

THE POINTER

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Care Packages A Fraud?

By ellie peterson

Did you receive a pre-packaged survival kit from your family during final exams last semester? If you did, you're one of the lucky ones. Many students have nothing to show but a letter from their parents, saying they have the cancelled check for \$4.95 and can't understand what happened.

"Campus Student Services" apparently operates by sending out soliciting letters in November to parents, using the Student Directory for addresses. The letters promise delivery of the care package during the final exams period.

Students receiving the package estimate the retail value to be between two and three dollars. Generally they contain a few cans of soft drinks and fruit juice, several candy bars, a bag of apples and oranges, and several dime packages of cookies, crackers and assorted snacks.

Mary Tolan, Director of Student Activities, reports her office has received letters of complaint from parents, on the natural assumption that "Campus Student Services" is



Mary Tolan

connected with the university. Apparently, the only address given to the parents is a Stevens Point post office box number where the check is to be sent. The checks, however, are being cashed in Oshkosh.

Leonard Gibb of Student Affairs has also received questioning letters from parents of non-recipient students. He estimates 5 - 10 letters are received each semester. The standard reply to these letters is to explain that "Campus Student Services" is unconnected with the university and to suggest writing to the original post office box number.

Gibb has contacted the

Stevens Point postmaster but the name of the boxholder cannot be divulged without a court order from the District Attorney. This court order must be based on strong suspicion of fraud and a formal complaint must be filed.

At Gibb's request, the postmaster wrote a letter three weeks ago to the company requesting that a representative meet with Student Affairs. There has been no reply as of yet but Gibb pointed out the possibility that the box is checked for mail only during the period when checks are incoming.

There is also a question as to whether actual fraud is involved. The packages are delivered by truck to each dorm where it is possible that they are taken by other students.

In the meantime, the university would like to know the proportions of the problem. If you did not receive a package ordered for you, please contact the Pointer office through campus mail.

Announcement

Applications for the 1972 Summer Orientation Program are available at the Student Affairs Office, Main 226, and at each residence Hall. These are due at the Student Affairs Office on or before February 11, 1972. For more information, contact Mrs. Joan Taylor, Main 226.

Dreyfus: Plans For Post-War Vietnam

By Bob Lattin

President (or Chancellor, if you wish) Dreyfus, acting as an educational advisor to Secretary of the Army Robert Froelke, returned from a fact-finding mission to Vietnam early this week. The president's mission was to tour various military installations in the country and determine which of these installations could be used for educational purposes after the US Army pulls out of Vietnam.

When asked how this trip relates to his role as a University chancellor, Dreyfus said, "I have been attempting, since I've been here, to give this institution some part to play in the national stream of what we are doing. If for nothing else, it was to convince the faculty, and the institution that they aren't stuck out in the backwoods somewhere and are not related to what is going on. I think all 2600 of the colleges and universities in this nation ought

to be a resource to the goals and operations of the nation. This is simply one way to do that."

Dr. Dreyfus went on to say that one of the things he would like to see come out of this operation is the formation of a Natural Resources team to study "the ecological imbalances resulting from the impact of war in Vietnam."

Dreyfus was asked how much surplus equipment was found to be available, and he stated that "he did not restrain" himself to examining only surplus material. He stated that the US Government would have to make some important decisions about what they are going to leave. One of his recommendations was that "we don't leave junk. We should either leave something which serves some purpose, or don't leave it at all." In addition, Dr. Dreyfus recommended that some materials that were not classed

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Black Culture Week

The Black Student Coalition, one of the newest and smallest organizations at UW-SP will introduce itself to the campus and local community on Feb. 6-12 with a series of public programs.

Activities will be scheduled under the theme "Black Culture Week," and planning will be done by nearly 30 American and African Blacks who are enrolled at the institution.

Tentative plans call for lectures, rap sessions, cultural events including an art show and a dance. The University Activities Board is providing financial support.

"Black Weeks" have become commonplace on Wisconsin campuses during the past few years, but the one at Stevens Point will be a first-timer because only recently have enough Blacks been in the student body to undertake such a major project.

Brenda Lee, Rochester, N.Y., one of the coordinators, said, "We believe every organization should have something to contribute to the university, so we're doing this. We also want to provide an opportunity for everyone on campus to be aware that we have a Black Student Coalition and to understand our purposes."

The coalition was founded one year ago with Miss Lee as its first president. The current officers are Terry Harper, Beloit, president; Ella Perkins, Milwaukee, vice president; and Bill Burnett, Racine, secretary.

After "Black Week," the coalition will hold a special "rap session" in April (several

similar programs were conducted last year as well as a campus dinner and program).

One of their most noteworthy activities of late was when about 10 Black students spent part of their combination Christmas-semester break, going into high schools in their home towns and recruiting other members of their race to attend Stevens Point.

Most of the contacts were made in Milwaukee, Beloit and Chicago, and according to Miss Lee the project met with quite a bit of interest from prospective collegians. Even before the group as a whole went recruiting, some Blacks took on similar projects on an individual basis.

The coalition offered to provide that service to the university in the wake of a report last summer by the Wisconsin Branch of the Wisconsin Civil Rights Division. The report assailed the entire Wisconsin State University System for not doing enough in serving the Black segment of society, and among other things, pointed out that Stevens Point had the lowest percentage of Black students of any institution within the WSU.

Nevertheless, Miss Lee believes there's much less overt racism at Stevens Point when compared to other campuses in Wisconsin. "We've had few problems here," she added.

"We seem to be tolerated here," Miss Lee said. "The administration and offices within the university have been receptive to our activities and have been helpful to us," she advised.



The Chancellor

GI Toll

The following casualty figures for Indochina are based on U.S. government statistics. They are lower than U.S. casualties reported by the liberation forces. Figures are from Jan. 1, 1961 to Jan. 8, 1972. Figures in parentheses are for the week Jan. 2 to Jan. 8. Killed: 45,634 (5); "non-combat" deaths: 10,039 (11); wounded: 302,493 (47); missing, captured: 1617.



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Interview

William Johnson, Assistant Dean Of Letters And Science

Mr. Johnson has been at Stevens Point since 1966. Previous to this he was in teaching and counseling at Wisconsin Rapids. He is currently Chairman of the Student Financial Aids committee, and serving on the Business Affairs Committee and the ACT Coordinating committee. His salary is supposed to be \$14,990 but with the price freeze it has not been made definite.

Pointer: What is your specific function as Assistant Dean and your relation to the Dean?

Johnson: I think my background probably dictates that I do my job here as an administrator a little differently than most would. I have a teaching and a counseling background as well as administration. I would say roughly 55 or 60 percent of my time is spent with students. What I do is look at their academic information and answer questions concerning their program, and so forth. As far as the actual requests of the students themselves, that may take very little time to solve. But I normally spend 45 minutes to an hour with each student dealing with other things that he should be aware of and that he should have someone take the time to go through with him. And important part of this is when I have to say no to a certain request, and I have to say no more times than yes since they are dealing with exceptions. I spend whatever time is needed to try to get him to understand why I must say no; what the rational is behind it.

Probably 10 or 15 percent of the time is spent in working for a committee. The rest of the time is spent on administrative matters of various types. And then there are the requests of the Dean and that covers a whole gamut of things. I could be a statistical report, student matters, and so forth. I am here to help the Dean.



"To try to help someone is one thing; to be effective in helping is another."

Pointer: Would not the judgements ultimately be based on some university criteria?

Johnson: I think basically yes, although most judgements transcend that. I haven't brought to this position just what I have learned at the university, nor has Dean Woodka, nor has President Dreyfus. I don't think anyone just brings with him to their job what they encounter here. In fact, this is exactly what we don't want. We are concerned for example, that we have some spread among our faculty members outside the state of Wisconsin and the mid-west. If we only had that we would have an inbred quality. Only if we had the perfect system, and the perfect outlook, would we want to continue to foster that. We want faculty members from all sections of the country to give us different insights.

Pointer: Do you feel that the university could survive as it is without the dean positions?

Johnson: A dean has to be two things essentially: one is a maintainer, and the other is a leader. To maintain is the easy part, but to change something for the betterment of the students, that is a real difficult thing. The dean must look at the college as a whole, to look at the programs that we should have, not just to try to improve that ones that we do have. He must try to implant an idea in faculty members' minds for them to carry through, for he doesn't have the time or the expertise in all the areas to follow through.

Pointer: Perhaps this function should be in the hands of the faculty.

Johnson: Well, you see, it really is. But every ship needs a captain. I don't know if you can look at any structure and find where it runs well if you have 30 people always making a decision on everything. Usually there is a captain of every ship. We have a governor of the state, a mayor of the town, a president of the U.S., a chancellor of the university, and a dean of a department. There are so many things that require judgement, that require that somebody outside and take a look at all of the factors before decisions are made. So there is a need for the dean to take a look at all the factors and try to help the faculty see them.

Pointer: How would you characterize today's college student?

Johnson: I guess if there is one thing that I would like to see happen is for all students to be more concerned about learning. In the early 60's not every student wanted to go on to college. But as we moved into '63 and later, we had more students coming for reasons other than learning. The parents were pushing security. The social aspects were stressed. There was the draft. So, many students came for other reasons than learning. I would like to see more students in college to learn. That would be a healthy change.

Pointer: In your position, have you ever had confrontations with students that in a professional sense would be demeaning to your position?



"I would like to see more students in college to learn."

Johnson: It is very rare that a student leaves here feeling shafted or treated unfairly. The one thing I try to do is treat them fairly. There are some students who might want to appeal a decision, but this is very rare. I imagine I have had two or three, at times, who have felt that way. Many students will come in that have never met me, and they will be nervous. As the conference goes on this will stop, there may be some people who at the end still feel threatened, and not feel that if it didn't go the way they wanted it to that they could really air their gripes. That is going to happen. I can't score 100 percent.

There is another thing that I believe. The students feel basically that they can unload to me. And they do. If they feel they must resort to profanity, they'll resort to profanity, if that is a part of their emotion. I reserve for myself that same right. A lot of people are not used to people being honest and open with them. It can shock some people. And if there are some complaints I would be happy to try and resolve them. I feel I have to be completely honest with them to help them. I've seen too much damage done by people who have left unsaid the things that they should have said.

Pointer: What books would you recommend for today's student?

Johnson: There is a whole host of paperbacks out in our display case on the environment. I would like them to read any of those. That is the most crucial thing there is; the most pressing. And then have them translate what they read into their lives.



"Every ship needs a captain."

Pointer: What is it in your position that would make it impossible for someone with secretarial skills to function adequately in it?

Johnson: The judgement that is involved. You have to have as wide a background as you can. To try to help someone is one thing; to be effective in helping is another. That kind of thing can come only after a lot of study; a lot of professional experience of actually being involved with people in a helping, working, close-knit relationship. That is not the kind of background a secretary brings to the job. She does not have the background for the judgements involved.

WSU-SP Foundation And Vietnam Part I

Editor's Note:

For close to five years now the Wisconsin State University—Stevens Point Foundation, Incorporated has been involved in a project with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) to study higher education in South Vietnam. Over the years the Foundation's involvement in this project has brought degrees of praise and suspicion from segments of the university community. Numerous questions such as the following have been voiced: Why did the USAID pick the WSU-SP Foundation to organize and head this project?; Why did the Foundation involve itself with the program?; Is the program financed by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)?; and What, exactly, is the purpose and function of the Foundation? In an effort to clear up some of these questions the Pointer will feature articles on the Foundation and the Vietnam investigations and reports. The articles will be in a two part feature series which will begin today with the following article on the Foundation. The second part will be in next week's issue and it will deal with the Foundation and South Vietnam.

The Wisconsin State University—Stevens Point Foundation was incorporated in April 1965. This private non-profit corporation, according to Article II of its Articles of Incorporation, was organized to be operated "exclusively for education purposes, all for the public welfare, and was authorized to accept, hold, administer, invest, and disperse for scientific and educational purposes such funds or properties as may from time to time be given to it by any person, firm, or corporation."

The Foundation was originally designed to be managed by a nine man Board of Directors. The members of the Board were divided into four separate classifications with the first class of ex-officio members consisting of the president of the University of Wisconsin—Stevens Point, the president of the Alumni Association, a member of the Wisconsin State Board of Regents, and a member of the UW-SP faculty. The members of the second class consist of two members selected for terms of two years from nominations by the president of UW-SP. The third segment of members also consist of two members to be elected from nominations by the president. The member of the fourth class is the Student Senate President. Each member of the Board has one vote on any question properly coming before any regular or special meeting of the Board.

Since the Foundation's incorporation, the Board of Directors has grown from the original nine members to twenty members as of October 1971. Five of the beginning directors Mrs. Elmer DeBot, Hiram D. Anderson, Jr., a lawyer, Carl N. Jacobs, retired Chairman of the Board of Sentry Insurance, Joseph Hartz, former Chairman of the Board of the First National Bank, and Sam G. Kingston, President of Citizens National Bank are still on the Board of the Foundation. The other original Directors, not presently on the Board, were John C. Thomson, deceased President, James H. Albertson, Judith Christensen, and Robert S. Lewis.

The remaining fifteen Directors making up the Board today are: Mrs. John Alexander, Port Edwards, Mrs. Stanton W. Mead, Wisconsin Rapids, Mrs. Robert Williams, a University Regent, Pauline Isaacson, UW-SP faculty member, President L. S. Dreyfus, Norman E. Knutzen, professor Emeritus of English, Russell Lewis, M.D. Marshfield Clinic, Rollin Mabie, Certified Public Accountant, John Steiner, M.D., Waupaca, K.B. Willett, Chairman of the Board of the First Federal Savings and Loan Association, Clifford W. Peickert, Attorney at Law in Stevens Point, William B. Vickerstaff, assistant to President Dreyfus, Leon E. Bell, UW-SP administrator, and Ray Mac Million, Student Senate President.

Powers

Under the Articles of Incorporation the powers given to the Foundation are of a flexible and broad nature. It can enter into contracts, borrow money, sell, convey, and dispose of any real property it may own, and receive and administer funds for scientific

and educational purposes. The articles do not define any more specifically what "scientific and educational purposes" include. The specifics are left to the Directors to decide. Theoretically, a scientific purpose, such as the development of more deadly poisons, could qualify for Foundation funding.



William Vickerstaff

The majority of the Board members also have the powers to remove members for "conduct deemed prejudicial to the corporation," and any officers and agents who in the judgment of the Board are not acting in the best interests of the corporation.

Assets

In true form, the Foundation has managed to generously accept funds and properties totaling \$321,354.83 as of August 31, 1971. If this rate of growth were to continue for the next thirty years the Foundation would have close to \$1,606,770 at its disposal. At the present time the Foundation's assets include approximately 242 acres of land in Portage County. The largest piece of land, around 80 acres, is located in the northeastern section of Portage on Severson Lake near Sunset Lake. The Foundation, which owns approximately half of the lake's shoreline, plans to make the land available for outdoor educational programs in the future.

Mr. William Vickerstaff, Executive Secretary of the Foundation, noted in an interview with the Pointer that the Foundation's initial income source was the operation of vending machines. Due to criticism from the public and members within the administration, the Foundation decided to discontinue its vending machine operation. Critics felt, according to Vickerstaff, that revenues from vending machines should go to the state because the state owned the buildings in which the machines were being used.

Without this income the Foundation's primary source of funds come from gifts and contributions to the Alumni Association. When asked if there were any outstanding contributors to the corporation, Mr. Vickerstaff replied that the donations have been spread out among various sectors of the community. He noted, though, that Sentry Insurance has funded a future program to bring in outstanding mathematics professors for extended periods of time.

Programs

Since the Foundation's reason for existence is to disperse funds for scientific and/or educational purposes at UW-SP, one must inquire into the Foundation's programs over the past seven years to see if it has met its stated objectives.

In 1967, just two short years after the Foundations incorporation, Robert S. Lewis reported to the faculty that the Foundation's assets were up to \$100,000 with approximately 49 acres of swamp. At the same faculty meeting Lewis announced that the Foundation was planning for 1967 to subsidize the publications of two editions of University news of particular "interest to alumni and others." He also disclosed that they were going to subsidize President Albertson's trip to Vietnam which would later be paid back with interest by the United States government.

After 1967 it appears as though the Foundation began to provide loans to students. On February 4, 1969 in the Dodge Room of the University Center the Faculty Financial Aids Committee questioned Mr. Vickerstaff about the Foundation's loan policies. Vickerstaff indicated that at that time the Board felt that more good could be accomplished for more students through loans rather than through grants. Mr. Robert J. Knowlton, history professor, then asked Mr. Vickerstaff why the Foundation decided to charge interest on student loans. Vickerstaff replied by citing three reasons: 1) paying interest is an educational process, 2) a penalty for not meeting deadlines should be assessed, and 3) interest charged is not intended to be a money-making venture. In the Pointer's interview with Vickerstaff he indicated that at the present time the Foundation does not charge interest on a loan until it becomes delinquent.

This year the Foundation is continuing to provide money for student loans. Executive Secretary Vickerstaff noted that a \$2,000 fund was given to the financial aids office in order to provide an emergency fund service for the students. He pointed out that last year this fund was turned over three times as a result of heavy student use. Vickerstaff also mentioned that a limited number of scholarships are handed out to students each year. He estimated that somewhere between \$12,000 and \$15,000 will be spent on students this year. In order to keep supplying funds Vickerstaff replied, "We are not using our principle investment, only the interest accrued."

In the midst of all this the Foundation has been deeply involved with the USAID and the investigation of South Vietnamese higher education. Perhaps their greatest time and effort has been spent in this vein since 1967. For an in-depth feature on their involvement in the Vietnamese education program see the second part of this series in next week's Pointer.



New Laws Aid Vets

Wisconsin veterans and their dependents are affected by two laws signed Friday (Dec. 17) by President Nixon.

Both became effective January 1.

One measure provides cost-of-living increases averaging 6.5 per cent in nonservice-connected disability and death pensions paid by the Veterans Administration to nearly two million veterans, widows and children. Another provision of the law hikes income limits by \$300 for all pensioners.

The existing annual income limit of \$2,300 for a veteran or widow with no dependent goes up to \$2,600, with the present limit of \$3,500 for a veteran or widow with dependent raised to \$3,800.

Pensioners covered under an earlier law are also included in the raised income limits, with the present ceiling of \$1,900 for a veteran with no dependents going up to \$2,200, and the \$3,200 limit for a veteran with dependents increased to \$3,500.

The second law signed by the President provides a 10 per cent increase in dependency and indemnity compensation benefits for 176,000 widows, a five per cent increase in these benefits for 46,000 children, and a 6.5 per cent increase in benefits for 68,500 parents of

servicemen who died because of service-connected disabilities.

In a news conference following the signing of the two bills, Administrator of Veterans Affairs Donald E. Johnson said the President "has prevented hardships that would have occurred starting January 1 when Social Security increases become effective."

"Without the legislation, 1,150,000 pensioners would have had their VA pensions reduced owing to Social Security increases, and more than 16,000 on the VA rolls would have lost their pensions entirely," he said.

Administrator Johnson also said that a new "formula" approach embodied in the legislation, which takes the place of tables of payment rates and income limitations in the present law, "will better allocate VA payments to relative need, and will in the future avoid a disproportionate reduction of payments when outside income increases."

The new "formula" approach also applies to and will benefit those parents who are receiving dependency and indemnity compensation payments.

The VA head said the bills H.R. 11651 and H.R. 116528 will have a "massive impact" in terms of people and

money. More than two-million disabled veterans, widows, orphans and dependent parents will benefit immediately, "as will countless Veterans Administration beneficiaries who come on the rolls in the years to come." The estimated cost of these bills in the first year will amount to some \$195 million.

Administrator Johnson said that "one of the most significant features of the new legislation is the innovative formula approach which will relate VA pension payments directly to the beneficiary's income in lieu of the present table of payment rates, with its \$100 increments, and income limitations."

He said that Congressman Olin E. Teague, chairman of the House Committee on Veterans Affairs, "has complimented the VA for what he termed its 'ingenuity' in devising this new approach, and has expressed the belief that it will effectively minimize future concern as to the adequacy of the veterans' pension program."

"I cannot begin to tell you how very pleased the President and all of us are with the new legislation, chiefly because those who benefit are mostly older, low-income veterans who are totally disabled, and widows and children who most need this financial support," he said.

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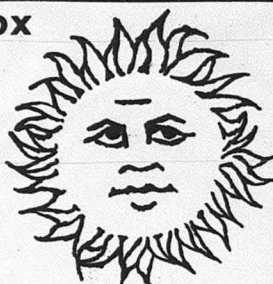
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AIRO: Emphasis On Awareness

"We, the members of AIRO (American Indians Resisting Ostracism) are organizing for the purpose of encouraging awareness and understanding of all Indian people. Through this organization we hope to enlighten mankind to Indian pride, philosophy, and our way of life.

"In addition we are striving for assistance from the university and community so that all foreign American people might come to realize the problems, desires, and ideas of the native Americans. Hopefully, through our organization we will eliminate the numerous stereotypes and generalizations which exist in many minds concerning the American Indian. However, we are willing to compromise and modify our aspirations to accommodate to the presence of our "white" brothers who now live among us."

These statements come from the preamble of AIRO's constitution and best sum up the major goals of the Indian group. Although the members basically agree with these statements, the group is diversified in its ideas and personal goals.

Ray DePerry, AIRO advisor, explained these goals further. He said AIRO wants to make the community and areas around it aware of Indian people. He further stated that the group also wants to get rid of the myths common about Indian people.

To further these long-range goals, the group has engaged in a number of activities. DePerry stated that AIRO will be trying to organize with Indian students at other universities in the state to form a state-wide coalition. He said he would like to see a state-wide conference of Indian students this year.

DePerry added that the group sponsors Indian speakers, and helps with Pride and Upward Bound projects.

Charlie Wheelock, a member of the group, said that a major concern for AIRO is the planning of an Indian cultural center. Another major project for the group is American Indian Week where various aspects of Indian culture such as Indian art and music would be shown,

according to Wheelock.

Wheelock also said that members of AIRO are available to talk to dorm wings or other organizations about Indians. He stated that these activities are an effort to try to limit the stereotypes and generalizations about Indians and to give other people ideas of Indian thinking. He added that the group will work with whites and blacks to help further mutual understanding.

In AIRO's short life (it was formed only last year) some things have already been accomplished toward the realization of their long-range goals. Some of the members have been asked to speak to various groups and work has begun on the plan to unite other Indian students with them. A display of Indian bones has been removed from the Museum of Natural History in the Learning Resources Center which the Indian students felt was in bad taste and AIRO will put up their own display in place of the bones. Charlie Wheelock stated his understanding of the reason for removing the bones. He said that people shouldn't look at bones, but rather what living persons have made in the past, such as Indian art work.

There are many reasons behind the organizing of an ethnic group, in this case an Indian group; and some of those involved in AIRO stated their reasons for such a group.

Ray DePerry said that through AIRO Indians meet other Indians and can offer mutual help in solving problems. He said that it is harder for Indians to adjust to the university than white students. This problem, DePerry stated, exists in part because of the fact that Indians have to leave the reservation to attend all levels of school and have to cope with harassment which exists in some places.

DePerry sees his role as advisor in the group as someone who is around for Indians to talk to. He feels he can help the Indian students adjust to university life and other problems because he has been through similar circumstances.

Rae Maday, one of the co-chairmen of the

organization, sees AIRO as "doing something for ourselves." She said that by working together, Indians become closer and "feel more Indian." Miss Maday added that belonging to AIRO is a means for the Indian to be recognized as a part of the Indian group, not just as another student.

Charlie Wheelock expressed more reasons for forming an Indian group. He said that American philosophy has been forced on other people, including the Indian people. He further stated that Indians have been taken for granted and have developed a feeling of defeat. They have been told that all their values and ways of life are wrong. He said that the group can help defeat these ideas which have been pushed on Indians, ideas which he feels the Indians will never accept.

Another function of AIRO, said Wheelock, is that it is influential in keeping Indian people together. He said that the group gives an opportunity for Indian students to help other Indians both in college, and at home. Also the members are there if other Indians need help in making decisions about their life. He said that it is important that Indians seek and receive help from other Indians because they are more sympathetic to Indian problems.

Wheelock went on to say that the Indian is not going the way he's supposed to go according to other people. He said that because the whites have failed to give the Indians a good life, young people are returning to the old Indian ways. He said that the Young Indians hold a brighter future for everybody.

In evaluating the Indian programs the university offers here, both DePerry and Wheelock said the programs are fairly good and successful. Wheelock said that the recent funding from the state would help out financially. DePerry said the programs could possibly be expanded. He stated that many people look to this university as a leader in Indian programs.

AIRO is open to anyone of any race, creed or color who is interested in Indians and their future.

The Great American Indian Land Robbery

American Indian Thought And Expression

Most Americans are taught that this country was purchased from the British, French, Spanish, Mexicans, Russians, and "others". However, this is not true. America purchased the right to govern the lands held by other foreign nations. Joseph, chief among the Nez Perce, protests the sale of his homeland: "If we ever owned the land we own it still, for we never sold it. Suppose a white man should come to me and say, 'Joseph, I like your horses, and I want to buy them.' I say to him, 'No, these horses suit me, I will not sell them.' Then he would go to my neighbor and say to him, 'Joseph has some good horses, I want to buy them but he refuses to sell.' My neighbor answers, 'Pay me and I will sell you Joseph's horses.' The white man returns to me and says, 'Joseph I have bought your horses and you must let me have them.' If we sold our lands to the government, this is the way they were bought."

This sale of land was negotiated through treaty with Indian tribes. The United States negotiated approximately 400 treaties with Indian peoples. These treaties represent the bill-of-sale for this country. Though the policy of treaty negotiation appeared to be a reasonable method for the transfer of land title, the implementation of this policy has brought great destruction to the minds and bodies of all Indian people. Indian history, which is not synonymous with American history, reads as a broken record-treaty violation after violation. I appreciate the appropriate words of an anonymous Indian: "The white man made us many promises, more than I can remember. But they never kept but one: they promised to take our land and they took it." Yet, to this day the treaty is recognized as part of the supreme law of the land demanding the respect and honor of the American people and other foreign peoples and their countries. I do not understand how America can expect of another what she has not and cannot expect of herself.

It appears the dominant motivational forces behind the white man's theft of land and identity from the Native American is Manifest Destiny—the basic belief that the white man was ordained (by himself) to rule this North American continent. In essence, the mourning years of the white man's attempted dominance of North America were brought with Columbus when he "discovered" America. How can one "discover" a land already inhabited by a people? The years of the great land grabs and of the worst Indian wars were the three decades beginning in 1860. Within these 30 years the Cheyennes, the Utes, the Sioux, the Comanches, the Apaches, the Arapahos, the Kiowas, and the Navahos (not exclusive list) were ruined: all the great tribes of the West who threatened the white man's case of access to the Pacific, to gold, to forests, to grazing land, to whatever he thought he wanted and even to those desires he didn't know he wanted yet. Manifest Destiny was a simple instrument to control, manipulate and operate after the initial period of familiarization. The white man could buy or battle Indians off the land he wanted. A treaty could be drawn to give the Indian people the new land in perpetuity. Yet, the white man's definition of perpetuity meant until he wanted the land he had given the Indian. At this point in time the white man could ask for the land given the red man to hold forever and, logically, they might refuse to give it up. This refusal proved that these men were nothing but ignorant savages and could be defeated with modern weapons and herd the survivors onto reservations. At one time the numbers of red men and wild animals were so many one could not count them. They lived together as one in a harmonious environment. Each respected the other and each used only what he could gather with his own hands and use in his home. A beautiful world was this. Then came an awful change—the arrival of the white man. The white man stole the land and proceeded to destroy it and its inhabitants. The Indians and animals were chased and shoved and killed to free the frontier and sometimes just for sport and nothing more. The Indian as he lived on, from and with the land—Mother Earth, his mother) was considered a wild animal and therefore, was

treated as his brother animals. Finally, each animal was placed on small areas of land—reservations—fenced in and told that this was their new home. We once were happy living wherever we chose in a land of beauty and harmony with nature and her beings. Now both brothers have been tremendously reduced in number and also their living area equally diminished and destroyed. Yet, even these reservations are under attack today for economic reasons for the white man—one would think that after stealing an entire country, the white man would be happy and leave the little land the original inhabitants now have to them to live on in peace. This is not true—America needs to dominate everyone and everything and this will be the reason for her demise. America even has to dominate the people who gave her life—that is very sad.

The problem as related to the land policy of the United States of America includes environmental aspects as well as moral conscience and consciousness. When America was stolen from the American Indian—a basic principal of man's history was broken—certain lands are given to certain people and these people and only these people can exist and flourish on this land. Foreign people may dominate for a period but they will not live there as Mother Earth will either push these visitors from the land or the land will destroy them. Environmental conditions today could be an indication of this basic truth. The dilapidated condition of the environment and its perpetuation by American economic and political giants (physically) for the mental strength of these people measures near their concern for their children's habitat, demonstrates the weakness of the American culture. The Judeo-Christian heritage is one aspect of the problem. From this teaching, America could draw heavily in her dealings with the red man. Perhaps if she would listen and hear (then understand) the ideas and beliefs of her red brother she could alter and hopefully cease her destruction of the environment which will eventually destroy this country if a change of thought does not "instill" itself in the economically cluttered mind of American businessmen. The relationship of the environment and the Native American is one of the most beautiful symbiotic relationships in the circle of life. A true value of land to the Indian cannot be spoken of and be accurate for the respect and the love which each hold for each other is a formidable bond. Tribal existence has always been predicated upon a land base, a homeland, within which tribal existence could take place. The primary concern of Indian tribes has been the protection of the land which they are related. Once landless, a people must fall back upon religion, social values, or political power. Nearly all transactions between Indian and white have been land transactions. The land policy of the United States has not been very honest in its dealings with the Native Americans—from coast to coast and up to Alaska. Now many years have passed since the transplant of Europe upon our eastern shores which I look upon as more of a three hundred year orgy of exploitation, and the land base of Indian tribal entities has shrunk from a massive "country" to scattered token wastelands, termed reservations. Even today these lands are being taken away for developmental purposes, etc., etc. There has been too much destruction of land and we cannot advocate further advancements by the white culture. In order to see tomorrow, America must put her land and economic base into proper perspective. Within this area the Indian is of importance and should be heard. We have heard too much meaningless talk by politicians and economic capitalists who play games with the future generations of the nation just so they can have a bit more silver in their mouth. Presently the government in its relations with Indians and land issues exhibits double talk and a more take than give policy. During recent years a tribe in the southwest was "given back" a religious area and great apologies were expelled (more pollution). Yet, within days the great assault upon the Alaskan natives and land was

brought into light—give and take. Still today we are exploited—land and people exploited together yet we are one. When the choice presents itself as to a new highway or reservation preservation—there is always the economic aspect to consider. The idea of reservations (penned corrals) and termination originated perpetuated by the United States government only demonstrates the respect and "knowledge" of the red man by the white. If one ties a horse to a stake, does one expect him to grow?

Government should reorganize priorities in environmental and economic affairs, disprove of placing a dollar value on every item of natural and human creation, and listen to the red man as he speaks of his need for land and also as he speaks of the relationship between the environment and all living creatures.

AIRO Representative
(American Indians Resisting Ostracism)
Iroquois
Oneida
Turtle Clan
Charles Wheelock

Dreyfus Plans Cont.

as surplus should be left behind if possible. "For example," he said, "is a whole field mess unit."

The university up at Du Lac needs what amounts to a student cafeteria and food operation. At this point I would like them (the Army) to consider leaving the kitchen so that the university can supply a food base for its 3,000 students."

Dreyfus explained that decisions of this nature would have to be made within the next 60 days, because the US withdrawal from Vietnam is moving very fast. He stated that anything left abandoned for over 48 hours disappeared, and is sold to the black market.

Dreyfus explained that one of the most important effects of his mission was that the priority of education has been moved up in Vietnam. Previously, the ARVN forces had top priority on all surplus material, and all other departments had to choose what was left. Dreyfus feels confident that this will change and that education will now be given a fair opportunity.

Finally, Dreyfus was asked to offer proof that the AID program, with which this university has a contract, is not merely a facade for CIA operations. Dreyfus replied that he "could not imagine those of us responsible for developing and setting it up (AID) being totally uninformed about being used in that direction." Dreyfus added that the program was Vietnamese-run and was not intended to be based after US institutions. Dreyfus's final comment on the question was that while the CIA is heavily funded, the AID program is running short of funds because of cutbacks. "If the CIA is in there," he stated, "they sure aren't putting any cabbage into it, or at least it hasn't shown up yet."

Poetry Corner

"The End Is Out Of Sight"

Before the beginning, what?
...A dreamless sleep.
In every direction and everywhere
All alike.
Opposition and tension reconciled.
Nothing and being at one with itself.

Upon waking?...
From the center that was everywhere
A shudder cracked the silence.
Potential stretched and bent
To become distended—condensed.
Where whirls formed of ebb and flow:
...Atoms and stars
...Planets and galaxies
Fishes and trees
To vibrate in the rhythm of life and death.

Who are we then?...
Like the stars (which ancient
Intuition knew to be living things)
So are we, so too is everything else:
The very cells of our bodies
And the cells of these cells:
A pulsation spreading outward.
Wave falling upon wave,
Gradually diminishing and blending.

Many become from One
Yet One is many and Many one.
The throbbing core we call 'body'.
The fringe we call 'mind'.
Consciousness: the ragged edge of matter
Matter: the dense heart of thought.

Out ancestors divined the
Brotherhood of life and being.
Saying,
The sun is your father
The earth your mother
And all the creatures their children
And we must live and die accordingly

And what is death?
...A dreamless sleep

—Philosophy 310—Metaphysics
Fall Semester, 1971-1972

Theft Continues In Fine Arts Building

Ever since the Fine Arts Building opened last year a number of thefts have taken place in all three departments, Art, Drama and Music. Last semester a number of students had wallets, purses along with instruments, costumes and tools from the Art Department stolen. The most recent theft had taken place over the Christmas vacation when the campus was closed. Senior Art student Dan Rodzwell reported that five of his six oil paintings were stolen from the storage room in the Art Department. Rodzwell, who had oil painting class last semester placed all six paintings in the storage room which is used mainly for art work that is completed and kept until the student has the projects graded. After vacation, five were taken from the room and one was left behind with a white sheet which was draped over the canvases. "Somethings just can't be locked up, some canvases get to be very large and they are

almost impossible to secure," Rodzwell stated. Three of the five paintings were to be used in his one-man senior show in December and one other to be displayed in a painting show in Milwaukee. All possible places were checked for the work but nothing has turned up yet. "After working so hard on projects during a semester and then finding out that my work was missing, gets me very upset," Rodzwell said. He also stated, "There may be one or two people that are causing trouble for everybody else. There are tools missing from the Art Labs each semester, valuable things which students need but can't use because some irresponsible individual walked off with them." Rodzwell, who is one of the 14 security students that work in the Fine Arts Building, stated that the security system on week-ends seems to be working very well. The theft problem doesn't really exist on week-ends mainly

because the student monitors are walking through the building checking rooms and ID's to make sure that things are in order. It seems that the thefts occur after class hours at the end of the day between 4:00 and 11:00 when instructors have left and the number of students in the building is limited. Rodzwell also said, "You can't secure the building every night, that's just impossible, and the Campus Police Patrol can't watch the building all the time, they have other obligations securing other buildings." So how do you solve the problem, or can't it be solved? Rodzwell thinks there are ways, such as chaining doors and having one main entrance with a monitor stationed there at the end of the day; but fire and state laws bar officials from doing things like this. So we have to come up with some other solutions and until then there very well may be thefts occurring again this semester.

Black Week Cont.

While more tolerance on a general scale may be fine for the time being, the coalition has more ambitious goals. The members would like to foster even better race relations, provide a vehicle through which its needs may be expressed to the community and an effective channel of communication between the races, to effectively combat alienation, and have Black history and culture included into all facets of the core curriculum.

In essence, they would like to increase the Black enrollment and provide a cultural enlightenment for the Stevens Point community and the Central Wisconsin area as a whole. The statement appears prominently in their list of organizational goals.

Black Culture Week Agenda

Friday, Feb. 4—UAB Arts & Lectures presents Alex Haley speaking on a "Saga of Black History", 8:00 p.m. in the Wisconsin Room, University Center.

Sunday, Feb. 6—UAB presents Black Week kickoff dance with Willie "Soul" Williams & the Souled-out Revue, 8:00 p.m. in the Gridiron, University Center. I.D.'s required.

Monday, Feb. 7—BSC sponsors a panel discussion for students at 10:45 A.M. in Room 125, Classroom Center.

Tuesday, Feb. 8—UAB Arts & Lectures presents Stanley Tolliver, a controversial attorney, and civil rights activist, 8:00 p.m. in the Wisconsin Room, University Center.

Wednesday, Feb. 9—UAB Cinema Arts presents two films: "History of Blacks From Slavery Up," and "Hey Cab", a movie on contemporary racism, 7:30 p.m. in the Wisconsin Room, University Center.

Thursday, Feb. 10—BSC Sponsors a panel discussion on "Social Welfare and the Black American", featuring as guest speakers: Ms. Elizabeth Keena and Dr. Charles Garth, from the Sociology Dept. in the Muir-Schirz Room, University Center, 8:00 p.m.

Friday, Feb. 11—BSC presents "A Happenin'", featuring music, poetry, etc., to be announced at a later date.

For the duration of Black Week, there will be Black art work on display in the LaFollette Lounge, University Center.

Another Word On Health Insurance

Blue Cross Lobby

Reprinted by permission of Ramparts, January 1972.

Blue Cross is taking such a pasting in the press that Walter J. McNerney, president of the Association, recently created a secret lobby to ensure that Blue Cross gets control of the national health insurance program. In a confidential memo to the different plans McNerney said a special task force is to develop "an appreciation in the minds of key decision-makers that only through Blue Cross can truly effective and efficient provision be made for financing health care of the nation." He added, "We believe it is critical to the effectiveness of this type of legislative activity that it be low key, with no out-of-plan publicity. That means con-

fidentiality, including only those who can contribute to its accomplishments."

Another reason for the confidentiality is the criticism by the Senate Anti-trust Subcommittee over use of Blue Cross premiums for advertising and lobbying efforts. The Blue Cross Association maintains an elaborate publicity operation at its Chicago headquarters, complete with closed-circuit teletype networks to all plan offices. It even sends to different plans a morning news report, relating events in medicine, but especially informing them about the latest scandals in health politics and elsewhere. At the same time, the Blue Cross Association pays \$100,000 a year for public relations to Anna M. Rosenberg Associates in New York. Rosenberg was an Assistant Defense Secretary in the

Truman administration. In Washington the Blue Cross Association has a public relations staff and recently employed George Kelley, the former aide to Congressman Fogarty, as chief lobbyist. For years Fogarty was the key man in the Capitol if you wanted to sell a health bill.

Blue Cross has been criticized before for its lobbying tactics. In the early 1960's Blue Cross launched an under-the-table advertising campaign spending hundreds of thousands of dollars to beat Medicare. In his report rationalizing the existence of the new secret task force, Kelley writes, "I cannot stress too strongly that, despite momentary diversions such as the present wage-price freeze, the campaign to nationalize health care is continuing its momentum. What we do to counteract the trend must be done intelligently and with

speed...This task force is an effective tool toward that end. The more cooperation and help given it, the better the possibility of success for the private sector in whatever final bill is enacted."

Blue Cross organizations in Denver, New Orleans, Chicago, New York, and Delaware provided men for the operation. They went through a month-long indoctrination on the "operation and hierarchy of Congress." The Blue Cross lobbyists are to concentrate on the 100 key decision-makers "who will decide what eventually will go into a national health insurance bill." Kelley adds that, in dealing with the decision makers, "they must be made to understand that to ignore our capabilities or to duplicate our assets would be unconscionable."

Exhibit:

Review

'A High Degree Of Selection'

By Bill Slowik

Direct in symmetry and thorough in effect can only briefly describe the quality of the current Printmakers Show now on exhibition in the Edna Carlsen Gallery of the Fine Arts Building.

A high degree of selection and evaluation has gone into this show to present prints containing, in viewing context and craftsmanship, very developmental stages in the composition and representative directions that prints are now taking. As an example of the thoroughness of the exhibit, there are printmakers represented from as far wavy as England, the print capital of the world to most people, along with artists from Paris, New York, Iowa, Kansas, Milwaukee, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, River Falls, Appleton, etc.

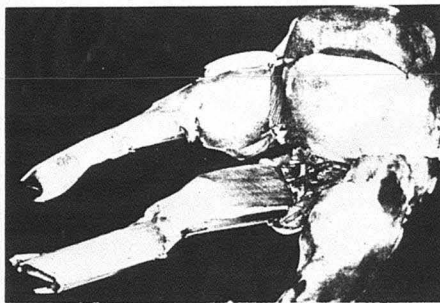
The prints of Victor Vasarely from Paris, show a great concern for the simple and modest subject matter of geometric emphasis. But, by far, this modesty is overwhelmed by the greatness of tone and rich abundance of colors and their weight in relation to each other. The greatness of Vasarely is exhibited by what his forms and colors in combination do to fool the eye and create vibrating shapes on a still surface. Vasarely is chiefly concerned with the technique of the serigraph method.

Artist, Robert Indiana of New York, has done some fine things with the commercial poster theme, as his subject matter. What he comes on strong with in presenting this idea is the use of sharp angles to keep the viewer's eyes contained in the prints, and strong uses of harsh to subtle colors in an effort to emphasize the message of the print. His use of lettering and the play of the letter forms in the words and their self-creating motion, all help to spell out the individual messages of the prints.

Carol Summers, also from New York, is a spell-binder of a craftsman. This man seems to use not only the colors of Vasarely, but synthesizes this with Robert Indiana's use of imagery in an explosive gesture of original combination. His forms come on very uniquely as his own, and in the end owe nothing but praise to his use of the serigraph and woodcut methods.

Jerry Rudquist, exhibiting his "Moving Man Series" develops his form in the lithograph technique without color. The intense explosion he creates of body forms floating in space could easily be sub-titled—the "Star Trek" of Michelangelo.

The most novel technique represented in the show is exhibited by William Weege of Madison, who deals primarily in



Flocked Serigraphs. His erotic and almost primitive, yet sometimes photographic imagery is subtle in tone but vibrating and astounding in composition.

Dennis Flynn from Minneapolis, stands quite alone in this show as the most minimal. In his colored lithographs of lines and dots, he presents a space and void with a direction and purpose! He takes minimalism of Picasso one step further with abrupt forms having a purpose.

Robert Russell, a former art instructor here at U.W.-SP, in Painting, Drawing and Design, is also exhibiting a fine sampling of muted tonal lithographs, carrying a Paul Klee flavor in their composition! Bob joined the faculty here directly following his graduation from Southern Illinois University where he earned his Master of Fine Arts Degree. At present, he teaches in Kansas.

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"THE HISTORY DEPARTMENT AND ITS TEACHING - A CRITICAL APPRAISAL"

PANEL DISCUSSION

POINTER EDITOR — AL JENKINS

UW-SP GRADUATE — CHARLES BRUSKE

REP. OBEY'S HOME SECY. — JERRY MADISON

UNIVERSITY CENTER — WRIGHT LOUNGE

MONDAY FEB. 7 — 7:30 P.M.

History Majors and Interested Persons Welcome

REFRESHMENTS SERVED

Z.P.G. IS AGAINST ABORTION

As Any MAJOR Means of Population Control. We'd Much Rather See Increased Contraceptive Use.

— USE CONTRACEPTIVES —

Public Service Announcement — Zero Population Group

POOL ANYONE?

The University Games Room will be sponsoring a billiards and a foosball league on Tuesday nights for the rest of the semester. Competition will begin Feb. 8 (in the Games Room of the U.C.) and continue on a weekly basis. Teams will consist of two people — with divisions for men, women, and couples. The entry fee will be 75c per team, and the weekly prices for league play will be 1/2 of the regular Games Room prices. The billiards competition will be in both 14.1 and eight ball.

INTERESTED?

SIGN UP IN THE GAMES ROOM

UNIVERSITY FILM SOCIETY



January 25 Shoot the Piano Player

February 1 The Thin Man

February 8 Casablanca

February 15 Our Man In Havana

February 22 The Great Race

February 29 One Potato, Two Potato

March 7 Spellbound

March 14 Zabriskie Point

March 21 The Grapes of Wrath

April 1 Battleship Potemkin & Ten Days That

Shook The World

April 11 L'Aventura

April 18 La Dolce Vita

April 25 The Third Man

May 2 Breathless

NEXT WEEK: THE THIN MAN

CONFRONTATION

Rep. Alvin O'Konski
Will Answer
Questions in the
Garland Room (U.C.)
Mon., Jan. 31,
3:30 P.M.

Letters

"Athletic-Sick"

University Challenged

To the Editor:

To the swim team coach whose team members cannot swim with snug, 2-ounce caps on: 1) team members usually have hair like everyone else; 2) as individuals, team members accept the brutal, hard work with no remuneration. (Oh, admirable!) Remember, they have their unflagging "loyalty" on which to pride themselves.

If one were to make a serious challenge to an "athletic-sick" University's rule, I would first question the relevance of a swim team to a university and the community and next, the economic feasibility of it or any athletic team. I wonder just how willing any coach is to have printed the budget for his "sport". Do athletics benefit the highest number of people—or any people at all? I say no, not to all meaningless, expensive, interscholastic, athletics. I for one do not get my money's worth from any athletic team, no matter how small my begrudged (but required) appropriation.

Sincerely,

"Slighted Student"

Name Withheld Upon Request



choice. The organization's officers are: Elise Alusow, Chairman, Jackie Murray, Co-Chairman, Irene Burant, Treasurer, and Tim Scanlon, Press Secretary. The group hopes to sway those that are against the re-election of Nixon from voting for Ed Muskie who, many students think, is as good as nominated already. A strong pro-McGovern student backing is hoped for by the organization. This may be necessary in Portage county which has a large number of Polish-Catholics (Muskie is a Catholic and he is Polish.)

It is recommended to the students that they register to vote. So far only 1700 of the students have done so and, remember, the 18-year-old-vote ability could determine many changes in the country, and end to the war in Vietnam and a decrease in military spending. VOTE IN 1972!!!

McGovern for President Committee

Supports Muskie

copy

Head: Supports Muskie

To the Editor:

I would like to urge the students of the Stevens Point campus of Wisconsin State University to work vigorously in Sen. Edmund Muskie's campaign for President of the U.S.

I especially urge them to work in Muskie's campaign for the April 4 Wisconsin primary.

As President, Sen. Muskie will immediately end the Vietnam war. He will also make the nation solve the many problems of American youth, especially the need to guarantee a job for everyone.

Thank you very much for your help.

Robert Barber

Campaign

Enters Campus

To the Editor:

A new political organization has just been recognized by the university. The group was formed to campaign for the election of George McGovern as president in '72. Since the "battle" is not yet Democrat vs. Republican but McGovern vs. Muskie, and it appears many voters have given up on McGovern and will vote for Muskie (if not for Nixon), the members of the group look forward to some hard campaign work for their presidential

EDITO

A Non-Profit

According to Mr. William Vickerstaff, Executive Secretary of the Wisconsin State University-Stevens Point, Foundation Inc. and assistant to President Dreyfus, "everything the Foundation does is for the benefit of the university." Just how can we be sure of that? So far the Foundation has sponsored several news publications, investigated higher education in Vietnam, and given students minimal loans. The only things that come near to benefiting the university have been the student loans and even those are useless liberal techniques for glossing over poverty. If the Foundation really wanted to financially help students they would be working toward knocking out private property and business which presently enslaves the world. Also, by giving minimal loans to students the Foundation does nothing for the university as an institution.

The Foundation's stated objective is to operate funds "exclusively for education purposes and all the public's welfare." How can one expect a private corporation (even though non-profit) controlled by business-minded people to operate in such a way as to enhance the public welfare? To give you an example of the impossibility of such an occurrence, it would be analogous to President Nixon nationalizing private corporations in America. To make the Foundation operate in the public interest it

Failing To Pro

In this issue readers will note that college students or their parents are losing money on a pre-package final exam 'survival kits.' Though there is no concrete evidence, the 'survival kit' traffic has all the appearances of further business exploitation of students. University administrators view the problem as being one over which they have little direct or immediate control, but we maintain that they are wrong and that there is something that the administration can do.

The assumption of the company pushing the survival kits must be that during the final exam rush students require extra materials to get them through the long brain-racking nights before the exams. There is, perhaps, some validity to the assumption but it does not necessarily follow that a private mail-order company should have to step in to fill the gap. Final exams are, indeed, a time of extra stress and a late-night cup of coffee and a hot, fresh sandwich would surely be welcomed by a weary student. What appears to be the incongruity in the situation is that the student cannot look to his own university to provide him with that extra boost but rather he must resort to the assistance of mail-



RIALS

ontradiction

must first be a public institution. Second, members of the public should control its actions. Why not have farmers, housewives, professors, auto mechanics, union leaders, legislators, etc., controlling the Foundation and base their election on intelligence. For some reason people think that intelligence comes with business and money and that without money, prestige, and power one cannot possibly be qualified to run an institution for the good of the public.

The Foundation is a peculiar phenomenon. It is a private non-profit corporation, theoretically, answerable to only its Board of Directors. Yet members of the board of Directors include public employees such as given faculty members, President Dreyfus, and Mr. Vickerstaff. The private corporation also uses public buildings in which to operate and it takes up a portion of the time of state-salaried employees. It is an indication of the further encroachment of the institution of private business in the public sector. This should not be. We cannot have polluting elements in our universities. Until the time when all institutions in the world are publically owned and operated for the benefit of all, we must separate as distinctly as possible private narrow elements, from public institutions.

The Students

order profiteers, whose products, by the way, do not exhibit a high degree of quality.

Universities are supposedly organized for study, which implies that students must have the proper surroundings and the proper means to achieve that end to its fullest measure. That end cannot be achieved, however, if the university administration views students, as merely sources of tuition and consequently fails to provide all the means necessary for good study atmosphere. Students must have these means before the university considers it profit and prestige activities. This applies even to something as seemingly minor as providing extra services during final exams.

When administrators say there is little they can do to immediately solve the problem of the survival kit business, they are not really looking at the problem, they are not really seeking a solution. When the administration stops viewing the university as a business proposition and begins to organize it (in all areas) for the proper education of its students, the mail-order entrepreneurs will no longer be able to prey on the student community.

IF Stone



A few days after its last issue of the first semester, the Pointer received a letter from Mr. Stone. It read, in part, as follows: "In some ways, this is a sad letter for me to write, but I also feel that it marks an exciting new beginning.

After 19 years of independent reporting and publishing, I will be discontinuing writing and publishing I.F. Stone's Bi-Weekly as of the first of the year.

This was a difficult decision to make. The Bi-Weekly's circulation is now above 70,000, the highest since I began publication in January 1953 with 5,300 subscribers. I deeply appreciate your support. You made possible an almost unique experiment in independent journalism during some of the most difficult years in American history. Thanks to you I was able to carry on an uncompromising fight against the witch hunt and the war, against injustice and official duplicity.

But I will be 64 in December, though I hate to admit it. And I do not feel it would be sensible to try and carry on as a one-man newspaper and kind of a one-man ombudsman any longer. The compulsion to cover the universe in four pages has become too heavy a burden.

I think it wiser to continue my work in a larger but congenial publication where I will have as much freedom but where the pressure will be less and the opportunity for in-depth reporting greater because deadlines will be more flexible. In January I will become Contributing Editor of The New York Review of Books, a paper I admire and have enjoyed working for during the last eight years. In The New York Review I hope to go on doing the kind of reporting and writing from Washington that I've been sending you.

Personally, I am looking forward with eagerness and excitement to this new stage in my life. I hope you will be reading and enjoying my articles in The New York Review. The Bi-Weekly would have been impossible without the loving collaboration of my wife, Esther. She joins me in thanking you for your long time support."

Editorial Comment

I.F. Stone has spent his life searching for facts and the truths that so often follow. The events that have passed his eyes made truth-searching not only a sincere intellectual and moral challenge, but often times a sure way of risking his existence as a journalist. Mr. Stone took the challenges and the risks. He presented the public with non-commercial journalism that truly lived up to the definition. In the later years of the Bi-Weekly it was not uncommon for him to present events and facts weeks before the established media did.

The Pointer is now in the process of making arrangements to continue bringing its readers the work of I.F. Stone, both from his books and future articles.

Few journalists have been able to accomplish what Mr. Stone has. The Pointer wishes him the best of success in his future endeavors.

Bi-Weekly Mart

—To get Stone's new collection, "Polemics and Prophecies: 1967-70" (Random House: \$10) at the special \$8.95 price postpaid for Bi-Weekly readers, send check or money order to the address below.

—If you want Stone's new paperback, "The Killings at Kent State: How Murder Went Unpunished" (New York Review and Vintage Press) the price is \$1.95. It contains the full text, available nowhere else, of the so-called "secret FBI report"; the summary of FBI findings prepared by the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department but never submitted to the Ohio grand Jury.

—Stone's "Hidden History of the Korean War", the inside story of America's first Vietnam, long out of print is available again (Monthly Review Press) \$7.50 postpaid.

—Paperback editions (Vintage Press) of Stone's earlier collections, "In A Time of Torment" (\$1.95) and "The Haunted Fifties" (\$2.45) at bookstores.

I.F. Stone's Bi-Weekly

4420 29th Street NW, Washington, D. C. 20008

JOBS

Wednesday, February 2, 1972 and Thursday, February 3, 1972 from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Soil Conservation Service will interview all soils majors for summer work (only) positions.

Friday, February 4, 1972 from 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m., Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company will interview all majors for life insurance sales opportunities.

Tuesday, February 8, 1972 from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Internal Revenue Service will speak with all business, economics, and liberal arts majors with six or more credits of accounting preferred.

Wednesday, February 9, 1972 from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., S.S. Kresge Company will interview all majors for retail management career opportunities.

Thursday, February 10, 1972 from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Social Security Payment Center, Chicago, Illinois will speak with all majors for federal social security career opportunities (Chicago location only).

Thursday, February 10, 1972 from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Camp U-Nah-Li-Ya, Green Bay YMCA will interview all majors with recreation or handicraft skills for summer camp opportunities (Freshman to Senior).

Tuesday, February 15, 1972 from 9:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m., State Bureau of Personnel, Madison, Wisconsin will interview all students interested in positions located throughout Wisconsin.

Thursday, February 17, 1972 from 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 Noon, Social Security Administration, Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin will interview all students interested (Seniors).

Saturday, February 19, 1972 from 8:30 a.m. to 12:00 Noon, The Federal Civil Service Entrance Exam will be given in Room A-121 of the Science Building. All students interested in taking the above exam, please stop in at the Placement Center (Room 106—Old Main Building) to pick up the necessary applications.

The following schools are coming to campus for interviews. Please sign up on the sheets in the Placement Center 103 Main, Stevens Point, Wis.

Friday, January 28, 1972, 8:30 AM to 4:00 PM, Eau Claire Public Schools, Eau Claire, Wis. Vacancies: Jr. High—Art, Home Ec., Industrial Arts, Reading, Vocal Music and Band; High School—Girls Phy. Ed., Science, Social Studies, Instructional Materials

Friday, February 4, 1972 from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Bureau of Indian Affairs, Albuquerque, New Mexico. Kindergarten teachers, elementary teachers, and guidance counselors are employed in schools operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Arizona, New Mexico, Alaska, North and South Dakota. A few educators are needed in other states. Special need for married couples with elementary training for schools in Alaska.

Friday, February 11, 1972 from 9:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Waukesha Public Schools, Waukesha, Wis. (Vacancies will be available at a later date).

Tuesday, February 15, 1972 from 8:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Manitowoc Public Schools, Manitowoc, Wis. VACANCIES: Elementary, Jr. High—Industrial Arts, English, Art, Home Ec., Sr. High—Journalism, Girl's Phy. Ed., Ind. Arts, General Science, French, German, 2, Elementary Vocal Music.

Wednesday, February 23, 1972 from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Beloit Public Schools, Beloit, Wis. Vacancies: All grades K-6, vocal music, Special Education, Jr. High—English, Speech, French, Spanish, Mathematics, Science, Girl's Phy. Ed., Industrial Arts, Vocal Music, Home Ec., Art, Librarian, Special Education, Coaching opportunities, High School—Math, Science, English, Speech, Business Education, French, Spanish, German, Industrial Arts, Home Ec., Girl's Phy. Ed., Coaching opportunities.

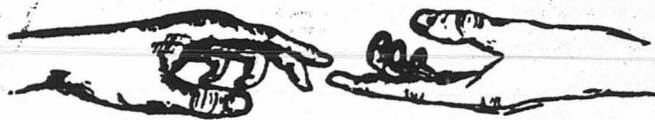
Thursday, February 24, 1972 from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Elgin Public Schools, Elgin, Illinois. Vacancies: (Vacancies will be available at a later date).

Monday, February 28, 1972 from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Neenah Public Schools, Neenah, Wisconsin. Vacancies: (Vacancies will be available at a later date).



Attention Education Majors

Without question, the personal interview is the single most important element of the teacher selection process. All May graduates in teacher education should mark the date of February 9 and February 16 on their calendars. On Wednesday, February 9, Mr. Charles LaFollette, Assistant Director of Career Counseling and Placement, will speak on the personal interview in educational placement. On Wednesday, February 16, Mr. Wayne Williams, Personnel Director for the Wisconsin Rapids Public Schools, will interview one of our students for a position at the elementary level. Mr. Richard Dignan, Superintendent of Schools at Almond, will interview one of our students for a high school German vacancy. Following the interviews, these two gentlemen will critique each interview specifically, and the interviewing process in general. Each session will begin promptly at 8:00 p.m. in Room 125 (Lecture Hall) of the Classroom Center.



Symposium: "Bio - Survival"

Washington, D.C.—The National Wildlife Federation is planning to sponsor a three-day symposium on "Uniting Nations for BioSurvival" in Stockholm, Sweden, June 10-12, 1972, according to Thomas L. Kimball, Executive Director.

This Symposium will be presented during the government governmental United Nations Conference on the Human Environment scheduled for Stockholm, June 5-16, 1972. Eighteen national and world authorities on the environment and ecosystem relating to renewable natural resources have accepted invitations to be panel participants for the Symposium.

The National Wildlife Federation feels strongly that, while major world environmental issues will be explored, no definite conclusions or recommendations will emerge from the plenary session because of strong parochial political influences inherent in the governmental organizational structure of the United Nations.

"The pollution abatement of our land, sea, and air is so imperative that concerned citizenry, free from the rigidity of governmental positions, must be heard on these major environmental contamination problems," Kimball declared. "We envision a people-to-people

symposium with recitation of national environmental problems and their effect on the world biosphere, with the objective of exploring unanimity of opinion as to action programs and policies to clean up the world environment."

All participants will be encouraged to present resolutions to be considered by the non-government representatives attending. Among the recommendations submitted by NWF will be those calling attention to the desperate need to train fish and wildlife regional specialists throughout the world and for developing industrial and domestic water and air quality criteria which will prevent any industry or nation from establishing economic advantages at the expense of a quality type of natural environment. Means of accomplishing these objectives will be discussed. Possibilities include the inauguration of a global monitoring system of fish and wildlife for population

levels, range, distribution and condition of habitat; control of the movement of plants and animals throughout the world with special emphasis on endangered and depleted species; and an effort to wisely develop but while preventing the degradation of the seas' resources.

Members of the Follow-Up Committee of the International Youth Conference group will be invited to attend the three day symposium.

The program itself is in process of being finalized. Copies may be obtained from the National Wildlife Federation Headquarters, 1412 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, by or near February 1, 1972.

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Campus Community Calendar

Friday, January 28

Basketball, Superior, 8:00 p.m. (H)
UAB Cin Theatre, Joe, 6:30 & 8:30 p.m. (U.C.)

Saturday, January 29

H.S. District Debate Tournament, 8:00 a.m.
Swimming at Winona
Basketball, River Falls, 8:00 p.m. (H)
SCPB Movie, 7:30 p.m. (U.C.)
UAB Cin Theatre, Joe, 6:30 & 8:30 p.m. (U.C.)

Sunday, January 30

ACPB Movie (A.C.)
Planetarium Series, 3:00 p.m. (Sci. B.)
Panhellenic Council Round Robin, 2-4 p.m. (U.C.)

Monday, January 31

DCPB Movie (D.C.)
Black Student Coalition RAP Session, 7:30 p.m. (U.C.)
Delta Sigma Phi Formal Rusher, 8-10:30 p.m. (U.C.)
Theta Phi Alpha Rush Party, 7:30-9:00 p.m. (U.C.)

Tuesday, February 1

Student Senate Meeting (U.C.)
Delta Zeta Rusher
SCPB Movie, 7:30 p.m. (U.C.)

Wednesday, February 2

Alpha Phi Rusher
Basketball at Platteville
Phi Sigma Epsilon Formal Rusher, 7:00 p.m. (U.C.)
Student Assembly Meeting, 8:00 p.m. (U.C.)

Thursday, February 3

Alpha Sigma Alpha Sigma Alpha Rusher
Arts & Lectures Series, Tokyo String Quartet, 8:00 p.m. (Aud.)
UAB Cin Theatre, Arrangement, 6 & 8:30 p.m. (U.C.)

Friday, February 4

UAB Trippers Snowshoe Hike
Swimming in North Michigan
MATC Gymnastics
WRA Sports Clinic, 8:00 a.m. (F.H.)
UAB Lecture, Black Heritage, 8:00 p.m. (U.C.)
UAB Cin Theatre, Arrangement, 6 & 8:30 p.m. (U.C.)

Art Review Cont.

Gabor Peterdi who teaches at Yale University in New Haven, Connecticut, is exhibiting etchings, dry points, and engravings. His work stands out from the others in the show because of the tremendous amount of sensitivity he creates by thousands of fine lines that he etches to create an overall "en masse" of tension between simple lines. His colors are not bright, but all of this helps to create an enthusiasm for detail, when most artists are finding simplicity the art of the day. His patience should be revered!

Eduardo Paolozzi of London in his permanent collection print called "Moonstrips" explores the method of Serigraphy. He deals expressively and sur-

realistically with the techniques of that process, but yet never loses the spontaneity that a print has traditionally borne out.

James McGarrel in his permanent collection print shows the visual concern for profound new meanings to man, his environment and his complexity all working together. This piece is an extremely well-crafted lithograph and shows beyond a doubt, why he has been allowed to exhibit all over the world. He at present teaches at Indiana State College in Bloomington, Indiana.

The Permanent Collection includes prints by Eduardo Paolozzi, Richard Anuszkiewicz, Marko Splatnik,

James McGarrell, Don Miller and Arthur Thrall.

Prints in the traveling part of this exhibition were supplied by two of the best Galleries in the Mid-West! The Jane Haslem Gallery in Madison supplied the prints of Richard Anuszkiewicz, Robert Indiana, Gabor Peterdi, Carol Summers, William Weege and Victor Vasarely. The Martin Gallery in Minneapolis supplied the traveling prints of: Charles Bathko, Dennis Flynn, Karel Hagedorn, Eugene Larkin, Brian Leo, Jerry Martin and Jerry Rudquist. The prints of Philip Cook and Robert Russell and Anthony Stoecken were supplied as a courtesy of the artists.

The show runs from January 24th-February 18th.



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Lv. Stevens Point 4:45 PM	Ar. Rhinelander 7:10 PM
Lv. Stevens Point 4:45 PM	Ar. Eau Claire 7:10 PM

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Lecture:

Relating To The World

Fulfillment of one's individual purpose depends upon commitment to spiritual values, according to a public lecture to be given on campus here Tuesday, February 8, 1972 at 8:00 p.m.

Speaking under the auspices of The Christian Science College Organization in the Garland Room of the University Center, Paul A. Erickson, C.S.B., will state:

"There's a deep spiritual hunger in the world today. We all of us want a sense of meaningful purpose and of fulfillment. We want to understand our world and our commitment to life, as well as to ourselves. Everywhere people are searching for guidelines by which they can relate and be related."

A member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, Mr. Erickson is a Christian Science teacher and practitioner from Chicago. He will be introduced by Melissa Hady.

"Life's deepest satisfactions and delights as well as spiritual strength are found," Mr. Erickson will say, "in the fulfillment and enduring satisfaction of manhood and womanhood at their highest and best. Every right decision contributes to our maturity and aids us in meeting greater challenges."

A native of Illinois, Mr. Erickson studied at Aurora College and Northwestern University. During World War II he served as Chaplain's Assistant at the United States Naval Academy. He left sales work in 1954 to devote his full time to the healing ministry of Christian Science. In 1961 he became a teacher of Christian Science. He is currently on extended tour as a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship.

"How to Relate to Our World" is the subject of Mr. Erickson's lecture. The campus public is invited to attend without charge.

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Second Semester Film Schedule

January 27,28,29

Joe
127 minutes. Two shows at 6:30 and 8:30 pm.
\$.75. The Creature Walks Among Us short.

February 3,(4),5

Arrangement
145 minutes. Two shows at 6:00 and 8:30 pm.
\$.75. Bungled Bungalow, When Fish Fight shorts.

February 6,7, (8)

The Wild Bunch
145 minutes. Two shows at 6:00 and 8:30 pm.
\$.75. Film Fun short

February 13,14, (15)

Patton
7:00 pm only. \$.75

February 18

Sterile Cuckoo
117 minutes. 7:00 pm only. \$.75. My Favorite Duck short.

February 24,25,26

The Learning Tree
117 minutes. Two shows at 6:30 and 8:30 pm.
\$.75. After The Ball short.

March (2,3,4,)

Petulia
115 minutes. Two shows at 6:30 and 8:30 pm.
\$.75. Gobs In A Mess short.

March 5,6,7

The Heart Is A Lonely Hunter
134 minutes. Two shows at 6:00 and 8:30 pm.
\$.75. Wild Water Champions short.

March 9,10,11

My Fair Lady
7:00 pm only. \$.75. Bored Of Education short.

March 16,17

2001: Space Odyssey
170 minutes. 7:00 only. \$.75. At The Dog Show short.

April 13,14,15

Bullitt
123 minutes. Two shows at 6:00 and 8:30 pm.
\$.75. Frontier Fiery short.

Those dates in parentheses are to be shown in the Wright Lounge.

"A Time Of Change"

A second annual "Continuing Education Day for Women, focusing on education, the mass media, consumer education-protection and health, has been scheduled for Saturday, March 11, here.

The theme, "A Time of Change," will be an extension of the first program held last spring entitled "Concerns of the '70's." Registration will be limited to 300 participants.

Named coordinators of the event are Mrs. Emil Fleischauer, Mrs. Robert Engelhard, Mrs. William Draus and Mrs. Wallace Swan, all of Stevens Point.

They were selected by the University Alumni Association and the University Extended Services Division, which are co-sponsors.

Later, the coordinators will

appoint about 20 women to serve on an advisory-hostess committee.

On the program will be six speakers, five specialists on the subjects to be probed, who will hold seminar sessions in the morning, and a keynoter following a noon luncheon.

Activities will be held in the University Center, beginning with a 9 a.m. reception and concluding about 3 p.m. A brochure is being prepared and will be distributed throughout Central Wisconsin listing the complete program plus a registration form.

Women not receiving a brochure but interested in attending may write to the University Alumni Association or Extended Services Division. The registration deadline will be Monday, March 6.

Basketball Tickets On Sale

Reserved seats for the UW-SP and Eau Claire basketball game, scheduled Feb. 11, have gone on sale.

Frank Eble, business manager for the Pointer athletic department said today that the tickets are available at \$2.50 apiece at the City News and the University Center Information desk.

Although Eau Claire is, beyond a doubt, the heavy favorite for the contest, a large crowd is expected because of the Blugolds' new claim to fame as the top rated small college team in the country.

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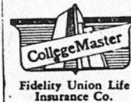
of the Week

Daryl Persick is from Milwaukee and is a senior majoring in Sociology and very interested in sports and people. Daryl spent a semester abroad in England and toured Europe in the fall of 1970. Daryl has been an SA in Knutzen for the past year and a half and will graduate in December. Daryl hopes to continue into the teaching profession.



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To Your Health Trichinosis In Bear Meat



The California Department of Public Health recently reported an outbreak of trichinosis in a group of college students from Los Angeles who were backpacking in the Inyo National Forest and in several persons who lived in the area. This is the second episode in the last year in which California residents have become ill with trichinosis after eating bear meat. Since 1929, there have been at least 10 episodes, involving a total of 50 persons, in which infected bear meat was the source of trichinosis for Californians.

On August 3, a bear cub was shot in the Inyo National Forest, and portions of it were reportedly consumed by several persons who lived in the area and by 20 students from a junior college in Los Angeles who were in the forest as part of summer course in wilderness survival. Most of the students ate meat that had been roasted over an open fire. Bear meat jerkey was also prepared and consumed. One student ate some of the meat raw. On or about August 25, several students had symptoms suggestive of trichinosis, including fever, mild diarrhea, myalgia, periorbital edema, and marked eosinophilia. As of September 10, nine students had developed clinical trichinosis; six of them were hospitalized, but none were critically ill.

Extensive efforts were made by health officials to contact all exposed persons to determine if they had been clinically ill and to destroy any remaining bear meat.

Of all the wildlife species in the United States known to harbor *Trichinella spiralis*, none are more important as a direct source of human infection than bears. A recent study conducted in the north-eastern United States (HSMHA Health Reports, Vol. 86, No. 5, May 1971) revealed that the prevalence of trichinosis in black bears is four times greater than in garbage-fed swine and 13 times greater than in grain-fed swine. Trichinosis in bears is thought to be due to their foraging on raw garbage left at picnic and campground sites. Potential sources of infection include uncooked pork products and rats that feed on raw garbage.

This outbreak points up the need for the public, especially hunters and campers, to be aware of the danger of eating inadequately cooked bear meat and of leaving raw garbage at campsites. (Source: Reported by California State Department of Public Health)

Submitted by:
Donald Johnson, M.D.
Student Health

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Vets

Hold First Meeting

The Vets 550's held their first meeting on Thursday, 20 Jan. '72. Officers for the new term were elected. President Tom (country joe) Hassmann; Vice-President Greg (squid) Patrick; Treasurer Tommy (Burr head) Nelson; Secretary Todd (snaggle tooth) Fenzl. The two people for Sergeant At Arms Carolyn (easterbunnie) Howard and Bob Niesen.

The next meeting is scheduled for Feb. 3rd. The meeting will be held at the Blue Haven, two miles West on HWY 10, Beer will be tapped at 7:00 p.m.

All veterans with 6 months or more of active duty are invited to attend. The 550's VETS club is strictly a social, good time, drinking organization. No political stands are taken by the organization. All VETS are urged to come to the meeting and enjoy the beer and company regardless of their views on the current political issues.

ZPG Announces Referral Service

Zero Population Growth-New York announces the operation of a free Abortion Referral Service. Any woman up to 24 weeks pregnant will be directed to the doctor, clinic or hospital that best suits her needs. The telephone number is 212-489-7794, and we are staffed from 10 to 5, (New York time), Monday through Friday.

The non-profit service operates free of charge and is staffed by trained volunteers. An early abortion is usually obtainable for \$150.00; later abortions are \$300.00 to \$500.00. We are located at 353 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y. 10019.

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RAP

Session

Is the national food of Black Americans Chicken and watermelon? Do all Blacks come from Milwaukee? Do Blacks have tails?

If you have answered yes to any of the above questions, then you should attend the RAP Session sponsored by the Black Student Coalition January 31, 1972 in the Muir-Schirz Room, University Center at 7:30 p.m.



Lobby For "Age Bill" Forming

Madison—Representatives of three Wisconsin youth organizations will meet in Madison on Wednesday, February 2, 1972, to lobby for the passage of Senate Bill 453, otherwise known as the Age of Majority Bill.

The Age of Majority bill, which passed the State Senate on June 15, 1971, with bi-partisan support, would lower the legal age of adulthood in Wisconsin to eighteen. Currently, eight other states have an 18 year old Age of Majority.

Members of the United Council of University of Wisconsin Student Governments, Young Democratic Clubs

of Wisconsin, and College and Teen Age Republicans of Wisconsin, will meet with legislators in the State Assembly to encourage them to pass the bill.

This effort to obtain the passage of the Age of Majority bill is similar to an effort by the Wisconsin Young Democrats and College Republicans in June of 1971, which was successful in getting the State Senate to ratify the federal constitutional amendment giving 18 year olds the right to vote in all elections.

The Age of Majority Bill passed the State Senate on the day that the youth lobbyists were in Madison to lobby for the 18 vote.

The day long conference will begin at 10:00 A.M., in Room 315 North West in the State Capitol. Included in the agenda is an orientation session to provide the participants with research information on the Age of Majority and suggestions on legislative action. After this initial session, each person will personally visit his or her State Representative to lobby for passage of the bill.

Lobbying will continue into the afternoon, and a press conference is scheduled for 3:00 P.M. in Room 315 North West of the State Capitol.

All interested citizens are invited to participate in the conference.

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Young Dems Register Youth

Approximately 3,000,000 18-20 year olds have registered to vote at a 2.7 to 1 democratic rate, Robert Weiner, National Youth Registration Coordinator for the Young Democrats Office at the Democratic National Committee, announces today. These are the results of a survey of secretaries of state and voter registration coordinators across the country conducted by the Young Democrats' National Headquarters in Washington, D.C.

This total represents 27 per cent of the 11 1/2 million eligible 18-21 year olds with the presidential election coming up in more than ten months. The total registered at this early time surprises many political analysts who had predicted that young persons would not register in large numbers.

Results were obtained from thirty-two states, as well as a breakdown of party registration for fourteen.

The National Young Democrats, Weiner said, have been conducting an intensive registration drive in the 18-20 year old age group since June 1, 1971. They have sent teams of

canvassers to assist local groups, sponsored rock concerts, held statewide and local registration workshops, and utilized telephone banks and other techniques. College, high school, and non-student youth are all being urged to register.

Weiner also praised the many local and national groups besides the Young Democrats which have contributed to what he termed, "an excellent beginning." He stressed, however that it is only a beginning, and that the critical period for registering young voters will be the next six months, in order for these voters to have the maximum impact on next year's Presidential, Congressional, and local elections.

Weiner cited the 2.7 to 1 Democratic to Republican registration ratio nationwide as proof that "the young people of America are ready for constructive, responsible change."

He added that anyone who would like to assist in the drive is encouraged to contact the Young Democrats' national headquarters, 2600 Virginia Avenue NW, Washington, D.C. 20037, Telephone 202-333-8750.

O'Konski To Appear

Representative Alvin O'Konski will be present on Monday, January 31 in the Garland Room (U.C.) to answer any questions which students wish to discuss. Those interested in political issues are invited to participate. Everyone is welcome.

Apply Now For Overseas Programs

Students interested in applying for our overseas programs may secure application forms in the International Programs Office, Room 131, Main Building, or by calling 346-3757.

Students are being considered now for the Semester in Britain (Semester 1 or Semester 2, 1972-73), the Semester in Germany (Semester 1), or our new program, the Semester in the Far East, which will depart just a year from now, January 1973.

For more information, call Dr. Isaacson's Office, 3757, for an appointment to discuss the programs.



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Bowl Games A Bunch Of Bull

By Tim Sullivan, Bob (Ma) Pesch and the Johnny Carson Writers

Imagine if you will that you are sitting in the University of Michigan's locker room in 1902. Michigan has just finished its last regular season football game. The coach shakes hands with all his players and walks over to Michigan's Athletic Director. A small conversation follows:

Coach: "Boy, our guys were great today. They could go on playing all year."

Ath. Dir.: "Yes, it's a shame our season had to end. We beat a lot of good teams. I'd just love to get a shot at that big-mouthed squad out west."

Coach: "What are you talking about?"

Ath. Dir.: "Well, my sister lives in California, and she sent me a news clipping where this certain team out there really thinks it's a big stuff."

Coach: "Oh yeah? Who are they?"

Ath. Dir.: "By golly, I think they're called Stanford or something. They play in some conference called the Pacific."

Coach: "Hey, let's have some fun. We'll send a letter over there and challenge them."

Two weeks later, Michigan gets a letter from California. It reads:

"Dear sirs, if you think your team is so good, why don't we nip this rumor right in the bud? We have a fine field in Pasadena, and we're willing to take you on if you got enough guts. We're not quite sure where Michigan is, or we'd come over to your place. Why don't you send your best boys out here, and we'll play ya. For extra publicity, we'll call this deal the Rose Bowl."

As history shows, this far-fetched notion became a reality. Michigan went to Pasadena and trampled Stanford, 49 to 0.

That 1902 Rose Bowl really started something. Once the Rose Bowl gained prominence, other conferences decided to hold their own bowl games. Today, there are at least fifteen bowl games played every year. Some of them, like the Orange, Rose, and sometimes Cotton Bowls, are usually exciting and meaningful each year. However, the Super Bowl excluded, it seems like anyone can get into a bowl game. Among the real gems are the Gator, East-West, Fiesta, North-South, Bluebonnet, Hula, Pecan, Pro, Peach, Senior, Sun, Sugar, and Tangerine Bowls.

Well, more and more bowl games are being added each year. To make matters worse, most if not all of them are televised. This isn't fair to the viewer, because most of these teams are only known to the regions they play in. What this country needs is bowl games that would feature teams familiar to everybody. Therefore, the following are our bowl games which we would like to see played and televised in the future.

Senior Citizen Bowl: This consists of 40-man squads whose players are 70 or older. The Miami Beach Sunners, captained by Georgie Jessel, host the New York Swingers, led by trainer Dr. Stillman and his water diet. The team which gets off the bus first wins.

Idiot Bowl: Both teams run out on the field and try to read each other's jersey number. No halftime show here, because the bands can't line up properly to spell out anything.

Cola Bowl: Executives from Pepsi and Royal Crown attempt to hit the scoreboard with their respective bottle caps. National Anthem is sung to the tune of "I'd Like To Teach The World To Sing."

St. Valentine's Bowl: The New York Hoods meet the Chicago Muggers in the Polo Grounds. Both teams try to shoot the opposition's entire backfield and tight end. Machine guns and bazookas are permitted only with attached silencers. Using mortars and tanks results in automatic forfeit, because the field and fans would be too difficult to replace.

Watermelon Bowl: Each team heartily spits hypodermic-needled watermelon seeds skyward, hoping to bring down the Goodyear blimp. If neither team succeeds by halftime, cannons filled with melon rinds may be used at the start of the 3rd quarter. Chris Schenkel covers the action from atop the blimp.

Gay Lib, or Fruit Bowl: First team to leave the huddle loses. Penalties for unsportsmanlike conduct or holding are omitted.

Toilet Bowl: The Comets of lady plumber Josephine Finster take on the Sani-Flush Plungers. Immediately after the opening whistle, both teams converge from their 40-yard lines towards an official Rawlings outhouse situated directly at mid-field. Each squad uses its respective arsenal of disinfectants to make the target sparkling clean. Chris Schenkel and Bud Wilkonson report the action from the 50-yard line.

Swindle Bowl: The underdog ULVBD Cards (Union of Las Vegas Blackjack Dealers) clash with the heavily favored Hoss Tweed Ring. Both teams attempt to bribe the referee at the coin flip before the start of the game. In case of a tie, field judge Jimmy Hoffa decides winner.

G.M. Bowl: The Detroit Chevs meet the Corvairs in an intra-squad battle. The first team to run over the goalposts without losing a bumper or engine head mount wins. Color comments by Ralph Nader.

Politicians Bowl: East Coast

Senators filibuster the winner of the West Coast's "playoff primary. The first committee to cause three footballs to explode from hot air is declared winner and awarded a franchise in Washington D.C. by the House of Representatives.

Riot Bowl: The Pacific 8 defending champions, the University of Berkeley, squares off against the California National Guard. A ROTC building is placed at midfield, and the Berkeley hippies are allowed one entire half to burn it down. Bolstering Berkeley's line-up are junior college transfers from Columbia,

Wisconsin, and Kent State. The National Guard is rated the heavy favorite, although Berkeley has been practicing for this one for a long time. Chris Schenkel covers the action from inside the ROTC's ammunition room.

Judging by the way most of today's bowl games hit the public, we see no reason for our bowl battles to be refused playing time or prime time. And what's more, our bowls would probably be more interesting and exciting, especially if Chris Schenkel would be shot down in the Watermelon Bowl.

Intramural Volleyball

Dorm Champs

Baldsen League: 1st East Hansen
Burroughs League: 2nd South
Ily-Pray League: 4th East Pray
Knutzen League: 2nd South
Simsen League: 2nd East Hyer
Smith League: 2nd South
Steiner League: 3rd South
Watson League: 3rd East
Frat League: Phi Sigs
Student Organizations: ROTC beat the Vets
Independent League: Town Hall

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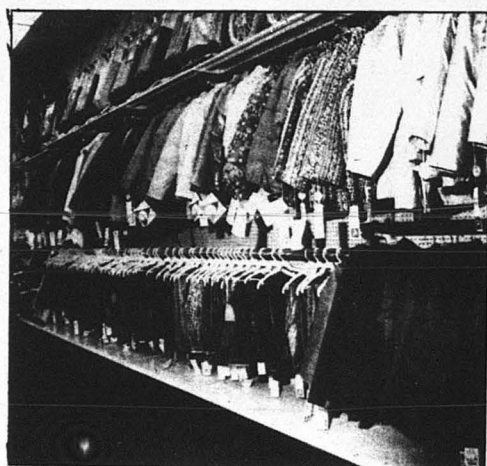
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