Short Notice Given On Lot Z

Parking close to the university has always been a problem at UW-SP and with the recent closure of lot Z, behind the Science Building and COPS building, this problem has increased for many students. The lot was closed last week so work could begin on the Environmental Sciences Building.

One question which many students probably have is: Why was the lot closed so early? The Pointer asked this question to Harlan Hoffbeck, Assistant Campus Planner. He stated that the lot had to be closed so ground could be broken for the new building. This was to have been done this week. Hoffbeck said that he has a specified time to start work - after his bid is accepted by the state, so, the contractor had to start work this early to fulfill his contract.

Hoffbeck also mentioned that the building must be started now in order that it may be finished by the completion date and be ready for the fall of 1973. In addition, the roof must go on before winter sets in next year, and this means the building must be started now.

The students who parked there had two choices, according to the office of Parking, Protection, and Security. They could turn in their stickers for a refund of $2.75 or they could state the lot would be closed and was to be closed. Also, the stickers were supposed to be good for a 12 month year not just a school year. Yet, the refunds were in relation to a school year. Krebs said that they assumed all the students would leave school in May and would have no use for the lot after that time.

The amount of the refund was figured by a computer and is supposed to be within four days of being perfect.

Those students who will go to summer school and have been evicted from lot Z should contact Krebs, who takes care of the business end of the parking stickers. McMillion said that he has not received enough complaints to carry the matter further.

Committee To Vote
On Budgets '72-73

The Student Government Finance and Allocation Committee will meet Sunday, March 19, at 1:30 pm in Room 104 of the Student Services Building. At this time budget requests for next year which were presented at the March 11, 12, and 13 hearings will be reviewed and determined. These final budgets will be submitted to Student Senate, Student Assembly, and, then, Chancellor Dreyfus for approval. Anyone may attend this final review session on Sunday, but only members of the committee may participate in the discussion.
Student Foundation:  
"Alternative To University Affiliation"

"This corporation is organized and shall be operated exclusively for purposes of service to the university community, all for the public welfare."  
—Articles of Incorporation

The UW-Stevens Point Student Foundation is a year old now. An evaluation is in order. The Foundation was conceived in 1970 by Scott Schultz, president of Student Senate for 1970-71. He found cohorts in fellow senators R. McCauley (now Student Senate and Foundation president) and Dave Pelton (Foundation executive secretary). In late winter, these three with J. Michael Purpero filed articles of incorporation for the Foundation with the Secretary of the State of Wisconsin.

In a recent paper on the formation of the Foundation, Schultz, now vice president, explains the rationale for organizing a private corporation:

"Perhaps the biggest problem was the university itself. We had all been involved, ideologically, in student government. It took only a few weeks to recognize the absurdity of the 'student government' game. Most ideas were stilled in meetings. At times, an exceptionnally good proposal would slip out only to be buried amidst the strata of university bureaucracy. Added to the insult was the 'nice try, pat on the shoulder' from key administrators. The situation was worsened by the fact that most students think it's the leaders' fault and that Lee Sherman Dreyfus is a fine fellow. It seemed to us that affiliation was a great waste of time. We sought for an alternative:"

One area of major concern for the new Foundation was legal aid for students, involving landlord-tenant conflicts, draft problems and the validity of contracts for books and records.

Another aspect of the Foundation was to be economic. Why couldn't a body of 9,000 students use their power to receive discounts from community businesses? Why were bookstore prices so high when the university provides free space as a service and overhead and, hence, prices should be lower?

Initial Breakthrough

The Foundation got off the ground in early 1971 when an insurance firm offered the Student Senate $2,000 for their endorsement of a student life insurance policy. The Foundation accepted the offer in lieu of the Senate.

The next breakthrough came when the political science department offered to open a part-time position to be filled by a lawyer who worked part-time for the Foundation.

By the fall of 1971, the Foundation could offer free legal service, a gasoline discount and a prescription drug discount to prospective members. Response was dismally small. That winter, Schultz wrote:

"There seems to be little cohesiveness among our students. There is no general feeling of commonness, which is somewhat surprising. As a result, we have sold fewer than 1,000 memberships in three months. At this rate, the Foundation will be bankrupt before the end of January."

Seek Sentry Grant

The Foundation is taking steps to improve its situation. It plans to meet soon with the Sentry Foundation to discuss the possibility of a grant.

In February the Foundation asked the University Foundation to consider the feasibility of a loan of $2,450 to cover the attorney's salary for second semester. "Those directors must realize that the Foundation for students will pave the way for their requests from those students when they are alumni," Schultz theorized.

The other item to be brought up next week is the possibility of renting from the University Foundation office space in a building it owns on the corner of Reserve and Stanley Streets.

The Foundation presently operates out of offices on the second floor of Old Main. Is there a conflict in the university supplying facilities to a private corporation? Chancellor Dreyfus views this as "underwriting a positive student venture" but only on a temporary basis. Any campus group can request office space and according to Dreyfus, "While I've got the space, I will find it."

Is there a relationship between the university as a public institution and the Foundation as a private corporation? Dreyfus replies: "Obviously, yes. The Student Foundation exists only as related to the university and to do things for and by students that are either not done or can't be done through regular university channels. For example, as an agency of the state we could not organize a discount agency."

Dreyfus mentioned the possibility of the university leasing the last rental and bookstore area to the Foundation but said it has not been proposed by the Foundation. He cont. to page 6

Who Gets The Good Seats?

Many individuals are finding that good seats for Arts and Lecture events are increasingly difficult to obtain. Jack Cohan, Director of Arts and Lectures, says, "It's only recently that we've had the problem of continuous sellouts."

"Tickets go on sale two weeks before the event; students get their seats first."

Although faculty and town people have the opportunity to purchase season tickets, no complimentary tickets have been distributed for several years. Cohan mentioned that in previous years a few complimentary tickets, to Mrs. James Albertson and Regent Mary Williams, for instance, had been issued.

Cohan stressed "We don't hold any tickets aside." News media representatives may call in for tickets on a "first come, first served" basis. These requests are handled through the News Service.

The "no complimentary tickets" policy of Arts and Lectures is in contrast to that of the Drama Department which provides free tickets for some administration members and businesses displaying posters advertising the plays.

The Arts and Lectures program has two facets. One, the Chamber Series, has traditionally been held in the Old Main Auditorium which has a seating capacity of 640. An average of 150 season tickets were sold for this series.

The second part of the Arts and Lectures program is the Concert Series, held in the Berg Gymnasium seating 1,700, of which 400 are usually season tickets.

A combined Chamber and Concert Series season ticket sells for $20.00, a 50 per cent saving over the price of individual tickets. Either series may be purchased separately with the same discount.

Arts and Lectures brochures are mailed during the summer to all previous season ticket holders, giving them the opportunity to renew their tickets and reserve their choice of seats. Orders are accepted and filled before the start of the series.

To obtain a larger seating capacity, the Concert Series will be moved next year to the Quandt gym.

Some events have been held in the Ben Franklin Junior High auditorium, including a rental fee. Although bus service has been provided, Cohan believes the distance factor has cut down student attendance: "I'm sure some students aren't going to businesses this reason."

Another problem has arisen with the planned move of the Chamber Series to the new facilities in the Fine Arts Building. The concert hall there seats 250 and the theatre 390. Cohan seriously questions whether season tickets will be available for the Chamber Series next year, due to the limited facilities.

This well be of serious concern to the Arts and Lectures program because as Cohan points out, "The income from season tickets is basic to our whole budget."

Dave Pelton, Executive Secretary (left), and Ray McMillion, President of the Student Foundation.
Campaigning On Campus

By Bob Lattin
The Wisconsin presidential primary elections are just around the corner, and by now almost everyone who has the slightest chance of placing in the race has either made an appearance on campus, promised to make an appearance, or has sent in their 'district coordinators' to begin setting up a campaign. Many student organizations have begun campaigning for their chosen candidates, and the purpose of this article is to report what the different groups are doing on campus.

Humphrey
The students for Humphrey here on campus are organizing a telephone campaign, hoping to eventually call everyone in the city. They have set up tables in various buildings around campus, and are currently planning a mailing campaign. The organization has an office downtown at the Whiting Hotel, Harry Colcord, district chairman for the Youth For Humphrey campaign, was asked why he thinks Humphrey is the man for the job. He stated, "Well, without slighting any other candidate, I would just say that Humphrey is the best man because, in looking at his record, for any college liberal, he's done the most about the greatest number of things and on the people running, he's the man who knows how to get things done."

McGovern
The students for McGovern are canvassing the dorms, going door to door, to find out if the students are registered to vote, and where they are registered to vote. Working on the theory, "that if more people see the name they will be more likely to vote for McGovern," the group has set up tables and posters around campus. The group meets in the union, and times and room numbers can be obtained from the student activities office. The press secretary for the organization stated that he thought McGovern was the man because, "In looking at his policies in regard to Foreign Policy like the war, which he has been specifically against since 1963, when Muskie has only really been against it since 1970, and well, that's the main thing. I've heard a couple speeches from a few of the other candidates, and the speeches didn't mean as much as their voting record. McGovern seems to be by far the most liberal candidate available right now."

Muskie
The students for Muskie on campus have appointed 'dorm captains' to each dorm and 'floor captains' to each floor, for the purpose of surveying the students to find out how many students are for Muskie, against Muskie, or undecided, and to 'get the general feeling of the students.' With this list of pro and undecided students, the organization plans to work on 'getting out the vote.' The organization is also planning a 'visual awareness' campaign, putting up posters, etc., to get his name around campus. They also plan a telephone campaign, and are planning to drive people to the polls on election day. John Bobi, leader of the campaign, stated, "I think Muskie is the best man because I like his urban policy. I like what he has been doing in relationship to Senate hearings on local government. He's been way ahead of all the other guys on the subject of big city slums and even small city slums, and on urban renewal and model cities."

All of the candidates covered in this campus report are Democrats. The Republicans were not available for comment at the time of this writing.

State Life Insurance: An Alternative

Editor's Note:
The following is the second of a two part article on state life insurance. Part I dealt with historical aspects and the present status of the institution. Part II will look at the situation of the attempt to raise the maximum amount offered and the ramifications this brought about. We refer you to the editorial page for an overall comment on state life insurance.

Throughout the 60 year history of the institution of state life insurance there have been continual attempts to raise the maximum amount offered. These came about for the obvious reason of the increase of the cost of living. Small amounts of life insurance simply just do not meet the situation.

In 1928 the limit on the amount of insurance the state life fund could issue was increased to $5,000; and it was again raised in 1934 to $10,000. In 1939 the Commissioner of Insurance increased the level to $10,000, and this level was written into the statutes by the 1961 legislature. Since that time the level has remained at $10,000.

At the same time these raises were put into effect there was often an attempt from some source to keep the maximum amount offered down and perhaps knock out state life insurance altogether. The files at the state life fund in Madison are full of this fascinating history and it, quite obviously, is public information. Little investigation of this subject has taken place.

In October of 1971 a bill was introduced Wisconsin legislation with a clause to raise the maximum amount offered to $20,000. We shall take a look at this bill and the reaction to it.

Bill 833
Senate Bill 833 was introduced by State Senator Mark G. Lipcomb Jr. It was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Labor, Taxation, Insurance and Banking. The analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau defines the bill as follows:

"This bill makes the following changes in the law relative to insurance policies issued through the state life fund:
1. Removes a $10,000 maximum on the amount of life insurance issueable on any one risk. Policies up to $20,000 must be allowed, but policies for greater amounts may also be approved.
2. Removes a requirement that policies be issued only to persons who are within Wisconsin.
3. Authorizes the commissioner of insurance to issue other insurance policies upon such terms and conditions as he determines and grants rule-making power for this purpose.
4. Requires the commissioner to establish premiums for life and, if issued, health insurance, favoring non-smokers."

After a public hearing, the bill was recommended for indefinite postponement by a 3 to nothing vote. This, in effect, killed the proposal for the session.

Mr. B.E. Hogoboom, manager of the state life fund, stated that the bill was handled in this manner because there were just too many things in it one could not accept. This could very well be true, but as Senator Lipcomb stated to the Pointer, "this is probably due, to a great extent, to the feeling that the fund is a B and competes against private insurance companies."

Several Wisconsin newspapers felt the same influence was present. The Milwaukee Journal of December 7, 1971 stated, "the insurance industry has long agin when a State Senate committee brushed aside a proposal by Sen. Lipcomb to raise the limit on the state life insurance fund." The Capital Times of November 30, 1971 stated, "since the fund's beginning, it has come under heavy attack from the commercial insurance lobbyists, who turned out in force Monday to oppose the increase..."
**Review: ..........................................................**

**"An Evening Of Puccini"**

By Jack Magesro

On opening night of An Evening of Puccini during the operas Gianni Schicchi and The Cloak, the music department was apparent nice enough to allow some high school band to practice in the orchestra pit. A few redeeming notes were sounded by the strings but for the most part the quality of the orchestra was reflected by the percussionist who yawned continuously.

Disorganization characterized the first opera, Gianni Schicchi, and the difficulty of understanding opera did not aid the viewer. If you go to see it, be certain to read the program. Once understood, Gianni Schicchi is amusing, with everyone constantly running about, bumping into one and bitching at the other.

The acting was adequate with few exceptions. Robert Morby, playing Gianni Schicchi, was the easiest to understand. Playing the part of a relative wanting part of a dead man’s will, Mark Norby stayed best in character despite the rigors of singing and the long, droopy sleeves of his costume. Peter Crawford (the lawyer) did a fantastic job of blowing his nose, but by far the best actor was Tim Fuhrmann, who played the corpse.

Makeup was ridiculous. The “Old Woman” (Jean Kenas) looked like the Queen of Spades straight out of Alice in Wonderland and the physician appeared to have just finished being involved with a large bowl of mashed potatoes.

If Tabarro (The Cloak) redeemed Gianni Schicchi, at least, in part. Both makeup and acting were easier to believe. The orchestra sounded better, at least few mistakes were obvious. I think I may have noticed a change in percussionists (the first one having fallen asleep?)

An improvement of the signing was heard, particularly in the case of the drunkard, played by Gary Neustader. Giorgetta’s (Kathryn Geiger) voice resounded bounteously throughout the theatre with control and volume that plastered you in your seat.

The star and saviour of The Cloak was Robert Heitzeberg, playing Michel, a barge owner. His connections proved powerfully his grief and rage at his cheating wife. When he sang you could feel the sound in your stomach and then he stumped stage, wrap, “Satan”.

The Cloak is good, Gianni Schicchi is dubious. If you want to see what a struggle opera is to perform, go see “An Evening of Puccini.”

**Weekend Lot Parking Policy**

**Article 7, Section A of the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point Vehicle and Parking Regulations for the fiscal year 1971-72 states in Paragraph 1 that:**

“Lot permit regulations are in force twenty-four hours per day, five days a week (Monday through Friday), at all times, including vacation periods.”

The effect of this regulation means that campus parking areas are free to anyone for parking during Saturdays and Sundays. The general public, as well as the university community, may park during these periods whether or not they have campus permits.

This notice is to clarify conflicting information that was published by Business Affairs in the November 1, 1971 Newsletter.

Questions concerning this matter should be addressed to Protection and Security, Ext. 2306.

**SCSA Meeting**

By Bob Klok

At last week’s meeting of the Soil Conservation Society of America, Norman Wozniak described his work with the Soil Conservation Service. Wozniak is a UW-SP graduate, who is currently working out of Lake Geneva.

In his slide lecture, he covered SCS projects he coordinated last year, which included minimum tillage practices, roadside erosion control, terracing and contour striping, and the installation of farm ponds. He also described SCS efforts toward eliminating farm (animal) pollution.

Wozniak answered student questions regarding manure handling and farm ponds for fish and wildlife.

Incidentally, Norm’s father, John Wozniak (head of the First National Bank of Stevens Point) has been instrumental in obtaining funds with which to publish the SCS’s booklet on the resources of Portage County.

The next big activity of the SCS calendar is the soil judging contest, being hosted this year by UW-River Falls, the first week in May. The UW-SP chapter is planning to send at least two teams to this competition. All interested students are urged to contact Dr. Harpstead or Dr. Bowles to participate.

It is not too late to become involved!

**Life Insurance Continued**

**Some Lobbying**

It is also of interest to look at the attendance at the hearings and observe some of the testimony. Senator Lipscomb stated, “the insurance industry’s main action against the bill was through the testimony at the public hearing. I might add that this public hearing was attended by a great number of insurance people, but none of the people who are benefiting from the fund and would further benefit by the bill pass.”

Some statements made at the hearings tend to indicate the private insurance company’s feelings:

“My name is Warren Barber; I’m speaking in behalf of the Wisconsin Association of Life Underwriters. We do not need more government services that can be adequately provided by private enterprise. The 10 thousand or 20 thousand limits, or having a larger amount, to us is unnecessary. The public is adequately being served. Because the state life fund has no agents, the state life fund has no one to explain the policy, to assist in buying it.”

“Tin Paul Mast representing 100 fire and casualty insurance agents in the state of Wisconsin. I think the content of the bill makes it pretty important that we appear in opposition. Mainly, because we object to the socialization of the insurance business just as much as we object to the socialization of medicine, of law, the automobile business...”

“Mr. Chairman and members, I’m George Hardy representing Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, and I’m appearing in opposition to Senate Bill 632...unless you accept the idea that the state should enter any line of business where this would allegedly benefit the consuming public, then any expansion of the state activity should not be authorized. If the state government enters into the field of banking, the sale of groceries, automobiles, farming, legal practice, manufacturing, and so on we may all end up working for the government. This may or may not be desirable depending on one’s point of view. We have been accused of wanting to abolish the state life fund. So far as the life insurance companies are concerned, this is a false accusation. We don’t like the state life fund but it’s been in business for 60 years almost, and I guess you could say we’re reconciled to it.”

“J.M. Koehler, general president of the International Union of Life Insurance Agents. We represent agents of the Prudential and Metropolitan Insurance Companies. Our basic belief in this thing is that the state life fund has no one to explain the policy, to assist its policyholders. I don’t know how you put a price on it. I don’t know how you put a price on an agent helping you out in a time of need, in a time of a accident, a death. You don’t get this type of service from the life fund.”

As indicated before, the bill was postponed and did not come up again at the legislative session.

**The Future**

As of today, the maximum amount offered in the state life insurance is $40,000. However, the Insurance Laws Revision Committee is presently working on a proposal which would increase the limit to $150,000. The total amount of the state life fund, felt this could come about in several ways, may have a substantial increase over a certain number of years, and so forth.

The state life fund and its insurance offerings has been a Wisconsin institution for 60 years. It is relatively unknown which is evidenced by the number of policyholders. Through the years there have been consistent attempts to hold back the fund in various ways by the private insurance industry. It is impossible to predict what the future will be for this institution, but it is possible to speculate that it will depend on the public and private insurance.
WISPRG Comment

Garfield School Glen Proposal

WISPRG supports the efforts of the Steiner Hall committee and all others who are involved in the preservation of the Garfield School Glen area. There are many reasons why this area should be left intact.

Recreational area for the 200 plus Steiner Hall residents is at a premium. The dormitory, being separated from the open spaces of north campus is now desperately lacking in recreational area. Steiner Hall residents pay the same amount of rent as north campus students and should not be further discriminated against by removal of existing recreational area. The Steiner sportsmen are already overflowing existing space and are utilizing Fremont Street and the Old Main lawn. Any reduction in the existing space will only serve to exacerbate this trend.

The Garfield Glen area also serves as a recreational facility for neighborhood residents. The university could take this opportunity to make a worthwhile contribution to the Stevens Point community. Esthetically the Glen serves not only area residents but everyone who drives down Clark Street.

The need for additional parking space has been predicated by the upcoming removal of parking lot C adjacent to the Student Union. This parking lot is used extensively by administrative employees as well as by people attending conventions. It would be sad indeed if these needs for parking forced the destruction of a beautiful and useful area. Fortunately this need not necessarily be the case. Parking space in parking lot Q WISPRG maintains that this area should be utilized to its maximum before the Garfield school site is made into a parking lot.

Another possibility is use of the P.J. Jacobs parking lot. The opening of the new Stevens Point Public High School has relieved the pressure on this facility. A count made on a weekday morning revealed an excess of 100 vacant parking spaces in the Jacobs lot. The area in question at the Garfield School takes up approximately 45 proposed parking sites. Since the existence of an aesthetically pleasing recreation area benefits the entire community the city should consider dedicating 45 parking spots in the P.J. Jacobs parking lot to the university. The Steiner Hall committee reports that they now have seventy-five signatures from area residents protesting the parking development, and is a point to be considered by the city. Both lots are approximately two blocks from the Union so distance is not a factor. In addition people walking from the Garfield School site to any of the university facilities will have to cross heavily trafficked Main Street. People walking from P.J. Jacobs would not have to surmount this problem. We hope the university will fully investigate this possibility.

The State of Wisconsin recognizes the need for "open spaces". State Law requires real estate developers to leave 20 percent of newly developed land as natural area. There are sound reasons for this involving recreation, watershed management, and the psychological effect of esthetically pleasing open spaces. The Garfield School Glen area represents approximately 25 percent of the proposed parking lot. In keeping with state land use policy WISPRG recommends that the Garfield School Glen be left intact. We further recommend that the area be developed in such a manner as to enhance its existing natural beauty. Mr. Specht, the campus planner, is on record as favoring the development of what he terms "people pockets." This is an excellent opportunity for the development of a people pocket and WISPRG endorses the development of the Garfield School Glen as such.

Standing Rock Park Landfill

Once again myopic planning is threatening our environment. The issue at hand is the proposed landfill site adjacent to Standing Rock Park. Under the provisions of Assembly Bill 13, adopted to Wisconsin statutes in October 1971, county boards were given the right to implement a county-wide sanitary landfill without the townships recourse by veto power. However Assembly Bill 13 also provides the procedures a county board must follow to safeguard the people against indiscriminate planning and development of single site. This includes: (1) the development of a landfill in accordance with the law they are using to enforce its adaption, (2) the development of alternative sites and methods as born out the "Solid Wastes Disposal Plan-Portage County" printed in February 1972; (3) the thorough investigation and comparison of cost factors of developing other sites or utilizing an existing site of comparable distance from Stevens Point.

The County Board of Supervisors has not fulfilled these criteria in their choice. The basis for their decision seems to be the decision of the townships. The proposed landfill is a parcel of land donated to the County to be utilized for the benefit of the County. The selection of this site is not a benefit but rather a detriment. There are more favorable locations in Portage and Wood counties (counties can develop a mutual site). They would cost substantially less to develop and they would not be adjacent to a county park. Park goers should not be submitted to what they go to the park to get away from; namely stench of the garbage, litter blown into the park, dust, and the steady drip from the bulldozers on the site.

Residents of the area, while opposed to landfills in general, vehemently oppose this one and have banded together and intend to take recourse in the jurisprudence section of the Constitution of the United States. Residents of area, while opposed to landfills in general, vehemently oppose this one and have banded together and intend to take recourse in the jurisprudence section of the Constitution of the United States. Residents of area, while opposed to landfills in general, vehemently oppose this one and have banded together and intend to take recourse in the jurisprudence section of the Constitution of the United States.

Presented by WISPRG Public Information Bureau.

(AIRO)

America...Let's Give Back

By Pat Girard

Here comes the Anthro, better hide your past away.

Here comes the Anthro, on another holiday...

"What is a reservation like?" Well, we don't have many sidewalks. "Are you given free food?" By all means, whenever possible. "Are there any half-breeds running around today?" I don't know, have you seen any lately?

"I would never have known you were an Indian, your skin is so light." "How come you don't stay on the reservation if you don't want to become accurately?" I really don't know.

Is it true that Indian people have less hair on their entire body than whites?" Look sometime.

Oh just love your bead headband; it looks like the ancient 'Indian' costume type, is it?

"You can't shout at me like that...you're supposed to be the silent Indian."

I decide to go on a trip and I receive a letter from the BIA, just think, I may be able to help your poor relatives.

"I often think what it would be like to live on a reservation...Tell me, do your relatives really pump water by hand, and use an outhouse?"

"Here comes a skin, will be back probably before the next full moon."
IRA: Beyond The Barricades

Student Foundation Cont.

reasons this to be a matter of economics in consideration of the huge investment necessary.

Campus Rag

The Campus Rag, published weekly by the Foundation began last November. Editor Lonnie Laack says his staff is composed of a “good collection of students’ reactions.” But Robin son defines them as “important in the present arrangement. Robinson emphasizes that the Foundation's role is not to “encourage another group” but to “encourage another group” in the sense of legal aid.”

Free Legal Aid

Free legal aid has been the main selling point for the Student Foundation. Mary Lou Robinson, a 1971 UW Law School graduate, has provided legal advice for almost half a year. She also teaches an introductory political science course and Political Science 313, which stresses a traditional approach to law. Robinson says her salary is $8,000, “one-third of which is paid by the Foundation and the remaining third by the State Department of Education.”

Working with students takes up a tremendous amount of her time. She estimates she sees ten students a day with legal problems. Robinson says the Foundation's role is not to “encourage another group” but to “encourage another group,” particularly in the sense of legal aid.

A small claims court action. An average of ten students a week are serviced and Robinson serves as the “Foundation’s legal advocate.”

Although the Foundation could use more manpower in legal aid, Robinson sums up: “In terms of legal aid, we are still successful.”

Even if she is somewhat involved in the leadership of the Foundation, she says “I haven’t had time to function as an administrator.”

Bargaining Unit

“Initially, I imagined the Foundation could work with the political leaders and solicit an adequate student response.” She stresses that the membership of the Foundation is not “real and practical” but the “automatic commitment” of students to the Foundation.

Robinson emphasizes that the Foundation isn't selling present benefits (indeed, she believes that discounts and possible co-ops as a selling point for the Foundation almost defeat its purpose) so much as future prospects of using power “to enhance the student’s life while a student.” There is no obvious time involved in the Foundation, and Robinson felt that “the administration should look after the needs of the student.”

The Foundation should handle problems that other fee-funded student organizations can’t handle.”

In terms of the Foundation, Robinson feels that the problem is one of depressed factors. “What we really need is economic factors,” Robinson says. “We must work harder to keep their minds in gear. I can’t make a case where the student doesn’t want one.”

Many cases involve traffic tickets and “leases are a major legal issue” but Robinson says they also involve “issues in things which concern them, such as the Central Student Housing code and voter registration.”

Robinson also views her work in terms of public relations, “She feels it is important to the student organization and as a means of educating students as to problems in the community.”

The Foundation will now hold an election to elect a new and larger Board of Directors. According to Robinson, “the Student Foundation has a chance of success.” The basic philosophy is a sound one but it may be premature. Only time will answer this question.
Women--Comment

A Continuing Education Day For Women

J. Sadusky

"A Time of Change" was the theme of the Second Continuing Education day for Women held at the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point this past weekend (see Pointer, March 3, 1972). The program is designed as a means of bringing area women up to date on various concerns of American life. This is reflected in the range of seminar topics: adolescence, theatre, consumer protection, the image of business, and health. The program, sponsored by the Division of Extended Services and the Alumni Association, is financed through fees paid by the participants, with a bond offered by various businesses (Sentry Insurance, Journal Bank and Trust, and Worzella Publishing) in the way of donated pens and paper.

As an observer, there are several comments and suggestions to be made, beginning with the idea of a "Continuing Education Day for Women." One would hope that by now such a program would be obsolete. That it exists indicates that there remains a disparity between the significance of education for men and women. Education is still considered a secondary concern for women. Marriage and family must be of primary and lifetime consuming interest. Even though she may work full-time as a student or with a career, a woman is still expected to cook dinner, wash the clothes, iron the shirts, bathe the kids, and clean the house—before she sits down to read or study. After all, it is her duty as a wife and mother. It is still the woman who is expected to graciously abandon or interrupt her studies to move or put her spouse through school. But, she is not quite forgotten. Someone remembered to set aside the day to "continue educating:" to provide a peek at the world and refreshing fading ideas and intellects. If her husband is kind, he will watch the kids so that she can go.

Given the sad fact that many women do find themselves and their intellectual capacities being overrun by diapers and starch, some sort of action must be taken to help them out from under. It is questionable, however, whether the nature of Saturday's program did much to rectify the situation. For one thing, the seminars covered little that could not be found in the printed pages of Woman's magazines in current circulation. Thus, the information was somewhat repetitious. Also, there was a tendency to merely reinforce old clichés and propaganda. One speaker in particular was adept in his attempt to polish the image of American business. The argument followed the lines of business having a bad public image of late, not because it was bad, but because people did not believe there was much value in it and persisted in their mistrust of it. If the "zealots and ivory tower" thinkers didn't stop criticizing business, private enterprise might even be destroyed! Included in this zealot category, naturally, were those who strongly questioned business' innocence in contributing to pollution. It is to the credit of a few women present that they recognized the fraud behind business, such as "truth in advertising." In contrast to this speaker was the keynote speaker, Sister Joel Reed of Alverno College. Her discussion focused on several subjects, including the question of leadership in America. While some of her conclusions are subject to question, she did direct herself to an important question and try to answer it. She did not try to boost a justly bad image with benign platitudes.

The number of women present Saturday seems to indicate that women no longer wish to be isolated within the home, too often becoming a mere part of the furniture. The question, then, is how do we deal with this? The program Saturday hardly seemed adequate. Ultimately, what is required is a reordering of society such that women, and everyone, may realize their full capacities and abilities. This requires intelligent action, thought, and the possibilities of either in America seem remote. Also, for women to return to school means only that they return to lectures and ideas that bad no content or value when they left. Thus, perhaps the continuing education days must be fostered, but the form and content should be altered. The topics dealt with must present a critical examination of the world, not provide mere entertainment. Perhaps seminars directed toward the discussion of militarism, of an educational system that produces militarizes, business fraud, the cold war, or the question of work would be in order. At the very least, they should be directed toward particular topics such as the idea of established wages and Social Security for women who choose to remain in the home, the role of a socialized and the problems in Europe, current critical books and periodicals; or, the successful operation of day care centers. Such programs should be held throughout the year, not merely for one day. They could evolve expanded to include women and men, with adequate day care centers provided for children. There are many possibilities if people will try to function to their fullest extent. The institutional means are available, via the university—what remains is that such suggestions be tried.

Faculty Art Show Reviewed

By Bill Sliowik

"Where oh where has the Art faculty gone?" Oh where oh where has it gone? With their preachings of work and production not represented, Oh where oh where have those instructors (??) gone? The basic elements that make up the Art Department Faculty Show are the makings of a good Freshman Design Class Project. This does exclude, however, the works entitled: "Tupelo," "Phoenix," "Un-titled Fiber," "Lanapai Broadcast Phase I," "Seventeen," "Thirty-One," and "Four Random Rec-tangles.

The seven pieces mentioned above do carry a fine degree of person-ality and self-righteousness in their own right. They are not only very finely crafted items, but on the whole they are of excellent taste of artistic values of the present and of the future. That is to say, they are crafted primarily with a universality—that specific language can be included in their own.

One can see from the pieces presented in the show, that many of the thirteen faculty members are not represented, and that the show should have had a judging for accept-ance of only good work. What art people consider good work out of the 43 pieces shown, are the 7 pieces I have previously alluded to, based on a sampling opinion poll taken in the Art Department. World History has shown that the conquering and division of the great civilizations caused a serious down in their quality of thinking and art production. A particular one can be drawn to the Department of Art At UW-SP, in that the unity of the art sub-departments is nonexistent and the idea of every man for himself has caused a major downfall.

It is comforting to know that Student Art Show Exhibitions are forthcoming in the near future for the Edna Carlsten Gallery in the Fine Arts Center where the Faculty Show is at present through March 24.

bad, because people did not believe there was much value in it and persisted in their mistrust of it. If the "zealots and ivory tower" thinkers didn't stop criticizing business, private enterprise might even be destroyed! Included in this zealot category, naturally, were those who strongly questioned business' innocence in contributing to pollution. It is to the credit of a few women present that they recognized the fraud behind business, such as "truth in advertising." In contrast to this speaker was the keynote speaker, Sister Joel Reed of Alverno College. Her discussion focused on several subjects, including the question of leadership in America. While some of her conclusions are subject to question, she did direct herself to an important question and try to answer it. She did not try to boost a justly bad image with benign platitudes.

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Campus Community Calendar

Friday, March 17: Alpha Phi Omega Clothing Drive University Theatre, The Operagianni-The Chooak, 8:00 p.m. (F.A.B.) UAB Cin Theatre, 2001 Space Odyssey, 7:00 p.m. (U.C.)

Saturday, March 18: Alpha Phi Omega Clothing Drive University Theatre, The Operagianni-The Chooak, 8:00 p.m. (F.A.B.) UAB Cin Theatre, Mein Kempf, 7:00 p.m. (U.C.)

Sunday, March 19: Alpha Phi Omega Clothing Drive University Theatre, The Operagianni-The Chooak, 8:00 p.m. (F.A.B.) UAB Cin Theatre, Mein Kempf, 7:00 p.m. (U.C.)

Monday, March 20: Alpha Phi Omega Clothing Drive University Theatre, The Operagianni-The Chooak, 8:00 p.m. (F.A.B.) UAB Cin Theatre, Mein Kempf, 7:00 p.m. (U.C.)

Tuesday, March 1: University Theatre, The Operagianni-The Chooak, 8:00 p.m. (F.A.B.) UCM Pre-Marriage Course, 8:00 p.m. (Peace Campus Center).

Wednesday, March 22: UAB Coffee House, 8:00 p.m. (F.A.B.) UAB Coffeehouse, 8:00 p.m. (Gridiron)

Thursday, March 23: UCM Bergman Film Festival, 7 & 9:15 p.m. (Peace Campus Center)
EDITORIALS

Observations On Student Foundation

In examining the Student Foundation, a new organization "for the students," we see a key problem that may prove insurmountable for the Foundation leaders in trying to attain their ends. We must compliment the organizers of the Foundation for their idealism and their desire to salvage student activism from the student government doldrums. From the outset, however, the Foundation has been based on a principle that is false. According to Mr. Schultz, the Foundation is to serve as an alternative to student government, to act for the public (we assume primarily, 'student') welfare. There is a contradiction in this, for the Foundation is organized on business principles and business has never done anything for the public good. By its very nature, business stands opposed to the common good; it is a system of 'private good', of private interest, advantage, and control. Its methods of psychological pressure in salesmanship and advertising propaganda mark it as a system that exists for self-aggrandizement and not for the common weal.

The Foundation, regrettably, has significant business connections which indicate that the new 'student' corporation is trapped in this system of private gain. As noted in the article, the Foundation has accepted $2000 (in lieu of student senate action) for the endorsement of a student life insurance policy. In light of recent revelations by the Consumers Union on students and life insurance (see The Pointer, March 3) this move was perhaps a disservice to the student community. Further, the Student Foundation has asked the WSU Foundation for a loan, which Mr. Schultz implies will be a good investment for the future when the WSU Foundation wants to hustle alumni for donations. Again, the act reflects private interest over that of the public. It seems to be the intent of Foundation leaders to use students as a means of financial support to this university.

The idea of providing legal aid is certainly a good one, but implicit in the Foundations organization of the legal service on this campus is another aspect of business. Why are legal aids offered only to Foundation members, i.e., only to those who pay? That Ms. Robinson has never turned away a student is not the question here, as we are not concerned with personalities. The point is that the principle upon which the legal services are based is one of privilege, which is a central tenet of business. Equality before the law ought not be founded on such economic grounds...all students ought to have such a service. Chancellor Dreyfus says that the Student Foundation is to do things for the students that can't be done through "regular university channels." We would like the chancellor to explain why, if this is a public institution, "regular university channels" do not serve the immediate public, the students.

Mr. Schultz says, "In any event, the Student Foundation has a chance for success. The basic philosophy is a sound one, but it may be premature." We ask, "What is meant by 'success'?" If this 'success' is business success, then the Foundation leaders need not worry about the "nice try, pat on the shoulder" from the administration. They will certainly receive a resounding cheer from the businessmen in Old Main. To say that business is a sound philosophy is totally false. As a system of power and privilege for private ends, it involves no intelligence, and intelligence must be the base of any social philosophy that has changing the world as its end.

We maintain that whatever is done for the students ultimately cannot be a business solution. "Student" and "business" are antithetical; the former implying the search for intelligent answers, the latter meaning exploitation of the public interest. In this sense, business stands to destroy everything with which it is involved in an "easy out" that defines him as a student. A rebuttal to these observations may be: "What do you suggest? Don't be so negative." It will be remembered that on this editorial page a solution was proposed, a "socialist" solution involving the formation of a broad-based student union with common goals and not business attachments. Such an organization, however, requires an incredible amount of hard, thankless work; more than that involved in an "easy out" business solution. But the end is the public good. We ask the leaders and members of the Student Foundation to think and to reconsider.

If It's Good For The People, There Must Be Something Wrong With It!

The first installment of our article on state life insurance stated its purpose as to provide the reader with an alternative to the private insurance company if he finds life insurance necessary. It was also hopefully to show a further example of how private business interests can often times supersede the needs of the public. It is our hope that we have met these objectives.

The need for life insurance happens to be a sad necessity in many cases. The state of Wisconsin has institutionalized an offering to its citizens, and others, which provides sound and inexpensive life insurance. With the base price as it is, and the rebates one receives, we invite comparison between any private company and the state. But, as with others, the state life fund is continually being attacked by private business interests; in this particular case, the private insurance companies. It was no coincidence that they appeared in force at the state hearings on raising the maximum amount offered. Argument and rhetoric cannot hide the underlying desire to abolish the state life fund. It is an institution that in time could serve the insurance buyer's needs, and private profit cannot let this happen.

The Pointer fully endorses the state's attempt to offer its citizens life insurance. Our only stipulation, and hope, is that it can, in time, offer more and varied types of insurance.

We would also like to propose that the Student Senate at UW-SP make information available to all new students on this insurance. An alternative is needed to private insurance, and at the present time this is the only sound one available.
Open Letter To Chancellor

Chancellor Dreyfus:
In the article on the Student Foundation included in this week’s issue, you are quoted as saying that your position regarding the Campus Rag is “to do another paper because I don’t think the Pointer serves student interest.” In a Letter to the Editor dated Sept. 13, 1971, regarding the Lewis-Fortis affair, you stated: “Therefore, please do not assume that I have read the Pointer and know on what matters you wish a response. As a matter of fact, I did quit reading the Pointer last year because it met neither my needs or interests and was, in my opinion, highly unrelated to the campus.” (emphasis added.) Obviously, there is a gross contradiction in just where your interest lies, according to your own public statements. I say it is time to clarify a few points.

It would certainly be interesting to know just how you can possibly say that the Pointer does not stand for the student interest if you don’t read the paper. Since the Pointer is not televised, how do you arrive at such an absurd conclusion? Even a distortion of facts would seem to require a superficial knowledge of those facts. A reading of the Pointer on a weekly basis will clearly show that the student welfare is our main concern. The fact that the student interest is our primary concern is precisely why we do not kowtow to the administration. I charge that your opposition to the Pointer is based on reports from your assistants and that these reports, in essence, say, “The Pointer does not serve the administration’s interests.” This latter point is quite correct; in standing for the student welfare the Pointer stands against the administration’s interests, i.e., anti-intellectual business interests. I charge that your concerns are your interests, which are business interests (AID), military interests (ROTC), and banking interests (Citizens National Bank); but not student interest. If you were genuinely connected to the students, you would spend more time administrating and less time globetrotting to Vienna, Washington, D.C., Munich, and to all parts of Wisconsin for cable TV conferences. If you are holding the office of Chancellor, you should act in that capacity and not as a roving ambassador for the military-industrial complex.

As far as I can see, the administration ballyhoo about an independent paper is a rather shallow cover-up. I suggest that the real goal is a paper that sauces the administration, ignores problems in the university, and, generally, lets the student welfare rot on the vine. This talk about a “first amendment campus” is just so much rhetoric.

It is my conclusion that you, as representative of the administration, oppose the Pointer exactly because it is pro-student and pro-university instead of pro-business, pro-military, pro-public relations. In my opinion, you should dispense with the rhetoric and the contradictions and have the courage to stand up and say what you mean.

Sincerely,
Scott C. Martin
Candidate for 3rd Ward Alderman

Not Everyone Hears

To the Editor:
Much has been written about the minority groups and I often wonder, why do people consider this a problem of an ethnic type. What about the deaf and hard of hearing. We truly are a minority in society and on this campus. I am a junior on this campus, and have often wondered why we don’t get some of the benefits that many other minority groups are getting in our society.

Hearing is a social sense and one of the basic things we must have in communicating with others. When you have a malfunction of hearing, a communication barrier must be overcome. Here is just one example: picture yourself at a restaurant and you are out with your date.

Waitress: What do you want to drink?
Me: What do you have?
Waitress: Milk, coffee, pepsi, and R.C.
Me: I’d like some ice tea.
Waitress: We have.
Me: That is right I want ice tea.
Waitress: No, we don’t have ice tea.
Me: You said ice, didn’t you?
Waitress: No
Date: (Laughing)
Me: Oh give me a pepsi (feeling really stupid)
I am sure we have all, one time or another, had a similar experience. For me it is almost a way of life, but now, I usually tell the person right away that I am hard of hearing.

Think about this for minute; you have a hard time hearing and a bulletin flash on the L.V. How can you expect to do that is going on? All I see is a bulletin on the L.V. with no chance to get your attention, or even lipread. No visual clues whatsoever as to what is happening.

I enjoy doing things on campus like going to play. But, what a waste time. I can’t understand anything that is going on and am becoming dumber by the minute. How do you feel when you can’t understand what is going on? You either will fall asleep or walk out. When the play was over I felt cheated and signed out to the actors and actresses “give me some visual clues, give me some ears.” I know they didn’t understand, but I didn’t understand the verbal communication. In life, my eyes are my ears “I am a lipreader.” So help me, don’t be afraid of showing your face, for me any face is beautiful for I must see it to understand. This causes problems especially at meetings, group conversation, dark places such as bars, parties and restaurants. Remember people it takes patience to talk to me but give me a chance.

Now I want to destroy some of the myths that surround the deaf and hard of hearing. We may appear stupid or dumb, but we are not dumb or stupid. I will challenge any one in a verbal debate who thinks we are stupid people. We may not understand because, yes, we too have been deprived; deprived of something very precious; sound. Yet, we can do anything that hearing people can do.

1. We can talk. Maybe not as good as you, but we can talk.
2. We can hold down any job.
3. Talk on the telephone even though differently from all of you.
5. Dance.

In others words, we can do anything but hear like you. I am also proud to tell you that I am hearing impaired— but my hearing aid speaks for itself.

Bill Sellmer

James A. Jenkins, Editor

cc: Governor Patrick Lucey

Stevens Point Daily Journal
I For That man of many forms. Gilbert Faust, Registrar.

That man of many forms. Gilbert Faust, Registrar.

For those students that still have to run the gauntlet of dropping and adding classes this semester the final date is this Friday at 4:30 p.m. In order to answer some of the questions and criticisms that would be raised, the Pointer interviewed Mr. Gilbert Faust, Director of Registration, and Mr. David Eckholm, his assistant.

When asked for a short history of this policy, Faust explained that it was extremely difficult to give a history on a policy such as this, as it changes from year to year. Eckholm added, "Well, about all I know about the history is that the drop-add process was cumbersome, institutionally so. This was done to hopefully cut down the number of drop-adds, hoping that if the students realized that it was cumbersome they wouldn't try to go through it as often. About three years ago, I think we realized that this wasn't doing anything but creating work for the student and for us, so at that point we tried to streamline everything as best we could and still do what has to be done. We would like to think that we have the system to a point where it is easier for us and for the students, while still being able to get the information to the people that need it."

Signatures Biggest Complaint

Eckholm was asked just what is the biggest complaint that they receive about the system, and he replied, "I suppose just running around getting signatures." Eckholm and Faust explained that every signature that the student is required to get is absolutely necessary. The student needs the signature of the head of the department in which he is adding, or from which he is dropping, so that the department chairman can regulate section size. The chairman takes care of the sizing of sections, and needs to know if a student wishes to drop a course, so that he can allow another student to add the course if he wishes. Eckholm stated, "He (the chairman) needs to know that he knows that there is a space available. This system is the only practical way we can do it in the time allowed us. In many courses and sections where there is tight enrollment, one person leaving is critical for another student getting in."

Another factor in getting the department chairman's approval before a student is allowed to drop a course, is determining whether the student has any obligation to that department before he is allowed to drop the course. Faust stated that there is a lot of slippage within departments on fees, books, etc., and that the present system was designed to help tighten up the slippage. Eckholm went on to say that, "As an example, about three years ago, this office tallied up the number of outstanding fees. A lot of these things were simply, well, a student broke a chemistry tube and did not make retribution, or they walked off with a textbook, that sort of thing. The total bill amounted to $38,000."

The student has to get the signature of the instructor of the course he is dropping so that the instructor will be able to make up an accurate class listing.

In conclusion, the Pointer adds that there is a lot of practical complaints that are being heard by the office. They are being asked to make retribution, or they are running a round getting signatures.

The event will feature two writers of children's books; two programs each day. The afternoon sessions at 3 p.m, will be for children and youth and the ones at 8 p.m. will be for adults, although children will be admitted to those if they are accompanied by an adult.

All programming will be held in the auditorium at Benjamin Franklin Junior High School on Stevens Point's South Side.

Planning the activity are four faculty members, Sylvia Becker, Lee Bernd, Helen Cornel and Alice Paden, all of whom are involved in children's literature within the department of English.

They said programs in children's literature are commonplace; therefore they are expecting a large contingent of participants from a wide area. The speakers to be scheduled will be of national prominence in their field, they added.

Persons may attend without admission charge.
The Murder Of John F. Kennedy

The Official Version

On November 22, 1963, President John F. Kennedy was killed in Dallas, Texas by a lone assassin named Lee Harvey Oswald. Two bullets caused all the wounds in the President's body and, in former Texas Governor, John Connally. Oswald fired all the shots from a sixth floor window of the Depository Building in Dealy Plaza. The Warren Commission presents Commission Exhibit 399 as the bullet which did most of the damage. The Commission alleges that this bullet struck Kennedy in the back of the neck, exited through the throat, struck Conally in the back, shattered a rib upon entering and exiting through the chest, rib, wrist, and thigh and was later discovered in pristine condition has won the name "Super-Bullet." The Commission's own tests (as well as those of C.B.E. news) prove that a bullet could not accomplish such a task and remain in pristine condition. (There is a small notch at the top of the bullet where a sample was taken by the F.B.I. for spectrographic analysis.) Secondly, Conally's position in the car (see Zapruder Frame 236) makes it impossible for his to have been in the path of a bullet which transited through the President's neck unless, of course, the bullet was capable of changing course in mid air. Thirdly, with the aid of the Zapruder film, it is possible to determine the amount of time which transpired between the reactions of Kennedy and Conally. Experts testified before the Commission that even the most expert marksman (which Oswald was not) would need at least 2.3 seconds between shots with the gun that was allegedly used. But, Conally reacted much sooner than that, so, in order to maintain the pre-determined lone
Penn, J. November 23, 1971

Have you ever seen the "super-bullet"?

Harold Weisberg

The truth is often out in the open and everybody misses it.

A better plot point is that the car used by the "super-bullet" driver was the Dallas car. The President's car was the same car that was used by Lee Harvey Oswald. The President was shot in the head by the same bullet that killed Oswald. This would have proved the innocence of President Kennedy. The Secret Service had it all worked out. But the President was killed by a bullet that had been tampered with. The bullet was sent to the JFK Commission. It was determined that the bullet was a "super-bullet".

By H. G. Wells, November 23, 1971

Two of the conspiracy theorists discussed extensively the assassination of Dr. King in 1968. This was a murder of a black man by a white man. The assassination was conducted by the Dallas police. The police had been certified as the assassination. The police were the conspirators who carried out the assassination. The police had been trained in the assassination. The police had been paid for the assassination. The police had been instructed in the assassination.

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The Murder Of
Robert F. Kennedy

Contrary to popular opinion, the assassination of Robert Kennedy is not clearly the act of a madman named Sirhan Sirhan. A look at several points which grossly contradict the outcome of Sirhan’s trial.

Penn Jones, Jr. pointed to the report of the autopsy performed on Kennedy’s body. According to the report, the bullet that went into the brain was fired from a gun not more than six inches away from the edge of Kennedy’s head, which would have placed Sirhan closer than four to six feet from the late Senator.

A further contradiction is the fact that police recovered more bullets from the scene than could possibly have been fired from Sirhan’s gun.

According to Jones, the trigger man for the murder was Eugene Thane Caesar, a temporary hotel body guard with a long criminal record, now working for Lockheed. The only witness completely ignored was the photographer with a picture of Caesar pointing his gun at Kennedy’s head.

It would not seem altogether wild for one to speculate that this might have been a conspiracy in this case also.

Who And Why?

Who was responsible for these political assassinations? The question cannot yet be answered. If there is to be any chance of determining responsibility for the crimes, the cases must be re-opened. It is most difficult in the case of John Kennedy’s murder since there is no longer anyone to defend. The defendant was executed within hours after the crime was committed. Jim Garrison tried, but failed. There will be more attempts. In the Bay case, suits have already been filed for post-conviction relief according to James Lean, general counsel for the Committee to Investigate Assassinations. Lean feels that the case cannot be lost— that is, if Ray survives. It may take years to get the case before the Supreme Court. There have been some signs of the effect that Kennedy’s case may be re-opened.

There is a philosophical thread that runs through the three assassinations discussed in this article. Each of the victims began to move up shortly before being killed.

John Kennedy had fired Allen Dulles (later a key member of the Warren Commission) and had moved to drastically curtail the operations of the Central Intelligence Agency. Col. Presty claimed that the CIA had blatantly ignored the strongest orders he had seen during his entire career as liaison between the Pentagon and the CIA. They were National Security Memoranda 55 and 57, requiring that the CIA obtain approval from the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the National Security Council for each and every operation. The papers were filed, but not ignored. During the month previous to his assassination, Kennedy had ordered a reversal of the Viet Nam policy (see footnote). In a Pentagon statement of re-evaluation, the withdrawal of troops was ordered. On the day of the assassination, troops were already on the way back from the war. Thirty days after the assassination, the Pentagon re-evaluated the re-evaluation and re-escalated the war.

Robert Kennedy had come out in strong opposition to the war in Viet Nam. He was gunned down moments after it became apparent that he would win the nomination and most probably the Whitehouse. That would have placed him in a position to move against the war and against those forces responsible for the death of his brother and Dr. Martin Luther King.

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. had begun to link poverty in America with the war in Viet Nam. According to Ralph Abernathy in an article in Look magazine, King had also given up on non-violence as a plausible solution in the United States.

Though we cannot say who bears the responsibility for these murders, we can answer the lawyers’ question, “Cui bono (Who benefits)?” The intelligence-military-business complex stood nothing to lose and everything to gain. And they did.

A Short Bibliography

For references to primary sources of the above material and for further information, please refer to the following:


All of the above books are available in the UW-SP Learning Resources Center. Information regarding the purchase of the books may be obtained in the Pointer Office. Also available is information regarding subscriptions to a newsletter published by the Committee to Investigate Assassinations.

"Young people, I hope that I am crazy. I hope that none of this is true. But, in a democracy we have to have the courage to look at the facts."

-Penn Jones, Jr.-

November 23, 1971

A Footnote: JFK And Vietnамization

A little known fact about the involvement of John Kennedy in Viet Nam is revealed in obscure government documents and several newspaper articles. During the month preceding his death, Kennedy had begun the program of Vietnамization. A few days after his death, as a result of that policy, the troop withdrawal began. It was a matter of weeks before that policy was reversed. A footnote on page 3 of American Foreign Policy Current Documents 1963 reads as follows, “On Dec. 5, 1963, 220 American troops debarked from Viet Nam. They represented the first contingent of a group of 1,000 to be returned to the United States by Christmas.” Shortly before the assassination, McNamara and Taylor visited Viet Nam and suggested that American involvement could be de-escalated. It is interesting to compare the Viet Nam documents of this period to those in the few months following the assassination. For example, upon returning from a later trip to South Viet Nam in 1964, McNamara and Taylor stated that, “Th policy should continue of withdrawing United States personnel where their roles can be met by the Vietnams and of sending Additional Men if They are Needed (emphasis added).” On page 597 of American Foreign Policy Current Documents 1964, a footnote reads, “On July 27 (1964), the Republic of Viet-Nam announced that additional U.S. troops would be sent to that country. Subsequently, U.S. officials in Washington indicated that the number would be approximately 5,000, bringing the total there to 21,000 (see The New York Times, July 28, 1964).”

Skimming those documents on Viet Nam (1963-64) reveals a clear pattern of events. There is clear-cut de-escalation in the final six months of 1963 and clear-cut re-escalation after that time. For further information see the following:


"The United States Government has the official position that no political assassination in this country is the result of a conspiracy. They are all performed by alienated nuts." -Harold Weisberg

December 6, 1971
Continued

of the settlers; Irish Catholics were the Indians. Under those conditions, the mild philosopher and Bishop of Cloyne, George Berkeley, found the Irish Catholics “More destitute than savages, more abject than command the forbearance. And as a Negro slaveholder, Berkeley could be considered an expert on comparative degradation. Is it any wonder then that the Catholic church, whose bishops, priests, and laity were periodically banished from the land and martyred, became a refuge for the wretched peasantry, forced even to the tithe the Protestant Church. And that this highly conservative institution could command the forbearance, if not the allegiance of revolutionary socialist of the 20th century, like Wee Willie Connelly—since an attack on the Church would appear in many minds to be doing the work of the Protestant landlords? Nor is it surprising that this most oppressed people on the European continent organized the 20th century’s first national liberation movement, sparked by the Easter Rising of 1916, a movement hailed by both Lenin and Gandhi, a movement from which Irish revolutionaries, including both factions of the present-day Fianna Fáil, derive their descent.

The Easter Rising itself, like the storming of the Moncada Barracks by Fidel and Che, was a total military failure, put down after only six days. Within three weeks, the seven signers of the Proclamation establishing the Irish Republic, including James Connolly and the poet Padraic Pearse, were all dead. Shot by British firing squads. Unlike the Moncada attack, the Easter Rising was at first condemned by the subject people it was designed to liberate. A few weeks later, however, the British executions were presented as a proof of the British Crown’s ruthlessness, nothing in their history. As Yeats predicted so accurately:

I write it out in a verse
McDonagh and MacBride
And Connolly and Pearse,
Now is the last time she be.
Whatever green is worn,
All changed, changed utterly:
A terrible beauty is born.

Republican clubs began to form everywhere. Their political arm, “Sinn Fein,” scored sweeping victories in the 1918 parliamentary elections. Finally, with the return of the troops from the battlefields of World War I, in 1919, armed struggle broke out. And the long campaign of terror and counterterror remained unchecked throughout the 1920’s, even though the British granted to the southern twenty-six counties a kind of limited independence under a government of moderate nationalists. Six counties, containing a million Catholic people, and the only industry on the island, were preserved within the United Kingdom. The last man to surrender during the Easter Rising, Eamon De Valera, led the delegation that made the territorial concessions so provocative to I.R.A. hardliners that civil war in opposition to the Anglo-Irish treaty sputtered on for years. Included in the 1921 “treaty,” which resembles the Geneva accord on Vietnam in this respect, was a British promise to redraw the boundaries which separated North and South according to popular will. But the British-controlled Boundary Commission, which met in 1925, refused to make substantial changes. And the two Catholic counties of Northern Ireland, Tyrone and Fermanagh, as well as the predominantly Catholic city of Derry, remained under Ulster’s sovereignty. Unsuccessful in winning total liberation from Great Britain, and forced to take a humiliating oath to the British crown in return for an ‘Irish Free State,” De Valera proved better at repressing his former comrades. By World War II, the I.R.A. had been effectively destroyed with nearly all its members jailed, dead, or living despairs in underground existences. It was not until after Suez in 1956 that the I.R.A. was able to mount another major guerrilla campaign in the North. But it was successfully met by the para-military police force of Northern Ireland, the Royal Ulster Constabulary, without assistance from English troops. In retrospect, the I.R.A. sees this as the central political factor in its post-war defeat: without the physical presence of English troops, it was impossible to demonstrate to the local population that its campaign was directed at British imperialism. Former I.R.A. activists played an important part in the civil rights movement of the late 60’s, but their role was only political. When guns were needed in the crucial days of August 1969 to defend the Bogside area of Derry and Catholic ghettos of Belfast, the I.R.A. was a failure. Many a trenchcoat literally bulged with a simulated automatic, but the number of guns to be found was minuscule and the rounds of ammunition negligible.

The republican movement, “Sinn Fein” (of which the I.R.A. is the military arm) had been deeply engaged in a process of self-criticism since the abandonment of its campaign in 1962. An I.R.A. Council met virtually every other weekend for some eighteen months during 1963-65. It was widely accepted that new tactics were necessary, and a number of specific proposals were agreed upon. The central thrust of the movement’s new approach was to try to integrate its militants into day-to-day mass struggles. In the South, Republicans soon played an active role in fish-ins, where groups of rural poor would occupy the private preserves of the Anglo-Irish gentry and demand public fishing rights. In the North, Sinn Feiners joined tenants’ committees, demanding rent reductions and minority access to public housing. This led naturally to an active involvement in the civil rights movement of the late 60’s. The old I.R.A. had been purist in the extreme. Members on trial went so far as to refuse even to speak in the courtroom, lest this imply recognition of the imperialist institution. The new I.R.A. saw this total abstentionism as futile. They favored turning political trials into active propaganda forums.
The Best Of IF Stone
Sept. 19, 1966

Why They Cry Black Power

There is a hopeful side to the riots and picketing in the slums. They indicate that the poor are no longer poor in spirit. This is the spark that has kindled the real achievement of the poverty program, the beginning of rehabilitation. The negative side is the spread of the Negro, the Puerto Rican and the Mexican-American who will no longer wait humbly at the back door of our society. For them its shiny affirmation of equality is a taunt. Either we make it real or see our country torn apart. A race is on between the constructive capacity of our society and an ugly white backlash with Fascist overtones. The crossroads of America's future is not far off.

The Curse of Mankind

Out country is the last hope of multiracialism. The French, for all their civilizing gift, were unable to create that multiracial community Ho Chi Minh's. The British Commonwealth is splitting up over British unwillingness to act against the dictatorship of white minorities in Rhodesia and South Africa. Racism and tribalism are the curse of mankind, anachronistic contemporaries of the astronaut. Where white supremacy is gone forever, Arab and Negro slaughter each other in the Sudan, Malay and Chinese riot in Singapore; tribalism is breaking up Black Africa's most promising nation in Nigeria.

Racism here is only another example of a universal human disease. The cry of "black power" is less a program than an incitement to deal with the crippling effects of white supremacy. The "black" affirms a lost racial pride and the "power" the virility or which the Negro has been robbed by generations of white supremacy. It spread testifies to the deep feelings it satisfies. It is not practical politics; it is psychological therapy.

Stokely Carmichael's burning explanation of it in the Sept. 22 Yeshiva Post is to be read as the poetry of despair. The United States is not Mr. Carmichael's cherished model. Lowden County, there are few other counties which have its overwhelming black majority. And it is typical New Left nardash mysticism, albeit in Negro form, to call for "the coming together of black people" to pick their own representatives and at the same time to reject "most of the black politicians we see around the country today." Who picked Adam Clayton Powell, Harlem's absentee political standard bearer?

But rational argument will not meet the appeal of "black power." It affirms separation which has met rejection. When Senators go out on the golf links to forestall a quorum rather than vote on "open occupancy," when hateful faces in the North greet Negro demonstrators with "killing the jungle bunnies," when whites flee the cities as if the Negro were some kind of rodent, how else to save pride of race but to reject? It is the taking of white supremacy for granted that is the danger, not the cry of "black power," which is as pathetic as a locked-out child's agony. Nothing could be more disastrous than to divert attention from the real problems of our society by setting off on a witch hunt against SNCC. In Atlanta, as in Watts, trouble began because of SNCC. If we can resolve this on our own account on p. 4 but because the cops are trigger happy when dealing with black men.

Without extremists to prod us into action, we will not take the giant steps required to rehabilitate the colored and the poor. The Negroes won't win; he cannot go back to Africa; his only future is here. Not black power or white but a sense of belonging to one human family can alone save this planet. But the time is short before hate shuts the doors. The time is coming when we will regret the billions wasted in Vietnam. The time is coming when we may regret the number of Negroes we have trained there in guerrilla war. There is hardly a city where the Negroes do not already dominate the strategic areas through which the affluent commuter passes on his way to the inner core. SNCC's hostility to the war is not disloyalty but wisdom. We cannot rebuild that sense of community so essential to our beloved country's future by engaging in a white man's war in Asia while a black man's revolt rises at home.

Bi-Weekly Mart

"To get Stone's new collection, "Poletics and Prophecies: 1967-70" ($2.95) at the special price of $1.95 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 Murdered West Uniprised (New York Review and Vintage Press) the price is in $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 Eight Rights Division of the Justice Department but never submitted to the Ohio grand jury.


"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
1430 29th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20009.

Mrs. Bella Mitter, specialist in the ancient art of batik painting which had its origins in her native India, has placed 13 pieces of her work on display here. Her exhibition has been placed in the main courtyard of the Albertson Learning Resources Center and will remain there through March 31.

Batik involves the process of applying a substance, usually wax, to predetermined areas of a fabric for resisting subsequent dyeing, thus creating designs or specific images. Mrs. Mitter, whose husband, Anell, is in his second year on the UW-SP mathematics faculty, has pursued art since leaving India.

She learned about batik painting by corresponding with friends and relatives in her homeland.

She was instructed to draw outlines in charcoal on pieces of silk or cotton, then cover parts that will be different colors with the wax and finally dip the material in a dye bath. Each color requires an hour's soaking. The touch up work at the end involves ironing the batik, using heavy paper to absorb the wax.

Art objects of India are the major subjects of her painting. A tiny, charming woman, Mrs. Mitter is easily identified in Stevens Point's public places where she usually is the only woman attired in a sari, the national dress of her country. And despite the fact she has only lived in the city since 1970, Mrs. Mitter already has made a name for herself, particularly in art circles.

She had a one-artist show at the Antiquarian Shop, has exhibited for the Town and Country Art League and this spring will be represented in the Wisconsin Regional Art Show in Stevens Point and at a solo exhibition in Nekoosa.

She's lived in Texas for two years and won honors for her art displays there and in Virginia. It was during a six-year stay at the University of Nigeria in Africa that she began developing her talents. "I met a lot of Americans in Nigeria," she said. "They encouraged me to join adult education classes and I began doing some drawing." Since her two daughters have reached adulthood, she's piled her interest in art with more vigor because she now has the time for it. "In India, I would be expected to live the rest of my life just keeping house," she said in a statement of praise about opportunities available to Americans.

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Federal Grants Awarded to Profs

Two professors on the UW-SP faculty have been awarded federal grants totaling $7,000 to pursue creative writing and research on the early days of labor unions.

David Steingass of the English department, received $5,000 from the National Endowment for the Arts as one of about 35 persons in the country to be designated for a creating writing fellowship. He will take a leave of absence from teaching this spring, to polish off a novel.

Dr. Robert Zieger of the history department was given $2,000 by the National Endowment for the Humanities as one of 150 Americans assigned to special summer research projects. He will probe labor union activities of the 1930s.

Candidates for the writing fellowships were nominated by anonymous persons. The summer stipends were approved on the basis of applications of which there were upwards of 1,000.

Announcement of the two grants was made in Wauau recently by Rep. David B. Obey (D-Wauau).

Steingass who authored the popular book of poems entitled Body Compass, is currently wrapping up work on three other poetry books: American Handbook which he describes as a psychical travelogue of America; another, yet to have a title, dealing with the author's rural boyhood in Ohio; and the third, also unnamed, containing occasional poems about people and places.

Body Compass has received several reviews in leading publications such as Saturday Review, Poetry Magazine and Yale Review.

Back only since January from a leave of absence from the faculty spent in California, Maine and New Hampshire, Steingass plans to spend his next leave in rural California and also in Europe seeking out subject material for his novel.

Steingass joined the Stevens Point faculty in 1968.

Dr. Zieger, who has been here since 1964, currently is on teacher improvement leave as an honor fellow in the history department at the UW-Madison.

His work is focused on two interrelated subjects: sources of working class militancy in the 1930's and theories of the American labor movement.

He plans to use his grant to defray expenses in continued study of his current research project. He will be combing libraries at Wayne State University (center for labor and urban affairs), the University of Illinois, Catholic University in Washington D.C., the Library of Congress, National Archives AFL-CIO Library and the Wisconsin State Historical Society.

Dr. Zieger has published a book entitled Republicans and Labor, 1919-1928, printed in 1969 by the University of Kentucky Press, and has presented numerous papers and written numerous reviews for scholar organizations and journals.

He plans to publish more journal articles on the basis of his current research, and perhaps a book dealing with class consciousness, the character of Unionism and the nature of trade union leadership in the 1930's.

Spring Discussion Series

Congregation Beth Israel 1475 Water Stree announces its annual Spring Discussion Series beginning Sunday, April 9 at 10:30 AM. The Discussion Series will be presented in the following order:

April 9 Dr. Albert Kudsi-Zaheh "Soviet Jews in Israel"

April 16 Prof. William Clark "The Babylonian Talmud"

April 23 Prof. Marilyn Perlmutter "Israel Today"

April 30 Dr. Toby Goldberg "Soviet Jewry"

May 7 Attorney David Shafton "Law and Contemporary Problems"

May 14 Dr. Melvin Bloom "Germans and Jews: a lesson for American Jewry"

The public is invited. For further information please call: Mr. Jack Karp, President, Congregation Beth Israel 344-3303; Dr. Marilyn Perlmutter ext. 3667; 341-4432 or Mr. Melvin Bloom ext. 4337; 341-4816

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The National Agency Of Student Employment Has Recently Completed A Nationwide Research Program Of Jobs Available To College Students And Graduates During 1972. Catalogs Which Fully Describe These Employment Positions May Be Obtained As Follows:

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( ) Foreign Job Information Catalog Listing Over 1,000 Employment Positions Available in Many Foreign Countries. Price $3.00.

( ) SPECIAL: Both of the Above Combined Catalogs With A Recommended Job Assignment To Be Selected For You. Please State Your Interests. Price $6.00.

National Agency of Student Employment
Student Services Division
735 Erkenbrecher
Cincinnati, Ohio 45220

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Main at Strong's
The newly formed Foreign Language Club has been granted formal recognition as a campus student organization. The officers are: President-Tom Prutz, Vice-President-Walter Baumann, Secretary-Rhonda Hoernke, Treasurer-Carol Hendrick. The student or representing the German, French, Spanish and Russian languages are, respectively, Mark Seiler, Sam Zeoli, Mike Morgan and Miss Saramko. The purpose of the club is to promote interest in the language, culture and customs of the German, Russian and Spanish speaking world. The purpose is also to bring the Foreign Language Department a bit closer together. The funding of the club is more social than academic. The club sponsors parties as well as academic functions. The club has an informal Valentin's Day party at the Point Brewery. It is now planning for the end of the year picnic. High School day April 14 will be coming up also. Many high school students will be visiting our campus to inspect the Foreign Language facilities.

The club currently has 24 active members but are expecting more. At least four or five faculty having an interest in Foreign Language is welcome to join the club. No fixed grade point is necessary to be a member. New ideas and suggestions are welcomed.

The club sponsors parties as well as academic functions. The club has an informal Valentine's Day party at the Point Brewery. It is now planning for the end of the year picnic. High School day April 14 will be coming up also. Many high school students will be visiting our campus to inspect the Foreign Language facilities. Tonight from 7:30 till 12:00 the club is sponsoring a St. Patrick's Day Party in the Mitchell room at the University Center. Beer, snacks, music and fun are on the menu. Cover charge is only 50 cents while members pay only 25 cents. Bring yourself, bring a friend and have a good time. New members are encouraged to come and have a beer.

Students planning to make the trip are: Richard Bennin, Joseph Buisca, Alan Capelle, Ronald Campbeli, William Crockett, David Delaski, Gary Forseth, John Handler, Stephen Hansenelli, Lyle Kuchenebecker, Michael Rickter, John Schreiber, Mickey Simmons, Keith Thoresen, Gary Vander Wyst, Allan Watelki, Dennis J. Weber, Keith Widel, and Lawrence Zuraski.

The Soil Conservation Society of America will honor outstanding students in wildlife, forestry, and soils. Some of the awards will include monetary value.

In addition, Dean D.O. Trainer promises "several surprises."

Forestry students will head due south to catch spring at its best over Easter vacation. About 19 students and their professor, Dr. Robert Engellhard, will leave on their spring field trip March 23 (returning April 1).

They will visit Knox Experimental Forest and Ozark National Forest in Arkansas, focusing on shortleaf pine and white oak management; Lufkin, Texas (lobolly pine) and Angelina National Forest; across Louisiana viewing longleaf management, aerial seeding, and grazing in the Palustris Experimental Forest; then north at Natchez to Vicksburg, seeing hardwood mills, logging operations, cottonwood plantations and the Delta Experimental Forest. The work of this group is impressive. One of the students is a senior from the University of Oregon, the other is a junior from the University of Washington.

The club's sponsor for the picnic was Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Perry of Mrs. Perry's Restaurant. The picnic will be held at 12 noon on the 17th of March. The club hopes to see many of its members there.

The club is grateful to Mr. and Mrs. Perry for their hospitality. They have offered to serve a special breakfast to the club members the day before the picnic.

Sportsmen's Club To Give Award

The Central Wisconsin Sportsmen's Club is making an award and as an aid to the Isaac Walton League, and the Welder Wildlife Foundation of Texas. The Helen Weber Faust Memorial Fund is the source of the funds which will be used to purchase a small trophy to be given to outstanding academic record. The Outstanding Academic Award will be given to a student of the senior class who has the outstanding college academic record. The outstanding senior has been named and is a member of the Latin Club. The student is expected to have completed all requirements for graduation and have a minimum grade point average of 3.0. The award will be presented at the annual banquet of the Central Wisconsin Sportsmen's Club, which is scheduled for April 25.
Ah Don't See Mah Victory
As A Mandate From The People...
It's From God Hisself!

China On Display
The Learning Resources Center is displaying photographs of China taken by Malcolm Rosbolt, news reporter and editor during the Chinese-Japanese War and World War II. Also on display in the LRC are Chinese paintings done in watercolor and a book collection of T.K. Chang's.

ECHO BEER BAR
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Lv. Stevens Point 4:40 PM Ar. Milwaukee 7:00 PM
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Lv. Stevens Point 4:40 PM Ar. Rhinelander 7:10 PM
Lv. Stevens Point 4:45 PM Ar. Eau Claire 7:10 PM
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**Women’s Buckets: 4 - 3 Season**

**U W-S P’s women intercollegiate basketball team, on the strength of a late season surge, closed its 1972 campaign on the better side of overall competition with a 4-3 mark.**

The feminine Pointer hard court five won the final three games of the year, all Wisconsin State University Conference tilts, to wind up with a 5-2 record in loop action.

The "B" squad participated in three contests, two of them against conference foes, and it was victorious in each of them.

The members of this season’s "A" and "B" teams, coached by Miss Marilyn Schwartz included co-captains Nancy Shestock, Montella and Helen Schreibner, Westfield; Sue Anderson and Terry Ryan, Neenah; Barb Dechel, Oxford; Vic Heilman, Sauk City; Marcy Mirman and Marcia Engbrethten, Stevens Point; Mary Jo Dopp, Wild Rose; Deb Lindert, Cambria; Carol Wilson, Nancy Ekelie, and Carol Brown, Wisconsin Rapids; Jamie Ohrmundt, Waunee; Margaret Schmeter, Sturgeon Bay; Chris Zurfluh, Kenasha and Mary Timm, Pine River.

The Season record:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STEVENS POINT Varsity</th>
<th>&quot;B&quot; Team</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Northern Michigan Univ.</td>
<td>(2 OT) 44-47</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eau Claire (C)</td>
<td>32-45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UW-Green Bay</td>
<td>40-21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>La Crosse (C)</td>
<td>46-17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superior (C)</td>
<td>36-13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>River Falls (C)</td>
<td>46-15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stout (C)</td>
<td>49-20</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Attention!**

WSUS FM-90 will broadcast live from Pacelli High School the candidates forum sponsored by the Stevens Point League of Women Voters. The forum will be Wednesday March 22 at 7:30. Be an informed voter—listen to WSUS.

**Paddleball In Full Swing**

On Wednesday, February 9, Intramurals began its annual All-Dorm Paddleball Tournament. In the first round of the tournament, 2E Hyer vs. 1W Pray, 2W Baldwin vs. 2E Watson, 3S Steiner vs. 3W Burroughs, and 2E Knutzen vs. 2E Smith. The second round of play found 1W Pray meeting 3E Watson and 3W Burroughs, with 3W Burroughs winning the right to represent the Dorms in the Annual All-Campus paddleball tournament.

The first rounds of the All-Campus Paddleball Tournament had 3W Burroughs vs. Phi Sigma Epsilon, the fraternity winner; ROTC, representing the student organizations met The Villagers, the winner of the Off-Campus tournament. On Monday, March 6 the Phi Sigma Epsilon, having won in the first round, faced the Villagers for the Championship in the All-Campus Tournament. The Villagers took the tournament with a team composed of Mike Keppel, Chris Hering, Charlie Brah, Ron Lau, Mark Fry, Gary Theriault and Ted Sanders, All.

---

**Coming soon ... Summer of ’72**

Combine studies and fun in Wisconsin’s cool northwoods

at PIGEON LAKE FIELD STATION

Field Biology, May 29-July 8 (6 cr.) and July 10-Aug. 19 (6 cr.)—Three courses offered each session.

Outdoor Education, Aug. 7-19 (2 cr.)—Study of plants and animals and coordination of outdoor classes and activities.

Mapping Institute, Aug. 7-19 (2 cr.)—Map making and reading; also land and aquatic surveying.

Physical Education Workshops for Women: Camp Counseling, May 29-June 2 (1 cr.), and Small Craft, June 5-9 (1 cr.)—Helpful training for getting a summer job at a youth camp. Outdoor Education for Elementary Teaching, June 12-16 (1 cr.)

at CLAM LAKE FIELD STATION

Physical Education Workshops for Women: Basketball, Aug. 7-11 (1 cr.) and Volleyball, Aug. 14-18 (1 cr.)—Coaching and officiating techniques. Field Hockey, Aug. 14-18 (1 cr.)—Improve skill and game play; also coaching and officiating.

Art Workshop, Aug. 7-19 (2 cr.)—Drawing, painting, design or metals.

While the study programs have complete priority, recreational activities including outdoor sports, fishing, boating, movies and trips to cities and vacation spots in the area are also enjoyed by participants.

Tuition fees for Wisconsin residents are $20 per undergraduate credit and $29 per graduate credit. Nonresidents pay $10 more per credit. Room and board costs $33 per week.

For full information and an application form, write: Director, UW Field Stations, P.O. Box 912, Madison, Wis. 53701.

University of Wisconsin System
IRA Continued

...some even suggested that campaigning for parliament might be a way of influencing the world-wide growth of the new left, pushed Sinn Fein and its Irish Republic Army and its official program became a substitute for the latter. At the same time these internal changes were going on in the IRA, the Provisional movement of 1967-69 challenged the fossilized political system of Northern Ireland. It has carried the support of brutal attacks from the police, their Special Branch and its Specials, and Protestant vigilantes. The most intense confrontation in this period was in July-August 1969, in connection with massive Provisional protests celebrating sectarian victories over the Catholics in 1688 and 1690. Paul Beatty, a Provisional from Northern Ireland, led by the generals who built the first strategic hamlets in Southeast Asia and direct action in Northern Ireland, has added the latest U.S. technology to their arsenal, but their crude tactics are nothing new. "Interment," introduced last summer, is a euphemism, like "strategic hamlet." It is another name for the concentration camp.

In September some two hundred Northern Ireland Catholics were rounded up and "detained" without charges or trial. Though many have now been released (there is now a distinction between "detainees" and "internees"), the number now held has reached five hundred. Every opposition group has seen its ranks decimated by the massive repression, among the two IRA factions, but also the entire membership of the People's Democracy and anyone else who had hopes of unity between the Protestant and Catholic working classes.

In Belfast, the troops swept through whole streets and areas, arresting everyone from boys of thirteen to men of seventy. The troop's purpose is to wipe out the resistance and break civil support for the IRA.

Initially the arrests inspired courageous mass protest, including civil disobedience (rent strikes and refusal to pay local taxes). In October, almost a month after internment, the scale of attacks on the army was so great that the IRA seemed confident of its ability to make the government's actions cost them, withdraw. But the longer-term effects of systematic mass arrests are harder to bear. There will be no easy victory. By November the scale of arrests, destruction of peoples' houses and the general economy of the economy was making bare survival difficult for all Catholics in the North.

...some attacks attacks the troops with machines guns or hand grenades. More often, it chooses its time and opens fire on isolated patrols or police stations later in the night. But the pressure is unbearable. All the Provisionals are more and more Catholics, live on the run.

A fresh repart: "Take what has happened to women. Up until November, women played a large role in the defense of their neighborhoods. (They are not allowed in the Irish Republican Army, but are organised separately). Women would stand in front of the kids, to warn people when the troops raged, would all turn out on the streets to try to protect the kids who throw stones and rubber bullets. The IRA..."
The resources of the British troops seem to be infinite: guns that fire in continuous volleys, armored tanks and ferret cars, tear-gases, etc. IRA members have warfare of World War II vintage, but they live among the poorest of the poor. They are not given to fight on, and disappear after an attack. In parts of Belfast the walls are painted white so that soldiers show up at night: the only chance they have to shoot.

But the reliance is not only military—and that is the main reason why it cannot be crushed. As of December, some 22,000 Catholics are engaged on rent and rate strike—refusing to pay taxes to local authorities on the grounds that they have no income. The provo government has retaliated by sacking the few Catholics on the public payroll and enacting a law to prevent the government from being cowed by a small body of men. The power of the Irish voting bloc which he acknowledged is by no means limited to New York. Ted Kennedy and Abraham Bibboff introduced a bill in the U.S. Senate (paralleling one introduced by Hugh Carey of Brooklyn in the House) calling for British withdrawal, and negotiations toward the unification of Ireland. The motion was qualified to say that withdrawal would be subject to the institution of law enforcement, the maintenance of law and order, and the protection of life and property. It was passed in the Senate and the House by wide majorities.

There is also the persuasive argument that the IRA is aрожe of long suffering of a people who have been at the mercy of an colonial power, and that the last factor of that power is not only to be resisted but also to be destroyed. As one of the organizers of the Campaign for the Irish Freedom, Peter Kuharsky, stated the political future of the IRAs in the words of the famous Irish Poet: "We are born for liberty, we are not intended to be slaves."

IRA Cont.

The Irish are a proud people, and the military leadership of the army is largely independent from the plans of the government. In the Provisional IRA, the leadership is evident. Changes in the role of women have also been noticeable. For example, the Northern Provisional IRA has been integrated into the British military and the role of women has also been expanded. The use of women in the military is an example of the way in which the IRA is trying to incorporate the demands of women into the struggle.

For Britain's rulers the war is not yet easily contained. Foreign investment is pulling out of Northern Ireland and tourism has dropped drastically, but as the military says, "It's a cheap war and the only one we've got."

The reasons for staying are more vistigial than im- moralities, but the Tories are not fast to give way, especially so, two hundred people have been killed since the British troops were introduced into 1969. The government has been introduced in August 1971, but the number of casualties in the army is still too small to become a major political issue. There have been a few defections, but it's a regular (volunteer) army in a country overrun by unemployment and there are still too many men glad for the job.

America is a last factor of importance. Remember when Lindsay presented the keys to New York to Devlin (who mischievously turned it over to the Panthers)? The power of the Irish voting bloc which he acknowledged is by no means limited to New York. Ted Kennedy and Abraham Bibboff introduced a bill in the U.S. Senate (paralleling one introduced by Hugh Carey of Brooklyn in the House) calling for British withdrawal, and negotiations toward the unification of Ireland. The motion was qualified to say that withdrawal would be subject to the institution of law enforcement, the maintenance of law and order, and the protection of life and property. It was passed in the Senate and the House by wide majorities.

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AND WHAT ARE YOU DOING ABOUT IT?

WAR  RACISM  HUNGER  POLLUTION

FOR OVER A DECADE ONE MAN IN AMERICAN POLITICS HAS HAD THE COURAGE TO SPEAK OUT — ALONE — ON THE MAJOR ISSUES FACING THE COUNTRY.

• in 1963 George McGovern was the first man to oppose the War in Indochina.
• McGovern has pledged to appoint a woman to the first Supreme Court opening, as well as other major judicial and executive posts.
• He supports all legislation guaranteeing equal rights for women.
• in 1968 he led a "one-man" crusade which revealed the extent of hunger and malnutrition in America. Out of this effort came Food Stamp and School Lunch legislation;
• only McGovern is committed to grant a general amnesty to all those forced to flee the country rather than fight in an unjust war.
• only McGovern has spelled out an alternative defense budget for America which would reduce Pentagon spending by $30 billion.
• McGovern is the only Senator to endorse the 60 points of the Congressional Black Caucus. He co-sponsored every major piece of civil rights legislation since he entered the Senate.
• in 1969 McGovern submitted legislation calling for the termination of the draft.
• McGovern calls existing penalties for possession of marijuana inequitable and unrealistic.
• McGovern led in congressional support for Cesar Chavez' efforts to ensure a fair income for farm workers.
• since 1963 McGovern has been proposing national programs which would shift the economy from military to civilian production.
• in 1972 McGovern stated the heart of his plan for a better America when he called for a dramatic program of income redistribution and tax reform. His plan would have the effect of shifting $29 billion from those at the highest income levels to the vast majority of Americans at lower levels, those earning under $12,000. Now, that's radical change!

McGovern's record on the issues is testimony to what he's been doing about the problems facing our country.

NOW, IT'S YOUR TURN TO DO YOUR SHARE!
George McGovern needs your help in the Wisconsin Presidential Primary. He needs two things from you. Your Vote ... and Your Spring Vacation.

YOUR VOTE — APPLICATION FOR BALLOT

Election Clerk, City Clerk's Office, Wisconsin

I hereby certify that I am a citizen of the United States and have been a legal resident of the state of Wisconsin for six months, and of the city or village of, and of the precinct of the ward of the city of, (or of the Village or Town of ), County of , for ten days next preceding; that I am a duly qualified elector therein; that I expect to be temporarily absent from such legal residence and cannot appear at the polling place on said date, I, therefore, hereby apply for official ballots to be voted by me at such election.

Dated ... , 1972. Signed...

Residence ... City or P. O. ... Zip ... Street ...

Mail ballot to... No. Street ...

YOUR SPRING VACATION

For George McGovern to win the Wisconsin Primary he needs the volunteer help of many people to canvass the cities and towns and rural areas of the state. There is nothing you can do over your Spring Vacation which is as important as electing the next President of the United States. Please help! There is something you can do about it.

Call either one of these McGovern offices and sign up for a week's work which can be crucial in turning the country around once and for all:

Madison McGovern office: 630 W. Washington 608-257-8986
Milwaukee McGovern office: 728 N. Jefferson 414-373-3263

McGOVERN FOR PRESIDENT
A Look At T.V.'s NBA Broadcasters

Featuring Hank Greenwald, Chris Schenkel, And Henry Jordan

By Tim Sullivan

Last year, the Pointer carried an article evaluating the various television announcers who broadcast the National Basketball Association games. The three main categories mentioned were:

1) Worst (most over-rated announcer)-Chris Schenkel;
2) Best announcer-Hank Greenwald (Washington);
3) Worst color man-Wayne Embery.

This year, the Pointer has come to the conclusion that a change has to be made in one of the positions. Schenkel remains in his category, but only because nobody has quite proved challenging enough to take Chris' position away from him.

Greenwald also remains in his position. Without a doubt, Hank has to be the best announcer around.

The third spot, the worst color commentator, has been relinquished by Embery and inherited by Henry Jordan.

First, let's look briefly at Schenkel.

First, let's look briefly at Schenkel. Chris is back again performing on-the-air public relations for the New York Knicks. When he describes the action in the Knick games, he never fails to bore the viewer. When he can't think of anything reasonably intelligent to say, he resorts to his specialty, which is making the Knicks seem like they are all either gods or at least All-Pro. When he finally gets tired of telling everyone how great the Knicks are, Chris will explain basketball strategies, thus hoping that Bill Russell will jump in to save him.

Nevertheless, when everything is said and done, it will probably be Chris who walks away with another award for the best sports announcer. I want to make it clear that even though the Knicks are almost all over the West Coast Game of the WEEK, and even though Chris is a great pal of ABC's executive sports-director, Roone Arledge, and even though Schenkel never says anything to get anybody angry (because he never says anything), he deserves all he can get.

Eddie Doucette, the voice of the Bucks, was runner-up to Sir Chris. Doucette is the most biased announcer in captivity. However, he does not get the worst broadcaster award, because he knows the game well and is usually enjoyable to listen to, if you believe that Kareem Jabbar actually crossed the universe or emerged from a stable in Bethlehem. The big thing that saves Doucette is his colorfulness, and his far-out basketball terms and nicknames are a bonus to the game.

Hank Greenwald, the voice of the Golden State Warriors, continues to be the best basketball announcer. His assets are a great knowledge of sports, an unbiased attitude towards the Warriors, a lighting quick wit, and a remarkable sense of humor. Randy Wievel, who scouted Greenwald for us in California, relates a few of Hank's play-by-play goodies:

When trying to figure out what time a Knicks-Buffalo game started, Hank said, "I started at 9 Buffalo time." When it was midnight in Sydney, Australia, or is next Tuesday in Belgium.

"The referees tonight were Mendy Rudolph and Ed Roush. The alternate official is Manny Sokol, so let's hope nothing happens to Mandy or Roush." With the Lakers leading the Warriors by 26 points with 30 seconds to play, Greenwald shouts, "And the Lakers lead appears safe." Flynn Robinson threw it half the length of the court out of bounds, so Hank screams, "Flynn Robinson ices the ball!"

Henry Jordan is all alone in first place for the worst color announcer. Henry, as you should know, is the former Green Bay Packer. He was given the task of succeeding Wayne Embrey, our former winner.

Henry Jordan is as familiar with basketball as Joe Namath is with TV dinners, Diet-Pepsi, and Holosporti Bean Dip. Henry understands the idea about getting the basketball through the hoop, but beyond that, the game becomes complicated to him. His idea of a charging foulo is when a player misses a credit card. The following paragraphs show Jordan in action at the mike during the March 7 Bucks-Knicks game:

"New York's Dave DeBuschere drove in for a layup and crashed into the Buck's Curtis Perry. The referee blew the whistle, calling an obvious offensive foul on DeBuschere. Jordan, realizing a whistle had been blown said, "Man, Perry really clobbered him." Doucette, knowing his editor would be else where in an offensive foul. Let's look it at again on the replay."

The replay clearly showed DeBuschere committing the foul, according Jordan said, "Well, then it must have been a 3-second violation."

Judging from this incident, after Henry missed both the live foul and the instant replay, it became obvious that Henry hasn't the slightest idea of what an offensive foul looks like.

A short time later, the Knicks shot, Perry goaled, and the referees blew the whistles. Henry informed the listeners and the viewers that the violation was a 3 second no.

Immediately, he realized that he wasn't right, so he changed it to a type of travelling violation. Aware that this also was wrong, because the Bucks were the team penalized, Henry took a look at the replay and blew it again.

Henry came in similar style in the second half. With approximately two minutes gone, Kareem Jabbar, whom the Knick crowd chanted "Goodbye, Lewie" to at the end of the game, had already scored 23 points. Henry said, "I can't understand what's wrong with Kareem. He looked real loose in the pre-game warmups."

Well, King Lew already scored 23 points. At that rate, he would've made close to 50 in the game. What did Jordan expect, 100 points?

In the middle of the fourth quarter, the Knicks' Jerry Lucas grabbed a rebound, passed it, and started running down court. Hewysaid, "Hi, Hi, Lucas is leading the downfield blocking." It made NO sense at all. But again, that's Henry.

Henry's clincher came with the score tied at 80-80. Out of the clear blue, Jordan said, "You know, we really haven't seen John Block tonight."

So what? "We really didn't see Barry Nelson, Toby Kimball, or Bob Cousey block either, or Connie Hawkins either.

Immediately after the game, I telephoned several guys whom I knew had watched the contest. I wanted to be sure I wasn't imagining all this. All I asked these Buck fans was, "What do you think about Henry Jordan?"

The replies were:

1) "I didn't understand too much of what he said tonight, but I remember one of his classics. In a bad game against the Pistons, Doucette asked Jordan what he thought Costello told the Bucks during halftime. Henry said, "Costello probably told them to play better the second half."

2) "Even since I listened to Jordan's first game this year, I turn off the sound and just watch the action."

3) "I don't honestly know how Jordan can sit there and say those things. He doesn't know what the hell he's talking about."

4) "What do I seriously think about Henry Jordan? I think he was a good football player, and he'd probably make a good janitor at Berg Gym."

Henry Jordan is a complete mystery to many Buck's viewers. Nobody can quite figure out how Henry got into pro basketball announcing, or why. The only thing we can figure out is that the Bucks are possibly starting a trend. First, they allowed a former player to help out Doucette, although Eddie could talk about Milwaukee all night. Second, the Bucks reached into the football ranks and grabbed poor Henry. Who will be next? We predict Frank Lane of the Brewers, or maybe a goalie from the Green Bay Bobcats.

Announcement

This is the final publication of the Pointer until after Easter break. The next issue of the paper will be April 7; material should be submitted for publication by April 4.