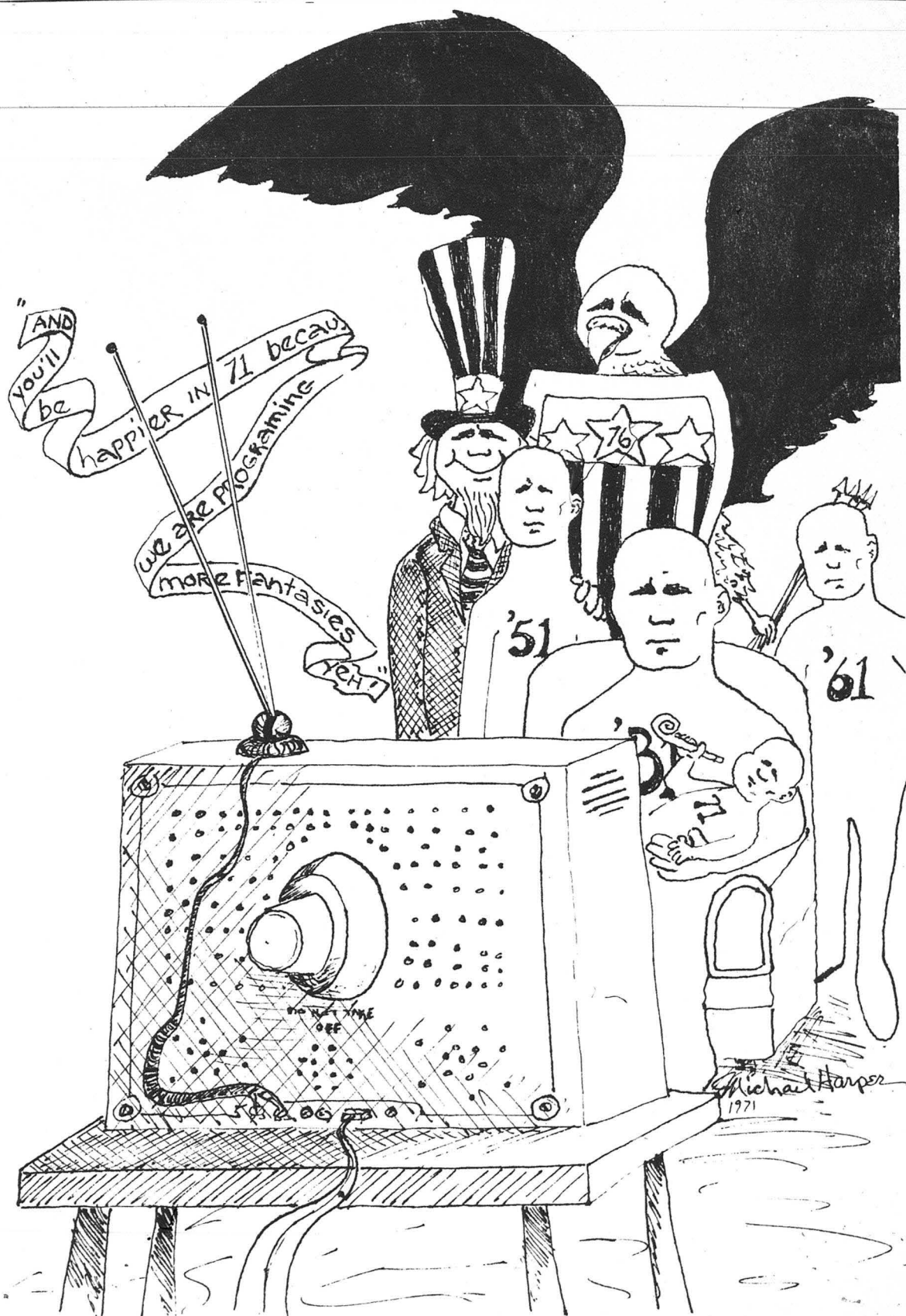


THE POINTER

SERIES VIII, VOL. 14

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NO. 14



Faculty Viewpoint

In a time of social crises, what would you suggest as the role of the concerned student?

Mr. Ron Hogeland is an assistant professor in the Department of History. Dr. Hogeland has had 4 years of professional teaching experience.



I can neither accept the Dreyfusian premise that the major function of education is to prepare individuals for a particular role in society, nor can I affirm the Wronite axiom that it is to teach the student what to think. Herbert Marcuse has rightly noted that the role of the teacher is to analyze, not to advocate. The starting point for the "concerned student" thus is not to be told what to do, but to be encouraged to develop his or her capacity for self-awareness.

Of course, there are dangers involved in being conscious and responsible. Probably none is more crucial than stumbling into the self-vindicating liberal syndrome where verbal affirmations neatly rids oneself of healthy anxiety. Henry Thoreau, embracing a radical posture, circumvented this by allowing his concern to lead immediately to concrete action, then he took the leisure to verbalize and write about it.

Mr. Orville M. Rice is an associate professor in the Department of Mathematics. Mr. Rice has had 21 years of professional teaching experience.



Because of the nature of mankind, his history has been one long social crisis, at some times more crucial than at other times but never, I believe, have the factors been more clearly understood nor have so many people been aware of them as now. The student should not be set aside for any different reaction than anyone else might have. Everyone should evaluate his society carefully and act in whatever way he believes will improve it, with careful attention to the results of his immediate action. For many students this should mean dropping out of school to join the Peace Corps, VISTA or to campaign for a better sewage disposal system in their home towns.

Our real hang-up with social problems is that we don't recognize ourselves as being the society. We see the problems then feel that as individuals we don't count; so we continue to pollute the air and water.

destroy the grass and trees, have more children than we should, and support a war that we don't want to continue simply because it is easier to do so than to find a better way.

Mr. William Kirby is an assistant professor in the Department of Education. Mr. Kirby has 3 years of professional teaching experience.



Not to be flippant, but I find the question unanswerable as it is. It is like asking the professionally concerned teacher what to do in a time of classroom crisis. The answer depends on many unspecified things. What crisis what student, what concern?

I know there are shortcomings to this advice, but I guess my first recommendation to the concerned student is to be a student—to gather facts, ideas, ideals, principles from a wider range of sources and more thoroughly than your predecessors. As a student, you are in an excellent position to ask and ask and ask and ask. Not cruelly but forcefully and continually. Being a student is expensive and few can afford many years. Use what you can get to the fullest.

Mr. Joseph B. Harris is a professor in the Department of Biology. Dr. Harris has had 12 years of professional teaching experience.



The same as the role of anyone else: that he decide what he wants to do with his own life, and do it — in a step-by-step fashion working with people and things.

The person who can make this decision without fooling himself will find a great deal of personal freedom and happiness, even in socially troubled times. His life is automatically a contribution to his associates and he can be appreciated and respected.

In the absence of such a decision comes professional inactivity, loss of self worth, personal frustrations, loss of freedom and more frustrations. Finally, demands are made that someone in authority listen to him, pay him a high salary and take care of the social crisis.

Mr. Baird Callicott is an instructor in the Department of Philosophy. Mr. Callicott has had 5 years of professional teaching experience.

"The revolution is over and we have won."—so stated

Mystery Man of the Week



Who is this dude? Info concerning the Mystery Man above should be forwarded to the Pointer office.

Timothy Leary, who has now, apparently, changed his mind. A fellow revolutionary, who still agrees with the words, is Ken Kesey, who interprets them as follows: "The truth is on record." By this, Kesey means, as I understand him, the System has been exposed for what it is and the values, attitudes and metaphysics relevant to the future have been identified and detailed. The more desperately the operators of the system cling to it, the more surely it remains as a ghost or shadow of its former self.

The concerned student today should devote himself to the task at hand: post-revolution reconstruction. Things are happening right under your collective nose, close enough to smell. The non-capitalist economy has seeds in Stevens Point. Get with student owned (profitless) Housing Co-op. Help create an organic structure within the University. Everyone dies, so the world is yours.

throughout the hard-fought contest. The Pointers' largest advantage was four points on two occasions. The last at 38-34 early in the second half. The Falcons, who have won just one of five WSUC games, held a 53-50 lead with just over five minutes to play for their largest lead.

The main reason for the unexpected difficulty the Pointers had with River Falls can be found in the final shooting statistics which reveal that the Pointers managed just 23 of 79 from the floor for a cold 29 per cent.

The Falcons were just a shade better with 29 of 63 for 39 per cent.

The win gives the Pointers a 5-1 record in WSUC play and an over-all mark of 9-2.

Fiasco At WSU Forum

"Illusion is preferable to Truth" was the topic humorously debated at the WSU Forum as Professors Fanstall and Cauffield debated in favor of illusion and two members of the University Christian Movement, Pastor James Schneider and Father Vaughn Brockman argued, as clergy always do, for truth. Collegiate gowns and clerical garb were the modes of dress worn by these classical debaters, and Pastor Schneider even brought along a book which he referred to as "the ultimate authority" and that being, of course, Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary.

Professor Fanstall initiated this fiasco with several arguments favoring illusion. "Truth," he stated, "destroys happiness and the only thing holy is individual happiness." "We live in a world full of disease, war, poverty, pain, sickness, and our own mediocrity," he continued, "and to realize this, to believe it, is self-destructive."

Schneider accepted the premise that happiness is certainly a goal in life, but the fact that truth destroys happiness was questionable. "Much of our unhappiness," Schneider explained, "is based on illusion." "One illusion," he went on, "is that people of different races are inferior to us here, the white race." "Racism," he contended, "is built on an illusion that there is a definite difference in humanity between the races. This illusion, because it is a

misconception of what has been scientifically proven that races differ only in physical characteristics most obvious being pigmentation of the skin, has caused much unhappiness."

"War," another example Mr. Schneider brought up, "is based on the illusion that certain people are our enemy by their very being and that the world is divided between we and they. And happiness, according to this illusion, can be attained only by destroying them."

Professor Cauffield followed by explaining that most people have the confused notion that reasoning is always reasoning to truth. He stated that he was going to reason to an illusion and that he wasn't even embarrassed in doing it. Cauffield pointed out that it was a trick on the part of the opposition to try to make the debate serious because when things are serious, people think it is closer to the truth. "Anytime 'truth' is given to people, it is done in a sterile environment," he explained. "Truth is always presented to us while we are seated in pews or behind desks or some other uncomfortable situation." "Unless we are placed in such an environment, it is argued, we cannot concentrate." "This just points out the natural preferability of illusion; unless we are jerked out of happy natural environment, the local bars or whatever, and put in positions where we can hardly think at all, our minds will gravitate to illusion. Therefore, illusion is preferable to truth," he concluded.

The deep philosophical portion of the debate came from Father Vaughn Brockman. "Illusion," he stated, "is the product of mankind because man doesn't understand what truth is." From this point, he went on to quite eloquently establish the position that illusion is non-being or non-existent and truth is being or existence. Then the question became whether non-existence is preferable to existence, which is less debatable.

"Sophistry" is probably the simplest yet most accurate way of describing this event. This meaningless, intellectual exercise proved enjoyable to both the debaters and the audience. It also proved that there are people capable of debating either position of the absurd, yet enjoyable topics that Pete Kelley conceives of.



Ritzenthaler Top Of List Moves To Hits 35,

RIVER FALLS — Tom Ritzenthaler needed 17 points to tie for the Stevens Point State career scoring lead here Friday night.

The Baraboo senior did better than that. He doubled the figure and added another for good measure. As it turned out the Pointers needed every one of Ritzenthaler's 35 points as they were extended into overtime before putting aside a surprisingly stubborn River Falls team, 59-57, in a Wisconsin State University Conference basketball game.

Ritzenthaler scored 23 of his 35 points in the first half when the Pointers sputtered to a 29-28 lead. River Falls employed a four-man zone with a chaser hounding Ritzenthaler everywhere he went in the second half and this cut down on his effectiveness.

The 35 is his career best and falls just four short of the Stevens Point single game of 39 which is held by Mike Hughes.

Ritzenthaler's record-breaking basket came on a 15-foot jump shot from the left side to knot the score at 24 in the first half.

Neither team was able to open up any sizeable lead at anytime

Beer Is Here

Beer will start being served in the Grid Iron as soon as the taps are set up which should be within the next two weeks. Stevens Point is the first university in the state system to be granted permission to provide this beverage in its student union. Although University of Wisconsin started serving beer in the Rathskeller in 1933 and Lawrence, St. Norbert, Ripon and U.W.M. also provide this service, W.S.U. Stevens Point did not seriously start to consider this possibility until about three years ago. The idea was probably discussed in 1933 when Wisconsin initiated this practice, but not until 1967 did Student Senate start action. After consultation between the senate and the director of the university center, a proposal was drawn up and a formal request was submitted to the Regents. A ruling concerning a beer license was also necessary from the Attorney General and was granted just nine months ago. This ruling permitted the sale of beer in the union which is within the city of Stevens Point, an area zoned for liquor licenses only.

In addition to Point having beer on campus, LaCrosse, Oshkosh and Eau Claire have made similar requests and will probably be granted permission at the next regent's meeting. LaCrosse has even gone to the extent of building a Rathskeller atmosphere in the area where the beer is to be served.

When asked to comment on

this innovation, Ron Hachett, the director of the university center explained that the students have expressed a desire for this service and it will be treated as just another food or beverage. "Beer," he continued, "is part of the Wisconsin culture as some parents serve it to their children with meals. We see it as no big deal and we are not promoting it anymore than we would any other new item."

Concerning problems that might arise from the sale of beer in the union, Mr. Hachett was confident that the addition of beer would not produce any adverse effects. According to the professional publications of student union management, the addition of beer in student unions has not brought about the "crudeness" so often seen in the local bars. Since the student union environment is so different from that of the local taverns, students do not come to the union on Saturday night to tie one on, but rather use this beverage to complement a meal as one does with pop. University of Wisconsin officials remarked that the only problems regarding beer on campus arose during W.W. II when there were sailors on campus.

The beer will probably be served in plastic cups because the Regents stipulated that no cans, bottles or breakable containers can be used. Budweiser, since it appears to be the most popular beer and Point because of its cost and for political reasons were the two beers selected. Actual price of the beer has not been determined, but it should be quite reasonable since the beer isn't designated to bring in great profits. Some universities, like Colorado State in Fort Collins, even claim they are losing money on this service because it is not a big seller.

Mind Expanding Drug Debate

"Mind Expanding Drugs": fact or fiction was the topic of discussion Wednesday night as the philosophy club invited Professors Arthur Herman and Baird Callicott to speak.

Mr. Herman initiated the presentation by describing ten qualities of the ideal drug such as inexpensive, non-habit forming and capable of producing a mystical experience. Then he began to list the characteristics of the ideal mystical experience, which included consciousness of unity and the void and a feeling of blessedness, peace and joy.

After describing the ideal drug and the ideal mystical experience, he went on to discuss Soma, which possesses these qualities. According to the Vedas, old sacred Indian texts, Soma was squeezed from stalks gathered in the mountains. This Soma was drunk by a priest during religious ceremonies, who would then go into a trance and have a mystical experience.

What this sweet, golden colored, hallucinogenic substance is, appears to be unknown; although a scientist doing research on a particular mushroom in Mexico has found that this mushroom possesses the qualities of what has been described in the Vedas as Soma.

Callicott approached the topic by discussing the contemporary hallucinogenic drugs, primarily LSD. He mentioned that Houston Smith, philosopher, speaking to a Phi Beta Kappa group, stated that an LSD trip is indistinguishable

from what he could conceive as a psychic experience.

Callicott explained that an LSD experience does not change one's thoughts but is rather an objectification of what one's thoughts are at the time. "Drugs," he stated, "do not reveal the truth but reveal what one thinks about the real." This fact that drugs only clarify or intensify one's present thoughts and feelings can have negative effects such as deepening a particular prejudice. "It is naive to suppose that there is a chance for truth revealing drugs," Callicott commented.

"In our hectic world, it is necessary to relax," he remarked, "and drugs relax you because you can't get enough energy to do anything worthwhile."

He concluded by explaining that "drugs are not an escape but a pause for relaxation and contemplation, to reflect and understand what is going on in your mind. Drugs do not give you the truth but help you understand what is in your mind."

Cates Receives PhD

Mark Cates, associate professor and chairman of the political science department at Stevens Point State University, has successfully defended his dissertation and will receive a Ph.D. degree from Indiana University in Bloomington.

Dr Wm H Clements Dir Of Instit Research

Dr. William H. Clements is the Director of Institutional Research and Studies at WSU—SP. He is also a professor in the Department of Education. Dr. Clements received a B.S. at WSU—Stevens Point and his M.S. and Ph.D. at the University of Wisconsin. He has 28 years of professional teaching experience and receives an annual salary of \$20,490.

Pointer: What are your personal objectives as the Director of Institutional Research?

Clements: My first objective is to research and provide the information that the president of this institution needs for administrative decision-making. Along with that, decisions that are made by vice presidents, deans, directors, and department chairmen. Those are my first priorities. I also have the liberty to do some research on my own.

Pointer: In recent years students have been calling for a larger role in determining university policy. As an experienced educator, what would you suggest as the proper role of the student?

Clements: I think that is a good question. The role of the student is to communicate to those who are given the responsibility for making those decisions. I do not see the student as a person that can make the decisions or who should be generally involved in the voting process. They lack the responsibility and experience. For instance, I think in its proper role the Student Senate is good, but I think they have attempted to do some things that they will not be able to do. In most cases they should not be held responsible for making the final decisions. However, concerning things as student behavior, they could carry on a more active role.

Pointer: In your opinion, what are the causes of student disturbances?

Clements: I think there are several reasons: I don't think that higher education is for all people. We don't always have good instruction. Students are encouraged to be more active than they should be. They cannot influence decisions that much. Some of them perhaps need to drop out of school, to find themselves, and to discover the real purposes for attending school.

Pointer: As a person with numerous publications, what relationship do you see between publishing and scholarship?

Iris Is Coming

The Iris magazine is coming! The first installment of this year's magazine has as its theme "The Environment." During the course of this school year three magazines will be published.

Marc Vollrath, coordinating editor of the magazine has announced that this first publication will be released to all students of WSU free of charge, starting sometime during the week of January 11—15. Students can pick up their copy at the Information Desk of the University Center by presenting their student I.D. card.

Clements: I would like to apply this answer to this institution, because I don't believe it holds in all cases. I don't think that publishing is an important objective in getting somewhere. I think that able teaching is the primary purpose. I do, however, see great value in doing research. I think it's a necessary part in making decisions. I have a research background, so I am one of the people who naturally would put much emphasis on it.

Pointer: In General the Department of Education is made up of instructors holding a liberal political viewpoint. Shouldn't there be an effort to hire personnel with other political viewpoints?

Clements: I don't think that a particular viewpoint should have much to do with the hiring procedure. I do agree that there are many in our department. I think we may, because of so many liberals, tend to hire more liberals. I don't know whether this is true or not. I think we should have people with diverse backgrounds. Also, I think we should listen respectfully to all of them. I don't think we should stack our forums, as is too often the case in higher education, with this liberal viewpoint. There should be a balance on all podiums.

Pointer: Last year a couple of graduate students told a member of our staff that you had validated and graded their research papers without ever reading them. Please comment.

Clements: I certainly did not. I read every paper that I validated. Most of them several times.

Pointer: What books of special interest would you recommend to students?

Clements: Up the Down Staircase is one of the greatest. Although I found out that some people don't understand it. Generally, I believe in reading everybody. I favor obtaining a broad background.

Pointer: What books have you read by left-wing authors?

Clements: I have read many of them. In one weekend alone, I read *Soul On Ice* and *Burn, Baby, Burn*. I read many of those sorts of things. In fact, I think I read about as widely as anybody on the staff.

Pointer: Considering the current situation in this country, who do you think poses the greatest threat, the Black Panthers or Spiro Agnew?

Clements: I don't think that Vice-president Agnew is any threat at all. Clearly, the Black

Panthers are the greater threat. Agnew says his piece and quits. I think he did some good when he criticized the media. I had been documenting and tabulating how NBC had been stacking the news for a long time.

Pointer: Could you summarize the argument in your book *The Fitful Wind* and explain its relationship to *The Fateful Turn* by Clarence B. Carson?

Clements: I don't know anything about Carson's book. However, what I am saying in my book is that in the realm of social theory there are not only two points of view on what constitutes democracy. There are three. In my book, I tried to articulate these three points of view. I contend that the modern liberal is a person who emphasizes the rights of society. The classical liberal emphasized individual rights. And the practical liberal believes that the maximum in democracy can be achieved through a very careful balance between the individuals and the society's rights. I think, for the most part, I fall within the practical liberal category.

Pointer: What is your opinion of this year's Pointer?

Clements: I think that the paper uses too much of the same frame of reference. I think you have a staff that is dedicated and that shows more initiative than most I have seen throughout the years. However, I believe that you tend to lean toward one point of view even in news reporting. I think it's a fine thing that you do present different ideas and viewpoints by way of the interviews and podiums.

Pointer: Is it true that you are an honorary member of the Alabama State Troopers? If so, why do you think you were selected?

Clements: That is rather an unusual story. Some time ago, I sent out a few complimentary copies of my book, *The Fitful Wind*, to various politicians. Some acknowledged my book, while others did not. I then received this citation you mentioned from George Wallace. I don't carry it around and show it to people. But it is true that I am an honorary member of that organization. I can only speculate why I received the citation. I believe it was because there was an illustration in the book that alluded to Wallace.

Pointer: What were your reasons for writing *Daryl Germain's* parents?

Clements: I wrote because I felt that he was doing a great deal of harm to his own future. I am certain, for instance, that he was being used as a pawn by certain members of our faculty. I prefer not to say which particular members these were.

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It Might Be Done In '71

Being caught up in the New Year's enthusiasm that tends to negate negativity as a positive influence, the Pointer herein puts forth its positive prophecies for 1971.

January 13: Seven members of the WSU-SP English Department are refused tenure for allegedly teaching English in English courses.

January 26: President of WSU-SP recommends salary increases for three faculty members who reportedly corrected their final exams.

January 28: Registration for new students begins.

February 1: Groundhog Day is cancelled after WSU-SP Biology teacher traps the last remaining member of the species.

February 8: Concerned anti-war students organize a protest march (highlighted by the symbolic pouring of a bottle of bullets into Col. O'Keefe's wastebasket) and raise funds to bribe the Pentagon to remove ROTC from WSU-SP.

February 17: Sheriff Nick Check and Dean Leonard Gibb busted for possession of marijuana and two gallons of bootleg beer.

February 23: Washington's Birthday

February 24: Washington's former slaves celebrate the reading of his will.

February 29: No school

March 1: Because of what J. Edgar Hoover called "economic shortcomings," the Director of the FBI lays off 25 federal narcotics agents.

March 2: Placement Center announces openings for 25 janitors at WSU-SP.

March 3: Muhammed Ali claims that "Frazier will be done in one!"

March 4: Pointer sports editor predicts "Ali in Three"

March 6: Frazier knocked out in third round

March 15: Saga Foods awards Warren G. Jenkins the Gridiron Coffee Honorarium

March 23: University Bookstore finally increases its stock of nylon jackets by eliminating the English literature section.

April 1: WSU Board of Regents, disregarding outraged student opinion, passes its controversial resolution establishing guidelines for fornication for all students under 25.

April 10: Dr. Jerome Peter, of the Dept. of Education, receives his Ph.D. after successfully defending his dissertation by naming every member of his graduating class of 2,749 students.

April 13: The mysterious Hermie West comes out of seclusion.

April 17: Registration for new students ends.

April 19: South Korea declares war on North Korea

April 20: WSU-SP administrators leave for South Korea.

April 27: Dick Cavett appears on the Lester Maddox Show.

May 3: The Freaks' Universal Conspiracy (FUC) opens the Rites of Spring at WSU-SP.

May 11: The WSU-SP Sociology Department wins the WSUS Annual Trivia Contest

May 26: Local contractor misplaces the blueprints used in constructing the two classroom centers.

May 27: Head of Campus Planning announces that the University will not call for any further construction.

June 1: President Dreyfus announces that Martha Mitchell will be this year's commencement speaker.

June 14: WSU-SP faculty takes its monthly meeting on summer tour billed as "Schneider and Sigmund's Two and a Half Ring Parliament"

June 29: Portage County Police collect over one hundred pounds of marijuana in a drug raid.

June 30: Portage County Sheriff announces that he has higher political aspirations in coming elections.

August 10: Established historian, Philip Foner, announces that he has joined the Republican Party and the Episcopal Church.

August 19: WSU-SP History Department hires Philip Foner.

September 24: A special edition of the Pointer exposes the activities of the local Hot Shots Club.

September 25: University President has acquired a face to match his vest.

October 14: Mickey Mouse debates ROTC chairman on the social assets of ROTC courses.

October 15: ROTC leaves WSU-SP.

October 27: University Placement Service locates employment for first WSU-SP graduate since 1958.

November 19: Director of Institutional Research retires.

November 27: Newly appointed Director of Institutional Research argues, in his first publication, that former research directors, who were employed before entering college and who attended small high schools tend to argue that such activities are beneficial.

November 29: Student Senate passes radical legislation.

November 30: Hell freezes over.

December 3: Sentry Insurance donates 2 million dollars to Stevens Point for the carpeting of a one-mile stretch of Highway 10.

December 4: Sentry Insurance purchases Little Joe's

December 9: The 4th Annual WSUS Telethon falls \$25 short of their \$3,000 goal.

December 10: Saga Foods donates the price of five Gridiron hamburgers to Telethon, and Telethon achieves goal.

December 14: After the WSU-SP Athletic Director denies that athletics are given too large a share of the University budget, the Pointer basketball team flies to Melbourne, Australia to compete in a holiday tournament.

December 16: In a University-sponsored program, "Contemporary Problems in American Society," a member of the philosophy department delivers a speech entitled: "Is it philosophically possible to subconsciously imagine nothingness while in contemplation over infinite semi-problematic functions?"

December 19: A member of the Education Department is fired for lecturing.

January 1: Happy New Year.

Letters

Christ VS X

Dear Editor:

The next time you go gunning for the heathens who use X-mas in place of Christmas take along the right ammunition. In other words, do some research before you (pardon the pun) shoot off your mouth about something you apparently know nothing about. Admittedly, X-mas is a convenient abbreviation for Christmas but its not sacrilegious. The X according to the American Heritage dictionary is a symbol for Christ or Christian (1st page of X's, 1st column, 2nd definition, sub. 1). Also in the American Heritage dictionary found under X-mas is from the Greek letter X, transliterated as Kh and representing Greek Khristos, or Christ. Be a little more careful next time okay? John Leake

P.S. Note heading of far right column on Page 2 of December 14, 1970 edition of Pointer. JL

Editor's Note: For X's sake!

Parent Commends Pointer

Dear Sir:

I have been reading copies of your newspaper, which comes to our home to our daughter Sherry Poyser. I think you have an excellent newspaper and are functioning as a newspaper should in order to be a constructive force and a watchdog over the establishment. Keep up the good work.

Yours truly,
John R. Steinwart

Staff Drug Attitudes Commended

Dean Leonard Gibbs
Dr. Don Johnson
Wisconsin State U.
Stevens Point, Wis.

Dear Dean Gibbs and Doctor Johnson,

I want you both to know that it was my pleasure to meet with you both and to engage in the discussions that we had. So many times I find negative, narrow minded attitudes toward this drug topic. It seems to be a trade mark in our society today that alcohol be looked upon as a healthy intoxicant while these other drugs that we were discussing are beaten to death with absurd stories that closely resemble ones that were heard years ago about witches in Salem, Mass. I think the students at your University are very fortunate to have two men such as yourselves working with them. With them and not at them is a rarity that I have found only occasionally and as I said, it has been my pleasure to see it in you two.

Please keep me in mind when you are considering the drug situation. I am vitally interested in any good projects that are going on and if you are involved in any, or know of any, that I could help or that I could be helped by, please let me know. I would be happy to correspond with reliable people that felt they could use any of my information in their projects so please do not hesitate to contact me if you think I can be of help. I would also be interested in any talk-shows that you plan. My only problem is distance. I travel a lot though and if I am in the area I would be glad to stop by if my schedule permits.

Again let me say that I think you two are doing great work and I can tell you that if I had a child in college I would be happy to know that people like you were in the school.

Please express my sincere regards to Robert Busch and all the Students and faculty that were involved with our program.

Best of luck to you both and I hope to see you again in the future.

Sincerely,

Bob Moorman

48 Maple Lane
Blauvelt, N.Y. 10013

PS. If you have the time I would be very interested in your personal and professional comments on the effectiveness of my talk on drugs.

'Disgusted Tom' Writes

To the Editor:

Once again the Greeks and Greek supporters are going to infringe and dictate their activities upon the campus community. Since the Greeks have influence upon this administration a week of games and contests have been declared for the week of February 14th to 21st. Winter Carnival Chairman Daniel Teplesky stated that the question of Ice Sculptor will remain this year. It is reassuring to know that the Greeks can see what the ice sculptor has done to the lawn at Old Main in the past—namely killing it—so therefore the Greeks have decided to go one step further by putting the ice sculptor in front of the Student Union.

And yes, Mr. Teplesky also raised the question of the pancake eating contest. He then proceeds to ask questions in which I assume the answers are negative. That's great Greeks, throwing negative questions with negative reasoning behind them in support of Winter Carnival. He also tends to suggest that there are more ideas to Winter Carnival than the few that he mentioned. (I would like to hear them please.)

Look fellow students, I am not basically anti-Greek but they do not account for a majority of the student body and therefore have no right to infringe their so called fun and games on this campus to the extent that they can dictate to the campus community that they intend to kill our lawn in

front of our Student Union. Have not you nor they heard of Earth Day—why don't they put those ice sculptors in front of their Greek houses instead of our Student Union. (Here I call on Mr. Teplesky to set an example and ask him to put his Greek ice sculptor in front of the Sigma Pi house.)

We protest to the present Administration in Washington for their all out support of the SST and the war which is waging in Southeast Asia because we see people dying and young children starving in this country. It is the President in Washington who dictates what will be national priorities and who also dictates what will not be national priorities. On the campus level, it is President Lee S. Dreyfus, Student Senate, and the campus community who should dictate what our priorities will be. You need not think twice of the time, energy, and money wasted on Winter Carnival when it can be spent on something more worth while. Eau Claire is doing away with Winter Carnival this year and we too, can do without it.

Disgusted
Tom

Another Absurdity

Games Room Hours

Mon. - Thurs. 9:30 a.m. - 10:45 p.m.

Fri. and Sat. 9:30 a.m. - 11:45 p.m.

Sunday 1 p.m. to 9 p.m.

Book Store Hours

Mon. - Fri. 8:00 a.m. - 4:15 p.m.

Tues. eve 6:30 p.m. - 9:30 p.m.

Saturday 10:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.

I F Stone

The Mentality Of Hogan's Heroes

The POW issue is being used to prepare the public for intensification of the war. Our military leaders have learned little from more than 15 years in Indochina. "Some senior officers," William Beecher reported from the Pentagon to the New York Times Nov. 26, in his special story on how the POW camp raid was planned, "even talked among themselves of an amphibious landing by a Marine division in North Vietnam aimed at so unnerving Hanoi's leaders they might quickly sue for peace and release all prisoners." "Some senior officers" should have their heads examined. The notion that one Marine division could accomplish overnight in the North what the French army couldn't do in eight years of war could occur only to a "Hogan's Heroes" mentality. "But these and other officers," Beecher's account continues, "convinced that the White House would never permit such a widening of the war, argued that the job could be done by small hand-picked teams, using surprise to overwhelm local guards and extricate the prisoners by helicopter." The use of the plurals indicates that the raid, like any good TV script, was to be part of a series of such exploits. This second proposal was put before Laird "in late spring or early summer" this year. We still do not know what contingency plans were accepted with it. What if the raiding party had itself been captured, or besieged in the POW camp, and sent out a cry for help lest it and the prisoners be wiped out? Were there contingency plans to rescue the rescuers? Nixon and Laird have both clearly hinted that they may try again. Next time we could find ourselves drawn into a wider invasion of the North sentimentally fueled by an appeal to bring our boys home by Christmas—some Christmas in the 1980's, that is.

Operation Successful — Patient Dies

—Laird's press conference at the Pentagon November 23 introduced the leaders of the rescue party.

Sen. FULBRIGHT: I don't like to say it was all a bad idea simply because it failed, but it did fail. There was something wrong with the intelligence.

Sec. LAIRD: This was not a failure, Mr. Chairman, and would—

Sen. FULBRIGHT: Well, it was a failure—

Sec. LAIRD: This mission was carried on by a group of men that performed the mission with 100 percent excellence.

Sen. FULBRIGHT: The men performed perfectly, but whoever directed it didn't, I mean. (Laughter).

Sec. LAIRD: These men knew full well the chance that there might not be POWs present.

Sen. FULBRIGHT: I'm not complaining about the men, but those men responsible for it.

Sec. LAIRD: I would like to tell you, Mr. Chairman, that we have made tremendous progress as far as intelligence is concerned. (Laughter).

Sen. FULBRIGHT: You mean since Friday?

Footnote On Humanitarianism

This is a humanitarian subject matter.

—Laird on the POW camp raid to Fulbright at the Senate Foreign Relations hearing Nov. 24.

"Ten days ago the worst hurricane in history smashed into the Ganges Delta, killing perhaps as many as half a million people. There is ample food available in Dacca for all those who survived. But 10 days after the disaster, there is no transportation. The United States sent only four helicopters. Consider the contrast between this situation, the near indifference with which the United States has responded to this catastrophe, and the events in Vietnam. According to Secretary Laird, 200 multi-million dollar aircraft were sent into North Vietnam to 'remind Hanoi what the rules of the game are.' For such deadly war games we can deploy any amount of force, but for the disaster-stricken East Pakistanis, we can only send four helicopters."

—Rep. Don Edwards, (D-Cal.) in the House Nov. 23.

G I Toll: 44, 144

The following U.S. casualty figures for Southeast Asia are based on U.S. government statistics. The figures are from January 1, 1961 to December 12, 1970. Figures in parentheses are for the week December 5 to December 12.

Killed: 44,144 (29); "Non-combat" deaths: 8944 (32); Wounded: 293,118 (377); Missing, captured: 1430. (The AP reported the reduction of missing or captured GIs, from a total of 1551, "sometimes reflects a transfer of a name from missing to dead.")



CALENDAR

Mon. Jan. 11 - Wed., Jan. 13

Closed Week

Thursday, Jan. 14

Reading Day

Fri., Jan 15 - Sat., Jan 23

Exams

Mon., Jan. 18 - Fri., Jan 22

Textbook Return - 8 a.m. - 4:15 p.m.

Fri., Jan. 22 - Sun., Jan 31

Semester Break

Thurs., Jan. 28 - Tues., Feb. 2

Textbook Distribution
8 a.m. - 4:15 p.m.

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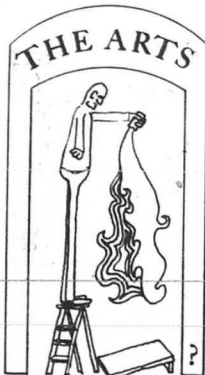
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- (2) GENERAL KNOWLEDGE OF OFFICE DUTIES, (FILING, ETC.).
- (3) ABILITY TO PUT UP WITH LOTS OF CRAP AND IRREGULAR OFFICE HOURS.

Contact:

Dennis MacDonald, editor

Al Jenkins, associate editor

**George Englebrecht, business manager
in the Pointer office,
Second Floor, University Center**



Tolstoy

Two Brothers by Leo Tolstoy.
Signet Classic, New American
Library. 1962, New York.

Two brothers set out on a journey together. At noon they lay down in a forest to rest. When they woke up they saw a stone lying next to them. There was something written on the stone, and they tried to make out what it was.

"Whoever finds this stone," they read, "let him go straight into the forest at sunrise. In the forest a river will appear; let him swim across the river to the other side. There he will find a she-bear and her cubs. Let him take the cubs from her and run up the mountain with them, without once looking back. On the top of the mountain he will see a house, and in that house will he find happiness."

When they had read what was written on the stone, the younger brother said:

"Let us go together. We can swim across the river, carry off the bear cubs, take them to the house on the mountain, and together find happiness."

"I am not going into the forest after bear cubs," said the elder brother, "and I advise you

not to go. In the first place, no one can know whether what is written on this stone is the truth — perhaps it was written in jest. It is even possible that we have not read it correctly. In the second place, even if what is written here is the truth — suppose we go into the forest and night comes, and we cannot find the river. We shall be lost. And if we do find the river, how are we going to swim across it? It may be broad and swift. In the third place, even if we swim across the river, do you think it is an easy thing to take her cubs away from a she-bear? She will seize us, and instead of finding happiness, we shall perish, and all for nothing. In the fourth place, even if we succeeded in carrying off the bear cubs, we could not run up a mountain without stopping to rest. And most important of all, the stone does not tell us what kind of happiness we should find in that house. It may be that the happiness awaiting us there is not at all the sort of happiness we would want."

"In my opinion," said the younger brother, "you are wrong. What is written on the stone could not have been put there without reason. And it is all perfectly clear. In the first place, no harm will come to us if we try. In the second place, if we do not go, someone else will read the inscription on the stone and find happiness, and we shall have lost it all. In the third place, if you do not make an effort and try hard, nothing in the world will succeed. In the fourth place, I should not want it thought that I was afraid of anything."

The elder brother answered him by saying: "The proverb says: 'In seeking great happiness small pleasures may be lost.' And also: 'A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.'"

The younger brother replied: "I have heard: 'He who is afraid of the leaves must not go into the forest.' And also: 'Beneath a stone no water flows.'"

Then the younger brother set off, and the elder remained behind.

No sooner had the younger brother gone into the forest than he found the river, swam across it, and there on the other side was the she-bear fast asleep. He took her cubs, and ran up the mountain without looking back. When he reached the top of the mountain the people came out to meet him with a carriage to take him into the city, where they made him their king.

He ruled for five years. In the sixth year, another king who was stronger than he, waged war against him. The city was conquered, and he was driven out.

Again the younger brother became a wanderer, and he arrived one day at the house of the elder brother. The elder brother was living in a village and had grown neither rich nor poor. The two brothers rejoiced at seeing each other, and at once began telling of all that had happened to them.

"You see," said the elder brother, "I was right. Here I have lived quietly and well, while you, though you may have been a king, have seen a great deal of trouble."

"I do not regret having gone into the forest and up the mountain," replied the younger brother. "I may have nothing now, but I shall always have something to remember, while you have no memories at all."

Strawfields

Milo Outcalt/1970

Dangling angels and sweet lips pressed
Times are not to be borrowed
Our lives are straws, each its own length
Sweet Sally, swirl for us now in slips
of spanking thighs and fill out emptiness

Old Molly romps sixty years too late
Her once round breasts sagging in their case
(Calvin had lusted after her nipples)
Her chastity sings a hollow song

Jason stood upon the plains
his back melting into his buttocks
and trumped, "Who dares challenge me?"
Out of the stratus descended a wrist
and thrashed his lithe bottom
spaking, "There is always a greater power"

Spinning urns and coarse flowers
Grasping our straws we spy thin ships
slide across the waters
Sweet scents arouse our groins
shivering up our sighs

Hail grovellers, barmaids, warriors, queens
ungirdle your loins, breathe, eat, kiss
and fill your life with creams

Anaconda Jane, sly fox she
whirled about rich bankers and became free
(no field labor for pink round palms)
Now she languishes amid apricot trees and sighs

In strawfields we quiver in the wind
before the swinging scythe of sad mortality

Sauer Exhibits

Richard Sauer, the new director of art exhibitions at Stevens Point State University, will have his own works on display in Minneapolis this month.

Recent paintings by Sauer are to be hung in the Martin Gallery on Lyndale Avenue from January 9 to February 3.

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ECOLOGY



Why Admin Fights Ecology

The Politics of Ecology by James Ridgeway, 222 pages. Published by E. P. Dutton & Company, 201 Park Avenue South, New York, New York 10003; 1970. Price, \$5.95

This book delves deeply into the question of why industry, designated the number one polluter, is allowed to go on dumping wastes with impunity. It questions why government, despite its promises, has failed to do anything really constructive about man's gravest problem. The Politics of Ecology gives an explanation of why government has not adequately solved the pollution problem, and in fact is no closer to a solution than 10 years ago.

Ridgeway provides facts and figures to support his thesis. He charges that although the Administration has declared all-out war on pollution, it repeatedly has fought Congress' efforts to improve water pollution programs and will

spend less to fight pollution than any previous administration. He contends that many current policies actually tend to legitimize and spread the problem while giving big business a free hand to despoil valuable natural resources such as minerals, timber, and rangelands.

If the federal government is guilty of neglect and a misplaced sense of priorities, the real villain, Ridgeway says, is concentrated corporate power. Although many large companies have become self-proclaimed leaders in the ecology movement and the proud manufacturers of new pollution-control devices, behind the scenes they continue to be the chief offenders, responsible for 80 percent of the waste dumped into the environment each year, he writes.

All is not lost in Ridgeway's viewpoint, however. He believes it is not too late to reverse the trend if we forget about the adjustment and reform of existing pollution laws and deal directly with the problem of concentrated corporate power. In the concluding chapter he offers a "handbook for survival" which contains radical, but in his viewpoints, necessary proposals for attacking pollution at its source.

SST Glamour VS DDT Death

A thousand years ago, environmental awareness time, a U.S. Public Health Service official said some interesting things at a March 1969 seminar sponsored by the American Water Works Association and Water Pollution Control Federation.

He said things like: 33 percent of all public water supplies, serving some 50 million people, don't meet PHS standards which are admittedly archaic and inadequate to protect human health. He told of the 26,000 reported cases of illness from unsafe water between 1946 and 1960; and estimated that the unreported cases actually numbered a hundred times that.

He said, "...the country cannot afford to be apathetic about the safety and purity of the water it drinks." And that if we don't take action now, "...we are flirting with disaster."

He said the problem was two fold. Most community water supply systems were built more than a quarter century ago when all we had to worry about was removing bacteria from relatively unpolluted water. In

the ensuing years however, surface and ground water supplies have become increasingly polluted with an incredible variety of wastes, including many that are simply not affected by present day water treatment procedures. So all these goodies end up coming out of the faucet when you go to the kitchen to get little Johnny a drink of water.

Now little Johnny may be one of the lucky ones that doesn't actually get visibly ill from this duke's mixture. And maybe the minute quantities of oil refinery wastes, DDT, solvents, mercury, et al. won't really have any effect on Johnny at all. Or maybe it will and you'll just never know it.

And surely you can understand the polluter's logic that as long as you can't prove the crud they're dumping into your drinking water is harmful, it's alright to keep dumping. And if you can't, you must be some kind of anti-capitalist nut who wants to turn the U.S. into a giant zoological park and run around without any clothes on communing with nature.

But it wasn't one of those "anti-progress" conservationists addressing that seminar last March, it was Charles C. Johnson, head of the PHS Consumer Protection and Environmental Health Service. And then to confuse the issue even further in July of 1970, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare's Bureau of Water Hygiene issued an interesting little report called the "Community Water Supply Study."

The report contained the results of a survey of 969 public

water supply systems serving 18 million people in nine states. And it said:

41 percent of the 969 systems surveyed were delivering water of inferior quality to 2.5 million people. 360,000 people were being supplied with potentially dangerous or dangerous water.

36 percent of 2,600 individual tap water samples contained one or more bacteriological or chemical constituents exceeding the limits in the recommended Public Health Service Drinking Water Standards.

9 percent of the 2,600 samples contained bacterial contamination at the consumer's evidencing potentially dangerous quality.

30 percent of the 2,600 samples contained at least one of the chemical limits indicating waters of inferior quality.

11 percent of the samples drawn from 94 systems using surface waters as a source of supply exceeded the recommended organic chemical limit of 200 parts per billion.

77 percent of water plant operators were inadequately trained in fundamental water microbiology; and 46 percent were deficient in chemistry relating to their plant operation.

79 percent of the water systems were not inspected by State or County authorities in 1968. In 50 percent of the cases, plant officials did not remember when, if ever, a State or local health department has last surveyed the water supply.

Unlike Mr. Johnson's comprehensive warnings, the report made the water-pollution-water-treatment issue a very personal thing—especially in the nine states involved—and the public started worrying a little about the drink of water little Johnny was getting. But as usual, after the initial flurry of concern, the root problems remained largely unchanged.

"But," you say, "the Federal Government will protect us, right?" Wrong. Folks out there in radio land, that clear liquid coming out of your faucet simply doesn't have the glamour, the aura, prestige or profit incentive of things like...say an SST that'll get you to Paris three hours quicker than you've gotten there lately. And therefore, it should be perfectly understandable that the Federal Government's drinking water program is limited to a small staff in the Bureau of Water Hygiene with a budget of \$2.7 million for fiscal 1970, compared to the \$290 million for the next stage of the SST. It should also be understandable that the Administration's budget request for 1971 asks for a \$357,000 cut in the Bureau's funds. Inflation you know.

Some people are concerned with what's apt to be going on inside little Johnny's gizzard after he takes a drink of water. One of the most current efforts

to do something about it is HR 19874 introduced by Florida Congressman Paul Rogers. There is virtually no chance of any action on the bill during this session, so it will die. But Rogers says it will be reintroduced during the next session.

"Until there are disasters or epidemics we assume that the drinking water in this nation is pure," Rogers said. "But there is increasing evidence that a good portion of our drinking water is not safe and that a great portion is on the border of being potentially harmful, if not dangerous."

"Our severe neglect to our drinking water problems is chiefly responsible for this condition. If we do not turn this inattention around in the very near future, there could be a catastrophe."

"We have already seen examples. More than 18,000 people in Riverside, California were affected by waterborne diseases in 1965 and 30 percent of the people in Angola, New York suffered from gastroenteritis in 1968," Rogers said.

"The evidence of the need for increased attention to our water supply is obvious. We are polluting all our water systems with effluents and we shortly thereafter draw on this very same water for drinking."

HR19874 would establish a minimum quality for drinking water, including any waters which humans come into contact with, and a maximum level permissible for any chemical, biological, physical, radiological or other contaminants and then establish enforcement provisions. State standards would have to meet Federal standards, but could be stronger. A testing and surveillance program is also included.

Meanwhile, drink up. If you can't prove it's hurting you there's nothing to worry about. Right?

DNR Asks For Goose Report

Wisconsin goose hunters have again been urged to send in their season report forms, whether they bagged a Canada goose or not, the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) said today.

Of 60,000 hunters who obtained federal permits for hunting Canada geese outside the Horicon zone, only 20,000 have sent in the reports, DNR said. Federal wildlife officials, who establish the basic goose and waterfowl regulations for Wisconsin, need the data in order to estimate the total goose harvest in this flyway.

Failure to obtain adequate kill information could result in unnecessarily restrictive 1971 goose hunting regulations, DNR pointed out.

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Mastering The Draft



Hardship Deferment Explained

by John Striker and...
...Andrew Shapiro...

The III-A hardship deferment is available to a registrant if he can show that his induction would cause extreme hardship to a person dependent upon him for support. The support may be financial or psychological or a combination of the two. The "dependent," however, must be one of the individuals listed in the draft laws (father, mother, wife, child are the more commonly claimed from this list.)

The draft laws do not define "dependency" in any quantitative sense nor is "extreme hardship" defined. There have been only a few court cases testing a board's refusal to grant the deferment. (Perhaps because the registrant could not afford an attorney.) One of these cases contains a typical set of facts from which the court concluded that a valid case for the III-A deferment had been presented: (1) Registrant's mother was 64, a widow of 9 years and unable to work (according to her medical report); (2) The registrant had two married brothers: one had a large family and lived 3000 miles away and the other was unemployed and had one child (and another expected soon); (3) Registrant had a gross annual income of \$8500 and he

contributed \$175 per month to his mother's support, and more when property taxes and insurance were due; (4) Registrant's mother had a gross annual income of \$1888 from dividends and Social Security payments; (5) Registrant's mother's chronic condition of poor health was such that she required the care and attention of another person.

This case dealt primarily with financial dependency, though others have considered psychological dependency. Gaining deferment on the grounds of psychological dependency is usually a matter of proof. Letters from a doctor, welfare agency, etc., are essential.

Some boards may grant the III-A deferment on facts less persuasive than those found by the court. Others might not grant it on more persuasive facts, in which case they would probably be acting illegally. The problem is in drawing the line and that problem has not been solved. Representative Hebert, a member of the House Armed Services Committee, summed it up this way: "One board will defer an individual on a certain set of circumstances...for hardship, and that same individual crosses the street into another board, given the same set of circumstances and the same set of conditions, and that board would not give him the deferment for hardship."

In an attempt to remedy this problem, the federal courts in the Second Circuit have taken to the use of Bureau of Labor Statistics. In at least two cases, the Court used the "minimum but adequate" income level determined by the Bureau for the particular geographical area in which the dependent lived. Income below this level, the Court intimated, would result in "extreme hardship." You might, therefore, consider using these statistics when requesting deferment.

Here are a few points to bear in mind: (1) Your board will be interested in other sources of support available to your dependent should you be inducted. For example, in one case a registrant claimed his induction would leave his wife alone to pay all the rent. The board responded by denying the deferment adding that his wife could return to her family where rent was not collected. (2) Be sure to explain why "extreme hardship" will result; mere dependency is not enough. For

example, assume your father takes ill and you claim you must manage the business for him. So far you have not made out a case. You must further show that if you do not manage the business your father will suffer extreme hardship. For example, you may claim that the business will collapse leaving your father without income. You might argue that your father will suffer severe psychological problems if this occurs. Remember, however, that your board may also ask if there isn't somebody else who could run the business other than you. (3) Try to have a cooperative dependent. In one

recent case an estranged wife was claimed as a dependent. She got mad when her husband was late in his support payments and wrote the board asking for his induction. The board took away the registrant's III-A deferment and ordered him for induction. It took a court to determine that, in fact, the payments were not late. (4) Finally, if you are thinking of applying for the deferment at some time in the future, start building a claim now. As the facts arise which might build together to constitute your claim inform your board. Over a period of time your claim will form. When discretionary

deferments are involved, it is always advisable to avoid presenting a full-blown claim for the first time when induction is near. Skepticism is inevitable and will obviously affect the exercise of the board's discretion.

This column is by no means an exhaustive explanation of the III-A deferment. If you think you might have a III-A claim, consult a draft counselor or Chapter 13 of our book "Mastering the Draft."

We welcome your questions and comments. Address them to Mastering the Draft, Suite 1202, 60 East 42nd Street, nNew York, N.Y. 10017.

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