Prisoners Get Chance For Further Education

Many people are talking about prison reform but few have the ways or means to take action. And while most think efforts must start with the large institutions, they are forgetting the many men who are incarcerated in the county jails.

One man who realised that there are needs for the prisoners at his own backdoor, has started a program for inmates at the Portage County jail. This man is Dan Houlihan, an assistant professor of communications at UW-Stevens Point.

The program Houlihan has started is an experimental one which began last November and is continuing this semester. Through it Houlihan hopes to 'improve thought processes and create rational thinking.'

The inmates meet twice a week for a 90-minute class session, once in the City-County Building and once on campus. The inmates are able to attend classes through the work-release program, and those who attend the classes have been released on this program before. Participation in the class is voluntary.

The format of the classes include discussions, lectures, and films. Houlihan said he offers a variety of things in order to see just what the inmates want included in the classes and are interested in.

Since the prisoners serve short sentences from 90 days to one year, the turnover is large and each class may have different people in it. To compensate for this, Houlihan said he must make every class an entity in itself. And since the educational levels of the prisoners vary from the third grade through college and ages vary from 19 to 66, each class must have elements which appeal to all.

Also included in the program are tutors who teach the basic skills of reading and writing to those who lack these skills. Houlihan said that he also spends time with the men in the jail talking with them to find out what they are interested in.

Dan Houlihan conducts his class for prisoners.

Follow The Yellow Feet....

Following a series of yellow footprints on the 5th floor of the LRC building leads one to the Instructional Materials Center and its collection of largely non-print material. Recently moved up from the basement, the IMC collection contains filmstrips, tapes, cassettes, records, study prints, videos, and many more...
The year was 1966; America was in the midst of what was then called a "police ac­tion" in Vietnam. Nature, believing that loving America had rushed to defend "freedom" in Vietnam. True to our nature, peace said our leaders.

At International Development USAID decided to help develop education in South Vietnam. At this point the University of Wisconsin—Stevens Point became involved.

Why Stevens Point?

Prior to coming to Stevens Point deceased President James H. Albertson had served as the assistant to the President at Ball State University in Muncie, Indiana. While at Ball State, President Albertson became a good friend of a colleague named Robert La Follette, who later became known to work for USAID as an educational consultant.

In the summer of 1966, La Follette, representing USAID, asked President Albertson to head a team of educators to look at higher education in Vietnam. For any number of possible reasons, President Albertson decided to do it himself and Wisconsin State University-Stevens Point in the project.

Assistant to the Chancellor, explained to the Pointer that once Albertson agreed to enter into contract with the universities, it was at what the best possible relationship between USAID and the university might be. Mr. Vickerstaff pointed out that it was finally decided "for ease of administration" to draw up the contract with the corporation, Wisconsin State University—Stevens Point, Foundation.

Extent of Program

The project got underway in March, 1967 with President Albertson selecting seven team members of educators. This original team was composed of Dr. Harry F. Rangelberg, President of Ball State College, Dr. Arthur Beattie, Dean of the School of Business and Administration, Dr. Vincent F. Conroy, Director of Field Studies at Harvard University, Dr. G. C. Johnson, Dean of the College of Education at Gustavus Adolphus College in Minnesota, Dr. Arthur D. Pickett, Director of Honors Program at University of Illinois, Chicago, and Dr. Melvin L. Hall, Head of Department of Plant and Earth Sciences at River Falls.

In the process of conducting an initial survey their plane crashed on March 23, 1967, killing all aboard. Dr. Burdette W. Eagon, Dean of College of Education at the time, headed a new team of educators. This final report was composed of Dr. Harry F. Rangelberg, President of Ball State College, Dr. Arthur Beattie, Dean of the School of Business and Administration, Dr. Vincent F. Conroy, Director of Field Studies at Harvard University, Dr. G. C. Johnson, Dean of the College of Education at Gustavus Adolphus College in Minnesota, Dr. Arthur D. Pickett, Director of Honors Program at University of Illinois, Chicago, and Dr. Melvin L. Hall, Head of Department of Plant and Earth Sciences at River Falls.

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To complete the original task of the survey (a Dr. Burdette W. Eagon, Dean of College of Education at the time, headed a new team of educators. Their major task was to investigate the various fields of engineering education, and business and public administration need to be of a similar status. The recommendation also pointed out later that the program would be expanded to include sciences, social studies, and humanities and must still be a viable concern of the universities. It seemed to be in the best interest of the United States to develop new technical-vocational universities. As provided by the University of South Vietnam, "First," he remarked, "we are finding that their elitist concept of education is being cracked. They are beginning to believe that education is not simply for the wealthy, but for all the people." Secondly, he continued, "the area of student relations is undergoing change. Now, they are more open; more like our attitude. They have accepted that students have some role in the university." Vickerstaff concluded, "Also we are finding that the universities are moving toward a more democratic society. The attitude seems to be somewhat similar to the Board of Regents in Wisconsin.

Pursuing the schools in the various universities in South Vietnam, Dr. Eagon's report also recommended that the universities develop new technical-vocational universities. As provided by the University of South Vietnam, "First," he remarked, "we are finding that their elitist concept of education is being cracked. They are beginning to believe that education is not simply for the wealthy, but for all the people." Secondly, he continued, "the area of student relations is undergoing change. Now, they are more open; more like our attitude. They have accepted that students have some role in the university." Vickerstaff concluded, "Also we are finding that the universities are moving toward a more democratic society. The attitude seems to be somewhat similar to the Board of Regents in Wisconsin.

The Pointer is a second class publication, published as a program of the school year in Stevens Point, Wisconsin, 54481. The Pointer is a student publication, published under authority granted to the Board of Regents of State Universities by Section 21.11, Wisconsin Statute. The Pointer is printed and paid for by the State of Wisconsin under contract awarded by the State Printing Section, State Department of Administration, Division of Administrative Services, operational Bulletin 12-24 of.
"All The World's A Stage"

By Gary Rutkowski

The University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point is celebrating its 50th anniversary of theatrical activity on campus. The rise of theatre at this university has weathered many years, from its first organized season under English professor LeLand Burroughs in 1921, through its association with the Department of Speech and Drama in the 1960's, to 1967 and finally the approval of a Drama major in 1971. Today, with the department offering a major less than a year old the Ponte takes a look at the Drama Department, in this, its Department of the Month series.

The Drama Department formerly housed in Nelson Hall is now located in the Fine Arts Building. Dr. Selden Faulkner, chairman of the department heads a staff of nine full-time faculty, four of which have tenure status. Five members of the Drama staff have Ph.D.'s. There are 55 students majoring in Drama (there are in comparison 351 English Ph.D.'s. There are 55 students majoring in English). The department has a continuing process. Until the box office statutory tenure dates are reached, faculty members are evaluated by their colleagues each year. There have been 12 resignations. Three of these left to return to graduate school, one was the result of aparent dissatisfaction with the then-current situation at this university; and one returned to a former area of employment in the field west. Of the current faculty there are two resignations, both in dance. Miss Jan Hoffer has indicated that she will be returning to Graduate School for her Masters degree next fall. She has been offered retention and the possibility of a leave of absence. The other, Mrs. O'Keefe, resigned for maternity reasons.

In connection with retention and tenure Chairman Faulkner was asked what qualities he looks for in a perspective drama instructor. He replied, "You must think in terms of what you are trying to achieve. I look for the ability to 'do' on stage. The way I see it, not all artists are good teachers and not all teachers are good artists. The stress I am trying to indicate is that I would rather, in a production situation, see a good faculty artist serve as an example than have a very fine teacher, and there are many of these and there is nothing wrong with them, who can't really direct or act or scene design or do the things which he is supposed to be able to transmit. The best of all worlds is to get someone who can do both."

Chairman Faulkner

Chairman Faulkner was asked about the sale of "standing room" tickets for Drama productions. The Chairman replied, "We don't sell 'standing room,' as such. What we sell is a conditional admission to seats that are available in the house. In other words, if there is an empty seat and you have got the ticket in your possession, then we don't want to deprive someone who is there and ready to go in from taking that seat. So what we do is let him or her take that seat with the understanding that, should the owner show up, they have to get their money back."

Faulkner was asked if the department stood to make a double profit on such seats. He answered, "Exactly. That's why we make it conditional. But, I would rather have someone in a seat. Yet it is not fair to those who have paid $2.00 for a seat to give as good a seat free to a public person and so we try to even it out that way."

Chairman Faulkner also offered comment on the practice of issuing complimentary tickets. "We have issued 171 complimentary tickets for this year. One hundred and two of these were given to poster patrons. A poster patron is an area merchant who agrees to display our theatre posters in his place of business for the entire season (six posters). In return, he is offered two tickets admitting him to one of our Sunday opening performances. Thirty-eight complimentary tickets were fermen. These tickets include complimentary privileges extended to members of the Drama-Dance Department, to the Dean of the College of Fine Arts and to Chancellor Dreyfus. Thirty-one complimentary tickets are given to the players. These are students who are members of the Players Club and who have been selected by the directors as the best people to do the production activity of the Players and University Theatre."

Industrial Commission

The Drama Department, unlike most on campus, has had its own branch of the Industrial Commission. The most recent involved the Men of La Maseh set. - In this episode, the commission determined the set to be dangerous because there was no guardrail to keep the audience from falling into the lowered orchestra pit. Faulkner was asked if he agreed with the commission. He replied, "I think they were arbitrary and completely revealed a lack of knowledge of what theatre is all about. I'm in mind and the best interest of all concerned and all that, but I can agree with the commission of that went on. "(The commission threatened to close the show one day before opening.) But we went ahead and finished and did what they wished and I must say they were cooperative and understanding. But to put a railing between the stage and audience destroys the concept for which the architect was originally designed; there being only a steady flow between audience and stage."

Department Expenses

Departments last year the Drama Department ended its theatrical season with a deficit of some $1800.00. According to Dr. Faulkner, the overspending was a result of the general rise in inflation and expenses incurred in moving into the new Fine Arts facility. The deficit, because the university theatre has a revolving fund, was deducted from this year's allotment. Budget problems this year, however, continue to be more the rule than the exception for the department.

In December of last year the Acting Company, a group of 5 salaried students, was cut from the Drama budget allocation for student assistants. When asked why this was done, Faulkner said, "Pure funding and plus the idea that the experiment wasn't working that well." Faulkner explained that the Acting Company had been designed so that students could devote their attention to the play production at hand. Some, he reported, had not taken their duties seriously enough. That, and the fact that we were rapidly running out of funds dictated the need for a change. "The need for change also resulted in the firing of technical assistants. Faulkner admits that although their work was in question the budget still played a part in their dismissal. The $13,000.00 student assistant allotment must carry into the summer months for six to eight students working either weeks, and with little hope of an additional allotment, Chairman Faulkner remarked, "So what we are doing is refreshing and trying to make it last for the entire year."

The university theatre has within its budget an estimated income of $9,000.00. In order to make that budget, the theater has yet to bring in some $4,600.00 in ticket sales before the end of the year. Since student ticket money has already been received from activity funding, this figure must be reached by sales to the public. Tickets are $2.00 per seat. Season prices are ten dollars for the winter season and six dollars for the summer. If all season ticket receipts are in this would mean that 2,332 individual tickets or 777 summer season tickets must be sold to balance the budget. The difficulty in doing so may more clearly be seen in that there are 391 seats in the theater. The campus audience, he reported, had not taken their duties seriously enough. That, and "the fact that we were not doing," he explained, "The public apparently must be protected from themselves and that seems to be the problem. The stage is an interesting place and people who have never been on a stage are not trying to kill people off." Faulkner explained, "The public apparently must be protected from themselves and that seems to be the problem. The stage is an interesting place and people who have never been on a stage are not trying to kill people off..." Faulkner explained, "The public apparently must be protected from themselves and that seems to be the problem. The stage is an interesting place and people who have never been on a stage are not trying to kill people off..." Faulkner explained, "The public apparently must be protected from themselves and that seems to be the problem. The stage is an interesting place and people who have never been on a stage are not trying to kill people off..."

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By Michael L. Leslise

"For more than 14 of the past 28 years we have been fighting somewhere, and we have been ready to fight anywhere, for the other 14. War and the military have become a part of our environment, like pollution."

The above quotation, taken from The Pentagon Propaganda Machine by Senator J. William Fulbright, indicates a relatively new phenomenon which, although not novel in historical terms, has emerged out of our post World War II society - the phenomenon of militarism. Although non-political in theory, in fact the U.S. military establishment has increased its power to such an extent that today military policies are an overly strong determinant for any other kind of action.

Houlihan had some observations about the prisoners who were not working. He said that “the program was a start to rehabilitating some of the prisoners in the jail.” He said he hopes the program continues.

Another comment from a member of the class was that the program was bringing activities to the prisoners that they were not used to or used in high school. He said that the program was “a good time” to the prisoners and that they “are educated.”

He said the prisoner’s work aspirations are limited, that they don’t have a specific career in mind.

There is a vacuum in their educational and recreational lives. Houlihan said, and having a "good time" is the most important thing to them; and this good time often involves drinking and seldom involves a wide variety of activities. He said that anything offered should help them, but that something else is needed. Houlihan hopes to forever give the prisoners something else in his contacts with the prisoners.

The experimental program should survive and grow better. Houlihan hopes to develop it into a program of small classes taught four days a week for five hours each day. He said that over time, the program can help a good number of people.

After gaining permission from Sheriff Check, he was able to start his classes.

Houlihan by phone said that anything which places our democracy in peril, is dramatically demonstrated in the introduction of the chapter of the book entitled "The Starbird Memorandum," September 1968. Secretary of the Army, Stanley Seabury, sent a message to Clarke Clifford, then Secretary of Defense. One was a lieutenant general, Alfred Starbird, “manager” of the Sentinel System. Johnson’s answer to the ABM - the other by Secretary Rusk, and jointly described as the "Army Way" advertising campaign designed to win support for the Sentinel System. They deemed this unnecessary because a large number of citizens, many of whom already suspected missile sites and who were also various legislators and government scientists, had voiced their opposition. The strong diappraisal of the System. To raise opinion to a favorable level, the Department of Defense began to push for the System, and push hard. The total disregard for the political, moral, social, and economic factors involved, the Defense Department pursued its goal with a relentless drive. Television; films; speeches to select groups; pamphlets; classified material to political figures from districts which possessed military installations or related industries; and the construction of a massive billboard site for use in public demonstrations.

If that were not enough, it was suggested to the effect that the opinions of governmental figures most opposed in most opposition to the System, should be disregarded, whereas those who were most favorable toward the System, and who were already in contact with the Administration, were to be encouraged to publish material which would favor the feasibility of the Sentinel System. Houlihan pointed out several months later that the news of the "Starbird Memorandum" was first published without the benefit of public scrutiny.

On February 16, 1969, the "Starbird Memorandum" became public property - offered not by the Defense Department, but by the Washington Post; a few days after the memo was published, Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird was questioned at a news conference about the Defense Department’s_radioactive_program of propaganda, to which he replied there was no such program. Several weeks after this press conference, Secretary of Defense received a memorandum to the top people in his department (military and civilian), saying in effect that their duty was to provide information. This sort of information would not be tolerated. However, the pentagon propaganda attacks against the "Army Way" were "still operating today.

It is imperative, in order for U.S. foreign policy to be effective and truly representative of the power which has been centralized in the Executive and Defense Departments to return to its proper place - that of the democratic deliberations of the people which have been characterized by such incidents as Lass, Cambodia, and Vietnam. Such incidents have been pushed not by public opinion, but by the influence of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Characteristically, war is a desirable condition for the military, for it not only produces openings in the rank structure which have to be filled, but it provides the military with the opportunity to expertise of its goal of "first to fight." Thus, other considerations in the implementation of foreign policy are of secondary importance (police and political aspects, etc.) become dependent on the Joint Chiefs, but they are considerations which must certainly be taken into account by those in the Legislature, as the voice of the people (ideally), that this grave responsibility lies.

The obvious method of curtailing military influence is to encourage legislation that is not enforceable legislation which will require the public to protest report periodically (perhaps once a month) just what amount is being spent on advertising. Additionally, it would be helpful to curtail military strength to a token force. However, the public has been made to feel that military force at ready, and would have to act to defend that security on that basis alone.

In conclusion, it can only be redundant to describe Senator Johnson’s article as provocative and frightening. Although somewhat repetitive and obviously opinionated, he nevertheless succeeds in driving his point home. It is a must for those of us who would like to be well informed. Many will find, to their utter surprise, that they are not as informed as they had supposed. This book has, in the view of CTHS-TV documentarian, "The Selling of the Pentagon," filled a need, and, hopefully, enough people will be influenced to the point of taking political action against this blatant trend toward militarism, in our society as well as our government.

It is Wooten’s ambition for peace workers to see that it is the responsibility of our legislators to act now, before the United States becomes locked into a phase of civil repression and or subversion. "My country right or wrong" has been taken out of context - it should read "My country right or wrong. When right to be kept, when wrong to be put right.

"Peace," he concludes, "is the one word that means most."

"For more than 14 of the past 28 years we have been fighting somewhere, and we have been ready to fight anywhere. War and the military have become a part of our environment, like pollution."

EDITORIALS

Organize!

As many students undoubtedly know, and, as the Pointer has tried to show in the past, there are many problems connected with the university that are common to almost all members of the student community. We are not speaking of state or national issues but rather ‘bread and butter’ issues at the campus level that call for immediate action.

All students, for instance, are liable to be subjected to administrative fiat during their college years. Of course, some will say, “That’s not true. It’s never happened to me.” The fact remains, however, that many students have run-ins with deans, dorm directors, and administrative staff in general, and since the administrators hold the club, they normally have their way about things. Working students, food service employees, those on work-study, student assistants, etc. certainly have problems: low wages for a disproportionate amount of work, playing the role of ‘servants’ for their ‘betters,’ and, as we noted in an earlier issue, not being paid on time.

Off-campus students must often face uncompromising landlords and as tenants they have no recourse but to comply to the landlord’s wishes or ‘move into the housing shortage.’ Student teaches sometimes encounter situations over which they have no power, for instance, having to substitute teach in the absence of their co-ordinating teacher without receiving the pay due them for such an activity.

All students are lacking in services that the university could undoubtedly provide: extended library hours, lower prices from university-connected businesses, extra services during final exams, and so forth. The point is that aside from political differences on issues like the war, welfare, civil rights, and the like, the problems students face are very common interests in problems at hand. But...how are these problems to be solved? As we said in an earlier editorial, isolated complaints are quite likely unheeded by administrators or lost in the bureaucratic grind. Who, then, is going to help the students? We contend that on these fundamental issues the students must try to help themselves and this self-help is going to require a strong organization.

What about Student Senate? The fact is that the Senate is a politically bankrupt organization. It is in a state of hibernation as far as solving student problems. President McMillion will, no doubt, tell you this, if he can spare the time he spends doing the work of his Senate members. Student Senate is too busy forming committees on committees to work for the students and, we are quite sure, the administration likes it that way.

The only politically sensible thing for the students to do at this time is to organize on a large scale as a union. Certainly many parents of students at this university are working class people affiliated with labor unions. In spite of their present lethargy, labor unions in America have a tradition of fighting for their rights. Labor never achieved its ends by compromising land-lords and as tenants they have their rights. Labor never achieved its ends by compromising land-lords and as tenants they have their rights. Labor never achieved its ends by compromising land-lords and as tenants they have their rights. Labor never achieved its ends by compromising land-lords and as tenants they have their rights. Labor never achieved its ends by compromising land-lords and as tenants they have their rights. Labor never achieved its ends by compromising land-lords and as tenants they have their rights.

In light of these things, a small group of students, including some members of the Pointer staff, have taken the initiative to call a meeting for the organization of a General Student Union to act in the behalf of all students on the basic issues. We urge students to overlook their differences on the larger questions and to attend this meeting in the Wright Lounge on Wednesday, Feb. 9 at 7:30 p.m. Acting together, the students at this university will have a voice that can demand the administration’s attention. Acting apart...they will never be heard.

Letters

SDS

Alive And Well....

To the Editor:
The papers say SDS is dead. The SDS Convention Committee organized a large national demonstration in opposition to the launching of numerous struggles on campuses across the country and several large national demonstrations to fight racist unemployment, welfare cuts, and the War in SE Asia. This year SDS has led struggles against pushers of racist ideology such as Herrnstein at Harvard and Shockley at Stanford. In LA and Boston SDS is long fights against administrations which boastfully push racist policies. In Chicago SDS fights for welfare mothers and others to fight racist welfare cuts. In NY state and Chicago SDS will launch a city-wide campaign to fight racist police. In Chicago SDS has joined with Rockefeller’s attempt to replace the free city university system with Rockefeller’s attempt to replace the free city university system with Rockefeller’s attempt to replace the free city university system with Rockefeller’s attempt to replace the free city university system. At North-Eastern University in Boston, SDS led a movement of workers and students which successfully prevented racist Alty. Gen. Mitchell from dedicating the new Police Science building.

Many SDSers feel that a key focus of the Convention should be the launching of a national campaign on the scale of the war movement to fight the upsurge of racism on campus, boil racist textbooks, professors, or administrators in the Convention and their policies. SDS sees this as the most constructive way to achieve progressive social change in America. We invite every high school and out-to-attend the Convention and seek the fight against racism.

SDS Convention Committee
Box 702-A
760 Commonwealth Ave.
Boston, Mass. 02215

Who Do You Want?

To the Editor:
I sent Mr. Barber’s letter to the Editor (1-28-72) in which he stated: That “as President of the University, Mr. Muskie will immediately end the Vietnam War.” I wish to ask, if Mr. Barber how Senator Muskie proposes to do that. At the 1968 Democratic Convention in Chicago Senator Muskie said that “no responsible leader wants unilateral withdrawal.” As things are at present the Viet Cong aren’t ready to im
Elise Alous
Chairman: Supporters For McGovern-UWSW

We'll Buy Your Vote

To The Editor:

Today, I ran into an interesting poster in the COPS building. I quote, "All the BEER you can drink for the purchase of a $1.25 membership to the Portage County Young Democrats. This membership carries NO OBLIGATION WHATSOEVER! (all emphasis is theirs.)

If the regeneration of politics heralded by the advocates of the young is exemplified by the above, with its implied denial of conviction and dedication, I think I'll move to Sweden.

Yours truly,

Steven L. Newton
311 Steiner Hall

To Whose End?

To the Editor:

What is there after a war—a Vietnam War? Surplus hardware and material, mess halls and barracks, social upheaval, bitterness and happiness, freedom from U.S. military influence only to be confronted with U.S. plans for post-war Vietnam.

For the Vietnamese people there has been much that has been foreign and for you to come they will experience more of the same. If there is a more oppressive force than the U.S. military, on planet Earth, it is in good probability in the form of U.S. economic aid tinged with technological assistance that purports to be the savior of mankind. It is ironic that a country who has laid waste to great portions of another should then involve itself with putting everything back in its place.

Worries can't be made right, or can they? Or is the ulterior motive exploitation? Maybe even the exploitation unknowingly, the result of good faith?

Some say now is the time to make studies which can be of essential importance now and for the future as a reference source in case another war is to be fought or another frontier made inhabitable for men who profess certain political and economic attitudes. We should be certain those of us here at Stevens look into such aspects of our action in Southeast Asia as "The Ecological Imbalance Resulting from the Impact of War in Vietnam." Shouldn't it not prove interesting to learn of the effects of physiographic successions that now, which in the normal turning of time requires a great deal of effort and study to document and record. It seems we needn't speculate any longer as to the effects physiographic change has on succession of fauna and flora makeup of a particular region. Now we have the opportunity in Vietnam to see the effect of such change, and when mountains were built up or leveled depending on how one wants to look at it, and jungles made naked.

Surely, the ecology curriculum will grow measurably from this study in the Vietnam laboratory now and for years to come with the cooperation of the U.S. Air Force. "Upon recent findings," the professor will expound, "Crateriasus species bomboasso has shown a definite successful adaptation for habitats of a hydroseric nature found along the bottom of craters created in very recent times, that in transition to higher elevations caused by eruption of said crater bottoms, bomboasso gives way to that other well known war dominant... So we can see how the ecological study of Vietnam can greatly enhance our futures. Indeed, the Vietnam ecologist may prove to be the least beneficial of all such studies, certainly there must be better studies to come in other wars since we still appropriate the use of arms evermore devastating and sophisticated weaponry. Why not include all of planet Earth in this study, for whence did the materials come that was rained down upon the land and peoples of Vietnam? Australia, South America, Minnesota, Timbuktu.

Surely the ecology of things must have been uprooted elsewhere not to mention other upsets.

There are so many studies to make, that it is comforting to know that it is proposed "that all 2600 of the colleges and universities of this nation should be a resource to the goals and operations of the nation." Ah! You probable people, that someone has a grand plan for them like back in the Johnson Era. Grants will soon be forthcoming, goals for study as an accomplishment, and Asian experts will soon be hopping planes for guess work. Maybe you have some ideas or have had a course in Asian History and can give a helping hand.

Let us confront the real issue—does the American Government take its colleges or universities, its members, its leaders, its professors or presidents, or grandpas and grandmas know what is best for the Vietnamese people or for that matter other community must be in to the Pointer advertising manager to get your message out in 10 or 20 later issues. Maintaining these deadlines will assist greatly in the technical aspect of the publication of the Pointer and will make it easier to get the news to the readers.

Friday, February 4, 1972

THE POINTER

Page 7

Review:

Ms.

By J. Sadusky

There are a variety of feminist journals and periodicals in circulation today, including magazines, newspapers, and a multitude of regional and national newsletters. Most of these, however, do not reach active feminists. There is a noticeable void of information about feminist issues in periodicals of the popular vein. The attitude of traditional women's magazines towards the women's movement is comparative to their view of other social issues: they ignore it or provide token representation of it. In general, they attempt to counter feminism through the enshrinement of domesticity. Their pages overflow with praise for life in the stove—the latest three-oven, six-burner, Avocado green model, of course.

Available now, however, is a magazine which serves as an alternative to the cookie-dough mentality of most women magazines. Ms. is written for women, by women, and looks at some basic questions: How do women live? What is wrong with the world they live in? How change it? The focus is on feminism and society and its institutions. The preview copy exhibits a healthy diversity of subjects: architecture, welfare, blacks and feminism, politics, marriage, home and hearth, children and books, language, childcare, and employment. Recommended articles include: "Down With Sexist Upbringing,"

"We are the Lady and Other Frentis Feminist Fables," "The Housewives' Moment of Truth,"

"I want a Wife," "How to Write Your Own Marriage Contract," 

"Welfare Is A Woman's Issue," and "Heaven Won't Protect the Working Girl." These articles are particularly informative and critical. Hopefully they are indicative of the scope, insight, and quality of future MS. issues.

Ms. does include some bad poetry and mediocre writing. These are brief enough and few enough in number, however, not to be cause for complaint. The overall periodical or triumphantly smirking that women cannot write or put together a coherent magazine. Quite the contrary, Ms. contains articles that women cannot only write and report, but publish, design, and illustrate as well.

There is, however, a strong and serious objection which must be made about the preview issue. Whether it will be remedied is a question which will be answered in the forthcoming articles. The flaw in Ms. is the quantity and quality of advertising it contains. The slick, Madison-Avenue messages almost destroy the value of the contents. It is puzzling how they found their way in—unless economic necessity could not prevent it. Moreover, much of the advertising is sexist oriented, treating women as dim-witted or sophisticated, man-trapping consumers. Or, it attempts to recruit women for the wonderful world of business executives. Such are blatant contradictions to the contents of Ms. and its feminist and critical orientation. Hopefully, Ms. will be able to break the stranglehold of advertising. Or, at the very least, issue a strong denunciation of the force and fraud behind it.

Ms. should insist, besides being an alternative to the drivel of most periodicals, it is a well-written criticism of sexism and society in general. It has strong potential to develop into a solid, radical periodical, including and expanding beyond strictly feminist issues.

Note: Copies of Ms. may be obtained at the City News Stand in Stevens Point. Or, by writing directly to Ms.

Subscription Department
379 Lexington Avenue
New York, New York 10017

Announcement! Pointer Deadlines

Deadlines for material to be published in the Pointer as follows:

Articles from campus organizations must be in by no later than noon on Mondays. Ads from campus organizations as well as from the Stevens Point business community must be in to the Pointer advertising manager by no later than noon on Thursdays. Maintaining these deadlines will assist greatly in the technical aspect of the publication of the Pointer and will make it easier to get the news to the readers.
Editor's Note:
This week, we relinquish the editorial centerfold for this photo essay on the people who really keep the university functioning: the working people. Regrettably, we were unable to include all the workers whose jobs are essential to this university but students should not forget their importance. Administrators shuffle folders and reap all the prestige, but the workers are the strong backbone of the whole operation. Let's not forget where the real work is done!

Ms. Isabelle Schwerbel holds the key position at Data Processing.

During the bitter cold winter months, the workers at the Heating Plant have crucial jobs.

Administrators get the real work?
Snow removal requires hard work and many long hours.

Workers at the Maintenance Bldg. north of Hyer Hall keep university vehicles on the road.

Photos by Dennis Goodwin and Kim Poyser
Solving Minority Problems

Today, beginning at 4:00 pm, the University Center here will host a two-day thought pool and planning session for the United Council of UW Student Governments. The subject will be minorities. Student Government presidents, United Council directors, and representatives from minority groups all over Wisconsin will be present to discuss problems and solutions for the state's minority groups. The meeting is intended to prepare for the March United Council general assembly, which will also be centered on minority problems. All citizens interested in minority problems are urged to attend.

Ray McMillion
Student Senate Pres.

Drama Cont.

Some controversy had been heard over the bad sight lines in the new Jenkins Theatre. Faulkner answered this by saying, "I frankly feel that you can see the stage from badly to most places. There may be seven or eight seats upstage, but they aren't affected for most productions. There are one or two seats, that I would rather not reveal the location of because I am saving them for the architect, which are useless for some productions, but, again, for 95 percent of productions are perfectly alright." Bad sight lines, if exist seem acceptable in light of a statement made by Faulkner, "Plan for Post-War Vietnam" and as it seems ultimately all of Indochina? To whom are we accountable? Ourselves?

Maybe we should look to China where a revolution has thrown out capitalist ways and substituted another form which is seemingly better able to bend the might of the majority of its peoples by meeting the needs of the majority. It has extended to the rural poor services which it never before benefited from and has made the educated as well as the uneducated more understanding of another type since they have experienced a peasant life. Will the equilibrium which has been rendered to such a great degree in China be so by your "Plans For Post-War Vietnam"?

The students of the 2900 colleges and universities in this country would best benefit if just this nation but those so many others if they involved themselves with activities that inquired into Asian Philosophy, history, religion and what have you. Hopefully, by better acquainting ourselves with others, and not only with peoples of Asia, we will be able to avoid such dehumanizing pursuits, as that which continues today in Indochina. At least maybe greater numbers of American will come to the realization that we are not omnipotent and that destiny is not only in our hands. You can devastate a land by war to bring Peace (yes, to make peace?) but to whose end? To meet whose needs are the plans made for the post-war rebuilding of a nation?

Concern for a more humane future for all men, Carl E. Lantz

Note: A Drama Department meeting on January 31st, following the completion of the above article further exemplifies the budgetary problems under which that department is functioning. The Drama Department refused the Pointer the minutes of that meeting, however a drama student present at the meeting gave the Poitioner the facts surrounding the assembly. According to the Poitioner source, the discussion centered around the conflict between production staff goals and funds available for "Cyrano de Bergerac" scheduled to run April 13-19. It was argued that in order to produce the play in its originally intended romantic style more funds would have to be made available. The theatre budget however cannot not accommodate these needs. The Drama Department has not made a final decision regarding this issue. Chairman Faulkner, however, has requested that the production staff supply him with a minimum estimate under which they feel the show can be produced.

Monopoly?

The Industrial Commission's decree leaves this university with a problem of priorities for stage use which cannot be used in a drama release which states, "Because the Waiter and the Master is a play produced by the Drama department. It is a problem which must be settled. The Commission has declared the production activities of the Drama Department should be performed only when the production is ready for the stage. It is not to be used for performances which would not be scheduled to the benefit of the public. The Commission has also declared that the production activities of the Drama Department should be performed only when the production is ready for the stage. It is not to be used for performances which the members of the department are paid for their services."

In addition to the fact that the department has not made a final decision under which that department is functioning, the faculty have also declared that they will not perform in any production which does not meet the standards of the department.

To one final question Chairman Faulkner responded, "Yes, all the world is a stage, but only the best of the actors are good."

So it goes.

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Intramurals Cont.

everything is okay. But I have to be a policeman when the fields are misused. I chased an influenza citizen off the baseball field with his Irish setter one Sunday. He even went to the president (Dreyfus) about it.

Pointer: What happens when an injury occurs during intramurals?

Clark: "We have no insurance whatsoever. The supervisor in charge has instructions on how to get an ambulance here in a hurry, and he knows how to give proper first-aid attention. We have medical cards that each guy in the program signs, so if you play contact sports, you should know the student athletic director sometimes come with us. They tell that the student check with his parents to see if he has medical insurance, or look into the campus Student Health Service. That type of insurance covers you in intramurals."

Pointer: What seems to be the Intramural Department's biggest problem?

Clark: "Out biggest need is an Intramural Building. If we had a building, people could come in and work out anytime. Purdue was the first to do this in 1907. Illinois opened themselves $30 a semester some years ago. They had a vote on campus, and it went through the senate. Each person enrolled at Illinois paid $30 extra a semester. They now have an $11 million sports building for men and women. It is complete with everything from a large dance floor to a roller rink."

Pointer: $30 a semester seems like a lot of money. How are the plans for this new building proceeding?

Clark: "I have talked to the president (Dreyfus) about this, and he has assigned one of his assistants to do some checking on federal money. I'm also providing help on participation. A building for intramurals doesn't have any educational ties, so it's pretty tough to get funding. Most intramural buildings are built from student activities fees. At the present time, I don't want to sound too optimistic about it."

Mr. Clark also mentioned that, to his knowledge, none of the schools in our system, such as Whitewater or Eau Claire, have their own intramural buildings.)

Pointer: Are there any impromptu parties that could be made in the near future?

Clark: "I would like to see lights put up west of the Phy-Ed building. If this was done, we could play slow-pitch softball and touch football at night. If we had the same type of lighting that the tennis courts have, we would be able to hold 200 teams per year. If we push it, this is one thing I think will become a reality in the future."

At the end of the interview, Mr. Clark mentioned that the building would be known more and more to the students. He went on to get all of the students questions out in the open. If you have any questions concerning intramurals, send them to the Pointer sports department or to Mr. Clark's office. Mr. Clark will answer each and every one of them.

{}
Public Health

Vaccines

Reprinted by permission of Healthy Animals, Inc.

Most people in the United States take immunizing vaccines for granted. Indeed, the number of people who are vaccinated against influenza has increased dramatically over the years. In fact, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimate that about 70% of adults in the United States are vaccinated against influenza each year. This high rate of vaccination is due in part to the widespread use of flu shots, which are available at local pharmacies, clinics, and doctor’s offices.

Manly scientists believe flu vaccination is an effective way to protect against influenza, but some studies have suggested that the vaccine may not work as well as expected in certain populations. For instance, older adults and children under the age of five may be less protected by the vaccine than adults in these groups.

If you have underlying medical conditions, you may want to consult with your doctor about whether you should get a flu shot. Your doctor may recommend additional measures, such as taking daily antiviral medications, to protect you from influenza.

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Study Skills Programs On Campus

The Counseling Center, in conjunction with the Housing Office, is providing a self-instructional set of taped lessons in three areas: (1) study skills, (2) reading development, and (3) listening. There are twelve lessons to a set, each lesson designed to take approximately 20 minutes. The format of each lesson is first, a description of a study technique; and then its application in an accompanying workbook. The tapes are available in the materials rooms of DePauw and Allen Centers, as well as the Counseling Center. Dr. Mosier of the Counseling Center will be available to go over the lessons with student and answer any questions or problems in the study skills development area.

With respect to additional study skills programs, Dr. Mosier has two speed reading groups at the Counseling Center, and will also work on an individual basis with students interested in building up their speed and comprehension. He will also work on an individual basis with students on study skills, i.e., concentration, basic study methods, study schedules, etc. In addition, Mr. Eric McLuhan of the Communications Department has a speed reading course this semester.

In the area of tutorial services, there is a Minority Students Tutoring Fund, set up by the Newman University Parish. Dr. Mosier of the Counseling Center is administering the fund under the auspices of Reverand Brockman of the Newman Center. The fund is available for all minority students to draw on for tutoring services. If a student is interested, he could contact the specific department chairman.
Apply For Associate Degree

Candidates for the Associate Degree should file application in the Registration and Records Office. Student Services Building immediately. The first degrees will be awarded May 14, 1971. Work taken beginning in June, 1970 may be credited toward the degree. Students who do not apply for the degree when first eligible may make application up to two years after the required work was completed. Information regarding the general degree requirements are available in the Registration and Records Office.

SEA To Meet

The Student Education Association will have its first meeting of Second Semester on February 8 at 7:00 p.m. in the Wright Lounge of the University Center.

The Department of Public Instruction is requiring that all people planning to teach must have coursework in reading. Mrs. Jacki Johnson, from the Department, will explain why this requirement has been made and what it means for the students. Now is the chance for education majors to ask about the reading program and learn about its purpose.

Any education student is welcome to attend. For further information, call 346-3441.

Phi Sigs

Elect Officers

The Phi Sigs started off the new year with the election of officers. Elected to the coveted job of President was Bill Hembrook. Also elected were Rick Palmtag V.P., Jim Miller Secretary, and Red Younger as Treasurer.

Tejumola Ologboni, who appeared at UW-SP last December, will give another reading here as a part of the planned activities for "Black Culture Week," Feb. 6-12. Ologboni will be the guest poet for the “Happening” scheduled for Feb. 11.

Tau Kappa Epsilon

By Don Walker

Tau Kappa Epsilon won President Lee Sherman Dreyfus's red vest for the third straight year in the WSUS Telethon. The $500 pledge helped WSUS in meeting its goal.

Three Tekes were recognized recently. Marc Votrath was a national award for his contribution on last year’s Iris. Les Winegarden was nominated for Who’s Who and Greg Brotz became homecoming chairman for UAB.

TKE was well represented in Greek Weekend which was held on January 28 and 29. A toboggan party, Greek games, and a dance were all part of the event. The Tekes will work with the Parents Without Partners Association in providing a toboggan party for the association's children. The event will take place on February 7.

The fraternity elected new officers. They are as follows: president-Karl Rusch, vice-president-Jerry Blomberg, finance-Jeff Vanderheyden, historian - Don Walker, chaplain—Don Lutz, secretary—Larry DePons, pledge trainer—Steve Younkin and the sergeant-at-arms-Mike Jahncke.

The Tekes took first in the fraternity division in swimming and second overall on campus. Don Lutz is on the Pointer wrestling team. All men interested in seeing what TKE is like should attend the Rush held on February 8 at 7:00 p.m. The Rush will be at the Point Brewery Hospitality room. Rides will be provided if men call 344-0400.

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By Tim Sullivan

Have you ever noticed that several well-known athletes have been featured in television commercials lately? The Bears’ Gale Sayers promotes Shell gasoline, while teammate Dick Butkus plugs away for Rise Hapid Shave. Will Chamberlain speaks highly of Brut After-Shave. While Atlanta’s Hank Aaron and golfer Tom Weiskopf build up the merits of Wheaties, and who can forget the announcer who skates next to Bobby Hull and asks, “Bobby, what’s your great secret to success?” and Hull replies, “I like Milk Duds.”

Well, I realize that the Madison Avenue boys must really have some problems in choosing these athletes to endorse their products. One doesn’t approach Butkus after a Bear loss and ask for his opinion of Rise. Tact must be used. People might believe that Aaron eats all those Wheaties, but nobody would imagine Joe Namath writing on the crunchies. He probably hasn’t had breakfast for ten years. It is my opinion that the public is being deceived by these stars. We tend to forget that other sports celebrities think of a certain product. Therefore, I take you into a look at the future.

While standing in the screening room of the Villas commercial studio, the producer, Mr. Arnold Snowjob, is about to interview various sports celebrities situated backstage. With the audio-visual tape machine grinding in the background, Arnold approaches each star separately and asks:

What do you think about Vitalis hair tonic?

Al Arbour (Coach of St. Louis Blues): “We have a mandatory club policy on Vitalis. All of our players must use it, because you never know when we’ll have to run into the stands for a fight with the fans. If we’re gonna mix it up with the spectators, the least we can do is look nice. We use a case of it every time we fly to Philadelphia.”

Sonny Jurgenson (Redskin quarterback): “Billy Klimer wouldn’t have my job if I would’ve stayed away from Vitalis. One bottle of it mixed with two quarts of gin and, baby, that’s all she wrote.”

Ray Nitschke (Packer linebacker): “Frankly, I can do without it. Nothing personal, but it doesn’t seem to do me much good.”

Duane Thomas (Dallas halfback): “No comment.”

Phil Regan (Cub pitcher): “The stuff’s terrific. I struck out Willie Stargell twice in one game with it. However, it doesn’t help my control. I hit Roberto Clemente, Richie Hebner, Bill Mazeroski, and our own batboy all in one homestand because of it. That darn umpire Augie Donatelli really hates me for using it, although I think he’s really a Brylcreem man.”

Frank Lane (General Manager of Brewers): “Vitalis! Is that the Italian outfitter playing in Phoenix? I’ll give you six pitchers and a shortstop for him right now. You can’t have enough outfitters, you know.”

Andy Granatelli (racing whiz): “Vitalis gives you the racer’s edge. What do you think makes our STP oil so good? My boy Mario Andretti wouldn’t be where he is if it wasn’t for the oil. You get more from Vitalis, and you deserve it.”

Eddie Doucette (voice of the Bucks): “You’re probably asking this because you saw King Kareem use it. Well, it must be good, because Kareem is the king. If Kareem uses it, I think all the Bucks should. What do you think, Henry Jordan?”

Jordan: “That’s right Eddie. By the way, who’s Kareem?”

Toby Kimball (Burk substitute): “I don’t like the stuff. Ever since Coach Costello made all of us use it, my play has slowly deteriorated. Whenever the ref calls a foul on me, I scratch my head and the greedy stuff rubs off. Then on to the next game.”

John Unitas (Colt quarterback): “Listen, everyone asking me this is because of my crew cut. Actually, I wanted to have hair longer than all those dang Miami Dolphin hippies. It’s just that, once I used the stuff, my hair simply stopped growing.”

Duane Thomas (Dallas halfback): “Hey, man, you asked me that before. Like I said, no comment.”

Ben Davidson (Oakland quarterback): “Man, the stuff’s too much. I don’t use it on the top of my head, but I use a bottle of it each week on my handlebar moustache.”

Kimball (Lakers): “The stuff’s a lifesaver. It’s the only thing I can find that keeps my headband from falling off during the game. However, my hands do get slippery from the stuff, so it’s gotten to the point where I’m lucky to hit the backboard on my free-throws. Nevertheless, it’s either my foul shots or the headband, so the headband stays.”

Dick Butkus (Bears): “What is it?”

Howard Cosell (CBS): “I’ve taken a multitude of sarcasm pertaining to the product of which you illustratively have mentioned. In all fairness, it must be said that Dan Don and Skip Butkus have impressed me with their quality of everlasting charm and good looks, if you will. Other factors notwithstanding, I employ a generous amount of the substance to my cranium, although some have said somewhat dubiously that my sickened dome gives me the portrayal of a vampire. Be that as it may, one of us on Monday night football had to generate the element of oddity to satisfy the enormous thirst of the general viewing public’s taste. So this is why Keith, of whose surname I am referring to Jackson, was replaced. I surmise the product in question does me justice, although I am much more elated performing public testimony for the causes of my favorite sponsor, Mr. Cliff Hunger and his ever present popular Fruit of the Loom underwear. Does this answer the question?”

As I said earlier, these interviews were merely a projected view into the future. In all likelihood, the sponsors of Vitalis would not approach these celebrities for their opinions before a nationwide audience. However, one has to wonder just how truthful these actual athlete testimonies are. Somewhat, I just can’t imagine Bobby Hull scoring a goal, walking next to Stan Mikita, and saying, “Gee, I wouldn’t have scored if I didn’t eat my Milk Duds today.”

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