following 'The Servant'
Thursday, October 2

UAB presents the film Fritz the Cat, 7:30 pm. Program-Banquet Rm.-U.C. Admission charge.

RHC presents MONROE DOCTRINE, 8-11 pm. Allen Center Upper.

Friday, October 3

UAB Trippers Backpacking in Chequamegon National Forest. Community Folk Dancers Dancing, welcome for dance instruction from 7:30 pm. Program-Banquet Rm.-U.C. Admission charge.

UAB presents the film FRITZ THE CAT, 7:30 pm. Program-Banquet Rm.-U.C. Admission charge.

University Theatre presents THE SERVANT OF TWO MASTERS, 8 pm. Jenkins Theatre.

Saturday, October 4

UAB Trippers Backpacking in Chequamegon National Forest.

UWSP Pointers vs. Eau Claire, 1:30 pm. Goerke Field. Admission charge.

UAB Coffeehouse Auditions, 7 pm-1 am. Coffeehouse-U.C.

University Theatre presents THE SERVANT OF TWO MASTERS, 8 pm. Jenkins Theatre.

Sunday, October 5

UAB Trippers Backpacking in Chequamegon National Forest.

UAB Video of the Vikings vs. Bears football game, 12:30 pm. Coffeehouse-U.C.

University Theatre presents THE SERVANT OF TWO MASTERS, 8 pm. Jenkins Theatre.

Monday, October 6

Freshmen football vs. St. Norbert's, 3:30 pm. (H)

RHC presents the film HARRY & TONTO, 8 pm. Allen Center.

Tuesday, October 7

University Film Society presents BANANAS 7 & 8:15 pm. Program-Banquet Rm.-U.C. Admission charged.

RHC presents the film HARRY & TONTO, 8 pm. Debel Center.

University Theatre presents THE SERVANT OF TWO MASTERS, 8 pm. Jenkins Theatre.

Wednesday, October 8

University Theatre presents THE SERVANT OF TWO MASTERS, 8 pm. Jenkins Theatre.

UAB Coffeehouse presents PETER ALSOP, 9-11 pm. Coffeehouse-U.C.

Compiled by Campus and Community Affairs Editor Mary Plotter.
The Pointer

time is short

To the Pointer:

Two weeks ago, at 4:00 on a Friday afternoon, I went to the Learning Resources Center (LRC) to see a reading room to check out material that I needed. To my surprise, the girl I had talked to before said that the material would be due at 4:30 when the library closed. I had not really resigned myself to paying that night, instead of going to parties or the Square, because I had worked that I had done. I was then informed that after-hours were available from 4:30 on for convenience. Big Deal! I still could not use the resources that I needed because it was not allowed to check out the reserved material until 11:00 a.m. (Saturday morning). I left the LRC in anger.

Since then, I have talked to many of my friends that are as angry as I over the LRC hours. The LRC hours are in a word, BUSH!

The regular hours:
Monday-Thursday: 7:45 a.m.-11:00 p.m.
After Hours: 10:00 p.m.-Midnight
Friday: 7:45 a.m.-6:30 p.m.
After Hours: 4:30 p.m.-8:30 p.m.
Saturday: 9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.
Sunday: 2:00 p.m.-10:00 p.m.
After Hours: 12:00 Noon-2:00 a.m.
After Hours: 10:00 p.m.-Midnight

Any other major college university library is open everyday, until at least Midnight or 2:00 a.m. Some libraries are open and stayed twenty-four hours a day.

If the University is under the impression that nearly every student, either goes home or lives at the Square all weekend, it is wrong. Students do stay on weekends and the LRC should be open when the students need it. During the week, many students pull all nighters studying for a test or writing a paper and the LRC should be open.

As a student, it costs more money to keep the LRC lighted, heated, and staffed, for those extra hours, but isn't it worth it? The University seems to feel that new, unnecessary shortcut sidewalks, flowers around the dorms (that die in the first frost anyway) and too many lamp posts, too close together all around the campus are more important. Where are the University's priorities? We are here to learn, not to look pretty and impress visitors.

Finally, in the September 18 issue of the Pointer told of a $27,000 balance accumulated from the vending machines on campus. The Chancellor's Hospitality Account got $1,500, and the Instrumental data processing received $24,000. Perhaps some of this fund could be added to the LRC to help keep it open longer.

I suggest that the whole LRC, not just the after-hours rooms, be open to students from 7:45 a.m. Midnight or 2:00 a.m. every weekday and open from 9:00 a.m.-Midnight or 2:00 a.m. on weekends. The LRC might never be crowded during those extra hours, but the students will use it and be grateful that it is open. I'm sure many students will agree with me. There is nothing more frustrating than having work that has to be done, and not being able to do it.

Thank you.
Jill Unverzagt

cheap shot

To the Pointer:
I am writing this letter in reply to an article which appeared in the September issue of the Pointer. The article, which was entitled "In Turn", dealt with the airing of a certain public service announcement by WWSP radio.

I have complete information of those who did not spend their summer in Stevens Point; this particular article originally appeared in one of the summer issues of the Pointer. At that time I considered this as a beneficial piece of constructive criticism. However, the public service announcement itself has not been aired since WWSP returned to the air on September 1, and I have been assured that it will never again be aired on WWSP.

The reprinted article states that "It is the task of the media to inform, amuse, and educate its audience. The Pointer and its staff are equally obligated to adhere to these guidelines. I saw the purpose of the reprinted of the article, except to take an unnecessary "cheek shot" at WWSP and its staff. I had never actually went on to say that WWSP was airing "destructive nonsense." Now the shoe is on the other foot.

I can only say that I am extremely disappointed by the lack of regard and judgement displayed by those Pointer staff members who felt it appropriate to reprint the article.

Tom Chapman, WWSP staff member
Ed. Note: The above mentioned editorial was used only as a last ditch measure. We felt that the actual nature of the reprinted article and the people of the private ownership of vehicles) merited its reprise. We were fully aware of the fact that 90FM had removed the FSA from the air. No cheap shots intended.

sod circus

To the Pointer:
Is the 1975 edition of the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point in an "Aerial Circus", or does it have some resemblance of a football team?

Last Saturday, Sept. 27, the Pointers dropped out of the fourth straight conference, 28-20, to 3rd heart-breaker to the University of Wisconsin-LaCrosse.

What is the Pointer's problem? It is simply poor coaching, or maybe a lack of "leadership? Is the "Aerial Circus" outdated?

Against La Crosse, the Pointers allowed the Indians to score 14 straight points and midway through the third quarter, the Punters defense fell to the Green Knights scored on the play of the game, and Stevens Point lost again, this time by the score of 27-24.

Against Whitewater, the opponents scored on a thirty-five yard pass on the last play of the third quarter and wound up winning the game 15-13.

But is the Pointer's problem really in its defense? Or could it be that this team is simply too below average? The media and defense.

The spread formation, the quarterback more time with me. There was a definite trend of leadership? Is the "Aerial Circus" outdated? At least when the library opened.

I can only say that I am extremely disappointed by the lack of regard and judgement displayed by those Pointer staff members who felt it appropriate to reprint the article.

Tom Chapman, WWSP staff member

On the cover

Dick Gustin is featured here in his role as 'The Servant of Two Masters'. The production opens tomorrow night in the Jenkins theatre of the Fine Arts building and will be playing thru next week. For the past three weeks arts editor John MacDonald and his staff have been following the progress of the highly entertaining comedy. This week we present a special section on the many long hours that go into preparation for opening night. Photographer Dave Zueng provides the visual images.

Under the cover

Although theatre highlights this issue, there appears to be a definite emphasis on television this week.

Pete Litterski presents a report on the problems in University Broadcasting. That story kicks-off the news section.

Humor editor Marc Vollrath tells us about the three local sports enthusiasts (two of them Pointer staffers) who will be appearing on national television next week.

Jim Erway talks with Professor Ray Anderson who himself appeared on national television last month. Anderson, who was featured on a segment of "Wild Kingdom" replies to critics of the filming techniques employed. That story is in the Environmental section.

In the revues section Vollrath returns to offer a critique of the 'Echos of the Guns of Autumn', a subject that has precipitated much heated discussion locally.

Elsewhere: Denny Breitman looks into the problems involved with paper mill dumpings in nearby Whiting. Diane Carlson goes shopping for women's wear. Rick Cigel gets the scoop on food stamps and Cindy Hummel tells us about marathon mania.

'Pointe' is a student supported publication for the University of Wisconsin Stevens Point Community.

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"if ya wanna get to heaven...

'Ozark' rocks the Quandt

photos by Ron Thums

...ya gotta raise a little hell"
Fear and loathing in campus TV

by Pete Literski

University Broadcasting is located in the Learning Resources Center. The Communication Department is located in the Gesell building. Somewhere in the few hundred feet between those buildings a communication breakdown has occurred that is affecting the operation of UWSP's campus television programming.

The students who participate in Campus TV use facilities on both buildings and rely on guidance from both factions. Their operation is feeling the effects of the squabble. "I would say standoff that we lost at least 20 people because of the controversy," said Mike Wanserski, student manager of WWSP-TV. "We're doing at least one show less than we planned for. We spent a lot of time worrying about the situation and not getting our shows going."

Bob Burull

The controversy centers around Bob Burull, head of University Broadcasting. The Comm. department wants Burull's position redefined and assigned to the College of Fine Arts. Burull currently functions under Educational Services and Innovative Programs (ESIP). The proposal would essentially strip away his authority as Director of University Broadcasting.

Burull wants to maintain authority over broadcasting and keep running the operation as he has since his appointment last February. There is little love lost in the stand-off.

Many Comm. department faculty see Burull as 'abrasive and too business-like.' Burull sees the Comm. department as a group paranoid of 'something they haven't really specified yet.'

Early Summer

Since early summer, and in some cases as early as last February, there have been strained relations between the Comm. faculty and University Broadcasting (UB). Most of the controversy centers around Burull but there is also some conversation about the existence of a 'total authority' post like his.

The controversy first came out into the open at the September organizational meeting of WWSP-TV Channel 3 on campus. This meeting, students involved with the TV program questioned the extent and the need of UB's control of what students could put out over channel 3.

At this meeting Roger Bullis, from the Comm. department faculty, and Burull clashed, each inferring that the other was lying on the question of what the Teltron Cable manager had said was OK to put out over channel 3.

Ad Hoc Committee

Finally, after four hours of smoke, hard discussion, and dry mouths, the meeting was adjourned but only after an ad-hoc committee of three faculty members and two students was named to review the discussion of that evening and to develop a departmental proposal to be acted on at the next Comm. meeting.

In the next document prepared on the situation dated Sept. 22, the committee's steps of procedure were decided. First they re-studied all papers dealing with the issue; second, they studied department wants and needs in the area of TV; third, they reviewed the organizational structure surrounding the TV facilities prior to and after the establishment of University Broadcasting and the event of Bob Burull.

Next they formulated a set of recommendations for the revision of University Broadcasting, and fifth, they studied the controversies surrounding Bob Burull's management of his office.

The gist of this second document is that the system as it exists today will not 'serve the Comm. department's academic goals and needs. It also states the belief that the present operation allows for too much control by UB over WWSP-TV productions.

WWSP-TV production head Julie Berlin, told us that the controversy at the initial organizational meeting might have hurt the organization because of the impression it left on new students. Wanserski concurred saying, "After the controversy itself turned them off or else they understood what was going on and didn't want to get tangled up in it."

Another Meeting

After the initial organizational meeting Myrv Christopherson, chairman of the Comm. department, called a general meeting to discuss the issues surrounding Burull, WWSP-TV, and the Comm. department Personnel Committee to review the matter and prepare a document explaining the situation and the suggested means of resolving it.

What resulted was a proposal that Burull be dismissed.

The document, dated September 11, 1975 was delivered to Communications Faculty, Burull, and the Deans of Fine Arts and ESIP. At the meeting, Burull, (who also has a half-time assignment as Comm. faculty) was put in the position of defending himself against the charges made in the paper and the dismissal proposal.

The whole tone of the original document was that Burull is a threat to the academic processes of the Comm. department and that he is in the position of exerting more control over Comm. students than is desirable.

At the over-four-hour meeting Burull responded to the charges either by asking for evidence or case histories to back up statements, and by questioning the relevancy of many assertions made.

After Burull's defense, Vice-Chancellor John Ellery said that he would not take a side in the dispute but said that he was appalled at the approach the Comm. department was taking with the issue. Dean Eagon of ESIP defended Burull and Dean Hanford, Fine Arts, spoke a voice of moderation.

Position defended

Despite Burull's repeated statements that his control would be exerted in solely technical areas and cases of libel or obscenity he was quoted in the document as saying, "You can't afford any longer as a University to be involved in subjects that become pretty boring after awhile." Many Comm. faculty reacted to this statement as an assertion of right to regulate program content.

Burull expressed the idea that the content should be watched so that no toes would be stepped on "downtown." He was reportedly concerned about the University's chances of convincing the City Council to write a new provision in the upcoming renewal of the area cable franchise stipulating a permanent outlet for a University channel.

In response to these ideas the Comm. department contended that the students involved with TV are "responsible and mature representatives of the University and sensitive to the standards of the community."

From the proposals of this paper is that all television operations be under the control of the College of Fine Arts rather than ESIP. Also it proposes that another half-time administrative position be created, called the coordinator of University Broadcasting. This person would act as a sort of moderator between the two major interests in televisions.

With the changes, Burull's authority would be decreased and theoretically his effectiveness in other functions, where the Comm. department thinks his background is best suited, will be increased.

Burull Reacts

I talked to Burull last Friday about the matter and most of his reactions were directed at the two documents. After we looked over some of his specific complaints about the papers he then said, "I can't find in here a single factual incidence where their program or curriculum has been damaged... Most of those documents are judgmental rather than factual... the Comm. department has never factually stated what is supposedly adversely affecting their program."

Further, Burull stated, "University Broadcasting has met all service needs for the Comm. department and UB has worked very closely with WWSP-TV in off hours, that UB does not have allotted time to help get them going. We the staff of UB have, by our log-book, supported the Comm. Dept. more than any other department on Campus."

Programming Begins

The controversy has died down for the time being and WWSP-TV is now programming a regular schedule, but the effects of the squabble are still being felt by the students involved in campus television.

WWSP-TV production head Ginny Shaker summed the situation up: "It's definitely hurt our membership and people involved in the organization are spending a lot of time worrying about things other than putting out quality programs."

October 2, 1975
Stomping out student food aid?

by Rick Cigler

Tree Marie, a UWSP student, can provide the means to buy more of the Food Service Department's stamps because proof must then be furnished by the parents that the student is not a dependent.

Because of a March 10, 1975, eligibility change, the federal-state funded program excludes anyone claimed by their parents as a tax deduction in the previous year.

Tree gets no financial help from her parents, and must now work at two jobs to budget out $10 per week for food.

Up until March, all students that met an income restriction were eligible. "I don't know what I would have done without the food stamps," Tree said.

After the law was changed, Tree felt really cheated. "A lot of students are getting food stamps that are in a lot better financial situation than I am."

The Food Stamp program provides the means to buy more of the foods needed for a nutritious diet, according to the Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services. But because of that eligibility change, many UWSP students are prevented from participating in the program.

Although there is no guarantee that the recipients will buy nutritious food, Judy, a Social Services case aide, said the coupons can be used as a food supplement program to receive better nutrition.

The first step in applying for food stamps is to fill out an application and schedule an appointment with the Department of Social Services, Judy said.

The 19-page form that must be completed is "very easy" although it looks hard, Judy said. The appointment is for a certification interview where a case aide will discuss the program with an applicant to determine whether he is eligible.

If approved, the applicant must still wait two to three weeks for the stamps because proof must then be furnished by the parents that the student is not a dependent.

The student can file for a hearing, and although it is a lengthy process, if he proves he is completely independent, and that his parents won't claim him, the chances of receiving food stamps are pretty good, Judy said.

Anyone with questions about the food stamp program can call the Social Services workers at 346-3691.
Wisconsin Rapids. A university bus places on campus, make the trip to Wisconsin Rapids and back, and as usual on Wednesday, October 29 there to guide students about to take a full time job. Prospective employers will know you have a sense of responsibility if you own life insurance. DOING nothing that day. All over the U.S. will participate by not babysit, volunteer for anything, or spend any money, to dramatize the vast contribution they make to society. "Alice Doesn’t!" is being planned by NOW in California. For more information contact: "Alice Doesn’t," P.O. Box 6792, San Jose California, 95120, or contact your local NOW chapter.

The Native American community in the Wisconsin Rapids area is in the process of organizing a Tutoring Program for their young people. Students who would be willing to serve as voluntary tutors during these times should contact Pride Office in Old Main or telephone 346-3828.

Time: Once per week on Tuesday evenings, from 6:45 to 8:15 p.m. which means leaving Stevens Point at approximately 6:15 and returning around 9:00 p.m.

Place: The Howe School in Wisconsin Rapids

If Senate Bill 392 is approved it would result in a more detailed definition of landlord-tenant relations and the rights and responsibilities of each than exists under present law. It would require the landlord to "make all repairs and do whatever is necessary to put and keep the premises in a fit and habitable condition."

Another significant feature of the bill deals with the security deposit, often a subject of dispute between landlord and tenant. The maximum amount allowable for a security deposit would be one month's rent to be returned within 21 days of the termination of the lease.

A third provision gives tenants the right to have minor repairs ($100 or less) made if the landlord fails to do so within 14 days of notification of the defect. The bill would ensure the basic constitutional rights of the tenant by prohibiting landlords from evicting a tenant in retaliation for reporting code violations to government agencies.

Students about to take a full time job...prospective employers will know you have a sense of responsibility if you own life insurance.

The State Senate approved Bill 233 which includes all forms of sexual assault rather than only "sexual intercourse by force" as criminal rape. Under the present statutes, a man can criminally assault a woman and force her to commit certain sexual acts but not be charged with rape if actual intercourse did not take place.

The student Legal Society, along with the Poli. Sci. Department would like to inform all people that there are LSAT Workbooks and handbooks available for your use (for the upcoming test) in the Poli. Sci. Dept. and the Counseling Center.

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The lecture, which will be complemented by a series of demonstrations, is intended to appeal to college students. Dr. Alyea will relate a number of "lucky and accidental" discoveries which led to startling progress in the fields of plastics, antibiotics and nuclear energy.

New legislation approved by the Senate and sent to the Assembly permits postcard registration. This will give state residents the option of registering by mail on a prepaid postcard available from municipal clerks on written or oral request, or which can be publically distributed by any voter.

The legislation encourages municipalities to set up voter registration booths in libraries, supermarkets, factories, banks, government buildings, and in other convenient locations. Additionally, the bill requires that municipalities provide an opportunity for the registering to vote of students and staff at all public high schools.

UWSP's ten new music faculty members will be introduced to the public this fall in public concerts or recitals in which they will either perform or conduct. The music faculty now numbers 25 full-time and four part-time faculty who serve more than 300 students, an all-time high enrollment in the program. The music department is one of the largest at any private or public school in the state. Enrollment has more than tripled in eight years.

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Three Stevens Point residents will have the eyes of America watching them next Thursday night when they appear on national T.V. Pointer staffers Tim Sullivan, and Randy Wievel, along with Bob "Ma" Pesch will be featured on the Oct. 7th version of The Baseball World of Joe Garagiola. NBC will air that program at 7:30 PM, prior to a major league playoff game that evening.

The Point trio is being highlighted for their abilities and techniques on how to catch foul balls at major league ball parks. Garagiola became interested in the three ball chasers because of a letter Sullivan sent him, in which he explained their strange talents. Arrangements were then made for their appearance.

The segment was taped on August 8 at Tiger stadium in Detroit. NBC flew the three Point residents to "Motor City" a day before the program was to be filmed. Pesch, Wievel, and Sullivan noted that they went to Tiger stadium on their own to get some ideas for the following day's filming. They had been at the stadium for only about twenty minutes when Sullivan pulled in a foul smash off the bat of Johnny Briggs of the Minnesota Twins.

The three agreed that the experience of working with Garagiola and the NBC crew was "fantastic", and termed the entire weekend as being "unforgettable". Wievel pointed out, however, that Sullivan was responsible for some of the "unforgettable" occurrences which weren't necessarily good. "In fact", said Wievel, "some of the things Sully (Sullivan) did were downright embarrassing."

Wievel said that the embarrassment started immediately after the three met Garagiola and the NBC staff for dinner. "Here we were at the most exclusive restaurant in Detroit, and Sully shows up wearing a hundred dollar suit and three dollar tennis shoes."

Wievel said, "If that wasn't bad enough," he added, "every time Sullivan stood up, he'd bang his head on a light fixture."

At dinner with Garagiola, the Point trio felt obligated to order lobster for a number of reasons: NBC was picking up the bill, and Sullivan had already brought along a large supply of chicken. What Pesch and Wievel didn't realize, though, was that Sullivan had never eaten lobster before. "I've never been so humiliated in all my life," said Wievel. "We all heard this cracking sound coming from Sullivan's mouth and realized he was trying to eat the lobster, shell and all."

"Ma" Pesch's eating talents were not limited to the dining room. On the TV show, he attempted to eat seven knucklewursts, a sausage somewhat similar to a bratwurst. Pesch had gained national attention several years ago for eating ten bratwursts during a nine inning baseball game at Milwaukee County stadium. Unfortunately, his efforts in "Motor City" left much to be desired. He ate only five knucklewursts.

Sullivan noted that the three came up with seven "legitimate" balls that were hit during batting practice. The real prize, a game ball, eluded them however. "Sullivan almost got one game ball", Wievel noted. "If he had gotten that one though, he would have been thrown out of the ball park. It was a fair ball down the line and Sully lunged for it."

On the Baseball World the three demonstrated various techniques to get foul balls. Sullivan considers the most important thing to have is a baseball glove, and he speaks of the advantages of having one. The three also demonstrate the "blocking technique" which takes advantage of Pesch's size.

While the two hundred-forty pounder clears the way, Sullivan and Wievel race after balls hit into the stands.

Garagiola, the program host, has a try at getting a game ball himself. The surprise ending upstages the Point trio, but not before a lot of laughs are had by all.

On their final night in Detroit, hours after the show had been taped, Wievel wanted to "thank" Sullivan for getting him on the program, and for embarrassing Pesch and himself. "I found a rather desultory-looking prostitute and agreed ten bucks was fair," said Wievel. "When she saw Sully, though, she said she wouldn't do anything for less than fifty," he added.

Wievel, Sullivan and Pesch are hosting an "invitation only" premier showing at Buffy's Lampoon at the night of the program. If you were lucky enough to get an invitation, be sure to RSVP. If not, well, tune in anyway. It should be worth your while.
Comparative shopping

WOMEN'S WEAR

by Diane Carlson

In July, stores started stocking their racks with wools and flannels, as harried shoppers pushed their way toward "That pink swimsuit at 50 percent off." Now, with cold weather approaching, students are thinking of expanding their winter wardrobes.

Each season sees a jump in the cost of clothing, and this year is no different. Some students have resorted to sewing their clothes to save money, but one look at fabric prices will cause even a "Susie Homemaker" to wonder if the savings are worth the time and effort.

For those of us who don't want to sew and can't afford to spend more than we have to on clothes, The Pointer visited several clothing stores in the area to scout out the lowest prices on a variety of women's clothing.

A long denim wrapskirt at Seifert's runs about $18.00, $13.00 at J.C. Penney's, and $9.00 at Erzinger's Alley Cat. K-Mart doesn't have them. In this case, Erzinger's wins out with both quality and price.

High-waisted dress pants can really be budget breakers. At Seifert's, a pair sells for $18.00, at Penney's, $13.00, $18.00 at Erzinger's, and $11.98 at K-Mart. Here, you definitely pay for quality.

A long-sleeved button-down cotton blouse costs $15.00 at Seifert's, $9.00 at Penney's, $12.00 at Erzinger's, and a mellow $6.97 at K-Mart. Acetate-nylon blouses (the silky ones) generally run $2.00 to $2.50 more.

The basic standby - jeans, will make you $16.00 poorer at Seiferts, $10.00 at Penney's, $6.00 (on sale) at Erzinger's, and $10.98 at K-Mart.

No one should be without at least one turtleneck sweater this winter. You can get them for $14.00 at Seiferts, $7.00 at Penney's, $15.00 at Erzinger's, and $5.97 for lighter-weight knits at K-Mart. The more expensive sweaters have some pattern or decorative, knit, the cheaper ones are usually solid colors.

Seifert's doesn't seem to believe in underwear, but $1.10 will get you a pair of "camouflage" (G.I. issue) bikini panties at Penney's. At Erzinger's $1.25 will cover things, while K-Mart has two pair for a buck.

Warm acrylic knee socks are $1.75 a pair at Seifert's, $1.29 at Penney's, and $1.35 at Erzinger's.

K-Mart has "Toes Hose" socks with a space for each toe - on sale for $2.00, if you feel your toes deserve special attention.

In the accessory category, you can get a "nothing" chain for about $3.00 at Seifert's, Penney's, and Erzinger's, and a beaded choker for about $1.00 more. "Nothings" are $1.76 at K-Mart, with chokers running from $1.76 to $1.96.

This should give you a good idea of where to do your shopping without breaking open your piggy bank.

### In Concert

HARRY CHAPIN

In Concert

University of Wisconsin - Stevens Point

Quandt Field House

Tuesday, October 14, 1975

8:00 PM

Special Guest:

TOM CHAPIN

Tickets:

- $4.00 (UW-SP students)
- $5.00 non-students
- $6.00 day of show

Outlets:

University Center Information Desk; Allen Center;
The Depot; Westenberger's; Kellerman's Pharmacy;
Common House; The Music Tree (Wausau);
Tea Shop (Marshfield); Church Drugs (Wisconsin Rapids);
FREE STUDENT CLASSIFIEDS
$1.50 per line for commercial ventures

NOTICES
The University Film Society will present Woody Allen’s wacky film, Bananas on Tuesday, October 7 in the Program-Banquet Room of the University Center.
Bananas represents the Allen humor at its height. Its only logic is the logic of fantasy—or, properly put for the Allen character-wet dreams. And quite a wet dream it is, one in which the character, Fielding Mellish by name, working as a thoroughly alienated tester of Rube Goldberg gadgets and failing in his spare time, takes off for a mythical South American country. There he is miraculously transformed into the quintessential symbol of macho, the revolutionary Jim Oliver and Dan Litzer.

I Do Not Want To Smoke. If this statement fits you, call the Counseling and Placement Center to sign up for an experimental one session stop smoking group. 014 Nelson Hall, Ext. 3553.

The Career Counseling and Placement Center announces its on-campus Interview Schedule for October. Students interested in obtaining an interview appointment may contact the Placement office at 346-3136, or sign up in rm. 106 Old Main.
State of Wisconsin, Bureau of Personnel... October 15
Group Information Sessions. (all majors).

S.S. Kresge....October 16 Positions in Retail Management. (all majors).

Employers Insurance of Wausau....October 27
2 Schedules. Positions in Casualty Underwriting (requiring mobility)-all majors, and Audit Review (home office position) - business and math background.

U.S. Navy....October 27, 28 (all majors).

St. Regis Paper Company.....October 24
(pulp and paper science majors only).

Social Security Administration....October 30
2 Schedules. (all majors).

North Face Goose Down Jacket - size Medium. Includes down hood for attachment, in super cold weather. Make an offer. Al at 346-2249 or 312-1269.

Weathered barnwood for sale. Will cut to reasonable specifications. Call Tim at 341-4837.

New Virgin Backpacking Equipment, Coleman sleeping bags, backpacks, Vitesse skis, bindings, poles, Ampex Cassette Tape Recorder, electronic calculator, lots of other stuff too! Contact Skeve 123 Burroughs.

NOTICES
Thank you Kerry and Bruce for Wausau....

Tri-Beta Biology Society is sponsoring a Picnic for all faculty and students wanting to meet Biology Faculty and fellow Biology students (both majors and minors).
It starts at 4:00, Fri. Oct. 3, at the pavilion next to the Iverson softball diamond. Beer and food will be served. Cost is only $1.50 students, and $2 faculty, payable at the door.

I WANTED
A modern or polka band to play with. Play saxophone and clarinet. Have experience and can play steady. Call Bob at 341-4685.

To Buy: Good used typewriter. Contact Carol Puskar, R. 2 Box 288A, Stevens Point.

RELIGION
Bahai Faith question and answer disc held on Mon., 7:30 pm at 1925 Prairie St., rear apt., Stevens Point. Info. call 341-1087.

The Evangelical Free Church, Rev. Moore-Pastor; 341-0913. Sunday services-9:30 am. College Chapel-9:30 am. Worship-7:00 pm.
Home Bible Hour-YMCA Building, 1000 Division St.

Trinity Lutheran Church, Pastors Jim Oliver and Dan Litzer. Corner Clark and Rogers St. Sunday Service-8:30 & 11:00 am. Daily recorded message: 344-2667.

Lutheran Student Community Service with Eucharist, Sun.-9:30 am, at St. John's Lutheran, corner of Maria Dr. and Vincent.

Newman University Parish. Newman Chapel-basement of St. Stan's Cloister Chapel-1300 Maria Dr. Masses: Sat., 4:00 pm; Newman Chapel; 6:00 pm, Newman Chapel; Sun., 10:00, Newman Chapel; 12:00 noon, Cloister Chapel; 6:00 pm, Cloister Chapel.

United Ministry in Higher Education. UMHE Fellowship, informal sharing-disc Sunday evenings-7:00 pm, Newman Campus Ministry Center.

THE SHINDIG
WANTS IT BE KNOWN THAT...
WE FEATURE GREAT GROUPS, SUPER CHICKS, A LARGE DANCE AREA, REASONABLY PRICED REFRESHMENTS & A WARM NO. ATMOSPHERE

Shindigs Fall Schedule
SAT. OCT. 4 4 ROUC (50’s ROCK & CONTEMPORARY ROCK)
WED. OCT. 8 STRAIGHT UP (High Energy Rock & Originals with a lot of shew. This group has the greatest chance of succeeding nationally of all our groups)
SAT. OCT. 11 ORBITS (High Energy Rock)
WED. OCT. 15 LITTLE ZIGGY & THE ZUE (1950’s & 60’s Rock Show group)
SAT. OCT. 18 WOODSON BUSH (Top 40 & Contemporary Music)
WED. OCT. 22 CROSSFIRE (Heavies & Contemporary)
SAT. OCT. 25 PROBE (High Energy Rock)
WED. OCT. 29 SILVER STREET (High Energy Rock)

Coming in Nov....
Kick, Clicker, Bananas, Ram, Rock Tongue, Dr. Bop, Hot Cakes.

TRY US, YOU’LL LIKE US!
Shindig is open with live entertainment every Wed., Sat. & for special occasions. ID’s are required.

THE RED LANTERN
We cater to small groups
Here are this week’s winners of 10” cheese and sausage pizzas.
Lynda L. Schanen
Thomas W. Matchette
Lowell R. Attoe
Jeffrey L. Irwin
Darrell G. Gennett

The last day to get your pizza is Oct. 9, 1975

RECIPE
Shindig Fall Schedule
SAT. OCT. 4 4 ROUC (50’s ROCK & CONTEMPORARY ROCK)
WED. OCT. 8 STRAIGHT UP (High Energy Rock & Originals with a lot of shew. This group has the greatest chance of succeeding nationally of all our groups)
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TRY US, YOU’LL LIKE US!
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GRETHENII 6235
La Surveillance/Berry
Full-grain natural rough-cut leather upper, outside ski flap, hinged and padded leather-lined tongue, leather-lined quarter, stretchy scree top and reinforced padded ankle. Goodyear welt with tempered spring steel shank, leather insole with leather, hard rubber cleat, rubber out sole and Montagnabloc Vibram lug sole and heel.

HIKERS $48.53

ONE STOP
the sport shop
tryouts

Tryouts are a long and grueling process for those involved in trying to get a part in the show. Three hour evening sessions are required for those who will appear in the show as well as for some of those you won't see in "Servant of Two Masters." I attended the call back session which takes place on the third night. Those people who were reading for parts knew that they were under consideration for one or, maybe two parts, either of which they might get if they were good enough.

I walked into the Jenkins Theatre in the middle of a reading by three people. I moved to the nearest empty seat two-thirds of the way across the front row, wondering as I slunk across whether I'd committed a faux pas in trying to settle my ass into a comfy seat where I could see.

The tension was evident. Actors and actresses sat in various postures which might have appeared calm except for the rapidly bouncing knee or stirring from one relaxed position to another every couple of minutes.

That night the director sat high in the seats of Jenkins, checking projection of voices and relationships of character groups as they appeared visually on stage.

Every time I think of the action on stage that night and try to think of a way to describe it, athletic metaphors come to mind. Boxing, with its one-on-one dimension, comes to mind as two people read for the same part. If they read a few times for that part, they pick up the tricks of the last person to read. They add some wrinkles, a faint, a jab. The first picks it up and counters with a hook. To my inexperienced eye, each addition was a deadly blow, only we wouldn't know who fell until the cast list was published at midnight or one o'clock. The enthusiasm ranked with that of freshman pledges on their first party raid. (Is my age showing?)

Some of the high points for me included the best Gaucho Marx impression I've ever seen (including Roger Bullis'), a wild monologue from the text of the play punctuated by mashed bananas and a furiously flung kielbasa, and finally the contest itself with its no-holds-barred quality. I was beautifully entertained by a fine group of people. I'm glad though, that I don't have to decide who is going to play what.

by John Mac Donald
The making of a play

by Tom Matek

When you see "The Servant of Two Masters", you will be impressed by the plot, the constancy of stage activity, and the humor. But sometime during rehearsal, you will probably ask yourself questions like: Where did she get that costume? Who constructed that set? Was that wood created?

With similar questions in mind, I explored the world behind the scenes of the show and discovered that great deal of time, hard work and dedication goes into the production.

I staked out a Jenkin theater where the cast was rehearsing and talked to Jeri Stroob, the Assistant Director. She explained the rehearsal process to me.

The first three days of rehearsal are dedicated to the first-three scenes of the play. The cast is dressed in their costumes and the director and character are being set. Blocking, or producing the movement patterns, follows. It is conducted scene by scene, two or three scenes per rehearsal until perfection is attained. The cast must then memorize their lines and stage movements. Then the whole thing gradually grows until culminated at dress rehearsal.

While watching a rehearsal, I was impressed with the movement and concentration. The concentration eliminated error and a sense of accomplishment followed director's compliments. Fits of laughter were intermingled with a lot of hard work.

And it is hard work. The cast rehearses for three hours and one half hours on Saturday and Sunday. I asked Ward Guiness, who directed "Two Masters", how he timed to study. He replied, "Give me a day". After several inquiries I learned that the costumes are being designed by Susan Hughes, a UNLV dance instructor. I asked her about her job. She explained that the role of the costume designer is to make the actors and actresses visual, to dress them as they would dress in portraying their characters. This includes research, drawings, and then the actual construction of the costumes. The peek of time will only permit two or three costumes needed. The remainder are rented.

The play is set in the Spanish Sixteenth Century which means it entails elaborate dress. In July, Guiness began studying costume history books of the period. Working off the ideas gained by this research she began the drawings that undergo constant change until she is pleased with the director. Once the drawings are made, the paper patterns are cut out and from the patterns, a costume is built from the patterns, and is fitted altered and refitted until an exact fit is attained for the individual character.

Meanwhile, the material for the costumes is obtained by three or six people browsing through shops in Madison or Milwaukee. Once the material arrives, it is dyed and the actual costume is cut and sewn.

Stage design is similar to costume design in that it must first be researched, then talked over with the director. Then the stage designer not only develops the plot but also draws the blueprints. The stage for "The Servant of Two Masters" is being designed by J. Clarke Cramell of the drama department faculty. As technical director, he also estimates the budget and orders the necessary materials. Clarke said that it is necessary to reflect the ideas of the playwright and the director when designing a stage. The director told him to develop a method easy access. Clarke so far has developed his own ideas of how a stage should be, rather than the spectators. The stage is to be the audience to use their imagination to fill in the details. This is accomplished by a raised wooden platform on the stage, with curtained boxes that can be thrown open to reveal a new scene. There are few props and minimal furniture. The stage is primarily functional and contains no elaborate decorations.

The blueprint is given to a shop supervisor. Working with a team of other people he has the costume designer's specifications. Approximately two hundred man-hours went into this stage.

The stage for this show is relatively simple so that lighting becomes an integral part of the play's spectacle. The lighting was designed by Dan Grangrass who draws a detailed blueprint called a lighting plot. The complete plot is given to a master electrician who oversees a crew that constructs the lighting.

The plot contains information on instrument light placement, color scheme and focal point. It also shows each circuit's proper dimmer switch. The theater has a master circuit which is run by the "patch panel." The patch panel looks like a telephone operator's switchboard. Its function is to connect each individual in the circuit with the proper switch. Thus an effect is called for in the board.

Technical rehearsal is held approximately one week before opening night. At this time the light levels are set, scene by scene and recorded on a preset sheet which is used during the performance. During the show, the stage manager Jeri Stroob, uses the patchboard operators when the scene is complete.

Looking back at the technical aspect of producing a show, one way you can see the results of all this work is to see the show. And while you are there remember that roughly 1,000 total man-hours went into two hours and fifteen minutes of your entertainment.

photos by D. Zuege
Talking with the director

by Bee Ling Chua

Who is Tony Schmitt?

He appears to be a person with a fascinating affinity for comedy in theatre. The upcoming play Servant of Two Masters by Carlo Goldini, is Schmitt's baby.

"Laughter is a very important part of our humanity, the idea of laughter and being able to laugh at others who appear foolish is a very healthy thing," Schmitt said.

What then is Servant of Two Masters all about?

"It is 18th century Italian popular comedy, with a crazy sort of a plot, complicated but essentially easy to follow," answered Schmitt.

With one comic gag after another, a servant whose motive is the double income he hopes to make, tries to serve two masters and in the process gets into more scraps than ever," he added.

"The style is Commedia dell'arte, something that Schmitt has never attempted to do but always wanted to do.

"I chose this play because I felt that it would work for the audience; it would be good for them to see that particular style in comedy. It represents a whole period of history, very important in theater and people ought to be aware that it exists," said Schmitt.

"It is also one of those plays that does not have a moral attached to it. Once set off on this track, Schmitt began to expand a point of view that truly reflects his expertise in theatrical arts. He does not believe that most playwrights write a play to prove a point.

Schmitt thinks that Shakespeare meant to entertain and not preach a moral. While Jaws, the box-top movie in town is out to give you a thrill, a joyride, a play does move, it wants to stimulate thought. This is the added dimension and we want to go beyond the element of entertainment to reach for the richness --- The richness is found in the characters and situations.

Just as the artist works in terms of shapes and colors, the musician with rhythm and tempo, the playwright works in terms of characters and situations.

Schmitt went on to say that if there is anything to be learned we learn, more from the nature of the characters. The playwright speaks to the audience through his characters and the things they act out.

"In theater, it is not easy to make people laugh," said Schmitt. "A good comedian or comic writer can show the follies of mankind but to make the audience laugh has much more of an impact than to preach a moral," he continued. "Therefore, the actor's performance is critical; you never know a play is a comedy until you bring it out to the audience. If characters are clear and follies are obvious, it is funny; if too obvious, and the audience can see the players working too hard at their roles, they will not laugh and the whole thing about the foolish nature of the characters is thrown out of the window," said Schmitt.

The stage consists of a simple platform with curtains in the background. "We wanted the costumes to be the dominant visual element and not the scenery, although it may be attractive in its own way; it must not compete with the characters. The costumes are emphasized so that the players will stand out," said Schmitt.

Schmitt has stylized his play as he finds necessary. It need not be locked into one century and he is not trying to do a historical reproduction of the play. He feels that the whole idea of servants and masters can be set to modern times. However in view of the basic situation of servants and masters, this should suggest a certain time, therefore he decided to leave it in that period. The trick is to portray the characters as real people, here and now, not as historical figures. Schmitt is defensive about comedy because it serves a very important purpose that is frequently overlooked by those who are more interested in serious plays. It is an experience to listen to a symphony, no lesson needed, just to enjoy and have a good time.

LUTHERAN STUDENT COMMUNITY

Sunday Services: 9:30 a.m.
Open House: 6:00 - 10:00 p.m.
Sunday thru Thursday

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Peace Campus
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Wild Kingdom controversy tame

by Kim Erway

A wildlife restocking program being conducted by Dr. Ray Anderson of the College of Natural Resources and wildlife grad student Mark Davis recently received national network television coverage on Mutual of Omaha's Wild Kingdom series.

Marlin Perkins and a small crew of cameramen followed Anderson and Davis around on cross-country skis for several weeks last winter filming the release of Canadian-trapped pine martens in the Nicolet National Forest in northern Wisconsin.

Several UWSP CNR students who saw the show were disappointed with some aspects of the procedures used, including the suspected use of game farm animals in the filming. Dr. Anderson acknowledged that many of the animals filmed, including a bobcat, coyotes, deer and snowshoe hares, were brought in for the filming from game farms, but he stressed that this was not done to create a false impression.

The program, which is a three-way cooperative effort between the U.S. Forest Service, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, and the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, involves live-trapping 100 martens in Ontario and releasing them in the Nicolet.

To date, 26 martens - 20 males and six females - have been released. All were eartagged for future identification, and eight of the 26 were radio-tagged and followed until late summer, when the transmitter batteries went dead.

The released martens scattered in all directions, said Anderson. Several of them headed north "at an incredible rate of about six miles a day." This, said Anderson, may indicate a homing instinct.

Only one female and a male suspected to be her mate have remained in the vicinity of the releases. The remaining 24 martens are expected to be received from Ontario and released this fall.

Dr. Anderson believes the probability of success for restocking the pine marten in Wisconsin where it became extinct in 1925, is very good. The maturing timber stands of the Nicolet Forest provide suitable habitat for the mink-like mammal, and it has few natural predators.

Also, the fact that the female and male that remained near the release site were observed together during the breeding season in July gives the researchers hope that there will be offspring born this March. Reproduction, said Anderson, would be a pretty good indication that restocking had been achieved. Offspring could be identified by their lack of eartags.

Funding for the program is provided by the U.S. Forest Service. Each marten trapped in Canada costs $40.00, and the radio transmitters and receivers, plane rental, and mileage have amounted to another $2500.00. The Forest Service has funded the program for an additional $6000.00, which should see the program to completion.

Other projects now being considered include predator studies on the Buena Vista prairie chickens and research on pesticide breakdown rates and effects on living organisms.

"If you're not part of the solution you're part of the problem."
-PACBO bus driver
Compromising the environment.

Meanwhile, the Congress-in its floundering attempt to develop energy legislation either acceptable to the President or two thirds of its members-has all but thrown the environment "down the well.

One bill (HR 49) currently being ironed out in a conference committee opens vast military oil reserves and other areas to strip mining in the continental U.S.

Another (HR 6850), originally intended to tax gas and discourage its consumption, was slashed of funds for alternate energy research and development.

Other bills (S22-S586) assist in opening up the Outer Continental Shelf for oil exploration and drilling.

And finally, to add insult to injury, the proposed "Windfall Profits" tax which, if passed, is supposed to make the oil companies bear their full share in the effort to meet the energy crisis also has a loophole- 25 percent for research and development already covered by other leaks in the porous American system of tax regression.

And so it goes...

A question of influence.

Inevitably in the discussion of the environment and energy policy, the very good question- "Why hasn't Congress over-ridden Ford's vetoes?" comes to the forefront. The answer is to be found in the delegation of southern democrats, particularly from Louisiana and Texas, who have been breaking from the Democratic leadership and providing the margin of votes needed to sustain Ford's vetoes.

Senator Ted Kennedy who accused the fund of "producing the best highways and the worst transportation in virtually the entire industrial world", and Senator Ted Walker of Watergate fame introduced a "radical" measure calling for complete abolition of the fund.

Suprisingly enough President Ford, who was one of the most bellicent stalwarts of preventing shift of Highway Trust Funds to mass transportation by local municipalities when the possibility was first being discussed in 1972-73, has now done an about-face and suggested maintaining only enough funds for the upkeep of the interstate system.

However, vehement opposition to any change in the make up of the fund is to be heard from strong rural delegations pointing to the 1960's and 30's conditions of their district road and bridge systems.

The overall picture for shifting of funds to a comprehensive rationalization of the transportation system from that of the inefficient and polluting automobile to more economically and environmentally sound planned, mass-transit systems, seems about as likely as a clamp down on the oil companies; because as Mr. Finkelstein of the Department of Transportation so aptly stated, "if you have a goose that's laying a golden egg and everybody's on the take then nobody wants to break it up".

For Further Reading

Eco Briefs

Free bus day

The Environmental Council will be sponsoring "Free Bus Day" tomorrow, Friday Oct. 3. All bus riders will have their fares paid for, compliments of The Environmental Council which is funded by the students at this campus. Jeff Littlejohn of the Council explained that this type of service action was intended "not only to get people acquainted with the bus service, but also to clearly communicate students' genuine concern for community problems in Stevens Point."

The Stevens Point Area Bus Coop (PABCO) has particularly lended assistance to solving the transportation problems of the elderly and students. PABCO has been experiencing steady increases in its ridership and has been so successful to date, that, despite the acquisition of two new $35,000 "blue buses", they will be asking for less subsidy money this winter.

If energy conservation and reduction in air pollution are serious problems to you, RIDE THE BUS FRIDAY. You'll meet some interesting parts of Point you never knew existed, and you might even decide to sell that old Chevey or Ford.

Whiting landfill—NO 'free lunch'

by Dennis Breitman

Imagine that you own a nice three-bedroom ranch style home in the center of Whiting. Picture yourself in the front yard, mucking down a bottle of the Blue Bulliet and grilling hamburgers for the neighbors. Suddenly you see a convey of five-ton dump trucks loaded to the brim with black sludge, coming down the street. They pass you, but one block down the street they dump the stuff, turn around, and head back for another load. Spoil your dinner!

This little episode may seem unreal to you, but for the residents of the Strange Street area of Whiting the problem is a very real one.

Attorneys representing Nekoosa-Edwards' Whiting-Plover paper mill and the village of Whiting recently signed an agreement that will allow the mill to use a landfill site in Whiting for the disposal of solid wastes from the mill.

Residents of the area have objected to the landfill from its conception. In May of this year, twenty-six residents petitioned the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) for a public hearing concerning the landfill but the petition was disallowed due to legal technicality.

That petition was replaced by another one. The latter petition was a complaint stating that the landfill would be a nuisance and would tend to lower property values in the area. It was signed by only seven people but six of the seven were village trustees.

A public hearing was held on June 28, but the only agreement reached was to let the attorneys for the parties involved attempt to find a solution.

On August 15 it was announced that the mill would be allowed to use the site on a one year trial basis. Neither Nekoosa-Edwards nor the petitioners surrendered any legal rights.

The residents of the area might very well feel slighted, as their objections made very little difference in the outcome of the controversy.

All landfills of this type are subject to annual licensing by the DNR and even though Nekoosa-Edwards' attorney, Robert R. Johnson, called the one year trial "our method of showing good faith and cooperation", it is actually standard procedure although in case village trustees and representatives of citizens' groups will be allowed to periodically inspect the site.

I learned that the village trustees are generally relieved and satisfied with the agreement. It seems that most of the trustees have been agreeable to the landfill from the beginning but protested because of pressure from area residents.

Several homeowners were contacted in the area of the landfill and in general, they are not too happy with the current situation. They are primarily concerned with the possible odor problems, ground water pollution, and a resulting lowering of property values.

There is another side to the story. Imagine that you are sitting in a boat in the middle of the Wisconsin River. All about you are dead fish, birds, and other gifts of nature. Even the bulleheads are gasping for oxygen. You draw in a deep breath to cleanse the soul but the smell is so bad you can chew it. I like to compare it to the odor of a box of Nightcrawlers that was left in the trunk of a car in mid-July. You reel any lines and go home.

I mention this little story because I want to point out that the Whiting landfill may be a forsaken step in the cleaning up of the Wisconsin River. This is true because the wastes that will be disposed of in the landfill have previously been dumped into the river.

I was told by Ralph Atkins, mill manager of the Plover-Whiting mill, that in order to conform to DNR and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) standards, his company must stop dumping these wastes in treatment lagoons below the mill. In these lagoons the solids, primarily fiber and clay, will settle to the bottom. The lagoons will be periodically drained and the solids removed and transported to the Whiting landfill.

The Environmental Council will be asking the mill to meet DNR and EPA standards that the lagoons will have to be drained approximately once a year.

Atkins said that Nekoosa-Edwards doesn't foresee any problems with the landfill in the future and if they had expected problems they would not have started the project in the first place.

I also talked to Dave Martin the DNR's district solid waste management coordinator in Rhinelander. He said that although the DNR was not actually involved with the settlement between the petitioners and the mill, it was necessary for his office to formally approve the site and issue a license. A license has not yet been issued to Nekoosa-Edwards but that seems to be a mere formality at this point.

Martin said that the landfill has been determined as environmentally sound and if it is operated properly, no problems should arise. He said that larger landfills of the same type are being operated elsewhere in the state with no major problems—and without the odor that seems to be utmost on the minds of Whiting residents.

Martin stated that the role of the DNR in relation to the landfill will be to monitor the ground water and periodically inspect for nuisances.

Whether or not the landfill will be a success is yet to be seen. It will probably be months before it is actually put into use. But no matter what the outcome of the landfill, area citizens, whether they be homeowners, fishermen, or paper mill executives are concerned. That is, as stated by Barry Commoner in The Closing Circle, "There is no such thing as a free lunch."

Whaling Society

The Whaling Society is holding their second meeting of the year on Thursday, Oct. 12 in Room 112. All members will speak on the live-trapping of black bears in Northern Wisconsin.

Wildlife Society

The American Water Resource Association will meet Monday, Oct. 6, at 7:30 p.m. in Room 129 UC. Guest speaker will be Dr. Heads who will speak on the Yellowstone National Park and the Medicine River.

Environmental Council Meeting

There will be an Environmental Council meeting Tuesday October 7 in the Blue Room of the University Center at 7:00 p.m. All interested people are welcome.
Compromising the environment.

Meanwhile, the Congress-in its boundless attempt to develop energy legislation either acceptable to the President or two thirds of it's members- has all but turned the environment "down the oil well". One bill (HR 69) currently being ironed out in a conference committee opens vast military oil reserves and other areas to strip mining in the continental U.S. Another (HR 6600), originally intended to tax gas and discourage its consumption, was slashed of funds for alternate energy research and development.

Not one piece of major energy legislation has been enacted into law. The President, in addition to vetoing a strip mining control measure (HR 25) and a bill extending federal price controls on oil for 9 months (HR 4035), has compromised a vasillating Congress into an insecure background wildly with his threat of further vetoes of unacceptable energy packages.

Socialism for the rich.

The Ford Administration has done everything in its 'wide scope of economic power to please the likes of Rockefeller-type fat-cats. The newly created Federal Energy Administration has unwaveringly committed its resources to the goal of having '200 nuclear electrical generating plants on line by 1983', and has gone so far as to seriously suggest turning over critically deficient oil, gas and drilling operations to the private sector of the economy-both of these actions from a supposed "regulatory body."

The main handout to the American Oil Barons has been Ford's successful blocking of at tempted Congressional extension of federal controls on oil by skillful use and threat of the veto. As of Sept. 1, crude oil production has been free of controls, giving the oil company leaders the option to conceivably jack prices up on two thirds of their total product from the present $2.55 per barrel to the going world market price of $13 per barrel.

However they have not done so thus far for fear of a Congressional backlash-which might swing elections votes around to override Ford's veto threats. A safer tactic for the Exxon-Stanole Oil gang is to wait until a definitive watered down compromise becomes law, and then start the mark up.

A question of influence.

Inevitably in the discussion of the environment and energy policy, the very good question-"Why Ford? Congress over-ridden Ford's vetoes?- comes to the forefront. The answer is to be found in the delegation of southern democrats, particularly from Louisiana and Texas, who have been pressuring the Democratic leadership and providing the margin of votes needed to sustain Ford's vetoes. Representative D. Wagonner Jr. D. (La.), has expressed his difficulty (and the much shared view of his rebel compatriots) as not being able to identify a national consensus among the people on energy issues.

However much truth may lie in these distinguished gentlemen's statements of innocent intellectual confusion, it seems more of a coincidence that the two state delegations holding up significant energy action, are two of the biggest oil states in the union, whose economies would have much to gain by another round of free market capitalism.

Rep. Wayne L. Hays (Ohio), summed up his answer to the confusion on the floor of the house when he stated, "We can go ahead and let the price of oil be determined, and let the price of oil get up to a buck a gallon and I will tell the members that the American people have got a consensus and they will let you know about it". Everybody on the take.

Amidst all the clamor in a Congress rushing to get all it's work done by August 1, one might think that which made the whole energy mess possible-the internal combustion engine-would be forgotten. Not the case.

The controversial Highway Trust Fund, a vertible revolving credit card for keeping roads evenly paved for cars throughout the country, came under close scrutiny during the summer session. Senator Ted Kennedy who accused the fund of "producing the best highways and the worst transportation in virtually the entire industrial world", and Senator Ted Waiker of Watergate fame introduced a "radical" measure calling for complete abolition of the fund.

Surprisingly enough President Ford, who was one of the most hellbent stalwarts of preventing shift of Highway Trust Funds to mass transportation by local municipalities when the possibility was first being discussed in 1972, has now done an about-face and suggested maintaining only enough funds for the upkeep of the interstate system.

However, vehement opposition to any change in the make up of the fund is to be heard from strong rural delegations pointing to the 1920's and 30's conditions of their district road and bridge systems.

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Marathon Mania

by Cindy Hummel

Running survey their surroundings. Participants are stretching, bending, "psyching up", taking all the preparatory measures to insure a good run. What lies ahead? Twenty-six miles of prepared course. The event, A MARATHON! It commemorates the legendary Greek soldier, who in 490 BC ran from Marathon to Athens, a distance of about 25 miles, to bring news of his country's victory over the Persians. Mesmerized he collapsed; dead. The Olympic marathon distance was standardized at 26 miles and 385 yards, the addition stemming from a decision of the British Olympic Committee to begin the 1896 Olympic Race at Windsor Castle and finish in front of Queen Victoria's royal box in the London Stadium. Who possesses one to push himself to the limits of complete physical exhaustion; running until he collapsed; death. wonders if the rewards are worth the reward! Foremost in the minds of bodies, or collapse in a curled heap of suffering is all. Monetary rewards are small in all runners is the psychological news of his country's victory over the Persians. Message delivered he • The Pointer's play next at Eau Tennis: September 12. On September 16, they barely appeared anance is October 4 against Ripon College. Purple and Gold players scored the only goal against UW-Oshkosh in individual events, but Oshkosh went on to win the relays. Their next meet is October 4 at Madison.

Soccer: The Stevens Point Soccer club has improved its record to 3-2. Point dropped a 2-0 decision to Madison, a strong passing team, on September 12. On September 16, they battled to a draw with Waukesha, 4-4, for Point's only win. The Pointers play next at Eau Claire on October 4.

Tennis: The women's tennis team suffered its first loss of a 4-1 to UW-LaCrosse on September 27. Marquette defeated Judy Mahnke 6-3, 6-4 for Point's only win. The Pointers play next at Eau Claire on October 4.

Volleyball: After losing to UW-Eau Claire in a long series of games on September 24, the volleyball team came back to defeat UW-Superior 15-13, 9-15, 15-5 and Northern Michigan University 15-3, 15-9 on September 27.

Their season record now stands at 3-3. The next home match is Friday October 3 at 6pm when UWSP will meet with UW-LaCrosse and UW-Eau Claire.

Swimming: The women's swim team lost a close season opener to UW-Oshkosh by a score of 68-54. Scott Pierre was a doublerunner for Point, placing first in the 200 yard individual medley and in the 100 yard breast stroke. Also bringing in firsts for Point were Deb Veracrer-50 yard back stroke, Gail Guzman-50 yard free style and Jane Ellefson in the 400 yard freestyle.

The Pointers tied UW-Oshkosh in individual events, but Oshkosh went on to win the relays. Their next meet is October 4 at Madison.

Field hockey: The women's field hockey team snapped their 3-game winning streak, losing to Northern Michigan University 2-1 and to UW-LaCrosse 4-1. Streaming the lone goal in the first game was Sheila Shoulders. Kris Labuzke scored the only goal against LaCrosse. The next home game is October 8 at 4:30 pm.

Football: Sophomore Reed Gioronda is at the top of the NAIA for individual football statistics in passing.

After two games, Giordana leads all NAIA passers with 63 of 107 passes completed for 766 yards and an average of 383 yards per game.

Unless a person intends to chalk up their "legend" with the Greek soldier, physical training for a marathon is a requirement. In preparing for a 26 mile roadrace it was long considered necessary to train over that distance. However, in the 1932 Olympic Games an Olympic record was set even though the runner had never run that distance prior the race.

Tom Jensen, from Stevens Point, recently ran in the Hurley Marathon. He had been running for a year but began serious training for the marathon 3 weeks before it. During this time he ran 9-12 miles a day, choosing noon or 4 pm as his running hours in preparation for the heat. He drank no liquids while running as precaution against dehydration.

To strike an inspiring note, Jensen broke his ankle exactly one year before running the marathon. With preparation, determination, and sweat, he achieved an honorable mention of 116th place out of 500 entrants. When asked for a tip for beginning runners Jensen emphasized the necessity of running only as long as comfortable. If this means only a quarter of a mile, all right, consistency and time will change that. The key word is enjoy. If you find every runner you meet a good one and every marathon runner repeatedly insist, "If you've surpassed your best time, you're never a loser."

by Wayne Wanta

The La Crosse Indians remained undefeated after squeaking by the Pointers at La Crosse last Saturday in a hard fought football game, 21-20.

The Pointers again took an early lead. Jeff Gosa and Bill Newhouse each caught a touchdown pass and Bob Hoffman kicked a school record 53 yard field goal. Point had the only points on 4-0-2 October 3 at 6pm when UWSP will meet with UW-LaCrosse and UW-Eau Claire.

The second half was a defensive battle. The only points were scored by sophomore fullback Tim Germain. German scored the winning TD on a 63 yard scamper. Draxler directed the Indians to a score with just eight seconds left in the first half. That made the score at the La Crosse Indian's defense on the field goal. Draxler directed the Indians to a score with just eight seconds left in the first half. That made the score at the half 20-14, Stevens Point.

The emergency rules, effective Sept. 12, 1975 for a period of 120 days, say "it is unlawful for any person to carry or possess any disposable container within the confines of public areas in spectator facilities." "Disposable container" is defined as any metal can or bottle used for carrying liquids or solids. It also bans throwing or dropping of disposable containers in a spectator facility.

These rules do not apply at Goerke Field, since it is not a university facility. However, there is a city ordinance prohibiting alcohol in public places.

The penalty for violating either of the rules is a fine of up to $500 or imprisonment of not more than 90 days or both.

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The Pointer ground game gained a minus 29 yards in twelve attempts and Pointer blockers comprised the defense on three occasions.

La Crosse finished the game with 159 yards in 54 attempts and Indian blockers were 14 for 25 for 196 yards.

Stevens Point is now 0-4 on the year and 0-2 in conference play. They host Eau Claire at Goerke Park next Saturday. Eau Claire is 3-1 overall and 2-1 in the conference.
Superpickers back in the groove

by Tim Sullivan, Randy Wievel, and Mike Haberman

Well, it only took the Superpickers two weeks to get back on the winning track. The football freaks in this area gave us all kinds of static for our lousy showing in the NFL's opening week (583 per cent), so we figured the time had come to put a little more effort into our pick selection process of Week Two.

We realized our normal six-pack of Point was not gonna get the job done right, so a drastic call of help was sent out to Ken Tschudy, one of the ace bartenders at Buffy's Lampeon. Tschudy responded by whipping up a few of his special "red, white, and blue" concoctions for the pickers as we sat down to struggle with the second week's schedule. Frankly, we're not sure what the boy threw in there, but his creations made our pickings a lot more potent, as we breezed in with an impressive 9-3 record.

Our only losses for Week Two came at the hands and feet of Chicago, Buffalo, and Dallas. The first two were definite upsets and Dallas had to go all the way into sudden-death overtime to show us up again. The Superpicking slate now stands at 17 wins, 7 losses, and a respectable 708 per cent. Sullivan and Wievel are 24-0 in the weekly toss-ups, while Haberman and his tossed-up 49ers are 0-2.

Carnac came in with another 13-0, although he really didn't feel right taking Dallas over St. Louis. The shock is now 26-0 on the year. We have the momentum now, so pay attention as we give you our choices for NFL Week Three:

JETS OVER PATRIOTS - If the Jets would ever play anybody easy, we'd automatically take them by 14 points. We think we'll take the Jets by 14 now. Catch the drift?

BUFFALO OVER DENVER - If there's one thing we can say about Denver, we haven't heard of it yet. Buffalo can be summed up in three words: Dangerous with Simpson. O.J. and his "Electric Company" by 5.

PITTSBURGH OVER CLEVELAND - Steeler Coach Chuck Noll informed reporters during last year's Super Bowl Week: "Tuesday's workout will be held Tuesday." How can Pittsburgh lose with a genius like that? Steelers by 20.

Vikings over Bears - Both teams are fairly equal numberwise, as each one has 43 players. No other similarity exists between the two outfits. Minnesota by 17.

CINCINNATI AT HOUSTON - The weekly tossup. Wievel always liked old AFL teams, so he's going with the Oilers. Sullivan and Haberman always liked Ken Anderson and Isaac Curtis, and they don't care what league Cincinnati's in.

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by John MacDonald

Albert tells me that it's my turn to do 'in turn'. So, here I am.

Get 'em out to the play, John, reiterate the spirit about the work that the players and crew have put into the production—there's got to be more to do than the square—you know, open up a few doors.

I tried it once that way and what materialized was a piece of shit. Let me put it differently.

On my way to the grid to write this I saw an attractive young lad who caught my eye. Sexist pig that I am I worked enjoying being a piece of meat and I can't really blame her.

Her eyes were uncomfortably cold. She no doubt wasn't up from knowing nothing of her spirit. I could only know her statistics.

The results of their attempts are Two in by the 16 performers and 22 construction and costume crew members but you know nothing of the spirit of the thing.

Photographer Dave Zuege tried to capture that spirit on film (almost 200 individual pictures were taken). Bee Leng Chua and Tom Mattek compiled reams of paper trying to capture that spirit. The results of their attempts are featured in this week's center section. When we put that section together we talked about the spirit of the crew—their warmth, friendliness and genuine concern for each other and for the audience.

In the brief space of time that our paths crossed I could know nothing of her spirit. I could only know her statistics.

If you read this week's special section on 'The Servant of Two Masters' and don't go to see the production you're in the same boat. You hear of the better than 3000 hours of work put in by the performers and 22 construction and costume crew members but you know nothing of the spirit of the thing.

We really—I mean really—enjoyed this assignment because of the spirit of the production.

Now we're saddled with trying to deliver that spirit to you through our newspaper. We make a valiant effort but you just might be able to feel a little bit of the spirit of the production.

'Servant of Two Masters' opens Friday. There will be continuous showings (excluding Sunday) until October 10.
by Mark Dutton

There has been much discussion of late on the effect inflation has on the economy. Inflation is the cause for many of the wage demands by many groups in both the private and public sectors. These demands have for the most part been sought just to keep their buying power the same.

We have seen the congress and state legislature vote themselves salary increases. What has inflation done to the veteran who is in school?

We see the rise in tuition, rent, food and clothing, while the benefits remain the same!

Other groups have received their requests but those who have risked the most, the veterans, are getting nothing at all.

The veteran has the right to insure that not only he but other veterans are given a fair shake in obtaining a part of his future.

A letter is in order to those who represent you in congress and legislature.

Open Channel

A weekly from student government

A major issue is developing that should concern all students. The issue is the proposed disciplinary code and the role of the university in the discipline of its students.

Last year, after extensive research and debate, Student Government took the position to oppose the proposed code as well as the existing one.

There were two reasons for this action.

Sadly lacking in both codes are the rights of the students who are subject to its operations. We were amazed at the total disregard of even the basic fundamental rights afforded to the accused in criminal proceedings. The rationale given was that the disciplinary proceedings were neither criminal nor capable of imposing legal sanctions. Expulsion from the university is a legal sanction—it's a denial of your right to attend a public institution.

Another argument was that the procedures would become too cumbersome and that it would be unrealisitic to expect an administrator to be an expert in legalistic matters.

Unbelievable! Efficiency is of primary importance while the rights of the accused are not necessary, and in fact a hinderncse, to justice. Of more concern is the legalistic expertise that is lacking and the disregard for it's need. This simple brushing aside of rights prompted Student Government's opposition to the proposed Code.

Another issue was the role of the university and the student.

Should the university involve itself in non-academic offenses? Student Government said no. If a student violates a law, the student should be subject to the penalties. It's important to remember you are both a student and a citizen. The student should not be subject to the penalties.

As a citizen, you cannot expect any extra consideration because you are a student. This is also true in the reverse. Because you are a student, you should not be considered any less of a citizen. But is this how the proposed code would treat you?

How? If you break a law, you can, under this Code, be disciplined by the University. This procedure in no way absolves you from prosecution in any court of law. In fact, you could be facing two courts and two consequences at the same time. This seems to be an unfair situation for anyone to face but at present this is what is proposed for your protection.

Are there any alternatives? Student Government has stated the university should be involved in academic discipline only. It should concern itself with the granting of credit and the charges to how that credit was earned. At all times in its proceedings it must guarantee the rights of the accused. This would entail another legal system but may require some instructors to sit in on a few Constitutional Law Courses.

In non-academic violations on campus, the university should use its latitude in preferring charges for minor violations. If some other solution can be worked out instead of prosecution, that's fine. If there is no recourse, then the university should prosecute in the Courts.

In matters off campus, the university should offer aid through counseling and education. More effort should be made to inform students of the law and its consequences when violated. But at no time should the university discipline a student who violates a law.

The university's concerns should be academic.

I hope each student becomes familiar with the proposed code and the pro's and con's on this issue. Student Government will actively pursue your opinions and will represent your cause. If you have questions about this matter, feel free to go to the Student Senate office if you have concerns on the issue.

October 2, 1975 page 21 Pointer
Live music

OZARK MOUNTAIN DAREDEVIL CONCERT

If you didn’t happen to be in the Quandt fieldhouse last Wednesday night from 8:00 - 11:00, you missed one hell of a concert! The Ozark Mountain Daredevils (We’re from Missouri!) were in town and played a festive and somewhat stoned, near-capacity crowd of 3,100 people.

Leading off the evening’s entertainment was acoustic guitarist Danny Cox who turned out to be a pleasant surprise for those who listened. Excellent vocals and lyrics made him enjoyable to hear in spite of the loupy Quandt acoustics. His mellow blend of blues-folksy-funky music and infectious spirit really primed me up for the treat that was soon to follow.

You could tell by the ‘vibes’ that something special was about to happen, and it did. From the opening “She’ll Be Comin’ Round the Mountain”, sax kazoo style, to “Beauty in the River” at the close, this person was in a state of musical ecstasy (Ozark heaven?).

Looking relatively unscathed from their encounter with the local brew, they launched into a wide ranging set of music that included quite a few songs from their first two albums and several from their soon-to-be-released third album. What came out was a mixture of country, south, rock & roll music that sounded excellent.

Only once did they seem to lose the momentum that otherwise kept building throughout the concert. That was when they played their hit single “Jackie Blue” from the “I’ll Shine When It Shines” album. It sounded alright, but I got the feeling A.M. overexposure had also made them tired of the song.

An obvious favorite, early in the set, was “Chicken Train” which got the crowd into the proverbial ‘boogie mood’, a mood that wasn’t matched until the closing number “If You Wanna Get To Heaven”. That song really brought the people to their feet for some good ‘ole foot stompin’ and hand clappin’! A lot of folks must have been enjoying the concert because enthusiastic applause brought the band back for two encores.

I keep asking myself why I liked the Ozark Mountain Daredevils so much, but I can’t point to one thing and say “That’s what did it!” Obviously the songs were well written (you have to start somewhere). More importantly though, they were performed by a group of six very talented people who focused all their energy on the music. More like l oyal candidates to their concert. it had nothing to do with the scenery. A

In “Echoes”, the hunters viewpoint was always presented first, followed immediately with a rebuttal by an anti-hunter. One individual, for example, was asked how much game he thought went to waste. The hunter replied that he didn’t know of many hunters that wasted any. This statement was immediately refuted by a man from the Humane Society who said that “more than half!” was wasted. If anything, the statement showed that statistics can be quite impressionistic – especially if you don’t have the present data to back them up.

Perhaps the most undeniable fact about the hunter, a fact that was touched upon in “Echoes”, is that the hunter pays for almost all habitat restoration and conservation programs out of his own pocket.

The anti-hunters argue that the sportsman does this out of selfishness, and that the only reason he does this is so he will have game to shoot. Whether or not the hunter is “selfish” is a matter of conjecture. The fact still remains that the hunter’s dollars still benefit everyone; even those same people who call hunters selfish, and do nothing themselves.

In “Echoes”, it was brought out that man has hunted for about fourteen million years, and that it may be hereditary. It was also noted that the hunter is necessary today now that man has destroyed so many of the natural checks and balances in nature.

Echoes of The Guns of Autumn looked at hunting from various angles. But there is no program that can truly answer the question “Why does man hunt?” The question also has no “right” or “wrong” answers. The responses can always be “rational” or “irrational”, depending upon whether you’re a hunter or non-hunter.

The hunter has no gripes with the non-hunter, knowing that each is entitled to an opinion. It is the anti-hunter who is his enemy, for he respects only his ideas, forgetting that freedom of choice is still one of our greatest rights.

There will always be people who hunt and those who do not, and neither side is in a position to pass judgement on the other. The hunter may argue that he hunts because he loves being in the woods. He should ask himself, “Do I have to kill to be there?” The non-hunter may argue that killing is wrong. He should ask himself, “By buying meat at the grocery store, aren’t I advocating immorality by killing game does not have to be translated as the shadows. He doesn’t need antihunters like Cleveland Amory to make his moral judgements for him.

He won’t let him, either.
Books

The New Socialist Revolution
by Michael P. Lerner
(Delacorte Press-New York:1973)

by Terry Testament

In his 1971 State of the Union address, President Nixon talked about "revolution" and "power to the People". The events of recent domestic political history have clarified for many Americans the meaning of these "Nixonian idols"-pious political polemics aimed at covering his real strategy, the destruction of the left.

Is there a real New American Revolution, apart from the conventional media focus on spectacularized extremism and politicians' opportunistic forays into the vocabulary of radical catchwords? In The New Socialist Revolution, Michael Lerner counters the corny and shallow interpretations of American society by stating that his vision of an American Revolution: "...is the result of social forces that have been gathering for over a century, forces that include the majority of the peoples of the world. People may be dazzled for a while by the facade of a media campaign offering up some new liberal as the embodiment of all that is good. But the media image soon fades-and the reality remains. Only programs that actually change American reality will matter in the not-too-long run."

Lerner does not present a strict, doctrinal, political-philosophical system. Instead he presents a scenario of revolutionary socialist struggle based on an attempted objective analysis of the American social system, which leads to a concluding explanation of why the "only change that will make sense for America will be socialism".

Lerner begins his analysis of American society by highlighting a report from the Wall Street Journal (July 22, 1971) which describes graphically the aversive people. Workers are not able to control the circumstances of their lives because of "the specific form of economic-social-political organization that develops in an advanced industrial capitalist society." Elite groups have determined who will control the financial, political, informational, and educational institutions of the country.

A class distinction between the workers and the owners and managers has simultaneously developed in America. Although the calls society is confused by interesting groups like merchants and special service people, including doctors and scientists, the reality of a class society in America is substan-tiated by verifiable empirical evidence of the distribution and control of wealth. In 1971 there were 17 million workers or 20 per cent of the work force earning less than $5000 per year. Eighty per cent made less than $15000.

Lerner thinks the problems of American society are rooted in the basic structure of capitalism, because powerlessness and dehumanization are the inevitable results of an economic system run by a few, for the few, at the expense of the many. Sexism and racism are key factors in the strategy of "divide and conquer" employed by the capitalist class to assure status-quo tranquility and a passive workforce. The liberal tradition is the espoused doctrine of the ruling class and the false hope of the workers.

The forces in American society which Lerner thinks can bring a socialist revolution are a coalition of students, blacks, workers, and farmers working at their own struggles and towards a mass movement of consciousness raising and human psychic liberation. Community organizing and institutional alternatives are along with concrete political and economic programs will be the tactics employed in building the majoritarian revolution.

According to Lerner, after the revolution, a period of experimentation and fermentation of the material relations and a refinement of relations between people will be the struggle of everyone. Democratic control of the workplace, and individual control of one's life will afford time for all to diversify and expand their range of productive talents. It will be a society where "engineers will build the bridge and we'll decide how and if it is to be built".

Lerner is probably successful in presenting a coherent socialist position more so than most current leftist writers, mainly because of practical experience. He was an activist in Berkeley and Washington State during the anti-war movement who realised the weakness of himself and the left and has carefully applied these lessons to his writings. He is not in Russia fighting Stalinism, or in China discussing the merits of the teachings of chairman Mao. He is in America trying to work out the answers to practical problems facing all of us.

In The New Socialist Revolution he doesn't talk to himself, polarize issues, get bogged down in movement slang, present a maniac-depressive view of the world, nor does he slily twist and wing things when he can't quite figure them out. I dare say this book is constructed well enough to be picked up by a factory worker, read, and passed on to others without one reference to commie smut, especially if they were unemployed!

I would recommend this book to anyone the least bit curious about the radical argument of the left in America and join with Michael Lerner in his concluding appeal: "What happens in history is not independent of what people do. I am not talking about someone else, some mysterious "the people". I am talking about you and me. The choice is between freedom and slavery, between socialism and barbarianism, between a life that is fulfilling for all and pointless and agonizing death to humanity. Let us choose life, by working to build an American democratic socialist revolution.

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Downstairs

Holiday of Stevens Point

Ph. 341-1340

November 7, 1973 page 23 Poster
In forming the "University of Wisconsin System" (UWS), the Regents are considering a set of "Student Disciplinary Procedures" that would govern all UW campuses. In addition to prohibiting academic misconduct (cheating, etc.), the Procedures also prohibit "non-academic misconduct", which under the current draft of the Procedures would include the following: acts of: (i) "intentional conduct that seriously damages or destroys University property or attempts to do so"; (ii) "intentional conduct which constitutes a serious danger to the personal safety of other members of the University community"; (iii) "intentional conduct that obstructs or seriously impairs or attempts to obstruct or seriously impair University-run or University-authorized activities on any campus..."; (iv) "conviction of a crime that (i) involved the use..."; (v) "unauthorized possession of University property or property of another member of the University community"; (vi) "for violating the Wisconsin Administrative Code; and,... (g) "making a knowingly false statement...to any University employee or agent on a university-related matter."

The Chancellor or each University would appoint an "Investigating Officer" who would be empowered to adjudicate (judge) the accusation where suspension, expulsion, or loss of financial aid is not appropriate in his or her opinion. This conditional judgment power is in addition to the investigating officer's unconditional authority to investigate and prefer charges in all cases. In cases where the investigating officer does think suspension, expulsion, or loss of financial aid is appropriate, the case is referred to either the "Hearing Officer" or a "Student Conduct Hearing Committee" which need not have students on it, or the Chancellor may allow the student to choose between the two.

If the student is judged to have violated the procedures, the University may respond with "prohibition, resignation or leave... cut off or revocation of student financial aids, suspension or expulsion, and other less severe actions not enumerated" in the Procedures.

Part Two

A UNITED COUNCIL ANALYSIS PAPER: THE STUDENT DISCIPLINARY CODE

any misconduct by a student with violates law...shall be handled only through state and city judicial processes." This of course challenges the very idea of University discipline for non-academic misconduct. Given that, however begrudgingly for some administrators and Regents, students are also citizens, with the same courts and laws over them as any other citizen, why should they have a separate adjudicative system at all? First, either the Procedures will prohibit more conduct (still in non-academic areas) than existing law or it will not (and clearly the Procedures will prohibit more). If it is more restrictive, what justifies this loss of freedom? The University, if anything, ought to be less fettered, more open and tolerant than society at large at least not less so. Students are not stormtroopers, they are supposed to be learners, free to follow threads of thought to their final conclusion, however tedious this will be for teachers and administrators.

But under the Procedures, "Derivative Laughter" could be punishable, if it interrupted a speaker. And if the net effect of the Procedures is only to duplicate existing law (and they can do no less the Regents surely may not exempt students from existing law, even if they so desired); why not simply leave violations of existing law to the existing courts?

These principles, important objections in themselves, are not so abstract as they may sound. The Regents and Central Administration have justified much of the Procedures by statements like "A disciplinary proceeding is an administrative proceeding and not a criminal proceeding", that specific point, meaning constitutional protection against double jeopardy does not apply. While the existing judicial system developed over several hundred years, with the assistance of thousands of legal workers (judges, lawyers, law professors, etc.) devoting the entirety of their vocational lives to the law, the Regents have appointed two draft committees to draft the Procedures and intend to use campus administrators to run this adjudicative system with a portion of their vocational time. One of the problems this results in, rather than being proven guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, if accused and a "preponderance of the evidence" so indicates, a student is thus guilty, they are not entitled to request a trial; if not, they may be guilty by default; the Procedures, because they are administrative, not judicial, contain numerous problems of this sort.

Additionally, there are other legal and ethical difficulties with the Procedures. Ironically, both the manner in which they were written and the manner in which they would be applied may violate the merger statute which gave rise to the Procedures. Students may be accused and convicted for the same act by both the University and the Courts. There are questions about the constitutionality of both details and the "broad sweep" of the Procedures in the area of free speech.

This does not exhaust the list of problem areas.

The Regents also admit that abuse of the Procedures is possible. The Regents have not contended that they would stand as a legal system they would probably suffice for marital law, and they need not, as student citizens have a judicial system to adjudicate misdeeds. In defense, the Regents have claimed that the procedures would be a "better deal" for students because the procedures would avoid criminal records for students. But the decision to prosecute students would still be made by the University - if we are to believe that they will not abuse these Procedures, why should we think they will abuse the discretion to press charges? If they might abuse this power, surely students are better off with less complete adjudicative power resting with the University.

The Regents have also justified the Procedures truncated due process with the reminder that they are "administrative" and not judicial in character (rules of evidence, and court decision not always applying, etc.) But this is circular, and begs the question. The ability of the Regents to say that the Procedures are for their legal or ethical validity. The question of why this separate "administrative" non-judicial adjudicative system remains unanswered for students. The Regents have their answer: This is simpler for us. As students, we shall find our own answer or not have one.

...for more details on the student disciplinary code contact student government at 346-3721