

The Pointer

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Speakers Corner Planned

Several weeks ago, the Pointer offered a glimpse at Speakers Corner at Hyde Park in London England (Feb. 2, 1973). For over a century, speakers have found it a place where they can freely air their thoughts on almost any topic, to anyone who cares to listen. An atmosphere has been created there in which hundreds of speakers can easily talk at the same time as long as one does not try to interfere with another's right to speak.

Those coming to listen can freely move about listening to anyone they feel deserves their attention.

In the future, an attempt is going to be made to make this open air speakers' forum a reality on this campus. Involved in the planning stages now are Karl Rusch of UAB, Joe LeFleur of the senate, and Al Jenkins of the Pointer. The Memorial Forum (or the bullseye) between the Learning

Resources center and the Fine Arts Building will serve as the speakers' corner.

In considering the idea of having speakers' forum, Rusch said there really isn't a place for those people who don't have easy access to the media to come and talk about their ideas. He said, "It's an opportunity to get people who want to speak and to give them the chance to talk."

Rusch said the University Activities Board's role would be only in the initiation of the forum. Several faculty members and students have expressed a willingness to speak and Rusch said a schedule indicating speakers and times will be advanced, for a while at least, until the forum gets going on its own. Rusch added, however, that simply because an individual is scheduled to speak at a certain time doesn't mean he should be the only one who is speaking. The forum is completely open to anyone who wants to speak.

Rusch suggested, while the idea is still being initiated that the UAB would try to have speakers out between classes when the most people are walking through that area. "If the speaker feels like talking longer he's welcome to keep going, though. It might be a valuable out-of-class experience for anyone who has an interest in a speaker's topic."

It is quite possible that out of town guest speakers who would normally talk in the Wisconsin Room, will be booked to speak outside at the Memorial Forum when the weather gets better. Rusch said, if the forum becomes a meeting place for people, the idea of having guest speakers talk outside might indeed be attractive.

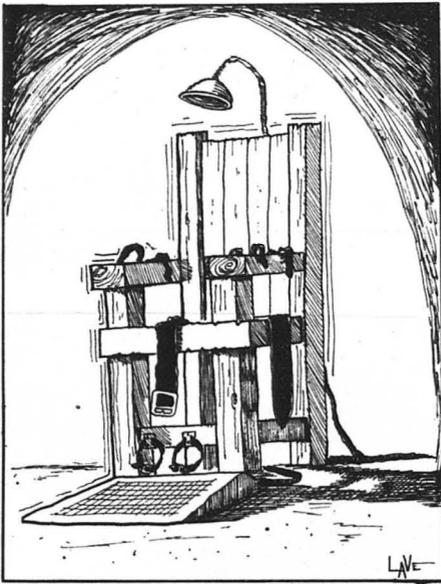
One request is being made to anyone who plans to use the forum, and this is not to bring electronic equipment for sound amplification. Rusch said speakers should use basic

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Editor's Note

Last year the Finance and Allocations Committee cut the Pointer budget approximately \$3000 from the previous year. This cut combined with the budget decrease suffered in the student budget cuts (approximately \$900) leaves the Pointer with insufficient funds for the remainder of this semester. The Pointer has attempted to provide a newspaper by publishing issues of only 12 pages each week, however, there remains enough money for only three more issues. Those issues will be published on April 13, April 27, and May 4.

The Pointer editors and staff request your cooperation when submitting material for these remaining issues and your indulgence, should that material not appear due to space limitations.



The American Panacea

Wounded Knee Revisited

Reprinted by permission from the Mar. 14, 1973 GUARDIAN.

By Renee Blakkan

Some 250 Oglala Sioux Indians seized and held the historic town of Wounded Knee, S.D., for more than seven days last week.

Joined by several leaders of the American Indian Movement (AIM), they staged the apparently spontaneous takeover to dramatize century-old grievances, mainly their abysmal living conditions and government domination.

The town is located inside the Pine Ridge reservation, home to the Sioux Indians. It is the second largest reservation, both in area (2500 sq. mi.) and population (11,000), in the country.

It was at Wounded Knee, 83 years ago, that the U.S. 7th Cavalry boasted it had stamped out, once and for all, the Sioux Indians' defense of their homelands in the Black Hills in the Dakotas. The cavalry on Dec. 29, 1890, murdered some 200 unarmed women, children and old men on the prairie hillside. Killing the leaders Big Foot and a short time before, Sitting Bull, the cavalry succeeded in temporarily setting back the struggles in the Dakotas.

Rebirth of struggle

But since the late 1960's the Native American struggle has seen a rebirth. The Wounded Knee action follows militant protests at Custer and Rapid City, S.D., last month, the takeover of the Bureau of Indian Affairs building in Washington in November and countless armed and unarmed protests from California to the East Coast.

Two days after the Wounded Knee takeover, two, Navajo Indians in an unrelated action seized the mayor of Gallup, N.M. One was killed and the other held on \$85,000 bail while the mayor got away unharmed. They were protesting the mayor's oppression of the Indian community through his economic interest in a liquor store outside the gates of the Navajo reservation, and—as in South Dakota—their general living conditions.

At Wounded Knee (the name according to legend comes from an Indian who was shot in the knee and fell near a creek which later took the name along with the town), a caravan of about 250 Indians on the night of Feb. 27 sacked a trading post of supplies and arms and then barricaded themselves in the white frame Sacred Heart Roman Catholic church nearby. Of 11 people at the compound—called "hostages" by federal marshals and FBI agents who surrounded the area—eight chose to remain with the militants when offered the chance to be "freed."

Immediately after learning of the takeover, the tribal police, who have never had any real power, had their authority completely suspended. Several hundred federal marshals, the FBI, BIA, police and ultimately 18 armored cars surrounded the historic town.

In addition, federal authorities cut all telephone communications to the militants. Until about the sixth day they also cut off all attempts by supporters to deliver food and medical supplies.

The Indians said they would not leave until three demands were met: (1) that a committee headed by Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.) investigate the BIA and its dealings with all the Indian tribes; (2) that a committee headed by Sen. William Fulbright (D-Ark.) look into 371 treaties signed by the U.S. government with various tribes, and (3) that the tribes be allowed to elect their own officials.

The takeover was preceded by a meeting at Calico, north of Pine Ridge, where much "strong talk" was heard from the traditional Indian leaders, said Terry Steele, an Indian who attended the meeting. He told the Guardian: "The AIM members were only a small part of the takeover. It was the old chiefs and the civil rights groups that wanted to do it. We all said the tribal government has to be changed. We have many rights granted by the government over this territory but we can never exercise them and they are never enforced."

"Richard Wilson is president of the Pine Ridge tribal council," he went on, "but two-to-one, the people don't want him." Steele said impeachment charges against Wilson, considered a puppet of the government, had failed. But the Indian community had nine grievances against him, including nepotism and misuse of funds. Wilson was among the first to condemn the November BIA

takeover in Washington. Steele said Wilson had a "goon squad—on the reservation that firebombed Aaron Desersa's home the night after the takeover. Desersa was openly opposed to Wilson's rule. "The goons threaten people who are involved in the movement here. They slash tires and smash windows at night. It's like a police state here."

Joblessness an issue

Steele said the removal of Wilson was the immediate issue, but "one of the major things that is wrong on this reservation is that there are no jobs. There is 65.9 percent unemployment and underemployment. We see in the papers that the government gives \$20 million for this program and for that program, but all it does is just create directors and four of five secretaries in jobs that last a few years and then are gone."

"We need economic development, we need real solutions and not just the creation of some program. We need factories to be self-sustaining. The only two businesses owned by Indians here are a leather shop and a car repair shop." The largest factory, added Hobart Keith, a former tribal judge, "makes moccasins and dolls but it is owned by the Sun-Bell Corp. with headquarters down south. The shopping center is a branch of Ideal markets and the service station is owned by Huskie Oil. All the profits go off the reservation, to white people."

Another problem, said Steele, is the white people who lease the Indians' land. "They're all mercenaries when it comes to our land," he said. In 1970 alone, over 200,000 acres of Indian land in the U.S. were leased or bought out by white people.

"What you've got to recognize," Keith told the Calico meeting, "is that a handful of people control our whole government here. That tribal office is not for Indians. It actually belongs to the white man because they are getting all the benefit out of it."

"As far as destroying property goes, that won't get us anywhere. But deep down in my heart I'll tell you the truth, I've been enjoying it. Up until they burned down part of Custer, I was sympathetic. But deep down every Indian wished they' burned the whole goddamn town to the ground." Keith's speech was tape-recorded by William Fisk, who was at the meeting, and printed in the Rapid City Journal.

White vigilantes

Steele told the Guardian the shooting reported in many papers was not done by the Indians holding Wounded Knee but by a "vigilante group" formed by the whites who have leases on the reservation. "They've been going around with two-way radios in communication with the federal agents and the largest shootings have been provoked by them."

"Many of the Indians holding out on the reservation are Vietnam veterans who know how and when to use gun. They know how to keep cool," Steele went on. "They don't want to hurt anyone. It's the vigilantes who are making the situation more and more tense."

A week after the takeover the federal agents moved their tanks back and offered the Indians the chance to stack their weapons, identify themselves and leave the camp, subject to possible prosecution later on. AIM leader Carter Camp said: "We can't consider going out until they deal with the issues that brought us here." He and other leaders burned the Justice Department offer and sent back the ashes in an envelope.

Talks between federal authorities and the Indians seemed to reach a deadlock by the eighth day of the takeover. The issue was the removal of tribal council president Wilson, regarded as a stooge for the government. The Indians would not leave until Wilson was removed and there was a guarantee of a fair election of a new tribal head.

Washington refused to give in on this point. An Interior Department official said March 6 that the cornerstone of U.S. Indian policy was the electoral structure set up under the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934. (A Guardian Viewpoint, page 9, explains how this policy is also the cornerstone of the government's domination and oppression of the Indian people.)

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"A Voice For Student Opinion"

ViewPoint, A New Campus Publication

Editor's note: Originally, the following article was to present an overview of the new campus publication, *The ViewPoint*. Robert Kerkseick, *ViewPoint* editor, refused to be interviewed in connection with the feature being written on that publication. We apologize for the incompleteness of this article, though we certainly question Kerkseick's lack of openness regarding this newly instituted development of the publicly-funded student press.

By Dan McGlynn

The *View Point*, known through its first two issues as the *BSer*, has become UW-SP's latest entry in the publication business. The purpose of the paper, according to its first issue under the new name (March 8, 1973), is "to give information that presently is not available through any other source, and to try to serve as a voice for student opinion on campus that might otherwise be stifled." Formerly a Burroughs Hall publication, the paper now prints about 1800 issues with the aim of drawing resources and readers from a broader segment of the campus community. In an effort to learn more about the endeavor, the *Pointer* spoke with Gwen Nelson, Director of Residence Hall Programs and *View Point's* advisor.

Asked for her impression of the paper's purposes, Nelson mentioned several areas. "I think (it is) to serve the unique interests of the residence halls. With a lot of policies changing quite radically and fast, this was one kind of a forum where students could share their ideas and learn what policies were being changed, which ones would not be changed and help in the communication links between various offices, including Housing directors, students, and other offices as they might come up. And, also, just to be an information link to what was available. A lot of students found a lot of freshman, for example, saying 'There's nothing going on campus,' and so this was a more personal way of letting them know details of what was happening. I think one thing that was also being felt was that there needed to be personal recognition for individual students; a student who overcomes a handicap or who serves in some leadership capacity in the hall (for instance)." She also referred to "Resident of the Week" award started by the News Service, and feels that what may have started as publicity for the school is now important to some of the students themselves. "I think we

realized how many students really appreciated having their names in print as such, or to be recognized by their own peers."

Bob Kerkseick, a sophomore Communication major, is the paper's editor, with Dave Gneiser serving as co-editor. According to information in the most recent addition the staff works on a volunteer basis, with experience necessary only for editing positions. Nelson elaborated, saying there are "... probably about five to 10 people that are working really steadily on it, and then from then on there's probably been anywhere from 20 to 30 or 40 people that have put in an individual article, or a saying or a joke, or (have) done something for an illustration."

The paper, according to Nelson, has drawn material from sources beyond most of the dorms. In addition to the Residence Hall Council (RHC) and the program boards, she cited the University Activities Board (UAB) as a contributor. "UAB has offered more explanation of maybe a specific event that's coming up that they'd like to maybe elaborate on, as far as letting students know exactly what kind of a band it may be, or what kind of special features there may be."

Funding for *ViewPoint* comes from the Housing funds, but, according to Nelson, is not open-ended. The cost of the weekly issue (eight half-pages), she said, is "about \$18 to \$19" via the offset method used in the Park Student Services Building. Beyond that, she states, the paper will be on its own. "We'll always pay for eight pages out of Housing; anything beyond that they'll have to develop through other means (such as advertising)." Nelson was also asked whether any administrative authorization was necessary for Housing to fund *ViewPoint*. "No, because it's coming out of Housing funds... so all checks on that would be out of here and through the students... the \$18 or \$19 a week that we mentioned comes out of their (the dormitory residents') housing rent."

Asked whether *ViewPoint* would seek funding at the forthcoming Finance and Allocations Committee hearings, Nelson responded at some length. "Not at this point. I think there are some students who, I guess, feel frustration with the *Pointer's* coverage, and maybe would like to see that. That's not my intent, nor is it the intent. I think a lot of it will depend on the direction that the *Pointer* takes for next year. Right now, I think we feel we (the *ViewPoint* and the *Pointer* are serving two different needs; two different kinds of

audiences, in a sense, that need different kinds of things. Freshman and sophomores who are just beginning to get exposed to resources, to new programs and things like that, to the program boards, as opposed to the freshman, sophomores, juniors and seniors who have a wide variety of needs. We're serving a more particular need, and that's why, I think, so much of the residence hall paper has been more of an information kind of tool, as opposed to the *Pointer*. I don't know that we're really competing, nor would we ask for any money at this time; I haven't heard any definite commitment that way." She added she did not know if any individual *ViewPoint* staff members would seek the editorship of the *Pointer* for next year.

Prior to the publication of the first issue, there had been some consideration given to purchasing space in the *Pointer*, which might have been in the form of a four page monthly supplement. It was, said Nelson, "two or three weeks" before a cost estimate was arrived at by the *Pointer*, and in the interval the *BSer* was born. Nelson gave this assessment. "I think right now we're going to just see where it goes this spring, and probably anchor it up in the fall and see where the *Pointer* starts heading. If we're serving different needs, then we'll continue. We haven't committed ourselves to any definite stopping date or anything like that. So far, the feedback has been real favorable from residence hall students who seem to like this kind of a format. I think students get sort of overwhelmed by so many posters and things that they never really look anywhere. This way they know, at least, exactly what they'll get from the *Pointer*, at least through this year, and they know exactly what they're getting from the *ViewPoint*. If they want to check out information, in the case of the *ViewPoint*, they know they'll find a good number of the activities that are happening on campus, (such as) policy changes, etc., right in that one little area. It'll take them ten minutes to read it, and they'll have a pretty good slice of what's happening." She noted that a monthly supplement to the *Pointer* would have made it hard to deal with current happenings, and that the cost factor had been considered as well. "It costs slightly less for us to do it once a week with the offset than it would for us to do it once a month in the *Pointer*. So we're still kind of leaning towards maintaining this type of a system.

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Music Listening Lab Available For University Community Use

by Pat Delmore

A large collection of classical music is available for student use on this campus. The listening lab, located on the second floor of the Fine Arts Building, contains pre-recorded tapes of classical music, university drama productions, and Music Department curriculum collections.

According to Ed Bahr, fine arts supervisor of educational material, the listening lab provides one of the most practical ways to get specific material to students. Bahr further contends that recorded tapes save students a great deal of time which would normally be spent searching for material in a record rack type of arrangement.

Open for student use Monday through Friday (7:45 a.m. through 9:00 p.m.), the listening lab contains forty-eight listening stations which are connected to a central console area. The need for separate tape decks at each station is

eliminated since all recordings are "piped" to listening stations from a central console area. Currently, the central console can present six programs simultaneously, but Bahr hopes eventually to increase the console's capacity to fifteen programs.

A card catalogue listing material holdings is found in the lab station section that joins the central console area. Desired material can be located consulting either subject, title, or composer listings. Once the material selection has been made, the student presents his request to the central console operator. The student is then directed to a listening station in which his request will be played.

Under Bahr's direction, a of thirty-four people maintain the Fine Arts Material Center of which the listening lab is a division. Tasks performed by Bahr and his staff include: music department acquisitions



Control room for music listening lab.

and inventories; recital hall recording; music and drama department equipment storage, and audio equipment repair. In order to perform his duties, Bahr relies upon a skilled staff. Special skill requirements of staff members include the ability to organize and catalogue material, record tapes through use of specialized equipment. To meet the special needs of area under his supervision, Bahr conducts training sessions for staff members of which ap-

proximately forty per cent are work-study students.

Funds for the operation of the listening lab and other related areas supervised by Bahr are part of the music department budget. Current plans under consideration for further upgrading of the fine arts educational material section include the acquisition of more video equipment and the installation of expanded stereophonic facilities within the listening lab.

The Pointer: A Critical Eye On The University

"A newspaper is...an organ of ideas." —Rutkowski



By R.E. Porter

In the near future the University of Wisconsin system will be confronting the question of the legal and economic status of the UW student press. The commission established by UW President John Weaver in 1972 is ostensibly studying the problem and, on the individual campuses, the spring budget hearings for student allocations will be focusing on the issue. In light of this, the student press on this campus must be examined. The campus at Stevens Point has had a "student newspaper" in one form or another since 1897; the development of the past decade, however, should serve as an adequate guide to understanding the present status of the institution.

Undoubtedly, the man with the most recollections about that newspaper, the Pointer, is Dan Houlihan, a journalism instructor in the Communications Department, who has been the faculty advisor for the newspaper since 1964. Prior to joining the faculty in that year Houlihan spent four years as editor and writer for the house organ of Sentry Insurance here in Stevens Point. In an interview with this reporter, Houlihan said, when he assumed the task there was no clear definition of the responsibility for selecting the editor. He stated, "When I got here the editor put in no controversial material, and I mean no controversial material. In fact, (he) put in exactly what the advisor suggested should be put in." To correct this situation and to avoid the possibility of charges that he was handpicking the editor, Houlihan successfully pushed for the establishment of a publications board. That board is still in existence, presently under the chairmanship of William Witt of the Communications Department. Houlihan added, this board involves students and faculty in the selection process.

Parallel to the efforts just cited, Houlihan and the student editors worked to build a budget for the newspaper, in order that students working on it might be paid. Noting that without a budget and without a journalism major it was difficult to get a competent staff, Houlihan stated, "I have never subscribed to the theory that they would do it just for fun." When Houlihan began as advisor in 1964, only the editor received a nominal sum at the end of the academic year; since that time the Pointer has acquired a budget which has been as high as \$32,000 (1971-72). Yet, even this figure is not enough, according to Houlihan.

Reflecting on the past editorial policies, Houlihan said, "The newspaper has progressed, in political point of view from what was a nothing paper, to a right-wing paper, to a moderate paper, to a left-wing paper in given years, back and forth."

At the beginning of the 1970-71 academic year the Pointer underwent an organizational change under the editorship of Dennis MacDonald. Prior to this time, the bulk of the technical work was being done by the printing company which secured the state

printing contract for the newspaper. In addition to this, the greater portion of the news material was coming out of the University News Service, which Houlihan directed until the summer of 1971 when he was succeeded by the present director, John Anderson. Under MacDonald's administration an all-student staff was formed; this staff began doing all aspects of the work with the exception of the actual printing process. Given this situation, the Stevens Point Daily Journal has held the state printing contract three years in a row, and the technical production has been undertaken by the students at the Journal's downtown plant.

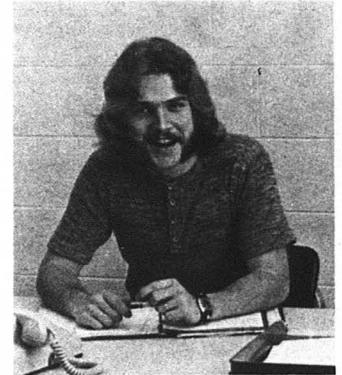
A member of the current reporting staff who recalls the old system is Carol Lohry Cartwright. Speaking from the perspective of four years on the newspaper, Cartwright stated, "I have watched the paper grow from what was essentially a one-man operation to something where the students really have done the whole thing except running it off on the presses. When I first came here the editor was doing practically all the work: all the layout; all the photo work and he did writing too. Consequently, what you had was a paper that was a one-man job." Cartwright characterized the old system as "very unorganized and very haphazard" and said she thought the changeover, allowing student participation at all levels, was a positive achievement.

In spite of the internal reform, the newspaper still remains within the university as a state institution, funded through student fees. According to a resolution by the board of regents two years ago, the chancellor is designated as "publisher." Further, the state would be legally involved in any proceedings which might be brought against the newspaper. It is precisely this sort of problem which has prompted the university system to examine the status of the student press. The complex "independence" question, however, cannot be treated here due to space limitations.

Presently, the Pointer is under the editorship of Gary Rutkowski, a senior majoring in communications. After working up through the ranks of the staff since his freshman year and after completing a detailed case study of the Pointer, Rutkowski was duly elected in May, 1972 to succeed Al Jenkins as editor (1971-72 and began the task in June of that year. Just prior to Rutkowski's selection by the publications board, the Finance and Allocations Committee of the student senate had trimmed the Pointer budget for the 1972-73 year by some \$3,000. According to Rutkowski and the Pointer business manager, Becky Yeager,

this cut, in conjunction with a system-wide 3 per cent cut last December, has been a central factor in reducing the efficiency and quality of the newspaper.

The total operating budget for the Pointer this year has been \$28,410; of this amount \$20,410 is allocated directly from student fees with the remainder made up through ad revenue. Any ad revenue beyond the \$8,000



Gary Rutkowski Pointer Editor.

automatically goes back into the Pointer's student account for use within the department. The total budget figure breaks down as follows: regular student assistant salaries, \$13,680; capital outlay, \$130; printing and supplies, \$13,950; contractual services, \$550; travel, \$100. Salaried positions number 18½ and, according to Yeager, everyone is paid the same on a wage principle established under MacDonald in 1970. Student workers receive \$1.75 per hr.

Work-study positions are not charged against the Pointer budget. Last semester the newspaper spent \$885 on three work-study positions; there are only two positions now but budget figures are not yet available. Regarding ad revenue, Yeager explained, during the first semester the \$8,000 mark was nearly achieved but now since January, ad revenues have dropped considerably. Yeager could not pinpoint the reason for this but indicated that the newspaper would be fortunate to get to the end of the semester on the remaining available funds. She stated, "I can't see any possible way to remedy it without more money."

"...then you wanted our land again."

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Reaction by the surrounding community was mixed—the whites pretty much opposed to the protest and the Indians favoring it. A Guardian correspondent in nearby Aberdeen said "It's awfully racist out here. About 95 percent of the people here would just as soon see the Indians shot as anything else. When AIM leader Russell Means was beaten up the other day, one of the farmers told me they ought to have killed him. The vigilantes are very stirred up. I went to Custer and a national guardsman told me the only thing he hated was that the Indians didn't do anything so we could open up on them."

But in letters to the Black Hills Press and the Rapid City Journal, the Indians were holding their own. A letter by John May claimed: "They (the Indians) were put here with no need for an education. This also applies to life expectancy. The disregard for death among the Indians explains this...We (whites) cannot change to live like the Indian people so the Indians must change to live like white people."

'We were dying for you'

This was answered by Marie Ruppnicki who wrote: "Mr. May, the government doesn't take care of the Indian...We are not destroying ourselves. The white man is doing it for us...by his greedy ways and his wars. While you all were getting richer for it we were dying for you. Then you have the nerve to say we are shiftless and lazy. Before the white come we were doing fine. The reservation land given to us was the poorest there was. Then when you ran out of land you wanted our land again. There is no satisfying you...What is it with the white people?"

A similar situation prevails in Gallup, N.M. The kidnapping of Mayor Emmett Garcia resulted in the killing of Larry Casuse and the jailing of Robert Nakaidaine, with an \$85,000 bond slapped on him. Casuse was president of the Kiva club, an Indian organization on the University of New Mexico campus in Albuquerque and president of Indians Against Exploitation, a group in Gallup.

Police claim Casuse shot himself but his friends in Gallop



and Clyde Bellacourt, AIM associate director, told the Guardian Casuse would not kill himself and that he was "assassinated while in the act of surrender."

Immediate cause of the kidnapping—which lasted only a few hours—was the appointment of the mayor to the board of regents at the university. The Indians had testified he was incompetent.

"He owns one of the most notorious bars right on the doors of the Navajo reservation," said a member of the Kiva club who did not want to be identified.

"There is a big alcohol problem in Gallup. About 10,000 people went through the jails last year. Ninety percent were Indians and most were in on drunk-related charges. We blame this on the liquor dealers. There are 42 liquor stores in Gallup and that's too many for a town this size.

"Many people have died outside Garcia's store. Babies have frozen there, abandoned by drunk mothers. People stand around and drink outside

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Human Sexual Problems: Facing The Issue Intelligently



Editor's Note:

This article is in response to the letter appearing in last week's issue entitled "Health Center Partly At Fault" by Joseph Harris.

I have read a letter submitted to the Pointer by Mr. Joseph Harris. Normally I would disregard such irresponsible correspondence, but I feel he has expressed several fallacious statements. In a university community ignorance and distortion must be countered with firmness.

This letter is not written with the hope of changing the opinion of Mr. Harris. It is obvious that Mr. Harris has some serious intrapersonal conflict regarding human sexuality. This letter is written to present the rationale behind our management of human sexual problems.

Mr. Harris has on several occasions quoted a report which was apparently released by UPI and published in a newspaper. Although I have not read the article in question, I do read twenty to thirty medical and psychiatric journals each month. If there was a well done study that suggested the findings quoted by Mr. Harris, it would have been published in a reputable journal and would have been widely discussed. I would hope that Mr. Harris is not as careless in other academic pursuits as he has been in this instance. I am reminded of Chicken Little running around crying, "The sky is falling, the sky is falling."

The only direct quote used by Mr. Harris is certainly less than definitive. When the strongest statement he can find uses the verb "tends", it is obvious he is responding in an irrational manner with inadequate substantiation.

One can only speculate at the reasons for Mr. Harris' frequent outbursts on this subject. It would be more understandable for him to make statements on this subject if he were dealing directly with the problem or had an area of expertise to base an opinion on. We can only assume Mr. Harris has a strong personal bias which interferes with his ability to be objective and analytical. What is Mr. Harris really opposing? Premarital intercourse? Contraceptives? Sex education?

Let us look at some facts. A certain percent of students will be sexually active prior to college. In a large study described in the paper Sex on the Campus and the College Health Service (published in the Dec. 72 issue of the Journal of the American College Health Association) it was found that 25 per cent of men and women had had sexual intercourse prior to entering the university as fresh-

men. By November of their senior year, 60 per cent of the women and 70 per cent of the men were having sexual intercourse. These figures vary slightly from study to study but are representative. These percentages are significantly higher than those obtained by Kinsey during the 1950's. There are few illegitimate births today compared to 5 or 10 years ago. Most unwanted pregnancies are terminated by an abortion. Of 1,500,000 abortions performed in the U.S. in 1971, one third were performed on teenagers.

Reading between the lines of Mr. Harris' letter, we must assume he thinks premarital sex to be evil. If premarital sex is categorically wrong, (a premise I do not accept) is that wrong lessened by forcing the tragedy of an unwanted pregnancy on those who do not accept the value judgement of the premise? If Mr. Harris opposes premarital sex, then I assume he also opposes abortion. Is contraception not a lesser evil than abortion? Wisconsin is the only state where an unmarried woman can legally get an abortion but cannot legally buy contraceptives.

The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled 6 to 1 that a Mass. State law which denied contraception to unmarried women is unconstitutional. Justice William Brennan wrote:

If the right of privacy means anything, it is the right of the individual, married or single, to be free from unwarranted governmental intrusion into matters so fundamentally affecting a person as the decision whether to bear or beget a child.

This brings us to an important issue; separation of church and state. You cannot legislate morality. Prohibition did not work, the Wisconsin laws on cohabitation and fornication do not work (and are probably unconstitutional) and certainly the laws against marijuana are ineffective.

Each religious or cultural group can still maintain its own standards. The laws should be broad enough to include all beliefs, even the choice of no belief. No group should have to function under the rules of another religion.

I should make it clear at this point that I do not recommend or promote free love or hedonism. I encourage young men and women to develop responsible sexuality. A relationship must be well established before I would recommend including sexual intercourse as a part of the relationship. The interpersonal commitment can and often does occur prior to marriage. It is my personal belief that often those who unequivocally oppose premarital sex either have no sexual experience or have serious unresolved sexual problems of their own.

It is unfortunate that the importance of sex is blown so far out of proportion in American society. We are constantly bombarded by advertisements which emphasize sexuality. Our books, plays, movies, television shows and magazines are filled with considerations of sexually related topics.

Masters and Johnson have estimated that 50 per cent of all marriages have sexual difficulties. It is very likely (but unproved) that our repressive, victorian attitudes concerning

sex are partially responsible for sexual dysfunction. The medical profession must accept part of the responsibility for the lack of knowledge and public education concerning normal sexuality. Prior to Masters and Johnson there was little factual knowledge about normal human sexual response. Medical schools did not teach physicians how to deal with sexual dysfunction. Even today most medical schools do not have adequate courses to prepare practitioners to deal with sex-related problems.

In cultures where sexuality is accepted as a normal bodily function, and not elevated to some inflated position, there is minimal sexual inadequacies. Margaret Mead described

problems are not made lightly. We read many journals, attend the American College Health Association meetings and the Wisconsin College Health Meetings and discuss these problems with other professionals from the entire country. We frequently discuss these matters with psychologists and obtain their expert opinions in these matters. We also have frequent discussions with various members of the clergy.

In his last paragraph, Mr. Harris becomes obtuse in his thinking. He accuses us and the "other organizations" of "lack of scientific data." I will provide a bibliography for Mr. Harris or other interested parties below. These articles

at risk, and reach them with birth control information.

2. Unconstitutional state laws that discriminate against unmarried citizens, preventing purchase of birth control materials.

3. Inadequate sex education in primary and secondary schools and churches.

4. Inadequate discussion of sexuality in the family, which leads to inability to deal with sex naturally and openly.

5. Madison Avenue, which flaunts sexuality at our society from birth to death.

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several primitive cultures 40 years ago that certainly had less sexual problems than our advanced culture. Can we not learn something from their success?

The last two lines of the first paragraph by Mr. Harris are not only childish but irresponsible. He would lead you to believe that this one article he read is the definitive study on the subject. He must see himself as a prophet who will not be heard. Why should anyone accept Mr. Harris' article or opinion? He does not work with the problem, and has offered no workable alternative.

Mr. Harris has also made some unfounded, unsupported accusations that our "personal concern for the student appears to be subordinate to their professional arrogance." We must seriously question the motivation behind that kind of statement. I would expect students we have cared for will be outraged by this unprofessional attack on our medical ethics.

We daily deal with students who are pregnant, fear they are pregnant, or desire to prevent pregnancy. The most difficult problem is the unwanted pregnancy. Our decisions on how we handle the above

support our position. Mr. Harris goes on to speak of "a disservice to educational institutions." What greater disservice could be done than to expect a reader to accept a position supported by one very controversial newspaper article, and then make irresponsible accusations about the "subordinate" concern physicians at the Health Center have for their patients.

We will continue to encourage responsible sexuality. Responsible sexuality to me means sexual involvement in the confines of a mature, total commitment relationship. It also means avoiding conception until conception is desired.

Mr. Harris, do you really believe what you wrote, namely that contraceptive counseling increases the unwanted pregnancy rate? If that could be clearly demonstrated to be reality, I would hastily join you and urge closure of all birth control clinics. Until that time I will continue to urge all students to consider the consequences of their actions, and if they desire counseling on birth control methods I will provide it. The responsibility for unwanted pregnancies will fall in many directions:

1. The Health Service's inability to educate all students

"...A preoccupation with the truth."

cont. from p.3

Rutkowski came directly to the point on the budget problems: "Certainly, when you are talking about a budget that, in the first place, was insufficient to operate effectively and then you talk about subtracting some \$3,000 from that budget, you are going to have some problems." He went on to explain there are set costs, such as printing, which cannot be reduced. Hence, cuts must come in the area of staff. "Therefore, right away you are understaffed," he continued, "and that has been our biggest limitation, I would suggest. In the end, it is a limitation that affects all the students because then we cannot possibly cover everything."

The staff of the newspaper is constituted of three major parts: three reporting staff, the technical staff and the editorial staff. The reporters receive weekly assignments from the associate editor, Jennifer Urban. Like Rutkowski, Urban has worked up through different jobs on the newspaper, including typesetter, proofreader, layout designer, copy editor and her present position. She noted that the job of making assignments is actually done by three or four staff members, and added, "It is open to anybody that wants to come in." She stated, "We get our ideas (for stories) from the same place that everybody gets their ideas, from the world that is around us. We like to stand back from the university and look at it critically. From looking at the university we get our ideas." She explained that since last year under Jenkins' editorship, the Pointer has had news beats established to cover the Allen and Debot Centers but that the shortage of reporters, especially as the budget gets tighter, prevents this program from being effectively carried out.

Carol Cartwright spoke on the role of the reporter on the newspaper: "When I first came

here, most of the reporting was on specific events but, as far as really looking into things about the university, about the students, even about the community, there was very little of that done. We printed a lot of things, about three-fourths of our copy, from the News Service. We only had a few reporters. Now there are only a few more but now I think we are probably doing a better job because now we are looking into things in the university; we are telling students about aspects of the university that they ordinarily would not know on their own. We are going deeper into the things that are going on."

Continuing, Cartwright commented on the charges that have been made against the paper, stating that the reporting of the news is biased: "I believe that there is a place for criticism and that it is the editor's privilege, as editor, to make criticisms and generally to criticize the things that are going on here at the university. But, I believe that as a reporter I should write things as objectively as possible." She added, that as "a great believer in objective news writing" she has never written a biased story and that, in her opinion, any biased news that has been printed in the newspaper has simply been a mistake.

"We are doing investigative reporting," she explained, "and that means we are looking into things. We are asking questions that, perhaps, are not very nice questions to ask. But, in order to find out what is really going on, we have to ask them. It may appear that we are being biased by the type of questions we ask, but there are certain things that you have to ask people in order to get the truth. In some cases, you have to ask them critical questions in order that the truth comes out; otherwise they will just feed you a lot of public relations."

In a similar vein, Rutkowski defended the reporting of the

newspaper: "A serious student will consider himself an adult and will accept the responsibilities of the problems in the world and is willing to read about those problems. There are people on this campus who are not willing to accept that responsibility and who would much rather read about the local campus crazies. We don't cater to those people. Our objective is to report the news the way we see it and if there are difficulties with people understanding why we are doing that, I don't know what we can do."

Rutkowski bases this position on the assumption that ultimately there is no distinction between the student press and the press at large. "I would say a distinction has been made but none exists," he explained and added, "There seems to be an attitude by some students that they don't expect their press to be responsible as the 'real world' press is; they don't expect it to be similar to the 'real world' press, if I can put it that way. I would not come in this office to work as editor, I would not ask any of my staff members to come here, if we were not interested in producing a professional newspaper. The workload may be different, but the responsibilities are the same. The attitude that there is a distinction may come from high school. I think if you asked me, 'Can you make a distinction between the high school press and the real world press?' I would say, 'Yes.'"

The work of the reporting staff along with materials received from other sources on campus is transformed into the weekly tabloid form by the "tech crew" under the direction of the two copy editors, Louise Eklund and Bob Kellerman. Eklund, an English major who has worked on the technical staff for three years, excepting a semester during which she worked as a copy editor for the

University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Post, outlined the technical process. An average of forty articles is submitted every week and each of these goes through what Eklund described as an "incredible technical process," including editing, column counting, headlining, typesetting, proofreading, correcting and the final "makeup." Eklund stated that this task involves eleven workers who each work 15 to 20 hours per week on the average.

"One of the things," said Eklund, "that you have to keep in mind always about copy editing is that you are not going to be able to put everything into the newspaper that comes into the office. There's always the question of quality." She described this decision making task as a daily occurrence, such as those established for book reviews, which are used "to make certain that decisions that are made every day are not made simply on the basis of whim or caprice, but have some general continuity."

Eklund and Kellerman, in addition to copy editing, work with the photography reporters to determine which of the photographs will be placed in the newspaper during any given week. The photographs along with the news "copy" determine the form and design of the newspaper. According to Eklund, "When you are talking about a thing such as a newspaper, I think you also have to take into consideration the fact that you want it to be in the best possible form. You want it to be aesthetic, in a sense." She added, "We experiment quite a bit, but we try to present a newspaper which is nicely done, which looks good and also has something to say."

A large part of the responsibility for that form and design falls to Jennifer Urban who, as associate editor, is also responsible for calculating the "column count" and

establishing the page "priorities." Urban said, the dwindling budget makes this task more difficult because as the number of pages per issue are limited so is she limited in placing material into the newspaper.

Since a large part of this technical work is done through the facilities of the Daily Journal, a member of the technical crew was asked to describe working conditions. Shelly Laska, who has worked as a typesetter since March, 1971, stated, although the organization of the staff itself has lagged on occasion, the Journal operation is fairly well organized. "Things are done when they are supposed to be," she stated.

Supervision of the overall operation is the responsibility of Rutkowski and his editorial staff. All of the editors work in specific areas and participate in what Urban described as "general management." The editorial position that synthesizes both the role of the reporter and of an editor is that of the feature editor; this position is held jointly by Al Jenkins and Dan McGlynn. A Vietnam veteran like his partner, Jenkins was associate editor under Dennis MacDonald and editor the following year; after working with the American Civil Liberties Union in Milwaukee during the first semester of this year, Jenkins returned as feature editor.

Commenting on the problems of the job, he stated, "Generally, a feature editor would combine the factual qualities of straight reporting with the analysis of an editorial. Unfortunately, the Pointer has received so many complaints about biased reporting that we have hesitated to develop this area in the correct way." He said he thinks the record of the newspaper will show that, at least in the past two years, there has not, in fact, been biased news. He added, "Every Sunday in the Milwaukee Journal there is an entire section devoted to editorial features but if we try this very traditional form on this campus, there would be an incredible uproar. It is probably indicative that students do not even read newspapers, when they are so confused about accepted journalistic form."

Jenkins said the problem with the bias charges has led the newspaper to print no editorial features; rather the editorial comment is placed separately on the editorial page. Though he has worked in almost all areas of the newspaper, Jenkins has never had any classroom training in journalism. He explained, "The course work offered here in journalism could be duplicated simply by working on this newspaper for a semester or two. That sort of technical knowledge is not that important since it is already worked into the organization of the newspaper. What is important, especially for an editor, is a background in the historical traditions of the press and an idea of what the social order is all about."

As might be expected, the final responsibility for the Pointer lies with the editor, Gary Rutkowski. Outlining his duties, Rutkowski stressed, the editor must be familiar with the publication as a whole, including any potential problems. Further, he must be involved in "personnel supervision" which requires not only that he know

cont. to p. 11

Native American Days

April 1-7 Sunday Through Saturday

Sunday, April 1st. through Saturday, April 7th. in the L.R.C. lobby there will be a Native American Arts and crafts display.

Sunday through Friday - there will be an arts and craft sale and demonstrations in the Fine Arts court yard. Films in the Wisconsin Room.

Monday April 2, 1973

Vine Deloria is the author of Custer died for your sins. We talk, you listen. Of utmost good faith, and numerous other articles.

1:45 p.m. - 2 p.m. and 7 & 9 p.m., Room 125 Collins Classroom Center.

Sioux Indian - born Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, Martin, South Dakota.

Present occupation - writer and teacher of ethnic studies at the New College of Ethnic studies, West Washington State College.

Tuesday April 3, 1973

A. Paul Ortega, Native American Vocalist - at the Wisconsin Room at the University Center, 7-10 p.m. (Mescalero Apache) Album - Two Worlds - A. Paul Ortega won a grand prize award for contemporary Indian art. A year later he won a championship for war dancing. He always seems to be working around young people and young programs. He enjoyed teaching and helping young students and working with his beloved Indian music. To some the gutted sounds and chants of Indian songs have no meaning. Ortega gives insight and feeling of what Indian songs really mean. He plays guitar, drums and tamborine and he sings.

Wednesday April 4, 1973

Dorothy Lepage Ogradowski - from Milwaukee. Speaking on "Social Problems" in 125 Collins Classroom Center, at 1:45 p.m. Speaking on "minorities" in 236 Collins Classroom Center at 3:45 p.m.

Speaking on "Indian Community Schools - an Approach in Indian Education" at the Main Auditorium. 7-10 p.m.

Dorothy Ogradowski is a teacher, Director Indian Community School. She has a B.S. Elementary Ed., has done graduate work in educational administration, UW - Milwaukee.

Thursday April 5, 1973

"The Trail of Broken Treaties" symposium, room 125 Collins Classroom Center, 7 - 10 p.m.

Speakers:

1. Herb Powless - from AIM
 2. Speaker from BIA (tentative)
 3. Speaker from GLITC (tentative)
- 3 points of view on the "Trail of Broken Treaties Caravan".

Friday April 6, 1973

Native American Arts and crafts done by high school students and teacher corp interns - from Odanah. In the Fine Arts Courtyard from 12:30 - 3:00 p.m.

Native American Style show, - 8 p.m. Mrs. LaVerne Heiter designer owns the shop "Indian Originals" from Rapid City, South Dakota. Location undetermined, as yet.

Some of the girls from AIRO will be modeling numerous styles of Native American clothing - traditional and contemporary.

Saturday, April 7, 1973

Stevens Point Area - YMCA

1000 Division St.
Stevens Point, WI
please no smoking in the gym.

Afternoon session - 2 - 5 p.m.
Doors open at 12:30 - Oriented towards the public.

Evening session - 7 - 9 p.m. Oriented towards Native Americans.

"Rocking Horse Winner" Ahead Of Its Time

D.H. Lawrence's *Rocking Horse Winner* will be shown on Monday, March 19, at 8:00 p.m. in 125 Classroom Center as the English Department continues its free film series.

This film, made in 1950, was not a commercial success in England and is virtually unknown in this country. Yet it is the first major film production of a work by Lawrence and has received solid critical support both here and in Britain. Now it becomes clear that this film was, as often happens, "ahead of its time." According to the U.S. distributor, Janus Films, "Audiences frankly were not ready for it; the Lawrence purists found it too much of a movie, the thriller aficionados found it too literate...Early audiences seemed not to understand it..."

The plot of the film is not at all complicated. A very sensitive ten year old boy is deeply troubled because his parents chronically bicker about money. They are a perfect match: the father is a failure, the mother tends to be a scoundrel. Given a toy rocking horse for Christmas, the boy retreats into a kind of furious fantasy world, precipitated by his violent rocking on his new toy. What is more curious, the boy seems to develop second sight and aided by the family's handyman (John Mills), he becomes extraordinarily adept at picking winners at the race track.

This sounds the stuff of comedy; it isn't. The boy is only able to pick winners by "running the race" on his rocking horse, and each time this drains more and more energy from him. But because the money seems to make his parents

happy, he persists. What becomes obvious is that the child sacrifices himself for his parents, a switch on the usual theme.

Following is what Pauline Kael, New movie reviewer for *The New Yorker*, had to say of this film some years ago: "This little known English Production...is a demonstration of how good a movie intelligent people can make when they have better-than-intelligent material to work on...A child...uses his second sight to rescue his parents; the painful part is that he lacks first sight—the judgment which would enable him to see that they are already destroyed."

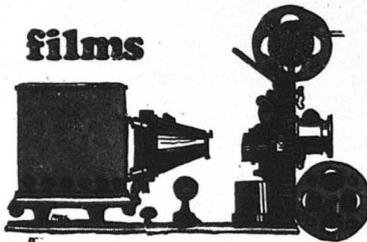
In the 50's and 60's we saw a number of Lawrence works made into films: *Sons and Lovers*; *The Virgin and the Gypsy*; *The Fox*; *Women In Love* and *Lady Chatterly's Lover* all did quite well commercially and critically. But, some of these were widely touted artistic breakthroughs and left many viewers feeling cheated. Hopefully, this early, understated and serious production will more than satisfy.

As usual, no admission will be charged.

F.A.C. Will Meet

The Finance and Allocations committee of the Student Senate will begin budget hearings for student activities on Apr. 4. These meetings are open to all students. Time and place for the hearings will be posted on the door of the Student Senate office on April 3 along with a schedule of the budget requests under review.

films



Steelyard Blues

by Ron Martzahl

Three strange fellows, each with his own eccentricity, make their home in an automobile junkyard. They are Jesse Veldini (Donald Sutherland), a scruffy and tousled-looking man who has just been released from prison; his brother The Kid (John Savage), a long haired college youth who plays the guitar, and Eagle Thronebetty (Peter Boyle), fresh out of an institution, a man whose mind is as remarkable as his dress.

One of Veldini's passions is his hooker girl friend Iris Caine (Jane Fonda), who makes it with everybody; in particular, with all of the city officials, including Veldini's brother Frank, the district attorney (Howard Hesseman).

A close friend of Veldini's is Duval Jacks (Garry Goodrow), whose ambition is to restore a World War II Navy PBV amphibious airplane. To accomplish this he needs more manpower and money. He persuades Veldini and encourages to join him in this undertaking with the promise of world travel. Veldini, whose one other passion besides Iris, is driving cars in demolition derbies, agrees, viewing it with the prospect of participating in demolition derbies all over the world.

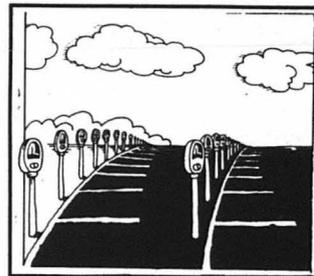
At his brother's insistence, Veldini takes a job in the local zoo cleaning lions' cages. His gang turns to pickpocketing to raise cash. It's shortly thereafter that Iris falls out of favor with Veldini's brother Frank. Meanwhile, Veldini and Duval are getting heat from the Country Health Department to vacate the area where they've been restoring the PBV. It's apparent that Veldini's brother is also responsible for this harassment. Cognizant that there isn't enough time to raise money for the necessary parts to complete the airplane, they decide to break into the nearby Naval Air Station.

Veldini rounds up a gang of his old pals to help him with the heist. He goes looking for Iris and when he finds her on a bus, she runs off. A long foot chase through city streets winds up with them in each others arms at the power plant.

Veldini with Iris and eleven of his cohorts, all dressed in black leotards, and hoods, steal into the Naval Air Station. The comando-like raid, gains them entrance into a PBV hanger where they find the needed parts. While escaping in the darkness, Eagle is separated from the group.

The next morning the PBV is readied on the runway just prior to takeoff Veldini is confronted by the arrival of an armada of police cars headed by Frank. Eagle arrives on the scene, attired like a Mexican bandit on horseback and leading several riderless equines. He guides the horses to Veldini where everyone mounts up. Just before exiting the plane, Veldini had set up a loaded device which explodes moments after everyone is clear of the PBV.

The explosion catches the police off guard and creates enough smoko confusion to allow Veldini and his cohorts to ride off a la the Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse.



Hints For Avoiding Parking Fines

Campus parking decal owners and non-owners alike must follow certain rules when parking on campus. Rules and regulations regarding the parking facilities are published in the booklet, *UW-SP Parking Rules and Regulations*, put out by Protection and Security. By acquainting oneself with this booklet, one can avoid unpleasant parking situations and five dollar parking fines.

Parking in Loading Zones is prohibited. If a person must park in a Loading Zone for any length of time, for any reason, he should turn on his flasher or emergency lights and his car will not be ticketed. A telephone call to Protection and Security will avert a parking ticket when a person must park in a restricted zone for a long period of time.

Snowy weather might cover parts of a parking lot. If this is the case, do not assume boundaries of parking stalls. Pick a "safe" spot at the back of the lot to avoid being ticketed. Weekend visitors should find it helpful to know that all regular parking lots on campus are not policed from 4:30 p.m. on Friday until 10:30 a.m. on Monday. During the week, visitors should call Protection and Security before parking in any of the campus lots. Forgetting to call or a delay in calling are excuses unacceptable to that office.

When parking in any campus lot, the decal owner must be certain his decal is exposed to the driving lane. A failure to do this will result in a fine; a car which has been backed into a parking stall, for example, with or without a decal, will probably be ticketed.

The parking circle at Debot is a No Parking Zone meant for emergency use only, which means that no parking is allowed there under any circumstances. A Loading Zone will be located in that area in the near future.

Handicapped persons can get special permission to park in the lot closest to their destination, which includes almost any lot on campus.

Remember the following hints:

1. Keep flashers or emergency lights on when parking in Loading Zone.
2. Avoid parking in any spaces that could be considered a driving lane.
3. Don't back into a parking stall.
4. Call Protection and Security, 344-2368, for answers to any questions regarding rules pertaining to any of the campus lots.

Following these basic rules can avoid a five dollar fine or a trip to the Protection and Security Office.

Submitted by:
Parking Appeals Committee

Siasefi Skits

Another week of Siasefi pledging is sadly drawing to a close and it is unfortunate to note that only about 3 per cent of the campus community have attended the well-done noon time skits. In an intellectually stimulating environment such as the one this university attempts to create, it is incomprehensible that more people don't attempt to view these excellent examples of street theatre that the Siasefi organization sponsors. Posters and actors in costume decorate the campus in an admirable publicity campaign. Surely, publicity is not at fault for the poor attendance.

The inexperienced actors involved (the pledges) learned their acting lessons well. They have a good grasp of basic acting fundamentals. The use of the up-stage hand to gesture, up-stage turns, weak vocal projection and "breaking character" were skillfully avoided. The attention to these acting fundamentals enabled them to literally become the characters they portrayed.

It must be noted that the script writing was also well done. Each skit had an exciting plot that flowed smoothly from logical beginning to logical end. The content of most of these scripts was uproariously funny and held the audiences in stitches. Unfortunately, the Siasefi script writers fell into the same trap that spells doom



for many an admirable group doing street theatre. Instead of communicating the ideals of their own fine organization, they berated and poked fun at their natural adversaries. Then again, maybe their organization is built upon berating and poking fun. Whatever; the writers should realize that mudslinging is only a means to achieve an end. It is the justifications for the end that gives a play substance not the means employed in communicating the justifications.

Of course, the success or failure of any dramatic endeavor is dependent on more than the actors and the script. Costumes and setting also play an important role. The costumes in these skits were fashioned with a neo-Brechtian philosophy of costume function

understand and even accept this treatment. Hopefully, those who become caught up in debates upon the effectiveness of Brechtian theatre will remember this point.

The setting of this type of theatre is of course dependent upon the physical environments immediately available. Again, the Siasefi organization must be applauded. They were commendably quick in realizing that the "amphitheatre" was expressly built for functions such as this.

All told, the Siasefi skits were well done. What is regrettably unfortunate is that more students and faculty do not take the opportunity to expose themselves to this viable art form, indeed; it is no less legitimate than any other that this campus offers.

Book Review

Brain Business Expansion

THINK TANKS. Paul Dickson. New York: Ballantine Books; 1972. 363 p.

by Daniel H.R. Hanson

America's newest industry is the subject of Paul Dickson's *Think Tanks*. It is a sobering, probing look at "idea factories." The book traces think tank development from RAND Corporation to the Center For Democratic Institutions and beyond. This penetrating study is both enlightening and alarming.

Dickson follows brain business expansion from World War II to the present. Citing the war as the catalyst for the industry, a survey of three types of think tanks becomes the emphasis of the book. And the undertaking is done with an astute critical eye.

The pioneer think tank, as the book brings out, was the research and development type concerning technological problems. The first purpose was developing new weapons systems. Although many think tanks still do considerable work for the Pentagon, the emphasis has turned to private business and other parts of the government. Now tanks are doing things like developing new missile guidance systems and creating new products like freeze dried coffee.

Next, Dickson explores the socio-political think tank. Here the study shows graphically how the business has expanded. Into every phase and aspect of our culture studies are being conducted by some idea factory. What is most important to note is how these studies are

used by government and other businesses. What becomes clear is how the academic community is becoming bureaucratized.

The final portion of the book deals with something that seems like science fiction. Indeed, many writers of S.F. have dealt with such speculative ideas and problems as do the third type of think organizations. This sector of the new business deals only with the future, forecasting what it will be like. One such tank has predicted eleven different possible alternatives for the United States by 2000. Of the projections only a few are positive or optimistic. At this point Dickson makes perhaps the most relevant remarks about the "think business." What he has to say concerns the danger of predicting the future. He argues that such futurist studies may enhance what they predict—in short, they may become self-fulfilling prophecies.

The book should be read. It has a great deal to say about our present condition and what may happen in the future. Since most of us will be living between now and 2000, it might not be a bad idea to catch a glimpse of the future.



"Isn't it wonderful that our son isn't one of those awful dope addicts?"

Summer School Offers 250 Courses

Approximately 250 different courses will be offered from June 11 to Aug. 3 when the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point offers what it regards as a special summer school—its 65th annual session.

Dr. Winthrop C. Difford, the director, is making arrangements to accommodate more than 2,000 students.

Because summer is a time when many area teachers return to UW-SP for special study, there will be numerous graduate-level courses.

In addition, the traditional summer theatre festival will again be operating with students involved in the production of four plays.

However, workshops always have been considered the special features of summer school and their enrollments comprise a sizeable chunk of the total number of students in the overall session. This year, 10 such workshops are scheduled, including two which will involve student travel to Europe.

A forestry seminar for six credits will involve several weeks of study on the Stevens Point campus and then four weeks in Germany. But persons in an English education program, using British schools as a laboratory, will spend all of their time in England during the session to receive six credits.

Others, to be held on campus, are a two-credit American Suzuki Institute (for stringed-instrument teachers and students); a five-credit kindergarten program; a two-credit session for school administrators; a three-credit workshop on individually guided education; a four-credit session for elementary science teachers; a two-credit clothing workshop; a two-credit workshop on trends in house (both offered by the school of home economics); and a three-credit workshop for communication teachers.

Except for the kindergarten offering, all of the other workshops will be given for either undergraduate or graduate credit. Some will run throughout the full eight week session but others will be as short as two weeks.

A summer session feature in the foreign language department this year will be the offering of an intensive course in Russian which will carry eight credits.

Professor Robert Price, a new member of the Stevens Point campus, says that having students devoting most of their school day to a language in the intensive teaching concept "is the most desirable way of teaching and learning" such a subject.

Stevens Point is one of only three schools in the UW-System with Russian offered in the overall curriculum. The others are UW Madison and Milwaukee.

Although not directly related to the summer academic program but operated in the same period will be numerous activities involving state high school students such as student government, music, forensics and sports camps.

An out-of-doors commencement on Friday night, Aug. 3, will conclude the session.

Speakers Corner Cont.

consideration when deciding where they will talk so as to not interfere with someone else. He added, prospective speakers should furnish their own soapbox.

Meanwhile the university's communications department is presenting an Open Forum every Thursday night from 7:30-8:30 p.m. The program seen on Cable TV-6 is presented live. Guests on programs already shown have included George Becker and Ray DePerry of Pride. Jim McGivern, co-director of the project said anyone with a concern about any problem they're familiar with is invited to appear. Interested persons should contact him or Roger Bullis of the Communications Department.



ViewPoint Won't Request Funding

cont. from page 2

Freedom of the press continues to be a hotly debated issue and the *Pointer* asked Nelson whether a newspaper funded by a specific segment of the university, i.e. Housing, faced problems in this area. "No. As a matter of fact, the students brought in all copies of the paper before they were put to press and asked me to read them over, and so I did; I haven't found any need to even question their decisions as far as news coverage or policies or editorial viewpoints or anything. They've done that voluntarily, so we've just had, I guess, a pretty open communication link, so that it they had a question and weren't sure about something, I think they'd probably call me up or something and we'd just work it out individually...I don't think we're really running into, I guess, political arguments or things like that. Since probably about 75 per cent of the paper is just dealing with information or news coverage types of things, or a review of a movie, that would be really a rare kind of thing for an editorial kind of policy to really be needed. If you were covering political issues or aspects of the university policy or something like that...they're covering pretty much straight news as

they see it in the residence halls." She conceded, however, that the possibility of herself or someone else having to make a decision on a controversial matter could not be ruled out. "Right now I can't foresee it, but yes, I imagine if it were something that had some reason for being considered, but I think it would probably be held, as I mentioned before, more on an individual basis-to try to talk it through, see what the viewpoints are and why they differ, and see if we can't work through some compromise or come to a better understanding. Right now I don't foresee it, but I can see it might be something we should look at; I can't envision it right now."

Nelson was also asked if *ViewPoint* was perhaps directed more in the form of a newsletter than that of a newspaper. "Well, I guess, but I guess it's one's definition of both of those. The *Pointer* staff right now feels that they're making a commitment to journalism and newspaper coverage and so on as they see it. Maybe in their definition this would be considered more of a newsletter, but I don't know that the students who are working on this would think of it as anything less than a newspaper. I think it's a matter

of definition... I think the students here feel (that) they're getting the news that they want, and that's kind of their format I guess. I don't know if it would be called a newsletter by them; it might be by maybe a more serious journalist."

Though she knows of no official relationship with the Publications Board, Nelson said there has been cooperation with John Anderson of the news Service as well as with the communication department. She also said that *Pointer* Advisor Dan Houlihan had been briefed on the paper's efforts, and that there is a desire for cooperation with the *Pointer* staff as well.

Finally, Nelson was asked if there is a conscious attempt to adhere to the Canons of Journalism within the framework of the paper. "I don't think our students are, probably, as professional in approaching a newspaper per se. I guess they're defining what they want a newspaper to be rather than following a format as such. Most of them are not getting paid, and have little if any exposure to working on a newspaper. It's a means for them to get involved, and they see it as a way of helping the communication links open up."

staff

Editor: G.E. Rutkowski	Secretaries: Shelly Laska Lynn Roback Audrey Robran	Graphics: Marty Lave
Associate Editor: Jennifer Urban	Ad Manager: Rhody Jakusz	Arts Editor: Neil Derringer
Assistant Editor: Jane Sadusky	Ad Assistant: Bill Powers	Reporters: Carol Cartwright Steve Okonek Keith Otis Pat Delmore Sam Eyo
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Editorials

Optimism . . . Or, Everything's Fine If You Think It Is.

The critical press is frequently attacked for its "negative" view of life and the world. The proper end of a newspaper, however, is not to induce a particular mental state. Whether its readers are sad or happy is completely irrelevant. What is significant is a critical view of the world, not only looking at the world as it is, but speculating as to what it could be.

There is a further question implied here, however, as to the validity of "optimism" in the modern world. Bluntly stated, to be an optimist in 1973 America is to be either ignorant or a fool. And it may be that our readiness to believe our lives and world to be healthy, contented, and blissful is one of our greatest weaknesses, if not our Achilles heel. Merely thinking the world right and good does not make it so. Wearing a "smile" button will not rebuild Indochina or feed starving millions in India. Loving Jesus will not make Gary, Indiana or the South Bronx fit for human life. We trust largely to inevitable progress or the belief that what is is best. In so doing we have failed to give intelligent direction to the institutions which make up our lives. We are faced not with lives of meaning and value in a peaceful and well-ordered world, but with immense problems of poverty, ignorance, militarism and war, wasted resources . . .

Why isn't Gary, Indiana the most beautiful city on

the face of the earth? The United States has a Gross National Product of over one trillion dollars. It has the most highly developed agricultural and industrial capacity of any country in the world. Yet, throughout the country are cities that are literally hell on earth; cities that offer a child born into them nothing beyond a life of poverty, misery, and ignorance. The United States spends billions of dollars building "better" deodorants, but it has yet to build a good city.

To judge America in terms of the quality of life it provides its citizens, one does not compare it with the past or with the rest of the world. One compares it with what it could be, what it must be to provide a good and moral life, and one can only judge it a failure. How can it be that America cannot even provide decent work for its citizens, when entire cities are crying to be rebuilt?

If one can speak of optimism at all it is only in terms of what the world could be like. We in America refuse to do so, however. We prefer to delude ourselves: we merely "think" the world good, therefore it is. Our universities and government have succumbed most comfortably and provide no intelligence, no ideas, no positive direction. The prospects for a significant life seem increasingly weak, yet still we are told to "smile."

No Saints In Heaven

In this issue we had planned to present comparably broad pictures of the two aspects of the

student Viewpoint however by the interview

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At room instituti instance stitution present; business larger m public go that imp the inter moral ar to it, it to instituti

Letters

Harris Criticized

To the Editor:

I was very pleased to see that someone is protecting me from those deviates at the Health Center who are forcing contraceptives onto us poor unwary college students and thus making us go out and fornicate. Mr. Harris has made another of his periodic ventures out from the dark ages and in the process has insulted us all. I cannot understand how the distribution and use of contraceptives increases the number of pregnancies. Is this the same as taking aspirin to get a headache or joining Alcoholics Anonymous to become a drunkard? I congratulate the Health Center for recognizing a need and taking positive action to meet the need. I hope they will continue and do more in the future; they are providing a necessary service. The students are intelligent enough to know the need for such a service and petty unsubstantiated criticism, especially in view of offering no workable alternative is truly a short-sighted betrayal of the student. I fear that if some people had their way we would have intercourse only once every nine months and then only if we were married. This may not be all bad but it is the usual practice of sticking your head in the sand and denying

that sex is a commonplace occurrence and will not really take place if we say it doesn't. How ridiculous!

Sincerely,
Dennis Kenealy

Second "Battle" Of Wounded Knee

To the Editor:

Concerned People:
If you have read a newspaper, watched TV, or listened to the radio in the past week or so, you know there is a major confrontation taking place right now in South Dakota between the federal bureaucracy and the Native American people. The issues are many, and it is impossible for us back here in Stevens Point, Wisconsin, to know what is actually going on there. However, the issues and action are not the reason for this notice.

The concern right here and now is for the people - men, women and children - who are caught up in this situation. The disruption on normal activities has caused and will cause hardships and suffering. Things will probably get much worse for many people before it even begins to get better.

The people there have many real and urgent needs: Food - clothing - shelter - supplies - medicine - Medical Assistance - and many other necessities. Through the efforts of

Wisconsin chapters of the American Indian Movement and other concerned people, some of these items have been collected and one truck is on its way to South Dakota right now. More is needed, but the most pressing requirement is for funds - money to buy things that cannot be hauled or shipped with practicality - money to hire services - money to pay for transportation of people and supplies.

Please look deep in your heart and give what you can. Contributions can dropped off at the PRIDE Office, 105 Main.

"Let me be a free man - free to travel, free to stop, free to work, free to trade where I choose, free to choose my own teachers, free to follow the religion of my fathers, free to think and talk and act for myself - and I will obey every law, or submit to the penalty."

Chief Joseph, Nez Percés
PRIDE

A Draft Switch

To the Editor:

I feel that young men should not be allowed to fight for their country (even if they want to). Older men and women can better fulfill the country's needs by filling the ranks of our Armed Forces.

The old (age 50 and over) are much better trained for the tasks involved in fighting a war. The government would save millions of dollars by not having

to train these draftees. From the new members in the ranks there would be experienced pilots, mechanics for all types of machinery, nurses with extensive experience, doctors happy to get away from the routine of book-work that is essential in the services. These men and women have been working for 25 years building a community. They would be excited and thrilled about "getting away from it all."

Many of them have always wanted to go abroad. And the desire to fight and die for their homes and communities would be greater than the young people's because they helped build these communities they now would be protecting.

If the draft age were raised to include those older than 50 and continued for life, we could lower the taxes in all the states, by riding the country of its old people. There would be no need for Social Security benefits and welfare for the aged. If they got too old for service we could just transfer them to the front where they could find more excitement. We would also save on ammunition because many old men would die of heart attacks and strokes before any bullets were wasted on them.

By drafting the aged we would solve the population problem. It is a fact that young people have more children than old people. By leaving the young home to propagate, we could greatly increase the

population. current de couraging t have more i wouldn't h the countr asset (peop

We could language of children. By teachers (a tenure dis dispense wi fogie" and heard on th young.

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Tristram Coffin's

Washington Watch

Signs Of The Times

Ironically, the Nixon Administration - untouched politically by bombings and the Watergate scandal - is being dragged down by a crisis only partly of its own, making. This is a sick economy, the gut issue that destroyed Herbert Hoover and marred the Eisenhower Administration.

Nixon's answer is to plow federal funds into the aero-spate and shipbuilding industries, take money from social programs, and tell the people they were being robbed by welfare cases and incompetent bureaucrats. Economist Walter Heller says the plan is "investing less in people and more in machinery" and makes "a fiendishly clever appeal to the worst instincts of people, and couches it all in high moral tones." (Heller is a former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers.)

The Administration's plan is loaded with irony. Reuters reports February 10, "The US has supplied pink bidets to Cambodia while refusing to provide Federal funds for sewer and water projects at home. A bidet is a French bath tub preferred by "highborn and foreign educated Cambodians."

The man supposed to hold the lid on excess spending is the new Budget Director, Roy L. Ash. Ash's company, Litton Industries (he was president), has just persuaded the Pentagon to fork over an additional \$192 million in cost overruns, reports the New York Times, February 14. "He (Ash) has indicated he has no intention of removing himself from consideration of Litton's financial problems with the Government."

These are the omens:

"Officials are fearful that the winter of 1973 may see the biggest jump in living costs in several years," financial writer Joseph R. Slevin, Philadelphia Inquirer, February 3. The Christian Science Monitor quotes a housewife, "three months ago I paid \$1.50 for two dozen breakfast eggs and a package of twelve English muffins. Today my family has to spend fifty-three cents more for the two items. The eggs alone cost \$1.50. The muffins are fifty-three cents." (January 1)

"In the space of a few days, billions of US dollars were sold for German marks, Japanese yen and other foreign currencies. In Germany alone, speculators unloaded \$3.5 billion on Thursday and Friday. The danger, a collapse of the monetary system," New York Times, February 11.

The weakness of the dollar forced President Nixon to devalue it ten percent on February 12. This is a temporary rescue.

Two economists told the Joint Economic Committee (February 14) "that the current US economic boom and unchecked inflation will produce an almost unavoidable recession late this year or early 1974." UPI. One of them, Wilfred Lewis, Jr. of National Planning Association said all signs point to a "good, old-fashioned, so-called classic recession."

President Nixon's antidote-cutting back drastically on Federal spending for social and public works - may worsen the crisis, UPI reports: "A prominent black mortgage banker (Dempsey J. Travis, president of United Mortgage Bankers of America, Inc.) has charged that President Nixon's freeze on federal housing subsidies could revive the inner-city pressures that led to the riots of the 1960s." As federal funds trickle out, heavy layoffs are predicted for building and education.

The effect of cutbacks and impounded funds is already biting into America. Badly needed slum housing in New York is ditched. A clean-up of the Potomac River is delayed indefinitely. Some school systems, without Federal aid, are in desperate straits. Times says the Detroit school system is so broke and in the red it "may be forced to close March 15, two months ahead of schedule." (February 19)



"Ireland has outlived the failure of all her hopes—and yet she still hopes."

Roger Casement
June 29, 1916

on campus: the Pointer and the new until recently, the BS'er. These plans, partially, thus effectively, blocked of the editor of that publication to be

low public scrutiny is a characteristic modern reactionaries' theory of public the action from which that theory is s, as recently evidenced, a Nixonist and the press as "biased" and proceeds gain of cheap rhetoric to consolidate vital public bodies supported by public is elitism, and elitism, as a form of privilege, cannot be tolerated. On this should be no doubt as to the position call themselves radical, who seek a world order. We assert that public must be set aright to provide significant with natural principles. To do this t those institutions be critically Given this, let us than examine the its relational system, since it is that tem which determines its nature and

the notion and fact of a state or public before we consider it as an isolated us recall that it fits into a larger ineme, i.e., the state government. As situated it is a government founded on and ruled by the lobbyist, as is its in Washington. It operates, not for the generally speaking, but by principles artificial categories and restrictions in private wealth and power. It is imsofar as the Pointer stands in relation immoral. To the extent that the public he press must work in such a system,

to that extent it must necessarily be perverted. In spite of the good intentions of the editorial staff, the Pointer, by virtue of its larger relations, is neither free nor public, in the true sense of those terms. The reliance on advertising revenue stands as an example of this basic point. If the world does not, in fact, undergo revolutionary change, the editorial protestation of the Pointer will be worthless, and it will lapse into reactionary liberalism with the rest of America.

Correctly ordered the press, as public, would not be subject to the whim and fancy of vested interests; yet the problem ultimately cannot be solved at the local level for by its very nature it is overwhelmingly larger. The public press must be integrated properly into the cultural system; just as food, clothing, shelter, decent work and the arts must be absolutely insured, so must a free, unshackled press. It is not a question of the feelings of any individual or group of individuals, anymore than it is a question of their privilege. Those who hold that such is the case, posit a primitive viewpoint on society. In order that the Pointer might be correct, the university must be set aright; hence, must the larger world be changed.

In this newspaper we have dared to suggest a better world, one based on a set of concrete universal principles, a decent practical life, and an unyielding social critique. It must be a critique that holds there are no saints, not even one given the task of judgement and damnation. All must be called to account in the public eye. For those who fear objective criticism and brand it "negativistic" we have regret. They surely must be confused and unable to envision a new dynamic social order.

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system to include only and all of those aged 50 and over.

Name withheld upon request

Pointer Unfair

To the Editor:
It is quite unfair that the International Programs hadn't received much, if any, publicity in the Pointer until the article, "All is not Peaceful in Peace Haven," which was written in a negative manner.

I hope that another favorable opinion of the semester abroad programs will help to further convince students to take advantage of what is being offered to them.

As a participant of the London group for a semester and the Munich group a year later, I not only totally enjoyed both semesters but learned more in those nine months than did in my entire college career.

To be a student involves investigation into the unknown to obtain knowledge. The greatest learning devise is the actual application of this knowledge and experience. The programs in England, Germany, and the Far East offer invaluable opportunities for the people who search for them.

To be in a country of different peoples, customs, ideas, art forms, architecture, sports, language, and history helps to broaden your perceptions of

those things around you. Living with a coeducational group teaches one in another way. One observes the habits, and feelings of other people, learns to understand them, and grows to have consideration for them.

A student on the semester abroad program will learn a great deal, with some(enjoyable) effort, in a well-planned, inexpensive trip. However, the effort must be put forth by the student or the entire opportunity will be lost.

Sincerely,
Robin Shawver

Congratulations

To the Editor:
Congratulations to Steve Trauger who has been selected as UW-SP's representative to the National Entertainment Conference, Wisconsin Unit (N.E.C.-W.).

We would like to extend our thanks to everyone who auditioned for the U.A.B. Student Coffeehouse and to those who helped with setting it up: maintenance; technicians and especially to the U.A.B. Coffeehouse committee members. Special thanks to all.

Sincerely,
U.A.B. Coffeehouse
Committee

Info Sought On Communes

To the Editor:
I am asking your cooperation in printing this letter so that I may reach the general student population.

I am attempting to accumulate some meaningful data for a serious study on American communes. To that end, I wish to reach as many communes as possible.

I will be grateful if students, graduate and under-graduate, who are living in communal situations, will write me indicating willingness to receive a questionnaire and/or to be interviewed. Size of commune is unimportant; 3 or 4 people, up to any number.

Sincerely,
Mae T. Sperber
26 West 9th Street, 9E
New York, New York 10011



The Rise And Fall Of Old Main



The proposed replacement for Old Main at the University of Wisconsin—Stevens Point has crossed another hurdle—perhaps one of its toughest—but there still is no clear indication whether it will go all the way.

The sub committee on higher education facilities for the State Building Commission meeting in Madison has rejected a proposal that had come up in recent weeks which would have scrapped the new building.

Instead, the sub committee decided to order a thorough study hinging largely on enrollments. When the information is completed, assuming that need for the building is still justified, a construction budget will be prepared and probably be presented either later this summer or early this fall.

A second major proposal—renovation of the existing University Center once the current project to expand it is completed—also advanced despite a call to severely limit funding.

The renovation would cost about \$850,000; one proposal was to trim that figure about \$700,000 by providing most of the savings in a rejection of new air conditioning equipment.

But after a debate, the proposed cuts were overruled with only State Sen. Milo Knutson (R—LaCrosse) voting in the minority.

Stevens Point's Chancellor Lee S. Dreyfus, in noting that construction costs will come from self sustaining funds

and not tax dollars, said renovation will not involve an increase in student fees.

The university is projected to have, for example, more than 8300 students next fall and the budget for renovation is based on current levels of students fees from an overall student body of 7000.

If the air conditioning can be completed in the older part of the center, Dreyfus said the building as a whole will become the university's prime summer facility.

Meanwhile, both the renovation and Old Main replacement issues still face several more tough hurdles. They must be acted on by the full State Building Commission, then the legislature as part of the total state budget and finally the governor.

To handle the detailed study for need on the new building plus the preparation of its budget, Dreyfus announced he is reassigning Campus Planner Raymond Specht from physical plant management responsibilities in the business affairs division to devote full-time to the new project.

The study of need for the building will be conducted jointly by university administrators and staff members from the Department of Administration.

The replacement facility has, to date, been proposed as a new home for the English and communications department and administrative offices. It was projected to cost about \$4.1

million and be located on a vacant lot across from the Science Hall on Reserve Street.

Besides attempting to resolve full justification of need for the building, there also will be consideration to alternatives which would involve absorbing offices in existing structures once Old Main is removed, presumably in about three or four years.

Dreyfus said he was concerned by some comments at the sub-committee meeting, indicating that prime missions and programs undertaken by universities could be altered by decision on whether to construct buildings.

It was suggested that significant investments had been made by the state recently for communications buildings at Madison, Parkside and Green Bay campuses.

State Rep. Alvin Baldus (D—Menomonie) agreed that continuation of academic offerings should not be determined by non board of regent members.

Dreyfus noted as an example that at Madison, where a huge communication arts center was recently opened, the facility serves about 330 undergraduate majors in radio, television film and public address. Stevens Point, he added, has 250 majors pursuing the same kind of programs.

When the discussion ended, all four members of the sub-committee voted to have the study for need before proceeding with the proposal.

U.A.B. Cin Theater Presents The Summer of '42



March 18-20 7 & 9 p.m.
Wisconsin Room 75c

Interest Free Student Loans Available

The Polish American Scholarship Fund announces that it will award several "Interest Free Student Loans" for the academic year 1973-74.

Application forms may be obtained from:

George Jezioranski, Application Chairman

Polish American Scholarship Fund

2851 N. Major Av., Chicago, Ill. 60634

All requests must be accompanied by a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Applicants for this program must satisfy the following requirements:

1. Full-time student attending an accredited college or university in the U.S.A.;
2. U.S. citizen or permanent resident of the U.S.A.;
3. Polish descent. Proof of same may be furnished by a recognized Polish American organization;
4. Good academic standing;
5. Have completed a minimum of two (2) full years of study leading to a bac-

calaureate degree;

6. Enrolled in a program of polish studies (language, literature, history etc.) or majoring in same;

7. Furnish a financial statement;

8. Furnish a transcript of credits.

No application shall be considered unless the above 8 major points have been fulfilled.

All applications must be completed in full, signed, and returned to Mr. George Jezioranski, Application Chairman no later than April 30, 1973.

A "Trivial" Announcement

Campus radio station WWSP has announced the date for its annual Trivia contest. The 55 hour marathon will begin at 6:00 p.m. Friday, Apr. 6 and run continuously through midnight

Sunday, Apr. 8.

First prize this year includes a travelling trophy and an, as yet undetermined, number of record albums. Albums will also be awarded to at least the first ten places.

Trivia questions deal with facts about various entertainment media including radio, television, comics, films and pop music.

Anyone can enter the contest—students, non-students, faculty, staff, grandmothers and great-uncles—and entry can take place at any time during the contest. Entrants can be individuals, teams, wings, fraternities, clubs, business groups or almost any size organization.

During the course of the contest, questions will be asked over the air and contestants will have about five minutes to call in the answer.

Any questions about this year's contest may be directed to WWSP station manager Tim Donovan or program director, Andy Nelson.

Prepare for the Green Apple Affair

Film Freaks, Photography Buffs, Art People, take note; On April 7 & 8 there will be a student art fair, film contest and photography contest. Information is available at the Information Desk U.C. and the U.A.B. Office.

THE GREEN APPLE AFFAIR will consist of Drama, Dance, and Music Groups, Art Exhibitions, Underground Films along with the ART FAIR and FILM and PHOTO CONTEST.

All Sponsored by U.A.B.

exhibition & sale of original graphics for collectors

CHAGALL, BASKIN, ROUAULT, DAUMIER, MATISSE, PICASSO AND MANY OTHERS.



University of Wisconsin Carlsten Gallery, Art Department Wednesday, March 21 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.

PURCHASES MAY BE CHARGED



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Other services available from SOFA include a great Car Plan, the Student Railpass, language courses in Europe, and low cost accommodations in hotels, holiday villages, and hostels. All the dope is in the FREE 1973 Official Student Travel Guide to Europe. SOFA—don't tell on it—Send for it NOW.

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SOFA

"The student group that now controls the paper has a very narrow view..."

cont. from p. 5

the various positions on the staff but that he be able to evaluate staff suggestions for internal reform. Reviewing all material for libel or untruth is a major task of the editor.

Rutkowski pointed to the responsibility of setting editorial policy: "This is an area in which there is a lot of misunderstanding. I see it as my job to take a look at all of the material submitted and decide, on the basis of the public good, not vested interest or private caprice, what would be best to publish in the paper."

What goes into the newspaper has been controversial in recent years, this year included; Dan Houlihan reflected on this. "I think that it is a good thing that students are creating more of the material themselves," said Houlihan, but added, "The student group that now controls the paper has a very narrow view of student newspapers in my opinion." But Houlihan noted, "I would still rather have that than have the paper become an arm of the administration or an arm of the Communications Department because then, all it would do is present some other narrow view. I would rather have a narrow student view than a narrow administration view."

To clarify the Pointer position on the nature and function of a newspaper, Rutkowski stated: "A newspaper is, by its very nature, an organ of ideas. More specifically, a newspaper communicates ideas within the framework of the print media. Its function deals with responsibilities. Newspapers were established and derive their power from the public; it is a public institution. Newspapers have set up canons of journalism, codes of ethics that they follow in their publications. Although there may be different canons of

journalism, I think you would find a commonality among them, that being there is a preoccupation with the truth. You have to tell the people like it is. They may not be happy to hear it, you may not be popular because you dare to tell them the truth. You are serving the public; you have to decide what is going to go into your newspaper accordingly. I would suggest that in the last couple of years we have tried to do that. We have tried to tell the truth and we have not become a house organ for anyone."

Is the Pointer a free press? Rutkowski explained that as a state-supported institution, the newspaper has more freedom than the commercial press, which he said is under constant pressure from vested interests. "It has been born out, and it is true, that there is a tendency to become more responsible to your advertisers," Rutkowski stated. Houlihan concurred in this thinking, stating that the student press can cover stories that would be ignored by the commercial press. He further noted, "No matter how powerful or how monied, the advertiser is only one constituent. He should be heard but heard as one, and often he isn't. I think what happens is that unconsciously the publisher, whose social class very often represents the social class of the wealthy people in the town, whether it is Milwaukee or Stevens Point; if he didn't at the beginning, at the end thinks the same as they do and tends to threat editorial material and other material as they do."

Houlihan described the job of Pointer editor as "the most difficult student job on campus." In light of this Rutkowski was asked what advice he would give his successor. "It is important to read," he explained. "I think that if you do not have



Wounded Knee Continued Cont.

cont. from page 3

and bother people living nearby." He pointed out Garcia is chairman of the Gallup Inter-Agency Alcoholism Coordinating Committee and this was a blatant conflict of interest.

About 2000 people marched from the Kiva club to a mortuary March 3 to protest the death of Casuse. Other causes of protest by the Navajo population include the annual Indian tribal ceremony, from Aug. 9-12 which Native Americans are "coerced" to perform for tourists. "These are done out of season and out of context, with people clapping, bands playing and things like that," said the Kiva club member. "The people who run this are mainly businessmen who don't treat the people well. They have customer-merchant relations.

Another thing is there is only one Navajo-speaking policeman in Gallup. How can Anglo or Spanish-speaking police explain rights to the Navajo people who are arrested? And the doors of the courts are always locked when our people are on trial. This is against the law but the people don't know that. When they come to the court and see the door locked, they just go home again."

Larry Emerson, a native American who attended the funeral, said: "It was something that hasn't been witnessed in 100 years by the Navajo people. Old people who didn't understand English, young people who understood the corruption of Gallup and middleaged people in between" all turned out. At the funeral eulogy Emerson said of young Casuse: "Larry—like Crazy Horse, Geronimo and Sitting Bull—was fighting for a sane existence in this insane society. They were fighting for land, trees, their fellow human beings and to save themselves. Larry saw drunks laying in the streets. He saw alcohol corrupting people. He had hoped to unite a reawariness."

Voting difficulties, long waits in hospitals, high prices and racist treatment by police were some of the other factors surrounding the kidnapping of the mayor. Asked why the protests were increasing around the country, Bernard DauBon, a Milwaukee member of AIM said: "We're tired of being ignored, of being isolated in small areas and the government telling us what to do. We're tired of the government not listening to us over the past years."

your ideas formulated before you take the job that you are going to have a lot of difficulty formulating them afterwards. It is most important to have a staff; without a staff there is not a newspaper and without a staff there isn't even an editor. That's one of the things that I have been blessed with is a staff that is competent.

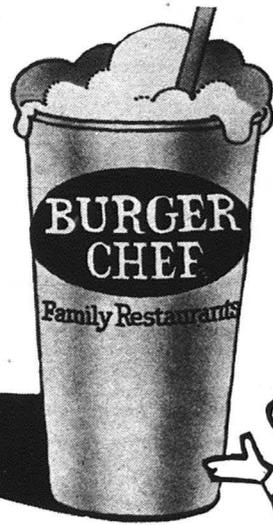
"I would think that anyone who wanted to take the job," he continued, "would think first about what he wants to do, would have read something about it and generally is willing to work rather hard."

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**Academic Calendar
Questionnaire**

When the current academic calendar concept—earlier start, completion of first semester prior to Christmas, long between-semester break, and early completion of second semester—was approved by the Board of Regents, it was on a two-year experimental basis. The Academic Affairs Committee of the Faculty Senate will review the calendar soon for recommendations to the Senate.

In order that we may more accurately reflect upon the opinions of both faculty and students, we are asking for student response as indicated below. Please clip—or make a copy—of the form below and deposit either in the box provided at the Information Desk of the University Center or send to R. Baruch, B-110, Fine Arts Building.

- Which calendar concept do you prefer? Would you prefer to:
 - retain the current calendar _____
 - return to the former calendar _____
- How does the current calendar differ from the former calendar in terms of Academic impact upon your classes, grades, maximal difference, for the better (current calendar) _____
 maximal difference, for the worse (current calendar) _____
 minimal difference _____
 no opinion _____
- How does the current calendar differ from the former calendar in terms of total impact upon your time:
 - maximal difference, for the better (current calendar) _____
 - maximal difference, for the worse (current calendar) _____
 - minimal difference _____
 - no opinion _____
- Class year: Fr; Soph; Jr; Sr; Spec.
- College: L&S; FA; COPS; NR
- Please attach some reasons for your choices above, or comments on the calendar.

Submitted by
Robert Baruch

Wisconsin River Cleanup Debate

A day-long workshop to probe ways of eliminating pollution in the Wisconsin River will be held in Stevens Point on April 27 with participants representing municipal, county, state and federal levels of government.

Student members of the Political Science Association and Environmental Council at the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point will be co-sponsors. The sessions will be held on the UW-SP campus.

General chairmen are Donna Jahnke, president of the Political Science Association, and Lyle Updike, who leads the Environmental Council.

They said invitations will be sent to all village presidents, mayors, county board officials, state legislators and congressmen who represent areas that are part of the Wisconsin River basin. U.S. Senators Gaylord Nelson and William Proxmire and the environmental adviser for Governor Patrick Lucey also will be asked to attend.

The basin includes parts of the 7th, 6th, 3rd, and 2nd Congressional Districts represented by David Obey, William Steiger, Vernon

Thomson and Robert Kastenmeier, respectively.

Planners said discussions will focus on federal legislation that calls for "zero discharge" of pollutants into waterways by 1985. But there'll also be debates on a Wisconsin River Restoration proposal offered by Professor George Becker of the UW-SP biology department. Becker says his idea for a closed loop involving five main treatment plants along the river to re-cycle all solid waste and industrial pollutants is receiving favorable reviews from environmental specialists.

He said he is encouraged to learn from reputable sources with realistic outlooks that the concept has "credibility".

The treatment plants would be located, in most parts, at about 30 mile intervals in areas where most of the pollution is originating. Re-cycled water from each plant would be pumped upstream to its sources of origination.

Although many of the persons receiving special invitations are expected to join in the discussions sessions, the event will be open to anyone interested in hearing the debates.

Film Contest

University Film Society will sponsor a film contest on April 23, 1973. All those interested in entering this contest should register by April 17 with Roger Bullis, Office 014B Old Main. Films will be shown and judged April 23 at 7:00 p.m. in Old Main Auditorium. This contest is open to the public.

Prizes are:
1st-\$50.00
2nd-\$25.00
3rd-\$10.00
There are no categories. The contest is open to 16 and 8mm. film.

Tickets for the contest are free to Film Society members, \$.25 for student nonmembers and \$.50 to nonstudents.



iLa Raza!

There will be a meeting of United Farm Worker supporters to determine a course of action concerning the Guild Brandy boycott. Any concerned persons are urged to attend the meeting in the Mitchell Room at 7:30 on Monday, March 19th in the University Center.

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True Stories And Other Dreams

Judy Collins

Record Review

But most of all it is me that has changed
 Ane yet I'm still the same
 That's me at the weddings
 That's me at the graves
 Dressed like the people who
 once looked grown-up and brave
 I look in the mirror
 Through the eyes of the child
 that was me...
 Judy Collins
 "Secret Garden"

Judy Collins has emerged as a writer. She has long been known as a sensitive and perceptive interpreter of other composers' music, and now, with her new album, *True Stories and Other Dreams*, Judy brings these talents to five of her own songs.

It is only recently that Judy has turned to writing and it did not come easily. Every day she sat at the typewriter and piano trying to capture the magic of thoughts and feelings. The fine result is that in the past year, Judy has written more songs than in the previous six years.

"Ultimately, the real essence of what it's about is to clear the creative channels to gain access to your own individuality...The same impulse is leading me now with writing that led me with music since childhood. I hope that I can make people see something they otherwise might have missed."

True Stories and Other Dreams has captured the wide range of Judy's musical ability and expressive nature. "Secret Garden of the Heart" gently reminisces through Judy's childhood and the secret memories that linger long after one has "grown up". "The Hostage," told from the viewpoint of a guard being held in Attica prison, is a powerful indictment of the extreme use of violence. Judy sweeps lovingly

into "Holly Ann" about her younger sister, Holly, and the quiet joys of country living. "Che", which took five years to write was well worth waiting for. An epic song, it describes Che Guevara's death and his message to the people:

"Continue with your work, continue with your talk...
 There is no one who can show you the road you should be on.
 They only tell you they can show you
 And then tomorrow they are gone...
 Continue with your work..."
 This is the message Judy Collins leaves us with.

Side One
 Cook With Honey, -So Begins the Task, Fisherman Song, the Dealer (Down and Losin'), Secret Gardens

Side Two
 Holly Ann, The Hostage, Song For Martin, Che

Delta Sigma Phi

The Delta Sigs had a busy week last week. Thursday the Delta Sigs and the Delta Zeta sorority had a pledge exchange followed in the afternoon by a telephone booth cram near the field house. In the evening the D.Z.'s and the Delta Sigs held a party at the Delta Sig House. Saturday the Delta Sigs kept tradition and held their annual Greek Orgy party which was a great success.



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William Shakespeare

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Theatre Review

"A Delicate Balance"

Edward Albee's *A Delicate Balance* was presented by Studio Theatre Mar. 7-10. Directed by Charlie Nelson, the action of the play takes place in a present day suburban home. The home owners, Tobias and Agnes, find their existence defined by the people around them and they don't like it. Claire, Agnes' alcoholic sister, lives with them. Julia, their daughter, is moving home after her fourth marriage has broken up and Harry and Edna, the best friends of the family, are moving in because they're frightened of living by themselves.

Having all the complexities and much of the character of a good TV soap opera, the play goes on and on. Everyone becomes busy delineating

everyone else's problems in order to solve their own. Only Claire the alcoholic sees that everyone's problems are interrelated and one person's escape becomes another person's problem.

The show, which was punctuated by too frequent shouting matches, was blessed with some excellent acting. Lea Niedzolkowski as Agnes, Ginny Safford as Julia and Sheila Trindal as Claire were superb. The other characters were adequately portrayed but couldn't measure up to the sensitive acting jobs done by these three women.

The technical side of the show (lighting, set design and construction, costumes, etc.) were all well done. Everything

blended to give the audience a good feeling of middle class affluence. The small studio theatre is an excellent place to see what an important part the technical aspects of a show play in that show's success. Because the audience is virtually in the living room of the set, any minor technical deficiencies would be immediately noticed.

The concept of Studio Theatre excellently augments the larger Drama Department productions in the Jenkens Theatre. These plays expose the campus to additional theatre that is not as ritualistic as the major productions. Any thoughts that these student produced shows do not qualitatively measure up to the productions in the Jenkens Theatre are false.

Summer Camp T.A. Positions Available

The natural resources department here reports that people are still needed to fill TA positions for summer camp this year. Only two of the 12 positions have been filled. The department indicates a possibility that several full-time positions will also be available in maintenance and check-out. Eligibility for work-study is a requirement. Interested students should check with Lyle

Nauman, of the natural resources faculty, extension 5728, for further information.

The department also reminds natural resources majors it is imperative they complete the summer camp requirement during the sophomore or junior year. Many courses list summer camp as a pre-requisite for enrollment. Priority as to choice of sessions will be based on: 1. Sophomores and transfer

students who have completed 3 of the 5 summer camp requirements (pre-requisites); 2. G.P.A.; 3. written proof of employment which requires attendance at a particular session (due Mar. 23); 4. Juniors and seniors who have put off attending for various reasons who will be guaranteed enrollment but not choice of sessions unless they qualify under 3.

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Pauline Kael, *NEW YORKER*
Stephan Kamfer, *TIME*
Stanley Kauffmann, *NEW REPUBLIC*
Joe Morgenstern, *NEWSWEEK*
Andrew Sarris, *VILLAGE VOICE*
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Campus Newsletter

Friday, March 16

Opera: 8 p.m., Jenkins Theatre, Fine Arts Building. "The Good Soldier Schweik" presented by the departments of Music and Drama.

Saturday, March 17

Dance Theatre: 8 p.m., Jenkins Theatre, Fine Arts Building. "Motifs."

Sunday, March 18

Newman University Parish: Saturday 4 & 6 p.m., Newman Chapel; Sunday 10 a.m. at Newman Chapel and 11:15 a.m. and 6 p.m. at Cloister Chapel. Weekday masses Monday through Friday 11:45 a.m., Newman Chapel and 5 p.m. St. Stan's Upper Church. Confessions, Wednesday 4 p.m., Newman Chapel.

Lutheran Student Community: Service with Eucharist, Saturday 6 p.m. and Sunday 10:30 a.m., Peace Campus Center. This week's celebration will include a multi-media exploration on the theme, "To be a disciple is to be a clown." We were going to save this one for April 1, but services will not be held on that day, so we bring it to you now!

St. Paul's United Methodist Church: 600 Wishire Blvd. Sunday Worship: One service only at 10 a.m. No bus pick up. If you need a ride call 344-3557 or 344-6936.

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

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

Plantarium Series: 3 p.m., Science Building. "Galaxies and the Universe."

Opera: 8 p.m., Jenkins Theatre, Fine Arts Building. "The Good Soldier Schweik."

Monday, March 19

English Department Film: D.H. Lawrence's "The Rocking Horse Winner." 8:00 p.m. 125 Classroom Center. Free.

Women's Intramurals: 6-9 p.m., Fieldhouse. Open facilities for all women in gymnastics, swimming, racquetball tournaments and basketball championship games. Bring your own swimsuits and caps. Badminton tournaments will begin.

Dance Theatre: 8 p.m., Jenkins Theatre, Fine Arts Building. "Motifs."

WWSP-FM Special of the Week: 8 p.m. John K. Witmore, who is the associate professor of history at the University of Michigan, was in Hanoi the week the ceasefire agreement was reached and he will give a report entitled "In Hanoi at Ceasefire Time."

Tuesday, March 20

University Film Society: 7 and 9:15 p.m., Auditorium, Main Building. "Red Desert," directed by Michelangelo Antonioni.

Class In Christian Teachings (Lutheran): 7:30 p.m., Peace Campus Center.

Opera: 8 p.m., Jenkins Theatre, Fine Arts Building. "The Good Soldier Schweik."

Pre-Marriage Seminar: 8 p.m., Peace Campus Center. This evening will conclude the second pre-marriage seminar for this semester. The final pre-marriage seminar will be held on Saturday, April 7, Peace Campus Center.

Wednesday, March 21

Turning Point '73: 7:30 p.m., Peace Campus. Part II in a series of Ecumenical Lenten Services sponsored by the University Christian Movement. This week's service will center around a slide presentation of "Please Touch." All events will take place at Peace Campus, on the corner of Maria Dr. and Vincent St.

Wildlife Society Newsletter: The U.W.S.P. Student Chapter of the Wildlife Society will hold a meeting Wednesday, March 21, 1973, at 7 p.m. in the Wright Lounge. An invitation is extended to all Game Management and Fish Management majors as well as other interested persons to attend.

Dance Theatre: 8 p.m., Jenkins Theatre, Fine Arts Building. "Motifs."

Thursday, March 22

International Cinema: 7 p.m. Auditorium, Main Building. "Passion of Anna," Bergman. (In color.)

Arts and Lectures Series: 8 p.m., Michelson Concert Hall, Fine Arts Building. Evelyn Mandac, soprano.

Opera: 8 p.m., Jenkins Theatre, Fine Arts Building. "The Good Soldier Schweik."

Sunday, March 25

Arts and Lectures: 8 p.m., Fieldhouse. Berlin Concert Choir and Orchestra, conducted by Fritz Weisse, in a performance of "The Creation" by Franz Joseph Haydn.

UW-SP NEWS

UCM Student Committee Meets: April 3, 3:30 p.m., Peace Campus Center.

LRC Spring Vacation Hours: The hours that the LRC will be open during the 1973 spring vacation are as follows:

Saturday, March 24 - 9 a.m. to 12 Noon.

Sunday, March 25 - Closed.

Monday, March 26 - Friday, March 30 - 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Saturday, March 31 - Closed.

Sunday, April 1 - 6 p.m. to 10:30 p.m.

After Hours - 10:30 p.m. to 1 a.m.

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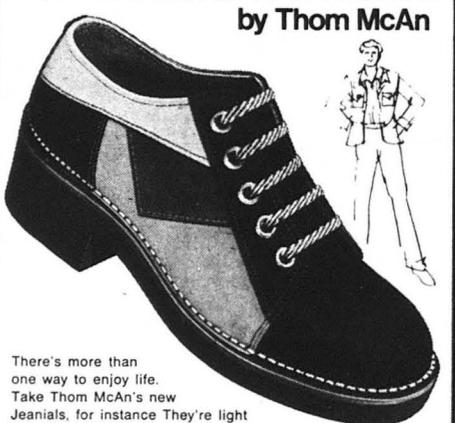
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Z. P. G. Meeting

Wed., Mar. 21, 8 pm

Nicolet Marquette Room, University Center

All interested members of the Campus are invited. We will be discussing projects in progress and those planned. Much volunteer help will be needed. So come and find out about the organization and it's activities.

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Super Star Tournament—Phase Two

by Tim Sullivan

The Past "Super Star Decathlon Tournament" was a unique concept to the world of sport. The idea basically was good, matching well-known sports stars in athletic fields other than their own. However, the tournament was not a true test of individual athletic supremacy.

For instance, some of the events are suspect for questioning. The weightlifting competition was unfair. Bob Seagren dominated the category because he knew about various lifting techniques. Can one actually say that Seagren is stronger than Joe Frazier?

A few of the events dealt strictly with track and field. They were unfair categories, because a few of the participants haven't been close to a track in years.

Another thing wrong with the

tourney was the selection of participants. Little is known as to the selection process. Were the representatives of each sport selected at random?

Obviously, the reason behind the tourney was to raise money and have fun. However, the originators went about it the wrong way. The sports selected did not truly represent the athletic inclinations of the average sports fan. The fan was not offered much to identify himself or herself with.

If one is to determine the best athlete in the country today, one must begin by having the players compete in every-day sports. Pro sports are nice, but how many times does the average sports fan play football, basketball, or drive race cars in between the boxing dates?

The truth of the matter is, the Super Star sports categories were insufficient. The idea of

acknowledged professional athletes is fine. If another tournament is to be organized, these are the stars I'd like to see performing in the next mini-Olympics:

- Track - Dick Fosbury
- Golf - Chi Chi Rodriguez or Ken "Hawk" Harrelson
- Boxing - Muhammad Ali
- Football - Tim Rossovich or Joe Don Looney
- Baseball - Moe Dabrowski or Jimmy Piersall
- Basketball - Jim Barnett (Golden State)
- Hockey - Derik Sanderson
- Bowling - Carmen Salvino
- Tennis - Ken Rosewall

The rules and regulations of the next tourney are very simple. Each player must compete in every category. Winner takes all, and Howard Cosell should be on hand to tape the play-by-play. The representative categories are as follows:

1) MONOPOLY - Each player plays a practice round to determine handicap. If given player is definite underdog, said player must be awarded Boardwalk before game begins. Player must earn Park Place on his own. If two players are equally underdogs, both draw cards to see who gets Boardwalk and who gets control of all four railroads.

2) HORSESHOES - Open to all participants except ex-Colts and Steelers. Games will be played on track of Art Rooney's choice.

3) TIDDLY-WINKS - Must be played in designated Brooklyn street. Winks must vary in size and contain emblem of Ebbers Field. All winks must be shot with opposite hand.

4) PLACE-KICKING - All events must be held at Soldier's Field, with actual Chicago Bears doing the holding under game conditions.

5) CHESS - Location is optional, but must be witnessed by a qualified official. Hotels, planes, and buses are adequate,

but Tokyo, Singapore, and Moscow are preferred sites.
6) POOL - Must be played anywhere in Minnesota. First player to sink 8-ball automatic winner. No pool cues allowed, so players must use thumbs only. This is a true test of coordination.

7) FREE-THROWS - All participants must perform at the L.A. Forum. Best out of 25 wins. Jim Barnett of Golden State is disqualified, but Wilt Chamberlain must shoot in his place.

8) BADMINTON - Must be played at Candlestick Park. First player to successfully hit three serves over the net wins. In case Candlestick is unavailable, Wrigley Field may substitute, providing there's a strong enough wind.

9) BOWLING - First player to convert a split wins. If bowler continually rolls strikes, he's out of luck. You have to get a split and then convert it, and it has to be a big one, not a baby split.

10) CROQUET - Course must be designed around Pebble Beach sandtraps. No such thing as out-of-bounds, including oceans.

11) POKER - Chips must be in form of 1957 Milwaukee Brave baseball cards. "Seven-card stud" only, with no limit. Must be played in Las Vegas.

12) FOOSBALL - This is a table-sized version of hockey. One on one competition only, with all matches played in Italy, Germany, or Warsaw, Poland. This is the type of tournament the professional athletes should really indulge in. Whoever emerges as the winner would win the heart of the average sports fan forever. Finding a judge would be easy. Fritz Peterson or Mike Kekich would most likely be willing to volunteer.

Stump The Sports Stars

by Tim Sullivan, Hank Kimball, and Wheat Carlson

Carl Landowski (sophomore): "What teams will be the division winners in the upcoming major league baseball season?"

Pointer: "The San Diego Padres should run away with the National League West, while the National League East will be won by the Montreal Expos. The Milwaukee Brewers should take the American League West, and the Texas Rangers should slip by Boston to win the A.L. East. San Diego should dethrone Oakland as Series champ."

Greg Piotrowski (senior): "Is it true that Chuck Connors, the star of the old "Rifleman" television series, once played pro baseball?"

Pointer: "Yes. Connors played with the Dodgers for a few years as a first-baseman. He hit some long homers, too. While we're on the subject,

golfer Raymond Floyd worked out with the Chicago Cubs, as did Charley Pride, the country and western singer.

Ralph Fisher (?): "Who sang the National Anthem for all of the Rams' home games?"

Pointer: "Jim Nabors, alias Gomer Pyle, had the honors, and he was probably the main reason for the Rams' lousy season."

Chuck Rutta (junior): "Who made the longest shot in pro basketball?"

Pointer: Bill Sharmin of the Boston Celtics. During a game in the early 1960's, Boston's Bob Cousy took the ball out of bounds under the opponent's basket and handed it to Sharmin. Sharmin threw a full-length pass to Bill Russell, but the pass was a little bit high and went through the basket instead.

Other famous super long shots in pro basketball were made by Jerry West of the

Lakers and Guy Rodgers of the Milwaukee Bucks. Most Wisconsin fans will remember Beloit's Lamont Weaver's buzzer bomb a few years ago in the state high school tournament.

Jack Loomis (junior): "Who will win the Stanley Cup Playoffs this year?"

Pointer: Our Choice would be the Montreal Canadiens. Helping to bring the title back to Montreal will be Frank and Pete Mahovich, Guy LaPointe, Rejean Houle, Yvan Cournoyer, Jacques Lemaire, Ken Dryden, Jacques Laparriere, and Guy LaFleur.

Tom Schultz (junior): "How many major leaguers have played in Japan?"

Pointer: "Several Americans have found a yen for Japanese baseball. Two of the first players to go were Detroit's Steve Biko and Chicago's George Altman. Atlanta's Clete Boyer went over, and

Baltimore's Don Buford left for Japan this year. A few teams have played short series over there, including the Orioles, Dodgers, and Cardinals.

On the other hand, at least one player from Japan has played in America, and we think his name was Mansonari Murkiyamo. He was a pitcher for the San Francisco Giants. Japan also has a first baseman named Sandrahara Oh, who averages about 60 homers a year and swings like Mel Ott used to.

John Groshek (Freshman): "What is your reaction to the Brewer-Philly trade?"

Pointer: "We think the Phillies made a steal. The Brewers gave up a lot of decent pitching to get two Phillies who never terrorized the National League pitchers. We flatly predict right now that Don Money will not hit more than 20 homers. At last look, he has already complained about an arm injury."



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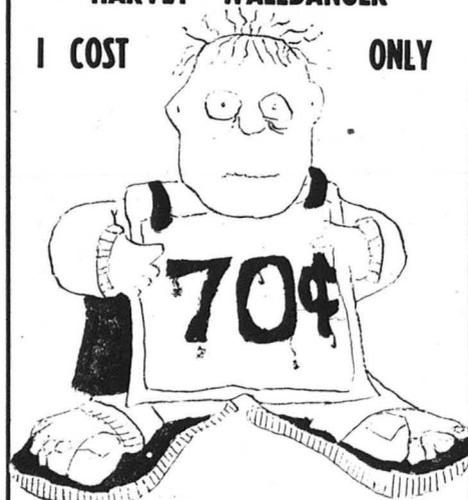
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