

the Pointer

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Vets For Peace

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NO. 8

Check And Stankevitz Debate

By Keith Otis

Democrat incumbent, Sheriff Check, seeking his fifth term, and Republican James Stankevitz met horns in a public debate at 8:00 p.m., Tuesday, October 24, in the Collins Classroom Center to vie for the title of Sheriff of Portage County.

Main points in the debate concerned crime rates, police aptitude, and present administration costs. Undertones of scandal concerning many allocations by the present sheriff's office were also noted.

The candidates presented their platforms, then a four student panel questioned them on specific issues. The floor was then opened to questions for the remainder of the debate, which finished at approximately 9:00 p.m.

Stankevitz began by outlining his nine programs, should he be elected. These were: 1) a volunteer special deputy force, 2) drug education in our schools and for adults, 3) drug control programs based on the responsibility of the individual, 4) a high school police cadet program, 5) citizens action alert program, 6) area youth program, 7) uniform law enforcement, 8) consolidation of law enforcement effort, 9) no politics in the sheriff's department.

Stankevitz then outlined the rising costs of the sheriff's department. He stated the costs of the equipment and services used and then stressed, "miscellaneous \$8,726.75."

Stankevitz conducted a survey based on county population and costs to the sheriff's department, compared to what the costs mean to every man, woman, and child in the counties, as well as the crime rate. This survey showed Portage county to have one of the highest crime rates with one of the highest tax money inputs per individual in the state. Stankevitz said the proposed Portage county tax increase will be 10.3 per cent or "\$7.30 a head."

Nick Check then took the platform. He began by saying, "I am the incumbent sheriff," amid audience applause. He then began a brief history of his police career, beginning in 1952 in Milwaukee on the police force where he remained for nine years before his move to Portage county. Check stated that at the onset of his sheriffs position there were "over 400 persons in this county carrying honorary, volunteer badges, used principally to gain personal favor. I recalled all these badges and discontinued the volunteer system completely, and hopefully forever." He then pointed out, "I don't believe modern law enforcement has any place for untrained, unqualified officers with full arrest powers and the right to carry guns."

Later, referring to the birth of his administration, he said, "we had no police training except the school of hard knocks." Check stressed police training in the area of

human relations, civil rights, and constitutional law. Check was the only sheriff on the Council on Criminal Justice and prides himself on a very "innovative, unusual, and quite successful program of jail-inmate rehabilitation."

In his finishing statement, Check concluded, "It is my intent to keep Portage county at the very top of the law enforcement arena. With that I ask for your support."

Stankevitz then gave a rebuttal, responding that if this administration brought in so much money through Checks involvements "I don't know how many have really felt the use of this Federal money."

In reference to the Iola rock fest, Stankevitz noted the lack in stopping of a "busload of drugs" supposedly coming into Portage county. He added that this was probably overlooked because there was 1200 citations written out for illegal parking at the rock fest scene." Stankevitz noted that there was a \$25 parking fine and a \$25 towing fine allotted to these vehicles, and his only question is, "I have not been able to find out where this money went," and added, "now, I'm not accusing Mr. Check of any wrong doing, let me make that perfectly clear."

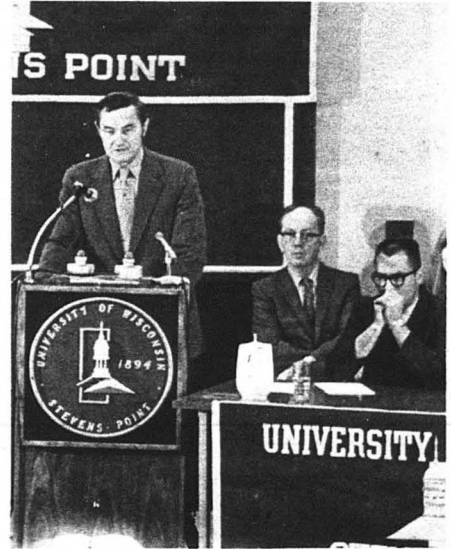
The student panel then began questioning the candidates, with both being given a chance to respond. To a question raised concerning the difficulty of blacks in obtaining off-campus housing, Check stated, "I see no difference in handling the students because they are black. I'm happy to see that the population is going up," and later, "Your people are an asset." The student responded to this by saying, "That wasn't my question. I asked what was done about this?" Checks reply was, "I would follow the state law that deals with denial of rights to the letter, believe me." Check also referred to the UW/SP community as "probably the best 9000 citizens we have in this area."

Stankevitz, in response to this question, boiled the problem down to "man's inhumanity to man," and it's up to us as individuals to accept each other as such "regardless of race, color, or creed."

Concerning a question on Federal money channeling, Check replied that money is used much in the area of "police equipment, but primarily toward extensive training of our officers so that we have a bunch of pros serving you."

In a later question, Stankevitz suggested that the sheriff's department is "tripping over its own feet." To this Check responded "We have a number of officers who are big, husky fellows, and they have big feet."

The debate was then opened to audience questioning. When Stankevitz was asked what experience he had for the sheriff's position he replied, "this is more an ad-



Incumbent Sheriff Nick Check, at podium, and James Stankevitz (right) Rep. Candidate.

ministrative position, and I think that I have the desire, in fact I know I have. This is all it takes to run for any public office." Following this statement, there was a shout from the audience, "Ray Nitckhe has the desire too!" Check responded to this question, that there are real dangers in that an "unqualified person may become the chief law enforcement officer in a county."

The Iola example came up again as to the whereabouts of the parking violation money. Check said, "That would have been a most interesting thing, had we been able to collect \$20,000 at Iola!"

In another audience question, a hypothetical riot on campus was created and the candidate placed in a position of authority to suppress it. Stankevitz said a "riot squad is not the answer" and that he would approach the students alone and with reason. Check took a more expected approach in favoring some police help in this matter, but granted the students a "right to a peaceful protest."

As a final question, a man criticized the officers of the sheriff's department as to their being well-trained, and Check seemingly knowing the man said, "come to my office." The man replied, "the last time I did, you walked out." Exit Check. To this, Stankevitz replied, "If this is a true statement, I'm beginning to wonder about the highly trained men we have working for Portage county."

Consumer Complaints:

New Task For The Student Foundation



Credibility Gap?

A panel of four students is going to lend an ear to unsatisfied consumers. Mary Lou Robinson, the Student Foundation attorney is working with student volunteers to unravel consumer complaints.

The office at 230 Old Main already hears a number of student consumer complaints and the formation of a panel is a way of streamlining and expanding the present handling of consumer grievances.

The panel will ask consumers to fill out a fact form. Then they will contact the businesses to get the seller's story. Perhaps there is a misunderstanding or perhaps consumers' have a real dispute.

If there is a possibility of

bringing the two parties together, the panel will. If they can be of any help to arbitrate and both parties will cooperate, they may be able to dispose of the grievance.

In the conflicts where informal communication is unproductive, the panel will refer the grievance with copies of both parties fact statements, if available, to the appropriate state agency. Usually, the complaint will be filed with either the Public Service Commission, the State Department of Agriculture or the Attorney General's Office.

In each instance the panel will continue to pursue the case on a local level and encourage action from the district attorney's

office.

The panel does not want to become a clearinghouse for complaints to the already overburdened state offices. Consumer problems are local problems and can be handled at this level if anyone bothers to take the initiative. The Student Foundation is bothering.

The four students working on the panel are Joe LeClaire, Larry Wiesneske, Kris Lukasavage and Richard Pfiffner.

If you are an unsatisfied consumer, call or write your complaint to the Consumer Grievance Panel: Telephone 346-5177—Suite 230 Old Main Student Foundation.

Interview Of The Week

David Obey



Congressman David Obey Democratic Candidate for re-election as representative of the 7th Congressional district.

Pointer: What are the major differences between yourself and Mr. O'Konski?

Obey: I think there are two main differences between me and my opponent. One is where we should put our tax money. We disagreed, for instance, on the size of the defense budget; he's voted for higher defense budgets than I have. We've disagreed on the war, he has opposed almost every major end of the war amendment that we've had in the congress in the four years I've been there. He's opposed at least ten of them, I've supported all but two. He voted for the SST, I voted against it. He voted for the Lockheed loan, I voted against it. Generally, I've just been interested in transferring some of our spending from the hardware area such as defense and space to areas like health, education, waterpollution cleanup, and the like. I think the second major difference between us is that I think we have different ideas as how the congress ought to operate as an institution. I think he is more supportive of the status quo in terms of the way the house operates than I am. I think, for instance, that we ought to have complete open committee meetings. I'm used to it because we had those in the legislature, it didn't hurt us much there and I don't think it would hurt us in congress to have them either.

Pointer: Are these the issues, then, in the seventh district?

Obey: It's so hard to tell. I don't know what the issues really are going to be. I don't intend to campaign against him, I just intend to go around and try to explain to people what my views are on issues and where I think the congress can do better and let people judge for themselves which candidate best reflects their own philosophy.

Pointer: Do you feel that you represent students effectively in Congress?

Obey: I don't like to separate groups out like that. I try to represent the district as best I can and I try to do what I think is best for the country. I think that when you try to end the war you don't just help students, you help the entire country. When you try to get decent pension plans for workers, that's a very indirect benefit to students; but it affects an awful lot of their parents, and it's going to determine how much money kids are going to have to pay out in future years to help support their parents when they get old and can't support themselves because social security isn't adequate. So I just don't like to look at it in terms of what I do for this group or what I do for that group. I just don't think you represent people that way.

Pointer: What is your position on abortion, day care centers and other areas of women's rights?

Obey: I think the Nixon position that day care centers are all right for the children of a mother on welfare but not for the children of working mothers of middle-class families. It

doesn't make any sense to say that you have to be on welfare before your child can go to a day care center. There are an awful lot of women who like to work and need decent places to put their kids where they get not just custodial care but some developmental care as well. This silly idea that's going around that that is socialism and a communist plot is a twisted version of what is really going on. As far as abortion is concerned I think what my own personal views are irrelevant. It is a state question which is going to be decided by state courts and by state legislatures. I personally have strong doubts about abortion but I don't think those personal views are relevant to the campaign for congress. It's like asking a congressman what he thinks of law and order, a congressman isn't sheriff, he's a legislator.

Pointer: How do you propose to help solve some of the problems we have?

Obey: I'm not going to solve the problems of the war, environment or anything else. The American public is the only group that can solve the war. The way they can do that is elect enough guys to congress who'll cut off the funds for it. That's the only way a congressman can shut off that war. He can give all the nice sounding speeches he wants but unless you're willing to cut off the appropriations, the president knows you don't mean business. In terms of the environment, I think congress has taken a substantial step forward in two areas. We passed a good water pollution bill which the president vetoed and we overrode. We made major advances in the field of pesticides. The bill which we passed was weaker than it should have been but it still provides the first strong pre-testing program before pesticides can be put on the market. Beyond that, I think we just have to have nationally applied water and air pollution standards. At least we have to have state standards which are relatively uniform because if you don't companies in Wisconsin where you have tight enforcement can't compete against companies in say Georgia where you have very loose enforcement. A state like Wisconsin winds up not only losing an industry, but we lose all the jobs that go with it.

Pointer: What do you think are McGovern's chances of winning the election?

Obey: I would say right now that he has a 50-50 chance of carrying this district. Our polls show 40 percent undecided in Marathon County in the presidential race. Nixon was ahead 55 to 34 in Marathon County in our house to house canvases five weeks ago. Today, that's sropped substantially. The polls show him now leading slightly in Portage county he's leading about 2 to 1 in some of the northern counties. I think McGovern has a chance to carry this district now which I did not think a month ago.

Pointer: What do you think the fate of the injunctions served on Paper mills on the Wisconsin River will be as long as the prosecuting attorney is a Nixon appointee?

Obey: I don't know. The Environmental Protection Agency has not made clear what they have in mind. I'm not going to say that because the guy's a Republican appointee that he's going to do a lousy job. I think that the head of EPA is a good, tough, guy. If he is given his head, he will do fine. But the administration dragged it's feet on the reserve mining case up in Lake Superior. They're dumping tons of waste every day and Ruckelshouse had to scream and jump up and down for months before he finally got the justice department to move on that one.

Pointer: how do you feel about mass transit for this area?

Obey: I think that providing public transportation is an obligation of government. That includes adequate bus transportation.

Pointer: Comment on the anti-water pollution bill which was just passed over the president's veto and which he considers to be inflationary.

Obey: It's absolutely idiotic for him to say that's it's inflationary. That bill only called for the outlay of some 250 million dollars for this fiscal year. The major spending under that bill does not take place until 1975. I assume that Nixon has enough confidence in his ability to manage the economy to believe that we will have inflation licked by that time. That bill is the single most important bill that Congress passed this year for this district. We've got over 200 communities who are waiting for federal assistance to help them with their sewage problems and their water problems. The veto of that bill would have meant that they couldn't get their money. It costs far less than the revenue sharing bill. It costs six billion dollars and that's money that's laid out this year; now that's inflationary.

Pointer: Are there any further developments about the debate proposed between yourself and Mr. O'Konski?

Obey: We have now signed an agreement. My principle hangup on the debate was that I did not want Channel 12, Rhinelander television, which he owns, to be able to tape that debate. I did not feel it would be fair to put me in a position where his television station could tape the debate and take anything out of context which they wanted and make political spots and run them for the next 10 days. When we got that question settled then the agreement was reached. I also thought that the question about the placement of the podium and the placement of the microphone and his insistence that the audience not be allowed to respond in any way to anything he or I said was just silly.

Pointer: Recently in Wisconsin Rapids Mr. O'Konski said that the war would have ended more than two years ago if it had not been for the harassment of the very people in the Democratic Party who got us into it in the first place. Could you comment on this statement?

Obey: I think that's absurd. O'Konski wants both sides of the Vietnam issue. O'Konski tells people that a speech he gave in 1954 against our getting involved in Vietnam shows that he was the original dove on Vietnam. But the fact is that speeches don't end wars, votes do. The only way that Congress could effectively put pressure on the president to negotiate an end to that war was to try to cut off the funds for it. I don't regret any vote I made to cut off the funds for that war, I think that's the only practical way that a member of congress has to try to influence foreign policy and war-making powers of the country.

Pointer: What kind of pending priorities would you like to see?

Obey: I'd like to see us spend less on space, defense, and housing projects that are all caught up in red tape and aren't working. I'd like to see us spend more on pollution cleanup, health care, and education.

Pointer: If the Vietnam war ends soon how much money would be available for these programs?

Obey: It's already gone, the pentagon has eaten it up. The Vietnam budget's been cut by two-thirds but Nixon asked for 8 billion more for defense this year than last. And their talking about asking for 6 or 8 billion on top of that for next year. In three years we're going to be between 90 and 100 billion dollars for a defense budget. The peace dividend has already been eaten up by the pentagon.

cont. on page 15

"The University Activities Board is a programming body composed of 21 student committees, four executive officers, two programming advisors, and a faculty advisor. Its primary function is to provide educational and entertaining events that will encompass the interests of all students.

The University Activities Board is also designed to be an educational experience in leadership roles for those participating on the Board."

**Statement of Purpose
Organizational Constitution**

The pictures are on the Gridiron wall and \$80,000 is in the budget. University Activities Board is one of the largest and recently, one of the most controversial organizations supported by student activity fees.

Structurally, UAB consists of four officers compensated at \$200-\$400 annually and seventeen unpaid committee chairpeople.

Is programming events for an entire university and bearing responsibility for an \$80,000 budget too large a burden for four officers and a group of volunteers to handle? "No," replies President Karl Rusch, in fact, we requested a budget of \$150,000. We're hampered a great deal by having only \$80,000. Even with \$80,000 students still complain that there's nothing going on campus."

The 1972-73 UAB budget is allocated thusly:

- Executive \$4,200
- Public Relations 1,000
- Publicity 1,900
- Properties 1,000
- Tours 500
- Films 9,693
- Performing Arts 13,650
- Coffeehouse 9,000
- Fine Arts 2,550
- Games 900
- Homecoming, Winter Carnival, Spring Thing 15,457
- Trippers 2,500
- Special Events 10,000
- Audio Visual 2,650
- Reserve 5,000

TOTAL \$80,000

A Few Complaints

Questions have arisen concerning the allocation of the \$10,000 Speakers' Budget. Several groups, including the University Film Society, have requested speakers but have been told the money for both semesters has already been totally allocated.

Rusch explains, "We publicized last April for para-professional programs involving speakers. Eight hundred letters were sent out at that time." The Board's policy is to contract lecturers on the basis of that publicity's response.

The \$10,000 Speakers' Budget was transferred this year from the Arts and Lectures Program directed by Jack Cohan. Cohan retains responsibility for bringing the arts to campus.

In an October 13 letter to the Pointer editor, the UW-SP International Folk Dancers charged that in programming the Homecoming week folk fest, "UAB took the trouble to hire some very good folk dance groups from Milwaukee, but they for some reason paid no attention to a very fine folk dance groups on their own campus, the UW-SP International Folk Dancers.

"Things like that are an insult, not only to the UW-SP Folk Dancers, but also the the university and its own Homecoming objectives. It seems as if the UAB actually did

not try to involve the student in his own campus as much as possible."

Rusch states, "We were considering professional entertainment first as being the best possible for the students. The professionals offered many groups, each with their own specialty. The local group used the same dancers for many numbers. The best quality program and the best selection was the one we booked."

There have also been complaints of inconsiderateness. One instance of this is September's campus corn roast which called for an electric band to set up on the court between the library and the Fine Arts Building when some students were attempting to study.

Blaring announcements from an audio car to advertise Homecoming and the Nitty Gritty Dirt Band also drew criticism. Rusch views this as a problem that "can and should be corrected," and states that since complaints were registered, the car avoids the library area.

Rusch justifies the practice on the whole, however: "With the amount of posters and signs and places to put them, students don't look anymore. Visual publicity can only receive so many results; by mixing audio and visual publicity we get better response. Some students don't come in contact with the visual publicity so in order to represent the students best, we're going to get the message to them anyway we can. Students must know about events because student money is being spent."

When asked if it is not the on-campus student who encounters much visual publicity and if it is not the off-campus or commuting student who may be uninformed, Rusch explained that the Stevens Point police won't allow the audio announcements to be made on city streets.

Student Government censured UAB earlier this month for failure to meet the deadline for Student Assembly membership applications. Rusch maintains that the Board never received a membership application or notice of the deadline. (see October 13 Pointer, Letters to the Editor.)

Student Government President Joe LaFleur's letter to UAB implies an organizational problem: "If the handling of this matter of membership is in any way an indication of the internal workings of your group then action of a definite and decisive nature will be taken against the organization and-or its leadership."

Rusch protests "We do have an informal structure but we get things done anyway. If UAB and Student Government can't cooperate and communicate, what happens to the rest of campus?"

His October 9 reply to LaFleur emphasizes this point: "We were able to tend to the matter internally and present a member of our board at the October 1 meeting. Your action (censure) at that meeting was relayed to us by that member the next day. It has been eight days since that action was taken and we have first received word on your action today."

The Entertainment Industry

Rusch is proud of his Board: "UAB offers a variety of programs beyond the extent and capabilities of any other organization on campus.

"It's one of the best organizations for the purpose of providing entertainment in the state. The other universities have activities partially planned by their student government, professionals, staff or faculty. Here, under one roof, the students have complete responsibility. The advisors have no decision authority."



**Karl Rusch, UAB
President**

According to the UAB organizational constitution, blazers and jumpers for members serve "to increase recognition and prestige on campus as well as to inform the students who their UAB representatives are." The uniforms are useful for identification purposes at events if problems should arise and Rusch terms them also "a means of Board unity. We hold ourselves as a programming board on a different level than others on campus; we can increase our prestige and support our membership."

At present, UAB has five committee chairperson positions and 55 committee member positions open. "Nobody wants to do the work; they don't feel they can afford the time," explains Rusch.

Except for some of the more popular committees (Trippers, Films), the Board reports "quite a bit of trouble" recruiting committee members. Recruitment is accomplished through publicizing available positions and seeking out persons who have voiced an interest in special fields. Only the committee chairperson holds Board membership or is held accountable to the Board.

According to Rusch, "The purpose of the committee approach is to provide student input and offer experience to students." Chairpeople are responsible for recruiting their own committees.

He defines the rewards of UAB membership as being "many categories of experience within the university structure and also good job preparation for students continuing in the entertainment industry."

Rusch would like to strengthen the committee structure and make students more aware of UAB: "Individual UAB members should get more credit but we've found that the best workers are volunteers interested in developing their college career through extracurricular activity. We don't need power-hungry people. Here, students can get into an organization without being organization people."

How does one get on UAB? Applicants must have a 2.25 GPA (but since programs are planned on a year long basis, one "grace" semester is allowed if necessary). The Board reviews applicants giving special consideration to committee experience and time available, and then reaches consensus. "For the most part, applications come from people who have worked on the Board before," says Rusch. "We have a very close working relationship both socially and para-professionally."

Money is allocated on the basis of need and projected programs. Committee chairpeople made budget proposals which the officers review. This process repeats until a suitable operating budget is agreed upon. The philosophy is "the most benefit to students at the least cost."

Expenditures over \$1,000 for any single event need total Board approval. Items exceeding \$3,000 require the Governor's approval.

Concerning UAB philosophy, Rusch says, "We don't have any direct educational responsibility, but we can't help assuming it. We're not a faculty organization, but any film or event has educational value." He also explains that the UAB has adopted the Code of Ethics of the National Entertainment Conference.



Movie Review

The Fixer

Editor's Note: "The Fixer" will be shown at the University Center on Nov. 1-2-3.
Head: Movie Review
The Fixer

by **Toby Goldberg**

So much of art -- poems, legends, novels, films--depicts an odyssey. From Ulysses to Zhivago, the tale of a man embarked upon a journey and his experiences enroute is an ever-appealing theme. His success or failure in attaining his ultimate goal is often of less concern than what happens to him along the way. "The Fixer," from the novel by Bernard Malamud, is also about a man's journey, but unlike Zhivago, whose development was traced through such symbols as train trips and treks through the snow, the Fixer's odyssey is an inner one. And because it is infinitely more complicated to portray the inner maturation of a man, if it succeeds it is commensurately more rewarding.

In 1910, under Czar Nicholas II, life for the Russian masses was characterized by deprivation and political unrest, extra portions of which were meted out to the nation's five million Jews. Endemic anti-Semitism was combined with fear of imminent revolution. The stratagem of Russian authorities was to drown the revolution in Jewish blood. Pogrom, a new word for the old practice of Jew baiting, usually ending up in massacres, was introduced. The Russian word means "riot" and was used to convey the impression that these were spontaneous expressions against the abuses perpetrated by the Jews. In fact, pogroms were carefully executed by the government and police.

Against this background, in the midst of a pogrom, Jacob Bok arrives in the ghetto of Kiev. He has left the stultifying environment of his shtet (village) and has come to the city to earn a living as a fixer of anything in need of repair. He is a Jew. But not much of a Jew. He is a man, but self-admittedly not much of a man. And he claims to be apolitical.

Soon after his arrival, Bok embarks upon a career of crime. Unable to find employment in the ghetto, he conceals his religion and accepts a job outside the Jewish quarter. His second crime is to refuse to sleep with his boss's daughter. Thirdly, he does his work too well and enrages a worker who has been cheating the boss. But his quintessential crime is being a Jew. In punishment, an elaborate crime against Bok is contrived and he is accused and jailed for the ritual murder of a twelve-year-old Christian boy.

The true odyssey of Jacob Bok begins in jail as he awaits his trial. It is essential that the authorities obtain a confession. The murder has properly aroused the citizenry and must be avenged; the scapegoat must play out his role. But Bok is stubborn. Sustained by the efforts of his Russian lawyer, Bibikov, the Fixer's resistance increases as his ordeal grows ever more terrifying. He is subjected to every torture, from beatings to the grossest human indignities. Eventually even Bibikov is lost to him when the lawyer is murdered. But the Fixer doesn't break. The simple, apolitical man from the voluntary hero. To say this is simply to reiterate with emphasis what Bok replies when he is asked, "What are you?" "I

am a man, who, although not much, is still much more than nothing."

In translating the novel to the screen, film writer Dalton Trumbo has used wise selectivity. He chose precisely those aspects of the book which were essential to the story and omitted nothing of significance. And it is uncanny how closely the director, John Frankenheimer, approximated on the screen the mental images one had while reading the book. He captured the ambience with authenticity. One feels, however, that the film ought to have been shot in black-and-white rather than color. In a few

instances the color was used effectively, but the story seemed to have been naturally shaded in blacks, whites and grays.

Finally, one must stress the quality of the performances. Frankenheimer's cast was large and varied, yet he managed to invest each role with uniqueness, so that one did not think "here is a type", but "here is a person." Of particular note is the performance of Dirk Bogarde as Bibikov. Blending aristocracy and compassion, his words and gestures continually stressed

his decency and incorruptibility. But the onus of the film ultimately lies in the portrayal of Bok. Allan Bates the Fixer is truly impressive. Despite the dramatic intensity of the role, he performs with restraint and subtlety. His physical disintegration in counterpoint to his spiritual growth is communicated beyond the artifice of makeup and lighting. It is in his speech and gestures, but most

especially in his eyes. It is as though the Englishman Bates had been absorbed into the Russian Jew Bok, as a dybbuk is absorbed into a body.

Where The Money Comes From



Phillip George of Financial Aids

As we all know, going to college costs money. If you don't have the money and still want to go, there are various ways available for you to get the money. One of the most readily available, but not always the most desirable, is to borrow money.

There are three types of long term loans available to students. The first is the National Direct Student Loan (formally called the National Defense Student Loan). This loan is given out as part of a financial aid packet. To get one, you must apply for financial aid and be declared eligible to receive it. The NDSL is desirable because of its special benefits. While the student is in school full time, these loans are free of interest. After graduation it is repayable at a 3 per cent interest rate.

There has been a change in the cancellation benefits of the NDSL. Formerly, anyone who entered teaching or the military received a 10 per cent cancellation for each year up to 5 years. Those that entered schools considered to have a high concentration of low income families were given a 15 per cent cancellation per year until the total of the loan. Under the new policy, the 10 per cent cancellation policy is no longer going to be used. However, the 15 per cent policy is going to be expanded from around 5 per cent of the schools being con-

sidered in a low income area, to around 50 per cent of them. Anyone who would like to know what schools are under this category should check with the financial aid office.

Wisconsin Direct Student Loans are also available.

Academic and need requirements are similar to those in the NDSL. The interest is 7 per cent during the repayment period. This loan is also part of the financial aid packet, and is offered by the state instead of the National government.

The third form of loan is the Guaranteed Student Loan. This loan is usually recommended to students who are not eligible for financial aid. The main difference in this loan is that you get the money from you bank instead of tax-payers money. The repayment of this loan is no interest while in school if your parents income is below \$15,000 after taxes. During the repayment period, or if you don't qualify for the interest waiver, the interest is 7 per cent a year.

Philip George, director of the office of student financial aid, said that the major problem with the loan system is student indebtedness; students borrow too easily. It becomes difficult for them to pay the money back.

He feels a student should be able to get an education without borrowing more than \$2,000.

George, would like to include the indebtedness factor in deciding on aid. If a student owes a lot of money, he'll get higher priority for gift aid or a job in preference to a loan.

When asked about all the problems with loans this summer, George said that Congress misworded its legislation during the summer and put a clause in that students would have to prove need before getting a loan. He said they had intended on broadening the amount of students who could qualify for loans, instead of restricting it. The legislation wasn't reversed until August.

A special loan that is offered by the school is the emergency loan. It is a short term loan, usually for a few weeks, that is given for anything from books to an abortion. It is meant for students in trouble. To get an emergency loan, all that you need to do is go to the financial aid office and fill out an application. All they require is some plan for repayment.

George stated that a major problem of the loan system is that there is no money here at the University. After a loan is approved, it must be sent to Madison. It takes a minimum of three weeks for them to get it back.

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Television Lab Services Offered

Downstairs in the Learning Resource Center, far out of the way from the usual walking routes lie several rooms filled with an impressive array of television production equipment and other studio material. Possibly because of its location it's not surprising that one of the TV lab's major problems is in letting people know of its potential.

The television lab, a part of Instructional Media Services, is used by both the IMS staff and the Communications Department. Roger Bullis, a Comm. Department faculty member, described this department's role as one primarily for teaching elements of television production.

Bullis described two Comm. courses that generally make use of the television lab. For the most part, he felt that they dealt with basic television production. "What we try to cover is the use of the equipment, the aspects of lighting and usage of camera angles. In several instances we have allowed students to produce their own short dramas in order to further familiarize themselves with the equipment.

In another Communications course the lab was used for doing public affairs programs. Bullis described a feature show done on the United Fund that those involved in were particularly proud of. It consisted of looking at most of the agencies that the Fund serves and presenting some of their operations. Bullis also noted that there were several activities courses that could involve the student in the television lab.

Richard Boutelle of IMS described that department's role as one primarily involved in producing instructional shows for classes. He looked at his job as being a kind of go-between the faculty member and the production staff at IMS. "We'll try to be of assistance in the early planning stages. We can look at the teacher's objectives and see if the same type of communication has worked before. Possibly there might be a medium better suited for the



Part of the Television facilities in the UW-SP Television Lab in the Learning Resources Center.

objective than the one that the teacher had in mind. But whatever the situation calls for, a smooth production operation must be our aim"

Dave Graf, in charge of television production, noted the many departments that have used the lab's equipment. Home Economics majors are required to do a television show on a demonstration of some aspect of home-ec. The television lab produces most of these shows. The Math Department has recently done a series, supplementing material for certain courses. The science departments, particularly chemistry, have used the equipment to televise experiments to help release teachers from repetitious

laboratory time. Graf noted an interesting procedure tried by the Music Department. In a conducting class, the instructor Don Greene would conduct on one half of the split screen with a student conducting on the other half. By comparing the segments, the split screen technique could be used advantageously. Both the Education Department and Teacher Corps have utilized the setup as a means for familiarizing classes with the equipment available to them.

Working with Graf at the television lab are Jim Daniels and Ron Weseloh. Graf also has 9 work study employees whose duties range from camera work, lighting, and direction assistance to set building. Graf

noted that they train all of their student help and that for the most part, none of the work-study participants have had previous experience in this field. The facilities are open more often this year than in the past. On Mondays through Thursdays the hours are 7:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m. and 6:00 p.m.-8:30 p.m. On Fridays it is open from 7:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m.

Graf stated that the actual time spent filming varies from time to time. He added, however, that the staff has been pleased with the fact that the actual filming time has increased substantially. "Last year we used 40 per cent of available time for actual production. This year the percentage is up to about 65 per cent and we feel that it should continue to go up." The time not spent in filming is usually spent in constructing sets for the programs.

Graf and Boutelle both agreed that the major problem that the lab has is getting faculty members to realize its potential. Boutelle said, "Most people aren't aware of our staff and just what we're capable of doing." Graf mentioned that the only cost for a production to the sponsoring department is a charge for a video tape and the graphics. Since most departments already have a specific budget for this purpose, there usually isn't any extra cost involved. The staff will take care of the production unless otherwise specified.

The lab is the only studio with direct access to the local cable Channel 6. Graf said that there is an understanding between the two that the lab will provide public affairs programs to Channel 6. Although there is not set schedule as to the number of presentations or time, Graf said that he hoped that there would be one soon.

Graf felt that the most impressive job that he and the staff had ever worked on was earlier this year. The 29 minute production dealt with a description of modular scheduling on the high school level. The show was filmed at Wausau West and was shown on

several television stations throughout the state and at several high schools in the area.

Boutelle suggested that most of the faculty members who are just starting to use the lab probably learned of it by word of mouth from other teachers. The staff is currently working on a video tape to be shown at department meetings explaining the things that can be done at the lab, and the procedure involved. Boutelle concluded that the lab's job was to help the educational process on the campus. It has an estimated \$200,000 worth of equipment available for instructional purposes. Graf added that video retrieval equipment is available to play something back directly from the studio to either the Copps or the Collins buildings where monitors are situated in the large lecture halls, and outlets for them are in the other classrooms. Several of the departments here also have media equipment of various kinds and worth differing dollar value on permanent loan from the IMS, The Gesell Institute and the Communications department have the biggest shares of this equipment on loan.

The lab has been in operation at the LRC since 1971. Previously its offices were in the Student Services Building.



The President's Brother In Action

Edward Nixon, the brother of the president appeared at a news conference in Wisconsin Rapids on Oct 20th. The President's brother....



Addressed the local Press...



received their questions...



and answered them (with some assistance from GOP candidate for 7th district Congressman Alvin Okonski

Anthony Russo-Pentagon Papers Defendant

The Political Action Conference sponsored by the Veterans for Peace (Oct. 20-22) climaxed on Sunday the 22nd with a 2 p.m. address by Anthony Russo, co-defendant in the Pentagon Papers conspiracy trial. Russo, along with Daniel Ellsberg, is charged with "conspiracy to defraud the U.S. and an agency thereof," and faces a possible 35 years in prison. (Ellsberg faces a possible 115 years).

Russo joined the Rand Corporation, a "Think-tank" type private research organization, in 1964. He spent approximately 24 months in Vietnam working on Rand's "Vietcong Motivation and Morale Project", and it was there that he first met Ellsberg in 1965. He was fired by the Rand Corporation in May of 1968, reportedly over disagreement with Rand on the nature of his reports. The Pentagon Papers were released on June 13, 1971, and nine days later Russo was subpoenaed to appear before a grand jury. According to Russo, he agreed to testify, but "openly and not in secret behind closed doors in a grand jury room." He eventually was jailed for contempt for 47 days, but was released when a judge granted his request that a transcript of his testimony be made public within a specified length of time after his grand jury appearance. According to Russo, the prosecutor subsequently refused to comply with the transcript agreement, so the judge ruled that Russo had "purged himself of contempt," and no testimony was ever given.

Russo opened his address by mentioning Orwell's 1984 and stated that "things seem very much like that now a days." Stressing the Orwellian theme, Russo added that "Orwell told how the precepts of the Big Brother society had become war is peace...ignorance is strength...freedom is slavery. What Richard Nixon has told us that disgrace is honor, because what the U.S. is doing in Vietnam, what it's done the entire time in Vietnam, and especially the past four years, has been a disgrace, and is a disgrace for our country. The Vietnam war really undermines everything that we fought for in World War II. The things that we fought for in World War II can be summed in the Nuremberg principles. The Nuremberg principles showed that aggressive war is a crime. They also showed that every person involved in that war, be he the foot soldier or the general, every person is responsible for what they do. At this point Richard Nixon is the person most responsible."

Russo called the bombing of North Vietnam "nothing but slaughter," and said that "at least one half of the victims are children under 14", while "one half the bomb tonnage that's dropped there is anti-personnel weapons."

Speaking to the "bloodbath" issue, Russo went back to 1955. At that time, according to Russo, "Diem, with American help, instituted a campaign of repression; he instituted a bloodbath that started in 1955 and goes on to this day." According to Russo, Diem's decree outlawing communism meant that "a communist was anyone that the village chief, who in 1955 was appointed from Saigon and no longer elected from the village, decided he didn't like and wanted to put in jail. And they did that in a wholesale fashion throughout Vietnam. People were picked up, put in jail, tortured; a lot of times they were executed. This was so widespread that people had to organize and go underground to protect themselves. That's how the second phase of the war started." Russo noted that he had heard such rumors in the early 60's but had dismissed them as "communist propaganda." After he had interviewed prisoners throughout Vietnam, and visited over one half of the jails in South Vietnam, Russo claimed there was substantiation for the charge. "So when Richard Nixon talks about a bloodbath, it's the Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG) who should be afraid of a bloodbath at this point, because there's precedent for that."

Russo described the CIA-sponsored "Phoenix" project as one of "assassination and terror." (The Phoenix project is a computerized operation which gathers names from lists, some of which, according to Russo, are "as old as 40 years old." The names are collated with villages, and operations from battalion size to one man are sent out). Russo cited U.S. Government statistics which claim that 40,000 people have died as a result of the Phoenix project in the past four years. "That is the real bloodbath that we've got to concern ourselves with. When Nixon talks about the



Anthony Russo spoke Sunday afternoon in the Wisconsin Room of the University Center.

bloodbath perpetrated by the PRG, or the possible bloodbath that the PRG might perpetrate after a cease-fire, it's really rhetoric. It's phony, it's really turning around. And that has been the history of this war, of the Americans turning everything around just like in 1984.

Speaking of the Pentagon Papers, Russo called their message "very simple. The message of the Pentagon Papers is that America was not in Vietnam to promote, to protect, the Vietnamese right to self-determination. America was in Vietnam to undermine that; we were there to undermine Vietnam's right to self-determination. The Americans were there to control the Vietnamese."

Russo also had something to say about the current peace negotiations. "The peace talks that Henry Kissinger is engaged in now do have a possibility of bearing some fruit, but it's a cease-fire, that he can do that, but it's going to be very difficult in any event because the Air Force does not want a cease-fire. The Air Force enjoys this role of bombing in North Vietnam; it's the ultimate in machismo I guess. There's always the danger, as I say, that the Air Force will sabotage the peace talks." Russo cited incidents, such as the French Embassy damaging, which have in the past occurred at "sensitive stages" in the negotiations. He also said that a Rand Corporation study, recently cited in an Associated Press story, concluded that negotiations were not compatible with Vietnamization; that negotiation would undermine Vietnamization.

Looking to the future of the peace movement, Russo stressed the importance of the Vietnamese people at this point in time. "The Vietnamese have stood up to the most fantastic technological onslaught that history has seen."

Russo charged that the problem of bombing casualties has been compounded by the bombing of hospitals. "The six major hospitals in North Vietnam have been flattened. Thirty some provincial hospitals have been flattened. The Vietnamese told me last week in Copenhagen (Where Russo attended a meeting of the International Commission for Inquiry of U.S. War Crimes in Indochina) that they're at the point now where they're not going to paint any more red crosses on the rooves of their hospitals." Charging that the Nixon Administration has increasingly cut medical care funds in South Vietnam in the last four years, Russo said that "Medical care in the south of Vietnam is worse than at any point since the French were there. When you compare the north and the south, the medical care in the north of Vietnam, even though their hospitals are being bombed, is incomparably better." He attributed this judgement to an ex-American Air Force doctor, John Champlin, who spent four years studying medical conditions in both the north and the south.

Describing a goal for the future, Russo called for Americans "to become much more pro-Vietnamese", as opposed to the past main thrust of the peace movement of just "getting out..." "We have to do things like raise money to send medical supplies to Vietnam. The Vietnamese revolutionaries are fighting for us; they're fighting for all mankind really, because in this age, in the age of impending environmental disaster, when we, the major power in the world, have shown that we do not have the moral capacity to cope with this

advanced technology, the Vietnamese have taught us a lesson. The Vietnamese have taught us that the individual, that mankind, that the integrity of man, can defeat that technology, and is more important than that technology. That has been the major message of this war. The Vietnamese people are not our enemies. They never have been, they never will be, and they aren't now. In fact they are our friends. We have to begin to understand that, learn more about them, and in the future prepare to carry out our task. Specifically what we have to do is get medical aid, and get it there, and do it quick, because they need it."

In a lengthy question-answer period following his address, Russo expanded on some of his comments. He noted that his "Vietcong Motivation and Morale Study," which previously had been classified, can now be obtained from the Department of Commerce. The Study details over 2,000 interviews, and is over 60,000 pages long.

Asked about the presidential election, Russo called George McGovern "the best way possible right now. McGovern offers the best chance I know of to get a good settlement to this war. When I was in Copenhagen last week and talked with the Vietnamese delegation, they felt that way. They feel that McGovern would be the best thing in the world for them."

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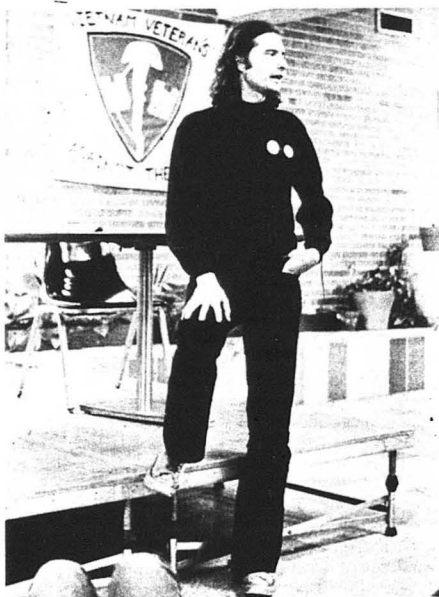
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Tuesday, Oct. 31 - Main Auditorium

Tallahassee Defendant, Pete Mahoney, Speaks



Pete Mahoney a member of the 'Tallahassee six' spoke Saturday evening to those attending the vets for peace. Political Action Conference.

By Bob Lattin

Pete Mahoney, one of eight persons charged with conspiring to disrupt the Republican Convention in Miami, spoke here Saturday night during the Vets For Peace Political Action Conference. Mahoney, a member of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW), has been touring campuses since September, explaining the charges against him and raising money for a defense fund.

Mahoney opened his program by explaining the governments charges, and explaining what the legal definition of "conspiracy" is. Mahoney stated that he and seven other men, six of whom are VVAW members, were charged with "conspiracy to incite a riot. Our indictment reads that we were planning to go to Miami Beach during the Republican Convention and that we were going to attack the Republican Convention and the Miami Beach Police with automatic weapons, slingshots, crossbows, fried marbles, ball bearings, cherry bombs, and assorted incendiary devices." Mahoney added that the government likes to use conspiracy trials against political dissenters because they are very hard to defend against.

"Conspiracy is a thought crime," Mahoney stated, "which means the defendant is charged with having a certain state of mind. No illegal act ever has to take place as far as conspiracy goes. I mean, you only think about it and tell someone else you were thinking about it and that's a crime. One of the interesting little aspects of conspiracy is that it is always a felony, so that if you conspire to commit a misdemeanor, that's a felony. For example, if you went up to somebody and said, "look, lets go litter," you could be put in jail on a conspiracy charge for five years."

Mahoney continued, stating that the conspiracy charge is broken up into two parts; the intent to commit some crime, and the overt acts that prove the defendant was intending to carry out his plan. Mahoney stated that these "overt acts" do not have to be illegal acts. "I am charged with traveling from New York City to Gainesville Florida on a particular day," he said, "which is a perfectly legal act. However, the fact that the government alleged that I had a particular frame of mind when I traveled from New York City to Gainesville Florida means that I can go to jail."

Mahoney added that conspiracy is very difficult to defend against, because, "for the prosecution, everything is relevant, and for the defense, nothing is relevant. Anything and everything can be used against the defendant, as long as the prosecution can prove that it has something to do with the alleged thought-crime. Of course, all the

prosecution has to do is get some person up on the stand that will say 'yes, this, has something to do with it', and the evidence is admissible."

Mahoney then launched an attack against President Nixon's use of veterans to justify escalation of the Vietnam war and in his anti-amnesty stand. "I'm sure everyone has heard Nixon talk about honoring the veterans, I mean like how Nixon is always doing so many of the things that he wants to do in the name of the veterans. For example, he says "We can't grant amnesty to the people in Canada because we don't want to dishonor the veterans", and "We can't give up the war in Indo-China because we don't want these veterans to have fought in vain" and all this other bullshit. I would like to show you a few ways that Nixon has honored the veterans.

"One of the defendants", he continued, "a guy by the name of Bill Patterson, is what you could call a bona fide war hero, if there is such a thing as a war hero. Bill received the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Silver Star, and several Purple Hearts. When Bill found out about the indictment against him, he turned himself in at Austin, Texas, and his bond was set at \$25,000 cash along with the rest of us. Our lawyers thought that the bond was too high and they went into court in an attempt to get the bond reduced. At the bail bond reduction hearing, the US Attorney brought out Bill's war record and used it against him, saying that on the basis of his war record it was obvious that Bill was a very violent person, and should be kept in jail. It was on the basis of this that the bail reduction was denied."

Mahoney then proceeded to give another example of the government's treatment of veterans. Another of the defendants, Alton Foss, returned from Vietnam as a cripple, due to mistreatment of leg wounds. Foss has had ten operations on his legs, though none of them were successful, and he is in constant pain. Mahoney stated that two days before he was indicted, two FBI men approached Foss and threatened him with a drug charge unless he agreed to give false testimony against the other defendants. Foss refused, and went into hiding until after he had appeared before the grand jury. After he was released on bond, the same two men approached him with the same demand, and he refused again. Foss then went to the VA hospital for a scheduled operation, and was told that there was no room for him, after which the FBI men made good their threat and arrested him with an alleged sale of LSD. Foss continued to refuse to sign a false statement, and as a result the FBI men made things difficult for him, like giving him 15 traffic tickets in three days.

cont. to p.14

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Editorials

The '\$80,000 Question

Like an honorable elite, the University Activities Board presents itself to the student body. The choice few have their pictures on the wall in the union. Their prestige is marked by their uniform blazers. And the foremost officials hold salaried positions. These are the people who represent the entertainment wishes of the entire student body. That is, as far as they can stretch their "meager" \$80,000 budget. A budget comprised of student monies. Are the programs established by the UAB worthy of the college level? And are the monies properly handled?

UAB requested \$150,000 last year and received \$80,000. They claim that due to this allocation their programming is restricted. They hear the students complain that there is just nothing going on on campus. Our question is, with a \$150,000 allocation would it not be just twice the nothing it already is? We could have two Homecoming, two Nitty Gritties, and rehashed films running 24 hours a day. Still, students would be complaining that there is nothing to do. That is because UAB has yet to appeal to the serious college student. Their efforts are geared to an extenuation of high school. However, every university facility must serve in the development of a person. It must contribute to the student's knowledge of life and culture. Those are the goals which should reign ultimate with UAB. But, it ap-

pears as though UAB thinks entertainment is 'fun and games time' only. There should be no real escapism in entertainment as some may think, for it is impossible to remain separated from the world. Entertainment should be the world exemplified. It is that culture and heritage which every student must move into someday. The university is a place to acquire knowledge, not play games.

The UAB boasts of centralized control of entertainment programs. Other universities combine faculty, professionals and students in their programming. This could lead to some duplications. However, with centralized control you develop a power elite unresponsive to many students. It has then the ability to accept or deny requests for money by other organizations. The Board then becomes and organization to control the student, not work for the student. And yet it still is supplied with the student's money.

The Pointer asks that the University Activities Board to re-examine the world, the university, the student and its entertainment. For, in the end, all four must be at one. That is, ultimately the student must exhibit his knowledge in the real world. The UAB is part of the molding process of the student. It is about time they take the responsibility of orienting the student into the world instead of negating the world.

UW-SP And Vietnam

In the face of Student Senate Resolution Number 73-1-1-10-72-72, Chancellor Dreyfus has chosen not to condemn the arrests and political suppression of South Vietnam's students by the Thieu Government (see Pointer, October 20, 1972). The correctness of this decision, however, is questionable. Its significance and implications are far broader than those of a merely personal decision; it represents the decision of UWSP. Ultimately it involves the nature and purpose of a university and the moral obligation of a university to the world. Hence, we must look carefully at the arguments Dreyfus advances—are they valid?—as well as the implications of his decision.

Essentially, Chancellor Dreyfus basis his decision on a lack of accurate information of the suppression of South Vietnamese students, and on a desire to prevent eviction of the UW-SP education mission from South Vietnam. With regard to the first point—the lack of accurate information — the question which immediately comes to mind is why doesn't he have the information? Given the relation between UW-SP and the universities of South Vietnam and the recent sojourns of UW-SP administrators to Vietnam, the information should be immediately at hand. Or is it possible that the administration dons its blinders when dealing with the question of government suppression of Vietnam? Mr. Luce is not known to be a liar or a reporter with an overactive imagination. He has spent over a decade of his life studying Vietnam and the Indochina War and the corruption and facism he has uncovered — including the arrest and imprisonment students and other dissenter, censorship of the press, suspension of elections — have been substantiated by other reporters over the past year, CBS, PBS, the New York Times, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, and other newspapers and periodicals have covered various aspects of corruption of the Thieu regime, including the suppression of students and other dissenter. So did Vu Quang Viet, a Vietnamese student recently at UW-SP to discuss the condition of students in South Vietnam. Yet the implication is that Mr. Luce is somewhat less than honest. Why? Because he is not an AID official as the source for what information he

does have on the number of students from Hue "listed" as imprisoned. The word "listed" makes this information questionable. According to interviews conducted (by CBS News) with lawyers and representatives seeking to help the imprisoned students, the Thieu government takes few pains to compile a list of those imprisoned. Dissenters are merely imprisoned en masse, without trial and with little or no record of who they are and what they have been charged with. We must also consider the role of the United States in relaying such information. Characteristic of U.S. policy over the course of the Indochina War has been deception. The government has consistently lied to the American public — lied about troop levels, about escalation, about war atrocities, CIA activity, Vietnamization. Thus, it would seem that an AID report on the number of student arrested should be treated with skepticism.

We are led to believe, however, that regardless of the circumstances, Chancellor Dreyfus would not openly condemn or criticize Thieu. He would not do so in the interest of preserving the UW-SP mission to South Vietnam. Such a motive is very noble sounding, but does it have any meaning? What is the nature of the relationship Dreyfus seeks to preserve?

Chancellor Dreyfus implies a parallel between the situation he faces and that of the Rectors of the universities of South Vietnam, in that all would face immediate dismissal were they openly to attack Thieu. Perhaps so, but it cannot be ignored that in remaining silent the university administrators of South Vietnam, as well as UW-SP, are in effect condoning and accepting the Thieu regime. They are acquiescing to his policies of repression, policies which have decimated the universities of South Vietnam just as surely as bombs and bullets. Critical thought and the attempt to perfect the world are just as much a part of a university as classrooms and books. Both have been destroyed in South Vietnam under a combination facist government and war, and it is questionable whether the universities of Vietnam can ever be rebuilt. Thus a very hollow reasoning seems to lie behind the

Letters

Response To Dreyfus Statement

To the Editor:

I would like to commend Chancellor Dreyfus for several actions and statements that were reported in the Pointer of Friday, October 20. First, I found Dreyfus's request for a hearing on the Wisconsin Telephone Company, and his statement that he sees students as part of the University as enlightening and legally valid. Secondly, I found Dreyfus's response to "The Question of the Week" to the point and without equivocation. Finally, Dreyfus's distinction between aiding the people of South Vietnam as opposed to the government in terms of educational assistance, and Dreyfus's claim to have requested that AID be extended "into North Vietnam" is laudatory, and consistent with his theme that one educated the people of a country and not its government.

However, Chancellor Dreyfus does seem to lose his consistency when he makes this statement on why he cannot support the Student Senate's condemnation of the arrests and imprisonment of the Student body of Hue, and the Government of Thieu. Dreyfus states: "I am not willing to pay that price (the price of hypothetically relinquishing his prestige and position in aiding "the people" of South Vietnam), no matter how self-satisfying it may be for me and for this institution to do so." The question of this week or any other week I have for Chancellor Lee Sherman Dreyfus is: How can you help the people of South Vietnam, if you (and others) in your position of responsibility do not protest vigorously this and every other inhumane action taken by the U.S. government and the South Vietnamese?

Let me make this perfectly clear. If you wish to help the people of South Vietnam (or allegedly even North Vietnam) through education, how can you condone your government or the government of South Vietnam when they are killing, destroying, maiming, and imprisoning, those very people you do wish to aid? The equivocation on this crucial point by Chancellor Dreyfus is reminiscent of another famous equivocator who stated in 1968, "I have a secret plan to end the War. Let me make that perfectly clear." Or words to that effect). Thus, I do laud those actions taken by Chancellor Dreyfus against the telephone company, those explanations offered by Chancellor Dreyfus of this University's relationship to her sister institutions in South Vietnam, and those desires to help the people of South and North Vietnam. I do question, and find strangely inconsistent, Chancellor Dreyfus's refusal to condemn policies that would seem to endanger the very good for which he claims to be striving. (I can give Chancellor Dreyfus information on Vietnam if he so wishes, and would refer him and all others to a book entitled *The Unheard Voices* by Don Luce and John Sommer).

Sincerely,
John Zawadsky
Student

Before It's Too Late

To the Editor:

As the November 7th election closes in like the "Grim Reaper", and it seems more and more certain that we will have four more years of the same old shit, many people are considering abstaining from the electoral process. This could be a serious miscalculation. While Nixon has bought another four years in the "Big House", it is highly unlikely that a change at the top would effect your life in any large measure anyway. However, the situation is quite the opposite here on the home front. If you are a freshman or sophomore, this election will have great effect on your life style in the coming years.

The candidates who are running for the offices which will directly effect you and your lifestyle - Sheriff, District Attorney, and State Senator, are as different as night and day or as is the actual situation reactionary repression or liberal progressiveness.

If you are truly concerned about the type of social atmosphere in which you must live, then I appeal to your sense of responsibility and common sense. I strongly urge my fellow concerned students to support Bill Bablitch, State Senator, Nick Check, Sheriff, and Maris Rushevics, District Attorney before it's too late.
Very Sincerely,
Jim Hamilton

Fogs Of Ideology?

To the Editor:

Your editorial of 10-6-72, "McGovern and the Middle Class", was a good exposition of the disillusionment of many people with the halfbaked liberal programs which those of us who understand economics and human nature always said would not work, a judgment borne out by the experience of every county which has misguidedly instituted a dole. However, you reveal that you suffer from some of the misconceptions which led to such ill-conceived handouts, the result of the sentimental slop served up by the liberals. (Humanitarianism unleavened with wisdom, untempered by justice, unconcerned with realities, is sentimental slop, and it has sold like hotcakes in this country for the past 30-40 years.)

There are not enough rich people to soak enough to support the poor, and anyway the rich get their incomes from the working people. Business pays no taxes per se: all business taxes are paid either by the employees in lower wages, by the stockholders in lower returns, or, more directly, by the consumers, from whom full recovery is made. The poor will be better off if the surplus money of the rich is burned or called into the Treasury, rather than released into the marketplace to chase goods and services and drive up prices for all to pay, including the poor. Our true wealth is no more than the total of the goods and services produced by the working people, and every unearned dollar that is turned loose to give chase merely dilutes the value of each dollar.

You students are doing your part to create inflation and poverty and unemployment. You are part of the problem, and you have the gall to rail at society for failing to solve the problems you have created. According to an AP article of

refusal of the South Vietnamese administrators to criticize and condemn Thieu. They are "saving" the universities we are told. If they were truly concerned with saving the universities of Vietnam they would have spoken up long ago. They should have spoken in favor of the Geneva Accords (1954) which called for unified and neutral Vietnam. They should have spoken against the halting of national elections by the U.S. and Diem. They should have spoken against Diem's corruption and atrocities and U.S. intervention. A similar situation has prevailed and continues to prevail in American universities. They have found little about the Indochina War to criticize or question and have either cheered it on or stood idly by while it escalated. UW-SP is no exception. If the administration of this university was truly concerned about education in Vietnam it would have spoken out against the Indochina War a long time ago.

Chancellor Dreyfus may be a good man and may have the best intentions in the world, but his decision not to condemn Thieu is wrong and his failure to speak out is immoral. It is the moral obligation of a university and those who are a part of that institution to take a stand against war and force and violence. A university properly constituted seeks to solve the problems of the world, seeks to perfect and

maintain the world. War and force can never build a good world, they can only destroy. To have good universities in the world requires that force and violence do not principle civilization. To have good universities in South Vietnam requires that there be an end to the Indochina War. To fly American administrators to Vietnamese universities is meaningless when those universities are being destroyed and perverted by war and fascist governments. It merely gives a veneer of prestige and heartwarming sentiments to American universities, it does nothing significant for the Vietnamese. According to Chancellor Dreyfus, the UW-SP "has done much to educate the young people in that country along the lines of concepts of self government and free peoples." Has it really? Did these principles suddenly spring up upon the presence of Americans in South Vietnam? Hardly. The efforts of these Vietnamese to secure peace, freedom, and self-determination existed long before the UW-SP education mission, or the United States military, set foot in Southeast Asia. Those are the principles of the Geneva Accords. Those are the principles which have moved the Vietnamese to fight both the French and the Americans. Those are the principles which have sparked opposition by Vietnamese students to Diem and Thieu, and the petty dictators in between.

The Local Press- An Honest Attempt At The Truth?

Last Friday the president's brother, Edward Nixon, stopped in Wisconsin Rapids for a press conference on his way through the state. Thinking this an excellent opportunity to question one of the presidents campaign staff, and the co-chairman of the committee to re-elect the president the Pointer attended that conference. Also in attendance were of course Edward Nixon, his staff, state republican dignitaries, and the local press. As you notice the Pointer did not publish a complete account of that conference. Although we felt we had asked some valid questions, they were not answered and the presence of the local press did little to aid our attempt to get at the truth.

Local press coverage it seems, is not in any way, shape or form professional. We would assume that they have personnel who are educated in the field of journalism but on this occasion, as in others we have witnessed, they did not display any such knowledge. On most of the occasions we have seen the local press in action we have come away completely disgusted. They neither have the courtesy to remain until a speaker has completed his address, nor do they have concern enough for their readers and viewers to ask intelligent questions of those they interview. At debates on campus you will see them scurrying about in the middle of a candidate's response to a question, picking up cords, and packing away their precious press paraphernalia. At press conferences they may ask Edward Nixon, "What is it like to be the brother of the president?" but never, "Why does your brother support the corrupt and fascist government of Thieu?"

George Seldes, a renowned journalist, has written,

"The power of the press excepting where it is an instrument of the government is still of first importance because it shapes public opinion and public opinion free or manipulated is still decisive." The local press has the power to shape public sentiment. In short it is this duty to report to the public, information which, in this case, is of prime import to the selection of the next president of the United States.

We do not know what the local press' argument is for being so irrespective to the public, but we do know that the students and residents of central Wisconsin deserve better. Certainly the local press does not consider itself 'an instrument of the government.' The problem we suspect, is that our local and national news is being manipulated by those who own or control the press, by those people who would not benefit by asking 'embarrassing' questions of public officials and their spokesmen.

This leaves one question originally posed by Seldes in 1953, "If you are able to get the facts which are irrefutable and which refute vast falsehoods, how are you going to publish them when all the of mass communication for political and other reasons are closed to you?" We believe it is time that people realize that in order to get at the truth one must look further than the local press. In an election year, as always it becomes the responsibility of those interested in finding truth to do both extensive reading and give serious thought to where each candidate for any public office stands. We can not assume that corporate interests and profits take second priority to an honest attempt at printing the truth.

Question Of The Week

This week's question was prompted by the decision of this university to build a \$200,000 rifle range. The range is to be constructed in compliance with a contract with the army which established ROTC on this campus.

Will the rifle range which is to be built on this campus be open to all students and student groups, or only to ROTC? Will it be open to AIRO, to the

Black Student Coalition, to an SDS chapter, to the Pointer?

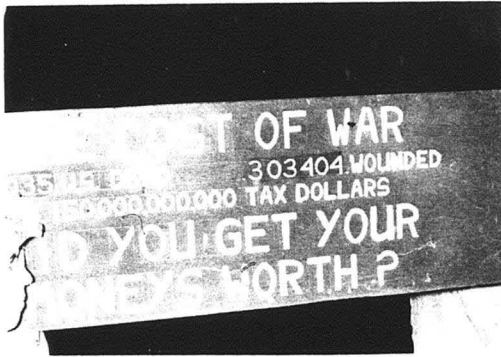
Editors Note:

A copy of this weeks question has been sent to both John Porter, Chairman of the military Science department (ROTC on campus) and Dr. David Coker, vice Chancellor of Student Affairs. We are awaiting their response.

Vets For Peace- Political



The GOP Headquarters was the sight of the Guerilla Theater at which Nixon was sentenced.



A coffin carried in the Vets Peace march Friday evening bore the statistics of the Vietnam war.

A Political Action Conference hosted by the UW-SP Vets for Peace was held in the University Center on Oct. 20, 21, and 22. An almost continuous rain marked the three-day conference, and may have partially accounted for sparse attendance at some of the activities, most notably on the 21st.

The Conference officially got under way with a silent candlelight march at 7:30 p.m. on Friday evening. An estimated 130 people started out from the University Center in a chilling drizzle that turned into a steady downpour as the march progressed. Led by members of the Vets for Peace who carried a symbolic coffin, the marchers proceeded two-abreast down the sidewalk on the north side of Main Street. Crossing at the intersection of Main and Second, the procession returned east to the Republican Campaign Headquarters. A mock trial was held. Found guilty, a surrogate Richard Nixon was sentenced by the Vets to "a lifetime indoctrination of American Constitutional principles."

The marchers returned to the University Center by the same route and gathered in the Wright Lounge for reports from the various Vets groups present. The evening ended with the showing of a film and a general rap session.



Posters in the University Center announced both the purpose of the conference and the choices available to the American public.



"War crimes and Po heading for one of man ference. Tallahassee d right attended this mee

cal Action Conference



A procession of armed guards and marchers 'accompanied' Nixon on the vets silent march to downtown Stevens Point

The first item of business on Saturday morning was a report from delegates to the Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW) National Committee Meeting, held from Sept. 29 to Oct. 2 in Palo Alto, California. They spoke about the objectives, past and present problems, and future aims of the VVAW.

Following a lunchbreak, the conference broke down into ten workshops focussing on specific areas. Student and community attendance was low, with the Vets themselves constituting most of the attendance.

The evening session on Saturday featured Tallahassee Six defendant Pete Mahoney. Mahoney's address was followed by more films, informal discussion, and a slide show presentation by Paul Ruez of the Milwaukee VVAW Chapter.

Sunday's activities began in the morning with reports from the workshops, and the passing of resolutions concerning them.

The conference climaxed with a 2 p.m. address by Anthony Russo, co-defendant with Daniel Ellsberg in the Pentagon Papers Conspiracy Trial. After a lengthy question and answer session with Russo, the conference closed with an informal discussion.



Found guilty, a surrogate Richard Nixon was sentenced by the vets to "a lifetime indoctrination of American Constitutional Principles."



"Prisoners" was the (shops held at the cont, Pete Mahoney far



The Vets for Peace attempted to inform those attending the Conference of the human tragedies involved in Americas longest war, the war in Vietnam.

more and more letters

October 15, in the past seven years, the government has insured five million loans to three million students totaling \$4.6 billion. The taxpayers, or, in other words, the working people, pay the interest on these loans, and I believe the rate if the student is in school is 7 percent-9 percent per annum. That means that on \$4.6 billion the working people are being soaked for \$322,000,000 or \$414,000,000 per year—all those billions released into the marketplace to drive up prices without any value's being produced in return. The working people pay over and over for all welfare: the money is creamed off our earnings (the product of the sacrifice of our time and labor, our lives); we pay again if the higher prices caused by the increased demand; we pay again in the higher wages resulting from the reduction of the labor force by subsidizing the loafers out; we pay again in the higher prices caused by the increased demand; we pay the increased costs of police, drug and venereal disease treatment, judicial expenses, etc., caused by the idle people getting into trouble; we pay the increased welfare load caused by the destruction of jobs by welfare, since the money for welfare and the money for jobs comes from the same pockets, the pockets of the working people. The more we spend for welfare, the more we shall have to spend for welfare, until all incentive is destroyed and we all go broke.

Perhaps you are deluded by the glistening trillion-dollar Gross National Product? Be wary of anyone who quotes you a percentage of that chimera. It includes services, anything from insurance premiums to the proceeds of rock concerts and massages, and the same dollar whirls around in it maybe a thousand times or more. This country is not half as rich as it thinks it is—it is only as rich as its working people make it through sacrifice of their time and labor.

You say, "Hopefully McGovern" (You use hopefully, that silly word, in all three of the articles on the editorial page) will tax the sacred cows of business and the military. According to one of his biographers, McGovern is bored by economics, that piddling unimportant study, the malfunction and misunderstanding of which produces the poverty that he professes to worry about.

Hopefully, I submit that McGovern can propose nothing to alleviate poverty, racism, decaying cities, nor any other problem. He does not understand economics, and he is ignorant of his ignorance. All he will be able to do is propose more of the same: big spending for handouts, programs not only futile but maleficent since they snowball into more inflation and aggravation of the present problems.

There is only one solution as far as I can see: the recipients of handouts must be made to earn them from the people who produce them. Everyone thinks how terrible it is that a mother should have to leave her children to go out to work, but they do not worry about the countless wives of working men who have had to do exactly that to support the idlers. There are plenty of those supposedly deserted women, women, who should have known better in the first place, and they can take care of each other's children and free at least three out of four to go out to work. Someone

recently called them "hapless". Bull! They are doing exactly as they please and have pleased, all at other people's expense, and they keep right on a-doing it, and I'll bet they pursued their mates as hotly as ever a woman did. I have in mind something on the order of the CCC camps of the thirties, where whole families could be moved out of the crowded cities and work for the taxpayers supporting them, acquiring work habits and skills, and moving on to private employment as the costs of welfare were reduced and the working people were enabled to use their money to support jobs instead.

Government is the prime villain, although there are plenty of lesser villains in the bureaucracy and on the welfare rolls. Government has taxed the working people at wartime rates ever since World War II and wasted it on a huge payroll, whereby the money was turned in to the marketplace and changed into true value, although the spenders had produced nothing that anyone would willingly pay for. All government spending is pernicious as welfare, and that is why it should be kept to a minimum, to cover only essential government services.

As a taxpayer I object to publication of your paper at the expense of the State, which means the expense of the taxpayer, which means the expense of the working people, since working people are the ultimate source of all value, not excluding even natural resources which must be exploited by human labor and sold to a human market at a profit before they are worth anything, not excluding the technology and machines which the silly liberals think are going to do all the work since they are merely the result of past labor and because they not only need human beings to care and repair them, but their products are worthless until they are sold to a human market at a profit, and humans must exert themselves and sell their labor in order to pay for them. The utopians picture a future where no one will have to work, except by choice (funny, funny), but I feel quite certain that in such a future every second person would have to be a policeman, and someone would have to pay all those gendarmes. I object also to your use of four-letter words at my monetary expense: let's save those for really important subjects.

Open your eyes, and use your brains, if you can brush away the fogs of ideology formed by the hot air of your politicized instructors. Sincerely,
N. Jean Dorman
618 Baltzell St.
Madison, Wis. 53711

The LRC Labyrinth

To the Editor:

I take pen in hand to scribble a short missive concerning the esteemed Learning Resources Center on the UW-SF Campus. I have recently had a few experiences there which may sound familiar to my fellow students, or at least might interest them.

A fortnight or two ago, I was engaged in writing a theme of sorts for a chemistry class I am enrolled in this semester. Research was necessary, so off I went to the Learning Resources Center (or, in the vernacular of the non-student, the library). Upon arriving there, I climbed the steps to the

second floor, and once there, proceeded to scan "The Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature" in hopes of discovering pertinent articles appertaining to the subject I had selected for my theme.

Happily, I found a number of articles which looked promising, so I approached the periodicals desk with the purpose of obtaining the magazines wherein these articles could be found. Alas, for it is here that dark clouds of melancholy cloud the brilliant sun of my hopes and expectations, for, no one was to be found working behind the desk. It seemed as if the two or three employees which one would expect to find had suddenly vanished. Various reasons for this odd happenstance impressed themselves upon my brain...perhaps these employees had suddenly developed a violent need for strong black coffee with which they might fortify themselves against the rigors of employment in the LRC; nicotine fits may also have been the answer (being a smoker myself, I well know the feeling); or, perhaps there had been an unannounced nuclear attack of which I had heard nothing, and the employees had fled to the innermost environs of the LRC to seek protection in a fallout shelter. Whatever the reason, I was still faced with the same problem when, from nowhere, appeared one of these persons I had so vainly been seeking. "At last," thought I, "as Cassius heroically rescued Caesar from a watery death in the Tiber, so too has a myrmidon of right and justice come to my aid!" I then proceeded to inform this person of my needs, upon which I received more bad news. Our esteemed LRC does not stock such popular periodicals as "Newsweek!" Oh yes, they had 1972 issues, but I needed an issue from 1968. I thought that perhaps I could find it in a bound volume, but there was no such thing in our library.

Mentally I checked the article I had wanted from my list, and then requested a copy of "Scientific American" also a non-current issue. This time, however, I did indeed find the volume I was looking for on the bound shelf, and I then decided to check it out. The attendant at the desk then informed me that only graduate students may check out bound volumes. I am not a graduate student, and again I was thwarted. I decided to take desperate measures, and employed that miracle of modern technology, the Xerox copier, for this was the only way I could obtain a copy of the article I required. With trembling hand I lifted the dime to the slot, dropped it in and... nothing. The Xerox copier refused to perform. Not one buzz, humm, whir, or click did I hear. Moreover, it refused to flash its colored lights at me. I noticed that the sign instructed anyone having trouble with this device should enquire at the periodicals desk (the machine needed a paper refill). So, once again I presented myself at the desk and requested aid. The attendant scratched her head and informed me she had no idea what I should do. She also had no idea of how to refill the copier, and she directed me to another desk downstairs. Well, it ended up that I made two or three journeys up and down the stairs to use the Xerox on the first floor, but worst of all, I spent one dollar's worth of dimes copying one meagre article (students are notoriously poor, and I missed that dollar). Frustrated to no end, I stormed

out of the building and went home. Next day I returned, and had the same trouble obtaining more articles and help!

This letter, I know is too much serio-comic, but I have attempted to prove a point. The LRC exists to help students in their studies, but this student has not been enhanced at all by using the facilities of the LRC. I am supposed to use these facilities to help me learn, but at the same time, I cannot obtain the materials I need because the LRC is severely limited in its content, and I can't say much for the staff which mans the periodicals desk. I have intended this letter as constructive criticism, and I mean to cast no aspersions on any individual persons. Moreover, I hope something may be done to increase the usefulness of the LRC to all students. In conclusion, it may interest you to know that after all these problems with the LRC, I went down to the Stevens Point Public Library and obtained everything I needed. I wish I had gone there first.

Yours Faithfully,
Bruce R. Beaman

People's Party Statement

To the Editor:

A number of inquiries respecting sponsorship of the Peoples Party Presidential Ticket of Dr. Benjamin Spock and Julius Hobson have been made by press personnel assigned to the Spock campaign.

These inquiries originate in the interest evoked by the chief supporters of the Wisconsin campaign to secure ballot qualification for the Peoples Party. These supporters are, principally, James E. Boulton, a Marxist socialist with many decades of political agitation in Wisconsin and Chairman of the Party of Progressive Socialist Workers; Rohn Webb, chairman since 1968 of the Independents Committee for Sen. Eugene McCarthy, and a past Democratic candidate for state office; Elizabeth Boardman of Madison, a widely respected activist and voice in militant anti-war movements and director of the Phoenix Expedition to North Vietnam. A preliminary statement clarifying their political commitment and effort on behalf of the Peoples Party ticket is required.

1) We share with Benjamin Spock a belief that the future of American life demands a broad, independent radical party of workmen, working farmers, and socially productive professional and business people.

2) The history of the Democrat leadership for the last half century commencing in 1916 and including the McGovern candidacy has demonstrated the party's total inability to resolve either national or international problems outside of the framework of imperialism, far-flung wars for "peace", militarism, and a war-based economy.

3) Benjamin Spock and the black forces allied with him, originating in the militant ranks of campus, civil rights, youth, and community reform movements in the cities, are capable of democratically constructing creative alternatives for a nation in agony on all fronts. And they will shoulder the party building and idea, building tasks, that Sen.

Eugene McCarthy so sadly turned away from.

Within this framework we believe that we are capable of a collective democratic socialist initiative and of mutual respect for differences.

Peoples Party Campaign Committee
James E. Boulton
Secretary-Treasurer
Rohn Webb
Chairman

Who Needs The Education?

To the Editor:

I am not a veteran. I have never been to Vietnam. I know several Vietnam veterans and occasionally bring up something they don't like talking about: the war. I bring that up because I feel I need some education on the Vietnam situation. Last weekend, the Vietnam Veterans Against the War put on a magnificent show for the education of all. I volunteered to help them for the weekend both for the education and to help out some friends. I showed some films which should have been seen by every citizen of the United States. I was one of two or three non-vets that ever showed up! The vets didn't need it. They had been through enough to wake up any man. Who needed it? The ignorant non-vets like myself, of course. But almost no one showed up. It has been estimated that forty percent of the UW-SF students support the re-election of King Dick. And they didn't show up for this educational experience, one which was enough to bring tears to my eyes and fear to my head.

What does it take to arouse the minds of the students? I was rapping with a few people a while ago and we came to the conclusion that if someone were to be killed on the campus, the students might be stirred up for a week or so.

I want to extend my deepest appreciation to the Veterans for Peace, the Vietnam Veterans Against the War, Steve Piotrowski and Rick Jurgens who helped with the concert Sunday night, Paul Ruez, an active member of VVAW who I went to high school with, and all the other people willing to show me (and almost only me) what our nation's government has been doing to the land and to the poor people of Indochina.

If there is a last judgement, may the souls of you ignorant, selfish, apathetic people out in your Square-like, alcoholic dream world burn in hell.

Timothy Scanlon
Students for McGovern



What's Up Doc?.....

Can't I Just Get Some Penicillin?

One of the most common symptoms that bring students to the Health Center is the sore throat. Many students feel that a sore throat is an indication for penicillin. Experts in infectious disease now recommend penicillin for only certain types of sore throats. In this week's article we will discuss:

- (1) Causes of sore throat
- (2) "Strep" throats
- (3) Complications of untreated strep throat.
- (4) Dangers of indiscriminate and self therapy.
- (5) Modern therapy

The development of viral and bacterial cultures over the past 10 years have increased our knowledge of the causes of sore throats. Armed with this increased knowledge physicians can now give more specific therapy. The causes of sore throats can be divided into two major groups.

- (1) Those caused by infection.
 - viral
 - bacterial (including strep)
- (2) Those caused by irritants.

WHAT IS A STREP THROAT?

There are many misconceptions about exactly what is meant by the term strep throat. In strict medical terminology, strep throat means a pharyngitis caused by the streptococcus, a species of bacteria. Many people erroneously use strep throat as a substitute for sore throat, red throat or infected throat. Actually only 10 percent of all upper respiratory infections are caused by the streptococcus. During the 1971-72 school year at UW-SP, only 2.3 percent of all throat cultures were positive for strep.

Other causes of sore throats include:

- (1) Viruses
- (2) Bacteria other than strep
- (3) Allergies
- (4) Smoking
- (5) Drug abuse esp. marijuana
- (6) Mononucleosis

WHY IS THERE SO MUCH EMPHASIS ON THE DIAGNOSIS OF STREP THROAT?

A small percentage of people that contact strep throat have unfortunate complications. The significant complications are rheumatic fever (with the long

term risk of rheumatic heart disease) and glomerulonephritis. When a strep infection is diagnosed the incidence of complications can be markedly reduced by appropriate antibiotics.

HOW CAN WE TELL WHO HAS A STREP?

A simple procedure, the throat culture can easily confirm the presence of a strep infection. The severity of the pain has little correlation with the presence of strep. Studies have been done that prove physicians are unable to tell the difference between strep throats and sore throats caused by other agents through examination alone. Other signs and symptoms to be considered are high fever, swollen glands, exudate (pus) and cough. All of the above symptoms can be present in a person with a viral sore throat. It is also possible to culture a strep from people with no symptoms.

Most sore throats, including strep throats will get well with no antibiotics.

WHY THEN DO WE TREAT STREP THROATS?

The main reason we treat strep throats is not to make the throat get well, but to reduce the risk of rheumatic heart disease. Occasionally students treat themselves with some leftover penicillin. This action interferes with proper management in two ways. The few days of penicillin will cause any subsequent throat cultures to be negative. A few days of penicillin is inadequate therapy to prevent rheumatic fever. Another reason to avoid the indiscriminate use of antibiotics is the risk of an allergic reaction. Each year hundreds of Americans die from anaphylactic reactions to penicillin. Some of these fatalities could be avoided because often penicillin is given to treat illnesses that do not require antibiotic.

As stated above, only 2.3 percent of all throat cultures done at UW-SP Health Center last school year were positive for strep.

WHAT CAUSED ALL THOSE OTHER SORE THROATS?

Listed below are know causes

of sore throats in the college age group.

- (1) Viral upper respiratory infections
- (2) strep throat
- (3) Other bacteria
- (4) Smoking and alcohol
- (5) Mononucleosis
- (6) Marijuana
- (7) Allergies
- (8) Low Humidity in winter

A small percentage of the students we see with the complaint of sore throat seem to have the attitude that they know all they need is some penicillin and they would get better. They act as though we are withholding the wonder drug that will cure them. This erroneous belief is a result of previous medical treatment. In the past most physicians treated all sore throats with penicillin, and since most sore throats heal spontaneously, the penicillin seemed to work.

The treatment students receive at the Health Center may not be what they are used to, but it is based on the most up-to-date information we can obtain. We will continually evaluate our therapy to insure you are always given currently recommended treatment.

NOW YOU SAY, "O.K. DOC, I DON'T NEED PENICILLIN FOR EVERY SORE THROAT. BUT THIS DAMN THROAT IS KILLING ME. WHAT CAN I DO ABOUT IT?"

- (1) Get a throat culture
 - (2) Avoid known irritants to the throat: smoke, alcohol, including the alcohol in listerine and other mouth washes.
 - (3) Use the medications given out at the Health Center.
 - (4) Buy or borrow a vaporizer, especially in winter when the air in heated buildings is extremely dry.
 - (5) Gargle with salt water, one teaspoon of salt to one pint of water.
 - (6) Use hard candies or life savers to keep the throat moist.
 - (7) Drink extra liquids
 - (8) You can get temporary relief from anesthetic troches such as, chloroseptic.
- If you have done all the above suggestions for ten days and still have a sore throat, you are urged to report to the Health Center for re-evaluation.

cont. to p. 16

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2 girls needed to share large house for second semester. Private or double rooms. \$200 includes utilities. Call: 344-3257

8-year-old deaf girl needs ride from Marshfield area to Stevens Point on Mondays and return to Marshfield area Fridays. Call: 344-3234.

Lost: Post slide rule in leather case. Name of Edward Adler engraved on back. If found contact: Tom, Rm. 210 Hyer, 346-5328. Reward.

Classifieds

Roommate Needed:

I am moving to Marshfield as soon as possible and need a girl to room with me. Completely furnished apartment \$55/month. If you are considering moving to Marshfield please, call 341-3639 anytime after 5:00 p.m.

Wanted: 2 girls for unapproved house located across from Old Main for 2nd Semester. Rent Reasonable. Call 344-3496. Ask for Patti or Andi.

Two large bedrooms available for 3 or 4 girls. Furnished, \$85 per girl per month, all utilities included. Main Manor Apts. Inquire at 1345 Main St., Phone 341-0744, days.

Needed: Girl to share apartment at the Village. Call: 341-5879 or stop in at 321 Michigan, Apt. 7, anytime after 3:00.

Wanted: fairly large engine for 1952 Cadillac. Call: Dave Markwardt 2301 Dixon St. 341-0730

For Sale:

Trailer in excellent condition, like new, 1970 model.

Call: 344-3546

Mahoney Cont.

Foss finally attempted suicide, by slitting his wrists and drinking a bottle of ethyl alcohol, but was unsuccessful.

Mahoney, in an interview with the Pointer following his speech, was asked how the government became informed of the alleged attack on the Republican convention. Mahoney explained that one of the VVAW members, Bill Lemmer, was planted by the FBI, and was working as an undercover agent and a provocateur. Mahoney stated that Lemmer admitted that he was an FBI agent, and offered to work as a double agent for the VVAW. Lemmer agreed to let the VVAW tape record a statement by him, admitting he was an agent, and outlining everything that he did for the FBI.

Mahoney stated that, "Almost everything, all the little details about what we were supposedly going to do in Miami, comes from the imagination of Bill Lemmer, he does have a rather vivid imagination. The particular problem, at least as far as combat veterans go, is that any time you get, say, four or five combat veterans in a room, you know, talking, the subject invariably gets around to violence. Violence is very much a part of their background, of their immediate history, like that's what they were involved in. It's a common experience, so people talk about it. Veterans are very pre-occupied with violence, because they have been involved in it so much. So, its very easy to induce this type of conversation in a situation like ours."

That's what we are charged with, talking about violence," Mahoney added that it has been his experience that the most of the VVAW people who condone violence are the agents, he emphasized that the serious VVAW people do not accept violence as an answer for anything.

The final question the Pointer asked Mahoney was whether he thought his upcoming trial and the publicity surround it would hurt the VVAW as an organization. "No, I don't think it will hurt the organization," he stated. "As a matter of fact I think it will bring us closer together. It is obvious that the government is going to a lot of trouble to try and smear VVAW all over the front page of the newspapers. They are trying to discredit us, because they can't shut us up, and people have a tendency to listen to us because we have a certain credibility seeing that we are veterans. Personally, I don't think I will be convicted, and I don't think the government has enough evidence to convict anyone of anything. One thing for sure, they are tying up a lot of money, over \$250,000 and a lot of people that could be put to better use. Just think how much \$250,000 could do for the peace movement. As far as the countries opinion of VVAW will be affected, I think the trial will tend to polarize them, those that are for us will be more for us, and those that are against us will be more against us."

Mahoney and the seven other men indicted will go to trial after the November elections.

Protection And Security Report

Editor's note: The Pointer received the following information from the Office of Protection and Security regarding actions between the dates of Oct. 16 through Oct. 20.

OCTOBER 16, 1972

Theft (Alleged) - Shoes in unlocked locker of Women's Locker room, Quandt Gym, Phy. Ed. Bldg. Value: \$20.00 (Approximate)

Vandalism Bicycle damaged,

Hyer Hall Lawn Amount of damage: Approximately \$15.00 for repair

OCTOBER 18, 1972

Theft (Alleged) - Shoes in unlocked locker of Women's Locker Room, Quandt Gym, Phy. Ed. Bldg. Value: \$5.00 (Approximate)

OCTOBER 19, 1972

Theft (Alleged) - Bicycle, Harvard, forest green boy's

type. South lawn, University Center. Value: Approximately \$17.00

Theft (Alleged) Bicycle, Schwinn, black boy's type, locked, not secured to rack, bike between LRC and Fine Arts Bldg. Value: Approximately \$15.00

OCTOBER 20, 1972

Theft (Alleged) Six dollars in currency (\$6.00) from locked locker, Women's Locker Room, Quandt Gym, Phy. Ed. Bldg.

Dual Poetry Reading Presented

In conjunction with the Minnesota-Wisconsin Poetry Circuit, the University Writers present Marvin Bell and Donald Justice in a dual poetry reading Sunday evening, October 29th at 8 p.m. in the Michelsen Concert Hall of the Fine Arts Building.

Marvin Bell has published A Probable Volume of Dreams and The Escape Into You. The first book won the 1969 Lamont Poetry Selection (the yearly prize for a first collection of poetry). He is past Director of the Poetry Writing Workshop at the University of Iowa, and past poetry editor of The Iowa Review. Bell's reading has been characterized as "effecting the ideal, electrifying relationship that should exist between poet and audience."

Donald Justice is best known for two books of poetry, The Summer Anniversaries, and Night Light, and for helping to formulate the current Iowa "style" of poetry. His is past Director of the Irvine Writers' workshop and is present Director of the Poetry Workshop at the University of Iowa. He has been called the best reader of poetry in America.

Soviet Seminar Tour

1973 Soviet Seminar Tour. 3 credit hours RECES 297-397. April 4 to April 23, 1973. Approximate Cost of the tour will be \$600.00 which includes all transportation, room and board and city tours. The itinerary is

as follows: Helsinki, Finland Talin, Kiev, Odessa, Moscow. For more information contact J.J. Oster, CCC 470, Ext. 5398 or the Political Science Office, CCC 473, Ext. 5489. Applications are now being accepted.

UNICEF Bakesale

A bakesale for U.N.I.C.E.F. will be held on Monday, Oct. 30 at 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. in the lobby of the science building. It is sponsored by the Sisters of Theta Phi Alpha.

Festival Refunds On The Rocks

Purchasers of tickets for the Mount York rock festival during the summer are having trouble obtaining refunds. The promoter of the ill-fated festival, Sound World has vacated their Madison office, notifying only the Internal Revenue Service of their new address. All attempted correspondence on behalf of her clients by Student Foundation Lawyer, Mary Lou Robinson, has been returned bearing the stamp "Address Unknown".

Those who had purchased their Mount York festival tickets at Common House may obtain a refund. The management stopped payment of their check to Sound World.

The prospect of refunds for other ticket-holders, however, remains grim for the present.

701 Club Presents

Two groups in concert
Thursday, Nov. 2
National Recording Artists

TONGUE
plus Bagshot Row
FREE BEER
7 to 8

Admission in advance \$1.50
\$2 at the door

Tickets available at:

Common House	Westenberger's
HiFi Forum	Shopko
Stereo Shop	Tempo
Stop And Go	701 Club Bar

— Coming in November —

Short Stuff
James Gang

75c pitchers of beer Monday nights

at the

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STEVENS POINT, WIS.

Obey Continued

Pointer: Would you then agree with McGovern's cuts in the Defense budget?

Obey: I don't agree with the 30 billion dollar cut. I have some disagreements for instance, on the number of carriers that we ought to be supporting. But I think that his program cuts in the right direction and I would say that you could certainly cut that defense budget 10 to 15 billion dollars.

Pointer: Is the economy in trouble in the Seventh District?

Obey: It's in very bad trouble. There are counties in this district with over 10 per cent unemployment. I think the Nixon decision to try to redefine the unemployment level from four to five per cent means the existence of one million fewer jobs in this country. It means the loss of 10 billion dollar loss in federal tax revenue, not to mention the loss in state tax revenue. It means an awful lot of families who can't put meat on the table. In this district it means about double that rate of unemployment on a permanent basis.

Pointer: What would you propose to help this situation?

Obey: I would suggest that the president abandon his plans to eliminate the emergency job creation program which we funded two years ago. We ought to triple that program. You can create an awful lot of construction work in this district by beefing up the amount of money we spend on sewer and water cleanup and on the installation of sewage treatment plants. We need health care centers, hospitals, and the president has no business freezing funds for that. We ought to have a pension guarantee program so that persons out of work by plant closings do not have to remain permanently poor. We ought to set certain requirements so that a person who has worked at a place for five or six years begins to have a vested interest in that pension plan. He wouldn't have to work there for 15 years before he gets anything at all.

Pointer: Is the family farm in trouble in this area?

Obey: Earl Butz says it isn't. I think he's wrong. You have corporatization farming moving in everywhere. I wish somebody would explain to me the justice in having a family farmer required to compete with a conglomerate corporate farm operation owned by say Teneco corporation, when the farm operations of Teneco don't have to make a profit to stay in business. They have a net tax advantage under present federal law, if they lose money on their farm operations. The family farmer can't very well compete with this.

Pointer: Could you comment on the hinted corruption in the Republican party and the Nixon administration?

Obey: In the case of the wheat deal, I don't know if there's corruption involved but it certainly shows that the Dept. of Agriculture is laced through with guys who seem to be more interested in the welfare of the agribusiness companies that would provide them high salary jobs when they're through with their dept. of Agriculture jobs, than they are about the welfare of family farmers. You've got instances of intense immorality interms of the efforts to sabotage Ed Muskie's campaign by the planting of that phony letter implying that Muskie has insulted, French Canadians by calling them "Canuks." You've got the Watergate bugging caper which is one of the most immoral acts I've seen in politics in a long time.

Pointer: Does this kind of behavior shock people anymore?

Obey: I don't know. It should shock them because if the Democratic party can have its privacy invaded and if it can have its telephones tapped today, there isn't anybody in America that can't have its telephones tapped tomorrow. The main thing you have to learn about civil liberties is what somebody can do to somebody else today, they can do to you tomorrow. Until we learn that and raise "holy hell" every time that somebody's privacy is invaded irresponsibly everybody will wind up losing their right of privacy. And that's one of the most precious things we've got.



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and the
Safety Last
String Band**

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& Saturday Nite

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TARGETS

with Boris Karloff

9 P.M.

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Oct. 28-30

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HITCHCOCK'S
REVOLVER
PSYCHO**

STARRING
ANTHONY PERKINS · VERA MILES · JOHN GAVIN



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Christmas, birthdays or
a gift 'just because.'



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been so stocked with unique ideas.
You will enjoy a 'browsing stop'
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And how about a stop at our
old-fashioned soda fountain.



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BIG DADDY'S SALOON

The day of witches and goblins is near,
When students dress up like dead people
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And bring down your trick for a treat.

— Hawk Frost

— on the Square —



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with stand, new
needle.
only \$150 + tax

PLUS
MANY, MANY MORE

and
Yes, your student discount means
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What's Up Doc Continued

FOLLOW UP ON WIND CHILL FACTORS:

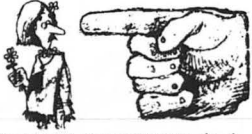
As a supplement of last weeks article on frostbite and wind chill factors, we present this chart on the risks of freezing exposed skin at various temperature wind speed combinations.

A student called in and asked why should one avoid tobacco

and alcohol if he is worried about frostbite of a part.

Alcohol causes vasodilation which would allow a part to lose heat more rapidly. Tobacco contains nicotine which can cause vasoconstriction of certain blood vessels and interfere with proper rewarming of tissue.

Wind Chill Chart



Est. Wind Speed in mph	EQUIVALENT TEMPERATURE (F.)									
	50	40	30	20	10	0	-10	-20	-30	
calm	50	40	30	20	10	0	-10	-20	-30	
5	48	37	27	16	6	-5	-15	-26	-36	
10	40	28	16	4	-9	-21	-33	-46	-58	
15	36	22	9	-5	-18	-36	-45	-58	-72	
20	32	13	4	-10	-25	-39	-53	-67	-82	
25	50	16	0	-15	-29	-44	-59	-74	-88	
30	28	13	-2	-18	-33	-48	-63	-79	-94	
35	27	11	-4	-20	-35	-49	-67	-82	-98	
40	26	10	-6	-21	-37	-53	-69	-85	-100	

(wind speeds greater than 40 mph have little additional effect.)

LITTLE DANGER	INCREASING DANGER	GREAT DANGER
	Danger of freezing exposed flesh	

Prohibit Sale Of Termpapers

Attorney General Robert W. Warren said Oct. 17th a special order has been issued, declaring as an unfair trade practice in Wisconsin the sale of term papers and examination answers through business ventures sometimes called "term paper mills."

Warren said the order was issued by the Department of Agriculture, based upon the opinion of Gerhardt Schueler, trade practice hearing examiner. The Attorney General's Office of Consumer Protection had sought the special order following an investigation last spring.

Warren said the special order is against Bruce and Angus Inksetter, Madison, doing business as Academic Market Place.

The order prohibits the advertising of documents designated as term papers or the use of other terms which connote a student's original work product, advertising or selling papers which are capable of being submitted by a

student as his or her original work product, and selling papers which are capable of being submitted by a student as his or her original work product, and selling or preparing materials known to be used by students in fulfillment of academic requirements, Warren said.

Schueler found that "the business activity in which respondents are engaged is inimical to the best interests of the student, the college or university he attends and the public alike. The sale of term papers as practiced by respondents, is declared to be unlawful activity and should, therefore, be absolutely prohibited and banned."

Warren said the order is a "landmark" decision.

"I feel it only proper that a practice which encourages a student to compromise his own ethical stands and abets a fraud on the university and the tax-paying public, be prohibited in a manner accomplished by this order," Warren said.

Correction

In last weeks' issue of the Pointer, the last paragraph from a news item, concerning the Wisconsin 72 art exhibit was inadvertently placed on our front page story, "Arson Charged In Knutzen Blaze." We would like to apologize to Mr. Gary Hagen whose name should have appeared in conjunction with the art exhibit and not the Knutzen fire.

Sign Up For Starve Night

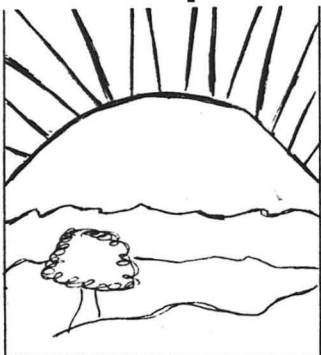
Sign-up for the 1972 WWSP FM-90 Christmas Telethon Starve Night will be on November 1st and 2nd at all entrances to the food centers on campus, between 4:15 and 6:00 p.m. Starve Night is the evening meal of November 8th. The purpose of Starve Night is for WWSP FM-90's Fifth Annual

Christmas Telethon, on December 9th and 10th. The theme this year for telethon is "Reach Out and Touch Somebody's Hand." Telethon is still in need of talent. If anyone is interested in performing for telethon contact Betty Eckardt at 346-2696.



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HUNTERS' CORNER SPORTSMEN'S HEADQUARTERS



OPEN EVENINGS TIL 9 P.M.

Jobs

Wednesday, November 8, 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Connecticut Mutual Insurance Company. All majors for insurance sales positions throughout Wisconsin and Midwest.

Wednesday, November 8 9:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Montgomery Wards. All majors, especially business administration and economics, for retail management positions throughout the Midwest.

Thursday, November 9 and Friday November 10, 9:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., (University Center Tunnel Areas), U.S. Navy. All majors.

Wednesday, November 15, 9:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. All business administration, economics and other majors interested in positions in underwriting, claims adjusting and home office managerial positions in Milwaukee.

Monday, November 20 9:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Employers Insurance of Wausau, Wausau, Wisconsin. All business administration, economics, and other majors (men and women) interested in home office and regional insurance positions.

Saturday, November 25, U.S. Federal Civil Service Entrance Exam will be given in Room A-121 of the Science Building from 8:30 a.m. to 12:00 noon. All students interested in taking this exam, please stop in at the Placement Center, 106 Main, and sign up for the exam and pick up the necessary application booklet.

Wednesday, November 29, Thursday, November 30 Friday, December 1, 9:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. (University Center, Tunnel Area), Peace Corps. All majors for a wide variety of overseas opportunities.

All graduates are urged to take advantage of the above interviews by contacting the Placement Center, 106 Main Building, and signing up for an interview (in advance of the scheduled interview date).

Citizens For Better Broadcasting Forming

There will be a meeting of area residents who are concerned about the calibre and nature of broadcasting; including television, radio, and cable T.V. on Thursday, November 2.

Possible topics to be pursued include children's programs, violence on T.V., local programs, cable T.V., educational programs, programs for minority groups, or anything else of interest.

The first meeting will be in the Dodge Room (University Center) November 2 at 7 p.m. If you are interested but unable to attend the meeting call Tim Scanlon (344-5326) or Nancy Nighbor (344-4558) for information.

Theta Phi Alpha

The Thetas would like to welcome their new pledge, Georgia Shaw. Georgia's really

getting into the swing of things. Last night's card party for Thetas and their friends was held at her house, while sheephead and hearts provided the major entertainment.

Next on the Thetas' list is a bakesale for U.N.I.C.E.F. to be held in the lobby of the science building Monday, October 30, from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. Everyone is invited to participate either by baking something or buying something --or both.

Nominations Open For Who's Who

The Student Government recently appointed a committee to select University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point students for inclusion in this year's Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges.

Nominees are selected for their academic achievement, leadership, participation in educational and co-curricular activities, and promise of future success. They must be Juniors or Seniors.

Anyone may nominate students for this honor. To do so, candidates' names should be submitted to the Who's Who Committee, percent the Student Activities Office (Second floor of the University Center), by Tuesday, October 31st, 1972. Final selection will be made in mid November.

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MARINA \$300 TO 450 WEDDING RING 34.75	LORELEI \$250 WEDDING RING 29.75	FINLANDIA \$150 TO 2100 WEDDING RING 34.75
SONATA \$400 ALSO 150 TO 1975	APOLLO \$750 TO 10,000	JUDD \$300 WEDDING RING 150

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Campus Newsletter

Editor's Note: All information published in the "Campus Newsletter" must be submitted to the University News Service, 2nd floor, Old Main.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27

Baha'I Program: 7:30 p.m., Garland Room, U.C. "It's Just the Beginning," a program including films, discussion and singing.

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

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28

Baha'I Program: 7:30 p.m., Garland Room, U.C.

U.C.M. Pre-Marriage Course: 8:30 a.m., Peace Campus Center. The final half day of the Pre-marriage course. Next Pre-Marriage course will be an all day course on December 2. If you are planning marriage within the next few months, please note this date. More details later.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 29

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, and 6:00 p.m., Cloister Chapel.

Tuesday 11:45 a.m. and 4:45 and 6:00 p.m. — Wednesday, Nov. 1 (All Saint's Day) masses at 11:45 a.m., 4:45 and 6:00 p.m. — all in Newman Chapel, basement of St. Stan's. **Thursday and Friday, 11:45 a.m., and 4:45 p.m., Newman Chapel. No Confessions on Wednesday, Nov. 1.**

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

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. "Roots of Astronomy—the oldest Science," narrated by Dennis Kolinski.

Reformation Service at Peace Campus Center: 6:30 p.m., Peace Campus Center. A special Reformation Service at Peace.

Members of local Lutheran Churches are invited to this 3rd Annual Community Reformation Service. Dr. Lloyd H. Goetz, President of the North Wisconsin District of Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod will be the preachers. Students are invited and encouraged to join this joyous Eucharistic celebration.

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

MONDAY, OCTOBER 30

Advertising Lecture: 2:45 p.m., Wright Lounge, U.C. Dick Smart, 3-M Company.

Communal Penance Service: 7 p.m., Newman Chapel, basement of St. Stanislaus Church.

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

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31

University Film Society: 7 and 9 p.m., Auditorium, Main Building. "White Zombie, Nosferatue (Dracula).

Faculty Voice Recital: 8 p.m., Michelsen Concert Hall, Fine Arts Building. Ronald Combs.

U.C.M. Pre-Marriage Course: 8:00 p.m., Peace Campus Center. Topic for this evening: "Religion in Marriage" and will be presented by Pastor James Oliver and the Rev. David Hopkins.

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

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1

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

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

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2

Choir Practice: 7:00 p.m., Peace Campus Center. Practice for this weekend's celebration.

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

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3

Arts and Lectures: 8 p.m., Michelsen Concert Hall, Fine Arts Building. Beau Arts Trio of New York with Menahem Pressler, piano; Isidore Cohen, violin; and Bernard Greehouse, 'cello.

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

UW-SP NEWS

Law School Admissions Test: The Law School Admissions Test has been tentatively scheduled for the UW-SP Campus on Saturday, Dec. 16. Individuals interested in taking the test on this date should contact the Counseling Center as soon as possible. Deadline for registering is 12:00 Noon on Friday, Nov. 3.

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

Campus Newsletter Deadline: Materials for the Campus Newsletter should be sent to News Service, Main Building, no later than 9 a.m. Wednesday to be included. Anything turned in after 9 a.m. cannot be published in the Pointer coming out that Friday.

According to the Registrar's office, there are still seniors who have indicated December graduation, but have not yet applied. None will be considered as a candidate until this form is on file. Report to the Records and Registration Office to make application. S. Andersen, Records, and Registration

PAPA JOE'S NITE HALLOWEEN PARTY
Tuesday, Oct. 31
 All sorts of gifts given away with tickets at the door!
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 reduced rates to students
A good buy for anyone Brought to you by a fellow student
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SPECIALS
STITE Malt Liquor . . . \$1.25
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 (6 packs)
It's still TEQUILLA Month! !

Stop in at the Happiest Place In Town
GOSH'S BAR
 ON THE SQUARE
 Live Music
 Every Sunday Nite
 8:30-1:30
Paul Bentzen and The Safety Last String Band
 (Blue Grass — Country)

Wednesday Nite Specials	Women's Drinks 8-12 Men's Drinks 12-2
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 Poor Man's Nite Last Monday of Every Month
 5c-10c BEER

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 STEVENS POINT
8 Track Tapes \$2.98
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Intramural Highlights

Touch football again highlighted the intramural program, and here are last week's results:

The Sig Pi's outslugged the TKE's 20 to 0. Scoring Sig Pi touchdowns were Jim Suski, Dennis Reidel, and Paul Bowman.

Watson 4th East devastated 4th West, 32-0. Mike Hart and Bill Engibous led the scoring with 2 touchdowns each.

Knutzen 4th West trounced 3rd South, 44-8. Mike Haizel and Marc Moroder riddled the 3rd South defense for 3 touchdowns each.

Smith 3rd South belted 2nd West, 38-8. Dave Oldenburg and Dennis Crooks led South's attack with two touchdowns each.

The Vet 550's defeated the Black Coalition 20-12. Dave Nass sparked the Vets by scoring two touchdowns.

Burroughs 3rd South rolled over 4th North, 20-0. Steve Southwell unloaded touchdown passes to John Floriano, Don Smith, and Rick Schulz.

Hansen 1st East ruined 2nd East's week by crushing them 44-0. John Allen led 1st East with two touchdowns.

The Women's Flag Football Tournament ended last week after weeks of rain and tough competition. Two teams emerged undefeated out of the fifteen teams that were entered. Thomson 3rd West and Steiner 2nd North fought it out for the championship.

Thomson 3rd West, captained by Jamie Ohrmundt, defeated Steiner, which was commanded by Chris Lovrine.

Thomson scored the first touchdown but missed the extra point conversion. 2nd North fought back with a touchdown and conversion, making the score 8-6.

With a few minutes left in the game, Thomson rallied for another touchdown to win, 12-8.

The Pointer was unable to find out who scored the game's points.

Soccer Club Ties 3-3

30 seconds! That phrase may not express a great length of time, but it was enough time for St. Norberts to salvage a 3-3 tie with Stevens Point last Saturday afternoon at the Green Knight's field. From the

start of the game, the players could tell it would be a battle to control the ball because of the poor conditions of the field and weather.

Even though the Green Knights had to battle back in the end of the game, it was the Pointers who had to play catch-up in the first half. After a close in goal by St. Norbert's 10 minutes into the game, the Pointers Ted Bastille scored his first goal of the game and seventh of the season on a short kick after a fine pass from Andy Cheung. After that point, neither team could gain the upper hand, so the half ended in a 1-1 tie.

Midway through the second half, the Pointers spirits, not dampened by the weather, took a 2-1 lead on a blistering shot to the upper corner of the goal by Ted Bastille on his second goal of the game. St. Norbert's wasn't about to throw in the towel yet, since they evened the game on a slow dribble that

slipped past the outstretched hands of goalie, Gary Beisser. But once again Stevens Point fought back to break the tie, and this time with 9 minutes left, Mark Franklin scored on a hard shot from his right wing position.

The feeling of victory was with most of the Pointers at this time but the Green Knights didn't agree with that thought. With less than a minute remaining, St. Norbert's charged downfield with some crisp passing. Catching the defense off guard, the Green Knights took the advantage and scored the tying goal on a low shot to the corner of the net, with about 30 seconds left in the game.

A tough break for the UW-SP Soccer Club, whose record now stands at a respectable 3-1-2.

The final game of the season will see Stevens Point traveling to Ripon on Saturday, November 4th for a 1:30 p.m. contest.

Grid Scores

State Colleges

St. Norbert's 7, UW-Oshkosh 3. UW-Platteville 27, UW-River Falls 6. UW-Eau Claire 17, UW-Superior 13. UW-La Crosse 37, UW-Stout 6. UW-Whitewater 35, UW-Stevens Point 15.

Big Ten

Michigan State 31, Wisconsin 0. Ohio State 44, Indiana 7. Purdue 37, Northwestern 0. Michigan 31, Illinois 7. Minnesota 43, Iowa 14.

Other Scores

Colorado 20, Oklahoma 14. Southern California 34, Washington 7. Washington State 37, Oregon State 7. Alabama 17, Tennessee 10. Nebraska 56, Kansas 0.



The clearest choice for a generation

So McGovern can't win, eh? Where have you heard that before?

In the primaries last Spring, that's where.

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Now it's time to do it again. And the job this Fall is even more important. For the choice between Nixon and McGovern is the clearest choice voters have had for a generation.

McGovern has opposed the bombing of Indochina, while Nixon has been inflicting the explosive equivalent of 7 Hiroshima atom bombs a month on that already devastated area.

Nixon believes in putting people out of work in order to hold down prices. His policies have put 2 million more people out of work. McGovern believes that there should be a job for everyone who wants to work, with the U.S. Gov-

ernment itself as the employer of last resort.

Nixon started his campaign with \$10 million in secret money. McGovern's campaign is financed almost entirely by contributions of \$5 to \$25 from the people.

Nixon has nominated conservatives and mediocrities to the United States Supreme Court. One or two more Nixon appointments if he is re-elected, and you'll live with a heavy-handed Nixon court for the rest of your life. McGovern has pledged to appoint a woman and members of racial and ethnic minorities, and will appoint highly qualified liberals.

Ralph Nader says the Nixon

Administration is "the most corrupt in our history." The late Robert Kennedy called George McGovern "the most decent man in the Senate."

McGovern wants the millionaires and the large corporations to start paying their fair share of taxes. Nixon wants to maintain the status quo.

Get an absentee ballot if you need one. Get some money together to help us make get-out-the-vote phone calls. And get together with your local McGovern Committee to find out how you can help.

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YES, I want to help get out the vote for George McGovern. Enclosed is my contribution of:

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Whitewater Whips Pointers 35-15

By Larry Gilman and Tim Sullivan

The Whitewater Warhawks cordially invited the Pointer football team to a game of tackle football at Whitewater Saturday. The Warhawks team proved to be a most gracious host, as Whitewater time and time again turned over the ball to the Pointers. In all, the Warhawks fumbled away four footballs, and they were also nice enough to throw four interceptions.

On the other hand, the Pointers played almost mistake-free football, as Stevens Point's only blunder was one measly fumble.

Normally, these figures would almost have to indicate a certain victory for Point, regardless of how narrow the margin. Alas, there was a catch... Catch 35.

The catch was Whitewater scoring 35 points in the game. When the Warhawks weren't turning the ball over, they were turning the Whitewater scoreboard lights on. The Warhawks found time in between mistakes to score five touchdowns. Actually, three were all they needed.

It wasn't that the Pointers weren't appreciative for the Whitewater miscues. Point indeed did put two of the fumbles and one of the interceptions to constructive use. Unfortunately, when the Pointers did capitalize, the

rewards came in the form of Pat Robbins' field goals.

Whitewater showed its generosity the first series the Warhawks had the ball. On the second play of the game, Whitewater fumbled and Point's DeWayne Derickson recovered on the opposition's 25.

On third down, Pointer quarterback Mark Olejniczak flipped a short pass to running back Lloyd Jones, and Point had a first down on the 14.

Two carries into the middle by fullback Mark George moved the ball to the six. Olejniczak then hit tight end Bill Hamilton with an apparent touchdown pass, but the play was called back because of a holding penalty. The penalty pushed Point back to the 25.

Following a short screen pass, the Pointers were forced to settle for the first of three field goals by Robbins.

Late in the first quarter, the Pointer defense again set up a score. Point's Mike Blascyk intercepted a Whitewater pass and returned it to the Warhawk's 20. The Pointer offense moved backward, so Robbins was called upon to nail a 37-yarder. Point had a 6-0 lead with just under two minutes to go in the quarter.

When the quarter ended, Whitewater was ahead, 7-6. After Point kicked off following Robbins' field goal, the Warhawks had the ball on their

own twenty. Bill Roper immediately began his assault on a long-time Whitewater rushing record. Roper cut through Point's slant defense and rambled 80 yards for a touchdown. Mike Capodarco kicked the extra point, and the Warhawks went ahead to stay.

Whitewater scored the game's next touchdown with just a short time left in the first half. Warhawk quarterback Mike Gorecki threw a screen pass to Roper, and the 5-11, 185 pounder knew what to do with it after he caught it. Roper raced 35 yards down the right sideline before going out of bounds at the one. Two plays later, Warhawk fullback Rob Steizer rammed it home.

The scoring in the third period began when Robbins kicked his third field goal. The kick was set up by Steve Zimmerman's fumble recovery.

Whitewater retaliated by putting together a drive which lasted seven minutes. The Warhawks required four first downs to do the job. The sustained march was climaxed by Steizer's one yard touchdown run.

The Pointers were unable to move on offense following the kickoff, so they punted. Shortly thereafter, Roper decided to imitate Rufus Ferguson again. Once more, Roper cut through the weak side of the Pointer defense and flew 55 yards to the end zone.

With four minutes left in the game, Whitewater's Kerry Larsen scored on a two-yard run, which gave the Warhawks a 26 point lead.

The Pointers did manage to score a touchdown after that, with Joe Farmer getting the honor on a two-yard run.

Although the score doesn't reflect it, the Pointers did do some damage. For instance, Pointer quarterback Olejniczak passed for 219 yards, although it took 47 throws. Bill Hamilton caught 9 of them for 130 yards, and Joe LaFleur caught seven more. In somewhat of a surprise, the Pointer's opponent was unable to intercept a single

Robbins' field goals were impressive, as they showed that Point is capable of coming away with some points when given the chances, as Point definitely was.

The game obviously was dominated by Roper and Whitewater's outstanding wide receiver, Dick Bilda. Bilda was leading the conference in pass yardage, and his seven catches didn't hurt his average much. Roper meanwhile rambled for an outstanding 215 yards.

Pointer Head Coach Monte Charles said, "We were up against the toughest team in the conference. Their coach (Forrest Perkins) told me that his kids (players) said that the game was the toughest game they'd been in all year - there was some real hard hitting going on all afternoon."

We believe that Coach Charles is correct. Whitewater is probably the strongest team in the conference. The Warhawks lost eight turnovers and still won the game going away.

Now Point has the really tough games out of the way. The next stop is River Falls. The game will be played tomorrow at River Falls, and for the first time this year, we'll venture a prediction on the Pointer game. We predict a Pointer victory, but we're not giving any points.

A Pointer loss will result in the New England Patriot treatment. If the Pointers are unable to beat River Falls, we predict that the Pointers will lose their remaining games this season, including the one at home against Superior.

Superpickers Bring In Heavy Artillery

by Tim Sullivan, Mike Haberman, and SPECIAL GUEST PICKER R. Wheeler Lattin

For six weeks now, the Superpickers, in their never ending fight for truth, justice, and the total annihilation of the New England Patriots, have been the targets of countless boos and catcalls from Monday morning quarterbacks, irate second-guessers, and inconsiderate Vets. We try to tell these people that, just because certain pro teams can't win the games we tell them to, why should we be blamed.

However, we do like to look at things rationally, and we think we see a way out of this mess. We rounded up some poor slob and gave him the honor of picking three of this week's toughest games. This dubious honor goes to R. Wheeler Lattin.

We figure he'll bomb out, thus taking the pressure off our backs. Here now, are the choices for the 7th week.

GREEN BAY OVER VIKINGS - Let's look at this one logically. The Jets beat Baltimore last week, it snowed in Flin Flon Manitoba last Tuesday, and Philadelphia can beat anyone on a given day, if it's Tuesday night. Therefore, Pack by 3.

DENVER OVER CLEVELAND - (yawn) The Broncos will be up for this one, because the game's being played in Denver's Mile-High Stadium. Cleveland could save a loss by showing up instead in Philadelphia. Denver by 6.

COWBOYS OVER LIONS - R. Wheeler figures Butkus was right. "The Lions are a bunch of jerks." Besides, Tom Landry knows he's safe on the sidelines, while Greg Landry will have to dodge Lilly and Jethro Pugh.

BEARS OVER CARDINALS - We figure Butkus is right...the Cardinals are a bunch of jerks. Look for the Bears to be beating around - the bush...Busch Stadium, that is.

OAKLAND OVER RAMS - Raiders are ready to explode on offense. The Rams are about ready to be caught flat. Oakland by 10.

MIAMI OVER BALTIMORE - Earl Morrow returns to haunt the Colts. Miami will stay undefeated, while the Col's new owner will probably fire another coach. Dolphins by 10.

BENGALS OVER HOUSTON - This one's at the Astrodome. If the cameramen take a lot of crowd shots, this game should be interesting. If they key on the field, forget it. Bengals by 10.

KANSAS CITY OVER CHARGERS - The Chiefs need a win to keep their pennant hopes alive. The Chargers need a win to keep the franchise. In this day and age, pennants come before franchises. Chiefs by 13.

EAGLES OVER SAINTS - There comes a time in every picker's life when one must bow to the odds, despite good sense, football tradition, and personal feelings. Never in the history of this column have we taken Philadelphia. It still hurts to do this, but we just can't see the Saints winning. Philly by 7.

STEELERS OVER BUFFALO - Pittsburgh is a pretty good team. Buffalo aint very good at all. There'll be Orange Juice splattered all over the field.

ATLANTA OVER SAN FRANCISCO - The Falcons looked impressive in their win over Green Bay. The 49ers aren't very good without Brodie. Atlanta by 7.

JETS OVER PATRIOTS - No explanation needed. Should be a good scrimmage for New York.

WASHINGTON OVER GIANTS - The Giants won their last four in a row. Ron Johnson, Norm Sneed, and the New York receivers have looked great. So what? Look who they played against. Redskins by 3.

Women's Field Hockey

by Lynn Gierach and Jerry Long

The Stevens Point Women's Field Hockey team traveled to Marquette Michigan on October 20 to play Northern Michigan University. The Pointers opened Saturday's action with a game against Northern Michigan's "A" team. Neither team scored and the game ended in a 0-0 tie.

After a brief rest, the Pointers took the field against the NMU "B" team. Unfortunately, the rest wasn't long enough and the girls lost a hard fought game to

the "B" team, 1-0.

The Pointer team travels to Oshkosh on October 25 to play UWM. Point will close out its home season on Saturday, October 28 to play UWM.

The Pointer team travels to Oshkosh on October 25 to play UWM. Point will close out its home season on Saturday, October 28 with a meeting against the Northeast Iowa Hockey Club. There is a possibility that the Minnesota Hockey Club may face the wrath of the Pointer team on the same day.

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