Nader in Madison:

can we afford nuclear power?
Crimes pays
To the Editor,

As of Feb. 8th, 1976, if you were a student at UWSP, and have been raped, you are entitled to partial reimbursement of emergency room charges at St. Michael’s Hospital. Student G didn’t pass this resolution in hopes that more students will feel free to report rapes. We feel the student should not have to bear the financial burden, so up to $50 will be paid.

Campus Communications Committee

No lease on life
To the Editor,

Again the State Assembly has failed to respond to the needs of their constituents. The landlord-tenant act was buried in the Assembly judiciary committee and effectively killed by our Representatives.

The citizens of Stevens Point recognized the need for this legislation. In one week over 1600 voters, supporting the bill, signed a petition circulated by the Stevens Point Tenant Union. These petitions were presented to our Representative, Leonard Groshke. Mr. Groshke voted against the bill.

He cited trouble in understanding the legislation as a major reason for his vote. This is difficult for the voter to accept.

At least 1600 Stevens Point residents could understand the bill. Groshke with access to some of the best legal advice in the state had difficulty.

It is unfortunate that our Representative has failed to respond to this clearly defined problem. Again the Stevens Point Tenant Union has had to take the initiative.

The basic provisions of the landlord-tenant act have been incorporated into a proposed city ordinance. It’s called the landlord-tenant bill. It will be offered for a direct vote, before we the people can say whether or not we want to continue to subsidize the rich at the expense of the middle class taxpayer.

Fred has spoken out for redistribution of the tax burden, a breaking up of the trusts, and providing jobs for everyone able and willing to work.

The UWSP Fred Harris for President Committee would like to give you an opportunity to do something about your political apathy. The committee was formed last semester by several students and faculty of the campus. Since then we have been meeting weekly at 7:30 in the U.C. We currently have approximately 50 members. If you are interested in Fred’s campaign or would like to find out more about him, come to our next meeting Wed., March 31 at 7:30 pm or contact Bill at 341-5149.

John Robinson Bill Eldred
Fred Harris for President Committee

The good
To the Poetier,

The coordination and efficiency of the services provided by the UWSP 4 p.m. students to is to be commended. UAB, the little old ladies at the grocery store, the services, arts and crafts people, and the bookstore, just to name a few, really make it a pleasure to be a student at this university.

G. Edelstein

the bad and ugly
To the Poetier,

I was talking to the campus man in the Grid. He said that they fill 20 garbage bags a day with wastepaper, paper cups, plates, paper paper every day. I would like to see use of washable glasses and washable plates in lieu of the destruction of more trees.

G. Edelstein
Nukes pukes

To the Pointer,

In regard to Assembly Bill Number 378 for a 5-year moratorium on new nuclear power plants, we believe as a constituent, the project management, and apprehension, having a vote of confidence from people who want the plants.

Their arguments are ever the same; no adequate answers. According to them there are no safety or health problems, no storage shortage, no fear of catastrophic accidents; no security problems; no economic misconceptions. Lack of spent-fuel storage pool space and reprocessing plant availability were mentioned.

The nuclear industry is fighting for survival—no holds barred.

Perhaps the philosophy of the entire nuclear industry can be best summarized in Donald Stolkey's (V.P.- Wisconsin Power & Light Co.) reply

"There are a lot of technical problems. I think you are answering them." Not "I know," but "I think."

Or Superintendent Stephenson's answer, (U.S. News & World Report - s. 15-76), from Commonwealth-Edison Dresden reactor, 56 miles from Chicago, on "vibrations from Unit 2 turbine were so bad, power output was reduced ordered. Pipes in the next room were shaking violently; lighting fixtures bouncing as the ceiling were swinging as though in a strong breeze. Similar vibrations, several years ago, at another CE plant, had resulted in a pipe break, spewing 350-degree, radioactive water on the floor."

His answer: "We benefit from every near miss. When we have an accident, it teaches us how to prevent it next time."

Gives us that much more confidence the system will work when something unexpected does happen."

Weren't the vibrations ever corrected?

Plutonium-239, a radioactive isotope, deadlent substance known to man, when inhaled, produces lung cancer. At the hearing, a UW-nuclear engineering student's casual statement was "you can handle it (plutonium), eat it, play with it, but DON'T Breathe it."

The PEOPLE must let their representatives at State and Federal level immediately be informed about nuclear plants, or we will be paying for the biggest buck-out in history. ERDA is preparing to subsidize the nuclear industry to the hilt; insurance, enrichment and reprocessing plants, etc. Private industry won't take the risk. YOU, the TAXPAYER, will have to.

Thank you,

(Mrs.) Cornelia Groshek

reply

Ed. Note: We appreciate the new information you have provided for our readers on the cause of the ceiling collapse at your home. However, some of your additional information is inaccurate.

In the second paragraph you state, "Three to four panels of suspension ceiling fell and that was it." Assistant Building and Electrical Inspector Brewer Curless who inspected the room said he saw "a handful of plaster, lathboard, and other debris on the bed" in addition to the panels. Kate Rigdon, your roommate who lives in the bedroom, disagrees with Mr. Curless's version and maintains there was a real possibility of a tragedy.

In the fourth paragraph regarding bedbugs, you are partially correct in that Mr. Aho did respond to Kate's complaint. Also, Aho did contact the complainant before being contacted by City Officials. The point we made was that Aho had no corrective measures taken until after Kate complained to Bob Schafer, the City Health Officer.

We appreciate your concern for Mr. Aho's difficulty in meeting the requirements of a high interest real estate investment and wish him luck and speedy success on his sale.

Documents we have acquired under Wis. Open Records Statutes from the City Inspector's Office reveal Mr. Aho has been doing a lot of work and has more code violations to correct before he is J50 in a room with a house license at 724 and 726 Franklin Street.

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(Mrs.) Cornelia Groshek
UAB Coffeehouse Presents

NINA KAHLE
on piano and dulcimer

Thurs., Fri. & Sat.
March 25-26-27
9:00-11:00 P.M.

FREE
in the U.C. coffeehouse

Nina is a young woman who writes & sings with the soul of a 45 yr. old blues singer, and the innocence of a young girl who wants to share the joys and the hearts with a friend.

UAB SPECIAL EVENTS PRESENTS

THE
SHOW REVIEW

TUESDAY,
MARCH 30
9-12 P.M.
Allen Center Upper
75¢ per person
2 for a buck
free popcorn
beer available

Dance to your favorite Beatles, Beach Boys and Four Seasons Music
NUKE MORATORIUM DEBATED

by Terry Testolin

327 people registered in favor of a nuclear moratorium bill before the Assembly Committee on Commerce and Consumer Affairs, while 120 registered in opposition at a public hearing held in the State Capital Assembly Chambers Monday March 8.

Included amongst the nearly 500 people jamming the hearing room were groups of anti-nuclear activists from the UWSP Environmental Council and the Rudolph-based, League Against Nuclear Dangers (LAND). Anti-nuclear organization representatives from throughout the state including Green Bay, Appleton, Milwaukee and Ft. Atkinson were also in attendance.

A group of hard-hatted, unemployed construction workers (testimony revealed the Utility VIP's and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers had enticed their support) added a little muscle to the interesting cross-section of concerned citizens.

Testimony was heard from experts on controversial issues with Ralph Nader stealing the show with an eloquently documented condemnation of the nuclear power industry which he capped off by fielding questions from an antagonistic assemblyman in a manner that almost brought the house down in laughter.

Assembly Bill 378 calls for a 5 year moratorium on the construction of nuclear power plants and creates a "nuclear power evaluation committee" of nine public members appointed by the governor.

According to a draft-analysis of the bill by the Legislative Reference Bureau, the committee will "evaluate and determine the extent to which nuclear power plants impede the safety, health and environment of the citizenry" and will "report its recommendations to the governor and legislature by January 1, 1978 at which time it will cease to exist."

The bill was advanced three days after the hearing on Thursday March 8, on a 6-4 vote by the Assembly Commerce and Consumer Affairs Committee which recommended its passage to the Assembly.

Representative David Clarenbach of Madison, co-author of the bill was, pleasantly surprised by the committee's decision, and said, "three months ago we wouldn't have gotten this vote from the committee."

Clarenbach credited Ralph Nader and massive citizen support for the favorable committee recommendation.

However, with only a few days left in the Assembly session, it's likely to come up for floor action before adjournment.

An aid to State Senator Babitch hinted that plans may be in the offing to put the issue on the statewide referendum as is the case in other states.

By Greg Marr

Arizona democratic congressman Morris K. Udall became the first major presidential candidate to bring his campaign to the Stevens Point area. Addressing an overflow crowd in the Berg Gymnasium Thursday afternoon, Udall was warmly and enthusiastically received. He addressed the major issues, took jabs at front-runner Jimmy Carter and the republicans and sassed his talk with amusing anecdotes. Udall was greeted in front of the gymnasium by well wishes, a group of Carter supporters and a small, but vocal, group demonstrating for the release of Patty Hearst.

Through the help of Mike Kermsman, an advance man for the congressman, an exclusive interview was arranged, excerpts of which appear here.

The Economy

"I think we've got to have a new kind of economy in 70's and 80's that service oriented...that has more people in jobs that recycle...that clean up the environment...rebuiding the stock of inner city housing...I think with millions of people still below the poverty line that we simply have to have an element of growth in the economy but you can have economic growth without energy growth."

Jobs and Inflation

"Studies show if you take a billion out of highway construction and put it in Mass transit, day care or health, you end up using 20 percent or 30 percent less energy and less raw materials and you end up with more jobs...to help get people out of poverty...and do it without continuing down this course of wasteful use if natural resources that not only wrecks the environment but brings on inflation."

One of the causes of inflation is the insistence that we double and re-double the consumption of material goods and have a throwaway society.

Energy

"Leave operating, for now, the 55 nuclear plants that are generating electricity...do not stop construction of those now being constructed but when they are finished we stop until we get some answers on safety and economics and disposal of waste. While we are slowed down getting these answers, we go all out on conservation...on research of how to burn coal cleanly without polluting...on solar, geothermal, wind and non-nuclear technology...History will look back and say nuclear was really a transitional type of power."

Indians

"I've been very strong on giving the Indians the means and the legal power to set their own course and the legal power to set their own course and chart their own future. I came along after the Menominees had been terminated but I gave strong support to the Wisconsin delegation...on research of how to burn coal cleanly without polluting...on solar, geothermal, wind and non-nuclear technology...History will look back and say nuclear was really a transitional type of power."

Carter, Jackson and the Vice Presidency

"I haven't really thought about the vice-presidency. I think that I'm in this race and I've got an excellent chance to do the things we want to do and I'm pretty confident about that.

Carter, Jackson and the Vice Presidency..."
The Tenant-Landlord Bill (Senate 392) which would place responsibilities of landlords and those who rent housing from them in such areas as security deposits, evictions, entrance to apartments and payment of rent was sent to the Assembly Judiciary Committee earlier this month by a vote of 54-44.

Legislative Action

The State Senate had approved 392 by a 21-12 margin last June. 392 was forwarded to the Assembly Judiciary Committee which reported it out early this month recommending indefinite postponement on a 6-9 vote.

In effect, the assembly vote killed the bill for this session and very likely delayed the possibility of getting action on this type of legislation until the State Legislature reconvenes in late January.

Groshek's arguments

71st Assembly District Representative Leonard Groshek (Stevens Point) voted against the motion of Assembly Speaker Jack Bablitch (R-Superior) that the bill be referred back to the committee to consider, stating that the bill was not good public policy, since it would favor neither tenants nor landlords.

A whirlwind of activity had produced over 100 amendments being drafted and input from tenants and landlords was still being considered, with everybody expressing strong feelings.

Assemblyman David Clarenbach of Madison, an outspoken proponent of Senate 392, was very vocal in his disgust over the Assembly Action. Describing common legislative tactics, he said, "Those who oppose this bill fall from the start attempted to pretend everything out of a lot of amendments, so the vote will refer it to a committee rather than go through the painstaking process of ironing out disagreements."

Clarenbach had introduced 392 on the Assembly floor, and argued that the bill would have been very carefully studied and that there had been public hearings. "The bill had been in process for six months, and Senator Fresko painstakingly went to tenant-landlord lobby association groups in South Milwaukee and elsewhere in formulating the bill," said Clarenbach in response to Groshek's comments.

Groshek also questioned the accuracy of Groshek's voting rationale when he pointed out, "There were 16 amendments introduced in the assembly--not over 100 as the 71st Assembly district Representative stated."

On the floor of the Assembly, supporters of the bill would once again argue their case, making a mockery of the 'democratic process' at the Statehouse. As a Madison Tenant Union organizer, Groshek had introduced the "Landlord Lackie Act" of 1976 at 7:30 p.m.

A meeting of tenants, landlords, and the general public will be held on MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1976 at 7:00 o'clock p.m. in the SENTRY AUDITORIUM.

Landlord's interests rate high

Even while the ink on these pages is drying, the special interest real-estate speculation lobbyists of this state are making a mockery of the "democratic process" at the Madison Statehouse.

In a surprise move the Assembly Judiciary Committee has reported out an amended version of the Tenant-Landlord Act SB 392, representing a two-thirds vote Wednesday that the Assembly pass the bill. The surprise is how ridiculously abcon Wisconsin amateurish politicians play their game of political football, at the expense of their constituents.

Five whirlwind executive sessions of the Assembly Judiciary Committee in the last month have produced a revised version of SB 392, containing 14 amendments authored by this state's "Landlord Luckie Wing" headed up by Assemblyman John Gower of the 4th district (R. Green Bay). All semblance of tenants' rights are successfully destroyed by the revised edition.

Good Faith provisions, the right to exclusive ownership, repair deductive stipulations and other progressive elements of SB 392's equalizing provisions have been deleted or compromised grudgingly by Judiciary Committee liberals, subscribing to the theory that "a loaf is better than none."

The climax to the political farce being performed in Madison this week is that the Assembly Judiciary Committee work (described by Rep. Mary Lou Muns of Madison's 76th assembly district as "mainly frivolous") probably won't even get to the floor of the house for consideration because of an already burdened schedule.

Joining the symphony of bleeding hearts for landlords is our own monument to the art of double speak, 71st district Representative Leonard Groshek, by slapping the faces of 1600 signers of the SPTU petition by curtly reportining them into the House Clerk's minutes, Groshek voted to send the bill to the Judiciary Committee.

Groshek plays his violin to the tune of "Oh Ma and Pa Landlord: How fare thee now?" We are to believe that landlords live a "bareboned existence claiming a mere six to eight percent profit after the renters pay the mortgage, taxes and maintenance costs." However Groshek and his landlord constituents are "careful to mention that it's frequently not the small profit from the rents their after, but rather the huge profits from land speculation. It's a good racket." (adapted in part from a Madison Tenant Union organizing pamphlet)

Tenant Landlord Act 392 wasn't a radical fly-by-night manifestation of Tenant Revolution. It was instead a carefully worked out concept, a long time in the making, introduced over a year ago by 7 State Senators including our own State Senator Bablitch. Public Hearings and careful time consuming scrutinizing of Tenant Landlord Act by proposed suggestions by State Senators has gone into the formulation of an intelligent bill which passed by a 2-1 margin in the upper house of our State Government. Attempts to define basic rights and rules of procedure in tenant-landlord relationships are being blocked by the forces of ignorance, perfidity and money influence, not by self appointed political sophisticates in the Assembly.

If we are to believe Groshek and the gang, we are tenants who should take it lying down for another year, by signing leases used in King George's day and live complacently under State Housing Codes which insure landlord profits, often deny tenants the right to sue, and include waivers of constitutional rights.

If we are ever to break out of the servile-landlord system, we must organize and support an effective bargaining unit.

The SPUTU has shown embryonic development into a tough, viable and productive action group. The union will be needing a lot of help in the next couple of months in its drive to get an effective version of SB 392 on the City Ballot next September.

Let's not sit idly by and watch a year's worth of statewide pernicious tactics in the Legislature go down the tubes, or our attempts to organize and develop a tenant movement to act as a counterweight to the above tactics in Madison using backhanded tactics to insure profits for their campaigns fund re-election base, the apropriate class.

We may or may not be able to make the system work to serve the interest of tenants. We won't find out unless we organize and demand what is ours by tactically one ballot box.
Anthony Earl, new secretary of the Department of Natural Resources (DNR), will be the speaker March 21 at an annual recognition banquet sponsored by UWSP.

"Rendezvous '76" will be held to honor outstanding students in the UWSP College of Natural Resources and residents of the state who have made significant contributions towards environmental protection.

The dinner will be served at 6:30 pm in the Program-Banquet Room of the University Center followed by a reception which will include free beer, cash liquor bar and musical entertainment.

Besides the program and reception, there will be a display of wildlife art which has been given to the UWSP for permanent display in the College of Natural Resources Building.

Silver'smith Scholarship

Until the end of March, Reed & Barton, America's oldest major silversmiths, are conducting a "Silver Opinion Competition" in which valuable scholarships totaling $3,500 are being offered to enrolled college students.

UWSP has been selected to enter this Competition in which the first Grand Award is a $1000 scholarship. Second Grand Award is a $500 scholarship, Third Grand Award is a $300 scholarship, and seven Grand Awards of $100 each scholarships. In addition, there will be 100 other awards consisting of sterling silver, fine china and crystal with a retail value of approximately $100.

In the 1976 "Silver Opinion Competition", an entry form illustrates twelve designs of both china and crystal. The entrants simply list the three best combinations of sterling, china and crystal from the patterns illustrated. Scholarships and awards will be made to those entries matching or coming closest to the unanimous selections of Table-Setting editors from three of the nation's leading magazines.

Through the opinions on silver designs, expressed by college students competing for these scholarships, Reed & Barton hope to compile a valuable library of expressions of young American taste.

Christy Bubolz is the Student Representative who is conducting the "Silver Opinion Competition" for Reed & Barton on campus. Those interested in entering the Silver Opinion Competition should go to the Home Economics office, 102 COPS, for entry blanks and for complete details concerning the Competition rules. She also has sample of 12 of the most popular Reed & Barton designs (at 224 Neale).

Student Government Election

Be a Runner! Position's Include:
16 Representatives From Colleges
13 Representatives from on and off campus districts
President and Vice President and other salaried positions.

Election day: May 3rd (registration day)
Pick up nomination papers, Monday, March 29 thru Wednesday, April 21 at Student Government office in the University Center.
The plight of the pachyderms

By Greg Marr

If Ronald Reagan had kept his eyeglasses on he might have ended up as an announcer for the Milwaukee Brewers instead of a struggling presidential candidate.

It happened shortly after he graduated from Eureka College where he was heard to comment his main interests were drama and football. He combined those interests as sports announcer for W110 radio in Des Moines, Iowa. Reagan had given up seriously considering acting because he felt his glasses made him look unattractive to the Holly Movie men. A friend suggested he remove the glasses. A screen test was arranged, the glasses came off, and Ronald Reagan was loosed upon the late, late show and the six o'clock movie.

Reagan has always been an impressive man. Attractive, somewhat intelligent (although the episode casts a shadow of doubt on that claim) and athletic he emerged a natural leader as high school and college student body president as well as swim team captain. Appearing in college productions, Reagan also began his acting career as it was acting which would spring board the glassless wonder into national prominence.

"Johnny Loves Mary"

After the Warner Brothers discovered him, Reagan appeared in score of "B" movies before being "noticed" as Kute Rockne's pupil in Kute Rockne--All American'. What followed was a series of films, like "Kings Row," "Voice of the Turtle" and "Johnny Loves Mary," which found critics describing Reagan's performances as "excellent," "serious" and with "dignity". Harold Barnes, of the N.Y. Herald Tribune was even prompted to say "Reagan's acting is so casual it seems like mere impression for much of the time." That's what both a lot of people about Ronald Reagan. He was good. Even in the "B" pictures he was good. One cannot help wonder how much of Reagan is acting and how much is real.

Running for the presidency is by nature acting and much is improvisation n. In this, Reagan's biggest role, just how good of an actor is he? Whether real or an act, it doesn't really make much difference anymore. His迤 the Republican nomination has been an embarrassing series of errors and miscalculations that almost make Gerald Ford look graceful by comparison. Reagan started running on his past, shifted to his future and now, in desperation, is trying to run against the present-the incumbency of Gerald Ford. As one aide,was to comment, they ran well against Ford but "we've had a devil of a time against the President of the United States."

At first Reagan tried to run on his record as governor of California but that record was not quite as good as Reagan said it was and the Ford people, and some democrats, were quick to point out this one.

Saying one thing and doing another is the way of political life but when running against an incumbent president in your own party, it can be fatal.

Reagan's strong point was to have been keeping a firm hold on the budget as he claimed to have done in California. Well... unfortunately, the facts did not quite coincide with Reagan's statements. For instance, in his eight years in office Reagan doubled state spending, from $4.6 billion to 10.2 billion. He also claims to have left the state payroll "virtually the same size" upon leaving office as when he entered. Actually the work force has increased by 33,500 people. If the payroll was the same sized as of people worked for free or Reagan's facts were confused.

Another major claim of the former governor was a cut in the welfare rolls of 400,000 persons by eliminating cheating. True, he did cut welfare rolls by 352,000 but only after the rolls have increased six

JIMMY CARTER

Speaking Tuesday night at Berg gymnasium

Reagan's hopes now rest on two things: first, that he may pick up delegates in a come from behind victory in a big primary state and in caucuses or second, that an unforeseen event befal the President but 'twas two things that could put Ford out-sta ndal and death. I doubt that Reagan would like to see either. He seems to be a sensible man. But then, he was a good actor.

Actually, what really is finishing of Ronald Reagan is not just miscalculation and errors. It is Jerry Ford himself.

The contest has brought out the fight in Ford. Always a competitive man, Ford has been beaming with his early victories. He struggled hard to be most valuable player at a senior at the University of Michigan playing center on the football team and there is still a bit of ruthlessness to Ford that may yet emerge.

The Republican party will have a difficult enough time against even a weak Democrat without finding split over turning out an incumbent. Ford is using his office extremely well. As President, he can make promises he can keep. He gets in the car and uses the papers well. He makes news and an opponent should appear. He has become confident, stumbles less and even says less as it is a President's privilege. Reagan must speak out and take the heat.

Ford could fall. He is new to the game of national politics. It isn't as simple as running as an old football hero in Grand Rapids. He could falter now but it isn't likely he will be the Republican nominee for the presidency and must then play a new game, against the Democrats of which should be much more interesting.

NEXT WEEK--THE DEMOCRATS.
Collective bargaining no bargain

by Neil Klotz, College News Service

If Paul Revere were still around, he would probably be enlisted in some last grand PR stunt. Imagine him staggering to the top of the Old North Church to survey the higher education scene. He stagers back down and then drives off in his Honda Civic, stopping at each college and university along the way to shout (or perhaps gasp, considering his age): “Collective bargaining is coming!”

There is no more important message for student consumers than that. If you haven’t heard it, you probably don’t live in the 44 out of 50 states where legislators have been slugging it out over the right of faculty and other public employees to unionize and bargain collectively with management. Already about one-fourth of the colleges are unionized in the nine years since bargaining hit the Higher Ed scene.

Rest assured that, even in the tardy six states, you will not escape what promises to be students’ rights fight of the decade.

Look at it this way: Previously you probably had some say as to how things were run on your campus: students may sit on faculty senate committees or a student senate may recommend policy changes. It may not have been much, but it was something. Now the action switches to a collective bargaining table where labor and management make legally binding contracts that overrule whatever your committees or senate might have to say about curriculum, class size, student services, academic standards, institutional calendar, campus governance—in short, all the areas in which students won some rights in the late 60’s.

In addition, salary negotiations can directly affect your tuition. And breakdowns in the bargaining process have led to strikes that have postponed or curtailed students’ education at about 50 schools.

It may be time for some consumer protection in the area of student government. Students should demand that their elected officials spend less time hoboing with faculty and administration bigwigs or refurbishing their offices and more time educating themselves to protect student interests.

Incompetence aside, there are enough obstacles to the protection of student rights in bargaining. In the past, the higher education establishment has been leary of letting students even gaze inside the negotiation room. Students have been allowed to observe contract talks at about 20 schools, but in only one case were invited back to help negotiate a second contract.

Now, however, is the time for student consumers to touch. As our universities more and more become a haven for the unemployed and as academic programs produce more and more graduates with no hope of jobs in their field, students should gain greater control over their education and its purposes. They could do no worse than the educational “experts”.

As faculty unionize to bargain over their “terms and conditions of employment,” students should do the same to bargain over the terms and conditions of their education. Perhaps after students, too, win a written contract, the social contract can be renegotiated to make higher education what it could be: a co-operative enterprise by teachers and learners for the benefit of all.
A team of economists have concluded, in a new report, that the UWSP boosted the area economy by $26.3 million in 1973. However, rampant inflation has grossly outdated the findings for current application. Worth of the institution to the area now probably surpasses $30 million in view of the fact that the Consumer Price Index has jumped more than 25 percent in the last three years.

The study was recently released in Madison by the UW System’s central administration to pinpoint what effect campuses of varying size have on their local economies. A team led by specialists from UW-Milwaukee focused their research on six four-year institutions and seven two-year centers. The Stevens Point campus was the largest of the schools under study.

Findings showed that $17.8 million of the money spent by students, faculty and staff and UWSP itself went into the tills in Portage County. Those same sources added nearly $900,000 each in neighboring Wood and Marathon Counties. The report, printed in an inch-thick document, also noted that the fiscal impact of the two-year UW Wood County Center in Marshfield was about $1.5 million in 1973.

Researchers explained in their report that UWSP’s economic impact is based on direct spending of about $20 million, increased by a “spending multiplier” of 1.34 to estimate the rippling effect of money circulating in the regional economy.

Specifically, Stevens Point students spent about $11.2 million in the area while faculty and staff added another $6 million and the institution makes purchases of $1.7 million. The biggest combined expenditures of those groups in 1973 was in housing—nearly $4.5 million for rent, mortgage payments and board. Other major purchases involved $3.1 million for food; $3.3 at eating and drinking places; $1.1 million at general merchandise stores; $1 million in gas stations. Nearly $4 million went for general services, the largest expenditure in that category being utilities for a total of nearly $1 million. Personal services (physicians, lawyers, barbers, etc.), financial services, insurance premiums and amusement places each netted about one-half million dollars.

The study shows that students and faculty attract a significant number of other people to Stevens Point for visits, and the university also is responsible for large contingents of outsiders coming here for a variety of educationally-related programs.

The total number of these overnight visitors is estimated at 61,146 and their spending is calculated at well in excess of $600,000.

In addition, nearly $2 million came into Portage County in 1973 in government aids because the people who lived there attended or worked at the university. Another $72,314 went to Wood County and nearly $90,000 to Marathon County for residents of those places who are associated with the university.

While the fiscal impact of UWSP was $26 million, the comparison in 1973 of other campuses included: Green Bay, $18.7 million; Parkside, $18.1 million; Platteville, $13.1 million; River Falls, $17.8 million; and Superior, $9.5 million.

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Skipping into Spring

Good Excuses
by Mark Volbracht

One day last November, the sun set on Wisconsin for the night. About two weeks ago it finally reappeared and I cheered what its return or the set on Wisconsin for the night. The return or the think that winter was over. I've merelv reminded me that, as last. reappeared and I cheered what its eight AM class, is get to a class in January unless you're addicted to soap operas. Spring, though, it takes a super cultures.

About two weeks ago it finally was. Everybody, except book­worms, knows that it's simply a way to get out or calss-an excuse.

One individual I know got out of a history class because or the non-existent death of his mother. A fact that his mother was supposed to be dead, the absent-minded student introduced her to the instructor. The student then said: "A while back, my father asked me to repair his chimney. The top six feet broke off and the fireplace wouldn't draw properly. After building a platform on the roof and hauling up several barrel loads of bricks and mortar in a pulley to it, I attached a pulley to it and hauled up several barrel loads of bricks and mortar in it."

"When the job was finished, I had more bricks and mortar than I needed. After securing the rope to a tree stump, I climbed to the ground and untied the rope." Don't overlook the old "sick" excuse. Unless the instructor was in bed with you, he'll never know you weren't there yourself. If you know that you'll be at the beach during Wednesday's class, prepare for it during Monday's lecture. Black pepper, sniffed discreetly, will cause sneezes and watery eyes. Compalin out loud of "not feeling well" and your absence on Wed­nesday won't come as a surprise. Perhaps the best excuse ever was conjured up by a student who heard, through the grapevine, that his instructor was getting upset over his non-attendance. The student sent the following note to the teed-off teacher: "A while back, my father asked me to repair his chimney. The top six feet broke off and the fireplace wouldn't draw properly. After building a platform on the roof beside the chimney, I attached a pulley to it and hauled up several barrel loads of bricks and mortar in it."

"When I hit the ground, and landed on the pile of bricks, I was so stunned that I let go of the rope. The barrel came right down and hit me on the head, knocking me out for several minutes." "While I was lying unconscious on the ground, I heard someone yelling: "Don't pay the ransom! I've escaped and will be back in class on Thursday." So, if warm weather is keeping you out of the classroom for extended periods of time, don't panic. Just send a note to your instructor saying: "Don't pay the ransom! I've escaped and will be back in class on Thursday."
by Mary Dowd

Tall, handsome, sexy and modest, Charles F. Watson was everything a woman seeks in a man but seldom finds. His accomplishments in academics were matched only by his own athletic prowess. Central State took great pride in this aggressive but sensitive teacher and coach.

Born in the sheltered Wisconsin community of Livingston in 1877, he grew up with the old fashioned values of honesty, integrity and dedicated hard work. It is here that we see the tiny seeds of Watson's prestigious career. A rambunctious school boy, "Frank" spent his early days studying Shakespeare, playing ball in cowpastures and pulling little girls' pigtails.

In 1901, Watson received his diploma from Plattsville Normal School and packed his bags for Iowa to give school teaching a try. This adventure proved short lived and shortly thereafter he returned to advance his own education at college.

The University of Chicago snatched him up. It was a wise era for the school and the sport of football. Watson and his other teammates plunged into the Top Ten. It was an exciting era for the school and the sport of football as well.

Watson earned his letter and then advanced to team captain. He helped drive the team to legendary victory. Coach Stagg furthered their reputation by introducing the forward pass on the American football scene. The flying wedge was outlawed at this same time. Before its revocation, Watson endured a lot of rough and tumble.

Watson's teaching career spanned a period of forty years and introduced him to many regions of the country. In 1906, he was chosen to head the Geography Department at Drury College in Springfield, Missouri. The job provided a number of pleasant diversions. Beneath the sweetly scented Magnolia blossoms, he succumbed to the charms of a pretty Southern belle, Miss Jeanette Barret. The young couple courted for a respectable length of time and then opted to marry.

For the next 33 years, he worked for the betterment of higher education and for the social enlightenment of the campus at large. Nobody could deny Watson's rapport with his students. He urged them to seek him out when in need of advice and counsel. He liked to follow up on his graduates and took pride in their successes.

His vigorous vitality led him to accept some administrative duties in addition to his normal routine. He assumed directorships of the intermediate and junior high school education division and was appointed acting president following the death of Sims in 1926 and Smith in 1940.

Watson also achieved political recognition for his involvement in the establishment of the St. Lawrence water route. He served as a delegate from Wisconsin to the National Rivers and Harbors in Congress. The late Senator Wiley referred to him as the "Father of the St. Lawrence Seaway."

In 1913, Frank Watson received his true calling. Stevens Point requested his return to Wisconsin. This position offered the best of everything. Watson would head up the Geography Department and coach Football and Track as well. Frank decided that there was no place like home and bid adieu to Indiana, Pennsylvania.

For the next 33 years, he worked for the betterment of higher education and for the social enlightenment of the campus at large. Nobody could deny Watson's rapport with his students. He urged them to seek him out when in need of advice and counsel. He liked to follow up on his graduates and took pride in their successes.

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Watson's lofty ideal. Fine minds and fit physiques are the quality they desire in themselves and of other.

Charles F. Watson
namesake of UWSP's Watson Hall

Speaker Carl Jacobs recalled the personality of Charles F. Watson: "Remember, in the called roaring 20's, this campus wasn't the glamorous, active, swinging place it is today. If there was Frank Watson downtown at the Rotary Club, as a President of the Frame Memorial Presbyterian Church Men's Club or at the local barbershop selling the needs of the school to businessmen."

Today, the young men and women of Watson Hall still strive for President Watson's lofty ideal. Fine minds and fit physiques are the qualities they desire in themselves and of others.

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FROM THE FRIENDLY FOOLS AT
The Nader analysis

By Paul Scott

Consumer advocate Ralph Nader predicted that more nuclear power plants will be constructed after 1980 in testimony supporting a five-year moratorium on the construction of nuclear power plants in Wisconsin.

Nader stated that there is major opposition to nuclear power within the scientific community. "On August 6, 1975, over 2,500 scientists sent a statement to the President and the Congress that the dangers of nuclear power were 'allogether too great,' and that there should be a 'drastic reduction' in nuclear plant construction."

Last month three General Electric managerial engineers resigned because of the failure of the nuclear industry to provide adequate safeguards in nuclear power plants.

The emergency cooling system (ECCS) is the last device in the redundant safety design to prevent a core meltdown. "There are many reactor safety experts, 'claim Nader, 'who doubt that the system would function if it were called upon. The experiments that would verify the computer codes by which the ECCS is designed have yet to be performed.' To date the ECCS has failed six out of six simulated tests.

Nader was highly critical of the Reactor Safety Study, or Rasmussen Report, which the nuclear industry is using as the foundation of its safety propaganda. "The Reactor Safety Study has major defects. ' Its methodology is invalid and it does not consider major aspects of the nuclear fuel cycle, e.g., sabotage or reprocessing of spent fuel rods. Also the study 'could not have predicted that in March 1975, a technician with a four inch candle could cause a fire at the Browns Ferry nuclear plant which would burn for seven hours and render redundant safety systems operative," said Nader.

If the nuclear power industry believes reactors are as safe as they claim in the Reactor Safety Study, he said, why do they insist upon limited liability in case of a catastrophe? Under the Price-Anderson Act the utilities provide only $125 million in private insurance and the remaining damages would be paid by the government, up to a limit of $500 million.

The Reactor Safety Study by its own admission concluded that a nuclear accident could cause $4 billion in property damages alone. "When damages for deaths, injuries, and long-term cancer and genetic effects are added, it becomes clear that Price-Anderson provides only a pittance of the potential damages," said Nader.

There are serious social implications of using plutonium for future reactor fuel. India developed an atomic bomb from plutonium produced in a nuclear power plant. Also saboteurs and terrorist groups can fashion crude nuclear weapons with plutonium. "It is these dangers of plutonium that recently caused a prestigious panel, including 15 Nobel Laureates and 26 members of the National Academy of Sciences, to make a public statement that the use of plutonium as reactor fuel was 'morally indefensible and technically objectionable,' " Nader told the Committee. The National Council of Churches has also endorsed a moratorium on plutonium processing until man comesman comes to terms with the implications of a plutonium economy."

Some of the deadly wastes from nuclear power plants will have to be contained for over a quarter-million years. Already there have been leaks, spills, and migration of wastes from facilities which are suppose to be leakproof. The need for the nuclear power industry, said Nader, is: "How do you guarantee the stability of geological formations and how do you convince the institutions that may be necessary to guard nuclear wastes for a quarter-million years?"

Striking a blow against government subsidies Nader criticized the Ford Administration plans of welfare for the rich. The Government plans on spending over $500 million to bail out Allied Chemical and Gulf Oil's reprocessing plant at Barrows, South Carolina. Westinghouse is trying to sell the Federal Energy Administration (FEP) four floating nuclear plants because they 'can't sell these unbuilt white elephants to the utilities,' claims Nader.

The FEA recently stated that over 50 percent of this country's energy consumption would be wasted through inefficient use.

Conservation is the answer to America's energy problem, proclaimed Nader, adding that: "Energy conservation means improving efficiency of use; it means doing better, not doing without."

Energy conservation reduces inflation and pollution while creating jobs by increasing energy efficiency and freeing money to be used for capital investment. "In almost every case, it is cheaper to install technology to make more efficient use of energy than to build electric plants to generate the energy," he said.

Renewable sources of energy should be stressed according to Nader. These sources have already been proven on a limited basis and should be expanded greatly. But as long as the breeder continues to carry the Clean Energy petitions messages to legislators, LAND, a non-profit organization, "carries out its work entirely through volunteer labor and donations.

LAND, Inc. (League Against Nuclear Dangers, Inc.) is a grassroots citizens' organization, formed in response to the threat of nuclear pollution of Wisconsin by the proposed construction of an atomic power plant complex in the Township of Rudolph. The functions of LAND are: (1) Educational - to inform citizens of the inherent hazards of nuclear fusion through a literature, (2) Legislative - to provide a vehicle for citizen input in power generation decisions; provide information on pending legislation; attend hearings; carry Clean Energy petitions messages to legislators. LAND, a non-profit organization, carries out its work entirely through volunteer labor and donations.

How can you help LAND: Sign a Clean Energy Petition. Get your friends to sign one. Take forms home and get your parents and relatives to sign the Clean Energy Petition. Turn them in to Environmental Council.

Talk about the problems of nuclear fission reactors and their proliferation.

Become a member of LAND--membership regular $3; membership supporting $10; membership sponsoring $25; membership joining (Attend LAND's monthly meeting-4th Thursday) Inquire thru Env. Council.

Write letters to your Wisconsin and National legislators explaining your position on nuclear power.

Naomi Jacobson
Co-Chairman, LAND, Inc.
Route 1, Rudolph, Wis. 54475

March 26, 1976 page 13"
A case for halting nuclear expansion

by Fred Scott

There are many reasons to be skeptical about the benefits that can be derived from nuclear power. When all the arguments are considered there is little reason to call for a cessation of all construction of nuclear power plants and a serious revocation of policies that foster them. Probably the best short, concise statement was made by Dr. Aimar Armin, Nobel Laureate in Physics:

"Fusion energy is safe only if a number of critical devices work as they should, if a number of people in key positions follow all their instructions, if there is no sabotage, no hijacking of the transport, if no nuclear material is lost in transit, if control is adequate, if no nuclear material is lost anywhere in the world in a region of state or guerrilla activity, and no revolution or war breaks out there."

There have been at least two cases when the EEC was ac-
cidedly called upon to function, and one case where it was re-
ndered ineffective by a fire.

The Madison Chapter of the People's Bicentennial Commission staged an anti-nuclear rally on the Capital Steps. A number of speakers emphasized how "big business" has monopolized the nuclear industry, while a corporate executive was calling for an effo. . .

The power elite

In 1789, George Washington sounded the alarms against the monarchies of Revolutionary France:

"It is much to be lamented that each state long before this would have possessed a monarch, as the result would have been a less expensive and not more atrocious, and the greatest enemies we have to the happiness of life. I would to God that one of the monarchies of each state was gone into gibbons upon a gallow five times as high as the one prepared for him. No punishment in my opinion is too great for the man who can build his city on the ruins of our liberty."

Why ARE THE MODERN MONOPOLIZERS?" In 1789, the Big Seven of companies controlled 88 percent of the market of the United States. Today, the Big Five of companies control 20 percent of the world's oil, 50 percent of the world's refineries, and 70 percent of the world's marketing networks.

In the United States, 78 percent of our electricity comes from 360 power plant owners. This power industry is really part of a much larger energy conglomerate.

In 1976, the Senate Select Committee on EEC (the Electric Energy Commission) was established to investigate the use of nuclear power. The committee was headed by Senator John C. Stedler of Pennsylvania. Unfortunately, the committee was unable to arrive at any meaningful conclusions. The committee was unable to arrive at any meaningful conclusions.

For more information contact the following groups:

NATIONAL

Friends of the Earth
230 Commercial St.
San Francisco, Calif. 94111

The Interimar
488 Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, D.C. 20001

Commission for Nuclear Responsibility.
P.O. Box 56
Syracuse, N.Y. 13220

WISCONSIN

Make a letter to the editor stating that radioactivity would have no effect on their health now or in the future, but it is not known whether these policies will be effective.

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In the United States, 78 percent of our electricity comes from 360 power plant owners. This power industry is really part of a much larger energy conglomerate.
Radioactive Cranberries?

Environmental impact statements for Wood and Sheboygan County proposed nuclear power plants are inadequate, according to the federal Nuclear Regulatory Commission. Recommendations for rejection of the reports are highlighted in NRC letters. A 70-page statement filed Jan. 16 in the UWSP Public Documents Library. The replies were filed at the library last year.

The NRC statement cites "unrealistic" descriptions and analyses and obvious computational errors. The statement criticizes the utilities for failure to demonstrate a need for the additional plants; for inadequate disclosure of plant costs; for not providing cost comparisons of coal and nuclear-fueled plants; and for limiting to one sentence "alternatives not required the creation of new generating capacity."

Mrs. Naomi Jacobson, town of Rudolph co-chairman of the League Against Nuclear Dangers (LAND), said the cranberry industry should be particularly alerted to NC's concern of irrigation water below the proposed nuclear plant site, as cranberries readily accumulate radioactive activity. Mrs. Jacobson contends the early review process requested by the utilities is a method of circumventing swift NRC approval of future power plant sites by eliminating many areas of discussion in future public hearings. "The utilities are hoping to pull the public into a corner of the room," she said. "Rudolph is still being seriously considered as a site and the utilities are working to get early approval for this site," she said.

Eco-briefs

Do You Know About the Hazards of Nuclear Power?
Here is a selected bibliography to help you become informed.


BOOKS


PAMPHLETs AND REPORTS


Energy Research Chief Resigns

John M. Teem, former assistant administrator of the Energy Research and Development Administration in charge of solar, geothermal and advanced energy systems research, stepped down as the government's solar energy chief. He signed a dispute over interference by White House budget cutters and priorities in solar energy spending rather than personal reasons as announced by presidential aides. He said the administration failed to seek sufficient funds in its fiscal 1977 budget request to stimulate interest in solar energy. The announcement made no mention of the spending dispute. Teem's resignation letter to President Ford was not released by the White House press office.

He said his resignation was "more vigorous roles in the solar heating and cooling of buildings and related agricultural and industrial processes applications and in solar information dissemination."

Harris Against Nukes

Mr. Harris said that, in addition to safety and waste disposal problems, nuclear generation of radioactive steam and water was accidentally discharged outside the Millstone nuclear power plant on Long Island Sound, near Waterford, Conn., and that "the Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Corporation was idle for two weeks in February because of safety problems."

In a campaign speech in Boston on February 15, 1976, Harris said: "An undisclosed amount of radioactive steam and water was accidentally discharged outside the Millstone nuclear power plant on Long Island Sound, near Waterford, Conn.; and that "the Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Corporation was idle for two weeks in February because of safety problems."
Future energy: the other side

by Paul Scott

Secure Adequate Future Energy (SAFE) is an organization in Central Wisconsin comprised of labor, management, university professors, farmers and just plain folks concerned about meeting future energy demands. Representing SAFE in opposition to the Nuclear Moratorium Bill in the State Legislature was Ken Willett of Stevens Point.

"Without energy assurance any industry such as Consolidated Papers or Sentry Insurance would be foolish to expand plant capacity in central Wisconsin," said Willett.

Wisconsin has basically two sources of energy for the near future: coal and nuclear. "We need both," claims Willett.

At one of SAFE's first organizational meetings they issued the statement "the emotional, anti-energy forces in the League Against Nuclear Dangers (LAND) and at the UWSP really represent only a small minority of the area people".

LAND sent a letter by certified mail challenging SAFE to a debate. "LAND was looking forward to a public debate for the people to present information. We're not running for hearings for the public to present information. We're not running for office."

Mr. Willett has lived in central Wisconsin for 74 years and says he enjoys it here. "I like the clear air and good water and beer, the excellent schools, parks and recreation programs and the University here." He added that he has "no axe to grind with anyone, thinks it is the responsibility of his generation to plan for enough energy for the coming generation."

When asked by the POINTER if SAFE supports energy conservation Willett responded by saying "SAFE would be in support of anything that conserves energy as long as it doesn't put people out of work. But the problem of energy conservation is that it involves people, and how have people responded to the 5 mph speed limit?"

Many energy planners today argue that energy conservation is an institutional question. They urge that the emphasis be placed upon developing more efficient architecture utilizing ambient energy and designed for less heat loss to the environment. Also they stress more efficient methods of transporting from the place it is produced to the site where it is utilized.

Willett looks very critically upon the "back to nature people" who want to turn the clock back. "The good old days weren't necessarily the good old days," he said. "I've lived through the era of the kerosene lamp, the kitchen icebox and the Saturday night bath in the galvanized tub, and candles on the X-mas tree. Not only was this style of life inconvenient, but it possessed many dangers, like fires."

The anti-nuclear people are using scare tactics claims Willett. "First they cried radiation and now they claim reactors can blow-up." Opponents of nuclear power express concern that plutonium from reactors will proliferate the arms race. Willett strongly disagreed with this argument calling it another scare tactic, stating that a moratorium will not prevent any bombings because there is enough weapons grade material from sources other than nuclear plants.

Last year India exploded an A bomb from plutonium obtained from a reactor provided to them by the Canadians. It has recently been disclosed that Israel had 10-20 tactical nuclear weapons. Historically consumption of electricity has doubled every 10 years. When asked about leveling off the demands for electricity Willett responded: "I don't know how many years it will be. There may be many new devices which will utilize energy."

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March 28, 1974 Page 17 Pointer
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18-4 season for Pointers

The Pointer women’s basketball team returned from the Ohio Regional Tournament with a highly respectable 18-4 won-loss record. Team members pictured are: Row 1 - Kathy Schauer, Barb Jones, Mary Splitl, Marcy Mirman Row 2 - Janice Ruetz, Wendy Kohrt, Dee Simon, Linda Borshbeiner Row 3 - Coach Marilyn Schwartz, manager Lois Hein, Jan Gundelfinger, Lynn Koehler, Sue Brogard, Becky Severs, assistant coach Vic Helium and trainer Karen Davey

GVSU had pulled the upset of the tournament Thursday by knocking off No. 1 seeded Ohio State University.

Time ran out

POINTER'S 101
Name FG FT TP
Becky Seevers 7-7 1-1 8
Janice Ruetz 7-7 1-1 8
Dee Simon 6-6 1-1 7
Wendy Kohrt 7-7 1-1 7
Barb Jones 5-5 1-1 5
Sue Brogard 4-4 0-0 4
Mary Splitl 4-4 0-0 4
Sue Schauer 3-3 0-0 3
Jan G.-Kilgore 3-3 0-0 3
Lynn Koehler 3-3 0-0 3
Kathy Kohrt 2-2 0-0 2
Dee Simon 2-2 0-0 2
Jan Gundelfinger 2-2 0-0 2
Grand Valley 1821 11
Name FG FT TP
Becky Seevers 7-7 1-1 8
Janice Ruetz 7-7 1-1 8
Dee Simon 6-6 1-1 7
Wendy Kohrt 7-7 1-1 7
Barb Jones 5-5 1-1 5
Sue Brogard 4-4 0-0 4
Mary Splitl 4-4 0-0 4
Sue Schauer 3-3 0-0 3
Jan G.-Kilgore 3-3 0-0 3
Lynn Koehler 3-3 0-0 3
Kathy Kohrt 2-2 0-0 2
Dee Simon 2-2 0-0 2
Jan Gundelfinger 2-2 0-0 2
Grand Valley 1821 11

“Both defenses battled and there wasn’t no fast break baskets in the game,” observed Schwartz, whose team lost despite outshooting Grand Valley from the floor and outrebounding the taller opponent, 44-29.

UW-SP hit on 21 of 37 floor shots for 57 per cent compared to 23 of 48 for 47 per cent by the winners. At the foul line, the Pointers canned nine of 14 and GVSU seven of 10.

The Michigan team had four girls six feet tall and two others 5’11 and 5’10. In addition, the starting guards had good size at 5’8 and 5’7.

Carol Zande Bunte led with 16 points, followed by Jan Dykehouse with 14 and Heidi Doherty with 10.

Simon and Brogard continued their fine work on the boards by pulling down 11 rebounds each. Kim Hanson had 11 and Vande Bunte nine to lead Grand Valley.

POINTER EDITOR

Applications are now being accepted.

Candidates must be a UW-SP student in good standing with an interest in coordinating the University’s student publication.

Job begins May 1, 1976 and runs thru May 1, 1977—$2,800 total salary.

Send complete resume’ with overall G.P.A., journalism experience and other pertinent information to:

Dennis Jensen
Chairman—UWSP Publications Board
1026 Old Main

jobs due March 31, 1976
The Pointer baseball team recently returned from their southern trip to Louisiana and Texas with a 4-6 record.

The Pointers opened their tour with a doubleheader against McNeese State in Lake Charles, Louisiana. Right-hander Mike Case started the game and lost a well pitched game, 2-1. Jeff Reese led the lifeless offense with two hits.

The Pointers took a 4-1 lead into the eighth inning of the second game but managed to lose, 5-4. After being rained out of a doubleheader against powerful Lamar University in Beaumont Texas, the Pointers managed to play one 9-inning game on a rain dampened field. Lamar toyed with the Pointers, destroying them 13-0, and limiting them to three hits.

The next stop was Northwestern State in Louisiana. Rain again forced the Pointers to play only one 9-inning game. Point took a quick 4-1 lead on a pair of home runs by rightfielder Reid Nelson. Nelson was Point’s entire offensive attack as they eventually fell, 8-4.

Coach Ron Steiner took his troops into Pineville, La. and swept a pair of doubleheaders against Louisiana State College to even their record at 4-4.

The first day, Mike Case stole the show as he hurled a no-hitter and beat L.S.C. 3-0. As Case no hit the opponents, Point could manage only two hits, both by Nick Bandow.

The second game, Randy Newby received good defensive and offensive help to pick up a 8-2 victory. Mike Gram and Bandow had two hits apiece for Point.

The next day, Point continued where they left off. Brad Ryan pitched the Pointers to a 2-1 win and Bob Whitsett collected two hits to aid the cause.

Game two featured southpaw Jim Goech in a 6-4 romp for the Pointers. Goech pitched a two-hitter and struck out seven while Bandow and Whitsett each delivered a pair of hits.

The Pointers lost their final two games against Northwestern State in Monroe, La. They lost the first one 2-0 and the second game 11-4.

In the second game, Randy Newby received good defensive and offensive help to pick up a 8-2 victory. Mike Gram and Bandow had two hits apiece for Point.

The next day, Point continued where they left off. Brad Ryan pitched the Pointers to a 2-1 win and Bob Whitsett collected two hits to aid the cause.

Game two featured southpaw Jim Goech in a 6-4 romp for the Pointers. Goech pitched a two-hitter and struck out seven while Bandow and Whitsett each delivered a pair of hits. The Pointers lost their final two games against Northwestern State in Monroe, La. They lost the first one 2-0 and the second game 11-4.

Bandow and Nelson each homered in the loss.

Bandow (.375) and Nelson (.300) were the only hitters reaching the .300 mark. Last year Point led the conference in hitting but their average down south was a mere .200.

Despite the poor hitting the Pointers show great promise for the upcoming season. Good defense, along with the return of all conference shortstop John Bandow and pitchers Dan Thompson, Bruce English, Phil Klashmir and Chuck Kielblock should ensure the Pointers of a strong team.

The Pointers return to action April 8 when they travel to Winona State.

The karate kid

A student from UWSP has qualified for competition in the national collegiate tournament of the Japanese Karate Association (JKA) to be held April 3 in Minneapolis.

He is Daniel Niebauer, a junior physical education major.

He advances to the national, following competition last weekend when he finished third in his event at the Midwest Intercollegiate Karate Tournament at Northwestern University in Evanston, Ill.

Karate organizations are not common on Wisconsin campuses, and students from UWSP were the only ones from the state at the regional event.

Niebauer has practiced Karate about two and one half years, and will be involved in the Tekki-Shodan routine in Kata competition. It involves a solo routine lasting about a minute in which imaginary blocking and attacking techniques are demonstrated.

Taking second place in women’s free style sparring, but not qualifying for national competition was Marion Serns. Miss Serns is an art student on campus.

This is the first year women’s free sparring has been held in JKA tournament competition.

People who did not qualify for finals in the upcoming national tournament, such as Miss Serns, will get another chance to enter based on preliminary matches to be held at Minneapolis. Besides Miss Serns, Matthew Kramer of Stevens Point will also enter. He was the only member of UWSP men’s team to score a win when it competed in class A at the regional tournament.

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Groshek wins first bout but then loses

MIAMI, Fla. — Stevens Point’s Terry Groshek won his first bout in the National Golden Gloves Championships being held here, but he was beaten in his second fight.

The tournament began Wednesday night in the Orange Bowl and continued through the early hours of today.

The 6-3-1, 230-pound heavyweight won a decision against Solomon Sellings of Indianapolis, Ind., but then he came up against former Olympian Michael Dokes of Cleveland.

Groshek refused to go down against Dokes and took a bad beating before the referee stopped the fight with 1:30 gone in the third round.

Bill Mercer, Groshek’s trainer-coach, received a telephone call from Groshek today and said his fighter did not say he was hurt or discouraged. However, he thought Groshek was disappointed for not being able to win.

Mercer said Groshek tried to slug it out with Dokes, who used his experience, instead of trying to outbox him. He said there were 31 fighters in the heavyweight division and Dokes was the only one to get a first round bye.

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The Deluxe Huskee features a 1/2 lb. sir-grilled chopped beef/lean burger, layered cheese, shredded lettuce, tomato, onions, pickles and mayonnaise on a toasted sesame bun.

BUY ONE/GET ONE FREE! (WITH COUPON)

ONE FREE DELUXE HUSKKE WITH PURCHASE OF ONE AT REGULAR PRICE

OFFER EXPIRES 4/17/86

GOOD ONLY AT HARDEE'S OF STEVENS POINT

Hardee’s

IT'S HOW WE COOK 'EM THAT COUNTS

March 26, 1986 Page 19 Pointer
The Archery Club is sponsoring a tournament Sunday, March 28. The tournament, fittingly called "The Cabin Fever Indoor," will begin at 1pm in Annex 2. There will be two shooting classes: bare-bow and sight. The basis for the division is simple. Bare-bow shoots with a basic bow while the sight class uses a sight to shoot with. Trophies will be awarded to the top three archers in each class.

The Archery Club is part of the intramural program here at UWSP. They shoot every Tuesday night from 8-10 in the annex. Tournament co-ordinator Mike Schwalbe said that as many as 30 people have shot on a given Tuesday in the past.

"There is definitely an active in archery on campus. The majority of the archers who shoot on Tuesday nights bowhunt also," Schwalbe commented. "We started shooting last fall as part of the intramural program. But for next year it looks like we'll have to exist independent of intramurals due to proposed cutbacks in the budget. We would like to show films and bring in a few speakers, and even send our better shooters to some added.

There will be a one dollar entry fee for The Cabin Fever Indoor. Schwalbe said the entry fee will pay for next fall's club dues.
Koch cares about carving

by Michael Varney

Les Koch is a married full-time student of junior status. He goes to school on the G.I. bill. What makes him different from other students in this category is that he is the father of four children, he has had 15 years of work experience before entering the doors at UWSP to study art, and he is a woodcarver by hobby.

What makes a family man retreat from the ranks of the bourgeoisie into academia? Koch answers, "This is something I've always wanted to do. As soon as I get out of high school I got caught up in the supermarket business."

Research reveals that Koch owned and managed a chain supermarket operation in Waupun before entering the confines of collegeville.

The landlord of his store in Waupun wanted a new contract on the building—either for Koch to buy it or for him to re-lease it. This is what prompted Koch's action. He and his wife talked over the consequences of such a move and jointly decided that it was a good time to make the break. They also thought Waupun offered very little for kids.

Koch's woodcarving got off the ground in Wisconsin Rapids when he was in the seventh grade. In a class where students were doing soap carvings the teacher made the facetious remark about making something more durable. Koch took him up on the suggestion and brought a little wooden Indian to school the next day.

Most of his wood carvings were done in high school and the armed services. He is also presently engaged in this hobby. Koch says, "This will remain to be a hobby. I have no plans of making a business out of it. If I did it would no longer be fun. I would rather give it away or keep it."

Asked about the limited exposure of his work to the public Koch replied, "I'm proud of it but it's not something I want to shout about and sell."

The predominant theme of the wood carvings is the naturalistic world of birds. Koch considers this a carry-over from high school and says that there is a "certain animation about them that people like."

His pace on the carvings is self-regulatory. "I'm not quick at it. When I do something, I like to do it good or I don't want to do it." He also revealed that he can't remember how long it takes him to carve a single piece of wood but he does neatly remember how long it takes to paint them because "you start and finish in one setting."

The type of wood he uses, whether it be cherry wood, mahogany or walnut, depends on the particular project at hand. All of his works are single pieces of wood, i.e., no glueing is done.

Koch likes to use oil base paint because of the depth it has to it. When a bird is to be painted he will lay out six pictures of the bird. He combines all of them to make his color composition.

The tools Koch needs are at his house and this is where he does most of his work. "I can do very little art work at school," he says. To Les Koch the sound of the radio during a creative expression is a definite distraction.

In the time that is left over after school work and family responsibilities Koch does refinishing of antiques. As a wood carver he replaces broken parts of antiques. Koch has no specific goals for himself after graduation. "I have my fingers in many different places," he says. He cited advertising, accounting and bookkeeping as roles he had played in his supermarket days. "This experience opens up so many other possibilities."

About school at UWSP he replied, "I've learned a lot in art but not as much as I've learned in other areas. This college experience is just enriching my 15 years of life experience."

University Film Society Presents

A film you won't see on television for a long, long time.

The Best of the New York Erotic Film Festival

A collection of prize-winning and specially selected films presented at the annual New York Erotic Film Festival.

The Official Judges included:
- Andy Warhol
- Sylvia Miles
- Terry Southern
- Miloš Forman
- Xaveria Hollander
- Holly Woodlawn
- Gore Vidal

Executive Director of the Festival:
- Ken Gaul

In color from Saliva Films.

March 28 & 29
Wisconsin Room

March 26, 1976 page 21 Pointer
A weekly from student government

by Bob Badzinski

A most unfortunate occurrence took place in Madison a little more than two weeks ago which must be brought to your attention. The Landlord-Tenant relationship is one that must be taken seriously by the Assembly. For all practical purposes this action kills this much needed reform legislation. To make matters worse, our area representative, Mr. Leonard Groshek, disregarded the 1200 constituents who signed the petition in support of this bill.

In my conversation with Mr. Groshek both before and after the vote, he never expressed receiving any opposition to the bill from his constituents. He did mention over and over again of the bad recommendation from the committee. He even acknowledged a receipt of the petitions in favor of the bill, but somehow our representative, Mr. Groshek, decided his conformed tentatively didn't need this bill and voted to send it back to committee, which effectively kills the bill.

I question Mr. Groshek's actions because he made no effort to try to find the answer. If he was so concerned, why didn't he talk to someone like Senator Bablitch who is both a lawyer and a major sponsor of the bill as well as the State Senator from this district. It seems to me that he would have talked to someone who didn't know the answers and somehow that would have helped him.

I question Mr. Groshek's concern over the "UNANSWERABLE" LEGAL QUESTIONS. I can't help but feel the real reason for Mr. Groshek's action was his ignorance of the legislation and the needs of his constituents. I do not believe because when I first called Mr. Groshek on this issue, he was unaware of even the existence of this bill. After trying to explain what the bill was and why it was needed, all I got in response was that he had received a bad recommendation from committee and he just didn't know what was going to happen. He became very evasive when I asked him to support the bill but did assure me once more of its bad recommendation from committee and the helpless position he was in.

I question Mr. Groshek's concern of those unanswerable legal questions because he made no effort to try to find the answer. If he was so concerned, why didn't he talk to someone like Senator Bablitch who is both a lawyer and a major sponsor of the bill as well as the State Senator from this district. It seems to me that he would have talked to someone who didn't know the answers and somehow that would have helped him.

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Crime of the century
by George Leopold

THE MURDER OF OFFICER J. D. TIPPIT

If the Warren Commission could persuade the American public that Lee Harvey Oswald Murdered Dallas policeman J. D. Tippit, it would provide the willingness to believe an even larger tale—that he also assassinated President Kennedy. (See Feb. 20 issue of the Pointer.)

The events surrounding the killing of Officer Tippit tend to be as clouded as those of the president’s murder. This is again a result of the manner in which the Warren Commission dealt with evidence—primarily eyewitness accounts of Tippit’s slaying. Attorney David Belin, a member of the Warren Commission staff and a current proponent of the findings of that Commission, stands out as the person most responsible for the distortion of evidence and the fabrication of Oswald’s guilt in both murders.

In a sworn testimony before the Warren Commission, Mrs. Earlene Roberts (‘Oswald’s landlady) stated that Oswald left his room at approximately 1 pm on the afternoon of Nov. 22, 1963. The Warren Report further states that Tippit was shot and killed at 1:15 pm about a mile from Oswald’s rooming house.

Reliable eyewitness evidence given in a sworn statement by Mr. T. F. Bowley proves however that the shooting occurred at 1:10 pm. This affidavit is reproduced in facsimile here for the reader to examine:

AFFIDAVIT IN ANY FACT
The State of Texas
County of Dallas

Before me, Mary Patton, a notary public in and for said county, state of Texas, on this day personally appeared. T. F. Bowley 1135 of 1454 Summertime Lane, 126 9690

Who AFTER BEING DULY SWORN, ON OATH DEPOSES AND SAYS:

‘I travelled about a block and noticed a Dallas police squad car stopped in the traffic lane headed east on 10th Street. I saw a police officer lying next to the left front wheel. I stopped my car and got out to go to the scene. I looked at my watch and it said 1:10 pm. Several people were at the scene. When I got there the first thing I did was try to help the officer. He appeared beyond help to me. A man was trying to use the radio in the squad car but stated he didn’t know how to operate it. I knew how and took the radio from him. I said, “Hello operator. A police officer has been shot here”...

T. F. Bowley

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22 day of November
A. D. 1963
Mary Patton
Notary Public
Dallas County, Texas

On April 8, 1964, Belin reenacted Oswald’s mile-long walk for the Warren Commission. This reenactment serves to put the previously confused chronology into a proper perspective. How long did that walk take? Seventeen minutes and forty-five seconds?

This reenactment, in conjunction with the Bowley affidavit, proves that Tippit was killed before Oswald could have gotten to the scene of the crime! The Bowley affidavit is found nowhere in the 886 pages of the Warren Report and is buried in the twenty-fourth volume of the supplementary materials in a condition which is almost indecipherable. The simple reason for this is that Berlin suppressed it from the report and thus mislead the American people.

What kind of foreign espionage is this, you ask? This sounds like the work of the CIA or some other secret agency. But David Belin is no secret agent. He represented a commission that derived its power from the president who was put into office as a direct result of the murder of John Kennedy.

The Bowley statement, however, does not stand alone as the only evidence exculpatory to Oswald. The slugs removed from Tippit’s body could not be proven to have originated from Oswald’s pistol. In addition, Oswald’s weapon could not accept the .38 caliber automatic shell found at the murder scene. (This shell was found by a witness, not by the Dallas police—who made no search for such basic evidence!)

Several witnesses, including the closest at twenty feet five, swore that three shots struck Tippit. Yet, the Warren Commission chose once again to ignore this testimony. In its section dealing with the Tippit murder, the report stated that four bullets were removed from his body. (H12) However, the Report makes no attempt to qualify this claim with any evidence dealing with the autopsy of J. D. Tippit. (The Warren Commission saw fit to publish Marina Oswald’s pregnancy X-rays, yet there is not one word with regard to the medical findings in the Tippit murder!)

Can there be any excuse for even one of these examples of dereliction of duty by the Warren Commission? Can we trust a government that withholds from us documents that are legally and rightfully the property of every American citizen? In examining this investigation of the assassination of an American president, the questions loom larger and more frightening as we dig deeper into the methods of the Warren Commission.

Co-op cook
Recipes for good health
by Carrie Wolvin

The great thing about cooking is that you are really convenient, and all of us are so busy. The great thing about cooking from scratch is that it is cheaper and you have control over what goes in. For once, you actually can have it both ways, the obvious answer is to make your own mixes.

BETTER BISQUITS QUICK
8 cups flour (up to one half soy flour)
1 1/3 cups nonfat dry milk
2 Tbls double-acting baking powder
1 Tbls salt
1 cup butter, margarine, or solid vegetable shortening

Mix everything in a big bowl and work with a pastry cutter or with your fingers until very fine. Store in an airtight container in a cool dry place.

BISCUITS
2 1/4 cups mix and 3/4 cup water. Mix knead, roll out and cut. Bake on lightly buttered cookie sheet for 10-12 min. at 400 degrees. Or add a little more water and drop on sheet for drop biscuits.

FRUIT COBBLER
Pour a can of fruit pie mix, canned fruit, frozen fruit thawed, or fresh fruit slightly cooked in a little water, in to buttered over-ware so that it is about one third full. Make biscuits as above, adding a little sugar or honey and 1/4 tsp nutmeg. Place the rolled and cut, or drop the biscuits on top of the fruit and bake at 350 degrees until brown on top. Serve with milk or whipped topping.

FLAPLESS JACKS
5 cups flour (any mix, but again up to 1/2 soy flour)
1 1/3 cups non-fat dry milk
2 Tbls double acting baking powder
1 Tbl salt
Mix well and store in the usual airtight container, next to the biscuit mix.

THE JACKS
1 1/2 cups mix
1 egg
1/4 cup water
3 Tbls oil
Mix up and fry on greased hot griddle. Makes 10-12 medium. An important factor in all of these is the best ingredients you can get, so shop at the ELLIS STREET COOP, 1916 Ellis St. and get the best for less.
FREE STUDENT CLASSIFIEDS

$1.50 per line for commercial ventures

Wanted:

Used Auto, willing to pay up to $500. No rip-offs please! Must be in good running cond. Contact Dave at 341-2935, or Terry at the Poinner Office 2249.

Will buy used paperbacks. Call 344-2938

One female looking for apartment to share for next school year. Please call 346-2806 and ask for Betty in 314 or leave message if not in.

Contributors for a small science fiction short story anthology. Send all contributions typed, triple spaced, and with self-addressed, stamped envelope to PDL co-Pointer, 036 E Old Main.

Typing done by experienced typist. Reasonable. Phone 341-1083.

Titty Bits: Pick up: 341-2932.

10 speed bike. Model 360: sew ups, $325 or best offer. Call 346-3828 or after 5 PM 341-5207 and ask for Carol.

discount hi-fi components. All major brands. Fast delivery. Call 359-2009, or write Jerry, 704 Sholla, Rothschild, WI 54474.

Must sell now: Magnavox TV (B & W). Moving to East Coast and can’t take with. Very good condition, call 341-7304 after 5 PM.

3/4 size violin. Call Denise, 341-3483 and please leave message if not in.

Interest in no-frills low cost jet travel to Europe, Africa, and the Middle East, the Far East? Education Flights has been helping people travel on a budget with maximum flexibility and minimum hassle for six years. For more info call toll free 800-222-5069.

1965 Plymouth Fury II: excellent cond., baby products (stroller, car seat, walker and spin-o-matic), lady’s hair dryer, portable humidifier. Call 341-3352.

75 percent off on all trousers, sweaters and skirts. Point Cleaners, 3125 Main.

Notice:

Discover ECKANKAR, The Ancient Science of Soul Travel in the eckankar Reading Room, UWSP Center, 265, Stevens Point, Wis. 54481. 1-(715)-341-6885.

Lesbian Task force meeting the 2nd and 4th Wed. of every month, 7 PM at 802 Franklin. Women Helping Women, 341-6700.

Are you interested in your Health Center? Get involved! Attend meetings of the Student Policy Board at the Health Center every Wed, 4:30 PM at the Health Center (basement of Nelson Hall) in the large waiting room. For further details come or call Jean, 341-3875, George, 341-5851, or Dick, 346-4466 (Health Center).

The anti-rape unit offers legal and moral support to victims. Call 341-0704, 24 hours a day.

UMC Pre-marriage Seminar April 24, 8:15 AM-4 PM at the Peace Center. If you are interested in attending this seminar, please call the UMC office 346-4446 and pre-register soon. All attending must be pre-registered.

Opportunity knocks for young aspiring lady to enter the commercial advertising field. Qualifications commensurate upon ability. Resume not necessary, however tell us about yourself. Please write: Opportunity Knocks, PO Box 67, Wisconsin Rapids, Wis. 54494.

Religion:

Trinity Lutheran Church-corner of Clark and Rogers. Sun. services 8:30 and 11 AM. For daily recorded message 344-2667.

Evangelical Free Church services Sun. 9:30 AM College Class; 10:30 AM, Worship, YMCA Bldg. 1000 N. Division.

Newman University Parish-Sat. & 6 PM Newman Chapel. Sun. 10 AMM Newman; 12 noon Cloister also 6 PM Weekdays mass at 12 noon.

Lost & Found:

Reward for safe return of knapsack (Mike Hafeman W. Bend) and or contents. L.Y. 224 Schnecke.

Book lost in D214 of Science Bldg: Introduction to Psychological Testing. By Tathrop. The book is gray with a hard cover and my name and number are written inside. Pat Burke, 341-6625.

Lost one skin diving mask with snorkle between LRC and PE Bldgs. 869-3426.

One wedding ring (band) found in front of Nelson Hall. Call 346-3488 between 8 AM and 4:30 PM or call 341-1307 after 4:30 and ask for Leslie.

For Sale:

Ovation Electric Guitar, Toraroda II. Call 346-2528 and ask for Steve in 412.

Kustom Model 350 Amp, excellent condition, like new, $325 or best offer. Call 346-3826 or after 5 PM 341-5207 and ask for Carol.

Clothing:


10 speed bike. Model 300: sew ups, $325 or best offer. Call 346-3828 or after 5 PM 341-5207 and ask for Carol.

For Sale:

U.A.B. FILMS PRESENTS

In the Wonder of

The fantastic Collar of Gold
From which there is No Escape!

METROCOLOR

Fantastic PLANET

Fantastic Plant — A cartoon that combines animation, philosophical theories and surrealism about a planet far from earth where two races of man have evolved.

Wednesday and Thursday

April 1 & 2

7:00 & 9:00 P.M.

Program Banquet Room
Admission $1.00

Another in the Clint Eastwood Series

KELLY’S HEROES

The film that proves war can be fun!

Starring: Clint Eastwood
Telly Savalas
Don Rickles
Carroll O’Conner

Monday, March 29
9:00 P.M.

Program Banquet Room
Admission $1.00

Another in the Clint Eastwood Series
Dr. Hunter S. Thompson
famed founder of the Gonzo school of journalism

& Dick Tuck
famed political prankster

appearing together at UWSP'S Berg gym April 21
for the

Last-ever

Pointer symposium

on the relative merits

of humor

in the American political system

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NATURAL LIFE JAZZ BAND

UC COFFEEHOUSE
9-11 PM

TICKETS AVAILABLE AT THE UNION CENTER INFORMATION DESK

75¢

SAT. APRIL 3
I am become Death, The Destroyer of Worlds

-Bhagavad-Gita

by Barton J. Bernstein

Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945, and the H-bomb in 1950, have raised troubling political and moral questions which historian Martin J. Sherwin, a historian, and Herbert York, a physicist, intelligently address in "A World Destroyed" and "The Advisers." These two important books, when taken together, offer a historian, and Herbert York, a physicist, intelligently address in "A World Destroyed" and "The Advisers." These two important books, when taken together, offer

opportunities to slow that race and improve relations with the Soviet Union.

How can we explain the combat use of atomic weapons against Japan and the end of the war and diplomacy? Sherwin correctly and eloquently emphasizes that the Roosevelt Administration's decisions shaped President Harry Truman's early politics. Roosevelt built the bomb for use against the enemy, assumed that the bomb was a legitimate weapon, easily shifted targets from Germany to Japan, and carefully excluded the Soviet Union from the secret Manhattan Project. He realized that the bomb could make the Anglo-American entente the two most powerful "policemen" in the war-able to restrain the Soviet demands, perhaps even to force concessions from Stalin. Roosevelt never fully trusted Stalin, never abandoned his faith in power politics, never relied upon the United Nations to keep the peace. By refusing to approach the Soviet Union on the bomb project, he further strained the fragile wartime alliance, may have missed opportunities to reach a limited wartime alliance, may have missed opportunities to reach a limited peace. By refusing to approach the Soviet Union on the bomb project, he further strained the fragile wartime alliance, may have missed opportunities to reach a limited peace.

Truman was the heir of a dual legacy: that the bomb was a legitimate weapon and that it could be an instrument for "atomic diplomacy against the Soviet Union". Anxious in his early months in the White House, he had no desire to share atomic secrets with the Soviets, to inform them even of the existence of the bomb project (which they knew about through espionage), or to reconsider whether the A-bomb should be used. Because its use raised no moral issues for Truman and his advisers and they expected that the explosion would end the war and intimidate the Soviet Union, he comfortably used weapons which Stalin, in line with other revisionists, deemed unnecessary to end the war at that time.

Sherwin's fine book, "A World Destroyed," terminates, in effect, with Nagasaki. Had he pushed on a few more days and focused Truman's thinking about using a third atomic bomb, he would have found that the President suddenly recognized the moral horror of the weapons and wanted to avoid dropping more. "The thought of wiping out another 100,000 people was too horrible," he informed them in the words of one member. "He didn't like the idea...of killing 'all those kids.'"

Among the important Manhattan Project scientists in 1945 who sanctioned the use of A-bombs were J. Robert Oppenheimer and Edward Teller, who soon became bitter antagonists in the struggle over the "Super" or H-bomb (primarily fusion). Teller, formerly the uneasy subordinate of Oppenheimer at Los Alamos, triumphed in this battle and became "father of the H-bomb"; whereas Oppenheimer, the "father of the A-bomb," was soon pilloried for spearheading the ion, and in 1954 was labeled a securely risk. Which scientist, York asks, gave the wiser advice in 1945?

Oppenheimer and the other scientists on the ABC's General Advisory Committee forecast in 1949 "a better than even chance of producing the H-bomb in five years." It was not on grounds of scientific feasibility, but for military, political, and moral reasons, as the recently declassified reasons, GAC report reveals, that Oppenheimer and his associates opposed the Super. It was militarily unnecessary and it was too murderous. Atomic bombs, both strategic and tactical, were sufficient to American security, these advisers asserted.

The Super, they warned, might proceed too much reality might "become a weapon of genocide," and might escalate the arms race with the Soviet Union. Oppenheimer and five of the other GAC members wanted "an unqualified commitment" that the United States would never build the Super, while two members proposed a conditional abstinence (if the Soviets also renounced this project).

The GAC hoped that an American decision to forego this work might lead the Soviet Union to follow suit. They did not believe (and York agrees) that they were risking American security. "Should (the Soviet Union) use the bomb against us," they wrote, "reprimals by our large stock of atomic bombs would be comparably effective to the use of a Super."

Amid the great fear after the Soviet A-bomb explosion in August 1949, how could Truman have dared, even if he had wished, to resist this advice? Again, as with the use of the A-bomb, he had no desire to resist. Once more, as in 1945, his most trusted advisers-possibly the Secretary of State Dean Acheson-plumbed for the war measure: the Super. For Truman, politics and principle coalesced; in 1952, the United States exploded a thermonuclear device.

Scientist York concludes that the President's decision was unwise, that Teller's counsel was dangerous, and that Oppenheimer and the majority on the GAC were correct. Had the United States renounced the project, possibly the Soviets would have done the same. That was not likely. York acknowledges, and he does not rest his case upon this "least likely" alternative. Rather, he contends that even if the United States had abstained and the Soviets had p-l o - u - e d th e i r Super in 1955 (as they did), the United States would not have been in danger; it had many large atomic weapons, and it would not have been more than a year behind in the H-bomb race. For much of the necessary research was already scheduled and would have been continued even without the building of the Super.

The Soviets, York contends (as Oppenheimer had predicted), probably gained valuable information from America's first thermonuclear test in 1952, and therefore the American test actually assisted and speeded Soviet research, perhaps by two or three years. Ironically, then, American abstention, even if not matched by the Soviets, might have delayed the Soviet development of a thermonuclear device until about 1957-1959.

Once more, as with Roosevelt and Truman and the A-bomb in 1945-1945, the United States may have missed an important opportunity at a critical juncture to reach some accommodation with the Soviet Union, or at least to slow the arms race. The military risk, as Oppenheimer had forecast, was minimal, the potential benefit great. "We see a unique opportunity," the majority of the GAC wrote in 1949, "of providing by example some limitations on the sanity of war and thus of limiting the fear and arousing the hopes of mankind." How often does such counsel succeed?

(Barton J. Bernstein is an associate professor of history at Stanford University. He wrote "Hiroshima and Nagasaki Reconsidered: The Atomic Bombings of Japan and the Origins of the Cold War, 1941-1945."

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the beginnings

"The Atomic Establishment"
H. Peter Agre
Simon and Schuster
Review by Paul Scott

Technological sciences have no morality. Morality is a human phenomenon, which can be used or abused. Nuclear scientists rely largely on other institutions to provide guidance for their profession. Unfortunately in the decision making process the "public interest" is given a backseat to the exploitation of the atom.

For years the general public, congress, and even highly respected scientists have put as much faith into the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) and the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy (JCAE) as they have in the Church.

Teachers and textbooks for years have proclaimed the AEC publications as factual and nuclear power development in the "public interest". The "Atomic Establishment" shatters many aspects of these myths by documenting a massive funding of basic research has a prostitution effect. It warps university research projects as well as the direction and shape of scientific inquiry itself.

Metzger cites what is probably one of the most blatantly incorrect statements every made in an AEC handbook upon radiological dangers: "In order for plutonium to be hazardous to an individual who swallows it, one must swallow enough to go critical, i.e., enough to make a bomb."

It is now realized that quantities of less than a thirty-millionth of an ounce in lung tissue can produce cancer.

The AEC's plutonium weapons factory, near Denver Colorado, experienced the most expensive industrial fire in history when a quantity of plutonium ignited spontaneously. Had it burned through the roof, as it nearly did, it would have been a catastrophe exposing hundreds of square miles to radiation exposure and astronomically decontamination cost to the general public.

Realizing the immense health hazard which almost happened during the plutonium fire the AEC commissioned a study group to look into the incident. By remarkable coincidence the AEC released the report a few hours before the Apollo-12 astronauts landed on the moon, resulting in little press coverage of the fire.

The AEC tried to suppress the price American uranium ore in an effort to compete with the price of ore from the Congo. So they cut a few corners. The AEC failed to provide adequate ventilation of radioactive gases from the mines. This resulted in an extremely high incidence of cancer among the miners.

Several states and the Secretary of Labor intervened in an effort to force the AEC into upgrading its standards. It was only after years of delaying tactics that the AEC agreed to provide adequate ventilation in the mines.

An AEC study showed that radon and airborne radioactivity in mines would add three percent to the cost of uranium.

As a byproduct of mining the AEC accumulated thousands of tons of radioactive sand. They didn't want to pay the cost of disposing of it so they put the sand in large piles near a stream in Colorado and told the people the sand presented no health hazards.

Some influential people became concerned that some of the sand might be contaminating the nearby streams, so the Federal Water Pollution Control Agency was asked to sample fish from one of the streams. Not only did they find there were no fish in the stream, but there was no life in the stream.

In other cases the sand was used for children's sandboxes and for mixing with concrete for foundations of houses and schools. It was found that the buildings were dangerously radioactive. But the elusive AEC successfully evaded responsibility for inadequately warning the public against the radiological dangers inherent in the sand.

Technology has brought us many useful things, but it has also brought blunders. "Miracles For Sale" is what Metzger calls many of the AEC's atomic gadgets.

The AEC tried to develop an atomic-powered airplane. But it had several serious limitations. The plane spewed fallout for exhaust. No adequate shielding was available to protect the crew, so it was suggested the crew consist only of old men. But what finally killed the program was that the plane weighed so much it had a extremely difficult time getting off the ground.

"It wasn't until some spectacular failures that some AEC scientists and even Congress finally learned that the atom had its limitations after all," concludes Metzger.

Metzger is highly critical of the AEC, but does not condemn it. He advocates splitting up the AEC's regulatory and promoting duties within the same agency, along with increased Congressional oversight.

Another motivating force Metzger advocates is "the modern version of the pamphleteer of revolutionary War day, today's citizen with his Xerox machine in the cellar."

Ed. Note: A recent Congressional reorganization abolished the AEC and established the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and the Energy Research and Development Administration. Critics argue the split has produced little policy change.
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