

the Pointer

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SERIES VIII, VOL. 15

UW-STEVENS POINT, FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1972

NO. 22

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 the contractor 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 keep their stickers and park in lot Q, behind Allen Center. Keeping the stickers also allowed the students to park in another lot after 3 pm except lots C and F which are open after 6 pm.

The office of Parking, Protection and Security said that they have had a few



Lot Z before being completely closed for construction.

complaints since the lot has closed, but that most students knew the lot would be closed and have accepted the situation. All those who parked there received a letter from the university stating that the lot was to be closed on a certain date and giving the options mentioned above.

The student's complaints have not been about being evicted as the lot had to be closed. The complaints have been related to the manner in which the eviction took place. The basic complaints have been that the

students were not informed, at the time of purchase, that the lot was to be closed. Also, the stickers were supposed to be good for a 12 month year not just a school year; but the refund was only for the 9 month school year.

Student Senate President, Ray McMillion, received a complaint and decided to look into it. He sent a student to Hiram Krebs, director of the Physical Plant to try to clear up the situation.

Krebs was asked whether the students were told at the time

they purchased the stickers that the lot would be closed. Krebs said that the information the students received with their stickers said the lot Z might possibly be closed in the spring. Later, of course, they received the letter mentioned above.

The contract the students received when they got their stickers stated that the stickers were to be good for a whole 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.

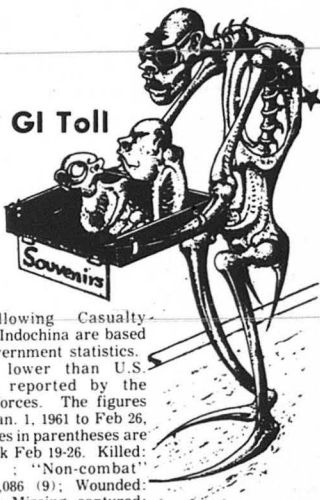
Those students who will go to summer school and have been evicted from lot Z should contact Krebs, who takes care of the business end of the parking stickers. McMillion said that he has not received enough complaints to carry the matter further.

WISCONSIN STATE UNIVERSITY
STEVENS POINT
2596
AREA PARKING : RMIL AREA
781: ACADEMIC : EAR

Committee To Vote On Budgets '72-73

The Student Government Finance and Allocation Committee will meet Sunday, March 19, at 1:00 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 deter-

mined. 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.



The following Casualty figures for Indochina are based on U.S. government statistics. They are lower than U.S. casualties reported by the liberation forces. The figures are from Jan. 1, 1961 to Feb 26, 1972. Figures in parentheses are for the week Feb 19-26. Killed: 45,656 (6); "Non-combat" deaths: 10,086 (9); Wounded: 302,707 (56); Missing, captured: 1622.

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 Ray McMillion (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, idealistically, in student government. It took only a few weeks to recognize the absurdity of the 'student government' game. Most ideas were stifled in meetings. At times, an exceptionally 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 would work half-time for the Foundation.

By the fall of 1971, the Foundation could offer free legal services, 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 a 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 text rental and bookstore area to the Foundation but said it has not been proposed by the Foundation. He

cont. to page 6



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

Who Gets The Good Seats?

Many individuals are finding that good seats for Arts and Lectures 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 tickets free."

Although faculty and townspeople 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, had 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 1700, 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, involving 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 events for this reason."

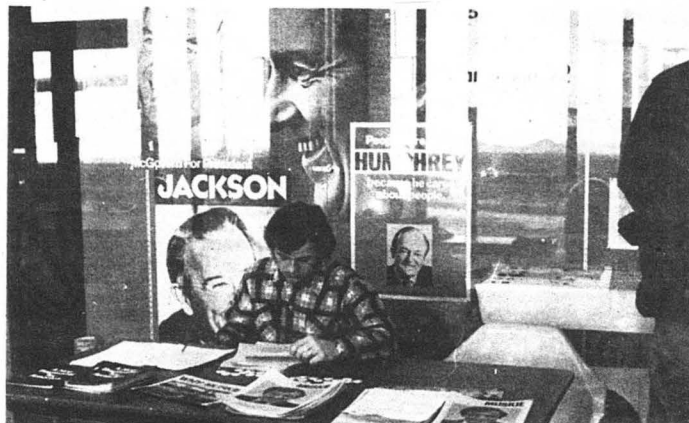
Another problem has arisen with the planned move of the Chamber Series to the new facilities in the Fine Arts Building. The concert hall there seats 350 and the theatre 390. Cohan seriously questions whether season tickets will be

available for the Chamber Series next year, due to the limited facilities.

This will 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."



Campaigning On Campus



With the April 4 Primary closing in, students have been supporting the candidates of their choice and distributing campaign literature from tables in the academic buildings.

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 our 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 out of all 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."

McCarthy

The students for McCarthy have set up tables in the classroom center, the Fine Arts building, and the COPS building. The group is hoping to have McCarthy on campus before the Easter break, and is currently selecting delegates for the Democratic convention.

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 dorm population 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 Bohl, 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.

Part II

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 \$6,000. In 1959 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 in-

formation. Little investigation of this subject has taken place.

In October of 1971 a bill was introduced into 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. Lipscomb 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 issuable 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 Lipscomb stated to the Pointer, "this is probably due, to a great extent, to the feeling that the fund is a form of socialism 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 got its way again when a State Senate committee brushed aside a proposal by Sen. Lipscomb 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..."

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Review: "An Evening Of Puccini"

By Jack Magestro

On opening night of An Evening of Puccini during the operas Gianni Schicchi and The Cloak, the music department was apparently 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. Richard Norby, 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.

Il 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 Heitzinger, playing Michel, a barge owner. His acting conveyed powerfully his grief and rage at his cheating wife. When he sang you could feel the sound in your stomach and when he stood on stage, wrapped in a cloak, his eyes glittering, one instantly thought—"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."

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 passing attended."

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."

"I'm Paul Mast representing 1600 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 833...unless you accept the idea that the state should enter any line of business where this would allegedly benefit the consumer, 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."

"I'm J.F. 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 should be abolished. It's a very limited operation and as a result it possibly can operate at a lower cost, but I doubt this very much because I would know if the Senator put a price on service. Now, there are services that licensed agents give to their 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 an 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 state life insurance is \$10,000. However, the Insurance Laws Revision Committee is presently working on a proposal which would increase the limit to \$15,000. Mr. Hogoboom, of the state life fund, felt this could come about in several ways. There may be general increase over a certain number of years, and so forth.

The state life fund and its insurance offerings has been a Wisconsin institution for 80 years. It is relatively unknown which is evidenced by the number of policyholders. Through the years there have been constant 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-or private insurance.

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. 2368.

SCSA Meeting

By Bob Klink

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 worked last year in Manitowoc and is currently working out of Lake Geneva.

In his slide lecture, he covered SCS projects he coordinated last year. This included minimum tillage practices, roadside erosion control, terracing and contour stripping, and the in-

stallation 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 SCSA's booklet on the resources of Portage

County.

The next big activity of the SCSA 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!



WISPIRG Comment

Garfield School Glen Proposal

WISPIRG 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 decidedly 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 exists in parking lot Q. WISPIRG 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 WISPIRG 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 WISPIRG 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 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 drone from the bulldozers on the site.

Residents of the area, while not 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 in order to see that the county board fulfills the very law being held over their heads.

Presented by WISPIRG Public Information Bureau.

(AIRO)

America - Love It Or 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 acculturated?" I really don't know.

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

"Oh, I just love your beaded 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 decided to become an M.D. and I receive a letter from the BIA, just think, I may be able to help your poor relatives yet..."

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

"Here comes a skin, will be back probably before the next full moon."

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The Pointer is a second class publication, published weekly during the school year in Stevens Point, Wisconsin, 54481.

The Pointer is a university publication, published under authority granted to the Board of Regents of State Universities by Section 37.11, Wisconsin Statutes. Publication costs are paid by the State of Wisconsin under contracts awarded by the State Printing Section, State Department of Administration, as provided in State Printing Operational Bulletin 9-24 of September 1, 1970.

Luck Of The Irish

IRA: Beyond The Barricades

Reprinted by permission of Ramparts from Ramparts Magazine, March, 1972.
By Russell Stetler

Reading the American newspapers to find out what's happening in Northern Ireland is like trying to follow the World Series on the BBC. You get the score, "Dodgers 2; Yankees 1," trailed by a misconception meant to explain the contest: "Baseball, of course, is the American version of rugby."

The desperate struggles in Northern Ireland get the same trivializing boxscore treatment, "Irish Snipers 2; British Troopers 1," followed by the observation that the bloodshed is part of a centuries-old feud, set off in odd decades by senseless communal passions.

It gets no clearer, though, if you try to remember how Bernadette Devlin, Northern Ireland's Saint Joan of the Barricades and the British Parliament's youngest member, analyzed it on her last American speaking tour. In those days we learned that the battles in Derry and Belfast were not for national independence. Like the other young university-educated socialist leaders of the People's Democracy (P.D.) movement, Devlin wanted no unification with the conservative Republic of Ireland to the south. What P.D. leaders wanted was "a socialist republic, something on the lines of Cuba." But instead of launching a guerrilla struggle

like the Cubans, their strategy was developed according to the model of the U.S. civil rights movement—albeit with a bit of Marxist upswing. Instead of "black and white, unite and fight," it was to be Catholic and Protestant workers, green and orange, unite to fight the system of legalized discrimination and disenfranchisement administered by the Stormont government. People's Democracy carried out agitational work over housing and jobs to show the class interests of both Catholics and Protestants. It condemned religious sectarianism among the "popeheads" as well as among Rev. Ian Paisley's unionjack-waving Protestants. And in the same way early SNCC workers in Mississippi sought protection against the local oligarchs from J. Edgar Hoover's FBI, Ulster's civil rights movement at first welcomed the intervention of British troops to protect the Catholic minority from the local law-enforcers.

That was August 1969. Since then, the political situation has changed completely. Over fifty British troops have been shot or blown up by the I.R.A. "Provisional" faction. Even the so-called moderate wing of the I.R.A. has taken as its strategy the blowing up of Protestant legislators' houses in retaliation for the destruction of Catholic workers' houses. Protestant workers, led by Belfast dockers, numbering about 6000, marched

against the Catholic I.R.A., demanding their imprisonment. People's Democracy has been eclipsed by the more militant I.R.A. And in the process, the unification of Northern and Southern Ireland, the almost hopeless goal of decades of romantic Irish revolutionaries, unforgettably portrayed in John Ford's *The Informer*, unification—throttled by Black and Tan terror of the 20's and betrayed by Eamon De Valera, Ireland's first President—now seems inevitable. Even the Rev. Paisley says he "could envision unity under some circumstances," while Tory Home Secretary Reginald Maudling says, if Ulster and Eire desire union, "the British people would welcome the step."

But the war goes on still, and as the barricades of traditional militant demonstration have tended to give way, only to be replaced by the free-floating forms of guerrilla war, the solid Marxist categories of who "the People" are began to dissolve too.

The hardest thing to grasp from outside is how "the People" can be defined or restricted religiously. How can Irish Catholics be more "progressive" than Irish Protestants? Anyone who visits Northern Ireland will immediately perceive that the differences between them go much deeper than their conflicting beliefs about tran-

substantiation. Irish Catholics and Protestants have different names. They dress differently. Until the 18th century, most Catholics spoke Gaelic; Protestants, English. Centuries-long legal prohibition of intermarriage between the two groups have produced a rigid caste system whose members have some recognizably different physical traits.

Responsible for the separate development of Catholic and Protestant Irish is not ideology or anything having to do with the confessional. It is a simple fact of conquest. The Irish, a Catholic people since the days of St. Patrick, were conquered in 1649 by Oliver Cromwell and his Model Army of Protestant "roundheads."

For openers, Cromwell himself directed a massacre of 4000 inhabitants of the walled city of Drogheda, featuring a post-Elizabethan pentathlon of murder, rape, sacrilege, arson, and pillage. Then, the future Lord Protector of England (1653-58), moved on to Wexford, Kilkenny and Clonmel. But the most long-lasting effect of the Cromwellian conquest was not savage bloodletting, but the depopulation of the island through the forcible eviction of the Irish peasantry from the most fertile areas. Cromwell created a new Protestant landlord class, partly from his own officers and partly from British speculators who bought the land from the officers seeking to

liquidate their booty. (By 1660, the British had confiscated "legally" 12 of 15 million acres of land.) These men formed a new alien, Protestant, landed aristocracy which ruled over the remaining Irish peasants, but only with the support of British guns and British Penal Law. Even Edmund Burke, a Protestant and no revolutionary, called the British semi-colonial rule "a system of wise and elaborate contrivance, as well fitted for the oppression, impoverishment and degradation of a people and the debasement in them of human nature itself, as ever proceeded from the perverted ingenuity of man."

Protestants, for example exercised the right to knock down, cane or horsewhip any Catholic whose conduct appeared to them disreputable. No Catholic might acquire land from a Protestant; they were prohibited from marrying Protestants. The could not hold army commissions, carry a sword or own a horse worth more than five pounds. By giving such a sum to a Catholic, a Protestant could compel him to turn over his horse immediately.

To consolidate further their hold over the Irish, the British established a plantation system in Ulster—nearly identical to the system set up in Virginia at the same time. Scottish Presbyterians formed the bulk

cont. to page 11

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 has been in existence since last November. Editor Lonnie Laack says his staff is composed of a "good collection of loyal volunteers - about eight or nine" but is only "one fourth the size it should be."

The *Campus Rag* operated at a loss the first three weeks of publication but is now just breaking even. Circulation was recently dropped from 6,000 to 5,000 to save \$15 in publishing costs.

As the organ of the Foundation, the *Campus Rag* carries about \$60 a week of free advertising for businesses offering members a discount. Although this is obviously not to the economic advantage of the paper, Laack acknowledges it to be "good for the Foundation."

Publishing costs average \$1,000 per month which is now met by advertising income. For example, in February \$860 worth of advertising was sold in addition to the \$45 paid weekly by the News Service to print its "Campus Newsletter." The rationale for paying the *Campus Rag* to print the newsletter is that it would cost as much for the News Service to print it independently and gives them "twice the circulation," according to Laack. The business manager for the *Campus Rag* receives a 10 per cent commission on advertising revenue and Laack's salary is any remaining profit.

Pointer editor, Al Jenkins, offered to print the newsletter free in a memo to Dan Houlihan, then director of News Service, last summer. John Anderson, in charge of the newsletter, says he is unaware of the offer. He stated he would favor such an arrangement because "It's tax dollars."

Independent Student Paper

Anderson says he has "a strong feeling it's important to have an independent paper on campus" in terms of legal problems and responsibility. He had planned to start a second newspaper, possibly by enlarging on

the newsletter and with continual advertising support when the Foundation requested the present arrangement.

Dreyfus' position is to "encourage another paper because I don't think the Pointer serves student interest." He would like to see the Pointer become independent and views the present two-paper situation as "one group of students opposing another group."

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 been retained by the Foundation on a half-time basis. She also teaches an introductory political science course and Political Science 313 - "Judicial Process," a course traditionally taught by an attorney. Robinson's salary is \$9,800, ¾ of which is paid by the Foundation and the remaining ¼ by the Political Science Department.

Working with students takes up a tremendous amount of her time. She estimates she sees ten students a day with legal problems or questions. Many of these can be settled with legal advice, a letter or phone call, or the filing of a small claims action. An average of ten students a week are arraigned and Robinson accompanies the majority into the courtroom.

Although, theoretically, only Foundation members (carrying their \$2 membership card) may receive free legal services, Robinson says she has "never turned away a student" needing legal advice. It is the task of her secretary to check for the membership card.

Robinson would like to see a screening process established so that the Foundation would "have someone to initially interview the student" and ascertain they have all the necessary information before they consult with the attorney.

Many cases involve traffic tickets and "leases are a big problem. Landlord-tenant relations is one area in which much could be accomplished if students would take the initiative."

Most shoplifting cases fall into a set pattern but Robinson defines them as "important in that the student always feels he has gotten the rap."

Although the Foundation could use more manpower in legal aid, Robinson sums up "I feel in terms of legal aid we've been highly successful."

Although 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 perceived the Foundation could work as a bargaining unit, but we have not solicited adequate student response." She stresses that the membership of the Foundation is a "real sanction" as opposed to the "automatic commitment" of students to the Student Senate.

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 officeholder, including the administration, to 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 student apathy to be one of the most depressing factors: "What we really need is more support from students to find out what they want. I can't make a case where the student doesn't want one."

She cited failure of the students to become involved in things which concern them, such as the Stevens Point housing code and voter registration. "Students should be able to elect at least two representatives to the City Council."

Robinson also views her work in terms of public relations. She feels it is important to aid in "enhancing the view of students and mediating student problems" in the community.

The Foundation will soon hold an election to elect a new and larger Board of Directors.

According to Scott Schultz: "In any event, 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

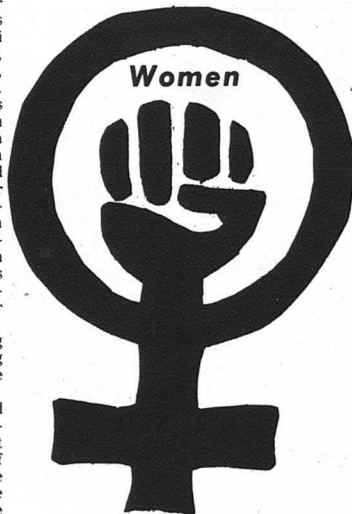
A Continuing Education Day For Women

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 is sponsored by the Division of Extended Services and the Alumni Association. It is financed through fees paid by the participants, with a boost from business (Sentry Insurance, Journal Printing, 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 the central and time-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 a day for "continuing education" to provide a peek at the world and refresh 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 spray-on 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 various women'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 attempts 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, apparently, 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' pious soul searching. In obvious contrast to this speaker was the keynote speaker, Sister Joel Reed of Alverno College. Her discussion focussed on several subjects, including the questions of work and education 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 provide 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 had 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 illiterates, business fraud, the cold war, or the question of work would be in order. At the very least, they should be directed toward particular issues such as the idea of established wages and Social Security for women who choose to remain in the home; the success of socialized medicine programs 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 even be expanded to include women and men, with adequate day care centers provided for children. There are many possibilities if such a program is to function to the fullest extent. The institutional means are available, via the university—what remains is that such suggestions be tried.

Faculty Art Show Reviewed

By Bill Slowik

"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," "Phownix," "Untitled Fiber," "Lanapai Broadcast-Phase 1," "Seventeen," "Thirty-One," and "Sixty-Four Random Rectangles."

The seven pieces mentioned above do carry a fine degree of personality 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 deal primarily with a universality that no specific language can coin or claim as its 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 acceptance 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 downfall in their quality of thinking and art production. A parallel 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 Senior Show Exhibitions* are forthcoming in the near future for the Edna Carlsen Gallery in the Fine Arts Center where the Faculty Show is at present through March 24.

A student, after pondering the gallery for ten minutes, looked up to me brilliantly and brainstormingly said, "Nice pattern to the Floor! In fact, the bricks are nicely laid in the walls of the gallery!" The answer I received from another art major after he viewed the show on the opening reception evening was, "The punch seems to be a bit better this year!"

Campus Community Calendar

Friday, March 17

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

Sunday, March 19

Alpha Phi Omega Clothing Drive
Planetarium Series, 3:00 p.m. (Sci. B.)
UAB Cin Theatre, Mein Kampf, 7:00 p.m.
(U.C.)
DCPB Coffeehouse Program, 8:00 p.m. (DC)
Tau Kappa Epsilon Pledge Initiation, 2:00
p.m. (U.C.)

Monday, March 20

Alpha Phi Omega Clothing Drive
ACPB Movie (A.C.)
University Theatre, The Operagianni-The
Cloak, 8:00 p.m. (F.A.B.)
UAB Cin Theatre, Mein Kampf, 7:00 p.m.
(U.C.)

Tuesday, March 21

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

Wednesday, March 22

Student Recital, 3:45 p.m. (F.A.B.)
Percussion Ensemble, 8:00 p.m. (F.A.B.)
SCP Dance, 8:00 p.m. (U.C.)

Thursday, March 23

Wind Ensemble "Pop" Concert, 8:00 p.m.
(F.A.B.)
UCM Bergman Film Festival, 7 & 9:15 p.m.
(Peace Campus Center)
UAB Coffeehouse, 8:00 p.m. (Gridiron)

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 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 the Student Foundation to ask Sentry Insurance for a grant. The reason for this can only be a matter of speculation, but it once again raises the question of the connection of Sentry to this university.

The idea of providing legal aids 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 of 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 a student is involved 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 other socialized services, the state life fund is continually being attacked by private business in-

terests; 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.

Editorials Cont.

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 encourage 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-Forbis 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 lie, 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 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 interests were genuinely connected to the students, you would spend more time administrating and less time globetrotting to Vietnam, 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 blesses 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.

James A. Jenkins

James A. Jenkins, Editor

Letters

Correction

To the Editor:

An article written several weeks ago about Winter Carnival at UW-SP implied that funds for the annual festivity were cut so money could be diverted into the budget for Black Culture Week. That is not true. The University Activities Board operated the 1972 Carnival with approximately the same budget as in the past. Moreover, the fact that some traditional events were not held in this year's carnival has no relationship to the fact Black Culture Week was being conducted just before Winter Carnival Week.

John Anderson
Director, News Service

Register To Vote

To the Pointer and all members of the University Community:

I would like to take this opportunity to remind all students that the deadline for voter registration is Wednesday, March 22, at 5:00 pm. If you wish to register in Stevens Point for the April 4th presidential primary and municipal elections, you must meet the following qualifications:

- 1) Be at least 18 years of age;
- 2) Be a resident of Wisconsin for 6 months; and
- 3) Be a resident of Stevens Point for 10 prior to the April 4th election. These are the only requirements!

You may register any weekday before 5:00 pm at the City Clerk's office, located in the County-City Building, 1515 Strongs Ave. It takes only a few moments to register.

I would strongly urge all students to register soon. A single vote can have a profound effect upon the outcome of elections, especially the municipal elections.

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 one 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 R.C.

Me: That is right I want ice tea.

Waitress: No, 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 in our life, 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 flashes on the t.v. How can you expect to tell what is going on? All I see is a bulletin on the t.v. with no chance to even lipread. No visual clues whatsoever as to what is happening.

I enjoy doing things on campus like going to a play. But, what a waste time. I can't understand anything that is going on and am bored as hell. How do you feel when you can't understand what is going on? You either would 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 it is 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 wonderful; 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.

4. Play an instrument (musical).

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 Sellmeyer

Drop-Add "Open For Suggestions"



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, intentionally 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 so 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 signature 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.

A new addition to the list of signatures this semester is the requirement that the student report to the text rental and obtain a clearance slip there after having dropped a course. "The bookstore, text rental," Eckholm stated, "wanted a clearance on every drop, because they were losing so many textbooks. By requiring a signature, they could get some control over those students who, in the past, had taken out a textbook and not returned it. It was an extra step and I imagine it created a little antagonism among the students."

In the first two weeks of this semester, the registration office received 8,000 drops and adds, and the number is expected to reach 10,000 by the end of the drop period, today, March 17. Eckholm added that this was the first year that the office had been able to get an accurate count, for this was the first year that each individual drop and add had to be recorded on a separate card. Previously, as many as six drops or adds could be placed upon a single card.

In conclusion, the Pointer asked whether any further streamlining is planned for the future. Eckholm stated that nothing is really planned out, but added that he was "...Open for suggestions." He projected that the only way that the office could eliminate the need for all of these signatures would be to have a computer system where the information could be relayed to the different departments in a very short time, and added that this is still a long way from becoming a reality.

Children's

Book Festival

A two-day "Children's Book Festival," sponsored by the division of innovative programs and the department of English at UW-SP, has been scheduled for April 5 and 6.

The event will feature two writers of children's books; two programs each day. The afternoon sessions at 1 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 Corneli and Alice Paden, all of whom are involved in children's literature within the department of English.

They said programs in children literature are not 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.

LRC Schedule For Spring Vacation

March 25 (Saturday)

9:00 am to 12:00 noon

March 26 (Sunday)

Closed

March 27-30 (Monday through Thursday)

8:00 am to 4:00 pm

March 31 (Friday)

8:00 am to 12:00 noon

April 1 and 2 (Saturday and Sunday)

Closed

April 3 (Monday)

8:00 am to 10:30 pm

10:30 pm to 1:00 am (after-hours study)

April 4 (Tuesday)

Resume regular schedule



Political Assassination In The 60's:

A Report On The Symposium

On The Assassinations Of President John F. Kennedy, Senator Robert F. Kennedy, And Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr.

By Dennis MacDonald

EDITOR'S NOTE: The Pointer prints the following article in an attempt to make a record of the information revealed in last November's Symposium on the assassination of John F. Kennedy and the lecture on the assassination of Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. Ideally, a symposium of this sort would publish a pamphlet or booklet summarizing or transcribing the proceedings. Since this is not practical, The Pointer offers the following as an introduction to the study of political assassination.

The decade of the sixties will long be remembered as a tragic one for this nation and the world. A president, a presidential candidate and senator, and a leader of the nation's poor were cut down by assassins' bullets. John F. Kennedy, Robert F. Kennedy, and Martin Luther King, ideal characters in the eyes of the people, shared common goals for the betterment of mankind. Who killed them? Why did they die? People still publicly asking these questions are labeled "crack-pots," "sensationalist," or "publicity-seekers." Many claim that these are not important questions, that these men are dead and there is no way to resurrect them.

If some of the critics of the official versions are correct in their contention that the assassinations resulted from conspiracies, it would be of crucial importance to the American people. These forces of reaction would threaten the survival of the nation and, perhaps, the world. This is all the justification needed to take a long, serious look at the positions of some of these critics who dispute the official government position on these assassinations.



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 Conally. Oswald fired all the shots from a sixth floor window of the School Book 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 exiting through the chest, entered and shattered his right wrist and finally embedded in his thigh. It was later discovered at Parkland Hospital after it managed to work its way out of Conally's thigh. The bullet that shattered the President's skull exploded upon impact.

The Evidence

Contrary to popular opinion, there is ample conclusive evidence that the conclusions of the Warren Report are wrong. Lee Harvey Oswald did not kill John Kennedy. The most that can be concluded from the evidence is that Oswald may have been involved in the conspiracy in a minor role. The most damaging evidence against the official version of the assassination is the Commission's

own report. Anyone who has the most elementary knowledge of logic is able to see that the Commission's conclusions do not follow from their premises.

In an investigation of the case it is necessary to look at the material evidence, the photographic evidence, the autopsy reports, the x-rays, and some basic laws of physics. The Commission had access to all of this. But, unfortunately, the Commission itself showed up for only about five per cent of the meetings. Consequently, they saw but a few of the 25,000 frames of photographic evidence, heard but a few of the witnesses, and saw neither the autopsy photographs nor the x-rays. The Commission itself didn't even see the Zapruder film.

Examination of the films, especially the Zapruder film, reveals much important evidence from which even the most ignorant of viewers could form some basic conclusions. First, one is able to determine from which direction the shots were fired by observing the direction of the movement of the body upon impact of the shots. "For every action, there is an equal and opposite reaction," is a basic law of physics. When hit, the President's body was thrust violently backward in the car. The film shows that only his body exhibited this movement and that the car did not speed up. It becomes clear that the shot did cause that movement and thus came from the front and not the rear as the Commission concluded. According to testimony of a witness, Lee Harvey Oswald was on the first floor of the School Book

Depository Building playing dominoes at the time. The building was to the rear of the motorcade at the time of the shooting. Therefore, Lee Harvey Oswald did not fire the shots that killed President Kennedy and wounded Governor Conally.

A look at Commission Exhibit 399 is another classic example of the Commission's failure to draw logical conclusions from the evidence at their disposal. The Commission's contention that C.E. 399 caused wounds in Kennedy's neck and throat, in Conally's back, chest, rib, wrist, and thigh and was later discovered in pristine condition has won it the name "Super-Bullet." The "Commission's own tests (as well as those of C.B.S. 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 230) 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

"Had I ever foreseen the events which would follow when I signed into law the National Security Act of 1947 which created what I thought would be the quiet intelligence arm of the President, I never would have done it."

Harry Truman
December 23, 1963
Washington Post

assassin bullet, the Commission had to claim that a single bullet caused the wounds in Kennedy and Conally. However, the Commission overlooked the fact that the full half second between the reactions of Kennedy and Conally is too long a time for a single bullet to travel that course. The Commission agreed that the latest point at which Kennedy could have been hit is Zapruders Frame 225. Conally had to have been hit by at least Frame 230 for it to have the same bullet. In Frame 230 (see reproductions above) Conally is still clearly looking straight ahead and holding his hat in his right hand. His wrist certainly was not shattered until Frame 236 which is what Conally claimed in his testimony before the Warren Commission. There is also more metal in Conally's body today than is missing from "Super-Bullet" (see x-rays).

The Commission claimed certainty on the single bullet theory. Nevertheless, Harold Weisberg found it necessary to file suit under the Freedom of Information Act to get access to the spectrographic analysis of that bullet. Some might consider this amazing since the analysis allegedly supports the Commission's findings.

Questions and Speculation

Many curious circumstances and incidents surround the assassination and cause further suspicion of the Commission's findings. It is true that many of these do not lead to conclusive evidence, but they do raise questions and speculation. Weisberg pointed out that when the government withholds information from the people, there is bound to be much unfounded speculation. But, the wildest stories of the critics cannot equal the Commission itself in wildness.

The first speaker at the Symposium, Col. L. Fletcher Prouty (Ret.), was in New Zealand at the time of the assassination. On November 24, (November 23, in Dallas) Prouty bought a newspaper in Christchurch, New Zealand. It said Kennedy had been killed by a lone assassin, that the man's name was Lee Harvey Oswald, that he had fought with a policeman, that he had a Russian wife, that he had been in the Marine Corps, and numerous other details. The paper printed a picture of Oswald in a business suit, white shirt and tie. The Dallas police had charged Oswald with the crime at 1:30 am that very day. It occurred to Prouty that there was something strange in the fact that such details of a man he could not travel half-way around the world in such a short time. Where did the picture come from? One might be tempted to speculate that someone had had a fit on this man before the assassination.

Prouty, having been in intelligence and security work most of his life, questioned the ability of one man to perpetrate such a crime. He had been in California during the conference of world leaders after the war. He had been involved in the security arrangements when President Eisenhower visited Mexico. The security involved in these situations had been obviously lacking in Dallas. Otherwise, such an assassination would have proved impossible, according to Prouty.

The advance men in Dallas preparing for the President's visit had suggested that the motorcade travel the most direct route to the Women's Auditorium in Dallas. This plan, for unknown reasons, was not accepted in Washington. It was instead decided that the

President would take an indirect route and speak at the Trade Mart. Who made this decision and why?

Secret Service regulations require that the bubble top be placed on the presidential limousine whenever the speed of the car is less than 40 miles per hour. This was not done in Dallas. Why not?

The Warren Commission Report states that there were no Secret Service agents stationed in Dealey Plaza except for those in the motorcade. Why not?

Air Force One, carrying the body of the late President, the presidential party, and President Lyndon Baines Johnson, arrived at Andrews Air Force Base in Washington at 5:59 pm (EST). At that time the Dallas police were still looking for multiple killers. Yet, the occupants of the plane had been informed some time before that a lone assassin had killed the President. The announcement came in the form of a call to the plane from McGee Bundy in the situation room in the basement of the Whitehouse. Why was the decision announced by Bundy even before it was made in Dallas? One must admit that it is a possibility, regardless of how remote, that the occupants of the plane were being told. "This is what you are supposed to think happened."

Richard Levine, a member of the Committee to Investigate Assassinations, presented an illustrated lecture on the photographic evidence of the assassination. Pictures taken within seconds of the assassination show many people running toward the "grassy knoll" area. Witnesses testify that they heard shots come from that area and many claim that they saw a puff of smoke (photographs show this). Witnesses claim that they saw footprints in the mud and mud on the rear bumper of a car behind the wood fence in back of the "grassy knoll." Yet, none of the trunks of any of the cars in that parking lot were checked by the Dallas police or the F.B.I. Why not? It is a strange phenomenon that, minutes after the assassination, law enforcement officials could so readily dismiss the stories of witnesses.

On that sunny day in Dallas, pictures record a man with an umbrella. According to witnesses, the man opened his umbrella at the exact moment of the assassination, immediately closed it and walked away. This man was never questioned by the police or the Commission. Why not?

Penn Jones, Jr., publisher of the *Middleton Mirror* in Middleton, Texas, told the Symposium that President Johnson was responsible for the destruction of material evidence. The presidential limousine was immediately sent to Detroit to be refurbished and the clothing of Governor Conally was cleaned and pressed before the Commission was able to see it. Both would have been valuable evidence if the Commission had desired to determine the number and the direction of the shots fired. Why was this evidence destroyed?

A highway sign was in the immediate path of the bullets and was removed within hours of the assassination, never to be seen again.

What was the great concern about changing a sign in the midst of all the confusion surrounding the murder of a president? Was this not also destruction of material evidence? Was there something to hide?

Jack Ruby, a personal friend of over half of

the members of the Dallas police force, was able to walk right into the Dallas jail and kill Oswald in spite of the most extreme security precautions. How was this possible without the collaboration of others, namely, Dallas policemen?

There is a great deal of evidence being kept from the public. The government refuses to talk about the incident. Why is this so if all of the evidence supports the official version?

Penn Jones has recorded the strange deaths of many key witnesses who differed with the official version and spoke contrary to it. One was shot in the back in a police station. Another's head was dragged out of a swamp by a dog. There were many "suicides." Few died natural deaths and even fewer lived out their life expectancies. One must wonder about these things even if they do not provide concrete evidence of a conspiracy.

The press is also guilty of suppressing evidence. For example, the *New York Times* ("All the news that's fit to print") suppressed its own story of the assassination after spending thousands of dollars on it. *Time*, *Life*, *Inc.* owns the Zapruders film, but has not seen fit to release it to the American public. Why not?

There are a lot of unanswered questions. But, to whom can we address them? The Commission disbanded immediately after issuing its report. There was no time for reporters or others to read the summary of the report, let alone the 26 volumes. Other information was sealed in the National Archives, to be held until the year 2000 by an executive order of President Lyndon Johnson.

The autopsy reports, the x-rays, and the clothing was to be available for inspection by "experts" in 1972, contingent on permission from the lawyers representing the Kennedy family. (One such expert, Dr. Lattimer, recently received permission to examine this material. Four doctors had applied for permission. Three were qualified pathologists and Commission critics. One, Dr. Lattimer, was a urine expert and an apologist for the Commission. The other three were denied access.)

Ray And The Murder Of Dr. King

Two of the Symposium speakers dealt extensively with the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Both are currently involved in the court cases involving accused assassin James Earl Ray. Harold Weisberg is the author of *Frame-up*, which deals with the Ray case, and James Lesar is on the team of lawyers now representing Ray in his attempt to get a trial. The material below is taken from the speeches of both.

James Earl Ray is far from being the most likeable man in the world. He is a racist. He has been a criminal almost all his life. This, however, is not enough to conclude that the man is guilty of murder. Our judicial process requires that he be proved guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. This is not what happened in the case of James Earl Ray. Regardless of what type of man Ray is, the case is an important one to study from several points of view. Weisberg put the questions this way: How does our society function? How does it meet the test in time of crisis? Can there be justice in a crime of this kind? What forces at work in the society are responsible for such an act? Are there genocidal forces at work? Is there something in common in the murders of Malcolm X, Martin Luther King, Jr., Medgar Evers, Fred Hampton, George Jackson, and numerous lesser-known Black leaders?

The most important fact in the case is that James Earl Ray never had a trial. He is presently in prison as the result of a pre-trial



MAG BULLET ?

"You have to still be in Santa Claus to buy the 'super-bullet'!"

-Penn Jones, Jr.
November 23, 1971

deal in which the judge, Preston Battle, intimately involved. It is true that Ray entered a guilty plea. The remaining question center on the circumstances which led to the act in such a way. Was the entire consistent with proper legal procedure? Was Ray a criminal, or was he a reasonable doubt if there had been a trial?

One may recall a series of unusual, which Weisberg refers to as the "mini-trial" of Ray. The story for Ray began with arrest in London on June 8, 1968. He had charged with the crime on April 4, 1968. He was extradited to the United States and became the client of Arthur Haines, Jr. On the eve of the scheduled November 11, things began to come unglued. Ray had decided that he wanted to talk to his own defense, contrary to the advice of his lawyers. As a result, the case and, by some unclear process, the Forman took over the defense. (Forman defended more than 1000 accused murder cases and only fifty of his clients were convicted and only one executed.) For strange reason, Forman was able to talk to the judge, Battle, and get the case delayed until the next year. At present, Ray is living that long sentence. But, the case, closed, at least as far as Ray and his attorneys are concerned.

An Unethical Judge

First, let us take a look at the judge presided at the "mini-trial," Judge Preston Battle. When Battle was a prosecutor, he involved in a famous case that went to the Supreme Court. Battle had gone to the cell of the accused, had had artificial light kept on constantly and read the Bible to the defendant intermittently for thirty-six hours. At the end of that time, the accused signed a confession. After the man was of the sight of Battle, he took his case to Supreme Court where it was overturned. The grounds that under the terms of the case, the man had been subjected to undue duress. Weisberg reports sin confession in the Ray case. Battle had cell prepared for Ray. He first placed sheets of metal over all the barred window of the cell. Artificial lighting was installed kept on for twenty-four hours a day. closed-circuit television cameras and tape recorders were installed to record sound and movement made by Ray during the night months of his confinement. American law is the right of the accused confer privately with his attorney. W. Haines asked that the cameras and microphones be removed so that he could

have privacy with his client, his request was denied. Haines and Ray found it necessary to lie facing each other on the cell floor and whisper to each other. Haines was required to show his notes to the guard upon leaving the cell. All this, according to Battle, was not in violation of Ray's rights, but was, rather, to protect him from the conspirators (who supposedly didn't exist). Was this not also undue duress as determined by the Supreme Court in its earlier judgment against "Prosecutor Battle"?

Battle is subject to criticism for another irregularity in the "mini-trial" dealings. The American Bar Association, under the direction of the new Chief Justice Burger, made a study of the issue of plea-bargaining which is the type of thing that landed Ray in prison for ninety-nine years. The Association concluded that a trial judge should not be party to any such plea-bargaining agreement prior to the imposition of the sentence. By the very fact that Battle meddled in the pre-"mini-trial" bargaining, Ray was denied due process of law. This alone is sufficient reason for granting Ray a trial.

The liberal press (mostly Eastern) wept editorial tears over the fact that Ray was denied due process. When called upon to answer the charge, Battle said, "But my conscience told me that it better served the interests of justice to accept the agreement. There been a trial, there could have always been the possibility in such an emotionally charged case of a hung jury. Or, though it may appear far-fetched now, he could have perhaps been acquitted by a jury." Weisberg pointed out the absurdity of denying a man a trial on the grounds that he may have been found innocent.

A further point of curiosity is the fact that there was absolutely no case against James Earl Ray. If there had been a trial, he most probably would have been acquitted. The prosecution was not even able to place Ray in the city of Memphis at the time of the crime, let alone at the scene of the crime. Two hours before the crime, witnesses allegedly saw him in a store in Memphis purchasing a pair of binoculars. Apparently, these were not to be used in the crime since the victim was a mere two hundred feet from the assassin.

"Bourbon Charlie"

The prosecution's star witness totally lacks even the least bit of credibility. His name is Charles Stevens, nicknamed by Weisberg, "Bourbon Charlie." The prosecution alleged that Stevens saw Ray flee from the scene of the crime. The police picked him up shortly

after the crime and kept him in custody to protect him from the non-conspirators and his bourbon. However, a court ruling made it clear that he could not be kept in custody simply because he witnessed a crime. (Thus, "Bourbon Charlie" won for all of us the right to enjoy bourbon.)

After a battle with the Department of Justice, Weisberg was able to obtain the public records of the extradition proceedings against Ray. It then became clear as to why it was so difficult to get those documents. They contained an affidavit by Charles Stevens stating, "Although I did not get a long look at him before he turned away, I think it was the man I saw earlier." This is hardly a "positive identification" as claimed by the prosecution in Memphis.

The fact that "Bourbon Charlie" was so drunk on the day of the assassination that he could not even get out of bed also detracts from his credibility as a witness. After the assassination he called for a cab to get him more booze. Though the Department of Justice could not locate the cabbie, Weisberg had no problem at all. The cabbie testified to the intoxicated state of Stevens. Charlie's wife, Gracie, corroborated the story of the cabbie and remained the only credible witness. She claimed that the man she saw fleeing was definitely not James Earl Ray. Unfortunately, Gracie was committed to a mental hospital outside of Memphis under a false name, thus making her unavailable for testimony had there been a trial. A judge has since ruled that she had been illegally confined.

Perjury

As in the murder of John F. Kennedy, the material evidence, especially ballistics evidence, is of key importance in solving the crime. A rifle was found at the scene of King's murder. According to F.B.I. ballistics expert, Robert Frazier (also the Warren Commission's ballistics expert), "Because of distortions due to mutilation and insufficient marks of value, I could draw no conclusion as to whether or not the submitted bullet was fired from the submitted rifle." The prosecution claimed at the "mini-trial" that they had recovered a bullet from King's body. Both Frazier and the prosecution lied. There was no bullet recovered. The bullet did

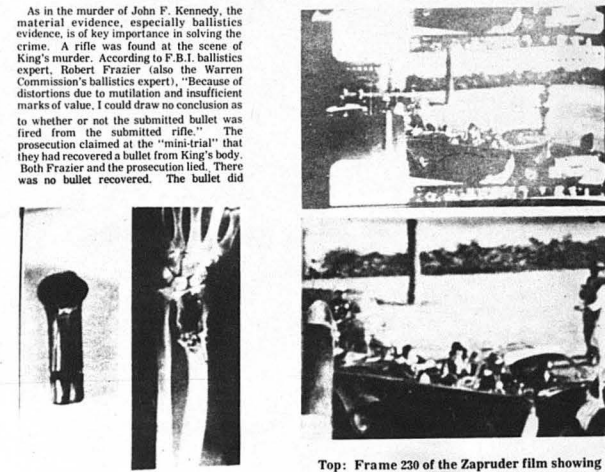
"The truth is often out in the open and everybody misses it."

-Harold Weisberg
December 6, 1971

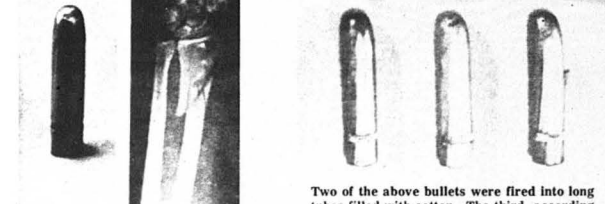
Defense Worked Against Ray

exactly what it was designed to do: it exploded, mushroomed, and fragmented upon impact and tore out the entire side of King's neck. The autopsy report bears this out.

Even the lawyers who were supposed to be defending Ray worked against his interests and the interests of justice. Haines originally refused to allow Ray to take the stand in his own defense. Forman granted access to Ray, cell without Ray's prior permission, a procedure contrary to regulations. Later, Percy Forman talked Ray into signing a contract giving sixty per cent of himself to William Bradford Huie. The contract stipulated that everything in excess of \$150,000 would go to Ray, contingent upon guilty plea and "no unseemly conduct" in the courtroom. This seems far from a proper relationship between a lawyer and his client.



Top: Frame 230 of the Zapruder film showing Governor Conally in the middle seat on the right side of the car. Conally is holding his hat in his right hand. Bottom: This is a sketch from Zapruder Frame 230 which is clearer than the original. (from Six Seconds in Dallas By Josiah Thompson).



Top: Commission Exhibit 856 and the cadaver's wrist through which it was fired. Bottom: Commission Exhibit 399 and Governor Conally's wrist through which it was fired.

Two of the above bullets were fired into long tubes filled with cotton. The third, according to the Commission, was fired through two people, causing seven separate wounds and shattering two large bones. (The bullet in the middle, C.E. 399, is the one purported to have done all the damage.) From: Six Seconds in Dallas by Josiah Thompson

"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

The Murder Of Robert F. Kennedy

Contrary to popular opinion, the assassination of Robert F. Kennedy is not clearly the act of a madman named Sirhan Sirhan. There are 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 that 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 right ear. No witness has ever 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 there may 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 Ray case, suits have already been filed for post-conviction relief according to James Lesar, general counsel for the Committee to Investigate Assassinations. Lesar 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 rumors to the effect that Sirhan'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 left 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. Prouty 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 away and 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 gain they did.

Acknowledgements

The Pointer would like to express its thanks to Harold Weisberg, Penn Jones, Jr., James Lesar, Richard Levine, Col. L. Fletcher Prouty (Ret.), and the Committee to Investigate Assassinations for this information. The author claims all responsibility for any errors, distortions, or misrepresentations which we may have inadvertently committed.

"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 Vietnamization

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 Vietnamization. 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 884 of *American Foreign Policy Current Documents 1963* reads as follows, "On Dec. 3, 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, "The policy should continue of withdrawing United States personnel where their roles can be met by the Viet-

namese And of Sending Additional Men if They are Needed (emphasis added)." On page 979 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 months of 1963 and clear-cut re-escalation after that time. For further information see the following:

- .. Public Papers of the Presidents: John F. Kennedy, 1963, p. 828.
- .. The New York Times: Oct. 31, 1963, p. 10, col. 4.
- .. Nov. 1, 1963, p. 14, col. 2.
- .. Nov. 15, 1963, p. 13, col. 1 p. 18, col. 2.
- .. Nov. 16, 1963, p. 1, col. 7.
- .. Nov. 31, 1963, p. 1, col. 2.
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A Short Bibliography

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

- Jim Garrison, *A Heritage of Stone*, (New York: Putnam, 1970).
- Penn Jones, Jr., *Forgive My Grief*, (Midlothian, Texas: Midlothian Press, 1966).
- Mark Lane, *A Citizen's Dissent*, (New York: Holt, Rinehart, & Winston, 1968).
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- Sylvia Meagher, *Accessories After the Fact*, (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill, 1967).
- Josiah Thompson, *Six Seconds in Dallas*, (New York: B. Geis Associates, distributed by Random House, 1967).
- Harold Weisberg, *Frame-up*, (New York: Outerbridge & Dienstfrey, distributed by Dutton, 1971).
- Harold Weisberg, *Photographic Whitewash*, (Hyattstown, Md.: 1967).
- Harold Weisberg, *Whitewash*, (Hyattstown, Md.: 1965).
- Harold Weisberg, *Whitewash II*, (Hyattstown, Md.: 1966).

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 subscription to a newsletter published by the Committee to Investigate Assassinations.

IRA 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 Negroes. The Negroes, in our plantations," he observed, "have a saying: 'If a Negro was not a negro, Irishmen would be Negroes.'" 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 friars were periodically banished from the land and martyred, became a refuge for the wrack-rented 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 James Connolly—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 all Irish revolutionaries, including both factions of the present I.R.A., claim 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 roused the Catholic people as nothing in their history. As Yeats predicted soon afterwards:

I write it out in a verse
McDonagh and MacBride
And Connolly and Pearse.
Now and in time to be
Wherever green is worn,
Are 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 counter-terror 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 Tory-voting Protestants 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 leading desultory 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 miniscule and the rounds of ammunition were 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;

cont. to page 17



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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 hope has kindled, the real achievement of the poverty program, the beginning of rehabilitation. The negative side is the spread of race war. The Negro, the Puerto Rican and the Mexican-American 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 was once willing to enter. 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 incantation to deal with the crippling effects of white supremacy. The "black" affirms a lost racial pride and the "power" the virility of which the Negro has been robbed by generations of humiliation. Its swift 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 issue of *The New York Review* is to be read as the poetry of despair. The United States is not Mr. Carmichael's cherished model, Lowndes County; there are few other counties which have its overwhelming black majority. And it is typical New Left *narodnik* 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 landlord?

But rational argument will not meet the appeal of "black power." It affirms separation because it 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 cries of "kill the jungle bunnies," when whites flee the cities as if the Negro were some kind of rodent, how else salvage pride except by counter-rejection? 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 not because of SNCC (see its 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 Negro still wants in; 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, "Polemics and Prophecies: 1967-70" (Random House: \$10) at the special \$8.95 price postpaid for Bi-Weekly readers, send check or money order to the address below.

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

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

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

I.F. Stone's Bi-Weekly
4420 29th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20008

Mitter Displays Batik Exhibit

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 24.

Batik involves the process of applying a substance, usually wax, to predetermined areas of a fabric for resisting subsequent dyeing, and thus creating designs or specific images.

Mrs. Mitter, whose husband, Anel, 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 pieces.


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 plied 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 for approximately one year, beginning 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 1930's.

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 Wausau recently by Rep. David R. Obey. (D-Wausau).

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 psychic 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*, 1919-1929, 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 Street 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 Kudszi-Zadeh
"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 Shafston
"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 344-2030; 341-6690 or Miss Marilyn Perlmutter ext. 3667; 341-4432 or Mr. Melvin Bloom ext. 4537; 341-4816



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Foreign Language Club Organizing

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 Handrick. The advisers representing the German, French, Spanish and Russian languages are, respectively, Mark Seiler, Sam Zeoli, Mike Morgan and Miss Szramko. The purpose of the club is to promote interest in the language, culture and customs of the French, German, Russian and Spanish speaking world. The purpose is also to bring the Foreign Language Department a bit closer together. The function of the club is more social than business oriented.

The club currently have 24 active members but are expecting more. Any student or 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 had 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.

Sportsmen's Club To Give Award

The Central Wisconsin Sportsmen's Club is making an award, as are the Izaak Walton League, and the Welder Wildlife Foundation of Texas. The Helen Weber Faust Memorial Fund will make an award to the student with the outstanding academic record. The out-

standing alumnus, and the outstanding College of Natural Resources teacher will be recognized plus an outstanding freshman, sophomore, junior, and senior and graduate student. The student chapters of The Wildlife Society, the Society of American Foresters, and 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 Engelhard, will leave on their spring field trip March 23 (returning April 1).

They will visit Koen 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 hardwood research station near Stoneville, Mississippi; through piedmont country, checking erosion and flood control efforts on the Yazoo and Tallahatchie Rivers, and then home through Memphis and Cairo.

The Kimberly-Clark Foundation is supplying a small amount for travel expenses.

Students planning to make the trip are: Richard Bennis, Joseph Buisca, Alan Capelle, Ronald Campbell, William Crockett, David Delaski, Gary Forseth, John Handler, Stephen Hasenohr, Lyle Kuchenbecker,

Michael Rickter, John Schmechel, Mickey Simmons, Keith Thoreson, Gary Vander Wyst, Allan Watchli, Dennis J. Weber, Keith Widdel, and Lawrence Zurawski.

Snowmobiles: Dangerous Noise Pollution

The steady whine of snowmobiles can have damaging effects on the hearing process if persons are exposed to the sound, in some cases more than seven minutes during a 24 hour period.

That word from Richard Sauer, a senior in the school of communicative disorders here.

Sauer wrote his thesis after measuring noise levels on 10 different snowmobiles which had horsepower ranging from level 25 to 75. All were standard models and represented four manufacturers.

His find? Within three feet of a machine, the noise level frequency peaked, in some cases, at 120 decibels which is considered by many professionals as harmful. For

example, 140 decibels cause pain in the ear. Moreover,

problems can arise among some persons even up to 20 feet from the engines.

Sauer noted that the risk criteria and levels were determined in earlier research by a subcommittee of the American Medical Association.

Some persons believe helmets or special caps cut the noise levels, but in many cases such is not the case. In fact, some helmets tend to produce a band shell effect and increase the noise problem.

Sauer recommends that snowmobilers use ear plugs, but should be cautious about any long-term exposure to the engine's powerful purr.

And he adds that his purpose for studying the "snomo" noise was purely for informational purposes and not as an attack on the devices.

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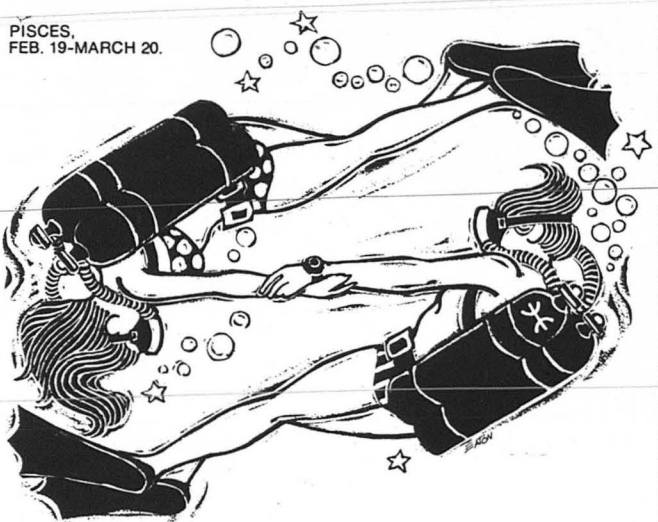
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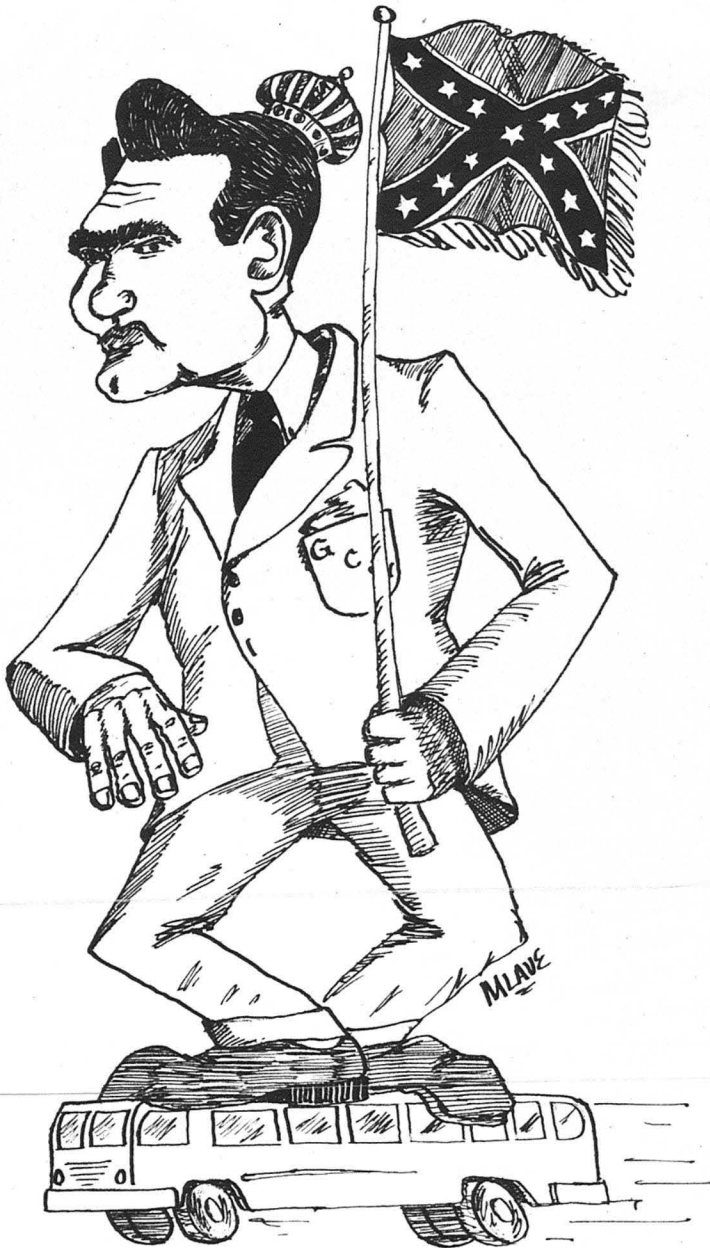
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China On Display

The Learning Resources Center is displaying photographs of China taken by Malcolm Roholt, 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.

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Women's Buckets: 4 - 3 Season

UW-SP'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 3-2 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, Montello and Helen Schreiber, Westfield; Sue Anderson and Terry Ryan, Neenah; Barb Deichl, Oxford; Vic Hellem, Sauk City; Marcy Mirman and Marcia Engrebreton, Stevens Point; Mary Jo Dopp, Wild Rose; Deb Lindert, Cambria; Carol Wilson, Nancy Ekelin, and Carol Brown, Wisconsin Rapids; Jamie Ohrmundt, Wausau; Margaret Schmelzer, Sturgeon Bay; Chris Zurluh, Kenosha and Mary Timm, Pine River.

The Season record:

STEVENS POINT

Varsity		"B" Team
Northern Michigan Univ.	(2 OT) 44-47	25-16
Eau Claire (C)	35-45	25-16
UW-Green Bay	40-21	
La Crosse (C)	46-57	
Superior (C)	36-33	
River Falls (C)	46-45	41-28
Stout (C)	49-29	

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. 3E Watson, 3S Steiner vs. 3W Burroughs, and 2E Knutzen vs. 2S 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 Tourn-

ament 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, Alt.

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IRA Continued

some even suggested that campaigning for parliament might make tactical sense in changing circumstances. Finally, younger members, influenced by the world-wide growth of the new left, pushed Sinn Fein in a leftward direction and its official program became socialist for the first time.

At the same time these internal changes were going on in the I.R.A., the civil rights movement of 1967-69 challenged the fossilized political system of Northern Ireland. It provoked brutal attacks from the police, their auxiliaries (the B-Specials), and Protestant vigilantes. The most intense confrontations came in July and August 1969, in connection with massive Protestant processions celebrating sectarian victories over the Catholics in 1689 and 1690. After three days of rioting in Derry (during which the disturbances soon spread to several other cities, with the most violent confrontations of all occurring in Belfast), the British reinvaded their oldest colony. In a matter of days they had deployed several thousand troops. And just as the resistance to the aims of the Negro civil rights movement and Martin Luther King in the U.S. produced a counter-reaction in the form of Black Power and Huey Newton, the Irish civil rights movement served as the catalyst for the armed struggle tactics of the I.R.A.

Two crucial conferences followed the intervention of British troops in August 1969. The I.R.A. met secretly, while Sinn Fein held an open conference. Each meeting had the same political debates on its agenda, but they were dominated by opposite factions. One group, now known as the Officials, carried the self-criticism of the 1963-65 period to its logical conclusion. The favored a continuing alliance with the "new left" forces of the civil rights coalition (basically the Irish Communist Party and some even smaller socialist groupings), a firm commitment to P.D. electoral politics, and a more or less Marxist, non-sectarian program. Ironically, the Officials' constitutional approach gained a two-thirds majority at the underground meeting of the republican's military arm, the I.R.A. At the aboveground Sinn Fein conference, things went quite differently. The dominant group showed no affection for Mao, but insisted that political power grow out of the gun-barrel. They argued that the movement's military unpreparedness in August 1969 was an unpardonable shortcoming. Given the occupation of Northern Ireland by British troops, they claimed that all politics would be tested in the crucible of armed struggle.

They split from the official Sinn Fein and set up a Provisional Army Council, in January 1970. They are known to everyone as the Provisionals.

The split has often been portrayed in misleading terms of "left" and "right." The Provisionals did attack the Officials for being taken over by Marxists who wanted to "turn Ireland into a revolutionary socialist state along the lines of Cuba." The Officials in turn denounced the Provos as Green Tories, tools of the priests, etc. It was easy to draw confused and embarrassing statement out of Provisional spokesmen. One I interviewed in Dublin said he favored a moderate form of socialism—"along the lines of Denmark." But these ap-

parently moderate declaration in fact indicate little more than the isolation of the Irish from other revolutionary movements.

In any event, the Provisionals have succeeded in sustaining a formidable armed struggle. They obtained large quantities of arms (some through sympathizers highly placed in the South), and there is no question that they have the overwhelming majority of the grassroots support for republicanism.

Of course it is not only the Provisionals who have turned the situation into a classic national liberation war; it is equally the British. The British Army is finally home from India, Kenya, Malaya and Aden (but they've brought the war home with them). Some 13,500 counter-insurgency forces are deployed across Northern Ireland, led by the generals who built the first strategic hamlets in Southeast Asia and directed the genocidal campaign to pacify the Mau Mau in East Africa. They have added the latest U.S. technology to their arsenal, but their crude tactics are nothing new. "Internment," 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 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—not only the two I.R.A. 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 sweep through whole streets and areas, arresting everyone from boys of thirteen to men of seventy. The twofold purpose is to wipe out the resistance and break civilian support for the I.R.A.

Initially the arrests inspired courageous mass protest, including civil disobedience (rent strikes and refusal to pay local taxes). In October, scarcely a month after internment, the scale of attacks on the army was so great that the I.R.A. seemed confident of forcing the troops to withdraw. But the longer-term effects of systematic repression are harder to bear: There will be no easy victory. By November the scale of arrests, destruction of peoples' houses and the breakdown of the economy was making bare survival difficult for any Catholics in the North.

After two and a half years of British troops, Northern Ireland is now in every sense an occupied country. The troops are everywhere, standing on street corners, rifles pointing out at shoppers going past, wearing full riot gear, hidden behind plastic shields; young and cocky, also terrified. The noise of tanks crawling past through the night is broken by bursts of machinegun fire, and sometimes bigger bangs. In the center of Belfast every other shop front is boarded up. No buses are running. (In Derry, the I.R.A. has fixed taxi prices to bus levels in compensation.) Every night there is a riot: kids throwing stones, sometimes petrol bombs; troops using gas and rubber bullets. The I.R.A.

sometimes attacks the troops with machine 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 resistance fighters, more and more Catholics, live on the run.

A fresh report: "Take what has happened to women. Up until November, women played a large part in the defense of their areas. (They are not allowed in the Irish Republican Army, but are organized separately). Women would blow whistles, bang dustbin lids, to warn people when the troops raided, would all turn out on the streets to taunt the troops, protect the kids who throw stones at the soldiers, keep them from being arrested. Women weren't interned. But then several women were shot dead (two for instance who were riding in the back of a car to warn people there was a raid), many more arrested. Now no one goes out on the street after dark because the troops shoot on sight anything that moves. One woman I saw in November had been active in the Ardoyne ghetto of Belfast. Her house was always open to everyone. Ten kids in four rooms, husband out of work, son on the run, well known for leading demonstrations against the army. Her house was wrecked by the troops: they put their rifles through the walls, ripped the mattresses, tore the kids' clothes to shreds. She was living in continual fear in a bombed out house without electricity or bedding in the bitter cold. And she's just one of thousands."

The British troops are using all the old tactics from Malay and Aden. Pacification. The main aim is disorientation: men have been kept with bags over their heads for four days in deafening noise; forced to do physical exercise till they can no longer stand, then slapped awake and forced through more knee bends, then leaned against the wall on their fingertips. They have been taken up in helicopters, blind-folded and told "This is it," then pushed out a few yards above the ground. There are endless accounts of being forced to run barefoot and blind-folded over broken glass. Many have been literally driven mad.

The effect still appears to be the reverse of what was intended. Since internment, the Provisionals have had more support than ever; there have been more intensive attacks on the army at every level, as well as on civilian targets (shops, government buildings, etc.). Belfast is a city under siege. In Derry, the army is still kept out of the Bohside (the Catholic ghetto), except for occasional lightning raids. The people have organized street committees to defend the barricades day and night, halt looting, keep streets clean and lit, etc. The I.R.A. enforces its own justice: tarring and feathering of girls who go out with English soldiers and men who loot or steal from the poor, execution of informers. But problems of unemployment and poor housing are aggravated daily, and now social security benefits are often cut off or refused to women whose husbands are interned or on the run. The I.R.A. tries to look after its own. Every day there are bank robberies, mail-van holdups, etc., and the money is used to feed the people. Their organization grows...

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IRA Cont.

The resources of the British troops seem to be infinite: guns that see in the dark (SLR's), armored tanks and ferret cars, tear gases, etc. I.R.A. members have weaponry of World War II vintage, but they live among the people, choose their own ground 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 snipers are taking their toll. But the resistance is not only military—and that is the main reason it cannot be crushed. As of December, some 22,000 Catholic families were officially on rent and rate strike—refusing to pay taxes to local authorities, many of which now have no income. The provincial government has retaliated by sacking the few Catholics on the public payrolls and enacting a law so that debts to the government can be deducted from wages and social security (welfare) benefits.

At this juncture it is difficult to forecast the outcome of the present conflict. The unity of the Catholics in Northern Ireland is clear enough, but there are many other possible factors. One is support from the south. The government of Jack Lynch is in a shaky and ambiguous position. For the sake of popular support, it makes occasional expressions of verbal solidarity with the Catholics in the North. But Eire has remained an economic dependency of Britain; not surprisingly Lynch's troops have frequently fired on I.R.A. units near the Ulster border and they cooperate with Britain in policing the border. Former members of Lynch's cabinet, Charlie Haughey and Neal Blaney, staked their political future on a gun-running intrigue with the Provisionals. They were removed from the government, but charges brought against the two were not sustained lest they be made martyrs to the Northern cause. Within the Eire army there is much uncertainty and it seems significant that the troops stationed nearest the border are never used to suppress the I.R.A.; trusted units are introduced from Dublin. There is a great deal of residual sympathy for the I.R.A. but its concrete usefulness is yet unknown.

Support from England could also be decisive. In spite of a huge Irish population in all the big English cities, there has been no action against the war except for a couple of well-disciplined demonstrations and desultory meetings. The Irish immigrants are by no means integrated into the British trade union structure. A large proportion of them work in the building trades or in other forms of non-unionized casual labor. Nor are they culturally assimilated. They maintain a largely independent culture, through Irish pubs, dance halls, and once again, the Catholic Church. Among the English themselves there is total apathy. The campaign against the war in Vietnam, which England could do nothing to affect, was far larger than the opposition to the war in Ireland. Deep-seated racism underlies this apathy (the caricature of the Irish laborer as a drunken "paddy" and the old slogan of the WIMPEY chain "We Import More Paddies Every Year") but there is also the persuasive propaganda that this is just the old religious hatred, the communal tragedy, the centuries-old "Irish problem."

For Britain's rulers the war is not yet costly enough. 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 vistic pride than imperial economics, but the Tories are not fast to give way. Officially, two hundred people have been killed since the British troops were introduced in 1969 (half since internment was 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 overburdened by unemployment and there are still too many men glad for the job.

America is a last factor of importance. Remember when John Lindsay presented the key 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 Ribicoff 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 should be subject to the institution of law enforcement and criminal justice "under local control acceptable to all parties," but the thrust of the bill clearly opposes the present bi-partisan policy pursued in London. (Harold Wilson, now leader of the Labor opposition, called for discussions about unification but denounced I.R.A. violence and said there must first be a military solution.) Both the Provisionals and the Officials have influence among Irish-Americans and they will doubtless exert what pressure they can in the 1972 Presidential campaign. For a Lindsay or a Kennedy it's a cheap issue, particularly if it means uniting Ireland under a reactionary southern government with token participation of republican elements.

Unification is inevitable, and the English may have the foresight to see that abolishing the border in the near future may be a means of averting the social revolution which is catalyzed by a long popular struggle. The survival of the I.R.A. in a long war necessarily means democratic changes within the republican movement. The vulnerability of a movement dependent on a few leaders is evident. Changes in the role of women have also been inevitable, and these have the farthest-reaching implications. The changing status of women in the I.R.A. has not yet received official recognition in Provisional documents, but we should look closely for signs of it in the coming months. The leftward drift of the Provisionals is already manifested in its newly published "Social and Economic Program," which begins by calling for "not merely the complete overthrow of English rule in Ireland but also the setting up of a Democratic Socialist Republic." It continues, "The means of production, distribution and exchange must be controlled by the people and administered democratically. Finance, insurance and all key industries must be brought under State control...Large ranches will be taken over and leased to groups of families to run on cooperative lines."

...Private enterprise will have no place in key industries, and state incentives will favor cooperative projects...Here is real industrial democracy...Power blocs such as NATO

and the Warsaw Pact will be avoided...We have more in common with the developing countries than we have with the rich club of former colonial powers..."

To be sure, other groups of recent appearance on the Irish scene have put forward more "advanced" socialist platforms, but none has a tenth of the mass support which the Provisionals have organized behind the armed struggle. Their bombings and sniper attacks are not isolated acts of frustrated men (as perhaps they were in the 1956-62 campaign), but controlled violence which channels the anger of a very unified community in a conscious political direction. This point is underscored by the fact that the Protestant right-wing now resorts to provocative violence (bombs in pubs or department stores) in a cynical attempt to discredit the I.R.A. But the republicans have earned popular trust and their word is accepted when they claim credit for or dissociate from particular acts of violence.

Unification will unleash a whole new constellation of forces. Conor Cruise O'Brien imagines that at that point the Protestant community (which would then be outnumbered three to one) would rise up and carry out pogroms against the Northern Catholics. The prospect seems far-fetched. It would seem that the ghettos which manage to defend themselves against the British troops would be equally capable of resisting the military efforts of the Paisleyites. (Or does O'Brien perhaps think that the British were driven out of their colonies because they were too civilized to suppress the native populations?) There will certainly be extraordinary tension between Protestants and Catholics, with the likelihood of substantial Protestant emigration. But the most intriguing question is whether we shall see a repetition of the civil war situation which followed the first Irish settlement in 1921.

The 1921 treaty was in many ways the prototype of neo-colonial deals: stop the national liberation by negotiating with moderate nationalists; grant them every formal concession they demand, but bind them through economic controls which render formal independence ineffective. The goals will be more or less the same when the British decide to negotiate their way out of the new war, and there is an abundance of politicians among the Northern Catholics who would gladly join the Dublin government in a new deal. The question is whether the social revolution now in motion will have gained sufficient momentum at the time of the "peace talks" to carry the developing socialist struggle to completion.

Whatever the outcome of this test, today's I.R.A. of Cahill, MacStigain and O'Bradaigh, by taking up the anti-imperialist tradition of the Easter Rising, has proved its right to the succession of revolutionary martyrs. And the last speech of Roger Casement, sentenced to death by the British for his role in the Rising, sounds the theme being heard again today:

"If English authority be omnipotent, Irish hope exceeds the dimensions of that power, excels its authority and renews with each generation the claims of the last. The cause that begets this indomitable persistency, the faculty of preserving through centuries of misery the remembrance of lost liberty, this surely is the noblest cause that men ever strove for, ever lived for, ever died for..."



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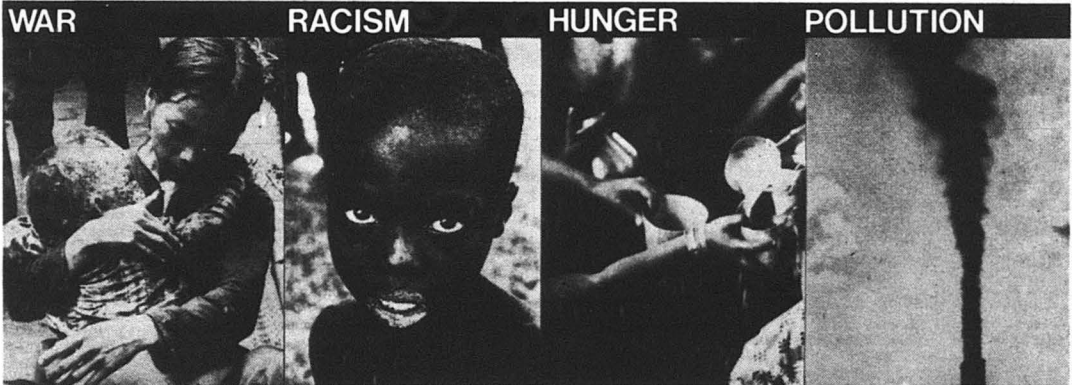
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- only McGovern is committed to grant a general amnesty to all those forced to flee the country rather than fight in an unjust war.
- only McGovern has spelled out an alternative defense budget for America which would reduce Pentagon spending by \$30 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.
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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 (and most over-rated announcer)-Chris Schenkel;
- 2) Best announcer-Hank Greenwald (Warriors);
- 3) Worst color man-Wayne Embry.

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 Embry 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 speciality, which is making the Knicks seem like they are all either gods or at least All-Pros. 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 always on the ABC Game of the WEEK, and even though Chris is a great pal of ABC's executive sports-director, Rooney 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 created 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 lightning quick wit, and a sizeable 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, "It started at 9 Buffalo time, which is midnight in Sydney, Australia, or is next Tuesday in Belgium."

"The referees tonight are Mendy Rudolph and Ed Roush.

The alternate official is Manny Sokol, so let's hope nothing happens to Mendy 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 throws the ball 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 Embry, our former winner.

Henry Jordan is as familiar with basketball as Joe Namath is with TV dinners, Diet-Pepsi, and Holopenia 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 foul is when a player misuses a credit card. The following paragraphs show Jordan in action at the mike during the March 7 Bucks-Knicks game:

New York's Dave DeBusschere drove in for a layup and crashed into the Buck's Curtis Perry. The referee blew the whistle, calling an obvious offensive foul on DeBusschere. Jordan, realizing a whistle had been blown said, "Man, Perry really clobbered him."

Doucette, knowing his basketball, said, "No Henry, it was an offensive foul. Let's look at it again on the replay."

The replay clearly showed DeBusschere committing the foul, so 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 goaltended, and the referees blew the whistles. Henry informed the listeners and the viewers that the violation was a 3 second no 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 downcourt. Henry said, "Ha, ha, Lucas is leading the downfield blocking." It made NO sense at all. But again, that's Henry.

Henry's clincher came with three minutes left in the game. 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, other Buck substitutes, 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) "Ever 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.

