

# The Pointer

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## "Peace With Honor?"



## Guild Boycott Urged

by Dave Gneiser

Wisconsin drinkers consume 25 percent of all U.S. brandy; 1,200,000 cases yearly. Fifty-five farm workers have traveled to Wisconsin from the wine vineyards of California asking for the boycott of all Guild products until their union is recognized by White River Farms, largest owner of Guild Wine Company. White River Farms is owned by Buttes Gas and Oil Company, a conglomerate of 18 gas, oil and mining companies; a cattle ranch in Texas; and 8 agricultural subsidiaries in California.

Beginning on December 1st in Racine, the workers have traveled around the state asking liquor stores to remove Guild products from their shelves. In Stevens Point, all but one of the liquor stores complied with the workers' request and that store said it will not restock Guild products. In this area, workers have picketed liquor stores in Wausau, Wisconsin Rapids, and Marshfield.

"We will stay as long as it takes; till it is over and Buttes agrees to re-negotiate with our union," asserted Henry Rodriguez, spokesman for the group. Rodriguez said the pickets have received no violent opposition in Wisconsin. One store-owner whom they are currently picketing in Wausau, though he would not stop his sale of Guild products, told them to "Have a good day!" In

California the picture is much different; involving several arrests, strike breaking and various incidents of violence since the strike began on August 28.

The Butte conglomerate controls 34,000,000 gross acres with 628 oil wells and 111 gas wells throughout the United States and Canada, plus oil concessions in Tunisia, Ghana, Liberia, Malagasy, Indonesia and Sharjah. Its operations embrace all of North America, especially Mexico, in search for gold, uranium, nickel, platinum, gypsum, sulphur and potash. It now owns more than 25,000 acres in the San Joaquin Valley in vineyards, citrus, nut trees, cotton and tomatoes.

White River Farms is, by far, the most valuable of all the holdings of Buttes Gas and Oil, representing nearly 3 percent of the income of the company last year. Buttes purchased this 5,000-acre wine grape ranch when Schenley sold out in 1971. Schenley had been the first company to recognize the United Farm Workers in 1966. Buttes refuses to re-negotiate the contract with the union.

Guild Wineries and Distilleries is a cooperative owned by about 1,000 growers, of which White River Farms is the largest owner-member, representing 14 to 20 percent of Guild's total production. Guild owns eight wineries, and is the third largest wine company in the United States (after Gallo and Heublein's United Vintners).

## Budget Trim Will Close Ethnic Center

The University of Wisconsin System Ethnic and Minority Studies Center, currently in its second year of operation and its first year on the UW-SP campus, is the most recent victim of the state's economic ills. As it now stands, the Center's closure will become effective on July 1, 1973.

As is often the case in these matters, villains are much less visible than victims. Though no one has described the problem as a "stand-off" between UW-SP and the System's Central Administration, both seem to have done some discreet finger-pointing.

The Center was originally created through a resolution of the old WSU Board of Regents in July, 1971. The purpose of the Center, according to Director Norman Lederer, was to "endeavor to create an awareness in the state, and especially in educational institutions, of the need to study and understand in a realistic fashion all ethnic and minority groups and women."

Began at Platteville

The Center spent its first year on the UW-Platteville campus, but the Board of Regents voted last June to transfer the Center here. The Central Administration had appropriated the Center \$25,650 for fiscal year 72-73, and those funds were transferred here along with the Center. The UW-SP, according to Assistant Chancellor for Academic Affairs, Gordon Haferbecker, suggested that the Center be funded for "at least a two year period." While the Regents agreed to fund the Center for only one year, it was assumed here that Central Administration would allow a supplementary appropriation to UW-SP so that it could continue the Center. Central Administration now says that the funds must come from UW-SP's base operating budget, and it is here that the apparent controversy exists.

System-wide operation

Chancellor Dreyfus, in a letter to Lederer, quoted Central Administration's apparent reasoning. If this University "felt a high order of obligation to the Center, they should place a sufficiently high priority on its budget to insure its continued operation." Dreyfus, according to Lederer, sees the issue somewhat differently.

"This is a System-wide operation," said Lederer, "and another factor in the Chancellor's decision was that a System-wide effort should be supported by the System, even though it's on a particular campus, and the funds should not have to come out of the base operating budget of the host school. I think he (Dreyfus) is right there; if you're going to have a System-wide operation, even though the appropriation comes from a particular school, the Central Administration should guarantee that appropriation, and this they evidently have not done. I think the problem lies in Central Administration and not here."

Lederer suggested that the entire situation may never have been too clear: "... he (Dreyfus) felt that perhaps Central Administration had not fully clarified the situation to him at the time that the Center was moved... the Chancellor was not alone, no one, to the best of my knowledge, was fully aware of what the situation was."

Initial funding low

Quite aside from the threat of impending closure, the Center is not without problems. Out of the total budget of \$25,650, salaries (Lederer \$13,000 and secretary Jane Capps \$6,000) accounted for \$19,000. The Center also had to deal with such expenses as postage, file

cabinets, subscriptions, a typewriter and other materials. Said Lederer, "I was way under-funded from the beginning. We had an operating budget of \$6500, especially on a state-wide basis. Right at this moment, I'm pleading for supplementary appropriations to finish out the year. (About 95 per cent of this year's budget has been exhausted). If the Center is going to fold, sufficient money should at least be appropriated to allow it to die a decent and honorable death. There are certain projects that we have under way that we're committed to, that we have to get out," closed "just at the point where it was ready to show its true potential."

"The communications network has been built up, we've got people exchanging ideas, we know who the people are in the state who can give input into the Center, and we were setting up working relationships with these people. We were moving in the area of planning teacher seminars and things of this nature...I think it's very unfortunate that the Center should fold just when it's starting to get off the ground."

According to Lederer, the Center's initial year at Platteville didn't allow it "to show much of anything." "It was subjected to continued harassment by the faculty and administration down there. It was a victim of all kinds of unfounded rumors, and there was quite a bit of racism involved in all of this. At Stevens Point, the situation has been like heaven in comparison."

Some criticism of the Center has focused on what additional things the Center could be doing, and Lederer is quick to reply. "People sit back and critique the Center without actually knowing what it's about—that it's an informational clearing house and a resource center. They think it should be into everything from remedial reading to minority student academic retention... that it should be all things to all people. Given the budget and staff limitations, I determine that the first thrust of the Center should be to find out who in the state is working in these areas, get in touch with them, and supply them, in as flexible a manner as possible, with what they needed to do what they were doing. This we have done."

Not only for minorities

Lederer noted that one important misconception about the center may have been that it was to serve specifically as a minority student service center, which it was not. Black Student Coalition President Terry Harper stressed the possibilities of the Center for all students, and compared it to the Documents Depository as a resource area. Harper added that the limited size of the Center, as well as student unfamiliarity with it, have limited its effectiveness as a resource center. Harper opposes the closing of the Center here, stating that "every university within the System should have an office bigger than the one here, which runs for the whole state." He added that he would take the matter before the Student Senate, and doubted that he would have "any trouble whatsoever" in gaining BSC's support.

As far as the chances of saving the Center go, no one is overly optimistic. Haferbecker noted that the Regents have requested \$1 million for minority and disadvantaged programs, and have invited requests on how to allocate the money if it is granted. UW-SP has made such a request for funds that could save the Center, but the outlook is uncertain. "Whether we get the funds to do that," said Haferbecker, "depends first upon what action the Governor and legislature take in funding this million-dollar-plus request for minority programs,

cont. to p. 9

# Lee S. Dreyfus:

Pointer Exclusive Interview

## "I'm asking to go to Hanoi right now."

by Al Jenkins

Lee S. Dreyfus is the Chancellor of the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point. Born in Milwaukee in 1926, Dreyfus, a Navy veteran, holds three degrees in speech from the University of Wisconsin at Madison: B.A., M.A., and Ph.D. His salary as chancellor is \$36,400 a year; it was \$27,500 when he took his position here in 1967 in what was then the Office of the President. In addition to his job as chancellor, Dreyfus is the Chairman of the U.S. Army Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) Advisory Panel, the Chief of the UW-SP higher education mission in South Vietnam, which is contracted through the US Agency for International Development (USAID), and the Chairman of the Governor of Wisconsin's Blue Ribbon Cable Television Commission. In 1972, Dreyfus served as Consultant to the Secretary of the Army in Vietnam. He is co-author of a book, "Televised Instruction," published in 1962 by RCA and Wayne State University in Detroit where Dreyfus taught from 1952 to 1962.

The following interview was conducted on January 18, 1973.

**Pointer:** What do you see as the nature and function of a university?

**Dreyfus:** First of all, the nature of a university. I see it as a community of scholars, some with greater expertise than others, some with greater preparation than others, who are then sharing that learning and that knowledge. Generally divided, then, into those with the greater learning and expertise to be the faculty and those with the lesser to be the students who come to join that faculty to share that knowledge. So, it's a community which ought to provide the greatest exchange of ideas and interflow of those ideas and concepts possible. It ought to be of such a nature that the whole becomes greater than the sum of the parts, that is, something happens when we put the community of scholars together. Something ought to occur that wasn't there individually.

Now, in terms of the function. We are talking about public universities, so can I give you a sub-category on that? The public university, as I see it in this country, is to be developed and supported as an instrument of the society that creates it. It ought to meet those goals that the society would like it to meet but, in such a way that it can also

solve it?

**Dreyfus:** The major problem facing this university. Which one would I select out? I think the key problem on this university is to get a more specific definition of our mission so that students who come here know what it is they can find when they get here; so faculty who come here or stay here know what it is they are attempting to provide that is unique—different from the other fourteen



"I don't see my self, in fact, as supporting either the Thieu regime or the Pentagon in what we are doing."

public university units. Our problem now is to specify that mission in such a way that the self-interests, the vested interests of departments and disciplines, are not paramount in making the decisions. I see that as the key problem: to get the faculty now to rise above the specific departmental kinds of walls and look at education and say, 'We are dealing with people who will be the power structure and leadership structure of this nation at the turn of the century. What tools can we give them that will help them?'

**Pointer:** What do you see as the major problem facing the world? What is the role of the university in solving it?

**Dreyfus:** There are two major problems, and I guess I haven't been able to give one priority over the other. One is the interrelation of Man and the rest of the world. The other problem is the intra-relationship of Man: Man's ability to live with Man, or Man's inhumanity to Man. On the first, if we are to believe what we hear from the non-alarmists (and the alarmists have been a problem for me; they tend to be so shrill that they shut things off) we are now faced with a problem that this appears to be the only place there is. We have looked at space travel. So, since this is it, let me take what we are doing to it physically. It seems to me the university has to create a greater consciousness of that. There's plenty of consciousness of that on the campus, but it now has to reach out into community at large; to the majority of the society, who do not relate to the university, and somehow help to create a consciousness. The second step is, somehow, to create a commitment beyond consciousness so that people aren't paralyzed by the magnitude of the problem. So, getting that extended beyond. To do it on a world-wide basis I am not sure how and I have had the chance to get around the world. I was absolutely amazed at the condition of the Rhine River. I was flabbergasted at the canals in Venice. I almost thought we were pristine by comparison. So this is a world-wide thing.

The other one is the relationship of human beings to human beings. How do we begin to reduce the teaching of hate? I view violence and hate as a natural state of Man. I see it as just as natural as love and the non-violent. I think our capacity to build and to love is matched (I don't know if it's equal; things would suggest to me that it may be) by a capacity to hate and destroy. Now we have such fantastic capability for destruction that, frankly, it can outrun our ability to love and build. We can't build that fast. On that basis, then, we have got to build a world consciousness of the fact that all human beings,

whenever they war, are involved in civil war. All war is civil war; there is no other kind. What can universities do about that? I assume in teaching the humanities and all ideas and trying to teach a system of understanding, that we begin to give people an understanding of other kinds of human beings. Our three branches abroad: that's my key justification. It's very difficult to justify it to others. Why do you have to go and study in Munich; why do you have to go and study in Singapore? I think it's good for people from this state to go meet people from Singapore and to learn some things about themselves and about those people. I think it's a good thing to meet people in Vietnam or to bring them here. Universities may become the intermix place when people are young enough that not as much damage has been done to them. I assume that the first human relationship is an act of love and friendship. I think if you approach even a six-week old baby, generally, the first reaction is a smile. I think that may be part of the natural state. But, form then, until your age and my age, some learning takes place that begins to break that down. That's the key primate killer on this globe, and its only globe (that's where it relates to the other problem).

**Pointer:** Under your administration this university has been noted for its connection to the US Agency for International Development (USAID) educational mission. If by 'education' we mean 'the intelligent seeking for solutions to problems,' how do you explain the apparent contradiction between trying to help educate the Vietnamese, on one hand and, on the other, the systematic destruction of their country?

**Dreyfus:** First of all, I think it's more than an apparent contradiction; it is obviously a real contradiction. I see all kinds of contradictions in human affairs. One side, that of the military involvement in Vietnam, argued that the destruction and imposition by force of the North on the South would, in fact, be a destructive force. Therefore, they have put in a counter-force to prevent that. When the counter-force is so great that it leaves nothing, that becomes the problem. Having been there, I guess I can't say that it leaves nothing; that's not true. As I talk with the educators there, I think they see many



"I view violence and hate as a natural state of man."

operate on its own initiative to work in the area of ideas freely; including some that society won't like, going on the assumption that we don't know what are good and what are bad ideas in the next hundred years. In specifics, we ought to be educating students in a public university to meet the needs of society as a manpower resource. That's societal needs. The individual: we ought to be providing him with the skills and tools to fit into the society, to that extent. That's his employment side. By the same token, we ought to provide him with enough sense of learning, enough enjoyment of learning, to understand himself, the environment, so he can make it a lifelong process.

**Pointer:** What is the major problem facing this university and how do you propose to



"I think the student press has matured out of the scatological movement"

problems with their condition but, given a choice, they think they have got a better chance of working them out than they would have in the North.

I think there's a counter in sending in food, in sending in medicine into a village that was just bombed. We have gone in to repair a school when the shelling was from our own allied forces; in one instance, on the assumption that there was a VC regiment in the school. So the school got bombed. At the same time, we go back in there and do that. I've been asked this question before. I see it as no different as putting a medic into a battlefield when they bring in an enemy soldier and they work on him. He will say,

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# Tightening The University Belt

## Part I Faculty, Civil Service, Students Form Major Cuts

About 29 full-time faculty and 6 part-time faculty positions along with about 13 classified civil service positions and 36 student assistantships will not be retained for next fall. This tightening of the university's belt is due to a Governor-directed budget-cut and this fall's decline in enrollment.

The money saved by non-retention of these positions plus the money saved when the administration did not fill about 46 faculty and classified positions which were vacant this year equals a total saving of \$974,144. But, the university also had to trim \$185,144 from non-personnel areas to come up with the necessary total cut of \$1,159,593.

It was known last spring that some cuts would have to be made in the budget requests to the state for each year of the 1974-75 biennium. Governor Lucey had directed all state agencies, including the university system, to make a 7 1/2 per cent "productivity saving." That is, the agencies were expected to reduce their budget requests by 7 1/2 per cent with the idea that this would improve productivity with less money. Lucey also directed that the 10 per cent lowest priority groups be identified, in case further cuts would be necessary.

Over the summer, the university complied with both of these directives but, by August it was apparent that the university would have a "shortfall." That is, enrollment would be lower than expected. This meant that the university was over-funded and money would have to be returned to the state by means of cuts in the budget for the first year of the next biennium — fiscal 1974 (July, 1973 to July, 1974).

Actually, the university had been funded this year for an expected 9350 students, but the administration, seeing a trend toward lower enrollment, planned for 8900 students by not filling 46 vacant positions for this school year. But since only 8700 students enrolled this fall, the university had to cut back in the fiscal 1974 budget requests. To complicate things, the administration also had to plan for another expected drop in our enrollment to 8425 students for next fall, thus requiring additional cuts in the 1974 budget.

The Biennial Budget Development Task Force (BBDTF) was set up by the administration to make recommendations to the chancellor and his assistants who make the final budget decisions. The task force was to consider input from the deans of all the schools and from administrative offices as to where cuts could be made in their areas. They were to consider recommendations from the deans and administrative offices and from selected faculty members and make their own recommendations to the chancellor and his assistants.

The administration also set down seven major points to be followed in making any budget cut decisions.

1. Protection of Academic programs including general degree requirements. No majors or minors or graduate programs were to be eliminated or changed in general degree requirements made. There was a possibility that the Physical Education requirement would be cut from four credits to three and Freshman English from two semesters to one; but neither of these possibilities materialized.

2. Adherence to the statute in protection of tenured faculty. No tenured faculty were to be eliminated.

3. Retention, if possible, of those holding doctoral degrees or other outstanding qualifications. Some PhD's did have to be cut, however.

4. Trends in enrollments and patterns of departmental work loads. This means that departments with rising enrollments would not be hit as hard as departments with decreasing enrollments.

5. Application of reductions to all areas of the university. This means that all areas of the university had to take some cuts.

6. Consideration for funds given up by an area in Fiscal 1973 used to cover deficits from the enrollment decrease in the school year 1972-73. This means that if an area was already cutting back this year, it would not be hit with as many cuts for next year.

7. The authorized and planned academic majors, minors, and graduate programs. Any new programs already approved for the future would not be jeopardized.

The BBDTF made its recommendations to the Administrative Council (assistants to the chancellor) and final decisions on budget cuts were approved by the chancellor and made public on Dec. 15, 1972.

Each major area of the university was cutback somewhat in almost all of the four categories of faculty, classified, student help and non-personnel.

Of the faculty positions to be cut, the College of Letters and Science will lose the most; 15 full-time and four part-time. Departments hardest hit are Psychology, Geography, English, and Sociology. The College of Professional Studies will lose eight full-time faculty, mostly in Education and Physical Education. Fine Arts is losing most of its positions in Art and Communications. The College of Natural Resources is only losing one part-time faculty, presumably because Natural Resources has the biggest growth of all the Colleges.

Classified personnel to be lost include primarily clerical and secretarial help. It is hoped that few classified persons will be laid off because the attrition rate is higher in this area than in the faculty. As classified personnel leave on their own before July 1, threatened personnel will be moved to the vacant positions.

Reductions in student assistants will occur mostly in the three major schools. Work-study students will not be affected, only those on regular employment. Letters and Science will lose about 16 students. Professional Studies about 2 students, and Fine Arts about 5 students. The Office of Business Affairs will lose about 9 students and the Office of Student Affairs will lose 3.

Non-personnel reductions include elimination of longdistance calls not put through on the DAIN line, cutting down on supplies and equipment, cutting contractual services and on travel.

A rundown of what each area will save for the university is as follows: Executive Offices, \$35,000; Business Affairs, \$105,500;

Student Affairs, \$60,505; Academic Affairs, \$21,490; Extended Services and Innovative Programs, \$74,150; Letters and Science, \$297,120; Professional Studies, \$118,170; Fine Arts, \$62,108; Natural Resources, \$8,300; Critic Teachers and Improvement Grants, \$43,800; Physical Plant, \$122,450; and what was already in reserve for the anticipated shortfall, \$228,500.

Since faculty and personnel cuts bore the major weight of the budget savings, Assistant Chancellor Gordon Haferbacker was asked if there was any other way in which savings could be made. Haferbacker stated that since the majority of the budget was salaries, most of the cuts would have to come from salaries. He said that a budget cut of \$1.5 million could not be taken care of by cutting capital and supplies only.

Haferbacker also stated that he feels the biggest cuts are now behind the university and that in the future only moderate cuts will have to be made. He also mentioned he felt the university would never reach the 9,000 enrollment mark again and would stabilize at about 8,000 to 8,500.

Belt tightening is not only going on at the administrative level but on the student level also. Joe LaFleur, President of the Student Government has issued a statement that student organizations will have to tighten their belts for next year's budget as student monies have declined along with the declining enrollment.

Part two of this report on budget cuts will deal with the problems the university had regarding faculty input and communication about the budget cuts; the confidentiality of some aspects of the cuts and the effects on this university when a massive budget cut is made.

More specific information on where cuts were made in each of the areas in the university and the dollars involved is available in a booklet entitled "Biennial Budget Decisions For Fiscal Year 74." This booklet is available at the reference desk at the Learning Resources Center and in the Archives.

## Student Self-Government In The Soviet Union

By Igor Sinitsin, Novosti Press Agency Correspondent

Editor's note: The following story was received on Dec. 23, with "Best wishes for a happy holiday season," from Vladimir Brodetsky, Information Officer at the Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Washington, D.C.

"In the opinion of the Soviet state 'student democracy teaches boys and girls to become citizens who consciously serve society.'"

About 9,000 future physicians, hygienists, physiologists and pharmacists are full-time students at the First Moscow Medical Institute, which employs over 2,000 professors and instructors, not to mention postgraduates, laboratory assistants and the technical staff of the faculties, clinics and laboratories.

**Student Participation in Academic Decisions**

There are students representatives on the Academic Council, the organization which supervises scientific work at the institute, on the commissions which are in charge of the election of professors and lecturers, and on the methods commissions which decide the curriculum. In all those bodies the students have a vote.

Several years ago a student dean's office was set up at the Medical Institute, and in all other Soviet higher educational establishments.

The student dean's office staff is elected by the students. They approve the curriculums, analyze the students' opinion of lectures and the effectiveness of practical studies, distribute scholarships, grant personal and increased scholarships for students who combine excellent progress in studies with social and scientific work. Upon its

recommendation students in need of help are given financial assistance or discount rates on accommodation at rest homes, sanatoriums, and sport camps.

The students are also members of the admissions board since all those wishing to enter a Soviet institute or university must pass competitive entrance exams.

**Student Organizations**

All students and teachers of the First Medical Institute belong to the trade union. The trade union committee of the institute, elected at a meeting of all trade union members, is also one of the most influential student bodies. It is, as a rule, in charge of all matters pertaining to the budget and daily life of the students. The trade union committee's budget is made up not only of fees paid by the students (not more than 50 kopecks a month), but also of subsidies granted by the Moscow City Committee and Central Committee of the Trade Union of Medical Workers and money paid by students to cover part of the cost of accommodation at rest homes, sanatoriums, and sports camp (vouchers are either given free of charge or at a discount of up to 70 per cent).

All the students who need a certain diet get free food at the institute's dining room where it is specially cooked for them. At the trade union committee's initiative a polyclinic was opened recently where 30 doctors provide medical care free of charge for the students and personnel of the institute.

The trade union committee organizes excursions to various places in the Soviet Union. On the average, a five day trip costs the student around 20 to 30 rubles while the difference is paid by the trade union.

The trade union committee also finances sport activities: It buys sports equipment, rents a swimming pool, pays professional trainers. It also organizes student social events, and pays the teachers of amateur classes, where the students learn music, painting, theatrical art, etc.

The First Moscow Medical Institute has a dormitory for 2,000 non-Muscovites where board costs 1.5 rubles a month (1 ruble equals US \$1.21). A dormitory council is annually elected by secret ballot, and committees of the council see to it that order is maintained and organize recreational and sports activities.

As members of student building teams young people who wish to see the country, to contribute to its development and to earn some additional money, work at various construction sites for one and a half to two months during their summer vacation.

The building units represent a kind of classic commune where all problems are solved jointly, everybody receives the same amount of money irrespective of skill. After the work has been completed, all team members select the most capable students who receive small bonuses. Food and everything else is divided equally.

The student building teams are excellent schools of collectivism, of mutual assistance and a developed sense of civic responsibility. When speaking of this sense of civic responsibility it should be noted that more than a thousand students have been elected to rural, district, and town Soviets of Working People's Deputies and even to the Supreme Soviets (parliaments) of the union republics.



# Pointer Podium

*"Do you think that the recent bombing unleashed by the U.S. against North Vietnam was an intelligent way to achieve peace? Briefly state the reason for your answer."*



**Jerry Gerlach (Geography instructor):** No, I feel it was a very poor attempt at achieving peace. Number one, because of the cost to American lives and secondly, as long as we have been trying to bomb it has not been significant in achieving peace.



**David Eckholm (Assistant Registrar):** These are difficult questions. People like myself don't have the information on this sort of thing. We only know what we read in the paper; we don't know what's behind the scenes. I personally feel that the American people may have been deceived back in October when we were told peace was at hand. I'm only getting more confused day to day about this whole Vietnam issue. I personally feel it's not necessary. But how can I judge that? I don't feel I can judge that based on what we read in the paper.

**Wendy Mau:** No. I don't think bombing is ever a way to achieve peace. I think it was a last ditch try for Nixon because he wanted to get something through on the peace plan they are discussing in Paris now. But, no, I don't think it was the right thing to do.

(Photo unavailable.)

**Vicki Wagner:** I don't think we should have got in there in the first place. The bombing would have been stopped a long time ago. In October when Kissinger first said peace was at hand, we should have stopped then and not escalated.



**Curt Brouwer:** No, I don't. I think it just prolonged the peace talks because I don't think they are going to negotiate as long as the keep killing or attacking the main headquarters of the (North) Vietnamese government. I don't think there should have been a bombing. I think they should have stopped the bombing. I think it would have helped the peace talks if they would have just kept the bombs away from North Vietnam.



**Larry Capelle:** No, I don't really think it was. I don't really think it accomplished anything; it just aggravated North Vietnam more. I don't think it had really much to do with bringing peace about in Vietnam at all.

**KathyBeebe (Academic Affairs secretary):** I don't think it's accomplishing anything. How can they bomb Vietnam and expect to achieve peace? They are defeating their whole purpose. There maybe should be some more conferences and more talking, rather than more bombing.



**John Mosey (Vietnam veteran):** Heavens, no! It doesn't make any sense to kill innocent people in order to obtain peace. It just doesn't make sense to me at all.



(Photo unavailable.)

**Luu Tien Hung (Vietnamese student):** No, I don't think so. The way that the US government is doing so is like a big man (trying) to scare a very little child. Just scare. I think the US government has another way to do it but the massive bombing in North Vietnam is one way to scare the North Vietnamese to resume negotiation



**Diane Hines:** That's a hard question; really it is. I think the whole thing is dumb. It's a waste of time. I can't put my feelings into words.

**Agnes Jones (Assistant Dean, Home Economics):** I don't think it was. I do not think this is a humane way of doing it. I think there ought to be some other way.



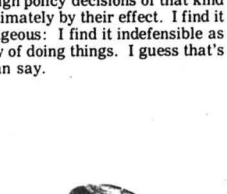
**Peter Wenz (Philosophy instructor):** No, I don't think it was intelligent at all, nor do I think it was any way to achieve peace. It's obvious from the studies made in World War II as well as from our experience in Vietnam itself that bombing does not bring a country to make peace. In fact, (it) helped the Germans, the Nazis, establish their resistance and keep it strong and it has done the same in Vietnam. It produces just the opposite result of peace.



**Mike King:** I think it's the only way to achieve real peace. They have been talking at tables for the last ten years and it hasn't done anything. So the only way you are going to win anything is by bombing; if we are going to win. I don't agree with being there in the first place, you know, but as long as we are there, I think we ought to stay there and win. I was in Nam, too. I was there for a year and a half.



**Carol Marion (Professor of History):** I guess I'm not prepared to say whether it was an intelligent way to achieve peace of; we don't know the results of it yet. I think it was morally indefensible; I think that's probably the common reaction most people have had. It seems to me that that exceedingly drastic use of force is probably not intelligent, generally speaking. Whether it's effective or not remains to be seen and, I suppose, in the long run, foreign policy decisions of that kind are judged ultimately by their effect. I find it morally outrageous: I find it indefensible as a rational way of doing things. I guess that's about all I can say.



**George Bowman:** Is it intelligent? Well, I don't think the entire war itself is intelligent and there was no purpose for getting into it in the first place. So to explain one more error is beyond me.



**Don Heeren:** I'm not so sure that it is an intelligent means; I really question it myself. It seemed almost to me like it was right off the cuff. It seemed to me that Mr. Nixon was probably trying to impress upon the North Vietnamese that we were not just fooling around, that we do want peace, and that if we are going to get peace, we are going to go about it by war. And, to me, that doesn't make any sense at all. How can you have peace by war? It just didn't make any sense to me at all. He didn't announce anything. Overnight, after a dream or something, he decided, let's have war; let's really have war so we can have peace. That's the only rationale I could see behind it. What really bothers me is that he hasn't said anything to the American people as to why he did start with the bombing. He just went about and did it himself. Now, I realize he does have that authority, but think he owes the people an opinion as to why he is doing this.



**Jeanne Elmhurst:** No, I don't think it was the way to achieve peace because it brought very little peace to the North Vietnamese who are under the heavy bombing unleashed on them. I don't think it improved our image one bit in the world and I think it did a lot to make our image that of a warmaker rather than a peacemaker. I just think it was inhumane.





## Book Review

# Heroin Traffic Is Good Business For U.S.

**THE POLITICS OF HEROIN IN SOUTHEAST ASIA:** by Alfred W. McCoy (with Cathleen B. Reed and Leonard P. Adams II). Harper & Row. New York, 1972. by Mel Bernard

As one of the recent chosen few to suffer the mixed blessings of a fumbling government's attempts at suppression of his revelations, Alfred McCoy is worthy of note. As an indictment of previously unexposed aspects of America's politico-military intercourse with Southeast Asia, his book, *The Politics of Heroin in Southeast Asia*, warrants reading.

Following a brief but interesting history of the extent of heroin usage and of the methods of its manufacture, the author focuses the remainder of his book on the role of politics (primarily, American politics) as the nutrient and the growth medium of narcotics traffic from the poppy fields of the "golden triangle" (where the indistinct mountainous borders of Thailand, Burma, and Laos merge) to the perforated veins of approximately a half-million Americans. Although popular attention to the poppy did not blossom until the U.S. troop level in the Republic of Vietnam was near its peak, America's political aiding and abetting in Southeast Asia is inseparably intertwined with a legacy willfully inherited from the former French colonialists of Indochina. McCoy makes the interplay of organized crime, government officials, cold-war policy actuators, and mountain peoples stricken with the disease of rising expectations, read like the "biblical begat."

The need for manufactured goods is linked to cash, cash to opium, opium to poppy, poppy to mountains, and mountains to the migrating tribes who, in turn, sell their allegiance along with their opium—until, finally, any possibility of orderly progression becomes lost in a maze of purchased "anti-communist" allies, U.S.-armed KMT nad Meo middlemen, corrupt Vietnamese and Thai police, smuggling Laotian diplomats, and an American ability to overtly shake its head while covertly closing an eye and lending a hand.

McCoy's research into his subject is testified to by extensive documentation. A rare paragraph slips by without reference to either some personal interview conducted anywhere from Paris to Hong Kong, or to an on-the-spot observation made along the narcotics trail from north Thailand to the French port city of Marseilles. The rest of his sixty-odd pages of notes is crowded with the titles of various books and of reports of both the United States and foreign governments. While the student may find that this makes the book a valuable source of verifiable information, it by no means prevents the more casual reader from enjoying it. McCoy has presented his subject matter in a way which many readers should find to be comfortably informal, if not appealing. He either titillates or antagonizes the minds of his readers by confronting their preconceived ideas with his colorful chapter and section headings including: "Marseilles: America's Heroin Laboratory" (p. 30); "The Mafia Restored: Fighters for Democracy in World War II"

(p. 20); "French Indochina: The Friendly Neighborhood Opium Den" (p. 72) and "The Golden Triangle: Heroin Is Our Most Important Product" (p. 242).

At times, he even prefers to let his statements simmer in their own ambiguity rather than allowing the text to dry up into a mere list of dates, names, and statistics. The allegation that, "Between September 1970 and March 1971 no less than seven (Vietnamese) representatives returning from foreign study tours were caught trying to smuggle everything from gold and heroin to Playboy calendars and brassieres into South Vietnam," (p. 201) leaves a curious reader wondering whether most of those individuals were smuggling gold and heroin, or the South Vietnamese House of Representatives is doing a bumper business in bras and girlie calendars...after all, the worldwide social and political ramifications of the latter just don't appear to be as threatening as those implied in the event that the former circumstance proves to be the rule.

Just as comically vague is the situation in which McCoy relates, "When U.S. customs advisors at Tan Son Nhut ordered a search of her (a Vietnamese stewardess) luggage in December 1967 as she stepped off of a Royal Air Lao flight from Vientiane they discovered two hundred kilos of raw opium." (p. 171) The unlikely scene formulated in the mind is that of a petite, one hundred pound woman lugging a four hundred pound pair of suitcases down the stairs of a dilapidated DC-3, and although farcical, it is probably nowhere near what actually occurred.

Beneath the leading statements and the provoking subtitles, and among the variously motivated links and alliances and the corruption and deceit born of political and military instability, McCoy presents the American public with the first comprehensive study of the inseparable and longstanding ties of Southeast Asia's political elites and, thus, of American foreign policy, to the trafficking in and the promotion of heroin addiction both in this country and abroad. *The Politics of Heroin in Southeast Asia*, like *The Pentagon Papers* and *Ellsberg's Papers on the War*, releases another pungent indication of the complex nature of the mess which lies hidden inside the garbage can of American foreign policy in Asia. It is especially significant because it exposes an aspect of America's Asia policy which, prior to this time, has surfaced only as rumor and has been puritanically denied by government spokesmen. It serves as an indication of the complicated political, social and economic problems underlying the conflict in Southeast Asia in contrast to the stupidly-simple explanation of "freedom and democracy combatting godless communism" to which we have been subjected for so many years.

In disappointing contrast to his detailed presentation of the entangled politics of heroin trade, is the simplistic solution which the author proposes as the means of eliminating the traffic. After dismissing as unrealistic the possibility of

either curing the individual American addicts, or of smashing the international and domestic narcotics syndicates, he decides that attacking heroin production at its source "is the only one solution with any chance of success. And in many ways it is an ideal solution." (p. 358) His suggestion that the United States pay the poppy growers the going price per kilo not to grow opium seems to ignore the possibility of the syndicates bidding up the "going price" to a point where the U.S. government's offer would be unappealing. And, when an initial investment of five hundred dollars brings a return of two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars on the streets, as it does in New York today, there appears to be plenty of room for a willing party to up the ante as a means of protecting a lucrative business.

Along with the poppy growers' pay-off program (and who will hand out the money?...the CIA?), it is further suggested that the governments of the nations prevent the opium from

forming the golden triangle reaching international markets "by simply sealing off their frontiers and denying the KMT and Shan caravans access to their northern borderlands." (p. 359) McCoy continues that any corrupt Asian officials could be convinced of the wisdom of this course of action by a cutoff of American economic aid and military assistance programs "for about four or five years, until there is clear-cut evidence that the narcotics traffic has been completely eradicated in each of these three countries." (p. 361) It is apparently of little consequence to Mr. McCoy that the Burmese have been trying unsuccessfully for the past twenty years to control the Shan peoples and the KMT in the northern reaches of the Union of Burma, or that the matter of simple sealing off the frontiers of any country in Southeast Asia has never amounted to anything more than wishful thinking. Years of American airborne and electronic warfare along the western border of the Republic of Vietnam, and its subsequent failure to "simply

seal" the frontier should be ample evidence of the infeasibility of that course of action.

Finally, the author seems to disregard the fact that America's withdrawal from, or termination of aid to Southeast Asia, will be based, like its current involvement in the affairs of that area, on a multitude of inseparable issues rather than on an idealistic author's *raison d'être*. Like so many of the individuals who have had a hand in formulating America's stance in Southeast Asia, McCoy is directly confronted with evidence of the intricate problems in that area of the world similarly, he fails to recognize the ambiguities and the complexities of the situation and opts for a simple gimmick to solve all of these problems. As an example of this aradox which has plagued American policy makers, and as an airing of previously hidden sides of this country's linkage to the embattled region of Southeast Asia, Alfred McCoy's book may be an awakening experience to anyone interested in the Amer-Asian relationship.

## Wanted: Book Reviews!

Books should be central to the lives of all students. Through reading students can get a better idea of the world and can strive to clarify ideas. Books offer the kind of knowledge that cannot be found in newspapers or magazines where in-depth searching is obviously limited by space requirements. The visual media by virtue of its superficiality cannot allow for intense study. Books, therefore, are essential.

The Pointer understands that one of the key tasks of any newspaper, along with critical reporting and thinking, is to provide in-

formation on books that have significance for human affairs. This is a task that a newspaper staff, especially on a university campus, cannot and should not try to fulfill on its own. In light of this, the Pointer asks the cooperation of students and faculty members in reviewing important books. If you have a review of a book that you consider to be of significance, bring it to the Pointer office on the second floor of the University Center or call 346-5270. The deadline for any given publication is Monday noon

The Editors

## Dreyfus Appoints Environmental Committee

By Dave Gneiser

Eighteen faculty members recently endorsed a resolution that UW-SP look critically at its environmental impact in response to the University Business Affairs Committee decision on the economic infeasibility of recycling the approximately 18 tons of paper used by the university each year.

As a result, 13 persons from the faculty, student body and community have been appointed to a new Environmental Awareness Council by Chancellor Lee Dreyfus, "to review the impact of the university in its planning and construction phases."

In a letter to each of the newly appointed council members, Dreyfus pointed out, "The 70's have been called an 'Environmental Era' and there is no question that we are living in a period of environmental awareness and concern. This, plus the fact that one of the major missions and programs at this university involves natural resources and their utilization, means that we should be a leader in the environmental movement."

Assistant Chancellor for Business Affairs, Leon Bell is temporary chairman of the group, which includes faculty members: James Newman,

Irving Korth, Colleen Garvey, Raymond Machacek, Daniel Trainer, Richard Christofferson and campus planner, Raymond Specht. Student members of the council are Lyle Updike, Eric Nelson and John Streich. Carl Maslowski and Gus Swoboda represent the community on the council.

The original resolution calling for university environmental self-examination was drafted and signed by several members of the Biology and Geography-Geology departments. One of them, commenting on the newly-formed council, noted that none of them were selected to be on the council.

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# Pulp And Paper May Receive Gift From Consolidated

by Steve Okonek

Just outside Wisconsin Rapids at the Consolidated Paper on Highway 34 stands a four story structure made out of aluminum and steel. It houses a pilot paper making machine valued at \$450,000 and, if the Board of Regents gives its approval, both will belong to the UWSP sometime in the near future.

Actually, the paper making machine has been offered as a donation from the Consolidated Papers Inc. of Wisconsin Rapids to be used as a tool for education and research. The group benefitting from this donation would be the Paper Science and Technology Department, the newest department on the campus under the direction of Dr. Michael Kocurek.

It was in late August of last year, when George Mead II of the company wrote to the Administration here offering the pilot machine to the university which had been used by Consolidated for over eight years. In his letter, Mead stated the machine which produces a sheet of paper 20" wide would be no longer adequate for further research and development work in the firm's particular product line. Mead suggested besides serving as a teaching aid for the students interested in the field of pulp and paper science, the equipment might be used for cooperative research by Wisconsin's pulp and paper manufacturers. Consolidated originally offered the machine itself, tanks, pumps, and other auxiliary equipment needed. It said it would also supply engineering drawings for installation and assist in getting the machine in operation. It was at a later time that the building that houses the machine itself was also offered.

Understandably, the acquisition of such a piece of machinery would be a tremendous gain for the Paper Science Technology Department. Only eight schools in the country today offer a major in this field and all but three have pilot paper making machines of

their own. Kocurek stated he felt, along with the Consolidated engineers, this machine would rank very near the top of all the units in the country.

Kocurek noted one feature of the machine, not found in many of the others in the country. That is, the ability to recycle 100 percent of the water that is used, in effect, closing the water loop. He suggested some of the problems in this area could best be studied using the pilot paper making machine and that this was a major opportunity.

The acceptance of the donation, of course, depends upon the decision by the Board of Regents who are currently looking into the costs of housing and operation. Kocurek stated, for all practical purposes, the question of acceptance depends on whether the UWSP system is willing to allocate approximately \$245,000, most of which would be spent in restructuring a building to house the project, using as much of the material from the current building in Wisconsin Rapids as possible. Although no definite site on the campus has been chosen as of yet, the probable location would be north of the campus near the Central Stores and Maintenance Center. There the building would be close to the power supply.

Another obstacle is the question of operating costs once the machine is reassembled here. As previously mentioned, Mead had expressed that equipment could be used for research by pulp and paper companies throughout the state. Kocurek recently conducted a survey to judge the interest of the Wisconsin paper companies in using this kind of facility. Of the 39 mills and paper making equipment manufacturers responding to the survey, about half indicated they could foresee utilization of the machine at least 35 times per year. In the survey Kocurek used \$500 per day as the estimated price the companies would have to pay. He estimated the cost was in line with what other schools charge to companies

doing research with their machines.

Kocurek felt two questions that the Board would also look closely at would be the expensive allocation to one department, particularly since the Paper Science and Technology Department is not large. The department has only 30 majors, and, this will graduate its first four students. The only faculty members are Kocurek and Dr. Raymond Machacek.

The department chairman, however, added it is extremely necessary to the program that students be exposed to actual mill conditions. Currently, the department uses facilities at Wisconsin Rapids and Nekoosa-Port Edwards, but it limited, due to most companies reluctance to expose students to the full scale equipment. The pilot paper making machine would be far safer, it was suggested.

Kocurek emphasized he felt the machine would not only be self supporting but capable of generating funds to support many other parts of the program.

If the Board of Regents fails to provide the funding necessary to initiate the move now, it will have to wait until 1975 when the next budget is prepared. According to plans drawn by Consolidated engineers, the building would be designed somewhat differently here than in Rapids. It would be 80 feet long 45 feet wide, and 40 feet high. It was noted, although the machine could duplicate the speed of full scale operations, production of the finished paper product would not be an aim. Rather, the students would concentrate classes or research on specific elements of the paper making process.

Kocurek concluded, beyond its importance to the undergraduate program, the facility would permit research into many of the technological and environmental problems now confronting the paper industry and the state of Wisconsin. He felt it would be most beneficial not only to the industry but to the public as well.

## Film Society Schedule

The University Film Society again provides the students and the community with a diverse selection of films for this upcoming semester. Mystery, comedy, and human drama are some of the elements found in these feature films which will be shown every Tuesday evening in the Old Main Auditorium at 7:00 and 9:15 p.m.

Season tickets are \$3.00 for students and faculty and \$3.50 for all others. Single admission is 75 cents. Season tickets may be purchased at the City News Stand, Emmons University Store, University Information

Desk, and the Communication Cinema Center (006 Main, next to the tunnel).

Jan. 30 Woman in the Dunes  
Feb. 6 Bed Sitting Room  
Feb. 13 To Have and Have Not  
Feb. 20 Bedazzled and Take the Money and Run  
Feb. 27 Moulin Rouge  
March 6 Paths Of Glory  
March 13 The Trial  
March 20 Red Desert  
April 3 Seventh Seal  
April 10 Strangers on A Train and Foreign Correspondent  
April 17 Loneliness of the Long Distance Runner  
May 1 Long Day's Journey Into Night

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### ATTENTION!

All students enrolled or interested in Pre-Medicine or Nursing programs please notify the University Health Center as soon as possible and leave name and address. Extension 4646

# The Best Of Kathy's Kitchen

## Japanese Cooking

Let me tell you about a fantastic store and a fantastic man. The store is the International House of Foods in Madison, at 440 West Gorham Street (near the university). The man is Mr. Alan Chong, the proprietor of the store, who knows more good things about food than anyone I know.

Familiarity with this store and this man is invaluable if you want to do any serious Middle or Far-Eastern cooking. Although I include in these columns primarily ingredients available in your area, more authentic foods will require special ingredients from Mr. Chong's store. And don't hesitate to ask him if you have problems with ingredient selection and food preparation. He is marvelously helpful.

The following recipes will give you reasonably authentic Japanese tastes. A note on soy sauce: Japanese soy sauce, Kikoman brand, is lighter and less salty than the Chinese soy sauces sold in most supermarkets. If you have to use the Chinese brands, e.g. La Choy, use only two-thirds of the amount indicated in these recipes.

### Japanese Clear Soup

If you get to Madison, try any of the packaged instant Japanese soups available there. For homemade soup:

In a medium saucepan, combine 4C water, 1 chicken bouillon cube,  $\frac{1}{2}$  t monosodium glutamate (Accent or Japanese Ajinomoto). Boil for 3 minutes, remove from heat and cover, and let set for 3 minutes. Reheat, with 1 t salt and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  t soy sauce. Serve in individual bowls with the following garnishes: 6 or 7 tiny round slices of green onion (the dark green part), 1 celery leaf wilted in hot water, 1 very thin slice lemon peel, and 1 think slice red radish.

### Rice

Ask Mr. Chung how to cook the glutinous (and flavorful) oriental rice available at his store. As a substitute, use any regular rice — Not converted or minute rice. Rice is used in oriental meals as we use bread in ours, and is served plain in individual bowls.

Serve rice, soup, and a vegetable or fruit with the following main dishes.

### Ami-Yaki (pork)

For two servings, slice  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. lean fresh pork into pieces  $\frac{1}{4}$ " x 2" x 3". With a meat pounder or large wooden spoon, pound slices lightly, and sprinkle with salt.

Make a dipping sauce from the following:

$\frac{1}{4}$  t ginger powder  
2 t water  
1 T finely chopped onion  
1 clove finely chopped garlic  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  C Kikoman or one-third C Chinese soy sauce  
2 T Sake (available at liquor stores. Drink what you don't cook with.)  
1 T sugar  
2 T vegetable oil

Lightly oil a large skillet, and cook pork until done. Stir dipping sauce and divide into 2 bowls. Dip hot cooked pork into sauce.

### Gingami-Yaki (beef)

To serve four, use:  
1 lb. beef, sliced  $\frac{1}{8}$ " thick, in  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " strips  
2 small green peppers, quartered  
1 stalk celery, cut into 1" long pieces

8 fresh mushrooms, cut in halves  
4 10-inch squares of aluminum foil

Salt and pepper meat. Put 2 t butter in center of each square of foil, and distribute the meat, mushrooms, pepper and celery (in that order) among the squares; sprinkle with salt. Close carefully, and bake in a 450 degree oven for 12-15 minutes. Serve hot, dipping each piece of meat or vegetable into the following sauce:

Pon-zu Sauce — Combine  $\frac{1}{2}$  C sour orange juice or lemon juice,  $\frac{1}{2}$  C soy sauce, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  C bouillon and divide into small bowls. Prepare the following and serve in separate bowls: 1)  $\frac{1}{4}$  C grated icicle or red radish with just a pinch of cayenne pepper — or use a Daikon from the International Foods store; 2)  $\frac{1}{2}$  stalk leek (or several green onions), cut in 1" lengths and finely shredded into thin strips. Each person spoons his dipping sauce with the two vegetables according to his preference.

### Tatsuta-Age (chicken)

This Japanese fried chicken is very simple and very good. Have the butcher chop a frying chicken into small pieces, approximately 1  $\frac{1}{2}$ " long. The pieces should be smaller than those in regular fried chicken.

For each 1  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of chicken pieces, mix together 4 T soy sauce, 1 T sugar, and 2 T sake. Pour sauce over chicken and marinate for 30-60, stirring occasionally. Remove chicken pieces, roll in cornstarch until coated, and let set 10-15 minutes. Then fry at 350 degrees in deep oil for 3-4 minutes, until crisply brown.

These recipes are adapted from an unusually beautiful Japanese cookbook, Cook Japanese by Masaru Doi, Kodansha International Ltd., 1968.

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## Dreyfus

"In a sense, I'm sorry  
you asked me this publicly."

"My function, as I have chosen it in life, is not to go out and either defend or to aggress militarily. My function is to medically help." In my case, my function in life, which I chose freely, is to educate and to try and provide more education for more kinds of people. That's been my role there. Mr. (Don) Luce, who was here on campus, is saying, 'You are helping the Thieu regime; therefore, we ought to stop all that.' I just don't buy that; anymore than I think we ought to stop the medicine or the food or the clothing. I think this is something we ought to be giving to those people if they want it and ask for it, and they have continued to want and ask for our help. I don't see myself, in fact, as supporting either the Thieu regime or the Pentagon in what we are doing. In fact, I can see some reasons where we have been a negative force. They didn't have any problem with student protest and riots when all of the students came from one elite class. All those kids had to do was wait; they were going to pick up all the marbles. There was no reason to protest.

I agree that I see contradictions. They are more than apparent; they are clear. But I think that's the same as putting in Red Cross physical medical help into an area where you've just gone through and fought troops. Those are, in a sense, contradictions but I think they are simply two faces one people, to faces of one action. We have been bombing the heck out of Hanoi, right? Well, there's an apparent contradiction because I'm asking to go to Hanoi right now. I have asked, both through the military side and through the AID side. I have been pretty well filled in over the past five years on what's developed in Hanoi educationally. It's a different system of a sort; it's a satellite system. But, then, they know full well what we have been doing and what we have been able to develop in the South because the faculty, in a sense, has not been involved in the war.

Despite those contradictions, I still think this is what I will do. I will attempt to bring whatever educational help we can provide. If they don't want the

educational help, of course, we won't do it.

Pointer: To return to one point in your answer in regard to leveling the class structure for education. Offhand, how many students would you say are from the Vietnamese peasant class who are presently receiving an education here on an exchange program?

Dreyfus: Here in this country?

Pointer: At this university.

Dreyfus: I think 'zero.' Most of the students here are here on a self-supporting basis therefore would not be...I don't know if 'peasant' is the word; I suspect we are talking more about the rural, small village type of person. I just don't know. I doubt very many. What I am really talking about is what's happening internally. Externally, I would assume that's a dollar, or piaster division and, therefore, 'zero.'

Pointer: What is the nature of the student press and of its relation to the university, to the immediate community, and to the world?

Dreyfus: In most universities that I've visited it becomes the only avenue of communication for the specific village known as the university. Raido has not moved to that point yet on university campuses. It tends to be the key communicative glue between students, faculty, staff and administration. So, that's a function that I see as being university-wide. It ought to become the information carrier. Secondly, I think it has a laboratory function for those students who would like to work and get on-line experience in the area of print communication. Thirdly, I think it is an outlet for student voice, or whatever student voices wish to utilize the outlet, to reach students, faculty, staff and administration: the entirety of the university community. Some student press tend to isolate and deal only with the student, that is, they see themselves as a segmentalized press in the university community and not a total press.

On the nationwide basis, I would say the nature and function of the student press is to bring to the attention of students communications that exist elsewhere that they may wish to read or get into. In the

case here, locally, there is a tendency to edit out and, in effect, select and reprint certain things rather than just identify where they were. Well, there's only so much paper space and it becomes somebody's function. But maybe that's the only way some students get next to that material.

Lastly, I think the student press is beginning to have a reasonably observable impact on some of the non-student press. I see a whole thing is going to be developed out now, which means it can extend itself to the totality of society. I think the student press has matured out of the scatological movement. Once they have got rid of that hangup, they will start getting read by those who were turned off by that. Those are the ones that ought to be reached. If so, it's going to help again to create one community, ultimately a national community. Until we build a national community, we can't build a world community.

Pointer: One of the primary problems facing a government by the majority is that of guaranteeing a decent life for minorities. In light of this, what do you see as the justification for the elimination of the funding for the Ethnic and Minorities Study Center: since Wisconsin has diversified racial minorities and since those minorities are moving into previously all-white areas, thereby necessitating increased, not decreased, understanding?

Dreyfus: I think at the system level there was a decision not to fund because of many other areas that felt that this was not a very high priority use of funding as related to minority problems. I have had one major leader in the minority movement in one of the universities in the state argue with me about the center after it came here, saying that we were distributing materials that were out of date, that the clearing house project in Washington was already doing this. Mr. Lederer gave me some counter information and data to argue with this particular individual that this wasn't true. But, there are

cont. to p. 14

## THE STEREO SHOP

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## STUDENT HEALTH INSURANCE

February 1, 1973 is the deadline for enrolling in the student health plan endorsed by Student Government. Information and application forms are available in the Student Government and Student Activities Offices, second floor, University Center. Costs are:

	2nd Semester and Summer	Semester Only
Single Student . . . . .	\$ 59.58	\$29.79
Student & Spouse . . . .	119.00	59.50
Family . . . . .	181.70	90.85

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## Budget Trim Continued

and secondly, if the legislature grants the funds, then Central Administration will have to decide how to allocate them among the various units of the University for their minority and disadvantaged programs." Haferbecker did not feel he could speak to the relative difficulty or ease with which Central Administration could come up with the needed funds, but he did address himself to the situation here. "Deciding where to spend our funds is a subjective judgement based on input from the departments of the University, the Deans, the Budget Task Force, the Administration and the faculty. We could have, if we had wanted to, cut an additional two or three faculty positions and used those funds to insure that the Center continued, but we were not willing to do that at this time because the cuts in faculty positions were pretty deep as it was. (35 faculty and about 12 classified positions). We preferred, at this point in time, to take a chance on getting some additional funds from the Regents for minority and disadvantaged programs, hoping that we would eventually get the funds to continue the Center."

### Outside funding

Though Haferbecker stated that Lederer "had certainly been encouraged by the Administration" to seek outside funding, Lederer has had problems there as well. He noted that the Sentry Foundation had been considering the Center for a grant, but withdrew them from consideration, possibly due to the Center's shaky status. Lederer added that may outside fund sources would be reluctant to fund an operation that the University System has shirked. In addition to his conversations with Dreyfus, Lederer has written a letter to Governor Lucey, in part detailing the information-dissemination function of the Center. "We have a mailing list of almost 2000 educators on all levels of instruction, administrators, minority specialist, ethnic and minority organizations, ethnic and minority students,



Norman Lederer, Ethnic and Minorities Study Center director

libraries, newspapers and interested laymen to whom we offer our services." Lederer estimates that the Center's communications network reaches "probably an additional 10,000 persons," both in and out of Wisconsin.

The Pointer asked Lederer what, if anything, concerned person could do to save the Center. "I think that the students here, and the faculty, once becoming aware of what has happened to the Center, can indicate their feelings toward this. It may not save the Center, but it may prevent similar efforts from suffering the same fate in the future. If students do indicate their attitude toward the closing of the Center, it may possibly help in changing the Central Administration's mind, but I don't know."

After all is said and done, Lederer remains convinced that the Administration here has "played straight" with him, and that the

Center will not die forever. "The Center on this campus was not the victim of a conspiracy. I believe very deeply in the sincerity of the administrators here—I know they wanted to keep the Center. I think they were forced to make a decision which was very unpleasant to them. Mark my word, in a few years it'll come back again; it might be called something different, but its duties will be much the same, its operation will be much the same."

While the Administration here can think of other areas it would like to see the Center more involved in, there seems to have been general satisfaction with its performance. Haferbecker mentioned several areas in which the Center could be of assistance; one of them being the development of materials for the new human relations requirement of the Department of Public Instruction. Despite such projections, Haferbecker concedes that the Center has labored under restricted conditions. "I think certainly Mr. Lederer has done a tremendous amount with the very limited staff that he has, a one-person operation with one secretary, and limited funds for supply and mailing and so forth. I think he's made good use of his time and his personnel."

In his letter to Lederer, Dreyfus noted that only a "last-minute reprieve of a miraculous financial order" could save the Center, and that plans for housing of the Center's documents would have to be begun. If the Center is not moved to another campus (both Milwaukee and Oshkosh have expressed interest in having one), the documents will apparently be transferred to the Albertson Learning Resources Center, where a possible continuation of some distribution functions would reportedly be considered. But for Norman Lederer, minority and other students and everyone concerned, July 1st looks much more likely than last-minute reprieves.

## JOBS

February 1 marks the opening of the recruiting season for second semester. All seniors should initiate a placement file by contacting the Office of Career Counseling and Placement (106 Main for non-teachers and 103 Main for teachers). A hostile economy and keen competition makes an early start imperative for success in our job search.

**Feb. 1-J.C. Penny Co:** Business Administration, Economics, and all majors interested in retail management. **Camp U-Nah-Li-Ya, Green Bay, YMCA:** Mr. Rex Erickson. Looking for counselors for YMCA Boys Camp, live-in required. Positions include counselors, graduating seniors, graduate students and alumni for a wide variety of state career opportunities.

**Feb. 21-Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance of Milwaukee:** All Business Administration, Economics and Liberal Arts majors interested in claims adjusting, underwriting and home office management positions.

**Feb. 22-Social Security Administration, Chicago Payment Center:** All Sociology, Business Administration, Psychology and other majors interested in federal career opportunities in Chicago.

**Feb. 22-Teacher Corps, Detroit, Michigan:** All students interested in teaching opportunities.

**Feb. 6-Kresge Co:** Business Administration, Economics, and all majors interested in retail management. **Camp U-Nah-Li-Ya, Green Bay, YMCA:** Mr. Rex Erickson. Looking for counselors for YMCA Boys Camp, live-in required. Positions include counselors,

**Feb. 27-Sears Roebuck and Co:** All Business Administration, Economics and other majors interested in retail management careers.

**Pan American Airlines** would like to visit our campus to recruit stewards and stewardesses; however, they would like to have a statement of student interest. If you are interested in working for Pan American (either as a steward or stewardess), please contact the Placement Center at 106 Main.

**craft director (experienced), and waterfront director (WSI).** Freshmen through Seniors. Camp session form June 10 through August 25, 1973.

**Feb. 14-Connecticut Mutual Insurance Co:** All majors for sales careers only.

**Feb. 15-Aid Association for Lutherans:** All Business Administration, Economics, Math and other majors interested in a variety of non-sales and home office positions.

**Feb. 15-U.S. Army Medical Department:** All Speech Pathology and Audiology Masters level people for Army medical opportunities.

**Feb. 20-State of Wisconsin, Bureau of Personnel:** All

## Safety Series Offered

The Department of Protection, Security & Safety is now offering a weekly series of safety instructions at 125 Collins Classroom Center on Thursdays, 1400 hours to 1600 hours and 2nd presentation starts on 2300 hours, Thursdays and continues to 0100, Friday, commencing January 18 and continuing through April 12, 1973. The dates and topics are scheduled as follows:

18 January Hand Injuries  
25 January Walking Injuries

1 February Fire Prevention (Housekeeping)  
8 February General Safety Attitudes  
15 February Fire Prevention (Extinguishers)  
22 February Driving & Vision  
1 March Eyes & Lifting  
8 March First Aid Preparedness  
15 March Shock & Bleeding  
22 March Burns & Splinting  
5 April Poisons & Rescue Breathing  
12 April General Emergency & Quiz

The safety series is open to all University personnel to include students, and maximum participation is requested.

Attendance of the March 8, 15, 22, and April 5 & 12 is mandatory to be eligible for Emergency First Aid Certification.

### STUDENTS!

Having problems getting low cost Auto Insurance? If so, see us at 2225 Sims Avenue. (Half block from Campus).

Or call

344-3599

UNIVERSITY  
INSURANCE  
CENTER

### Black Culture Week Schedule "A Parade Of Awareness"

**Sunday, February 4th - Movie: Nothing But A Man** Wright Lounge, University Center, 7:00 p.m.  
**Monday, February 5th - Black Art Show:** LaFollette Lounge, University Center  
**Guest Speaker: Dr. Charles Hurst** Old Main Auditorium, 8:00 p.m.  
**Movie, Nothing But A Man**  
**Tuesday, February 6th - Black Art Show:** LaFollette Lounge, University Center  
**"Abadigi; a band Blue Room** Debot Center, 8:00 p.m.  
**Wednesday, February 7th - Black Art Show:** LaFollette Lounge, University Center  
**Guest Speaker: Dr. Nathan Wright** University Center, 8:00 p.m.  
**Rap Session: Social Problems Class** 125 Classroom Center  
**Thursday, February 8th - Black Art Show** LaFollette Lounge, University Center  
**"Black Society"; a band** Allen Center, upper, 8:00 p.m.  
**Friday, February 9th - Black Art Show:** LaFollette Lounge, University Center  
**Black Student Coalition** Happening; style show  
**Guest Speaker: Gerald Vance**  
**12:45-1:35, 125 Classroom Center**  
**1:45-2:35, 125 Classroom Center**



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# Editorials

## A Question Of Quality

What will be the direction of American life over the ensuing years? This seems a fitting question for students; yet it is seldom broached by students or professors. We are inclined, after all, toward insisting that ours is the "best of all possible worlds." Moreover, to take a critical look at the conditions at hand is to become aware that the situation is quite bleak. One need only take a clear view of the blight on the land that is Chicago to realize that there is something seriously and fundamentally wrong with American life. We are gradually declining to increasingly lower levels of existence: to lives with little meaning, value, or decency in them. Yet, we move farther and farther away from facing, or even acknowledging, the problem; while the institutions which should be most concerned—government and the university—have failed completely in this respect.

There is no intelligence in the existing government; merely individuals with the best of intentions who muddle along with no clear idea of the problems facing the world, let alone of how to solve them. The government is helpless when faced with a question as complex and as serious as the quality and direction of life. It turns to such things as "individual initiative" for a solution. Poverty, bad work, and poor health, we are told, mirror the failure of individuals to help themselves, not the failure of thought and institutions.

Universities are in similar straits. They too lack intelligence. Properly, they should be centers of thought, seeking to clarify the nature of the world and providing ideas to deal with the problems facing it. For the most part, however, they are merely concerned with processing, students who will adapt to a business-dominated world without complaining: students who will rarely, if ever, question the condition of the world and the quality of human life. The professors themselves have adapted well—they merely seek refuge behind "pure" scholarship, insisting that any thing relevant to the world is vulgar and unscholarly. They ridicule the idea of attaining a good life for all of humanity as mere "utopianism."

In the end, it is not merely a question of the quality of American life, but of the quality of human life. We are all citizens of the world. American is not an isolated entity—American life and actions hold serious implications for the entire world. As we go down we pull much of the world with us and we may try to pull it all. But, in a more hopeful light, this may also work in the other direction. For example, China and the Soviet Union may achieve a decent and meaningful life for their citizens in spite of the monumental problems facing them. They may prove to be a potent example of the positive direction life could take.

We must face the question of the quality of human life. We must face it if there is to be any possibility at all of attaining a good and decent life. Few Americans have shown the inclination and intelligence to do so. Perhaps it is already too late.

## It Might Be In '73

In 1972, people in America were overwhelmed by predictions on all sorts of subjects, particularly national and international politics. One of the most unwarranted (if not downright deceptive) predictions was that of Herr Kissenger when he led us to believe "Peace (was) at hand." It has been our custom, on the Pointer, to issue our own collection of outrageous predictions for the coming calendar year with the hope that no one will take them seriously and everyone will try to think why we came to our conclusions.

January: ROTC students, led by their Campus Commander, take over the Lutheran Campus Peace Center in protest of the Vietnam peace settlement. The demonstrators display banners proclaiming: "Equal Employment for Liberal Killers!"

February: Brunswick Corporation gives \$1 million grant to the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point. UW-SP Administration announces that twenty more bowling lanes will be included in the new University Center addition.

March: President Richard Nixon orders the second largest bombing offensive in the history of the world against North Vietnam to persuade Hanoi to accept the USAID educational mission from UW-Stevens Point.

April 16: Evangelist Billy Graham appears as a

guest lecturer  
April 20:  
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# Letters

## Keep The Faith

To the Editor:

This letter is in response to the book review concerning Jesus Christ in the Dec. 8, 1972, issue. I am sorry to say that the article contained much conjecture and many false assertions. The first assertion tries to invalidate the Gospel accounts. According to the article, we know very little about the actual life of Jesus and that what we do know is contradictory. Actually, we know as much about the life of Jesus as we do about any other great man of his day. Some of the speeches of Julius Caesar were not finally written down until a hundred years after his death, whereas most of the New Testament was written within sixty years of the Resurrection. Yet we question the one and not the other. As for the contradictions and inconsistencies in the New Testament, I will grant that there may be some to the casual reader who has not asked the Lord to reveal to him the real meanings of the passages and relate them to each other. But to those who have truly accepted Jesus as their Lord and Savior, the entire New Testament has meaning and makes sense.

The article also stated that Resurrection is based on nothing more than visions of some of Jesus' disciples. This is

by no means true. There has been continual evidence of the Resurrection for two thousand years. The power of the Holy Spirit, who was sent of us by the resurrected Christ, can be seen again and again as the Holy Spirit enters new lives, uplifting and sustaining them.

The Holy Spirit is real. This is the only possible explanation for the dramatic changes in the lives of those who put the complete, undying trust in the Lord. The best example of this is the apostle Paul. In his early years he persecuted Christians, but Jesus came into his life and he became the greatest missionary of the early Church. I have met people whose change was less dramatic, but just as real. What do these people have in common? They all profess Jesus Christ as their Lord and Savior. These people are evidence that Jesus did in fact arise from the grave and that He is alive and working in the world today.

The reason that Christianity grew is not because it took advantage of pagan cults but rather because it satisfies the yearning of men who seek a close, dynamic, and meaningful relation with their Creator; Christianity does not feed on some empty hope arising in the hearts of fatalistic men; it provides hope, strength, and salvation.

As for the mysticism associated with Christianity, the review gives no specific

examples—something typical of the entire article. I hope it was not referring to the joy and peace of mind experienced by true Christians when the Lord comes really close to them.

Because the soul is a part of man, it is not divorced from the world, nor are Christians unconcerned with the lives of their fellow men. Just because achieving eternal life in Heaven is important, it does not mean that life on earth is not. A good Christian must be concerned with the lives (not just the souls) of others. Jesus fed the five thousand because He had compassion for them and was concerned with their physical wellbeing. Christian love and goodwill apply very much to human beings, not just souls as the review would lead one to believe.

The separation of Christians from the world (as this is discussed in the Bible) means that Christians should not indulge in greed, envy, strife, anger, and so on. However, Christians are not allowed to run and hide. "Do not be overcome by evil, but overcome evil with good." This requires Christians to become active in both a physical and spiritual sense. They are encouraged to serve those in need by Jesus' words: "As you did it to one of the least of these by brethren, you did it to me."

The review wishes the university would take a stand against such so-called negative

influences as Christianity. It is ironic to note that it was the Church that kept learning alive during the Middle Ages.

This was not necessarily intended to be an evangelistic enterprise, but mainly an opportunity so that both sides will have been heard.

Sincerely yours,  
Kerry J. Wilson

## Telethon Supported

To the Editor:

I take offense from your recent "traditional Christmas editorial" (Dec. 8). Your ridiculous charge that charity comes from "the public through taxation and corrupt business means" certainly overlooks the efforts of WWSP and our telethon. As you know, we raised \$6800 this year, and about seventy-five percent came from the pockets of the most corrupt of all businessmen—our fellow college students. Considering overwhelming support the telethon receives from college students, I suspect that you are either unaware of student thought or you don't care.

You refer to charity as a "hoax, and evil." Is it evil to collect small sums of money to purchase luxury items like mittens, shoes, and food for kids who would otherwise go without? If we are able to put

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## Farewell

To the Editor:  
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# Washington Watch

"Battle of the Budget" - This is the title of a Monitor editorial (November 30), but the real struggle is over the future of America. Nixon learned in his first term he can't finance a war, a huge increase in armaments, and meet normal domestic needs without a tax rise. He put the Federal Government 100 billion in the hole, and can't continue without knocking the props out from under dollar, and bringing the "free world's" monetary system crashing down. So, as the editorial points out, "the pinch is on social spending at home." Yet, military spending has nearly doubled from 1960 to 1973, and a further increase is projected for several years. The Monitor's commentator, Joseph C. Harsch, says the President apparently will apply "the doctrine of benign neglect to unsolved social problems and frustrations and inequities." (December 5).

Nixon's course is shown by his vetoes. Senator Mondale remarked that he has "dumped vocational rehabilitation, veterans' health care money for cancer research, for research in various other health problems...the whole water pollution bill." The vetoed vocational rehabilitation program "returns \$5 for every dollar we spent on it. Plus the humanity of the thing." The list of vetoes goes on: \$2.8 billion for hospital construction, while signing \$2.3 billion for military construction, \$4.4 billion for education, \$9.5 billion for manpower training and public service jobs, \$2 billion for public works.

There are two ironic notes to the "battle of the budget." Herbert Scoville Jr., former deputy director of CIA, argues that the Nixon arms buildup, adding "more than three new (nuclear) warheads each day," will decrease our security. This by adding to the risk of "national suicide" by nuclear war. In addition, "We are pricing ourselves out of the security market in every area. We are procuring F-14 naval carrier aircraft costing \$20 million apiece, nearly fifty percent higher than the original estimate." This reliance on expensive machinery is also resulting in fewer soldiers to fight. "Our present ratio of support to combat forces is greater than five to one...Our existing armed forces now have more admirals and general captains and colonels than they did at the height of II when there were more than twelve million men under arms. We have one commissioned or non-commissioned officer for every enlisted man." Also, military procurement contributes to unemployment. Scoville notes that the Bureau of Labor Statistics finds that \$1 billion spent on defense hires sixty thousand people, while the same money in the civilian sector employs one hundred thousand.

The cost of the White House staff has pyramided. AP says it has more than doubled, from \$71 million in 1969 for Executive Office staffs. In 1969, the Presidential staff numbered two hundred eight; it now has at least six hundred, according to a General Accounting Office check. This does not include personnel loaned from and paid for by other agencies. (The White House Communications Agency is manned largely by Army Signal Corps people at an estimated cost of \$26.7 million.) The White House refused to allow the GAO to examine its payroll records on November 1, according to Rep. L. Aspin, and is currently sixty jobs over positions approved by Congress.

TO SUBSCRIBE: WASHINGTON WATCH, South Point Plaza, Lansing, Michigan 48910. Rate: \$12 (1 year); \$7 (6 mos.). Bimonthly.

## Lettuce Means Poverty

\$2,700 average annual income for a family of four.  
800,000 Children under 16 work in the fields.  
80 per cent children never reach high school.  
125 per cent higher infant and maternal mortality rate.  
300 per cent higher rate of injuries on the job.

Migrant and seasonal farm workers are among the poorest of our nation's workers. The average migrant lives to be only 49 years of age. Child labor is common.

Farm workers are struggling non-violently to change these conditions. They are not asking for charity. Through sacrifice and hard work the UNITED FARM WORKERS has won contracts for the California grape workers.

The union provides new protections for farm workers: toilets in the fields, improved wages, protection from poisonous pesticides, health insurance, job security, holidays with pay, credit union, medical clinics, legal services, educational programs, etc.

Why the boycott in order to obtain these protections? Several western states, following on the heels of Arizona, have passed legislation that makes it virtually impossible for migrant farm workers to unionize. Thus they are refused any bargaining power and are at the mercy of employers. When a group of migrant workers approached the governor of Arizona to present their petitions after the laws were passed, the governor tore up their requests and publicly went on record as saying that as far as he was concerned, these people did not exist.

Therefore, the farm workers have brought their cause to the people, YOU. Help the lettuce workers win union contracts. **BOYCOTT LETTUCE!**

Boycott supporters presently include labor, church, civic, and political leaders across the country.

Governor Lucy has stated: "I would like to reaffirm my wholehearted support for the United Farm Workers' Iceberg Lettuce Boycott, and to urge other citizens of Wisconsin to join me in supporting this worthy cause."

Sign the following pledge and send in immediately! The average American consumes approximately \$15 worth of lettuce per year. Your pledge along with nine hundred ninety-nine thousand, nine hundred ninety-nine (999,999) means a loss of \$15,000,000 to the lettuce industry. That can speak bargaining power for the silenced workers!

those problems squarely and not be afraid of thorough criticism.

Do you see problems involving university administration, student organization, faculty, or the university's relation to the community? If you do, you may be seeing newsworthy material. The Pointer may be able to help with the problem.

POINTER OFFICES: 2nd FLOOR, UNIVERSITY CENTER  
346-5270

## Editorial Guidelines

**Editor's Note:** Anyone wishing to submit material to be printed in the POINTER must follow Editorial Guidelines printed below. Any other material will not be accepted by the POINTER.

### Editorial Guidelines:

1. The Pointer will be published weekly with the exceptions of exam and vacation periods.

2. All official University announcements will be placed in the Pointer, if they are typed and submitted by Tuesday noon. The Pointer reserves the right to determine the size of announcements.

3. All campus organizations news will be placed in the Pointer if it is properly submitted by Monday noon.

4. The Pointer will publish the Campus Newsletter. This service has been arranged in cooperation with the university news service.

5. Letters to the editor must be typed and signed. Names will be withheld upon request.

6. The editor reserve the right to edit copy and to refuse copy which may be obscene, libelous, or otherwise offensive.

7. The editors reserve the right to set priorities on all material submitted (in view of space limitations).

8. All criticism of the Pointer (constructive or otherwise) will

be considered only if submitted in writing. This is due to time limitations.

9. Anyone is welcome to work on the Pointer staff. The editors, however, reserve the right to make assignments in keeping with the needs of the paper and with the individuals' capabilities. We do not discriminate on the basis of race, color, creed, sex or political persuasion.

10. Book reviews, recipes, creative writing, cartoons etc. will be considered for publication if properly submitted.

11. The Pointer feels that, although it has an obligation to local university news and comment, a true university paper must go beyond the walls of the campus. Consequently, the Pointer will deal with state, national, and international news which bears relevance to the university.

12. The Pointer will continue to provide services (Draft information, and The How to Series, etc.) of use to students. Suggestions are welcome.

13. The Pointer will provide free classified ads to students at this university. Classified ads must be typed and submitted to the Advertising Manager by Monday noon. Classified ads for non-students will be \$1.00 per column inch.

contrast the difference before I would be drafted. Thus, when I got out of the service I would have a better idea of what type of university I'd like to attend.

Secondly, I feel that my growth in becoming a total and complete human being is beginning to stagnate. I'm the type of person that needs new and interesting experiences constantly. I feel the UW-SP has been more than generous to me. In the past three semesters I have attended this university, I have had many rewarding and personally satisfying experiences that I could not begin to repay. Through the Student Government, I have had some valuable training in organizational leadership. Just being associated with excellent leaders and organizers such as Joe LaFleur, I have profited. This Student Government in Stevens Point is finally showing some signs of becoming a workable and significant organization. But it will falter and become useless unless you students and others like you keep up the never ending work that this Student Government has started. This is the most important two years in the history of the students of the state of Wisconsin. With the details of the Merger starting to be ironed out, you have an excellent chance to upgrade and make this university a viable learning institution for the student.

I'm not giving up the Student Government altogether. I'll still be working with the United Council on its Legislative and Research Affairs Committee.

Plus, I plan to keep an eye on what is happening within the United Council as it concerns Stevens Point, since I will have many personal ties here. I hope I can return often. Do the best possible job you can this year, and I wish you all the luck in the world.

Sincerely and with regret,  
T.J. Hankerson

## Sullivan Red-Baited

### To the Editor:

During my four years on the Point campus my only enjoyment of the school newspaper came from the sports articles written by Tim Sullivan. The other articles made me nauseous, and some, such as Kathy's Kitchen, made me homicidal.

So you can imagine my surprise when I stumbled upon the December 1 Pointer and saw a huge article on spaghetti by Tim Sullivan!

What have you pinkos done to that boy?

Sincerely,  
Floyd Wicker

or Religious Studies at UW-SP.

UW-SP Religious Studies program grant from the Republican Party. RC administration announces that one of its buildings will be vacated to expanded Reservations and Construction facilities.

announced that Pulp and Paper receive a life-size lab. Consolidated build a kraft mill on north campus. Nixon administration officials in announce an all-time high in national

SP Placement Office creates twenty to put graduates in jobs. Senator Patrick Lucey sends a special mission to study the architectural environmental science building on campus.

AB begins its biggest year with a 0 on the slogan, "A film every hour om!"

Officers of UW-SP Campus Security of the art faculty painting tic-tac-toe on the LRC. They plead aesthetic

Richard Burton volunteers his time for a USO tour by the UW-SP Drama Club. His performance is rejected because he can't sing

University News Service is Joseph Alsop "Half-A-Story-Better" award for its in-depth reporting of

The top administration at UW-SP budget cuts for the 1974-75 academic year. All faculty positions except those in administration, Pulp and Paper, and Military Science.

## Police And Defense

ected to a newspaper's job of collecting information is its role in defending public rights and principles. through factual research and analysis.

derstands that in order to correct the world we, as citizens, must face

pair of shoes accomplished thanks to the red corrupt students we

"should be around and gas". Take walk around e. Then go to the hour s editorial.

Respectfully,  
Bruce R. Beaman  
Donovan  
on Manager  
WSP Radio

## Faculty

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is to Un-

Representatives:

This is my letter of resignation to the Student Government. I regret to inform you that I am transferring to the University of Wisconsin at Madison for the second semester of the 1972-73 academic school year.

My reasons for transferring are many, and I feel they make it vital that I leave Stevens Point, at least for a while.

First and foremost in my mind is my draft status. I stand 1-A and my draft number is 28. As I look at it, I'd like to see what a really large university is like so I can compare and

alther P.

## Water Resources Symposium Set

The second annual national symposium on societal problems of water resources will take place at the Regency Hyatt House, O'Hare International Airport, Chicago on April 28, 1973. Participation by industry, faculty, and students from the social sciences is welcome. Contact Dr. Musa Qutub, Northeastern Illinois University, Byrn Mawr at St. Louis Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60625 for more information.

Anyone that has a contribution to make to the symposium and needs transportation from the Stevens Point area should contact the UW-SP Environmental Councilroom 022, Main, Stevens Point, Wisconsin 54481.

## Orientation Staff Applications Available

Students wishing to apply for a position as a Summer Orientation staff member should fill out an application as soon as possible. Applications are available at the Student Affairs Office, Main 226, and in the Residence Halls. All applications must be filled out and returned to the Student Affairs Office by February 9, 1973.

Details regarding the position will be available with the application. Any student who is

planning to return to UW-SP next fall may apply. The program runs from June 11, 1973 - August 3, 1973.

## Philosophy Club Meets

The Philosophy Club will hold its first meeting of the semester on Thursday, February 1, at 8 P.M. at the home of Pat and Peter Wenz, 1715 Lincoln Ave. Gary Uttech will present, and we will all discuss, "The Morality of 'The Golden Rule,'" the question being whether or not it is morally justifiable for a person to live in accordance with that rule (which may turn out to be a brass alloy).

All are invited to attend. There will be coffee and popcorn provided free of charge, and those attending are encouraged to bring their own beer or wine.

## Student Government Elections

Currently there are one or two openings in four of the five Student Senate Districts. You may get information and petition forms from the Student Government or Student Activities Offices. The elections will be held the first week in February. The importance of student input in university


government is at an all time high level. Talk to a student Senator or Student Assembly representative from your district, club, or interest area and learn about all of the avenues open to you as you help the students of today and tomorrow.

This is also the time to begin thinking about the Student Government officers elections this Spring. If you're interested in running it would be best for you to start attending the meetings which are open to all students, faculty, staff, and administrators and find out what the involvement you are asked to put forth entails. Get interested, get active. If students don't do it no one will. How much personal pride do you have?


Joe La Fleur  
Student Gov't Pres.

## I.D. Validation

Students who registered in December and who haven't had their ID card validated for the second semester should report to the Registration-Records office, 101 Student Services Center.



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Send only \$2.00 (\$2.25 for Rush Service) — cash is O.K. — to Information Sources Co., P.O. Box 982, Dept. ST, Carpinteria, Calif. 93013. Don't order unless you expect to lose 20 pounds in two weeks! Because that's what the Ski Team Diet will do!

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## Bus Depot Has New Location

by Keith Otis

The Greyhound bus depot, once located a block from the square on Clark Street, has moved to a new location at 1725 West River Drive, on the west side of town.

Mr. R. Koller, terminal manager and agent, assured that the service would remain essentially the same. In accordance with company policy, the agent is responsible for supplying the terminal. The old location was vacated for a variety of reasons: two of them being the high rent and crowded facilities. The new location provides ample parking space outside and a more spacious waiting room inside. The new facility is of modern style and provides a small restaurant, waiting room and reading materials.

The Greyhound terminal in Stevens Point is the division point for the Greyhound lines in the state of Wisconsin. It provides service in a range north to Ashland, south to Oshkosh, and west to Eau Claire.

When questioned as to the future of bussing as a stable means of mass transport, Koller said he felt very strongly that the business is advancing at a steady rate. He called attention to the fact that people who pay to ride with others to their destination are generally not insured in case of accident and that, in most cases, the driver has no legal responsibility for the passengers who ride with him. Greyhound, however, he said, is insured against accidents involving injuries to passengers. As an added precaution, their drivers have had three weeks of training, and are subject to an annual physical.

Of some interest to students is a special 1:45 p.m. student bus leaving southbound on Friday to such places as Appleton, Oshkosh, Milwaukee, and Chicago. There is also a line to these locations at 4:00 p.m. on Thursday and Friday.

Three examples of rates are: Oshkosh \$3.85, Milwaukee \$7.50, and Chicago \$10.45. Koller informed the Pointer that there was a 5 per cent recent increase in rates but no change is expected in the immediate future.

There is a special Greyhound service office set up on campus in the basement of Allen Center.

Its office hours are 7:00 - 7:30 a.m. and 2:00 - 4:30 p.m. on weekdays, except Fridays, when its afternoon hours are 1:30 - 4:30 p.m. Weekday departure times for buses leaving Allen Center are a 7:25 a.m. departing south, a 3:25 p.m. departing south, and a 4:00 p.m. bus departing north.

For more detailed information check at the Allen Center location or phone the terminal. (341-4740).

### LRC Notes

The James H. Albertson Center for Learning Resources now has a machine capable of making positive and negative prints from any 35 or 16mm microfilm. Much of the periodical holdings of the Learning Resources Center are now being retained on microfilm and this machine, made by Kodak, now will allow students to retain permanent copies of the materials they need.

This machine, which is located near the Periodicals desk on the second floor, cost over \$3,000 but copy cost is the same as for the Xerox or ten cents. A librarian or work study student helps insure perfect copies to the student.

#### Parking Available

Three 20 minute parking spaces at 5 cents for 20 minutes have been prepared by the city at the corner of Portage and Reserve for use by patrons of the James H. Albertson Center for Learning Resources. In the past it has been difficult, if not impossible, to find parking near the Center during the time classes are in session, and it is hoped that these spaces will partially solve the problem.

### Day Care Center O.K.'d

The Student Government in action taken on Sunday evening, Jan. 21, 1973, has signalled the

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go ahead for a Student Day Care Center. The action gave formal approval for the allocation of \$4600 to help get the center off the ground. Joe LaFleur, President of the Student Government, said, "This is part

of my campaign proposal from last spring. It is part of our continuing campaign to help off-campus students." Involved in the formal project work were Helen Godfrey of Student Affairs, Mary Mosier and Rick

Kurz of the Student Activities office, and Joe LaFleur, Bob Linzmeier, and Jim Hamilton from the Student Government office. More information will be forthcoming in following issues of the Pointer.



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## Dreyfus

"I was not willing to cut another program...."

those who feel that it was wasted money on that score.

There are some who just feel that that whole historical-bibliographical notion of relating to a problem is by saying we are going to make a collection, and we are going to get it distributed and so on. There are many within the minority and ethnic areas who feel that that's not a good measure. In a sense, there are many who question that whole project as being worthy of funding; that there are other things that have much higher priority that ought to be set up.

On this campus, let's say the money was fixed and Central simply sent it in here and said to use \$25,000 a year for minorities projects. Would I have put it into Mr. Lederer's salary and the secretary's salary and that bibliographic and distribution function? In a sense, I'm sorry you asked me this publicly; it's something I have told Norm (Lederer). But, I guess, no. I would not have made that my first choice. If I were given \$25,000 flat cash, there isn't any question in my mind; I probably would have made the move to add that to the PRIDE program and to turn it into fifty \$500 a year scholarships, or twenty-five \$1000 scholarships and use it that way.

So, it is a matter of deciding whether enough is being done for that amount of money to justify that as opposed to something else.

There was a second problem, however, in moving that project in here. We were only given one year's funding; I understood that when it arrived here this fall. But the assumption is, in my mind, if this is a state-wide function, that it's of value and they are supporting it from Central Administration. And, if it is of value, they will continue to support it. But to have it come aboard at a time when I have a \$1.3 million reduction to make up in productivity savings and a cutting of programs, I was not willing then to take a new function in at the expense of cutting something else out further than we have already cut. I consider us now cutting clearly into the marrow on some of these things. We are, in fact, making some academic decisions in the cutting process and that's not a way to make academic decisions.

All of that went into the decision. I was not willing to cut another program out here to keep it.

Pointer: Briefly, then, how can the university afford the new University Center addition for non-academic, extra curricular activity and not afford a program such as the minorities program?

Dreyfus: One, I happen to believe that, in terms of the broad numbers of students here, that addition is of importance to greater numbers of students and co-curricular programs, mental health and physical health. I'll justify it on that basis. I see the University Center as being a very important part of the total existence, particularly in a small community like this. Secondly, the funding and financing in that case is a self-sustaining program; students are going to pay for it. My judgement is that there would not be any question among the student body of this campus that they need that student center addition and are willing to pay for it over the next twenty years, as opposed to now building the bibliographic

center for ethnic and minority studies on this campus for the whole state.

Pointer: From current interviews and research observation, the POINTER has gathered that the methods used in implementing the faculty and staff cuts for the coming year have been lacking in propriety and consideration for those who will eventually be dropped. For example, we understand that, though the faculty knew that cuts were forthcoming, they were left in the dark as to details until Vice Chancellor Haferbecker's public announcement at the end of the first semester. Further, we understand that the top administration here issued directives to cut positions that placed the academic deans in

the situation where they had to "te" the departments, "Either you choose the ones to trim by a certain date, or we will." How do you explain this lack of openness and straight forwardness, on one hand, and the lack of careful consideration, on the other?

Dreyfus: There is, I think, and was, in this process a characteristic lack of openness that was different from what has been generally true in all of our administrative decisions up to now. That was defined by me and I accept full responsibility for the kind of sequestered approach. Some of what you describe is not quite accurate. The faculty was given criteria for these selections and that went out in memos during the first semester. But it is true

that the specific programs to be cut or to be curtailed and, thus, having effect on the faculty; those decisions were made and then finally announced out of the pool. Now there was input from the departments, from the colleges, and from the heads of the various standing faculty committees of the senate as the deliberation went on. My reason for the secretness is that I knew that we were going to be setting up a list of priorities of what gets cut but I did not know how much we were going to have to cut; we did not know what enrollments would be; we didn't know what the budgetary situation at Madison would be and so on. It was my decision not to release that information because if I did, in effect, I was going to be releasing all of the possibilities right straight down through the priority line. One, I would create some anxieties on the part of faculty whose programs were not going to be

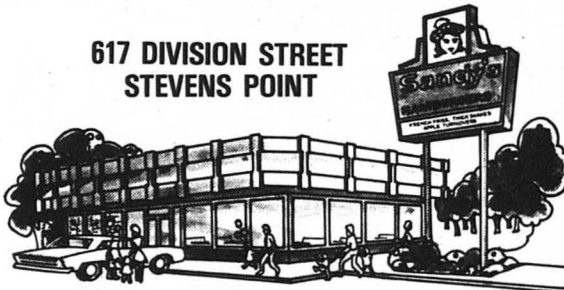
cut, as it turned out. I would just as soon they not even know they were being considered. I see that as being potentially destructive of morale. I see that as more destructive than knowing that the deans, chairmen, faculty senate chairmen and the task force which I set up to do this were working on it. That was a choice of mine.

Secondly, I did not want that whole list to go out because all of the things that were not affected. I don't want that list to exist. I do not know if I can keep it secret but I am going to try. I would like it now to disappear because I think when the next biennium comes around, if we continue to drop enrollment and the situation as we see it here continues, we are going to have to do this again. All right, now we've got enough time to start from the faculty root and we

cont. to p. 15

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## Dreyfus

"I am not sure you dig experiences via the screen."

will let the faculty go at its own surgery. But, I do not want that old list to be there because, then everybody who wasn't high on the old list are all going to declare that that is the list and it will become etched in stone. I think there may be some changes. I am going to take a fresh look at where we are going to curtail. We did set up some criteria that we were not going to cut programs until we get enough productivity data. We are just getting it now. That is the basis for the closedness.

Now, lack of consideration. I think that just is not true. Just is not true. There were some constraints on who would be cut. The number being cut is a fixed thing that is handed to us; we know there are numbers to cut. I put some constraints on, relative to tenure. Aside from the legal issue at the whole tenure system right now, I think there's too much to be looked at there before we start moving into tenure positions. This university then, in effect, says, 'Those who have put in the longest service here, the university will have the longest commitment to. Those who have put in the least service, as a general principle, we will have the least commitment to in the long run.' Essentially, it was left to the departments. I don't know if the deans stated it in the way in which you state it there so I don't know if that isn't a loaded question. But, clearly,

that decision of who is going to be cut after the department was tagged with its share of the burden; we wanted that decision made by that department but with the dean interfering or with myself interfering all the way up. As it turned out, I didn't have to interfere to any extent but there were some positions I was going to protect because I didn't want a department to make a personnel choice that, in effect, was going to be a program choice when we had already gone through it on a program level to determine what programs were not going to be chopped out. Once that decision was made here, then we laid those constraints out for the faculty to make the recommendations on who would be cut. The tenure constraint: there are some departments that are almost 100 per cent tenured; They can't really shoulder their share of the cuts, obviously, under those conditions, at least in this go-around.

As far as consideration for them, there have been certain things that we took into line. One, I pressed that we get this information out as soon as it was known. It seems to me that this was done in consideration of the person. I wanted it out before Christmas because it's after that period that we have our national conventions in most of our fields. I wanted them to know if they were not

going to be hired here. We turned out more notices than we are probably going to need; I considered that to be a consideration move. I would rather tell you now: 'Our plans are not to hire you.' Now, if we find out between now and July that either the funds, or a death, or a retirement creates an opening so I can say: 'By the way, we are going to be able to hire you;' I think that's better than to let this thing string out.

So, the speed with which we released our data (which was a lot faster than elsewhere in the system, as far as I know) was done as a consideration item. Certainly, I put out a directive that said, 'Before any outside person is hired on this campus, we will look at the pool of people who are being let go to see if there is reasonable competence to do that job at least for a year or two and, thus, hire them. I now find out I have got some very great legal problems with that federally because, in effect, for the minorities equal opportunity employment law that turns out to be a violation. So, I am going to have to back off of that. But, my intent was one of consideration. I also asked the Placement Office which is essentially a student-oriented service, to readjust itself now and to see what they could do to provide information relative to placement for faculty who are dislocated. I ask our personnel director, who

normally is hiring our classified persons and said I'm sure any faculty member who is released, because of the nature of his background and duties probably hasn't the slightest idea as to what governmental agencies or aids are available to him right down the line to food stamps and unemployment insurance. I simply directed his office to gather and make sure they knew that information to provide aid to any faculty member who is not retained and finds out that he hasn't gotten himself located, so that he can immediately be put into touch with what is available to him as a citizen from the society and from the government. I think all those things were done on a basis of consideration. I really don't know what else more we could have done, short of saying, 'We won't let you go.'

Pointer: One final question. What books have you read during this academic year? Which ones would you recommend to students and why?

Dreyfus: I have read *The Executive As Dropout*. I would recommend that to students on the basis of those who are educating themselves now and see themselves as moving into a possible corporate business existence in this society. From a communications point of view, I think that is particularly strong. I have read *The Rising Sun* by John Toland. Would I recommend that to students? I

guess I would. I read *Bury My Heart At Wounded Knee*. That one I particularly recommend; there's one of the few documented materials (documented in the historian's sense) as to the relationship of the 1855-265 period and the relationship of our federal government to the Indian tribes of the plains area. I definitely recommend that, particularly with my interest in citizen soldiery and ROTC because I think it's a good case of what happens when you give military command positions to people who are not educated and prepared for it. I read *World Beyond* (Ruth Montgomery). I guess it's intended to be serious reading into the psychic area in terms of what life after death is like. I found it a fascinating kind of book. I read *The Nixon Agonistes*. I don't think I would recommend that one. I think in the area of the race problem I would most urge *The Choice* on the whole issue of black survival. It's hard reading; laborious, but worthwhile. I'm trying to think if I have read anything in the ecological area. I guess not. I have done most of that off the tube.

I have had a chance to look at some good films; of course, you are print-oriented. I am not sure you dig experiences via the screen. Kubrick's *Clockwork Orange*. That's quite a visual essay on violence. I would recommend students to see that.



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# Poseidon Never Had It So Bad

## Movie Review

by Toby Goldberg

I would not have thought it possible. I would not have believed they could make such a mediocre film out of such an exciting novel as *The Poseidon Adventure*. But, the Hollywood Schmaltz Factory has done that.

Consider the plot: a great luxury liner sailing the Atlantic on New Year's Eve. The passengers are at the height of their revelry when, suddenly, there is a seaquake—of such massive force that the boat is completely overturned. For those who survive, it is a totally unknown world—everything is upside down and they are lying on the ceiling of the ballroom. There is only one road to survival and a few souls realize it. They must try to climb up to the bottom of the boat and cut their way through, hoping that there will be someone there to rescue them. It is an incredibly arduous journey since everything is reversed, bottom to top, from the familiar. Yet one man thinks they can make it and he inspires the others to try.

Paul Gallico's book is tremendously gripping. I literally couldn't put it down.

The movie, I can put down. It hasn't missed a stereotype. It reminded me of those World War II American "melting pot" movies about a group of G.I.'s thrown together in combat. There was always one small

town WASP (Tab Hunter), a Negro, a Jew, and Italian and a Southerner (never a Lebanese nor a Brazilian). At first, there is a lot of bad will. But, eventually, they learn the hard truth: there are no bigots in foxholes. Between these two points, all the stereotyped attitudes are explored and exploited.

In *The Poseidon Adventure*, there are the tough New York cop and his brittle, sexy wife. The know-it-all kid and his romantic teenage sister. The ne'er-do-well drunkard and the blond dancer. The rich, middle aged Jewish couple. The power-of-positive-thinking-preacher.

Among them, few clichés are missed. Ah, one wishes, if only Shelley Winters, as the Jewish mother, were going to Istanbul to visit her daughter-in-law who's in jail on a hashish charge! But, no, naturally she's on her way to Israel to visit her little grandson. If only Ernest Borgnine were not such a tough, tough-cop. Or, if only Gene Hackman, usually a fine actor, would deliver his inspiring lines with a little less inspiration.

But the director of this film has not missed a single opportunity to tug at she's heartstrings, to get a cheap laugh, to spill the irony of it all before you in garish terms. All the cues are there and you have merely to respond, not think or really care about the people portrayed.

The real irony is that *The Poseidon Adventure* is just the kind of movie which Hollywood should do best. Its technical requirements, interesting characters, and fast paced plot cry out for exciting

visualization of the type in which American films can excel. Why they chose to strip it of all subtlety and imagination is beyond me. It's just an underwater *Airport*.

Still, it has a few compelling

moments and it's not completely without redeeming value. I would put it this way: it may be worth watching, but not paying your money for at the box office. Wait till it's on television.

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"Resolved: A State of Wisconsin law or policy should be promulgated to the effect that every tenant in Wisconsin shall benefit from property tax decreases on his or her dwelling place, in the form of rent reductions in an amount commensurate with the decrease of the tax."

The above resolution, in the form of a petition, was approved for on-campus support by the Student Government here last Sunday night. If Gov. Lucey's idea of remitting property tax money to the property holder and not the municipality is approved by the state legislature, the student Government feels that renters should also get their share of a refund.

Signatures in the amount of 1,032 are required to send the petition to the city clerk by Jan. 30. This would be the first step in the process of placing the resolution on the ballot of the general election in April, 1973.

Copies of the petition are available for signing or circulation in the Student Government Office, the Pointer office or from any student senator or assembly representative.

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# Campus Newsletter

Friday, January 26

The Chicano in Wisconsin: 1:00 p.m., Wisconsin Room, U.C. The drama group Teatro del Barrio (Neighborhood Theatre) will present three skits and provide opportunities for discussion. The program, which should be of particular interest to teachers and students in Education, Sociology, Political Science and other such fields, will last approximately 2 hours.

Black Earth Percussion Group: 8 p.m., Fine Arts Building.

Travel Adventure Film: 8 p.m., Michelson Hall, Fine Arts Building. "Mark Twain in Switzerland," presented by Dick Reddy.

Saturday, January 27

Smithsonian Institute Puppet Theatre: 10: a.m. and 2 p.m., Michelson Concert Hall, Fine Arts Building. Allen Stevens and Co., Smithsonian puppeteers since 1969 will present "Tom Sawyer." Fifteen puppets and a multi-media setting appear in this show, adapted from the Mark Twain Classic. Children \$.50, Adults \$1.

Sunday, January 28

Newman University Parish: Weekend masses: Saturday 4 and 6 p.m., Newman Chapel; Sunday 10 a.m., Newman Chapel and 11:15 a.m. and 6 p.m., Cloister Chapel. Week-day masses: Tuesday thru Friday: 11:45 a.m. and 4:45 p.m. at Newman Chapel. Confessions on Wednesday at 4 p.m., Newman Chapel.

Lutheran Student Community: Saturday 6 p.m. and Sunday 10:30 a.m. — Belated Christmas celebration of Life and Joy. Peace Campus Center—Lutheran, Maria Drive and Vincent St.

United Church of Christ: 1756 Dixon St. Sunday worship 10 a.m.

St. Paul's United Methodist Church: 600 Wilshire Blvd. Sunday worship 9:15 and 10:45 a.m. (Bus pick up: Steiner, 10:20, Delzell, 10:24 Schmeeckle, 10:28; Watson, 10:32; Roach, 10:36.)

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

Church of the Intercession (Episcopal): 1417 Churon St. Sunday mass 9 a.m. and 5:15 p.m.; Friday mass 5:15 p.m. (\$3.50 supper after Friday mass).

Planetarium Series: 3 p.m., Science Building. "Astronomy Enters the Modern World," narrated by Dennis Kolinski.

Monday, January 29

Women's Intramurals: 6-10 p.m., Fieldhouse. Open facilities for all women in swimming, gymnastics, racketball and basketball tournament participants. Bring your own swim suit and caps. Racketball courts may be reserved by phone or in person from 5:45 to 6:15—after that time, they will be posted.

Bible Presentation—Jesus Christ Super Series: 7-9 p.m., Peace Campus Center. This is a student series on the image of Christ based on biblical themes. Six Monday-evening sessions beginning January 29, 7-9 p.m. at Peace Campus Center, 200 Vincent St. First session—feature film "Gospel According to St. Matthew" by Peir Pasolini, Italy's controversial writer-poet-director. "The best life of Jesus ever placed on film"—Life. Free will offering only to defray expenses.

Tuesday, January 30

Arts and Lectures Series: 8 p.m., Michelson Concert Hall, Fine Arts Building. Christopher Parkening, classical guitarist. University Film Society: 7 and 9:15 p.m., Old Main Auditorium. Woman in the Dunes.

Wednesday, January 31

Student Teaching Meeting: 11:45 a.m., Room 116, COPS. All elementary and secondary students who plan on doing their student teaching the fall or spring semester of 1973-74 school year must attend the meeting scheduled. See Tom Hayes, Director of Student Teaching immediately if you cannot attend.

Pointer Rifle and Pistol Club: 6:30 p.m., Entrance to Student Services Center off Fremont St. Open to all students and faculty. Transportation will be provided for transfer

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

Instructions in the Catholic Faith: 7 p.m., Newman House. These instructions to be held on Wednesday are for anyone interested in learning more about the Catholic faith. The first class will be held on January 31.

Arts and Lectures Series: 8 p.m., Michelson Concert Hall, Fine Arts Building. Christopher Parkening, classical guitarist.

Thursday, February 1

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

Faculty Recital: 8 p.m., Michelson Concert Hall, Fine Arts Building. Margery Aber, violin and Bellamy Hosler, piano.

## UW-SP News

Summer Work Program In Germany: Students and faculty interested in a summer work program in Germany for 1973, please contact Dr. Peter A. Droner, ext. 4471, C.C.C. 403. Office hour daily is from 10:45 to 11:30 except Friday. Prerequisite: Knowledge of colloquial German. Travel accommodations will be available by charter plane. Deadline for registration is Friday, February 2.

Pre-Marriage Seminar: the 2-1/2 day pre-marriage course for this semester will be held on Feb. 10 and Feb. 17, beginning at 8:30 a.m. and ending at noon. Anyone interested in attending please call the U.C.M. office (346-2370) to pre-register. This gives us some idea of how much material is needed.

Chemistry Colloquium: The Central Wisconsin Section of the American Chemical Society in conjunction with the Department of Chemistry will sponsor a colloquium on Thursday, February 1, 1973, at 7 p.m. in room A-121 of the Science Center. The main speaker will be Dr. Ronald A. Mitsch who is the Director of the Chemical Research Laboratory of the 3-M Company of St. Paul, Minn. Dr. Mitsch is the author or co-author of over forty publications and patents and is well known for his contributions to fluorine chemistry. He has served on the Executive Committee of the ACS Division of Fluorine Chemistry (1969-71) and as a member of the Steering Committee for the International Symposium in Fluorine Chemistry (1969-71).

The title of Dr. Mitsch's lecture will be "Fluorocarbon Chemistry" and will present an overview of recent investigations into fluordiazirines, fluorocarbenes, and fluorosulfanes. The meeting is open to the public and refreshments will be furnished by the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point Student Affiliate Section of the American Chemical Society.

Mass Media Marathon: January 26 and 27 at the Peace Campus Center. Films, slideshows, music and more. Make a date and attend.

Summer Job File: The Financial Aids office has placed on 2-hour reserve in the Reserve Room of the Learning Resources Center a summer employment file listing summer jobs.

Attention Veterans: All veterans who were enrolled in summer school this past summer, this notice applies to you. Our attempt to obtain late reimbursement from the state for tuition and book expense has been turned down. If you have any questions, please contact Bob Tomlinson, Veterans Advisor, Financial Aids Office, ext. 5886.

Controller's Office Declares Dividend: The Controller's Office has declared a 1 per cent dividend on the December, 1972 balances in Student Faculty Organizations accounts in the custody of Accounting Services at this University.

The last 1 per cent dividend was paid on account balances of November, 1972.

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

Varsity Baseball: All men interested in pitching for the Pointer baseball team please contact Coach Clark, Room 107 Berg, ext. 3397.

## THE "NICETIES OF LIFE"

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## Campus Radio WWSP FM 90

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POINTER BASKETBALL

Jan. 26 RIVER FALLS at 7:50

Jan. 27 SUPERIOR at 6:50

ALL STUDENTS INTERESTED  
In Playing Football Next Year:

MEETING  
FEBRUARY 12  
7:30  
BERG GYM

## PAPA JOE'S

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UW-SP Students

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for just \$1.00

## Matmen Win Two Out Of Three

by Phil Esche

"The meet went the way I figured it would go," commented UW-SP Wrestling Coach Reg Wicks, after his grapplers had beaten Eau Claire 22-17. "It's not that the Warhawks are that much better than us. They just wanted it more."

The Pointers opened the day against the Blugolds with wins by Pete Doro (118) and Bob Brusky (126). After Steve LaCount (134) tied his match, Co-captain Bob Bassuener (142), wrestling for the first time in over a month, won his match and Rick Thomas (150) tied. That gave Point a 13-4 lead.

After Pee Wee Mueller fell victim to Eau Claire's crafty Bryan Ostenso (158), Co-captain Roger Suhr (167), Rick Neipert (177), and John "the Bear" Nevins (190) all won their matches to put the meet away.

With one victory under their belts, the matchup of the day followed between the Pointers and Warhawks. Whitewater jumped to a 10-0 lead as Gary Zizzo (118), Dave Conner (126), and Greg Monohan (134) defeated Doro, Brusky, and LaCount easily.

Following Rick Thomas' loss, the Pointers rallied behind wins by Bassuener and Mueller to

make the score 13-12. The Warhawks settled down after that, allowing only a tie by Nevins and a decision by Point's "Killer All" Jankowski.

Point started out on the right foot against Michigan Tech when Doro drew with Bob Hofmagel and Brusky received a forfeit win to give UW-SP an 8-2 lead. Tech grabbed an 11-8 lead when LaCount lost his match and Dale Muth was pinned by Alex Papp in 48 seconds.

Wins by Thomas and Mueller put Point back on top to stay. Neipert, Nevins, and Jankowski all won their matches and the contest was over.

## Intramurals In Full Swing

by Jerry Long

Hopefully, we've all recovered from the winter break; some perhaps more than others. Things at the Intramurals office, at least, are back in full swing. In proof of this, we have basketball, 3-man basketball, and bowling results to report.

The only true indication that the long football season is over is the sports activity depicted on the front of a Wheaties cereal box. That activity has changed from football to basketball. So, the basketball season is officially underway. In line with this decree, the major activity at the Intramural office is concerned with basketball; and with good reason: there upwards of 100 teams participating in this sport. In fact, there are over thirty teams in the Independents league alone—the largest number ever.

In games featured last week:

### Basketball

Mark DiSalvo led 3 West Watson to a 59-45 victory over 4 East Watson. DiSalvo scored 36 points in that game.

2 East Hyer ran away from 1 West Hyer in a 49 to 27 romp.

Gary Wendt led all scoring with 24 points for 2 East. Jeff Lane led the scoring for 1 West with 10 points.

The scoring battle between Frank Berg of 2 East Pray and Steve Shellman of 1 West Pray had a direct effect on the final score of that meeting. Shellman won that battle with 18 points to Berg's 17 points, leading 1 West to 45 to 39 victory over 2 East.

The loser of the week award, going to the team which loses by the biggest margin, goes this week to Tau Kappa Epsilon; that battered, bedraggled, bruised and bullied band of Greeklings who ran into locomotive in the form of Phi Sigma Epsilon. The final in that noncontest was 90 to 28. Russ Kurth led the PSE juggernaut with 29 points.

4 South Burroughs was also in contention for the loser's award. 2 West Burroughs tried to accommodate them in this endeavor, but 4 South scraped together enough points to prevent this sort of humiliation. Final score: 2 West 84, 4 South 30 - only a 54 point spread. Rich Tucker led the 2 West attack

with 18 points.

3 South Delzell romped to a 56-27 thumping of 2 North Delzell. Bruce Krueger was the high scorer with 19 points.

The closes game of the week saw Delta Sigma Phi slip past Sigma Pi, 33-32. Keith Potter led DSP with 18 points.

2 West Knutzen trounced 1 East Knutzen, 66-35. Bob Reindl was the leading scorer with 26 points.

### 3 Man Basketball

The 3 man basketball championship was decided last week. The champs are the Klap(s), captained by Dwayne Schmidt. Klap defeated the Toads in the finals. The Pointer regrets that it was unable to learn the final score of that game.

### Final Bowling Results

The Bowling season was completed before the semester break. The final results are now in. The champs of this sports area are 4 West Smith with 4776 total pins. In second place are the Vets with 4460 pins. Right behind the Vets is the 3 West Watson team, with 4418 pins.

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# Stump The Sports Stars

by Wheat Carlson, Hank Kimball, and Tim Sullivan

This section of the Pointer is mainly and actually only interested in one thing - sports. Our staff believes that we can handle any sports question thrown at us. If you have any question dealing with sports that you would like to ask us, feel free to do so. We'll print an answer one way or the other. If you try to nail us with a super tricky one, we'll still try to find you the right answer. If your intention is to nail us with sports trivia, the Pointer Staff is ready for you. We will merely call upon the services of Kurt Fanstall, an English teacher. If he doesn't know the answer, nobody does. Fanstall is not a staff member, but he'll be happy to assist us when sticky situations arise. If we are unable to give you the correct answer, then we will give you our professional opinion, which probably is as close to the truth as possible. Following are the types of questions which we would like to see. Had any of you actually asked these questions, the answers that our staff would have given are also given below.

1) Question: HAS ANY PLAYER EVER HIT A FAIR BALL OFF THE ASTRODOME ROOF?

1) Answer: Yes. Houston's Jimmy Wynn did it a few years ago.

2) Question: WHY DID THE BUCKS TRADE GREG SMITH?

2) Answer: Milwaukee's front office decided that Smith fouled out too much. Besides, he didn't

have an adequate outside shot. There fore, the Bucks landed Curt Perry from Houston.

3) Question: what are CURT PERRY'S STRONG POINTS?

3) Answer: Curtis is extremely capable at fouling out of games without scoring a single point. However, he helps make th games interesting by screening out Jabbar so guys like Thurmond and Hairston can grab rebounds.

4) Question: HAS ANYONE FAMOUS IN SPORTS EVER ATTENDED THIS UNIVERSITY?

4) Answer: Yes. Al Simmons, a baseball Hall of Famer, once took a semester here when the school was known primarily as a teacher's college.

5) Question: HOW COME THE PHILADELPHIA 76ers ARE HAVING SUCH A TERRIBLE TIME THIS YEAR?

5) Answer: Any team that has John Block starting and scoring a lot is not headed for the playoffs. Actually, Philadelphia ran into an injury problem. None of the teams they play against are losing players due to injury. If every team in the NBA would lose three or four starters, Philadelphia could win as many as 25 games.

6) Question: IS IT TRUE THAT SPORTS ANNOUNCER CHRIS SCHENKEL PASSED AWAY A FEW YEARS AGO?

6) Answer: We're not really sure. ABC colorman Bud

Wilkenson insists that he has had many occasions to work with Chris in the past few years. Rumor has it that the pair have reported several recent college football games. On the other hand, many viewers claim to have watched the various football games in question, and no evidence of professional broadcasting was found.

We believe that the actual existence of Chris will remain a mystery.

7) Question: WHO ARE THE GUYS IN PRO BASKETBALL WHO COMPLAIN THE MOST ON THE COURT?

7) Answer: Boston's Tom Heinsohn and Chicago's Dick Motta annually lead the league in technical fouls. The Bulls' Jerry Sloan usually is the first player tossed out in a given game. Milwaukee's Oscar Robertson always gets his complaints in, but he usually leaves with an injury before he can be asked to leave by the officials.

8) Question: COULD THE MARGUETTE WARRIORS EVER BEAT THE UCLA BRUINS?

8) Answer: Definitely. Marquette's soccer team would probably be the favorite, assuming the game was played at the Milwaukee Arena.

9) Question: IS IT TRUE THAT MEADOWLARK LEMON OF THE HARLEM GLOBETROTTERS CANNOT DUNK A BASKETBALL?

9) Answer: According to Connie Hawkins, yes. Hawkins

says so in his book, Foul.

10) Question: WHO WAS THE HOLDER FOR THE SAINTS WHEN TOM DEMPSEY KICKED HIS FAMOUS 63 YARD FIELD GOAL?

10) Answer: Joe Scarpatti. By the way, Dempsey was subsequently traded to the Eagles. Unfortunately, Philadelphia rarely moved into field goal territory.

11) Question: WHO WERE OR ARE SOME OF THE WORST HITTING PITCHERS IN THE MAJORS?

11) Answer: Hank Aguirre of Detroit and Bob Buhl of the old Braves used to go entire seasons without getting even a measly single. Bill Hands of the 1972 Cubs would get a standing ovation from Chicago fans whenever he hit a foul ball. Also, any major league pitcher who happened to walk Hands last year was immediately put on waivers.

12) Question: Bill Mazeroski of the 1960 Pirates hit a homer off New York's Ralph Terry to win the 1960 World Series. WHO WAS THE OTHER PIRATE WHO HIT A HOMER EARLIER TO KEEP PITTSBURGH IN THE GAME?

12) Answer: Cathcer Hal Smith nailed a 3-run blast.

13) Question: DOES OUR UNIVERSITY HAVE ANY FACULTY MEMBERS WHO HAVE ACHIEVED SOME MEASURE OF SPORTS THRILLS?

Answer: Yes. Mike Dry of the English Dept. played high

school basketball against Jon McGlocklin of the Bucks and the Van Arsdale twins from Indiana. Dan Houlihan of the Communications Dept. once batted against Herb Score when they were playing in the service. Struck out on three pitches.

14) Question: DOES POINTER BASEBALL COACH JIM CLARK HAVE A FAVORITE PRO BASEBALL TEAM?

14) Answer: He doesn't wear his St. Louis Cardinal baseball cap for nothing.

These are just some of the sports questions that we would be happy to answer. We will give any type of a question careful consideration. If we know the correct answer, and we probably do, we will tell you. If we are unable to find the right answer, then we'll just have to make one up. Any way you look at it, you'll be given some kind of answer. Now you can't do better than that, can you?

## "Babes" Capture Title

by Lynn Gierach and Jerry Long

On December 11, the Women's Intramurals volleyball tournament climaxed with the championship.

Freda's Follies battled Bloody Mary's Babes while the Village Vacancies and the 4th Easter Bunnies fought for a place in the championship match.

Bloody Mary's Babes and the Village Vacancies were victorious in their efforts.

It only took the Babes 20 minutes to defeat the Vacancies in two hard games filled with long volleys and hard spikes.

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