

the Pointer

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Opposition To Course Change

A State Department of Public Instruction proposal to abolish the history minor requirement in the junior high social studies certification program has met with statewide opposition.

The broad field social studies major presently consists of 22 credits in history and at least six credits each in sociology, economics, political science, and social geography. The DPI proposal would allow the minor to be in any of these fields (including psychology and anthropology) and would require work in only three other social studies fields, or, if a major is elected in one of the fields, work in only two other fields.

Under the proposed change, teachers could teach only in the area of their minor and in "fusion" courses (civics, social problems, vital issues, etc.).

The proposal's strong point is that it would correct a situation

in which a junior high teacher may have as few as six credits in the subject taught.

The objection to the proposal is that it would "separate fusion courses from history," according to Guy Gibson, Associate Professor of history and head social science advisor for UW-SP.

Many social science instructors in secondary schools and universities have voiced their concern. A Stevens Point Senior High history teacher points out that "one could be certified to teach high school 'fusion' courses without ever having to take a history course."

And in the words of a UW-Stout Associate Professor of social studies: "This is not to say that history, as such, transcends any of the other disciplines but only that it must be a basis for them."

At a meeting Tuesday in Stevens Point, the State Superintendent's Advisory Committee for Teacher Education and Certification gave unofficial assurance that two other proposals (one authorizing teachers with a minimum of six history credits' to teach any social studies course, including history, in junior high schools and another granting license to teach fusion courses upon completion of a minimum of 34 semester credits in social studies) would not be recommended. According to Gibson, although it would be "nice to think we had some influence" in the Committee's decision to drop them, they were "weak in themselves."

The Committee is expected to make their report and recommendation to the DPI soon.



Claude Aufdermeyer

Blood Disease Under Control

A UW-SP coed who died last Friday afternoon, was the victim of an "overwhelming blood stream infection," labeled meningococemia, according to Dr. Donald Johnson, campus Health Service Director.

Miss Katherine Hasset, a student from Port Edwards, succumbed at Riverview Hospital in Wisconsin Rapids, about 12 hours after being admitted. The situation now, one week later, is believed to be 'totally under control.'

The germ causing her illness is the same one that produces spinal meningitis; however, "there was no clinical evidence of spinal meningitis in this case," said Dr. Johnson. This

type of disease has not been a highly contagious organism in a university setting, but has been diagnosed more frequently at large military installations.

Johnson reported that medication is given to only persons who were in very close contact with Miss Hasset. Because the medications used preventively carry a certain risk themselves, they should not be used unless the risk of exposure exceeds the risk from the use of medication. This means those who had been in classroom or day-to-day activities with Miss Hasset were not considered at sufficient risk to justify medication.

Johnson said some normal

individuals are "carriers" of this germ with no ill effects—so that throat cultures at times of suspected epidemics may be misleading. Close contact of individuals with a diagnosis of either meningococemia or spinal meningitis should be treated preventively with medication. Close contacts in this instance would be those who had slept in her room or gave her direct physical care prior to her hospitalization.

'Draft' Supports Saga

In heaven there is no beer, but in beer there is at least a glimpse of heaven for Saga Foods, Inc. According to Fred Moore, Saga manager at the University Center, gross sales have increased approximately \$450 a week in the Gridiron and about \$150 a week in the Debot Center since the sale of beer was begun last year.

Saga makes better than eight cents on each twelve ounce glass of beer they sell. Since an increase of personnel was not necessary, this figure represents a clear profit. Saga's contract with the University requires that 25.5 per cent of gross sales go directly into University coffers. This amounts to almost six and a half cents per beer. The rest goes to the distributor.

But all is not heavenly. Though Saga makes a profit of between \$150 and \$200 a week in the Debot Center, they suffer a loss of about \$65 a week in the Allen Center and about \$450 a week in the Gridiron. Moore blames the large loss in the Gridiron on the consumption of coffee which accounts for almost a third of Grid sales.

Police Scientist To Bump Claude

By Gary Rutkowski

In the summer of 1970 the Board of Regents conducted a survey of Protection and Security installations on its nine campuses. One of the recommendations which arose from that investigation was the need for professional directors of campus security. A test program was carried out at the Eau Claire campus where the Board of Personnel hired a director who had 8-10 years experience on the local police force and a Masters Degree. The Board of Regents, finding the Eau Claire test to be satisfactory, decided that such a plan be enacted at all universities within the state system.

The implications of the hiring of a new director of Protection and Security were discussed with Hiram Krebs, Physical Plant Director on this campus. Krebs told the Pointer that the Board of Regents secured funds for this endeavor from the Board of Government Operations of the State of the state budget and any group can petition them for extra funding. B.O.G.O., as it is referred to, granted the funds to pay the salaries of nine new Protection and Security directors for the next two years. This university is presently accepting applications for a new director. Krebs reported that the applicant must have a College degree and three years of police or security experience. Starting salary for the new director will be in the area of \$9,936 to \$11,196.

According to Krebs, the

Protection and Security staff at this university consists of 12 classified security personnel, a secretary, parking attendant and 14 student radio operators. Claude Aufdermeyer, the present supervisor of security will not be eligible for the directorship of the department because he does not fulfill the Board of Regents set requirements for the post. According to the Board's outline, the director must have a college degree and, in its extreme application, would be required to have a degree in Police Sciences and administration. Krebs said that his office has submitted a new organizational chart to the state board of personnel but no clearance has been received on that as of yet. Aufdermeyer could not be reached for comment on the relinquishing of his post. Krebs, however, said that Aufdermeyer would remain with the department.

Krebs sees the decision by the Board of Regents not as a demotion to present supervisors' but as an expansion of Protection and Security. He stressed that Aufdermeyer is not being demoted as that word is taken in the strictest sense, but will, in fact benefit from the new arrangement. Krebs could not say when the new director will be named. This will depend, he stated, on the amount of applications received and the time it will take to choose and bring the new man in. In any case, a new director should be at his post before the end of this semester.

GI Toll

The following casualty figures for Indochina are based on U.S. government statistics. They are lower than U.S. casualties reported by the liberation forces. Figures are from Jan. 1, 1961 to Feb. 12, 1972. Figures in parentheses are for the week Feb. 5-12. Killed: 45,648 (2); "Non-combat" deaths: 10,069 (4); Wounded: 302,630 (28); Missing, captured: 1622.



Department Of The Month: Health, Physical Education, And Recreation

"No Longer A Stereotyped Image"



Chairman Eugene Brodhagen

enrolled in the 101 classes and we asked them if they agreed or disagreed with the four credit requirement. Of that group, the majority agreed with the requirement, those who disagreed saw an interest in substitution for the four credit requirement such as first aid, safety, etc., which we don't have now." When asked how strong a majority agreed on the four credit requirement Hoff stated that, "I don't want to put that down in the form of



Donald J. Hoff

By Gary Rutkowski and Bob Lattin

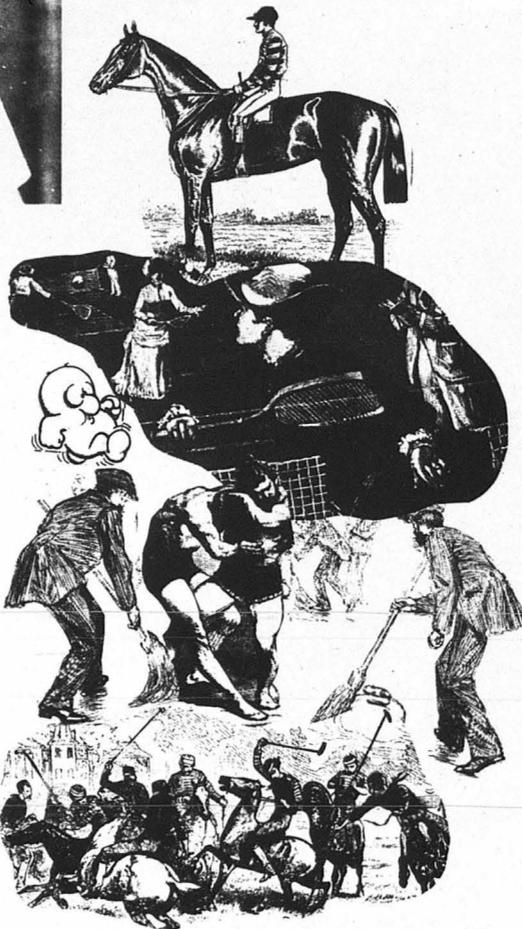
"The image of the Department of Health, Physical Education and Recreation is no longer a stereotyped image portraying strictly a program of calisthenics and team sports," stated Eugene Brodhagen, Chairman of the HPER Department, in an interview for the Department of the month series. "Instead," said Brodhagen, "it has matured steadily into a program designed to provide a wide variety of important services to the students of this university as well as services to the community." Among those students most involved with the department's services are 164 women-majors and 24 men majors. The department has between 160 and 180 men's minors and 2 women's minors. Of the 19 full-time staff members, 14 are tenured, of which 5 hold Ph.D's.

The budget for the HPER department totals \$242,696.40 of which \$208,393.00 are faculty salaries. Regular and work study students are allotted \$9,000.00 and travel expenses, contractual services, etc., round out the rest of the budget. Brodhagen estimates the value of Physical education equipment and facilities to be in the area of \$2,500,000.00.

A student majoring in HPER, in addition to basic requirements in the College of Professional studies, must complete 51 credits of Physical education credits of which 16 are P.E. electives.

The HPER department at this university can offer only a women's major. The men's and women's divisions have worked cooperatively in the design of professional majors, but only the women's program was accepted by the board of regents. The men's program was labeled "delayed" and men pursuing a major must transfer in order to complete the requirements. Brodhagen commented, "On several occasions, letters were sent to the Board of Regents suggesting that this program be removed from the delayed list and placed on the active list. To this date it has not been effected." When asked why the men's program has been delayed, Brodhagen said, "Well that's a simple thing really, because LaCrosse, Wisconsin, and those, have produced such a number of majors that they're in excess down there, see? Still, our minors have never had a problem getting a job." Brodhagen added that there are "a couple of students who are challenging the delayed men's major claiming it discrimination and rightly so." Oshkosh and Superior were given a men's major at the time Stevens Points was refused.

The question of the mandatory four credits of P.E. 101 for all students enrolled at this university was raised to Chairmen Brodhagen and Donald Hoff the Chairmen of the HPER Tenure Committee. Brodhagen said he felt much as those educators in major schools around the country who are raising their requirements. Dr. Hoff commented, "We took a survey in December of this past year of all the people who were presently



percentages because we're looking at the present enrollment and you have to use that as a block of people this is the way they saw it. Whether or not you can say this is a valid survey remains to be seen."

As previously stated the approximate value of P.E. facilities is some two and a half million dollars. The Pointer asked Brodhagen if he was satisfied with these facilities. He commented, "Well Don (Hoff) and I were the central people involved in the planning of the new wing. We made trips throughout the Midwest, Sentry Insurance provided their jet and pilot, and we'd go and hit as many places and their facilities as we could. The state Board of Regents said that we were allowed 9.7 square feet per student and that we had only so much money. They came back two weeks before the final plans were laid out and said, 'cut one-third'. Well now, when you cut one-third what do you do: cut through the place this way, or cut through the place that way? It just isn't reasonable sometimes." Brodhagen added that the architect appealed and they got what they had originally asked for in space but not in the facilities they may have liked. In the end, additional paddle ball courts and an addition to the swimming pool had to be "chopped."

Problems have arisen with the flooring surface in the new Quandt gymnasium. Dr. Hoff remarked, "We could say it this way, it's not a feasible surface for the type of activities this university wants to use it for." Brodhagen sighted examples such as cigarette burns in the floor and "when they set that stage up in there for that thing they wrote, 'stage, stage, stage' all over the floor in magic marker and it's still in there." Brodhagen added that, "They can't bring in elephants and horses and stuff like that and expect that floor is going to remain satisfactory." From a standpoint of athletic use Hoff remarked, "It's workable for the activity but I'm not so sure that everyone agrees it's the best."

In the future, the HPER plans to provide new courses in the areas of skiing, curling and bowling. Other programs are being planned in the areas of horsemanship, riflery, skeet shooting, orienteering, pistol shooting and, possibly, sailing.

In the last five years the Department of HPER has made two non-tenure recommendations. One of these created more turmoil than most previous non-tenure decisions. After two years on the faculty staff (one as assistant track coach and then as head menter in the sport) and teaching in both the Biology and HPER departments, Larry Clinton was notified December 15, 1970 that he would not be retained on the faculty for the next school year. At that time Clinton elected to make his case public, criticizing both the tenure system and its particular application in his own case. "The system is bad," he stated, "because personal relationships within the departments can enter into the evaluation of an instructor." He added that certain members of the P.E. department were "influenced by personal

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Campus History

Birth Of A Campus

"...the city had for years been discharging storm sewers into this area..."

Former President William C. Hansen (on the north campus land purchase)

The growth of this university has been extensive in the past 79 years. The campus has grown from a one-building normal school (two-year teacher training school) encompassing five acres to a university with eleven academic and service buildings and fourteen dormitories encompassing hundreds of acres with more new buildings planned for the future.

One question that comes to mind when thinking about the "physical" campus is why did the campus grow to the North of Old Main? Why not to the South or East or West? This question is of particular importance if one considers the rumors of buildings sinking and cracking as a result of an unstable land base north of Old Main.

What this article will explore is the history of the "physical" campus from Old Main to the 1960's to try to determine why the campus grew to the north. Next week the growth in the 1960's will be explored with emphasis on the land base of north campus and the newer buildings.

Why Stevens Point?

Stevens Point was selected for the site of the normal school after much political maneuvering and pressure. Many other cities wanted the school, including Wausau, the chief opponent to Stevens Point. The cities at that time had a close population but Stevens Point had a greater number of high school students, an asset which helped get the school.

Both cities entertained the Board of Regents with banquets and tours of available sites. The Regents would decide where the school would be located. With the help of Byron B. Park, a local Stevens Point attorney who sat on the Board of Regents, they finally selected Stevens Point on the 101st ballot on July 21, 1893.

Three Sites in Point

According to the Stevens Point Journal of August 5, 1893, Stevens Point had three choices for a site. One was Wadleigh Grove on the north side of the slough. The plot was a little less than five acres and a few adjoining lots would have to be bought to make a large enough site. The cost of this property was \$2,550.

A second choice was the E. D. Brown site on the north side of Main street. This was a three-acre plot which sold for \$6,000. A couple



acres north of the site was owned by Boyington and Atwell, a local real estate firm and sold for \$800. Both of these properties would have to be bought to make a large enough site.

The third choice was the Thomas Clements homestead. This property was bounded by Reserve, Clark and Fremont streets. The E. D. Brown site would have to be bought and Fremont street between Clark and Main streets would have to be vacated to have the five acres necessary. This land sold for \$8,000.

The E. D. Brown site was chosen probably because it was the cheapest, in the long run, to purchase. The city of Stevens Point bought the land and donated it to the school.

First Building

With the land purchased, the next step was to put up the building. \$50,000 for this purpose was contributed by the citizens of Stevens Point and Portage County. The contract for the building went to E. Bonnett and Sons and the total cost including furnishings, heating, walks, and architect fees came to \$75,985.

Already in 1895 a need was seen to obtain more land and five acres to the north of the original site was acquired, making the total campus 10 acres.

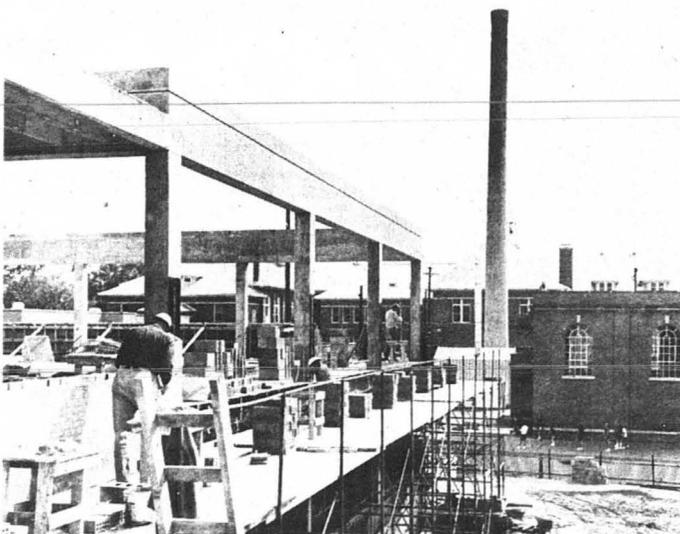
In only eight years from the opening of the building a new wing was needed. This is the west wing on Old Main today and it cost \$64,000. George Potter of Stevens Point was contractor and the new wing opened Sept. 1, 1901.

Thirteen years later another new wing opened. This east wing included home economics classrooms and an auditorium. It was constructed by the Cullen Construction Company of Janesville and opened for use in 1914.

Women's Dormitory

Around this same time the increase in the number of students called for a women's dormitory to provide accommodations for those from other areas. In 1913, the legislature appropriated \$100,000 for the building of a women's dorm. Later, Nelson Hall was built and was ready for occupation in 1916.

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Independent Students And Financial Aid

By Bob Lattin

Two weeks ago, the Pointer published a letter "Bring a Note For the Man" criticizing the Financial Aids Department for requiring a Statement of Parental Non-Support in order to receive financial aid. The student felt that "The submitting of a legal document declaring their (the parents) non-support of their own children carries with it a stigma of poor parenthood and is a moral slap in the face." The Pointer, in an interview with Mr. Phil George, department head, asked why such a form was needed.

When asked about the origin of the Non-Support document, and why it was required, George stated that, "In order to understand this, you have to understand something about the Federal Government. This is where it all began. The government apparently wants assurance that he is, in fact, really independent and emancipated from his parents. Just taking his word for it isn't good enough, apparently, though it would be a lot simpler if it was. Therefore, they want documentation before we can consider giving aid to any independent student. We had to redesign the Non-Support form this year in light of new government requirements. This year we have to have the form notarized, prior to this year this was optional and we never required it because it was just that much more aggravation for the student.

The student who sent in the letter stated that he was "24 years young," and married, and asked what the criteria was for determining independence. It seems that the government doesn't feel that you are financially independent until your parents stop claiming you as an exemption on their tax returns. Mr. George stated that "If your parents claim you as a tax exemption, they are declaring, to both the federal



Philip C. George

and state governments, that they are providing half of the student's support. George added that to be classed as an 'independent student,' your parents cannot claim you for either the current or the previous year.

George went on to explain that the Government student loan system was set up primarily to help students from low income families who wanted to go to college but could not afford to. These students, classed as 'dependent students,' have priority over those who could get money from home, but chose not to (independent students). Until this year, there has been really no strict policy for dealing with independent students, but George added that this year not only is the notarized form required, but the government has established an "across the board" budget for all loans.

The Financial Aids Office needs the Non-Support form for other reasons, George stated. "Not only is the form important

to determine whether the student is really financially independent or not, but it is also important if he wants to be considered for gift aid." "Gift aid" comes in the form of free money from the Educational Opportunity Grant, and the Wisconsin Higher Education Aids Grant. The student must submit a financial statement from his parents in order to qualify for 'gift aid.'

George went on to say that the number of grants to independent students will probably increase next year, as the Financial Aids Office will have three times as much money for grants next year as they had this year.

Commenting on the letter itself, George stated that, "Our office policy is to make everyone fill out this form. We don't have much choice to do otherwise, because a student comes into the office and says 'give me an independent student application' and we don't know how old he is or who he is, or anything about him. As far as the average student is con-

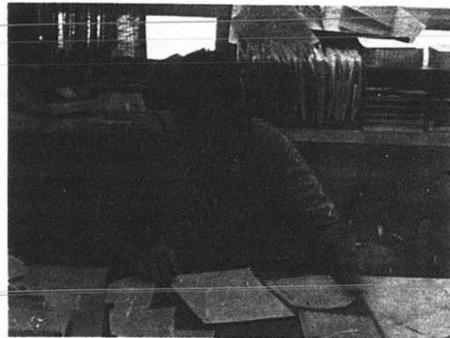
cerned, he should be filling this out. But, in cases where the student is clearly emancipated, in fact, from the sound of this letter, this nameless student would not have had to fill this out, he would have had to see us and document the fact that he was an older student and some reasons why. We want to handle all students in this category by personal interview.

If a student objects to filling out the form, rather than go through an outside source, it would have been far more effective for him personally to come to our office and talk to me. It's important to talk to him so that we can explain to him what he is losing by not getting his parents co-operation. If he is an older student, he can fill out the form and sign it himself, but he will have ruled out gift aid.

In conclusion, George stated that he "didn't think that this letter was representative of the feeling of the independent students on this campus." "I think that the student that wrote this letter was hoping to gain support from other students and create a revolution or something. I would be surprised, but I really don't think that the average independent student objects too much to these procedures. I think the average one understands that there are reasons why this information is asked of him. I don't think that people should jump to the conclusion that we ask the information just because we get a kick out of making people fill out forms. Every form that comes in here we have to look at, and we try to make them as simple as we can and still get the necessary documentation. I wish this particular student had realized that. Any independent student that is having trouble filling his forms out, or who needs some clarification, well, that's what I'm here for."



Thomas H. Goltz



John W. Holdridge

Caveat Emptor On Campus

How life-insurance agents sell policies to students on credit. The technicalities are complex, but CU's general advice is simple: Don't buy.

Editor's Note:

Last week we offered a review of an article from the January issue of CONSUMER REPORTS, summarizing the movement of the life insurance business onto the American college campuses. Due to the serious nature of this problem, we offer the article in its entirety in the hope that our student readers will be sufficiently forewarned.

(Reprinted with permission from Consumers Union of United States, Inc.)

With college costs running as high as \$4000 or \$5000 a year, students and their parents can do without needless expenses. And the last thing most college students need is life insurance. As we have said in "The Consumers Union Report on Life Insurance," the need for insurance arises mainly with the birth of children. The life of the father or mother, or both, may have to be insured if they are the breadwinners on whom the children will be dependent until they grow up. Unless a college student has children, as a rule he should not buy life insurance.

Many insurance companies don't agree with that rule and certainly don't abide by it. The life-insurance agent has become a familiar figure on many campuses and at other learning institutions. Charles W. Alexander, an agent of Cotton States Life of Memphis, writes in the trade journal Life Insurance Selling: "The college insurance market is highly competitive. Most college students are contacted four to six times a year by insurance agents." One of CU's medical consultants, the head of a hospital training program for interns and resident physicians, has observed that his students are approached by insurance men five or six times per week. An industry survey of more than 300 life-insurance companies turned up 20 per cent with sales programs aimed at college students and young professionals who are not yet earning enough to pay the premiums.

Buy now, pay later

Insurance men approach the premium-paying problems by offering to finance the first annual premium, and frequently the second, with a loan to be paid off perhaps five years later. The interest is payable over that period at an annual percentage rate of 6 to 8 per cent or more. In many plans the policyholder pays interest on the interest, too.

The five-year promissory note with a \$10,000 College Master insurance policy sold by Fidelity Union Life of Dallas in 1970 to a 21-year-old student had an annual interest rate of 8.5 per cent. The compounded finance charge on the premium loan of \$151 came to \$76.07. A finance company owned by Fidelity Union makes the loans and sells the notes to the First National Bank of Dallas. According to the authoritative "Best's Insurance Reports," Fidelity Union Life "has extensively developed the college senior and graduate market through its specialized college division and more than one-half of its insurance in force is in this market."

Other big sellers, such as National Life and Accident of Nashville, Jefferson Standard of North Carolina, Shenandoah Life of Virginia, American United Life of Indianapolis, Indianapolis Life, Lincoln National of Fort Wayne and State Life of Indiana (Indiana seems to be a center of the college insurance business), supply their agents with a note made out to a bank in the home-office city.

Such a note, signed by a college-student policyholder, is one of the safest loans imaginable, from the creditor's standpoint. First of all, payment is almost always guaranteed because of an arrangement called a dealer reserve. For every financed insurance policy an agent sells, a certain percentage of his sales commission is withheld by the insurance company and

turned over to the bank or finance company. (The commission on the first annual premium of a life-insurance policy of the kind sold to college students is a handsome 50-to-75 per cent.) The agent eventually gets his commission money from the lender unless the student defaults on the loan. In that case, either the agent or the insurance company will sue the student.

In addition to signing a promissory note, the student policyholder must sign a policy-assignment form. If he dies, the insurance company is made the first beneficiary so that it can collect the unpaid premium and interest.

The insurance company has still another way of assuring itself repayment of that first year's premium and the compound interest on it. Built into the typical college student's policy is a separate savings account, into which deposits are paid automatically. The money comes, of course, as an add-on to the premiums paid by the student after the first year. After five years, or whatever the term of the loan, the balance in the savings account will equal the amount owed. At that juncture the insurer takes possession of the savings account. Insurance men recognize the arrangement as a miniature endowment plan with the insurer as the named beneficiary. For the student, however, it works more like an installment loan. Though the promissory note makes it appear that he is getting the full use of the borrowed money for a full five years, in reality he is repaying in installments.

Since repayment of the first year's premium depends on the student's paying future premiums, the insurance company and its lending partner take one further precaution. Their promissory note has built into it an acceleration clause, a typical feature of retail installment contracts. If the student fails to pay any premium on time, the lender can demand immediate payment of the entire loan. With the promissory note, he can also readily obtain a court judgment ordering payment.

As with most retail credit agreements, an insurance-policy financing note may be impossible to cancel. Life insurance is customarily sold for a year at a time. When a student is persuaded to buy a policy and to sign a financing agreement, he is committing himself to buy a full year's protection. A couple of insurance companies told CU they willingly cancel policies upon request and charge only the used portion of the premium, but one of those companies refused to cancel a policy bought by one CU reader. In fact, none of the policies or promissory notes that we examined had a provision for refund of premiums during the first year.

The policies CU examined tended to be relatively expensive. Typically, the student is sold some form of cash-value policy such as whole life or an even higher-priced plan, life paid-up-at-age-65. Few insurers offer to finance term insurance for students; that's perhaps not surprising in view of the fact that the premium for a term policy would be only one third or one fourth as much as for a cash-value policy. Too, student policies are usually embellished with extra-cost accidental death benefits (double or triple indemnity), a waiver of premium for disability, and an option to buy additional insurance without a medical exam. "The Consumers Union Report on Life Insurance" defines various types of policies, their optional provisions and riders, and discusses their pros and cons. A completely revised and expanded edition will be available soon.

Don't tell papa

Companies doing a big business in college policies often set up special agents in college towns. They like to recruit as salesmen popular campus figures such as fraternity leaders, recently graduated star athletes, former coaches and even faculty members and administrators. Sometimes campus

figures are paid by agents for bird-dogging—lining up prospects and introducing them to the agent. In West Virginia, bird-dogging apparently became so prevalent on campuses that the state insurance department now bans it unless the bird dog is himself a licensed insurance agent.

In his article in Life Insurance Selling, Mr. Alexander of Cotton States Life took up various objections raised by student prospects and explained how he overcomes them. An objection often heard, as one might expect, is "I want to talk it over with my father." Mr. Alexander suggests the following riposte:

Bill, probably the first thing your dad bought for you when you were a child was a piggy bank, in order to get you in the habit of saving money. All you're going to do by talking to your father is to ask him if you may start a program to make you do what he has been trying to get you to do since you were a child. That's kind of silly, isn't it?

Or, if that doesn't work:

Bill, this program is designed for you in a way that will enable you to start it for yourself. You will be putting your money in the program, and you will cover your wife and family with it. This is why the decision should be one that you make. Don't you agree?

Mr. Alexander's technique is practiced by others, it seems. In another part of the country an irate father charged, in a letter to his son's insurer:

My son was pressured into signing your note. When he wanted to wait to show me the policy first, your agent went into high gear. He knew perfectly well that if I ever saw the policy and the note, I'd never let my son take it.

Some agents are reported to have stepped beyond the bounds of even Mr. Alexander's kind of blarney. An insurance professor at Michigan State University tells of interviewing eight students who had been sued by the same insurance company. Three or four hadn't realized they were buying insurance; they thought they were signing a medical form. Others thought they were getting the first year's insurance free.

In at least one case, the student being sued was a 21-year-old who had co-signed an insurance-financing promissory note for his roommate, a minor. In Michigan, as elsewhere, a promissory note has not been binding up to now on persons under 21. Most student-insurance selling has therefore been aimed at college seniors and graduate students. But with the voting age lowered to 18, the legal age at which a signature becomes binding is also being lowered in some states. It drops to 18 in Michigan, for example, in January. Inevitably, the sales push will be felt more and more by lower-classmen.

So it's caveat emptor on campus, and another lesson in cynicism for today's youth. To quote again from that irate father's letter to his son's insurer:

College kids these days are idealistic and distrustful of the Establishment, whatever that is. God knows, I seem to be a member of the Establishment myself. Be that as it may, you're not helping any.



"On the other hand, if you should get clobbered, say, in a demonstration, we don't pay off. We consider that an act of God."

Corporate Tax Bonanza

Reprinted by permission of Ramparts magazine from its February, 1972 issue.

By James Ridgeway.

By enacting Nixon's tax scheme, the Democratic Congress provided corporations with an estimated \$7.5 billion in annual tax relief. In contrast a low income family will receive an additional \$7 per year in benefits.

This scandalous act was not the work of Republican conservatives, but rather embodies the ideas of most moderate, even liberal, members of Congress who along with the administration believe large corporations are best suited to govern the United States and should be encouraged in that endeavor. These theories dictate that corporations should be rewarded even as the numbers of unemployed increase and while thousands are removed from the welfare rolls because they are too costly for the government to support.

The tax legislation provides a series of windfalls to corporations: The 7 percent investment tax credit will provide a \$4.5 billion annual corporate tax subsidy. The original idea was to set a 10 percent credit the first year and 5 percent annually thereafter, but the Democrats (fearing an infusion of cash in an election year might improve the economy thereby reducing their chances) revised the percentages downward. In attacking the tax credit Robert Eisner, the economist, said the scheme is "a huge multi-billion dollar tax concession to essentially large, capital-intensive business while welfare reform and direct efforts to aid the cities and aid the poor and put the unemployed back to work are delayed or abandoned." He added, "...one of the last places where I would think that government intervention, help or subsidy is called for is in the investment decisions of the great bulk of American industry. There is no need for a handout to American industry to persuade them to do what should be in their own interest, that is have the optimal capital and other investment policies for their own efficiency and profits." Ralph Nader argued that, even if the government believed it necessary to offer a tax credit this year because of the economy, it is unnecessary to write into law a perpetual tax concession.

The ADR (Asset Depreciation Range system) regulations written into law by

Congress afford another sort of corporate subsidy. They will provide an estimated annual \$2.9 billion tax break to corporations by allowing them to write off machinery and equipment 20 percent faster than they are actually used up. Nixon said this was a "reform to create jobs and growth." But even ADR proponents say the system will not have an effect for at least two years. A study in the Economist suggests ADR benefits may be passed straight along to stockholders in the form of higher dividends.

Congress adopted Nixon's DISC proposal, which is a scheme for allowing corporations to create partially tax-exempt dummy companies called Domestic International Sales Corporations. Foreign sales can be channeled through these firms. The tax subsidy is estimated at \$500 million a year, and most of that will go to the big international corporations which do most of the trading abroad.

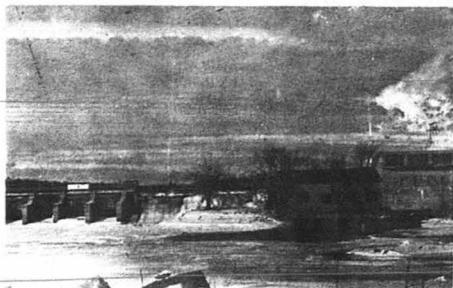
As an example of the government's beneficence, here is how the subsidy works for the automobile industry. In addition to the accelerated depreciation rules and the 7 percent investment tax credit, Congress eliminated the 7 percent excise tax on automobiles. This savings is meant to be passed along to the consumer in the form of lower auto prices. But this is a dubious proposition because the automobile manufacturers insist they cannot control the dealer's actual selling price. Thus the excise tax reduction may or may not be passed on to consumers. Probably it will be employed by dealers in enhancing their bargaining position. At any rate, the excise tax does not effect the used car market, nor does it have any bearing on those who cannot afford to buy cars. The effect of its removal can be cancelled by the rise in car prices or inflated prices for safety equipment on automobiles.

The 10 percent surcharge on Foreign imports subsidized US car makers providing them an advantage over foreign imports and thereby reducing what little price competition existed within the auto industry. A devaluation of the dollar by 12 percent would formalize this subsidy. The devaluation, in effect, is a tax paid by consumers of imports in order to subsidize US exporters. Specifically, it is a way in which all of us subsidize GM, Chrysler, Ford in extending their hold over the world car markets.

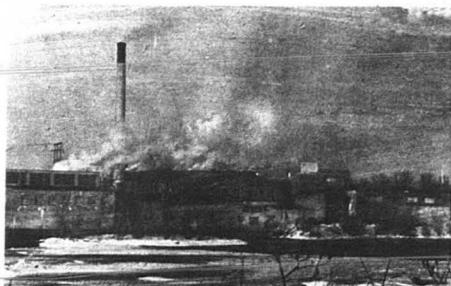
The tax legislation was driven through Congress by Wilbur Mills and Russell Long, who at one time or another, have been described as "populists," champions of small business against the large corporations. The key vote in the powerful House Ways and Means Committee was held by Sam Gibbons, the Democratic congressman from Florida, who says he is a liberal.

The tactics of the populist Mills, chairman of House Ways and Means Committee, are instructive: Mills discussed the pending legislation in secret with executive sessions of the committee. Of the 40 people who attended these sessions, 25 of them were congressmen, 3 were staff members of the committee, and the remainder were from the Treasury Department. Staff assistants to congressional members of the committee were barred from the meeting room. Since many of the members were not acquainted with details of the tax rules, they were dependent on Mills for interpretation. Mills himself is a tax expert, and, since he together with the Treasury commanded the expertise, he was able to do pretty much as he pleased. A key committee vote came on a move to reduce the size of the ADR percentage. In this crucial vote Gibbons cast the swing vote on behalf of the corporations for a higher percentage. The bill was speedily reported out of House Ways and Means. Mills took it to the House floor on a closed rule which prevents amendments. The measure was voted October 6 about noon with between 30 to 50 members of the 435 member House on the floor. Mills shrewdly avoided a roll-call vote which would have meant sounding the buzzers throughout the House, calling members from their offices and luncheons. As it was, members were straggling up stairs from lunch as Mills was coming down from the chamber. Asked when the bill was to be debated, Mills replied it already had been passed. When Gerald Ford later remarked on the lack of a roll-call vote, Mills explained, "Think my friend from Michigan knows whenever I think there is to be a great political advantage to be gained from the committee on Ways and Means, I invariably ask for a roll-call on it. Where I think there is questionable gain politically I do not ask for one."

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"City Of Wonderful Water?"



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Women And Advertising

J. Sadusky

A recent advertisement in the *Milwaukee Journal* (February 27, 1972) reads as follows:

Dear Ms., You are opening a new shop for us. Today! It's dynamic, aware, purposeful. Like you...Ms., individualist. Circa Now, a springboard for your own wit and wisdom with clothes. Skirts, pants, tops, shirt-jackets and blazers that work for you...

So goes the imagination of business and advertising—they have turned their talents towards the women's movement. The result has been an every-increasing number of slick blurbs such as the one above. The American woman is now blessed with "liberated" alcohol, cigarettes, clothing, perfume, face powder, eyelashes, vaginal sprays, and iron pills. Supposedly, she somewhere and somehow acquired a relevant new independence which requires such kind consideration from Madison Avenue. After all, if "you've come a long way, baby," baby must have a new image.

One is hard pressed, however, to offer the advertising establishment any words of praise for their efforts. On the one hand, it is merely increasing the fraud that already characterizes advertising. On the other, it is promoting another stereotype of women as mindless consumers. Somehow, Madison Avenue discovered that many women were not satisfied with the status quo and decided to cash in on the discontent. If women were speaking of intelligence, it assumed that they wanted "a springboard for (their) wit and wisdom with clothes." Madison Avenue reacted as usual with mere emotion and stupidity, demonstrating its incapability to even vaguely comprehend societal problems or questions. It merely picked up the word "liberated" and forged onward, producing one obnoxious advertisement after another.

Women are a peculiar fascination for Madison Avenue as the super-consumers. Men work and earn money; women stay home and spend money. Thus, it is women who must be made aware of their dire need for miracle cleansers, hot pants, miracle detergents, false eyelashes, false breasts, super lip-gloss, genuine fake wigs, Autumn Haze mink, no girdle girdles...Even automobiles, washing machines, and houses are purchased for the "little women." Not wishing a single American woman to be deprived of the thrill of knowing Max Factor or Helena Rubenstein, the advertising geniuses have produced a series of stereotypes designed to ensnare them all. The more conventional have women cast as children, Barbie Dolls, and dim-witted hausfraus. Even the mere semblance of intelligence is abandoned. Instead, we have women who pout and whine, breathe sultry hellos, and babble about clean sinks. But they are such faithful consumers!

There are two more up to date stereotypes which have emerged in the past few years. The first of these is the 'hip chick.' Madison Avenue has found a new line of trinkets to push here—instead of pearls, dinner dresses, and Betty Crocker there are love beads, pre-worn blue jeans, and brown rice. Though the appearance may change, the consumer remains the same. Similarly, with the second stereotype of current prominence, the "liberated" woman mentioned earlier. It, too, is merely an attempt to retain a hold on women as the consumer's consumers. "Liberated" is but a catchy word—Madison Avenue neither knows nor cares what it means or whether it is valid.



What is implied in all of these stereotypes is that women's place is on the receiving end of an advertisement, money in hand, ready to seek out the product it praises. They are merely consumers. They are not even allowed the dubious distinction of being doctors or lawyers praising aspirin or ball point pens! The role of women as consumers above all else and the mindlessness which characterizes it is graciously outlined by Madison Avenue itself in its own publication, *Advertising Age* (April 21, 1969). Read advertisement for magazines and the message is even more pointed:

Magazines convinced a gal she needed a flutter of fur where plain little eyelashes used to wink. Magazines have the power to make a girl forget her waist exists. And the very next year, make her buy a belt for every dress she owns...Magazines help distressed damsels remake their wardrobes, faces, hair, body. And sometimes their whole way of being. And the ladies love it. And beg for more. When she gets involved with herself and fashion, in any magazine, she's a captive cover to cover. And you can be sure she's looking at everything. Right down to the tiniest ad.

That the images advertising presents of women are essentially false is of no concern to Madison Avenue. Morality does not count, profits do. If women can be intimidated into believing the inane and degrading images it presents with them, fine; it is the profits that count. Hammer the images home and business will be preserved. If it can catch them when young, so much the better. A country full of adolescent girls who have been told that they are smelly, ugly, too tall, too short, too fat, too thin, and too flat will fatten the profits for years to come.

To underscore this argument about the stupidity and crudity of Madison Avenue's view of women, one need only turn to their own words. The following is an excerpt from "How to Get a Woman's Attention: Ignore Her", which appeared in the December 23, 1968 issue of *Advertising Age*. The hero of the commercial described is:

the epitome of the modern-male-on-the-prowl who picks up his women the way you'd pick your hors d'oeuvre off a smorgasboard table: they are merely to satisfy his momentary appetite...Women (an important market for this cigaret) especially dig the scene of "The Impossible Cigaret." Psychologically, they seem to feel right at home with the situations. They quite willingly put themselves in the place of the suffering heroine. The makers of this campaign demonstrate a shrewd insight into the emotional makeup of today's woman...The hero in the Silva Thins commercials appears to be just what the doctor ordered. His strength lies in his aloofness...he summarily puts his girlfriend in her place, and exactly where so many women would unconsciously like to be. The Silva Thins commercials...are an open proclamation to the American public that it's still the male who rules the roost, or should be. Here the woman is presented with a boyfriend figure who dominates instead of being dominated. While he makes no attempt to make out with her...he establishes a relationship that pleases her feminine instinct...It's easy to change cigarettes. It's not so easy to change the fundamental psychology of women.

Is it any wonder that women are questioning the values and sanity of American society?

Campus Community Calendar

Friday, March 3

Brass Choir Tour
Wrestling Conference Meet at Stout
WRA Intercollegiate State Basketball Tournament, 6:00 p.m. (F.H.)
ROTC Queen Selection, 7:00 p.m. (U.C.)
UAB Cin Theatre, *Petulia*, 6:30 & 8:30 p.m. (U.C.)

Saturday, March 4

Swimming at Oshkosh
Wrestling Conference Meet at Stout
Gymnastics at Oshkosh
WRA Intercollegiate State Basketball Tournament, 6:00 p.m. (F.H.)
SCPB Movie, 7:30 p.m. (U.C.)
UAB Cin Theatre, *Petulia*, 6:30 & 8:30 p.m. (U.C.)

Sunday, March 5

ACPB Movie, (A.C.)
Planetarium Series, 3:00 p.m. (Sci. Bldg.)
UAB Cin Theatre, *The Heart is a Lonely Hunter*, 6:00 & 8:30 p.m. (U.C.)

Monday, March 6

DCPB Movie (D.C.)
UAB Cin Theatre, *The Heart is a Lonely Hunter*, 6:00 & 8:30 p.m. (U.C.)

Tuesday, March 7

Arts and Lectures, Repertory Dance

Theatre of Utah (Aud.)

UCM Pre-Marriage Course, 8:00 p.m. (Peace Campus Center)
UAB Cin Theatre, *The Heart is a Lonely Hunter*, 6:00 & 8:30 p.m. (U.C.)

Wednesday, March 8

Arts and Lectures, Repertory Dance Theatre of Utah (Aud.)
Student Recital, 3:45 p.m. (F.A.B.)
Student Education Association Meeting, 7:00 p.m. (U.C.)
Alpha Mu Gamma Initiation Banquet, 7:30 p.m. (U.C.)

Thursday, March 9

Swimming Championship at LaCrosse
Student-Faculty Composition Recital, 8:00 p.m. (F.A.B.)
UAB Cin Theatre, *My Fair Lady*, 7:00 p.m. (U.C.)
UCM Bergman Film Festival, 7:00 & 9:15 p.m. (Peace Campus Center)
UAB Coffeehouse, *Uncalled Four Plus Two*, 8:00-11:30 p.m. (Gridiron)

Friday, March 10

UAB Trippers Rock Climb
Swimming Championship at LaCrosse
WSUC Gymnastics (H)
UAB Cin Theatre, *MY Fair Lady*, 7:00 p.m. (U.C.)

Kinnell:

Poetry Reading

Galway Kinnel, who has been described as "the only poet born in the twenties or thirties who has taken up the passionate symbolic search of the great American tradition," will read here at UW-SF on Sunday, March 12, at 7:30 p.m. in the Wright Lounge.

Mr. Kinnel, a 1948 graduate of Princeton University, has received awards from the National Institute of Arts and Letters (1962), and the Brandeis Creative Award (1969). His poems have appeared in various magazines, and he has written one novel, *Black Light* (1966). Books of poetry include: *What a Kingdom It Was* (1960), *Flower Herding on Mount Monadnock* (1964), *Body Rags* (1968), and *The Book of Nightmares* (1971).

The reading on March 12 is open to the public.

Letters



Fun Fun Fun!

To the Editor:

This year U.A.B. took a new position concerning the purpose and "relevancy" of Winter Carnival. The apparent reason for this change of policy was to evoke new enthusiasm in Winter Carnival, an enthusiasm that seems to have been degenerating during the past few years. U.A.B.'s new policy emphasizes a relevancy of education to what used to be a week of stimulating social activities.

Education at a university takes form as both social and academic learning processes. These processes in some instances can be combined to form an enlightening and enjoyable learning experience; however, when these two processes are forcibly combined the favorable aspects of both social and academic experiences are lost.

The original purpose of Winter Carnival at U.W.-S.P. was not educational. To change, or even more tragic, to extinguish this social tradition in these socially troubled times would be another step toward the breakdown of student relationships at UW-SP.

Winter Carnival used to be a week of pure fun with activities to keep everybody interested. It was a week to look forward to, to involve yourself with, to plan for, and it came at a time when we needed something to break up the long, monotonous winter. You knew you would get a chance to meet a lot of new students, to be genuinely entertained, and to work and have fun together for no other reason than to have that fun. Anticipation of the big name group and awarding of trophies was something everybody was talking about, and the week had a high rate of support from alumni.

What was it this year, four days of relevant, educational enlightenment? What is this relevancy attitude that seems to have invaded Winter Carnival Week and the leaders (?) of this campus? It seems we are trying to indoctrinate people into the belief that if something is not relevant or educational, it is not worthwhile doing. We never realized that a student came here for no other reason than that of education. It seems to us, people want and have a need for such things as amusement and fun—at least sometimes anyway. They want a break from the constant pounding on learning. It also seems to us they pay fees for something other than education—Activity Fees. It seems to us that educational relevancy when applied to outside activities seems, oftentimes, to be minority oriented intellectually oriented. True, everybody should learn about minorities, and the campus should have some activities to appeal to minority interests. But, let's not forget that there should be activities for the majority and to appeal to nothing other than the

majority and activities meant for only one thing—fun.

To make a short comment on your "Prophecy on Winter Carnival" in last week's Pointer, it is sad that a campus paper has to be so narrow minded in its view of what a student's life should be, and what he is allowed by your definition of activity to do. It would seem to us that the coverage and publicity that you give an activity has an effect on the way a student views it. In short, Winter Carnival was played down this year (by both the UAB and the Pointer and last year by the Pointer) so that you had a hand in programming the result and should accept some of the responsibility rather than blame it on student apathy. Finally to come out with a blanket statement to the effect that a student's responsibility is to the university is denying any responsibility the university has to the student or the student has to himself and his own principles, values, and ideas on his social and educational development.

Winter Carnival Week should be to involve the majority, to provide entertainment for the majority. Those of us who believe in activities other than those of strict educational relevancy want the pancake eating, apple cider chugging, chariot races, volleyball games, tug-of-war, beard growing, traditional torch run, and all the other activities put back into Winter Carnival Week. We also want the big concert at the end of the week, too. That concert has almost always paid for itself. To say you have to throw out \$15,000 plus to get a big name is getting off the hook too easy. I am sure that you can still get a top name act for \$7500-\$10,000, which, on a 4000-5000 sell-out comes out to a \$2.50-\$3.00 ticket price, which reaches the point of breaking even. That is a very reasonable price, and with the Winter Carnival Week atmosphere, it would surely break even.

Still, you have about thirty other weeks to play your educational relevancy game. We ask for only two weeks, Winter Carnival and Homecoming Weeks, and those to be pure fun and enjoyment for those of us who still consider them important, and a vital part in our lives.

Relevantly yours,
Paul Piekarz
Don Bergman

Birth Control Mercenaries

To the Editor:

Both condomists and the abortionists use a well-established principle to assure their position as mercenaries. It is the principle of self-fulfilling prophecy. Both of them ad-

cont. to page 10

EDITO Corrupter

On Saturday, February 26, the Washington AP wire carried the report that F. Edward Hebert, Chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, has demanded that any university that does not cooperate "one thousand per cent" with the military will not receive defense funds for graduate programs. In this extremist right-wing statement, we see the war lords pushing the universities up against the wall. When Hebert said, "If it's (i.e., the defense money) dirty for ROTC programs, it's dirty for graduate programs, too," he was precisely correct. Military money is 'dirty,' soiled in blood and imperialism. The broader implication, however, is that the universities are such that this type of military pressure is possible. Further, it is the failure of the universities that has created a military state that can force conformity on the education of the young. This is not to say that government should not support that education: that is another question not to be discussed here.

The military grip on the universities seems to have arisen from the lack of critical thought arising

Save The

While covering the north campus news beat one of the Pointer reporters encountered a student with a complaint and a suggestion. It seems, according to our source, that some dorm students, wishing to devote their evenings to study, are disturbed by other residents of the dorm who devote their time to drinking and raising hell. According to this student, it is very difficult to concentrate in the midst of such an uproar and he offered what seemed to be a very decent solution. The administration should set aside a dormitory for those students who wish to spend most of their time in study (the alleged purpose of this place) and need a quiet orderly atmosphere in which to do just that. This would not be a 'non-drinking dorm' presumably since even a serious student will sit down to enjoy a glass of beer on occasion. This 'quiet dorm,' however, would offer an alternative to the raucous north campus life.

The idea of a dormitory system seems to be fairly decent: food service, laundry facilities, and the academic buildings are readily available to dorm residents. If properly ordered, the dormitory system could serve students well. The problem enters when the greater university organization takes on a saloon orientation. In this situation the serious student, who sees his education as something requiring hard work and careful concentration on ideas, is severely handicapped if he lives in a residence hall populated



RIALS

Of Youth

from the university. We would argue that this failure can, in part, be blamed on the professors, in particular the liberal coffee-clutch academicians, who bless the system from their comfortable income brackets. From the liberals we hear cries of 'Communism!' 'Fascism!' and 'Totalitarianism!' but, when the tally is taken, very few are critical of 'Americanism.' Like the establishment press covering China, the professors are quick to point to the war-like reds but are mute on the military state in which they live... Perhaps they are secure in the fact that they will not be drafted to fight the wars of American imperialism.

When Chairman Hebert bellows, he has the support and encouragement from the teachers of the youth; he has that support and encouragement because those teachers remain silent on American militarism and business exploitation. If the United States is charging into institutional collapse and chaos, it can be blamed on the poverty of liberalism and the failure of the universities. They have not found intelligent alternatives to war and militarism to provide for a decent, peaceful existence.

The Best Of IF Stone

The Essence Of What Is Happening In China

Jan. 30, 1967

We do not claim to understand what is happening in China, nor to know which faction in its titanic struggle is right. But looked at within its own Marxist frame of reference, certain aspects are striking. Mao seems to have reversed Marx as Marx reversed Hegel. For Hegel the dialectic of history was the unfolding of an immanent Idea. Marx turned Hegel upside down and found the ultimate cause in material circumstance. As Engels said in his essay on Feuerbach, Hegel asserted "the primacy of spirit to nature" while Marx "regarded nature as primary." The very metaphors of Maoism are a return to idealism. Thus basic impact of "the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution" as explained in the document which launched it officially, the decision of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party last August 8, is that it "touches people to their very souls." This is the language of theology; it is mystical and evangelical. It is a kind of Marxist Methodism. Its aim, as the Central Committee then said, "is to revolutionize people's ideology" and "as a consequence to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in all fields of work."

Where Mao Contradicts Marx

This gives ideology primacy over material circumstance. It is in contradiction to Marx. "It is not the consciousness of men that determines their existence," Marx wrote in his *Critique of Political Economy*, "but on the contrary it is their social existence that determines their consciousness." The Maoists are aware of this contradiction. One of the documents being sent out by Peking is a People's Daily editorial of June 2, 1966. In it Mao is quoted as saying—

...while we recognize that in the general development of history the material determines the mental and social being determines social consciousness, we also—and indeed must—recognize the reaction of mental on material things.... In emphasizing "the reaction of mental on material things," Mao is returning to the primacy of the Idea.

In this new Marxist system it is not strange that the main enemy is "economism." The "reactionaires" are accused of offering the peasants more economic incentives and the workers—horror of horrors!—higher wages. It is no accident that the main reliance of Mao is on students and intellectuals—on those who can be moved by ideas and ideals as against the peasants and workers who want a higher return for their labor. Marx wanted to utilize economic motivations to transform society. Mao wants to eliminate them in order to transform a man himself. This is the tremendous dream of his old age. It is in keeping with this that the main Maoist "Gospels" read like early Christian homilies. The oldest, "In Memory of Norman Bethune" urges Mao's followers to learn "the spirit of absolute selflessness" from this Canadian surgeon who served the Loyalists in Spain and then the Communist guerrillas in China. The latest, "The Foolish Old Man", says again that faith can move mountains. Mao's belief is that if he could mobilize China's industrious and gifted people to work together for more than self, under the impulse of revolutionary fervor, they could make a Great Leap Forward and eradicate backwardness overnight.

The Need For Drama

To stimulate this fervor, Mao has made another break with Marxism. Hegel, a truckler to the powers-that-be, saw the Prussian State as the final product of the Dialectic, its ultimate resolution and perfect embodiment. The Marxists saw the fulfillment of the dialectic in the Communist State, which would be classless, without exploitation of man by man, and therefore in no need of coercion by police of soldiers; the State itself would thus "wither away." There would be no more "contradictions." But Mao, in the words of that same Peking Daily editorial, affirms that even in socialist society "there will still be contradictions after 1,000 or 10,000 or even 100 million years." It says struggle alone "can constantly propel our socialist cause forward." The psychological truth hidden here is that only an enemy, something to hate as well as something to love, can energize the younger generation and the people to greater effort. Hence they must be supplied with "monsters" to slay: This epic conflict is to provide greater satisfaction than any mere material reward. For man cannot live by bread alone; he needs drama.

To miss all this is to miss the essence of what is happening, and its appeal to the best youth of China. It is that same call to struggle and sacrifice that has recruited the first followers of all great religions and revolutions. To his exasperated opponents, trying to keep a huge country together with baling wire, Mao's call for supermen must seem, like Nietzsche's, genius streaked with lunacy. It will probably prove as impracticable as the Sermon on the Mount. If Mao fails, as all his great predecessors have failed, it is because man, still half-monkey, cannot live at so high a pitch, and when the bugles die down prefers a quiet scratch in the warm sun.

Students!!

by drunkards and-or stereo-minded hippies.

It is our position that the serious students ought to have the right to register for living quarters in a 'quiet dorm' set aside for students of their calibre. **IT IS THEIR RIGHT** to have the proper atmosphere in which they might successfully pursue their education. Out on Dormitory Row, numerous concessions are made for the 'fun-minded' college kids; many activities are planned for this group. Further, the university has conceded, whether correctly or not, that coed dorms are 'valuable.' In light of this, we think it only proper that the university offer the quiet, studious ones an opportunity to be quiet and studious. We say that to deny them this is to deny them the full potential of their education.

We would suggest that students who are like-minded on this issue have steps by which this goal may be realized by next September. After all, what administrator would deny students the right to peaceful study? Interested students should certainly send letters through campus mail to Chancellor Dreyfus (when he's in town) and to the Housing Office in the Student Services Building. Another step would be to contact the Student Senate and demand results. Of course, parents, as taxpayers, can be a great source of support. Finally, one good method is for such students to organize to more effectively present their request.



More Letters

vertise with expectancy and suggestion. This in itself is enough to cause the unsuspecting individual to respond accordingly. So people become sexually preoccupied, get pregnant and want an abortion who would never have acted this out without the initial suggestion. It is well documented that this principle applies to a wide range of human activities.

Neither the condomists nor the abortionists represent non-profit organizations. They are both tied to the profit motive and provide one of the greatest abuses of the free enterprise economic system. Some bureaucratic organizations also belong in this category—all of which keep sex dirty. They all profit in some way by leading many individuals into personal and financial difficulty.

Sincerely yours,
Joseph B. Harris

In my view, it would be a crime to destroy healthy trees unnecessarily.

Thank you for your kind attention.

Steven L. Newton
Room 414 Steiner

Ain't We Got Fun!

To The Editor:

Reading your 'Prophecy On Winter Carnival' in the February 25th issue of *Pointer* brought some disappointment in the *Pointer* altogether. As editor, how can you know so little of the problems and hassles that U.A.B faces in their daily struggle of trying to please the student's desire to have entertainment here. You're right about Winter Carnival being dead. Back in '68" when there were beard growing and pie eating contests, attitude about Winter Carnival was a lot better. But the people have changed and the students no longer want pie and beard contests.

Your editorial is very objective. You only look at what didn't come off with flying colors not what did. The films were enjoyed by anyone who cared to show up. As for the games, the people who got 'into it' enjoyed it.

The film festival brought many students into the reality of making a film for the first time. Some of these students have taken film courses and now they are able to actually film a movie. The theory becomes practical, in this case. Your statement "if a film fest has any relation to the supposed activity of a real student." The activity of a student is not just in the classroom but out...out in the world. And the world at this time is the campus and Stevens Point. "The student's responsibility to the university..." Come off it. You should know by now that universities are not just a place of decent study. There are fun and games. We will have our fun and games.

Your bullshit rhetoric about what the Russians will think about our ice sculptures, is simply idiotic. It's people like you who have a negative attitude about Winter Carnival in the first place who make nothing happen. Why don't you stop

looking at the fourth side of the triangle.

Fondly,
Steve Shapson
John Krueger

County Supervisors And The Fox Bounty

To The Editor:

In Portage County there are four persons whose occupations are particularly appropriate for making a judgement concerning the usefulness of fox bounties. They are Herb Schneider, Game Warden DNR; Dr. Charley White, wildlife ecologist; Dr. Raymond Anderson, wildlife ecologist; and myself, a mammalogist somewhat familiar with the food habits of foxes, coyotes, and other predators. All of us firmly believe that fox bounties waste the tax payers' money. There may be some professors in the university, though I do not know them, who might support bounties. If so, their view would be inconsistent with those of fish and game men, ecologists, and mammalogists from the length and breadth of America.

In my six years at Stevens Point, I have been impressed by the peculiar nature of this community in rejecting on several occasions the advice of specialists. For example, dentists recommend fluoridated water, but by referendum the people here accepted the views of opposition not at all trained or educated regarding dental problems. Concerning bounties, I will never forget the attitude of one tall fox hunter at the County Board Meeting who aimed his finger at Anderson, White and myself and said that "these boys read books." His feeling was that he knew more because he lived closer to nature. Drs. White and Anderson have probably spent more time in field investigations in their doctoral studies than the average citizen spends in a lifetime. Furthermore, they were select students, and received training in scientific observation. And they do read scientific works. The County Board voted to keep the bounty system 17 to 10.

One must consider other aspects of the problem. Farmers face the loss of stock and poultry with a different view than townspeople. The fox on a

farmer's land is a potential enemy and also a cash bonus (when bounties are paid). Thus, bounty money taxed from all the people in the county is available primarily to the farmer. It is a form of rural "welfare", and rural people naturally appreciate it.

This becomes obvious if we examine the nature of the vote, which incidentally was never reported. Only one rural supervisor voted against the bounty. He is married to a biology teacher.

On the other hand, men from urban areas like A.J. Bahlitch, Forest Mills, Joseph Kutella, Sylvester Jurgella, Earl Pflugardt surprisingly voted the urban money away, into a bounty payment system favoring some rural people, and accomplishing very little in fox management.

Many students here are now of voting age. Soon they will assume positions of leadership and decision-making. Even now they may make an impact on the community by voting on the basis of reason. I hope they will support those who opposed the fox bounty.

(The bounty controversy is, of course, not the only issue important to a county supervisor, but it reveals attitudes of anti-intellectualism.)

In the first, fourth and twelfth wards, Leon Bell, Carl Maslowski and Clifford Ittner voted against the bounty. That cannot be said for Jurgella and Kutella in the third and ninth wards. All of these are running unopposed.

The incumbents, James Konopacki and Earl Pflugardt, are running against one another in the fifth ward. Konopacki was against the bounty, but Pflugardt was one of the townspeople for it. Raymond Disher in the eleventh ward opposed the bounty; he is running against student George Guyant also against bounties.

Jacklin in Plover and Horn in Whiting opposed bounties. Cecil Bender running in a tough race in District 22 is the self-styled leader for fox bounties. In District 16, Gerald Burling is running against incumbents Bahlitch and Schuller, who both voted for fox bounties.

One Man's Meat - Another's Poison

To The Editor:

Some will benefit, others will suffer.

What is doubtful—is unacceptable.

People like sheep are often misled.

Their loud push about fluoridation will find them out.

Fluoride propaganda: As propaganda, it is false and must be pushed. If someone can prove that fluoride is safe for human consumption, then, why didn't that party accept the reward of \$100,000.00 which was being offered?

Now think about this: If our drinking water will be fluoridated it will be going into the making and boiling of soups and stews as well as into percolating coffee. Perking means boiling for almost half an hour. Soups and stews boil for about one to three hours. As it boils down, more fluoride water is added. In this case we will actually be eating the finished product with more fluoride than the recipe calls for. Poison does not disappear in cooking or by first boiling this fluoridated water. Instead it doubles or triples the amount; the now prepared meal contains concentrated fluoride; and we know that fluoride is poison.

No intelligent human being possessing wisdom, cares to be misled...believing that poison fluoride is necessary from this day forward and must be consumed whether allergy shows up or not.

Pressured council voted it in; people can surely freely vote it out.

...Help ourselves by preventing the slow but the decaying from within.

(Mrs.) Helen Majeski



Charles A. Long,
Biology

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Campus History Cont.

Home economics was becoming a popular course of study, so much so that a Domestic Science Cottage was built in 1914. Called the John F. Sims Cottage, it cost \$9,500 and was built to the north of Old Main. This was logical since Old Main had been built on the southern end of the site, but it shows the northward movement of the campus. This building was removed in 1952 to make room for the library, now the Student Services Building. It was replaced with the Home Economics Demonstration House, formally owned by H. B. Vetter at 1103 Main Street.

Lab Schools

In 1923 the Orthman Model School was built, also north of Old Main and was demolished in 1958 to make room for the University Center. Also during this time it was decided that Stevens Point Normal needed a large training school for their teacher training programs. The legislature of 1925 and 1927 appropriated \$220,545 for this purpose. In 1930 the school was ready for use and was named the Campus Lab School. Recently the school was renamed the Gesell Institute for the Study of Early Childhood, named for an alumnus of Stevens Point Normal.

The Campus Lab School was the last major project until the 1950's. The depression closed off the money supply and the war lessened the number of students attending college. But with the post-war prosperity of the 1950's it was evident that the

campus would have to be enlarged as the Normal school had become a college and the number of students had increased.

The 50's Boom

The late 1950's saw a boom in buildings on the campus that has lasted until today. Delzell Hall, opened in March of 1952 started this boom. Its cost was \$441,000 and by 1956 its two floors were not enough so a third floor was added.

Since the library in Old Main had become inadequate for the number of students on campus a special library building was needed. In November of 1951, \$750,000 was appropriated for this building, but the building only cost \$600,000. Ground was broken in Oct of 1952 and the building was completed later. When the new Learning Resources Center opened in 1969 the old library was renovated into a student service center to ease the burden in Old Main. The renovation cost \$325,000.

A new dorm was necessary, and in 1956 land was obtained south of Old Main. This land deal will be taken up later. Ground was broken in 1957 and the dorm Steiner Hall cost \$435,813.

With the increase of students, a gathering place was needed for social activities. Also, a food center was needed. The model school was torn down and a university center was built. The center cost \$434,232 and opened in Sept. of 1957. The tunnel connecting the University Center, the Library, and Old Main was completed at a cost of

\$8,420. In the fall of 1965 an addition was built to the University Center at a cost of \$800,704. A second addition will soon begin at a cost of three million dollars.

New Land

A new phy ed building was needed but the 10 acres of land had run out. New land had to be obtained. But by this time, the south, west and east sides of the campus was filled with residential dwellings. The nearest available land was to the north of Fourth Avenue, only a few blocks from the existing campus. Former President, William C. Hansen wrote the following about this land:

"This area had not been utilized for residential purposes because it was somewhat lower than the surrounding area and had a creek running through it. In addition, the city had for years been discharging storm sewers into this area, keeping it well supplied with surface water. This area was within two blocks of the main campus and offered the college an opportunity to break out into an open area without the necessity of purchasing expensive dwellings."

In 1957 the city had five acres of land on the northwest corner of the intersection of N. Reserve St. At this time the university needed the Steiner Hall land, so the five acres of land north of Fourth Ave. and the Steiner Hall land were obtained in a trade for a trailer court that the university owned in the North East part of the city.

Phy Ed Building Opened

The phy ed building was then built on the five acres at a cost of \$81,000. It was opened Oct. 27, 1959. An addition of the new Quant gym was added in 1969-70 and cost 1.5 to 2 million dollars.

Looking ahead, the university began to obtain more land north of Fourth Avenue. By the early 60's land with boundaries roughly of Isadore, Maria, Michigan and Fourth Streets had been obtained by the university. The land had been owned by private individuals and with the five acres from the city it totaled about 100 acres. This land has been used mainly for dormitories.

As Hansen mentioned in his article, the land had a creek and storm sewers. But the land has a granite rock base at various levels underground with brown sand on the top. The creek, Moses Creek, has been tunneled underground and the storm sewers removed. The university and city conducted soil borings and determined the site buildable. This problem will be dealt with in more detail next week.

So, the university moved north because it was the only non-residential area in the vicinity. Buying up residential property would have been lengthy and expensive. The land north of Fourth Avenue was cheap and vast. In next week's article the problems if any, of building on this land will be explored and the purchasing of more land and the erecting of new buildings will be taken up.

Delta Zeta

The DZ's had a very successful 1972 Winter Carnival. Our film, *Preconceived Ideas of Truth and Beauty and Galt Lies*, captured first place in the Women's division and fourth place overall, our ice sculpture, "Isn't Winter Carnival Ducky?", which we worked on with Delta Sigs received first place, we took second in the log throw, and third in the ice skating. It all added up to first place overall in the Women's division along with the travelling trophy.

A Shotgun Wedding Date Party is scheduled for Feb. 26 at Standing Rock. A disc jockey will be on hand to play old times favorites and polka tunes.

On March 4 the DZ's will be travelling to LaCrosse to join their sister chapters for our annual State Day. The day will include meeting other sisters, workshops, speakers, and skits.

The Zeta Chi Chapter will celebrate their ninth anniversary of Tau Gamma Beta becoming a chapter of the National Sorority Delta Zeta on March 5. They will join alumnae at a tea held at the University Center.



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PARKINSON'S

New WSUS-FM Program Schedule

A new program schedule and three new staff members for WSUS-FM, the campus radio station here, have been announced by student manager Lynn Davis.

She said Robert Jansen has assumed duties as news director; Andrew Nelson as program director; and Ann Galginitis as secretary.

During weekdays, WSUS (which has a signal serving the Greater Steven Point area) signs on the air at 4 p.m. with "Easy Listening" for one hour; "The World Today—News, Weather and Sports" from 5 p.m. to 5:15 p.m.; and "Concert on the Air" from 5:15 p.m. to 6:30 p.m.

Between then and 1:05 a.m. on Mondays through Friday, this format is followed:

Mondays—6:30 p.m., "Men and Molecules;" 6:45 p.m., "Foreign Voices in America;" 7 p.m., "WSUS Evening News;" 7:30 p.m., "Special of the Week;" 8 p.m., "Jazz Revisited;" 8:30 p.m., "FM-90 News;" 8:35 p.m., "Jazz;" 9:30 p.m., "FM-90 News;" 9:35 p.m., "Jazz;" 11 p.m., "FM-90 News;" 11:05 p.m., "Nightwatch—Progressive Rock;" 1 a.m., "FM-90 News."

Tuesdays—6:30 p.m., "Book Beat;" 7 p.m., "WSUS Evening News;" 7:30 p.m., "Georgetown Forum;" 8 p.m., "WSUS Presents the United Nations;" 8:25 p.m., "Helping the Have-Nots;" 8:30 p.m., "Jazz Conversation;" 9 p.m., "FM-90 News;" 9:05 p.m., "Jaz;" 11 p.m., "FM-90 News;" 11:05 p.m., "Nightwatch—Progressive Rock;" 1 a.m. "FM-90 News."

Wednesday—6:30 p.m., "Poor Consumer;" 7 p.m., "WSUS Evening News;" 7:30 p.m., "Sports Highlights;" 8 p.m., "China Conversations;" 8:30 p.m., "International Call;" 9 p.m., "FM-90 News;" 9:05 p.m., "Jazz;" 11 p.m., "FM-90 News;" 11:05 p.m., "Nightwatch—Progressive Rock;" 1 a.m., "FM-90 News."

Thursday—6:30 p.m., "Campus and Community Calendar;" 6:45 p.m., "Page Two;" 7 p.m., "WSUS Evening News;" 7:30 p.m., "The Future of...;" 8 p.m., "Society Is;" 8:30 p.m., "Insight;" 9 p.m., "FM-90

News;" 9:05 p.m., "Jazz;" 11 p.m., "FM-90 News;" 11:05 p.m., "Nightwatch—Progressive Rock;" 1 a.m., "FM-90 News."

Friday—6:30 p.m., "Searching;" 7 p.m., "WSUS Evening News;" 7:30 p.m., "From the Midway;" 8:30 p.m., "Jazz, The Blues and Ragtime;" 9 p.m., "FM-90 News;" 9:05 p.m., "Nightwatch—Progressive Rock;" 12 Midnight, "FM-90 News;" 12:05 a.m., "Solid Gold Rock;" 1 a.m., "FM-90 News;" 1:05 a.m., "Solid Gold Rock;" 2 a.m., "FM-90 News;" 2:05 a.m., "Solid Gold Rock;" 3 a.m., "FM-90 News."

On Saturdays, broadcasting runs from 8 a.m. to 3:05 a.m. the following morning: 8 a.m., "Easy Listening;" 8:30 a.m., "FM-90 News;" 8:35 p.m., "Easy Listening;" 9 a.m., "FM-90 News;" 9:05 a.m., "Easy Listening;" 9:30 a.m., "FM-90 News;" 9:35 a.m., "Easy Listening;" 10 a.m., "FM-90 News;" 10:05 a.m., "Easy Listening;" 11 a.m., "FM-90 News;" 11:05 a.m., "Easy Listening;" 11:45 a.m., "Trees and the Environment;" 12 Noon, "WSUS Noon News;" 12:15 p.m., "Polka;" 1 p.m., "FM-90 News;" 1:05 p.m., "Easy Listening;" 2 p.m., "FM-90 News;" 2:05 p.m., "Easy Listening;" 3 p.m., "FM-90 News;" "Country and Western;" 4 p.m., "FM-90 News;" 4:05 p.m., "Country and Western;" 5 p.m., "FM-90 News;" 5:05 p.m., "Country and Western;" 5:30 p.m., "Easy Listening;" 5:45 p.m., "There is a Law;" 6 p.m., "WSUS Evening News;" 6:15 p.m., "Sports Comment;" 6:30 p.m., "Firing Line;" 7:30 p.m., "Folk and Blues;" 9 p.m., "FM-90 News;" 9:05 p.m., "Jazz;" 12 midnight, "FM-90 News;" 12:05 a.m., "Solid Gold Rock;" 1 a.m., "FM-90 News;" 1:05 a.m., "Solid Gold Rock;" 2 a.m., "FM+&? News;" 2:05 a.m., "Solid Gold Rock;" 3 a.m., "FM-90 News;" 3:05 a.m., Sign Off.

The Sunday programming is from 8 a.m. to 12:05 a.m. the following morning and includes: 8 a.m., "Easy Listening;" 8:30 a.m., "FM-90 News;" 8:35 a.m., "Easy Listening;" 9 a.m., "FM-90 News;" 9:05 a.m., "Easy Listening;" 9:30 a.m., "FM-90 News;" 9:35 a.m., "Easy Listening;" 10 a.m., "FM-90 News;" 10:05 a.m., "Easy Listening;" 10:30 a.m.,

"News Headlines;" 10:31 a.m., "Easy Listening;" 11 a.m., "The Lutheran Hour;" 11:30 a.m., "The Church Today;" 12 Noon, "WSUS Noon News;" 12:15 p.m., "Showtimes;" 1 p.m., "FM-90 News;" 1:05 p.m., "Comedy;" 1:30 p.m., "Bernard Gabriel;" 2 p.m., "Best of the Classics;" 3:30 p.m., "Radio Smithsonian;" 4 p.m., "Eric and Friends;" 5 p.m., "Conversations at Chicago;" 5:30 p.m., "Easy Listening;" 6 p.m., "WSUS Evening News;" 6:15 p.m., "Voices of Black Americans;" 7 p.m., "FM-90 News;" 7:05 p.m., "Student Showcase;" 8 p.m., "From Out of the Past...;" 9 p.m., "FM-90 News;" 9:05 p.m., "Easy Listening;" 12 Midnight, "FM-90 News;" 12:05 a.m., Sign Off.

Nelson Speaks At Banquet

U.S. Senator Gaylord A. Nelson will be the speaker March 17 at a natural resources banquet sponsored by UW-SP.

More than 400 persons are expected to attend the Friday night event, billed as a recognition for students in the UW-SP College of Natural Resources under the theme of "Education for A Better Environment."

Several students, faculty and alumni of the natural resources program, which is the oldest and largest of its kind in the world, will receive awards.

Nelson, a Democrat, who has been in the Senate since 1962, will deliver a speech following a 6:30 p.m. venison and fowl dinner in the University Center's Wisconsin Room. Several

other governmental dignitaries from the State level are expected to attend.

Dr. Daniel Trainer, new Dean of the Natural Resources College, said, "we're designing this first of a kind program primarily as a way of recognizing our students for the contributions they have done in environmental problems."

The dean said Nelson was invited because of the senator's long involvement in conservation matters and for the leadership provided nationally on environmental affairs.

Attendance of the event is open to the public and tickets are on sale at the University Center Information Desk and Hunter's Corner and the Sports Shop.



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Attention

The Red Cross Bloodmobile is coming to the UW-SP campus, March 21-23, 1972. It will be open from 11 AM to 5 PM on March 21, and from 10 AM to 4 PM on March 22 and 23. It will be set up in the Wright Lounge of the Student Union. This semester we are trying a new system of donating to make it easier for the donors. We will be scheduling donors to cut down on the time that has been such a problem in past years. Starting March 8 a listing of the days and the times will be posted at the information desk. Get the members of your organization to go to the information desk and sign up. Remember there are plaques given to the organizations which give the most blood. Last semester's winners were: Delzell Hall, Men of Hyer Hall, Theta Phi Alpha, and Alpha Phi Omega. Let's get out there and give. Remember also, you must have eaten at least four hours before you can give.

Let's make this another successful drive.

Any questions, ask: Joe Kurz, APO chmn. Ext. 2827 Rm. 106

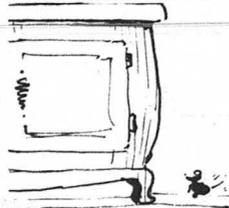
Women "Educated" Here



Announcement today that a drama professor and a consumer affairs specialist will head seminars at the "Continuing Education Day for Women" on March 11 here rounds out the total appointments of resource personnel for the event.

Dr. Robert Baruch, drama department faculty member at the university, and Mrs. Camille Haney, consumer affairs coordinator for the Wisconsin Department of Justice, will lead discussions on "Theatre—Necessity or Nonsense" and "There Ought to be a Law—Or Chasing the Bad Guys," respectively.

They will join Burton Fredenthal, psychologist; Paul Hassett, executive vice president of the Wisconsin Manufacturers Association; and Dr. George Handy, director of the state division of health as



seminar leaders in sessions from 9:45 a.m. to noon during the Saturday event.

The keynote speaker will be Sister Joel Reed, president of Alverno College and leader in women's rights organizations.

Registration for the education day is being conducted in the university alumni office and will be conducted through Monday, March 6.

Student Mgr. Positions Open For 72-73

The University Center is presently accepting applications for Student Manager positions in the University, Allen and DeBot Centers. The duties of a Student Manager entail the operational control of facilities in the respective buildings, assisting students and visiting guests of the university, and assisting in offering an additional educational experience to the students in which personal contact is made.

Any person with a willingness to meet and help people, an ability to exercise authority and accept responsibility will easily be able to qualify as a Student Manager. The job opportunities are limited, but they provide an enjoyable and rewarding experience.

Job application forms may be obtained at the Information Desk in the University Center. Oral interviews will be conducted in late March and early April. For further information on student employment, contact the Information Desk or any Student Manager.

Scholars To Compete In Bowl

The Residence Hall Council has once again introduced to this campus the ABC Bowl program. The ABC Bowl program is fashioned after the familiar GE College Bowl on television. It provides for inter-hall scholastic competition. Moderators are being drawn from faculty and staff of the university. Matches are held Sunday evenings in the hall basements beginning at 7 p.m.

The initial match was Sun. Feb. 13 th. The second match had to be cancelled because of the UAB Winter Carnival concert. Matches will be run every Sunday evening, excepting thru Spring recess, until April 9. Play offs will begin Sunday, April 16 and run through RHC week. The final match will be Sunday, April 23, with the top 2 teams of the playoffs challenging each other for the trophy.

Benefit Dinner To Be Held

On Sunday, March 5th, a benefit dinner will be held at St. Joseph's Parish Hall in Wautoma, Wisconsin. The money raised will be given to the family of a Chicano man who has been out of work with a serious back injury since November. The family has had no income since early December. The menu consists of Mexican food, homecooked, with serving time from 11:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Everyone is invited to attend. A donation of \$1.50 for adults and \$.75 for children is being asked. Persons interested in getting a ride to Wautoma or who will be driving and have room in their cars are asked to contact Rick Kurz at the Student Activities Office, 2nd Floor, University Center, Extension 4343. Donations from people who wish to help but are unable to attend the Sunday benefit will also be accepted.

Public Invited

Students and faculty are invited to the opening reception of the UW-SP Department of Art Faculty Show which will take place in the Edna Carlsten Gallery of the Fine Arts Center Sunday, March 5th from 7-9 p.m. The eleven faculty artists who will be showing a total of forty works in painting, sculpture, graphics, ceramics and fibers are: Robert Boyce, Lawrence Brown, Daniel Fabiano, Gary Hagen, Ronald Kwiatkowski, Norman Keats, Mary Jane Porter, Herbert Sandmann, Richard Sauer, Richard Schneider and Timothy Volk. Punch and cookies will be served.

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HPER Cont.

animosity in their evaluation of me." Clinton stated that the grievances against him were false and unjustified and that proper tenure policy had not been adhered to in his case.

The issues dividing fact and fantasy between Clinton and the Administration were discussed with Chairmen Brodhagen and Dr. Hoff.

The Clinton Affair



What Clinton Says:

"During my 2 years of employment I have not been called in for a chairman's conference within two weeks after my evaluation. In fact, I was not called in at all for an evaluation of my teaching during 1970-71 (Clinton alleges that the dates the administration has of such meetings were falsified.)

"I was at no time during the second semester of 69-70 or of the current school year (70-71) observed in the teaching area of Biology 40 by anyone from the PE department's tenure committee." (Clinton alleged that the dates the Tenure committee may have of such observations were falsified.)

"A non-tenure faculty member doesn't have a leg to stand on if the administration is slanted against him."

"I also submit a document signed by 14 members of the P.E. department favoring my retention." The petition stated: "We the undersigned faculty and staff members, having evaluated Larry Clinton based on a working relationship with special emphasis in the following area; Professional teaching competence, cooperation with other faculty, use of facilities, general appearance, punctuality, student rapport and overall assuming of teacher responsibility and duties to the university and the community, do hereby recommend Larry Clinton for retention on the W.S.U. staff.

"When I heard of this charge I asked Mr. Brodhagen which schools complained of my recruiting. He cited, "Merrill and Antigo." I did not recruit anyone from Antigo, I did from Merrill." In a letter dated Dec. 18, 1970, Gerald Eilola, the Merrill High School Track Coach wrote, "I want to make it clear that Mr. Clinton did not speak to any of our athletes during any of the meets. I was most happy that he was interested in some of our athletes and not disturbed at all. I think this is a complete misunderstanding directed towards a very capable and ethical coach."

What The Administration Says:

★ Brodhagen: "I've got the dates in this here black book here, meeting with Clinton, meeting with Clinton, meeting with Clinton, with the specific dates. I met with him several Friday afternoons for almost two and a half hours and we discussed the whole thing."

★ Brodhagen: "This is not true, because Don (Hoff) was over in Biology class. I was over in the Biology class. There may have been others who were over there and observed him. In fact, I even have the documented times and dates (opening and closing his desk drawer) which were all supposedly in the final summary."

★ Hoff: "You could summarize his whole argument as being untrue. It's all outlandish and not precise by any means."

★ Hoff: "This was if I might use the term, a rather factitious document; and many of the people who signed it did so with a, should we say, joking type of 'what kind of paper is this'. It didn't say anything and those people after they had signed it, discussed that type of thing and its implications and decided that it had not said anything to begin with. The document itself, the way it was worded was very general and it didn't have any meaning to it, and this is why they tell me they signed it."

★ Excerpt, Tenure Committee report: "We have encountered embarrassing problems at university interscholastic track meets, by his (Clinton's) soliciting prospective students during participation on our campus. This objection was voiced by their coaches as 'undesirable at the particular time and place.'"

Note: Larry Clinton is now the Cross Country coach at Loras College in Dubuque, Iowa, where his team is ranked fifth in the nation.

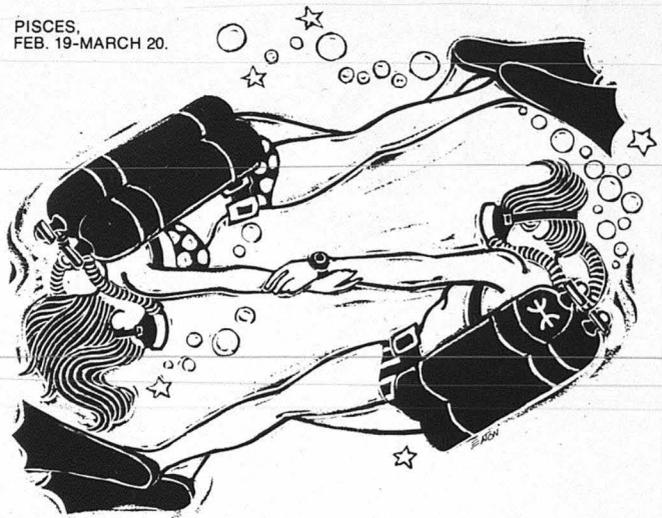
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Faculty Dies; To Be Reincarnated

Democracy in its purist form dies within the faculty organization at UW-SP this spring, leaving memories of monthly "give 'em hell" sessions that involved opportunities for every teaching staff member to debate and vote on issues of campus governance.

Next fall, a representative form of faculty government will take effect with a senate comprised of approximately 50 members.

The change was approved last week at the recommendation of a constitutional revision committee which had been at work for two years.

Senators will be elected this spring and take office when the new term begins in August.

Faculty meetings had, in recent years, been no more than sessions to establish policies (subject to the final approval by the chancellors and in some cases subject to action by the board of regents). As the institution grew and professors became scattered in buildings throughout the 252-acre campus, the get-togethers began taking on some social aspects, too. In many cases, it was one of the only places the faculty and administrators came in personal contact during a month's time.

For the last couple of years, faculty meetings have been quite tame and attendance has not been as good as what some concerned professors would like. The faculty numbers about 600, yet, an average number of persons attending monthly sessions now runs only slightly above 100. In earlier times

when the faculty was smaller, attendance often was larger than today.

Perhaps the last "red hot" issue faced by the body was a proposal to establish a Reserve Officer Training Corps on campus. That was in the late 1960's. Strong opposition was mounted by a large bloc of professors complemented by protests from an even larger contingent of students.

After it was passed, the issue remained alive with attempts to rescind earlier action.

The faculty has been meeting as a university body for exactly 25 years. In the spring of 1937, the faculty constitution was written and for the first time in the school's history, professors provided official input into the administration.

In the early 1960's, President James Albertson sought for even greater faculty participation in his new administration and a major constitutional revision was approved at that time. It created a number of powerful standing committees.

The current change calls for the senate to be augmented by five standing committees—academic affairs, student affairs, community relations, business affairs and faculty affairs. Some will have voting student members. The chairmen of the committees will be elected by the full faculty and also be designated as senators. In turn, the full senate will elect officers within their own group, who, with committee chairmen, will have responsibilities of naming committee members.

Tax Bonanza Cont.

In the more liberal Senate, the tax bill was amended, but most of those changes were deleted in the House-Senate conference committee meetings dominated by Russel Long, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and Mills.

The tax program is a fairly recent and important part of the government's support program to large corporations. Certain other aspects were described in these columns in the December Ramparts. Antitrust is a continuing area of importance. When Nixon took office, the administration said it would seek a court ruling against conglomerate corporations. Instead, the administration quietly settled two major conglomerate cases—ITT and Hartford Fire Insurance and Jones Laughlin's merger with LTV. In both instances the larger corporations were allowed to keep their acquisitions. More recently the Justice Department refused to block the merger of National Steel and Granite City Steel. Combined, these two firms would make the third largest steel firm in the country. The proposed merger was opposed by the anti-trust division of the Justice Department, but Mitchell refused to act on the staff position. The Nixon administration policy apparently is to encourage mergers in order to form large corporations which can deal more effectively in international competition. In doing so, he is imitating the Japanese who actively encourage conglomerates for the purpose of gaining leverage in international markets.

Another major merger case involves the combination of Warner Lambert with Parke Davis. Elmer Bobst, Nixon's longtime friend, is former chairman of Warner Lambert. It was Bobst who is credited with persuading Warner Lambert's law firm, Mudge, Rose, to hire Nixon after he was beaten in his race for California's governorship. Bobst remained a close friend, campaign contributor, and unofficial adviser when Nixon became President. When Nixon and Mitchell's old law firm turned up in the proposed merger representing Warner Lambert, Mitchell took himself out of the case. Instead, he handed over the task to Kliendienst, who refused to file in opposition. At that point, Richard McLaren, then the head of the anti-trust division, threatened to resign. Finally the Justice Department covered up the case by shunting it over to the Federal Trade Commission where negotiations have been under way for some time. McLaren finally got out of the Justice Department to accept an appointment as federal judge in Chicago, replacing Julius Hoffman.




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UW-SP's Fishing Expert: Larry Newby

By Tim Sullivan and Bob Lattin

Larry Newby, 22, is a senior at UW-Stevens Point, majoring in upper elementary education. When Newby isn't spotted in one of his classes, he can usually be found fishing on one of the nearby Wisconsin lakes or rivers. According to Larry, he and his fishing companion, Charlie Uphagrove, a 23-year old grad student with a conservation degree, average approximately four days a week fishing.

Asked if he and Uphagrove consider themselves the best fishermen in Portage County, Newby replied, "Definitely. We could catch more fish than any normal 100 people in a given day."

How can Newby get away with such a bold statement? Well, a look at his angling success in the past might bear him out.

For starters, he was mentioned for his fishing exploits in a national magazine, the March, 1971 issue of *Field and Stream*. He caught the second largest walleye in the country on a fly rod. The 7lb. 15 1/2 oz. walleye from the Wisconsin River unwisely decided to swallow a skillfully maneuvered Newby streamer.

Uphagrove also received attention from *Field and Stream*, because his 6 lb. walleye was judged third largest in the nation in the fly rod division. Uphagrove's walleye hit a streamer which he personally tied.

Larry Newby reached the big time when he caught his first northern pike weighing over 15 pounds. Melvin Laird, then a Congressman, got wind of the effort and sent Newby a complimentary card.

Newby also has had fantastic success ice fishing. He has won several ice fisherees, including a Boy Scout fisheree at McDill Pond. For landing a 37-inch northern, he was awarded a 30:06 deer rifle. He estimates

that over the past three years, he has won almost \$300 in fisheree prizes.

Larry even tried his hand at deep-sea fishing in Florida. He went out once, dragged in a 65 lb. sand shark, took a picture of it, and threw it overboard.

Aware of having such a skillful fisherman right here on campus, the Pointer decided to get Newby's opinions concerning the current fishing situation in Wisconsin.

Pointer: Where are the best ice fishing spots in Wisconsin?

Newby: "For panfish such as bluegills, perch, and crappies, Love Creek is the best place. For bigger fish, I would try the Eau Pleine River near Moon and Halder Bridges. Wax worms and small minnows seem to work best for me."

Pointer: It's rumored that fish caught in Love Creek are terrible to eat.

Newby: "I'm happy that people think that way. It makes my fishing so much easier, because people won't fish in my spot. I consider the Wisconsin River MY territory."

Pointer: Do you eat the fish you catch from Love Creek?

Newby: "I definitely do. Once in a while I run across a bad one, but it is an exception. Most of the people think the fish contain sulphite or mercury, but I don't."

Pointer: How come Ice fishing doesn't seem to be any good this year?

Newby: "I've had very good success. You just have to be experienced and know the tricks of the trade. You have to know how to bait your hook, what water level to fish at, and above all, you have to talk to the fish."

Pointer: What species of fish do you normally try to catch?

Newby: "The northern pike is my speciality. Charlie and I keep a little book recording the fish we get, what time what place, the bait, etc. One

year, from January to January, we logged over three thousand northern."

Pointer: What size was your biggest northern?

Newby: "52 inches, 37 pounds. I caught that one up north on a lake in Rhinelander. I used a little lure called an 'Eddie's Bait', which looks like a baseball bat with hooks."

Pointer: Was this your fishing highlight?

Newby: "My biggest highlight was when I caught my first large northern, over 15 pounds, at McDill Pond. I used a Johnson silver minnow. A lot of guys use pork rinds, but I don't because they snag on the weeds too much."

Pointer: What fish ranks second on your priority list?

Newby: "Dogfish. I love fishing for dogfish. I enjoy sitting in a boat during a hot day. When I'm in the middle of a river or a slough, I can just sit there with no clothes on and get a tan. I'll throw a big dead minnow out to the water's bottom and wait for a dogfish to grab it. A dogfish will scarf up anything."

Pointer: Speaking about crude fish, what do you think about carp?

Newby: "I love carp fishing. Carp is an excellent food fish. I wrap carp in tinfoil and bake them until they're ready to eat."

Pointer: What was your first fish?

Newby: "I used a cane pole to catch a bullhead at DuBay dam. For bait, I used chicken intestines. You find yourself a nice fresh chicken, open it up, and scoop out everything into a glass jar. Let it sit out in the open for a week, and when bubbles start forming, your bait is ready."

Pointer: Have you ever gone away empty-handed?

Newby: "I was skunked twice, once because I had a broken wrist. The other time, I forgot my poles."

Pointer: Why did Mel Laird send you the card?

Newby: "He probably wanted my vote. I was surprised, but I wasn't really delighted, because all it meant was publicity, you know, a political thing."

Pointer: How did FIELD AND STREAM find out about your walleye?

Newby: "I usually enter about twenty fish each year to Field and Stream or Sports Afield. The minimum weights are respectfully 15 pounds and 8 pounds."

Pointer: Would you like to sum this interview up?

Newby: "The fish most people take home are the size I use for bait."

Sr. Life-Saving Course

Senior Life-saving Course Tuesday and Wednesday nights 7:30-9:00. Starts March 7 at the University Pool. To register call 344-4052.

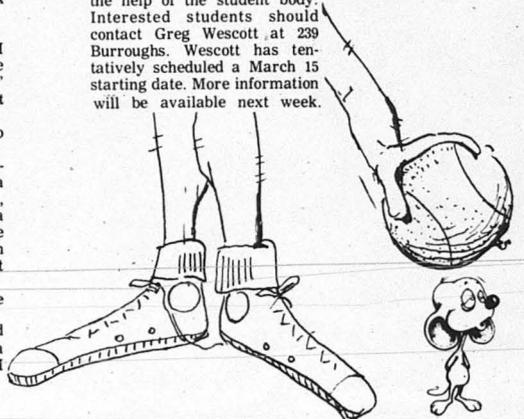
Intramurals

Entry sheets for Track, Softball and Relays are in the Intramural Office now. The date they are due back in the office is March 17, Friday.

Marathon Buckets Game



At this writing, the Pointer has received word that Thomson and Burroughs Halls are interested in organizing a marathon basketball game with the help of the student body. Interested students should contact Greg Wescott at 239 Burroughs. Wescott has tentatively scheduled a March 15 starting date. More information will be available next week.



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