted that the bishop was "lolling in wealth" and ignorant of conditions at the plant. "He belongs to the rotten old bourgeoisie," Mr. Farah said.

Despite the Establishment's support for Mr. Farah, some of its members regard him as a "loner" who is rather too secretive about what goes on in the company. Mr. Farah has hired a public-relations concern, Carl Byoir and Associates, to prepare a "white paper" to improve the concern's image.

El Paso is attractive to the apparel industry because of its enormous pool of cheap Mexican-American labor. The city has the largest unorganized supply of clothing workers in the United States, according to Leonard Levy, vice president and West Coast regional director of the union. Mr. Levy estimated that there were 18,000 to 20,000 clothing workers in the city, of whom only 2,200 were under union contract.

George H. McAlmon, a lawyer, and former Democratic chairman of El Paso county, says the Establishment would like to keep it that way. He is also chairman of the El Paso Committee for Fairness at Farah. A union victory at Farah, he said, would be followed by a general unionization of the largely open-shop clothing plants and a modest wage increase that would affect the wage structure generally.

"Clerks in the retail stores are unorganized and miserably paid," Mr. McAlmon said. "And this is the last city in the United States where a middle-class family can afford a maid. The maids get \$15 to \$25 a month."

Farah is El Paso's biggest employer, hiring 14 per cent of the local work force in its four

factories here. The company also has plants in San Antonio and Victoria, Tex., in Las Cruces, N.M., and in Belgium.

By far the largest is the Gateway plant, a few miles east of here, which stretches one-half mile along Interstate 10. The plant is surrounded by a chain-link fence topped by barbed wire and squats like a fortress on a low prominence above the Rio Grande flood plain.

## James Farah Died

At 53, Mr. Farah has kept himself trim by hard work and tennis, but mostly work. He was born in Las Cruces, N.M., a son of the late Mansour Farah, a hay and dry-goods merchant who had come West from Lebanon, via Canada, and Hana Abihider, also from Lebanon. His 76-year-old mother, the second of 16 children of a Greek Orthodox priest, and dowager of the Farah clan, was recently charged with running down a picket while driving through the plant gates.

Mansour Farah opened his clothing factory in El Paso in 1920, making shirts, blue-denim pants and bill overalls. He died in 1937. Willie Farah's elder brother, James, took over the company, and when James died at work in 1964, Will became the president and chief executive officer. By that time Farah had become one of the largest pants manufacturers in the United States. It went public in 1967. Farah common stock, now quoted on the New York Stock Exchange, was offered to the public at \$18 a share. It reached 49½ and the shares were split two-for-one.

But the stock began to slide last year, even before the strike, which began last May, and it was down to 11 on Aug. 30, when the company reported a loss for the quarter ended July 31 of \$5,051,000, compared with a profit of \$1,741,000 a year ago. Sales were down to \$41,163,000 from \$52,239,000. On Wednesday directors omitted the third quarter dividend for the first time since going public. The dividend in the first two quarters was 11.4 cents a share.

Strike leaders were cheered. They said the \$11-million slump in sales proved the effectiveness of the boycott against Farah products.



Mr. Farah discounted the boycott. He attributed the sales slump to disruption, strike-caused especially in the shipping room, where he suspected sabotage.

"I think the boycott may have had some effect in the beginning," he said. "It frightened some customers. But it won't from now on. We have two million more pair on order now than this time last year."

Normally Mr. Farah pedals his bicycle noiselessly down the aisles of the vast sewing and cutting rooms, a motorized monitor strapped to his belt.

Strike leaders had conceded that the Gateway plant was neat and orderly. "A cockroach needs a special invitation to get into a special invitation to get remarked."

The plant seemed cleaner than a hospital ward. And the workers displayed an anti-life industry. The women at their machines never seemed to relax. They seldom looked up. Nobody smiled; nobody spoke. The only sound, except machine noises, came from the piped-in music, much of it Mexican.

The National Labor Relations Board has set Oct. 2 for a hearing in El Paso on a complaint that the company, among other illegal acts:

"Threatened and intimidated, by the use of guard dogs, striking employees who were then engaged in peaceful picketing at the plant."

Discharged workers known to be union supporters and refused to rehire them for their former or equivalent jobs.

Maintained close surveillance of various workers to intimidate them and prevent them from supporting or being sympathetic to the union.

Curtailed all talking among employees during working time. Threatened the workers with "harsh treatment" if they became active in union affairs.

Photographed employees engaged in picketing and demonstrations.

The company, early in the strike, obtained an injunction against mass picketing of its plants. More than 1,000 arrest cont. to p. 7

## Schrubbe Exhibit Reviewed

Strong, yet subtle; varied, yet repetitive. Perhaps these two phrases best describe the Ron Schrubbe Show of paintings and ceramics currently on exhibition in the LaFollette Lounge, University Center. Schrubbe, a ceramics instructor at UW-SP, displays work in two media—painting and ceramics. So totally different are the two styles in the two media that one must discuss each media separately.

Schrubbe's ceramic pieces, standing anywhere from 1 to 4 feet high, deal primarily with "funky" type images in a format reminiscent of an Indian totem pole. Glazed in subdued colors, ranging from pale blues to light reds and off-whites, the works are ornamented with titles ("Homage to Apollo 11," "Mather," and "U.S. Mail")



Artist Ron Schrubbe and one of his paintings now on exhibit in the LaFollette Lounge

stars and stripes, breasts, facial features, and organic, tubular protrusions. His pop-funky images are a refreshing change for the casual art critic.

Although light in subject matter, the work repeats itself: the pale blue glazes continue, the funky images and titles repeat; the format is ever so slightly altered, but not enough to retain one's interest.

The paintings displayed in the exhibition reveal Schrubbe's skill and mastery of the air brush. He subtly blends violet-blues into off-whites, eclectic greens, and pale blues in horizontal and vertical silk-like ribbons of pigment, often incorporating cloud-like, billowing organic bulbous forms into the geometric forms. In a style similar to that of Georgia O'Keefe, Schrubbe's billowing forms appear to leave the canvas and move towards the

viewer. Bright, vibrant colors penciled in to the sprayed canvases add a linear dimension which is most pleasing.

Schrubbe's painting is done with great sensitivity and great subtlety, yet comes off as a very strong part of his show. However, again, as do the ceramics, the paintings repeat themselves. The colors may vary, the organic forms may change shape, but the basic format remains the same. One finds that the most intriguing painting in the show is that in which a zipper is incorporated, simply because that painting is different: a change of pace, if you will.

Repetitive or not, the show must be seen. It will run through the end of the month in the LaFollette Lounge, University Center.

# McGovern Organization Comes To Stevens Point

The nation-wide grassroots organization that gave George McGovern the Democratic Party's nomination for President has come to Stevens Point. Approximately 60 volunteers, largely students, have spent the last three weeks canvassing the Point area in an effort to secure votes and support for the South Dakota candidate.

In an interview with the Pointer, Steve Weingrad, the Stevens Point McGovern coordinator, revealed the details and strategy of the McGovern campaign in this area.

**Pointer:** What is the importance of Wisconsin, and specifically, Portage County, to the McGovern campaign?

**Weingrad:** The McGovern strategy in 1972 is not really a national strategy. We must win most of the big states (which include N.Y., Calif., Pa., N.J., Ohio, Texas, Mich., Illinois), plus some of the medium-sized states like Wisconsin. In fact, Wisconsin is crucial to the McGovern strategy. We have, perhaps, the best grassroots organization of any state in the country. The importance of Wisconsin is witnessed by the fact that both McGovern and

Shriver have made two campaign visits since the convention. I expect both of them back in Wisconsin at least one more time, and it is possible that one or both of them will visit the central part of the state.

The Portage-Wood-Marathon Counties area which I am covering is extremely important in the Wisconsin McGovern strategy. These areas have always given Democratic majorities, but this year they have to be even bigger. Our intensive voter registration drives and solid grassroots organization will deliver in the neighborhood of at least 55,000 votes for Sen. McGovern. This is in comparison to 39,000 votes for Sen. Humphrey in 1968, when we did not have the 18-year old vote.

Portage County specifically is quite important because of the large and solid Democratic Party organization which has been cooperating fully with the McGovern presidential campaign, and because of the large student population.

**Pointer:** Have you worked in campaigns before coming to Stevens Point?

**Weingrad:** Yes, I worked in Milwaukee during the 1968

primary for McCarthy, and I was one of many student leaders for McGovern during the Massachusetts primary.

**Pointer:** What, to your mind, are the issues in the Presidential campaign of 1972?

**Weingrad:** There is no question in my mind that this country is now facing its most important Presidential election since 1932. I think that on the one hand, we have a President who has shown an absolute lack of compassion in his domestic policy and is leading us on an international disaster course, and on the other hand, we have a candidate in Sen. McGovern, who has demonstrated a kind of honesty, compassion, and understanding that we too rarely see in our national leaders. I think the Vietnam issue is enough to illustrate the difference in the candidates.

The President claims he is ending the war, when, in fact, there has been more terror and death rained during his administration than during his predecessor's. Sen. McGovern has stated that he would unequivocally stop the bombing and bring all the troops out and end this sorry chapter in American history. Nowhere have we seen the shallowness of

Mr. Nixon, more than on Moratorium Day two years ago, when 500,000 people from all over the country came to protest and the President sat in the White House and watched a football game. But the issues go much farther than that. The President has vetoed almost every meaningful piece of social legislation from a Hospital Construction Bill to Social Security increases during his administration. Sen. McGovern voted for every one of these bills. I sometimes wonder how far Mr. Nixon's level of reality has strayed in the area of human needs. The direct and indirect effects of his policies affect every one of us. When the price of a loaf of bread goes up another 5 or 10 cents, you thank Earl Butz and his grain company friends for it. Now some people might not think too much of that, but there are a lot of people in this country whose family budgets can't stand that kind of increase.

**Pointer:** Specifically, how do you expect to carry Portage County for McGovern?

**Weingrad:** In Portage county, we have started the most intensive door-to-door canvass ever tried here. During

the Wisconsin Primary, there were only about ten students working for McGovern and he won in Portage County. We now have about 60 students canvassing in the city, and we are building local organizations in every town in Portage County with a population of over 1,000. The McGovern strategy is really quite simple. We identify our supporters and get them to the polls on election day. This strategy worked in the primary (80 percent of the McGovern supporters went to the polls) and it will work in the general election. With the kind of maximum effort we are moving toward, I don't think it is impossible that we get close to 18,000 votes for Sen. McGovern from Portage County. The results of our first canvass seem to bear this out. As of Monday, there are 53 percent for McGovern, 25 percent undecided, and 22 percent for Nixon.

**Pointer:** Other than asking for more student help, are you seeking to involve the student in any other way?

**Weingrad:** Yes, we are having a McGovern Benefit concert October 22, 7:00 p.m. at the Grid.

## Books And Ideas

### Growing Up Absurd...

By Paul Goodman

By Jeff Hanson

*Growing Up Absurd* is more than just a social criticism regarding the troubled and disillusioned youth of American society; it is a work that can be considered as having great value and importance in studying the sociology of the youth in the United States.

The focus of Goodman's book is on the young people of American society and their subsequent experiences with various institutions, values, and organizations of American culture. Goodman's purpose in this book is two-fold. First, in terms of social criticism, he brings to light the many factors which contribute to the emptiness of American youth and the adaptations of the young in response to the pressures of a society based upon the corporate state—profit before honesty, prestige before fairness. Goodman is disturbed by the fact that America's young are growing up "in a system in which little direct attention is paid to the object, function, the program, the task, the need, but immense attention to the role, procedure, prestige, and profit."

Secondly, Goodman lists some reform measures which he believes will reshape American society and will also reshape the thinking of young people into believing that there are, in fact, motivating, worthwhile, and versatile opportunities where a person can put his available human resources to a useful and self-fulfilling purpose.

To cover every important aspect of *Growing Up Absurd* would take an almost endless amount of time and its real value would be lost in wallowing through intricate detail. Consequently, just those ideas will be covered which were of

major importance and which should be passed on to others. Among the main points to be covered are as follows: youth and jobs, "being taken seriously," patriotism, and the relation between the "Freaks" the organization man and the so-called juvenile delinquents. Thus the better part of this review will be concerned with *Growing Up Absurd* as a reaction to a society which is in dire need of reform—a criticism of and a lashing out against the present values, attitudes, goals, institutions and priorities of a society which presents its young with perplexing and damaging contradictions.

The first of Goodman's ideas concerns the relation between America's growing youth and jobs. Goodman contends that because of our society's emphasis on efficiency and profit concerning men's occupations (Goodman does not deal with women's job occupations because of the belief of our society that women are not expected to succeed in duties and occupations outside the home) it has essentially missed the boat in terms of what a man's job should mean to him. Goodman believes that our society has created jobs which are functionally useful in overall consumer production, but that these jobs are useless to the people who hold them. The result is apparent. People become indifferent and apathetic in their jobs because either they do not see the finished product and receive no significant satisfaction, or they do see the finished product but do not like what they see because they realize it is totally useless except for profit for the employer (the product is only useful to the degree that the general public is convinced that it is necessary i.e. colored,

scented toilet paper; plastic flowers; breath spray for dogs). According to Goodman, "American society has tried so hard and so ably to defend the practice and theory of production for profit and not primarily for use that now it has succeeded in making its jobs and products profitable and useless."

Goodman points out that workmen are indifferent to their jobs because "it does not enlist worthwhile capacities, it is not interesting, it is not his, he is not 'in' on it; the product is not really useful." According to Karl Marx, man is a maker; he must be and feel productive or he will be miserable. The question may arise: do people really think of their jobs in terms of its usefulness or honorableness? If a man is paid well and receives good benefits, will he really care if he makes plastic flowers or airplane engines? Goodman answers this by admitting that these are, in fact, very plausible considerations and that people may think of their jobs in this way. But Goodman feels that the main problem is with the youth and what it means to grow up into a situation where they see that "during my productive years I will spend eight hours a day doing what is no good." For it is not the kids who are concerned with benefits and pensions, but with worthwhile jobs which will produce satisfaction.

The young people of American society are not taken seriously. They are suspended in a vacuum between adolescence and adulthood. Their actions and behavior are seen as fantasy or fads or phases—something which will wear off as they "grow up." But the rebellious young do not wish to grow up in a society which is loaded with fraud, lying politicians, rip-off corporations or useless jobs. As of now they are in a marginal position. To get anywhere in our society, one has to go

through the standard steps in order to be considered a "desirable" candidate for success. Thus, kids have to finish high school. But alas, the educational system is but a part of the overall "rat race" procedure and is concerned not with education but brainwashing and disciplining the young. The result of all this foolishness is that only 42 percent of the nation's young people graduate from high school. Those who drop out are actually reacting to a major flaw in our educational system. But our society would rather suit its own convenience by attributing the causes for dropouts to broken homes, poor supervision, etc.

These young people are telling us something and we are not heeding their message. Our society is not taking them seriously. Goodman also sites the case of the delinquents who, instead of reacting and successfully adapting to real

problems, are lacking a sense of belonging. Goodman believes this kind of thinking (which is the basis for much of the delinquency reform) is absurd. He points out that gang members do have a sense of belonging, a group conformity, an identity. But according to our admirable politicians they are in need of an identity or sense of belonging. The gang members receive the same rewards of conformity that any other social group receives: identity and belonging.

A point of comment concerns college students. How many non-college adults take college students seriously? When college students demonstrate or point out defects in our present system, they are seen as an extension of adolescence. Statements such as "you college kids are all alike," or "that college people are 'freeloaders of society'" verify this. They are not taken

cont. p. 14

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## What's Up Doc?

### Frost Bite And Wind Chill Factors

**Editor's Note:** As an added health education service, the health center has initiated a new column in the Pointer. The topics to be discussed in this column will be determined by the students.

The Health Service plans to use a question and answer format, answering questions commonly asked by students seen at the University Health Center. The Health Center will also respond to correspondence addressed to: What's Up Doc?, Student Health Center, Nelson Hall.

With winter approaching, the first topic to be covered is that of the relationship between frostbite and wind chill factors. How is the effective temperature in winter lowered by wind? What are the danger signs of frostbite?

The wind in winter can be natural or can be artificial winds created by motion through still air. With the high speed potential of winter sports such as snowmobiling, skiing, and ice skating, the dangers of combining speed with low temperatures should be emphasized.

What is frostbite? Frostbite is a thermal injury, just as burns are thermal injuries. Frostbite may be severe enough to cause amputations. The common signs of frostbite are pain followed by numbness. A frostbitten part will be pale, cold

to touch, and may feel like a chunk of marble. The commonest parts affected are hands, feet, ears, and nose in that order.

**Do's and don'ts for treatment of frostbite.**

**Do's**—Warm the part with water that is between 98 degrees and 104 degrees F; it may take 20-45 minutes.

**Protect** the part from bruising while it is frozen.

**Consult** a physician as soon as possible. It may take days or weeks to assess the full extent of the injury.

**Don't's**—Don't put the part in cold water.

Don't rub the part with snow.

Don't massage the part.

Blisters often form quickly—don't break them.

Don't use bandages or salves. Don't overheat the numbed part and add a burn to the problem.

If you can't get to permanent shelter, don't temporarily thaw the part. Refreezing will cause greater damage than a prolonged single freeze.

Avoid the use of tobacco or alcohol.

**How can one prevent frostbite?**

Move to Hawaii.

Cover exposed skin.

Use mittens rather than gloves.

Avoid constrictive clothing.

Use cotton or synthetics under wool.

Wear a hood or facemask.

Be aware of wind chill factors.

Carry emergency supplies in your car in case you become snowbound.



### Farah Boycott Cont.

warrants were obtained against the strikers, mostly for misdemeanors in failing to observe a state law requiring pickets to space themselves at 50-foot intervals. This "harassment" resulted in hundreds of workers being taken from their home at midnight, the union says.

Union attempts to organize Farah began more than two years ago. Luis Alvarez, one of the early organizers, said he was dismissed in July, 1970, because he "talked too loud and refused to lower my voice."

Last month, Mr. Alvarez, now a TV repairman, went on a 20-day hunger fast with three striking Farah employees. "It was more religious than political," he said. "We prayed for patience and strength. Some of our people are discouraged. I don't really know what keeps their morale up."

Getting free coffee and rolls from the company is not a "benefit" but a humiliation and an insult to the workers' dignity, contended another faster, Irene Chavez, a 24-year-old belt looper.

Among those who stayed at work was Henry Chavira, a shipping-room clerk, who wrote a letter last month to Senator Gaylord Nelson, defending the company and signing with "Contented Farah Employees," although his was the only signature to appear.

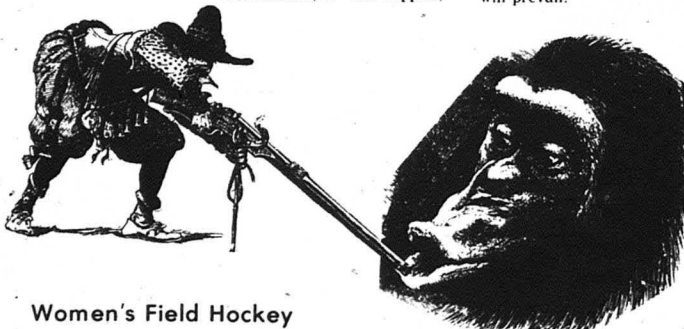
"I figure I spoke for all the smiling faces," Mr. Chavira explained. "The fact that 85 per cent of the work force stayed in shows we are 'content.' Maybe we aren't 100 per cent happy—nobody is—but we are content."

"To me, Willie is the best friend Mexican-Americans have. To me, he's all heart." But strike leaders said the non-strikers, or "the happies,"

as they have been dubbed, were kept at work by the stark fear of hunger. For although the union provided \$30-a-week strike benefits and offered to pay their water and electricity bill, many workers were afraid that Mr. Farah would never take them back if they struck, and that they would never find other work in El Paso.

They were in economic bondage, said Dr. Melvin P. Straus, professor of political science at the University of Texas in El Paso and co-chairman of the Committee for Fairness at Farah. He said the region's social and economic health depended on winning the strike.

"The strike," he said, "will decide whether a small elite of wealth can control and restrain the development of El Paso or whether less arrogant attitudes will prevail."



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# Editorials

## Speak Up For Your Rights



Minority groups push for equal rights. Politicians clamour about preserving the citizen's rights. And Student Senators fight to achieve more rights for the students. What we would like to know is just what are student rights? Searching has not availed us with a list, or even a hazy sketch of what rights a student has within a university system. Certainly, there are laws which guide our conduct (e.g. no liquor in dorms). But these cannot be our rights. And yet people fight to preserve and enhance that which no one knows. Why are there no set rights for the student? And what should these rights ultimately be?

It would seem that if a student knew what his rights were, he would be better able to understand administrative moves (for, ideally, administrators work for the student). Secondly, if a student knew his rights, he would be able to defend and exercise those rights. However, without knowing, we find it hard to understand many things. For instance, where are a student's rights when he must live in a dormitory until the age of 21? And just what benefit is there to the majority of students when the administration allocates \$200,000 for a ROTC rifle range? Can it be that the administration

does not want us to know our rights or understand their moves?

The right of a student should be the right of a proper education and a decent life. This seems to be the necessary goal of all rights. In this respect, the administration should work to provide the student with proper facilities for scholarship: a quiet, perfectly planned library; comfortable, lighted classrooms; and an aesthetic campus. The Pointer feels that in these cases, the administration has not upheld the rights of the student. Furthermore, a student must have a decent place to live. Can a university only offer painted block cubicles?

Unfortunately, the student does not know his real rights. All we can work from is what ought to be. And it is from that standpoint that we can see many injustices. Until further movements are made, it is the responsibility of the student to verbalize a discomfort or action which in some way invades the rights he thinks he possesses. One way of doing so is through the media. The Pointer welcomes any knowledge of such occurrences. And hopefully, the administration will find it is the interest of the student to inform him of his rights the moment he enters this university.

### Music Students Voice Concern

To the Editor:

If you can truthfully say that you hate all kinds of music, that you refuse to allow anything musical to enter into your life, then don't even bother to read this letter-it holds nothing for you. But, if on the other hand, you are one of those who can enjoy anything ranging from Grand Funk to Mozart's fortieth then open your eyes and look around you quickly, because there are many more people on this campus just like you who have a deep interest, love, and appreciation of music-some who have remarkable talents in this field, and still more people who simply enjoy listening to the music of others. Is it fair to those who want to be able to produce this music themselves to have to beg for this right?

Anybody who appreciates music, of any sort, know that this talent does not simply arise all of a sudden overnight. It can take hours, days, months and even years for musical performers to be able to produce something that they really feel is a finished product. Some people on this campus are devoting a great deal of their time toward this very goal, and there are an even greater majority of people who enjoy simply being able to play or sing something because they themselves have produced it. Don't all these people have the right to express themselves?

How many times can you honestly say that you have walked into the library with the intentions of studying for a class only to find that all the chairs and tables were taken up and you had to wait for the next hour to see if some of the people would move so that you could have a chance to study?

Ridiculous, you say? Maybe not-most people on this campus don't seem to realize, unless they are directly tied to the music department, that this is indeed, the very situation. But doesn't this apply only to a very small select group? It does not, after all, you are showing your interest by reading this letter.

The beautiful Fine Arts Building, which almost every student on this campus either passes by or through during some time of their stay at this University, now boasts of an increased enrollment-279 music majors, and 74 music minors.

This is certainly something to marvel at, considering that when the building was first in its planning stages, the total number of music majors was less than one hundred. But the sad part of this is that there are only 36 designated practice rooms for these pupils to utilize, and the aforementioned 279 music majors and 74 music minors are all listed as taking applied lessons. What this means is that during the sixteen hours per day when this building is open, these 353 students must find a place to do their kind of studying, involving

## An Added Comment

In last week's editorial, *A Comment on the Media*, we neglected to include the American Party (presidential candidate John Schmitz) in our discussion of the news media and the suppression of minority political parties. However, the argument applies in this case just as it does with the leftist candidates. Restricted and unfair press coverage also works against the American Party and denies it the opportunity to present its programs to the American public. Similarly, the lack of intelligent criticism and questioning on the part of the media is also characteristic of its coverage of the minority parties of the right. The American news media has become so subject to control by the forces of wealth and business that it refuses any serious coverage whatsoever to minority political parties, whether of the right or the left. Its ear is turned only to the

parties with money, the Democrats and Republicans.

It would perhaps be interesting to see the American Party and the four leftist parties combine to file suit against the media in an attempt to secure more equitable coverage. Although this would do nothing to remedy the lack of intelligence exhibited by the media, it would pose a challenge to the control of the media by business and monied interests. It would also be interesting to see how the courts would handle such a case. Would they assert the right of political parties to fair and adequate media coverage, regardless of their impoverished condition? Or would they sustain the parties of business and wealth and declare that the right to be heard depends solely upon the amount of money which crosses the media's palm?

## Answer Of The Week

Editor's Note: The following is the answer to the October 13 "Question of the Week" addressed to Chancellor Dreyfus & Dean Eagon. That question was "What is the PRECISE nature of the relationship between this university and her 'Sister Universities' in South Vietnam? What are the responsibilities of that relationship?"

Attached is a copy of my response to the Senate Resolution calling for a condemnation of the government of Nguyen Van Thieu, the Rectors of Vietnamese Universities, and myself. Besides that attachment, let me respond to the two questions which you have provided to me relative to the nature of the relationship between this university and the universities in South Vietnam, as well as the responsibilities involved.

The first and possibly most important relationship between the five universities in South Vietnam and this university is an emotional one of some very real depth and meaning. It results from the tragic death of my predecessor, President James Albertson, in South Vietnam while leading a team which had the responsibility of surveying the needs of higher education in that country in 1966 and 1967. President Albertson and seven other educators died there in an aircraft accident following the completion of most of the work laying out those recommendations necessary for improving higher education that country.

I must admit from a personal point of view that this loss of James Albertson, who was a friend of mine, prompted me very heavily to make the development of universities in Vietnam a prime mission of this institution and other American institutions. I did not wish his death to become a meaningless thing, resulting in a report that sat on a shelf in Washington, D.C. We have as of this date and time accomplished things of great significance relative to higher education for the people for South Vietnam.

You ask about the precise nature of the relationship. I would assume that you mean primarily the legal arrangement. The legal arrangement is carried out through the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point Foundation. A proposal by that Foundation, which was developed by this administration and approved by the Board of Directors of the Foundation, was submitted to the United States Agency for International Development. The proposal provided that this university would organize, direct and coordinate a reservoir of high level university administrative manpower and then provide these specialists for limited consultative assignment in Vietnam. A maximum of 30 percent of these specialists can come from this university. All others must be members of other university faculties. The Foundation then holds the contract and hires these specialists after approval for hiring from USAID in Washington, USAID in Saigon, and the Ministry of Education in South Vietnam. The educational consultants, including our own faculty, are paid directly by the Foundation for their services. The types of consultants selected are based on requests made by the several universities in South Vietnam for specific kinds of help and specific kinds of consultative personnel. It is for this reason that the rectors of all five universities, as well as many of the vice rectors and deans, have been on this campus. They have been able to view our situation as well as some other campuses in the United States, and to articulate their needs more clearly so that we may help in providing an American specialist in any given field.

The financial mechanics are handled either with direct payment to the consultant who is hired, or in some cases to the state or agency for which he works. For example, when I spent almost seven weeks in Vietnam under this contract, my salary and benefits from the State of Wisconsin continued fully. The contract then reimbursed the State of Wisconsin for that total amount. In other

## Letters

a usual minimum of one hour per day preparation for their weekly lessons. This completely overlooks the fact that many of the 279 majors are enrolled in Music Education degrees requiring that they take a minimum of five semesters of applied classes on instruments other than their major one, and this involves additional practice time that is needed.

Unlike those students who can easily find studying space in the library, those people who want to practice in the Fine Arts Building, often cannot find any space. We all realize, regardless of our major, that our time during the day is often limited and what time we do have for studying, we cannot afford to sacrifice.

If you think that this problem of lack of sufficient practice rooms effects only this group of 353 music students, you're wrong. Can you honestly say that you never go to dances, concerts, plays, or any type of musical entertainment offered on this campus? We don't think so. And whether or not you realize it, most of these performers use your practice rooms. Therefore, allotting more room for practice will benefit both you and the students who actually use these practice rooms. There must be adequate learning facilities for all the students at this university. It is not fair for one group to have to wait for their "chance" at learning. We ask that you think about what we have said and help us solve this problem by voicing your concern.

We are working on solutions to this problem presently, but in order to get direct results, we need a show of student and faculty support. Petitions are now being circulated around campus to give everyone the chance to help in this effort. Therefore, we ask that you respond to our pleas.

We're trying to make music... but we need your support.

Mary Callahan  
Chris Rosengerg

# Environmental Council Endorses Obey

We of the UW-SP Environmental Council realize that many politicians would rather talk about solving our ecological problems than move to enact sound environmental legislation. Recognizing our responsibility to support a candidate whose concern is manifest by his voting record, we endorse David Obey for congressman of the 7th congressional district of Wisconsin. Mr. Obey and his opponent cast differing votes on at least four important environmental issues. On each of these issues Mr. Obey took what we considered to be a sound environmental stand.

He voted against The National Forest Timber Conservation and Management Act, which was prompted by the rising timber prices of the two previous years. This act would increase by a substantial amount, timber harvests in national forests. Advocates of the bill claimed it would lower timber prices and encourage home building. The bill was opposed by the following groups: Citizen's Committee on National Resources, Izaak Walton League of America, National Audubon Society, Sierra Club, National Wildlife Federation, United Auto Workers, and other numerous organizations. Their argument is best summed up in a telegram which was sent to the members of Congress. The bill "threatens

America's national forests, scuttles historic multiple-use practices and undermines prospective parks, wilderness, open space and recreation areas."

Obey voted for the amendment introduced by Sidney R. Yates (D. Ill.) which would have deleted funding for the SST. His action was taken on the grounds of the SST's atmospheric and noise pollution and on the distinct possibility of alteration of world weather patterns.

Mr. Obey also voted for Patsy Mink's amendment which would have cut off funds for the nuclear testing on Amchitka Island, which was considered by many senators to be a useless and potentially disastrous project. Besides the possibility of ensuing catastrophes, the island served as a refuge for several rare birds.

Congressman Reuss's amendment to prohibit funding of many channelization projects, which in the past have been conducted with little or no regard for the environmental consequences was also supported by Obey.

Through his actions on these bills, Mr. Obey has shown that his concern for the environment goes farther than simply talk and he has earned the unanimous endorsement of the UW-SP Environmental Council.

## Dreyfus Cont.

cases faculty members from this university and from other universities have used their vacation time to carry out the duties of the consultative visit. In that instance they were paid directly by the contract at a rate comparable to their current employment level.

Technically speaking, then, the legal relationship exists between the universities of South Vietnam and USAID and the UW-SP Foundation. This university, like any of the other 2600 universities in the United States, is one from which consultative specialists are drawn and hired.

Sincerely yours,  
Lee Sherman Dreyfus  
Chancellor

## Question

## Of The Week

Why does the University retain an "en locus parentis" policy in terms of dormitory living requirements contrary to the 18 year-old age of majority law?

# The Chancellor Responds To Condemnation

October 16, 1972

Joe LaFleur, President  
Student Senate  
University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point  
Stevens Point, Wisconsin

Dear President LaFleur:

This letter is in response to Student Senate Resolution Number 73-1-1-10-72-73, which urgently recommends the administration of this university to condemn the arrests and political harassment of South Vietnam's students by the Government of Nguyen Van Thieu. Let me respond first to the facts of the situation, at least as I know them, and then to the question of whether or not I as head of the mission in South Vietnam for higher education and as chancellor of this institution should directly attack President Thieu on this issue.

On the issue of massive arrests and students in prison, I do not have information which I consider valid relative to this matter. I cannot speak with the assurance of either Mr. Luce, who came here under the auspices of the Methodist and Presbyterian church, or the Vets for Peace who are quoting Mr. Thieu's press secretary.

I have asked for specific information relative to the students in Hue, since I have met with student leadership in Hue on two occasions. There are approximately 4000 students at the University of Hue and our Student Senate has been informed that the entire student body is under arrest. Mr. Charles Green, who is the senior AID officer in communication with the University of Hue, has just arrived in the United States from Vietnam on October 10th and informs me that there are 26 students listed as members of the student body of the University of Hue who are in jail at this time. Rector Chou has been and continues to be active in securing the release of some of these students. Hue is under martial law and has been since it became the focal point of the attack of the North Vietnamese invasion of this spring. The conditions there are terrible in any sense of the word. The thousands of refugees fleeing into the city, thousands more fleeing out and southward, and returning South Vietnamese troops who began looting and

pillaging, have all brought damage, not only to the city, but to portions of the university itself. It is under these conditions that the 26 students are in prison for acts considered dangerous to the security of the city in the face of enemy invasion and attack.

Mr. Green is now no longer able to provide me with any firsthand accounts since American civilian personnel are no longer allowed in Hue due to security conditions. His accounts come indirectly from the President of the University, Rector Chou. Rector Chou has chosen to remain in Hue, despite the fact that this marks him as a man to be assassinated if the North Vietnamese take-over of the city is ever carried out.

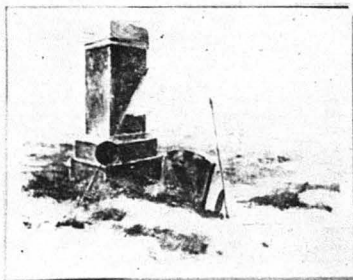
I think it is accurate that Rector Chou has chosen not to condemn or attack President Thieu at this time under these conditions, and it is for this which the student senate condemns him. I do happen to know that Chou has spoken on this entire issue of student dissent and counter police action with the Minister of Education on several occasions. I believe him to be a man of great courage, and I cannot concur in your condemnation of him and his colleagues on this matter. I believe that an overt verbal attack on his part of the President of the country would, under the current conditions there, result in his immediate removal. I'm not reporting something which has been told to me, but just simply my feelings about the survivalistic conditions under which the country now exists. I believe that such a move on his part, while it may serve some personal satisfactions or of venting principle, would not be in the best interests of either the students or the faculty of the University of Hue. They need both his presence and his leadership in that struggling university very much.

The same kind of situation prevails at the University of Van Hanh with the Buddhist Rector, Venerable Chau, and to a somewhat lesser degree at the University at Dalat where Father Li is Rector, and the University of Saigon where Doctor Tam is Acting Rector. Down in the south at the University of Cantho, where the area is more physically secure, I am given to understand that there is a greater freedom for students to carry on activities of public

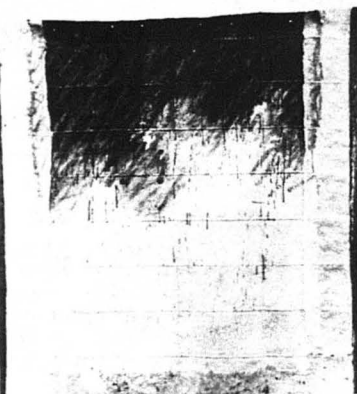
# "Wisconsin 72"

## Art Exhibition

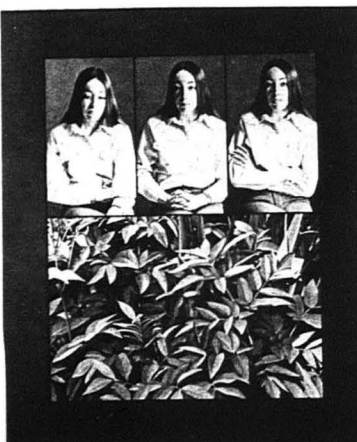
Photos By Rich Hager



Peter Steinmetz—Perpetual Neighbors—  
Water Color \$200 UWSP Purchase Award



Larry Brown—Untitled laytex and acrylic \$300



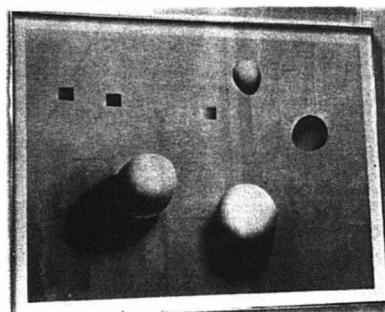
David McMillan, "22 Seconds" oil acrylics.



Thomas Selle - The  
\$300 Edna Carlsen



erman's Wife - acrylic -  
alent Award \$100)



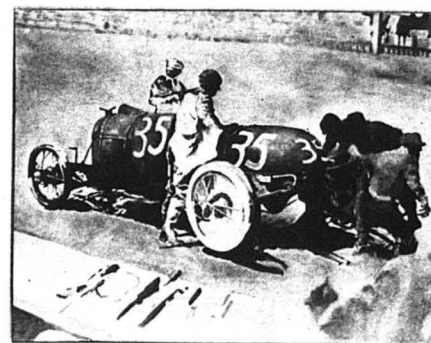
Joe Hannibal, Landscape II ink and graphite  
\$100

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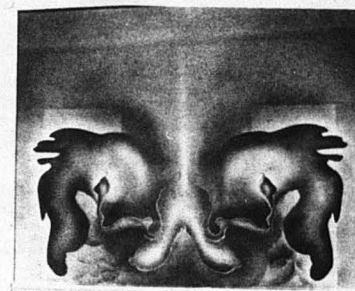
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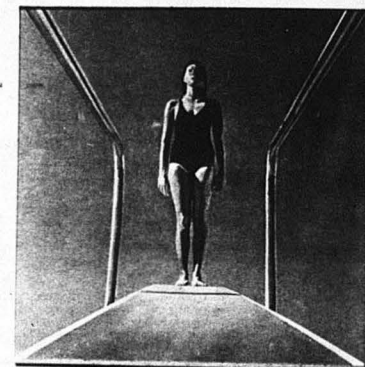
Tom Uttech—Untitle Mixed UWSP Purchase  
Award



Theresa Wegner -- Untitled, oil, \$200.



Ron Schrubbe—Lovershear the world in  
Whispers-mixed media \$130



Steve Bigler, Standin  
Diver — Oil — \$500



Arthur Thral, Sub-Stratum number 2-Acrylic  
\$700 \$200 Cash Award



## Response Cont.

dissent without severe police and military reprisal. If, however, the Mekong again becomes subject to enemy invasion and insurgency, my guess is that we will see an increase in the limitations of government. There is no question that the freedom of expression of students and others is not open and in accord with those principles and beliefs which we hold as necessary in this country.

There is in your resolution also a condemnation of me for not publicly attacking President Thieu and his regime. Mr. Luce and I discussed that very directly when he was here. It was his opinion that I should do precisely that, much as he did when he was in Vietnam. I pointed out to him that he was subsequently thrown out of Vietnam. There is no reason for me to believe that the same would not be true for myself or for this mission. We now get to the heart of this matter for me, at any rate.

The question is whether we as Americans and as a university provide aid in the form of education, food, medicine, and the like, for those nations whose government conduct themselves in a manner acceptable to us; and withdraw that aid or withhold it from those nations whose governments do not conduct themselves properly by our standards. This is obviously a question that our entire national government has not settled with any clarity in its own collective mind. I have, however, settled it very clearly and very deliberately in my own mind.

I believe that this university, with the financial resources available to us through our federal government, should be extending its educational aid to the people of nations *around* the world. Note that I say that this aid is for the *people* of those nations and not for the *governments*. I happen to feel that that is true about food, clothing, and medicine, as well. I don't believe that aid should be extended or withdrawn based on our approval or disapproval of the nature and form of the government in power or the regime in power at that time. I feel very strongly about that matter relative to our mission in Vietnam at this time. It is on this basis that I have already made requests that the AID consider a similar mission and program to be extended into North Vietnam. I have also initiated a request that the University of Wisconsin System look to providing this kind of help to the people of China. There are many in this country who will object to that, based on the nature, form, and

oppressive actions of those governments. Since I do not believe that this kind of aid is of help necessarily to the governments, but rather of help to the people of the nation, I reject the premise that we should withdraw that aid when such a government acts in an *oppressive or arbitrary manner*. I would also reject any notion that because of our objection to a given government such as the Thieu regime, that we withdraw our American Red Cross aid and our governmentally underwritten supplies of food, medicine and clothing. Therefore, in sum, I believe that our educational mission should and must continue in South Vietnam for the good of the people, the faculties, and the students of the universities we have been able to help.

This brings me then to the last point relative to an overt verbal condemnation and attack by this institution or by me against Nguyen Van Thieu. It was my judgment in 1970, and continues to be my judgment now, that the principle of continued support educationally by us of the people of South Vietnam, is greater than the principle involved in my direct condemnation and attack of the President of South Vietnam. It is my judgment, and to be, that if we carry out such an act we will, in fact, be removed from the country and thus removed from the very important work which I believe we are doing there. I am not willing to pay that price, no matter how self-satisfying it may be for me and for this institution to do so. What we have done there and what we are doing there will have beneficial effect for those people long after the Thieu regime has departed from the scene. Ideas and not men ultimately govern the world. Our mission has done much to educate the young people in that country along the lines of concepts of self-government and free peoples. Those ideas, if they are able to take root, will in fact grow in that part of the world. I believe that to be good for those people, for our people, and for all of mankind. What we are doing may be relatively small, but it is of great significance, in my mind. I believe that your resolution is not in the best interests of a people on the other side of the world who are already under agonizing conditions.

Sincerely yours,  
Lee Sherman Dreyfus  
Chancellor

## Faculty Being Chosen For Semester Abroad

"We have a high number qualified applicants", emphasized Dr. Pauline Isaacson, head of International Programs, in reference to the eighty-five applicants to fill faculty positions in the overseas program. "At present we use six faculty per year overseas," and she specified, "To England we take two faculty per semester."

Faculty who are selected are expected to function in the areas of Academic, Student and Business Affairs. Contrary to the procedure in many other

colleges' where a faculty member is chosen by the administration and designates the courses he will teach overseas, at UW-SP the students make the choice. In a November meeting, one hundred courses suggested by interested students and faculty, will be reduced to twelve courses by student balloting. The faculty is picked by their qualifications to teach these twelve courses.

The long term nature of this program necessitates careful selection of personnel. In the case of faculty exchange, the one chosen must also be acceptable

to the other school.

The limitation of physical facilities removes from the course offering any class that requires extensive equipment and the cost of renting laboratory space. During summer overseas programs these facilities become available at a lower cost allowing for this type of course and instructor.

Release of a faculty member from his duties here on campus must be gained through permission of the department and the academic dean.

The applicant's family is

taken into consideration as to whether they can accompany the applicant or remain here. Housing facilities overseas are limited in some cases.

Depending upon the country involved, there might be a language barrier and the individual's linguistic talents would also be determinant in the choice.

In some cases, it becomes necessary to hire a foreign teacher. Presently in England, British professor is employed part-time to teach Sociology because there was not enough demand to necessitate the in-

clusion of a sociology instructor on our staff. All foreign staff must be approved through the International Programs office here before they are hired.

Dr. Isaacson cited two possible causes for the failure of overseas programs at other schools: Having the faculty choose the courses that will be taught gives the students the option of either liking or leaving it; and a lack of diligence in keeping the costs down to make the trip economically possible. She believes that the program here, "allows as much student choice as possible."

## VOTER REGISTRATION

DeBoi 4:30 - 6:30

Allen Center 4:30 - 6:30

**Monday, Oct. 23**

**Tuesday, Oct. 24**

Union 4:30 - 6:30

**Wednesday, Oct. 25**

Collins Classroom 10:00 - 2:00 Science Bldg. 10:00 - 2:00

**Monday, Oct. 23**

**Tuesday, Oct. 24**

- ★ Change registration from home town to Stevens Point
- ★ Register in Stevens Point for Nov. 7 election
- ★ Change address
- ★ Answer any questions

Sponsored by:  
Student Foundation  
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University Residence Hall Pres. Council

**TO VOTE NOV. 7 YOU MUST BE  
REGISTERED BEFORE OCT. 25!!!**

## 701 Club Presents STAGECOACH

**Wednesday, Thursday & Friday**

**Admission \$1.00**

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**TONGUE**

**Tickets at Common House and  
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— Coming Soon —

**JAMES GANG  
PAUL BUTTERFIELD**

**701 CLUB**

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**75c Pitchers of beer on Mondays**

## Trainer Interview Cont.

**Pointer:** Some students have expressed dissatisfaction with the summer camp program and the financial problems it may create. Are there any possible future alternatives, such as semester breaks, etc.?

**Trainer:** We've been exploring this possibility. One possible alternative would be to try to schedule this for six to eight weeks the first part of the semester. For example, you could conceivably do this with the new academic year schedule because it starts in August now. The real difficulty here is to try to figure out that other part of the semester for credits. When we have to start trying to arrange schedules with people in different colleges, in such a variety of different departments, it makes it very difficult. (Trainer noted that summer camp is designed to be taken after the sophomore year, and that this means the majors will still be taking courses in a variety of colleges and departments.) We've been exploring this and thinking about it, and trying to see what could be arranged. We realize that it does take a summer out of the program of these people, and it's a hardship economically certainly. We'd like this (to go to the semester basis) very much; it would help us tremendously too, and not just the student.

**Pointer:** What do you see as the role of the university in community environmental projects and concerns?

**Trainer:** I'd like to see them more active. I think, again, we have at this university a large number of people with a large amount of expertise in many of these areas. I think they should be active in community affairs. There are no people with better backgrounds really than some

of the people that have been trained in these areas, and I'm certainly not speaking just of our college. Throughout the whole campus there are many people that have this kind of background. If they do not come forward and express their ideas or opinions on it, then I think they can't later criticize some of the things that happen, and say "Well, they shouldn't have put that filling station here," or "They shouldn't have put that building there." We have had some people that have been very involved, and probably have some that should be more involved.

**Pointer:** What particular things would you hope to see happen in the future?

**Trainer:** The way the budgets are now, and what they're projected for the immediate future at least, it doesn't look like there's going to be a lot of new state money for any university programs. I think we have to look to outside funding if we're going to really develop the way we'd like. We're going to have to complement our state appropriations with outside grant funds. (He added that the further development of the graduate program should bring in more outside funding from different grant sources). We've started this already and have had pretty good success bringing in some outside funds.

Where you're going to expand (employment-wise), I feel, are in places like the Environmental Protection Agency. Here is an area we have to direct more of our people in. I think they have potential...maybe they won't be managing a deer herd, but they can be working on important environmental problems and be doing field work, if they so

desire, in some of these areas. (Trainer added that people with natural resource backgrounds could work with outdoor recreation people in such areas as camping, and that the college is trying to work out some programs along these lines. He also cited environmental education as an area with "good potential").

This quality thing I can't over-stress. I think we've got the quantity program already; we've got a large student body. I certainly don't think we need a larger student body in our college. Now what we need is to get better known, and this comes with good, quality production. (Trainer expressed hopes that employment liaison ties could be established with UW-SP graduates already employed in the various fields. He added that this has been the case in the field of soil science). We probably aren't going to ever get to the point where all of our graduates are going to be able to go out and get a job; I just don't think this will happen in some areas. I think we can improve the situation in those areas, but I really think we're going to have to change emphasis where people are going to have to go into other areas if they want to be assured, at least, of a job. If you're going to get jobs in any of these management programs, you're almost going to have to have a master's degree. You're going to have to think very seriously about advanced training or it's going to be very very difficult, if not impossible. Your chances, of employment just go up tremendously with advanced degrees. That's why I think our master's program here is so essential to emphasize this natural resources program.



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NEW PAIR OF JEANS

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## Protection And Security

**Editor's note:** The Pointer received the following information from the Office of Protection and Security regarding actions between the dates of Oct. 6 through Oct. 13.

OCTOBER 6, 1972

Vandalism - Antenna broken off car parked in Lot Q. Value: \$10.00 (approximate)

OCTOBER 7, 1972

Theft - (Alleged) - property & money taken from student's room in dorm. Value: \$47.91 (approximate)

OCTOBER 9, 1972

Theft - (Alleged) - money taken from locked dresser

drawer in student's room. Value: \$21.50.

OCTOBER 10, 1972

Theft - (Alleged) Bicycle, 1972 Sears, 10 speed, Green Metallic, white handle bars, double action brakes and no fenders. West Bend license sticker unknown. Value: \$80.00 (approximate)

Theft (Alleged) - money from wallet. Value: \$10.00

OCTOBER 12, 1972

Hit & Run - damage to car parked in Lot E. Value: \$25.00

OCTOBER 13, 1972

Theft (Alleged) - Shoes in unlocked locker of Womens Locker Room of Quandt Gym. Value: \$22.00.

Theft (Alleged) - Bicycle - 26" Schwinn 3 speed, white with basket on front. Value: \$25.00 (approximate).



## Classifieds

**Apt. for Rent**  
2 bedroom, furnished.  
mobile home. \$120/mo.  
at RECREACRES.  
344-3960

**Ride Needed:** to or  
near Chicago - leaving  
anytime Thursday  
Nov. 2 or Friday, Nov. 3.  
Will share expenses.

Bonnie - Ext. 4940  
Room 419

**For Sale:** 1955 Cadillac  
hearse. 27,000 actual  
miles. Good condition.  
Best offer.  
Pat Masterosn, Rt. 1,  
Box 129, Rudolph.

**FOR SALE:**

Classic Jaguar  
1966 Mk. II Sedan  
3.8 Liter

Campus - Ext. 5224  
Home - 341-1934  
(after 6)

**FOR SALE:** 10-speed  
Schwinn Varsity in  
excellent condition.

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Large Rummage Sale  
Sponsored by St.  
Stephen's Home &  
School in School Gym at  
1335 Clark, Saturday,  
Oct. 21 - 9:00-5:00 PM.

Two large bedrooms  
available for 3 or 4 girls.  
Furnished, \$55 per girl  
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Popular Demand -  
**THRESHOLD**  
Friday and Saturday  
Admission ONLY 50c

**TODAY'S TOMORROW**  
OCTOBER 23, 24, 25 & 26

No admission on  
Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday

**POOR HENRY'S**

## Book Review Continued

seriously by many because at the present time they are serving no real productive function in society. College students are stereotyped as being totally idealistic with no knowledge of how the "real" world operates.

One of Goodman's most important and relevant points is that of patriotism. According to Goodman, one of the necessary conditions for patriotism is a sense of community which is based upon, among other things, friendship, informal relations, and a mutual cooperation. This results in pride in one's community, a sense of honor, a duty to defend it if the community life is threatened. Emile Durkheim might say that a condition of altruism would prevail, placing the good and the safety of one's community above one's own selfish interests. Goodman feels that America has no community (Durkheim would probably agree with this, for he contended that highly industrialized complex societies tended to suffer from chronic anomie, a condition stemming from excessive individualism and a loosening of controlling sanctions). American society, according to Goodman, has lost its sense of justice, of cooperation, and mutual assistance toward concrete social goals. Instead it has been replaced by "boondoggling," self-interested corporations

that rape the landscape, by an educational system which is more concerned with having the right amount of erasers in each room than with good education or an emphasis on critical thinking, and by newspapers that do not print the totality of news but hide the facts. It has also been replaced by splatterings of religious sects that are filled with contradictions and which labels its own specific sect as the "only true way," and by a political system which is more concerned with bureaucratic standard procedure than with service to and representation of the people. And finally, by a military system which, as a total institution, strips a man of his moral and ethical character regarding human beings and indoctrinates him into believing the enemy to be less than human.

Goodman feels that these aspects are particularly troublesome to the growing youth because they are caught right in the middle of the whole mess. Their church says "thou shalt not kill"—the military says "kill because they are 'gooks,' not men"—their schools, perhaps worst of all, are not providing them with any type of critical thought on these issues. In addition to these "background conditions" as Goodman calls them, there is also the ugliness of everyday life which every child sees:

"The cases of graft, social injustice, stupid law, and injustice to persons." Goodman also mentions the disastrous effect of racial prejudice and segregation on community life. Is it any wonder that young people have become apathetic toward politics and dissenters in general? It is easy to see why patriotism is virtually absent on the national level, and exists only in terms of loyalty to friends and family.

The last of Goodman's ideas to be discussed is the relationship between the so-called "beats" or "freaks," the organization man, and the juvenile delinquents. Goodman believes that these three categories of people are merely different reactions to the same problem: the problem of coping with the "rat race." Goodman feels that this "rat race" can be likened to a closed room where there are fixed rules, fixed opportunities, and a limited amount of freedom or deviation from this fixed system. According to Goodman, the organization man gets into the "rat race" because he sees no alternative. He wants all the comforts of society; he plays the role expected of him so as to "win the game." He is considered by Goodman to be spiteful because he cannot engage in anything exotic for fear of jeopardizing his position. He has to play the game, even though he realizes his own dissatisfaction, because he has a wife and family to support and house and car payments to make. He has gone from the

"rat race" to the "rat trap."

Next comes the "beat" or "freak" to whom Goodman gives the term "the early resigned." He has tried the "rat race" and has given up his "desirable qualities" for an economically poor but perhaps a culturally pleasant life. He is cynical toward the "rat race" and although he does have many aspects of community, Goodman feels that the "beat" is an unsuccessful adaptation, doomed to stagnation.

Lastly comes the juvenile delinquent or the "early fatalist." This person never had the opportunity to get into the "rat race," and even though he is cynical toward it, he respects and desires the elements of popular culture. Fatalism, arises from "the of no chance in the past, no prospect for the future, no recourse in the present; whence the drive to disaster." Goodman also states that juvenile delinquency is "the powerless struggling for life within, not resigned from an unacceptable world." Some mention of the self-fulfilling prophecy can come into play here in terms of behavior of so-called "delinquents." They have been told over and over again by the "organized system" that they are lawbreakers, punks, tough guys, and hoods. Continued repetition of these labels begin to take form after awhile. These kids have been told over and over again of their rebellious nature; so they soon begin to behave in the expected

fashion. They have taken on the role of hoodlum or gang member partly because society expects this type of action.

There are several points in Goodman's book that deserve critical thought. One is, that, though Goodman presents his case very well, he is biased toward the innocence of youth and against the corrupt nature of our society (assuming that our society is as corrupt as he says). Is our society a closed room? It is closed to any alternatives? These are just a few questions which the reader should be aware of while reading the book.

### Sheriff Candidates To Debate

One of the hottest races for a "courthouse position" in Portage County is between the two candidates for sheriff, and on Tuesday evening, Oct. 24, they'll air their differences in a public debate at UW-SP.

The 8 p.m. program in the Wisconsin Room of the University Center features Democrat incumbent Nick Check and his Republican challenger James Stankevitz. Both men are from Stevens Point.

Members of the UW-SP Political Science Association will sponsor the hour-long program and details and format will be arranged Monday afternoon by representatives of the two candidates and the association.

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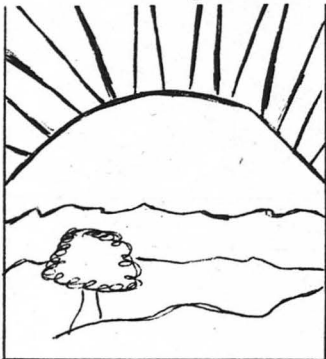
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**Collegemaster Policyholder  
of the Week**

**CINDI DOMZIL**

Cindi is a senior from  
Wauwatosa majoring  
in Housing and Interiors.  
After graduation in May  
Cindi plans to pursue  
career in Interior  
Design.



While here at UW-SP Cindi was an active  
participant in several Roach Hall activities.

**Collegemaster Reps**

**Bill Hensley  
Cindy Lubarda  
Mike Derer  
Don Bergman  
Jim Vallin**





## Voter Registration Drive

On October 23, 24, and 25 a Voter Registration Drive will be held on campus, sponsored by the Student Foundation, Environmental Council, and the University Halls Presidents' Council. The purpose of the drive is to give the students a chance to register before the October 25 registration deadline, in order to be eligible to vote in the November 7th election.

Union, October 25, 4:30-6:30  
Collins, October 23, 10:00-2:00  
Science, October 24, 10:00-2:00

During these times, deputy volunteers will be available to register students for the November election. The only requirements are that you are an American citizen, will be 18 on or by election day, and have lived in the city for 10 days.

Also, anyone that would like to change registration from their hometown to Stevens Point may do so at this time. The election is on Tuesday and anyone wishing to vote at home will have to travel home or receive an absentee ballot beforehand. The procedure merely entails filling out a postcard notifying your

hometown clerk that you plan on registering here. Cards will be available at the tables.

Cards will also be available for change of address. If you've already registered in Stevens Point but have moved within the city, you will not have to re-register but must change your address. This will allow the city clerk to place your name on the voting roll of your specific ward. Without it you will not be able to vote.

Any questions concerning voter registration will also be answered. Remember-to vote on November 7th you must be registered on or by October 25th. For those who live in dorms - busses will be available on election day to transport you to and from the polls.

Tables will be set up in Debot Center, Allen Center, the Union, as well as the Collins Classroom Center and the Science Building. These tables will be manned at following times:

Debot October 23, 4:30-6:30  
Allen, October 24, 4:30-6:30

## New Environmental Directory Available

The UW-SP Environmental Council would like to bring to your attention the Directory of Environmental Consultants. This Directory has the potential of altering the philosophy of environmental planning.

The purpose of the Directory is to insure that environmental planning is based on scientific consensus and not solely on private interest. By insuring that the best possible alternative is chosen, the public interest is protected and pollution minimized. To encourage industry and government to use the Directory, it primarily lists individual professionals willing to provide part-time, free environmental consulting. The Directory also gives to citizen groups the potential for effective legal action by providing a listing of qualified individuals on numerous topics.

The first edition lists approximately four hundred professionals. This number is not adequate for the numerous problems facing us in North America. But the consultants hope to increase the international listing by a massive mailing campaign, and they could use your help in increasing the listing in North America.



## Transportation To Polls

On election day there will be very few excuses for students in the dorms not to make it to the voting pools. Busses will be available to transport students

to and from the polls. All arrangements have not been completed but a schedule of bus pick-ups will be published in the Pointer at a later date.

## Student Volunteers Needed

Interested students are needed for volunteer work with the local prison program. This is an educational program for inmates at the Portage County Jail. Volunteers will be working with small groups of inmates or on a one-to-one basis. We need volunteers for tutoring, for transporting inmates to campus and community events, and for other needs as they arise. Prison reform on the county jail level is in its early stages, and any ideas will gladly be considered. For sociology majors, or those in related studies, this might provide an interesting opportunity to get some background in your field.

Those interested please contact Michael Houlihan, at home 341-2924, or on campus (346-5224) in room 121 Old Main.

University Store  
University Center

## SOFT GOODS SALE

W.S.U. Antique Imprints at HALF PRICE.  
(Winter and Fall jackets, shirts and jerseys)

When: Monday, October 23 thru  
Friday, October 27.

Customized Imprinting Also Available.  
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Also! We will have different items  
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Present coupon with incoming order.

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257 Division St. 344-5277

## Student Senators 1972-73

The following is a listing of Student Senators for 1972-73. Students are encouraged to contact the senators in their district in order to have their views voiced before the Student Senate.

District I  
Roy Tice  
Eric Nelson  
John Bohl  
Mat Kramer

District II  
Steve Swincenos  
Augie Buch  
Mike Williams  
Jim Lalko

District III  
T. J. Handerson  
Gilbert Yerke  
Peter Warns

District IV  
Kerry Wilson  
Jerold Yashiro  
John Nevins  
Mark Nikolai

District V  
Cary Winegarden  
Mike Van Ryzin

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Designed and perfected by racing professionals for hot-dog skiers.

Try a pair this season... and ski your buns off.



Your authorized Lange dealer has the only hot dog stand in town.

the sport shop

## LRC News

### EXTRA AFTER HOURS STUDY

For the next four weekends the after hours study area of the Learning Resources Center will open at 12:00 noon on Sundays. This area of the LRC includes the Reserve Reading Room. The total LRC will continue to open at 2:00 p.m. as usual, and a record will be kept as to the number of students using the after hours area. If the response is adequate and the budget permits, opening the total LRC at 12:00 noon will be considered.

### NEW BOOK ACQUISITION

The LRC has several shelves of new book acquisitions located next to the card catalogue on the first floor. You are invited

to browse the collection which includes books received by the LRC that week. This material may be checked out at the main circulation desk.

### DOLL COLLECTION ON EXHIBIT

Currently on display in the LRC is a doll collection belonging to Dr. Burdette Eagon.

While traveling, Dr. Eagon collected dolls from each country visited. Not only are the European countries represented, but there are dolls from Nigeria, Turkey, Thailand, India, Japan, Vietnam, Lebanon, Haiti, Pakistan, Greece and Russia. Ceramic dolls and apple-face dolls from

the Ozarks as well as cornucopia dolls round out the American collection.

Also on display is work by Miss Mary Zahorik, a student. Her work is handsketched

black portraits which are for sale. Other students who have displays at the Learning

Resources Center are Michael Baliale whose poetry appears in a display window, and William

Millonig whose oil paintings are also being exhibited. Students and faculty are

encouraged to submit materials to exhibit. Those interested should contact Linette Zimmer,

LRC - Public Services, extension 2775.

### March Of Dimes Walk Sponsored

The Stevens Point Chapter of Phi Beta Lambda, the National Business Fraternity, plans to sponsor a March of Dimes Walkathon. It will be held on Saturday, November 11 with registration beginning at 7:30 a.m. at Goerke Field. The walk will officially get under way at 8:30 a.m. and will be fifteen miles with various checkpoints along the route.

The purpose of the walk is to help in the fight against birth defects and to aid children already afflicted with the disease. All funds raised from the walk will go to the March of Dimes Program in birth defect research, direct patient aid, pre-natal care, and public and professional education.

Registration forms may be picked up at the Classroom Center, Business Education Department, Rooms 333, 336, and 450. If you have any questions or would like further information call:

Barb Crook 341-4144  
Randy Kaiser 344-8753  
Gary Swanson 341-2360  
Debbie Teske 346-2851

### Student Readings Sponsored

The University Writers will sponsor the first of a series of student readings on Thursday, October 27th at 7 p.m. in the LaFollette Room of the University Center. Students, faculty, and citizens of the university are all invited to take part in the program.

University Writers hope in particular that undiscovered student writers will attend and make plans to read during future reading nights. Poetry and fiction submissions for the literary magazine will also be accepted during the evening.

Students Paulette Laufer, Tom Lehnert, and Paul Zarzyski will make up the first evening's program, reading selections of their own poems. The readers will respond to questions and comments following the readings. Ditto sheets of the poems each reader presents will be available before the reading and at the door.



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# Campus Newsletter

## FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20

Congregation Beth Israel: 6:50 p.m., 1475 Water Street, Sabbath Services. Oneg Shabbat (festivities) 7:30 p.m., home of Toby Goldberg, 1300 Sixth Ave.

## SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21

Arts And Lectures Series: 8 p.m., Quant Gym. Suzuki Talent Education Tour.

U.C.M. Pre-Marriage Course: On Oct. 21 and 28 U.C.M. will sponsor two 1/2 day each pre-marriage courses from 8:30 a.m.-12:00 noon at the Peace Campus Center. Anyone contemplating marriage in the near future is urged to attend (if you are not already attending the evening sessions). If you plan to attend please pre-register by calling 344-0034.

## SUNDAY, OCTOBER 22

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., Cloister Chapel, Maria Drive. Weekday masses, Tuesday thru Friday, 11:45 a.m. and 4:45 p.m., Newman Chapel. Confessions, Wednesdays, 4:00 p.m., Newman Chapel.

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

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).

Planetarium Series: 3 p.m. Science Building. "Stars Around the World," conducted by Robert Valiga.

## TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24

U.C.M. Student Group Meeting: 3 p.m., Peace Campus Center. The UCM Student Group meets at Peace Center. If you are interested in joining this group or finding out more about it, come to the meeting.

University Film Society: 7 and 9 p.m., Auditorium, Main Building. "Wild Child." Sheriff Candidates Debate: 8 p.m., Wisconsin Room, University Center. Incumbent Nick Check and Challenger James

Stankevitz. Sponsored by Political Science Association.

Faculty Piano Recital: 8 p.m., Michelsen Concert Hall, Fine Arts Building. Charles Goan.

U.C.M. Pre-Marriage Course: 8 p.m. Peace Campus Center. Topic for this evening is Financial Aspects and will be presented by Mr. and Mrs. Pat Clifford.

## WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25

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 will be provided to the Whiting Rifle and Pistol Range. All equipment is provided and expert instruction in marksmanship is available.

Arts And Lectures Series: Beryozka Dance Company, 8 p.m., Quant Gym, Fieldhouse. One hundred men and women singers, dancers and musicians from the Soviet Union on their first American tour.

## THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26

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

Speech and Hearing Screening: The Speech and Hearing Clinic (Room 038 COPS) will conduct speech and hearing screening for applicants to the School of Education from 7 to 9 p.m. Applicants need not make an appointment for speech and hearing screening.

Arts and Lectures Series: 8 p.m., Stevens Point Area Senior High School. "Sleuth," by Anthony Shaffer, the Best Play 1971 Tony Award. Reserved seats \$4; UW Students \$2.

UW-SP Ski Team Meeting: 7 p.m., Van Hise Room, University Center. New members welcome.

## FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27

Faculty Woodwind Quintet Recital: 8 p.m. Michelsen Hall, Fine Arts Building.

Special Seminar: 10:45 a.m., Nicolet-Marquette Room, University Center. Current Environmental Pollution Problems. Dr. Eldon Edmundson, Federal Activities Coordinator, EPA, Seattle, Washington.

## SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28

U.C.M. Pre-Marriage Course: on Oct. 21 and 28 U.C.M. will sponsor two 1/2 day each pre-marriage courses from 8:30 a.m. to 12:00 noon at the Peace Campus Center. Anyone contemplating marriage in the near future is urged to attend (if you are not already attending the evening sessions). If you plan to attend, please pre-register by calling 344-0034.



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**The Empire Room**  
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**STEAK BONANZA!**  
**FREE BEER!**

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**FREE BEER!**

U.S. Choice, Juicy  
Top Sirloin  
Potatoes  
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DIXIELAND MUSIC  
7 P.M. - 11 P.M.



**Holiday Inn**

of Stevens Point

Dinner reservations - 341-1340



# Fumbled Punt Attempt Fatal-Pointers Lose 20-17

By Larry Gilman and  
Tim Sullivan

The Pointer football team lost to the unbeaten Oshkosh Titans Saturday afternoon at Goerke Field. That fact in itself didn't surprise anyone. However, the Pointers were winning with 1:39 left in the game, and that little item is as close to a miracle as one could ask for. A Pointer victory over number one Oshkosh is similar to something like the New Orleans Saints beating Dallas by 50 points.

The Pointers were picked before the game to lose by as many as 24 points. A 31 to 7 score, in favor of Oshkosh, seemed reasonable. Oshkosh was bigger, stronger, faster, and undefeated. The ironic thing is, somebody forgot to tell the Pointers this.

Stevens Point played its best football game ever in three years. The Pointers knocked the stuffings out of Oshkosh. They outgained them, 183 yards to 176. Point passed for 173 yards. Oshkosh passed for 36. After the first quarter, the Pointer defense played "all-pro" ball. Oshkosh's offense didn't know what the hell to do with the football, because every time an Oshkosh runner got his hands on the ball, the Pointers smothered him.

That brings us to one crucial question. Why did Point lose? Countless second-guessers have the answer.

This was the situation: Late in the fourth quarter, Oshkosh quarterback Pete Koupal lined his team up with a third down

and two on the Pointer 14. Point led, 17 to 14. If Oshkosh was to win, they had to score a touchdown.

Koupal handed off to halfback Tim Vander Velden. He went off right tackle and fumbled. So what happened? Oshkosh flanker Steve Brinza recovered it on the Pointer nine. The Titans had a first down and goal to go.

VanderVelden hit the middle for four yards. On second down, Koupal was stopped for no gain. On third down, VanderVelden broke through to the two. It was fourth down and goal for Oshkosh, and the semi-freezing hometown crowd was going crazy.

Koupal called time and went over to talk with Russ Young, his head Coach. When Koupal came back, he called an option play.

He faked a handoff and started running to his right. "Oh, oh, too many Pointers over here," thought Koupal, "I better try it inside."

It was not a good decision by Pete. He ran inside the Pointer line and was met by linebacker Mike Blasczyk. Mike is the kind of guy you don't like to run into in a situation such as that. Blasczyk nailed him on the half-yard line, thus turning the ball over to the Pointers.

As Blasczyk made the tackle, the fans and the press box went berserk. One spotter screamed, "It's all over now!"

Negative. The game still had four minutes to go, and Point was deep in its territory. Pointer quarterback Mark Olejniczak sneaked out to the three. Fullback Joe Farmer crashed up the middle for six

more big ones. The Pointers meant business.

Farmer was then stopped short of a first down on the third play. It was fourth down for the leading Pointers.

The next play was right out of the famous "Casey at the bat". The bright autumn sky darkened, the northwesterly winds started ferociously blowing, and a solemn, deep voice emerged quietly from the heavens and said, "Thou Shalt Punt."

The rest is history. Onto the field trotted Tony Delfatti, the Pointers' recently acquired freshman punter. Tony had previously punted twice in the game for an average of 45 yards. Tony's average would put many professional football kickers to outright shame.

The snap from center was perfect, even allowing for the fierce wind. Tony caught the hike in his own end zone, and then dropped it. Then it was all over. A swarm of Titans went ball hunting, and Oshkosh's Ken Nowoczynski fell on it for an Oshkosh touchdown. Point blocked the extra point.

The Titans scored the game's first two touchdowns on Koupal's runs of 13 and three yard runs. Both came in the first quarter, when it looked like Point would be clobbered. Mike Wadie hit both of the extra points.

The Pointers first scored on Pat Robbins' 37 yard field goal. Their second score came on a 13 yard touchdown pass from Olejniczak to Farmer. Point's final touchdown was a 3 yard pass from Olejniczak to Bill Hamilton. Olejniczak sent five receivers into the end zone on a

fourth and three, and Hamilton caught the pass while juggling it with Titan defensive back crawling all over him.

The second guessers were many. The majority rule of thought was that Point should have taken a safety when the Pointers were deep in their territory and had the lead. Then they still would've led by one and Oshkosh would've had to score from a long way out and the stiff wind in their faces.

Pointer Coach Monte Charles said, "I blew it, because the smart call would have been to take the safety. Then Delfatti wouldn't have even had a chance to handle the ball."

There is another way of looking at this. Delfatti did previously prove that he can kick. A decent kick in the fatal situation would've definitely given the game to Point.

Oshkosh undoubtedly gave the game ball to Nowoczynski. We think that the Pointers should give game balls to every player, because the Pointers showed that they are capable of beating anyone.

The Pointers showed that they can be a damn good team. We will soon find out if the Pointers are finally for real when they travel to Whitewater, one of the best teams in the conference.



## Intramural Scores

Among touch football scores reported to the Pointer, the following games were highlighted:

October 2nd, Knutzen 4 South, behind the solid performance of John Schoenenberger, defeated 3rd.

October Knutzen 4 South, behind the solid performance of John Schoenenberger, defeated 3rd-West by a score of 18 to 6. Schoenenberger scored all of South's points.

October 3rd saw Burroughs 2 West romp over a hapless 1 South by a score of 58 to 2. Steve Morlin was the stand-out player for West, scoring four times to account for 24 points.

October 4th-Sims 3 North dropped 3 South on three TD's by Rob Schalloch for 18 points. The final score was 22 to 12.

October 4th-Hansen 1 East rolled over 2 East 38-12. Scott Harding led all scorers with four TD's and 24 points.

In Fraternity league play on October 9th, PSE bounced DSP 34-6. Larry Pitts of PSE scored four TD's for 24 points.

### Three-Man Basketball

Play in the Three-Man Basketball Tournament is scheduled to begin on November 6th. Entries must be submitted no later than October 31st.

Teams will consist of ten students, or ten faculty members, or any combination of faculty and students.

### Other Notes

There will be a meeting for anyone interested in serving as a referee for the volleyball competition on October 23, at 6:30 p.m. in room 119.

## Students for McGovern Present

## In Concert TAKE and BAGSHOT ROW

In the Grid of the  
University Center on  
Sunday Night, October 22,  
7 until 11 p.m.

**IT'S FREE!!**

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Beautiful Day

at  
Little's Joe's

Drinking  
Establishment

# VETS FOR PEACE POLITICAL ACTION CONFERENCE

Friday, Saturday, Sunday

OCTOBER 20-22

PRESENTS

## ANTHONY RUSSO

(Pentagon Papers Co-Defendant)

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 22 - 2:00 P.M. - WISCONSIN ROOM, U.C.

### FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20

3:30-7:00 P.M.  
7:00 P.M.

7:30 P.M.  
9:00 P.M.  
9:30 P.M.  
Following

Registration.  
General Meeting, Bomb film (2 min.)  
Report from U.W.-S.P. Vets for  
Peace on program for weekend.  
Silent March.  
Report from Vets groups.  
Movie - "Time Is Running Out"  
Rap - Beer.

### SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21

10:00 A.M.  
10:30 A.M.  
11:00 A.M.  
  
1:00 P.M.

Mass session; coffee and donuts.  
Report from VVAW National Committee Meeting.  
Speaker - VVAW National Officer.  
Lunch Break.

Workshops.  
(1) Ecology of war; 2) War crimes; 3) Post-Vietnam Syndrome & Veterans Aiding Veterans; 4) Co-ordinators; 5) McGovern; 6) Nixon war wind-down?; 7) Tax Resistance; 8) Military Industrial Complex & the American Political Scene; 9) Religion & War; 10) General Workshops - Ruez - Films & Literature.

Saturday Evening:

7:00 P.M.  
8:00 P.M.  
9:00 P.M.

Movie "Different Sons" 52 min.  
Speaker - Pete Mahoney - Tallahassee Six.  
Ruez - Slides - Rap Session.

### SUNDAY, OCTOBER 22

10:30 A.M.  
  
12:30 P.M.  
2:00 P.M.  
4:00 P.M.

Report from Workshops.  
Passing of Resolutions.  
Free Meal.  
Anthony Russo - Pentagon Papers.  
Rap - Vets for Peace - General Statement  
Conclusion.

ALL EVENTS WILL BE HELD IN THE UNIVERSITY CENTER

## Superpickers Call Their Best Shots



by Tim Sullivan and Mike Haberman

The 6th week is probably the toughest week of the year to pick, because most of the games are rated dead even. The Superpickers, however, have never chickened out in the face of overwhelming odds. As Howard Twilley once said, "When the going gets rough, the rough get going."

**JETS OVER BALTIMORE** - The Colts got rid of Head Coach Don McCafferty, and now the Jets will get rid of Johnny U. Look for Namath to drop more bombs than Ronnie Reagan in a B movie. Jets by 14.

**MIAMI OVER BUFFALO** - The Bills have looked great in their last few games. O.J. is running like hell, and Shaw is connecting with his passes. Buffalo's defense is coming on strong. With these things in mind, we take the Dolphins by 20.

**RAMS OVER BENGALS** + The Bengals are coming off a big win over Kansas City, and the Rams had a free game against the Eagles. Dick Gordon and Willie Ellison will outscore Horst Muhlmann. Rams by 7.

**BROWNS OVER HOUSTON** - **QUESTION:** Who is the worst team in pro football? **ANSWER:** Houston. No, it's the Eagles! Come to think of it, Cleveland is right in there too. We figure with a little bit of luck, the Browns could beat Ohio State, and we know Ohio State could obliterate the Oilers. Browns by 2 in the "Crud Bowl".

**OAKLAND OVER DENVER** - Broncos have been impressive in every statistic except winning games. We look for Lamonica, Biletnicoff, and the Oakland smog to choke the Broncos. Oakland by 13.

**PITTSBURGH OVER NEW ENGLAND** + We will never take the Patriots again this season. The Patriots are, without a shadow of a doubt, the

most unreliable, unpredictable, uninspiring, untalented, useless team in pro football. Steelers by 2,587,612.

**SAN FRANCISCO OVER SAINTS** + The 49ers lost Brodie, and that's bad for San Francisco. New Orleans still has Julian Fagen and Margene Adkins, and that's good for Frisco. 49ers by 3, as Julie and Marge get traded to the Patriots.

**KANSAS CITY OVER PHILADELPHIA** - The Eagles, in their 18th year of rebuilding, are threatening to move to Hartford, Connecticut. Hartford mayor Algonquin J. Calhoun has announced plans to move Connecticut to Egypt if the Eagles make good on their threat. Chiefs by a chuckle and 21 points.

**GIANTS OVER CARDS** - St. Louis has surprised Baltimore and Minnesota. The Giants have surprised everybody. Snead has finally come into his own, and Ron Johnson has remained healthy.

**DETROIT OVER CHARGERS** + John Hadl and the Chargers never win on the road, and this one's in Detroit. If Larry Walton and Ron Jessie can hang on to Landry's passes, the Lions should roar. Detroit by 14.

**VIKINGS OVER BEARS** + If the Bears win, they'll have to carry 300 pound Coach Abe Gibrion off the field. The Bears have too many injuries already, so the Vikings should have an easy game. Minnesota by 10.

**DALLAS AGAINST REDSKINS** + Sullivan likes the Cowboy defense. Haberman is staying with Jurgensen, the old reliable number 9.

**FALCONS OVER PACKERS** + The Packers are playing over their heads. They have yet to play a team with a good tight end, and Atlanta has one of the best in Jim Mitchell. Atlanta by 3, although we know most people will be backing the Pack.

## Point Crushes Mount Senario 7 to 2

Last weekend, the UW-SP soccer club traveled to Ladysmith, Wisconsin and won a lopsided 7-2 decision over Mount Senario College.

Stevens Point quickly jumped to a 2-0 lead early in the first half on back to back goals by Tim Muench and Ted Bastille. However the Pointers squandered their lead by committing two defensive errors and Mount Senario tied the score at 2-2. The first half ended with the score still tied.

Stevens Point came out shooting in the second half. Ted Bastille scored his second goal on a 12 yard penalty kick to tally Point's third goal. Andy Cheung followed shortly with a goal from close range to give Stevens Point a 4-2 lead. At this point, Mount Senario's defense totally collapsed. Dave Marie

charged in from his right wing to boot the ball past the outstretched hands of Mount Senario's goalie to score Point's fifth goal. Minutes later, Ted Bastille received a short pass from Andy Cheung, out dribbled his defender and blasted the ball into the goal thus scoring his third goal of the game. Dave Marie tallied Point's seventh, and final, goal when he kicked the ball in after it had rebounded off the crossbeam.

The team's passing was excellent in this game and their shots found the mark with ease. To date, Stevens Point has scored seventeen goals while yielding only seven goals to their opponents. The club's record now stands at 3-1-1.

Next Saturday, Stevens Point travels to DePere to play St. Norbert. Game time is at 1:30 p.m.

