

the Pointer



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In This Issue:
Campus History II
Life Insurance
Duggan Returns

NO. 21

Steiner Students Protest Tree Removal

Controversy has arisen over the university-proposed development of a parking lot in the recently-acquired Garfield school area behind Steiner hall. Students, wishing to preserve some trees and a play area in the school lot, have called this proposal into question.

The old school is now being used as a storage building, and people park haphazardly around it. The south end of the lot is the focal point of the conflict. It contains a group of elm trees and play equipment which is used by neighborhood children. The students wish to retain this part of the lot with the trees and the play equipment.

The university acquired the lot for the purpose of developing a parking area which will be needed when most of the parking spaces will be taken from the University Center lot because of the addition to the building.

Students from Steiner hall have started petitions to stop the development which are being circulated now. They are urging people to write to the campus planner to protest the removal of the trees and green area on the lot.

The students are not opposing the parking lot, but they do want to save the trees and the



Garfield School on Clark St. just east of Steiner Hall.

playground. Even though the planning office has said the lot would be landscaped, the students feel that what is there now should be left intact. They do not see why the university cuts down trees only to plant new ones.

Environmental Council is

supporting the move by the students and, at their meeting last Thursday, they voted unanimously in favor of saving the trees and green area by the Garfield school. One of the members said that parking lots do not pay for themselves and cars are becoming less popular.

He said that in the future, bikes and mass transit will be the way most people will travel and parking lots may become obsolete.

Harlan Hoffbeck, Assistant Campus Planner, stated that there is a definite need for the parking lot and stressed that 20

feet around the lot will be landscaped with trees.

He said that some of the existing trees are now dying and since they are all elm, they all will eventually die. He said that in the long run, the future residents of Steiner hall will have healthy trees if the lot is developed and landscaped as planned. He said that if the trees are left as they are they probably will not be around for future residents.

He stressed that the area would have a "finished" look and be very attractive. Hoffbeck does not see that cars will become unpopular enough to eliminate the need for parking space. In fact, with the growth of the university he sees a future need for more parking lots.

Hoffbeck said that he is willing to meet with the students opposed to the project to exchange views. He would like to show the students exactly what is planned for the area so they will know the full story.

In the meantime the school will be razed as scheduled and all diseased trees will be removed. Hoffbeck did not say if or when the healthy trees and playground equipment will be removed.

Walker Comments

On Nixon Trip

A longtime China watcher on UW-SP's faculty calls President Nixon's recent trip to China "a truly extraordinary event in recent world politics," but he cautions Americans against expecting "any prolonged close alliance because of the great ideological gulf" between Peking and Washington.

Dr. Hugh D. Walker, professor of history and director of the Asian Studies Program, said that lasting impact of the visit is difficult to assess. Nevertheless, for any two major powers to attempt elimination of mutual ignorance of one another "has got to be some kind of step for peace."

A report stating that Nixon and Chinese Premier Chou En-lai discussed the conflict in South Vietnam substantiated the obvious, Walker said. He noted that it was Chou who was helpful in settling both the Geneva Conference of 1954 involving the Viet Minh and the French, and overriding many objections offered by Ho Chi Minh, leader in North Vietnam.

Walker charged that failure by world leaders to understand why the United States would not exert self determination in its foreign policy, such as talks with the Chinese Communists, is strange.

He said two "remarkable things achieved" in the summit meeting were the cordial reception given Nixon at a time when there is long-nurtured enmity against the United States and the agreement for cultural, educational and press corps exchanges "which, frankly, I thought would come much later than this."

Walker believes a tactical error in the visit was the fact that "we ignored Japan in all these new decisions, particularly the one suggesting withdrawal of American troops from Taiwan (the seat of government for Nationalist Chinese)."

"Furthermore, we have urged Japan not to trade with China, and any extensive trade now between the U.S. and China will make Japan suffer the most."

Walker advised. He discounts resurgence of Japanese militarism which the Chinese communists reportedly fear.

Walker said the Japanese constitution, written after World War II, foreswears the use of force in settling international disputes.

But the professor is not in complete sympathy with the Nationalist Chinese who bemoan being mistreated by the new Sino-American ties. "We could put out Taiwan and ignore it and have good relations with the mainland Chinese or do the reverse—there simply is no third alternative."

"We haven't any more commitments to them (Nationalist Chinese) so we now shouldn't let them obstruct progress in our foreign policy," he advised.

Walker believes Nixon's invitation to visit China was precipitated by the fact that the forces of Mao Tse Tung and Chou had sufficiently developed nuclear power and had become frightened by it."

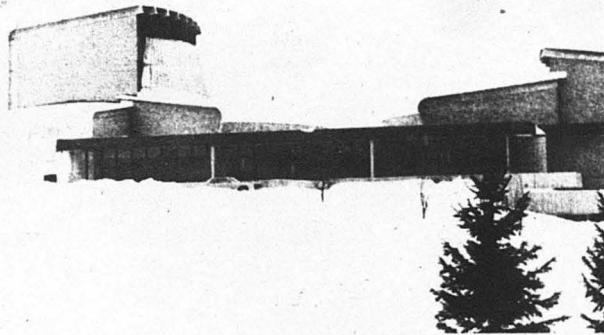
Money Coming!!



Student paychecks are expected to be available for issuance on Friday, March 17.

Campus History

The Sixties To The Present: A Decade Of Buying And Building



Up to the 1960's the university at Stevens Point was a small one with less than 10 buildings on a 10-acre campus. But going to college at this time was becoming increasingly popular and enrollment at Stevens Point was growing.

It was apparent that the college would have to expand in both the areas of land acquisition and building. This is exactly what the university did in the 60's, so much so that the decade can be described in two words, buying and building. This article will take a look at the buying and building of the 60's and what is ahead for UW-SP in the future.

The first task of the expanding university was buying land. As was stated in last week's article, the most convenient area was north of Fourth Avenue which was inexpensive and allowed for vast expansion of the university. In the late 50's and early 60's about 100 acres of this land was bought from the city of Stevens Point and individual owners. The area now holds the Physical Education building and the two dormitory complexes.

Moses Creek

The only fault with the land was that Moses Creek ran through the middle of it, making the area around it rather swampy. It was possible to build the Phy Ed building on the northeast corner where the land was dry, but, before any massive building could take place, the creek had to be tunneled underground.

In 1930 WPA workers had tunneled it as far as the east side of Division Street. By 1960 the state tunneled it as far as Fourth Avenue and Isadore Street. The creek was not tunneled through the university property until 1962. This probably explains why Pray-Sims and Hyer halls were built so far apart, it being necessary to build on dry land on either side of the creek. The creek was tunneled from Illinois to Michigan Streets in 1971 to further develop parking lot Q.

When the science building was being planned Moses Creek had not been tunneled through the north campus, so more land was needed. The university obtained land in individual parcels south of Fourth Avenue across from the Phy Ed building in about 1960 or 1961. Later, in the early 60's when a classroom center was being planned, more individual parcels west of the science building were purchased. The university probably wanted to keep the academic buildings together which would explain the purchase of more land instead of the placement of the classroom center farther north. Also, by this time, the north campus was being developed as a dormitory area.

The science building and classroom purchases together totaled about 40 parcels of land encompassing an entire block. About 29 homes and 11 empty lots were involved in these 40 parcels. The COPS building was built on the land which came with the science building and classroom center purchases.

Land Controversy

After these purchases, the university turned its eyes to farther north of what it already owned. Like the first 100 acres north of Fourth Avenue the land was vast and cheap, and the university wished to obtain it for future expansion. Thus began the "land controversy" of 1966.

In 1966 about 15 acres of this land north of Maria Drive was owned by University Plaza, Inc., a shopping center developer who planned to build a shopping center on the property. The university was at this time negotiating with them for the purchase of this land but they did not wish to sell.

Also at this time the university was negotiating the purchase of parcels of land where the fine arts building is now located.

The State Building Commission must approve the land purchase and building plans of a university and funds must come from the

state legislature. In August of 1966 the state legislature blocked the funding of \$361,000 for purchasing the fine arts building properties by tabling the matter for a month. They blocked the measure because a member of the legislature, Greco, accused then President James Albertson of interfering with the shopping center development of University Plaza. Accusations and name-calling flew through the air for about a week enlivening the controversy.

About a week later the Stevens Point Common Council cooled the controversy a little by re-zoning the area where University Plaza's land was located into residential land use only. This action blocked University Plaza's shopping center project. After President Albertson talked with Greco and after the Council's action, the matter of University Plaza cooled and, by the end of the month, the \$361,000 was released by the legislature for the university to purchase the 23 parcels of land for the fine arts building.

With their plans ruined by the re-zoning measure, University Plaza finally sold their 15 acres to the university by 1968. The land, added to 39 acres obtained about this time from individual sales, gave the university about 54 acres between Maria, North Point and Reserve streets.

More Land

During the mid-60's, land between Maria and North Point Drives, east of Reserve Street was also obtained. This land totals about 100 more acres and was purchased in individual parcels. Farther east of this land is about 49 acres which is owned by the WSU Foundation, a business group interested in the university. This land might be turned into a park, but no action has been taken on this.

More land was added in a rather different manner when the Learning Resources Center was planned. Stanley Street formerly ran through the middle of the present location of the LRC. Franklin Street formerly angled into Stanley Street from the north and not the west. This made for a pretty messy intersection where Reserve Street crosses Stanley. An arrangement was worked out which would benefit both the city and the university. The city would vacate Stanley Street between Reserve and Portage. Since the university owned land on both sides of the street and since the new land created by the street vacation would go to whoever owns land on each side of the street, the university got its land for LRC and, by rerouting Franklin Street, the city got a cleaner intersection.

More Controversy?

Another land controversy seemed imminent in the university's latest land-buying attempt. In June of 1970 the State Building Commission delayed a decision to buy a block of land bounded by Fremont, Reserve, Stanley and Fourth streets. This land was to have been used for the new environmental sciences building. The city said that erecting this building east of the Phy Ed building would aggravate storm drainage. So while this matter was being settled the environmental sciences building site was relocated behind the science building.

Four months later, however, it was reported that the state was buying land in the block area as it was becoming available, although some of the homeowners were reluctant to sell their lots. About five of the parts were bought, but the final sale was held up to get a lower price. Governor Lucey said that the appraisals of the land had been too high and the price should be lower.

About eight months after this, the State Building Commission approved the sale of the five lots from the Catholic Diocese of LaCrosse for \$56,000. The Diocese had hoped to build a Newman Center for Catholic students on this property but their plans changed. This area is now to be developed for the communication arts building in the near future.



State Life Insurance --

An Alternative

Editor's Note:

The following is Part I of two installments on the subject of life insurance offered by the state of Wisconsin. Part I will look at the historical development of state life insurance and its present status. Part II will attempt to delve into the situation of the private insurance company's attempt to hinder the state from selling life insurance.

The purpose of these articles is to provide the student with an alternative to the private company if he finds life insurance to be a necessity. It hopefully will also show a further example of how private business interests can often times supercede the needs of the public.

In 1913 the basic requirement for the establishment of a new life insurance company was the issuing of 200 policies. In 1913, 200 members of the University of Wisconsin graduating class bought life insurance policies from a new company, making the class the beneficiary. They bought their policies from the state of Wisconsin.

Today, the basic requirement for the establishment of a new life insurance company is to have a million dollars. Private life insurance has become a million dollar business. But, the state of Wisconsin continues to sell life insurance of various forms, often to a maximum of \$10,000, to any person of either sex who is within the state at the time the insurance is granted.

If one took a poll, it would probably be found that not many people know that the state of Wisconsin offers them life insurance. This is somewhat reflected in the fact that out of nearly 40 million eligible buyers, only approximately 10,000 have policies with the state.

No Advertising

One of the basic reasons for the lack of buyers is the fact that the state does no advertising of its insurance. There are no salesmen or agents going from door to door trying to sell policies. The official explanation for the lack of advertising and salesmen is that merchandising of this type would ultimately cause an increase in the price of the insurance, and this would defeat the very purpose for its existence. All buying and selling is done directly with the Office of the Commissioner of Insurance in Madison, Wisconsin. Information can be obtained directly from this office.

Its History

Information concerning all aspects of the creation of state life insurance tends to be hard to come by. Materials do exist, but little was written at the time it was created and much of it is speculation today.

Mr. B.E. Hogoboom, Manager of the State Life Fund in Madison, explained that it was created in an atmosphere that existed at only that time. This would include the progressive legislation of the day and the aid of a progressive governor like Robert M. LaFollette. In his autobiography, Mr. LaFollette thanks a Mr. H.L. Ekern who was Insurance Commissioner in the state of Wisconsin. Ekern practically laid the basis for the system. But, as stated, information is widespread and seldom has it ever been put together in any form of research.

Supposedly, the system was developed as an offshoot of 1906 state investigating committees of the Wisconsin Legislature. One of these committees was appointed to investigate private life insurance companies, the other to inquire into the feasibility of the adoption of a plan of state life insurance. Out of these committees came recommended legislation to increase the influence of private policy holders, to suppress rebating, to limit expenses, to generally secure equitable treatment of policy holders, and so forth. Legislation was accordingly passed. There was also a minority report favoring the adoption of state life insurance. Action was taken June 7, 1911, when the law creating the

State Life Fund was passed. From that day on the state of Wisconsin has been in the life insurance business.

What It Offers

The life insurance that can be purchased from the state comes in various forms. There is an Ordinary Life Plan of up to \$10,000, a Life Paid Up At 65 plan, a Twenty-Year Payment plan, a Twenty-Year Endowment plan, and several others of the typical life insurance offerings.

As with many other plans, the policyholder can borrow on his plan at 6 percent interest; dividends are paid at the end of each policy year. In general, a medical examination is not required for applicants of age 0-30; there is a waiver of premium provision; and settlements are either by one lump sum payment or the proceeds may be left on deposit with the Fund at the rate of interest set each year by the Fund.

It is in most respects a simple policy and is intended for the person who wants basic, sound life insurance at a reasonable price.

The Price

The state, obviously, maintains its insurance offerings for the benefit of the public. Since it is a state institution, it is non-profit in its function.

A complete rate scale is available from the state and comparison is invited between their rates and those of the private companies. A

few examples are as follows:

An 18-year-old college student can receive \$5,000 worth of life insurance protection for approximately \$7 a month. A 21-year-old college student can receive \$10,000 worth of life insurance protection for approximately \$13 a month. As stated before, a complete rate scale can be obtained from the state. Only by studying this scale and comparing it with rates of private companies can true justification be given to the state policies. Complete information can be obtained by writing to:

**State Life Fund
State of Wisconsin
Office of the Commissioner of Insurance
Madison, Wisconsin 53703**

\$53,000,000

The state of Wisconsin has been selling life insurance for the last 60 years. It now has \$53,000,000 of insurance in force. When looking at the current number of policyholders as compared with the number of eligible policyholders it becomes obvious that not many people know of its existence. It is there, and it is for the residents of the state, or anyone who happens to come to the state to buy it.

In next week's issue, the Pointer will look at the current attempt to raise the minimum amount of life insurance offered by the state, and the current attempt of the private companies to halt this action.

What Can We Do

For (To) You Today?

"University facilities including faculty lounges and offices may not be used for solicitation of university faculty and staff personnel by private enterprise profit organizations. This includes solicitation by individual contact and by free advertising on campus, such as flyers, handouts and use of campus mail and bulletin boards for advertising, etc. This policy does not apply to solicitors concerning instructional materials such as textbooks, supplies and equipment to be purchased from university funds. Solicitation by non-profit organizations should be first authorized by the Office of Business Affairs, Room 219 Main."

- 1971-72 Student and Faculty Handbooks

The university adopted the above solicitation policy after the federal government legalized the tax-sheltered annuity. This allows a person to purchase annuities from insurance companies and deduct the cost of the premiums from their income tax, both federal and state, thus providing a neat place to hide some income from

taxes. This caused an onslaught of insurance agents to plague the faculty during their working hours. The abuse resulted in the ban on such activities. Unprotected. There is no written policy with the exception of "No Solicitation" signs on the front door of a few of the dormitories. This policy is aimed primarily



at youngsters selling candy, Christmas cards, and the like. There is a clause in the 1972-73 housing contract which states, "Solicitation in the buildings or on the grounds is strictly forbidden. A written request for exceptions to this regulation should be submitted to the Housing Office."

Pointer Podium

"If you were chancellor of this university, in what town would you have your office?"



Mark Shively, freshman.
"Stevens Point, I guess."



Lyle Rundhaug, senior.
"Washington, D.C."



Ronald Usher, graduate
student. "Topeka, Kansas."

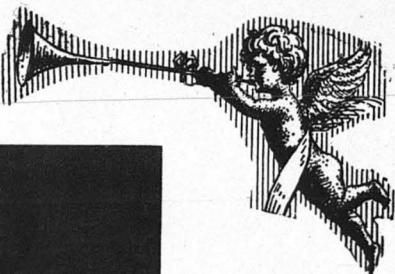


Jack Worm, junior.
"Seriously, in Stevens
Point. But, how can one be
serious about that?"



Kathie Chop, junior.
"Denver, Colorado."

"Incompetent Prof" To Play Here With Fountain Band



James Duggan



Pete Fountain

James Duggan, non-retained by the university's Music Department last year because of incompetence, returns to UW-SP this March 14. Duggan will appear as trombonist with Pete Fountain's dixieland-jazz band at 8PM in the Quandt Bym. Admission is free to students with I.D.'s. Tickets may be picked up at the University Center Information Desk. General admission is \$2.00 and tickets may be purchased at Kellerman's Pharmacy, Holt Drug, and Westenberger's.

While teaching at UW-SP, Duggan also was the leader of the "Uncalled Four Plus Two" dixieland band and the director of the Stevens Point Orchestra.

Outstanding Social Critic: Ida Tarbell

"Ida Tarbell, First of the Muckrakers" by Alice Fleming (1971) Thomas Crowell Co. New York.

By Barb Kluski. Ms. Kluski will be a student at UW-SP next fall.

"When you get through with Johnnie, I don't think there will be much left except something resembling one of his own grease spots." So said Henry Demarest Lloyd to Ida Tarbell as he speculated on the effect that her monumental *The History of Standard Oil* would have on John D. Rockefeller, its founder, manipulator and prime mover. The *History of Standard Oil* is one of the masterpieces of that type of journalism that would later be scornfully referred to as muckraking, and its prime mover was one of the most outstanding social critics of the turn of the century, Ida Tarbell.

Born on March 5, 1857, in Erie County, Pennsylvania, she moved with her family soon after to Titusville, the sight of a growing boom town, built around the infant oil industry. Her father manufactured storage tanks before getting into the business himself and before long, the family was living comfortably. Raised in an atmosphere of rather strict Methodism, her attitudes and values were typical enough of the rising middle class of the day and it seemed that she was destined to become either a wife and mother or perhaps a teacher, if she planned to continue her education. In any case, there was little chance that she would share the lot of the ever-broadening masses of the working class or meditate everlong on the implications of the increasing concentration of wealth into the hands of a few, those hands controlling both the

means of production and the products and profits therefrom. Ida attended Allegheny Seminary in Allegheny, Pennsylvania and went to work for the Chautauquan, a small magazine that grew out of the Chautauque Movement, a Methodist-based religious and secular literary organization. The magazine sought to enlighten its readers not only on matters religious but on the arts and literature as well. After returning to Allegheny to get her masters, she was back to journalism for six years. During this time she made two important decisions that would ultimately affect her later life. She chose between marriage and a career (it was either-or in those days) and eventually settled upon the latter. She furthermore decided that she would be a writer and a journalist and she would begin her career with the biography of Madam Roland, a prominent figure of the French Revolution. Her choice of subject was not accident, as the feminist movement and its ideas were beginning to interest her a great deal, though she was far from a zealot by any means.

Ida went to Paris in 1891, where she supported herself by contributions to various American magazines and papers while she researched her subject. It was during this period that her real career in journalism began, as she came to the attention of several editors, especially Samuel McClure of McClure's Magazine. By the time she returned to the states in 1894, she was somewhat famous for her Madam Roland biography and she went to work on a biography of Abraham Lincoln, to be serialized in McClure's, for whom she now worked.

McClure's Magazine was

Books

And

Ideas

published in a time when the American scene was already dominated by a quartet of well-established journals, with rather upper-class appeal, namely, Harpers, Scribner's, The Century, and the Atlantic Monthly. Aiming at a broader public, McClure had a stable of some of the finest journalists in the country, names that would make "muckraker" an honorable word; men like Lincoln Steffens, Ray Stannard Baker and John Phillips, who would expose corruption in municipal government, big business and the problems of capital and labor. With the end of the Spanish-American War, news items, as such, were dropped in favor of the broader issues of the day and McClure's adapted a style that it would have until it folded in 1906.

Among the pet subjects of the editor, besides corruption and general mayhem, was that of the trusts and the growing monopolies. McClure approached Ida with the idea of a series on the newly-formed Morgan combination, United States Steel. She considered it and eventually settled on a subject that had interested her since her childhood: oil. Thus began her exposé of Standard Oil and John D. Rockefeller which was to culminate in the work that would make her the nemesis of big money, *The History of Standard Oil*.

When Ida began to research her subject, Standard Oil was already thirty years old. In fact, her father and some of his fellow oil men had fought S.O. control in Titusville when she was young, and had just barely escaped engulfment. Not everyone had been so fortunate, however.

Beginning with the old South Improvement Co., an early Rockefeller organization, she

began to examine the complex yet simple system of rebate and drawback used in collusion with those railroads serving the oilmen, the Pennsylvania, the Erie and the New York Central. Manipulating these lines through persuasion, intimidation and direct control through their stocks (Rockefeller owned most of it, even then) those refiners belonging to South Improvement received preferential rates; actually half that paid by the other refiners, and the outsiders were soon pushed out of business, usually selling out to "Wreckafellow" in the end. Besides the evidence of rebate and drawback practices that she uncovered, Ida collected many stories of sabotage by Standard Oil thugs and their destruction of rival property, such as opening the valves on tank cars on trains while they sat at the siding.

In her search for information, Ida discovered that data pertaining to government investigations of S.O. had been pulled from most libraries and destroyed. Besides this, the people at S.O. had refused to cooperate, except for a series of talks she had with Mr. Henry Rogers, one of "Wreckafellow's" vice-presidents. Obviously a half-baked attempt at heading her off, she was obliged to slide into his office through a secret passage, lest anyone see the infamous Ida Tarbell fearlessly entering the lions' den. The one man she never met, however, was John D. himself, although she observed him at a distance once or twice and put together a good character analysis from talking to others, but most of all, from studying his works and the way in which he treated his fellow man. A few talks with his brother Frank probably helped, as well.

In 1904, the Standard Oil

Series was finished and, a few weeks later, came out as a book. McClure's circulation soared as contributors Steffens, Samuel Hopkins Adams and Upton Sinclair added their collective prestige to a magazine that promised to be the conscience of the nation. However S.S. McClure, always a bit on the jumpy side, began to have a run of fantastic brainstorms about what to do with the magazine and even considered expanding into other fields. One thing led to another and, then, everyone of importance quit. Ida and her associates started another magazine, where she worked until it folded in 1914. After a brief lecture tour, she became involved in the "war effort" in 1917, in a job that helped direct women into defense jobs while the male labor force was occupied elsewhere. After the war, she continued in journalism and lectured when she could, and wrote a rather weak biography of Judge Elbert H. Gary, the famous strikebreaker, formerly of U.S. Steel. She died of pneumonia in 1943, on her Connecticut retirement farm at Bethel. She was 86.

Ida Tarbell was rather critical of the traditional feminist ideas of her day and scorned the notion that the vote would affect the wonders that were promised. She believed that women would use it just the same as men and wrote the *Madam Roland* book to demonstrate that female politicians could be venal and corrupt as well as men. But, she had chosen a career that few women ever considered, and never used her sex as a means of defense or excuse. If she is remembered for anything, it is for her works on the oil combinations and the exposure of John D. Rockefeller to the light of day.

Get Paid For Opinions



During the months of February and March, Reed & Barton, America's oldest major silversmiths, are conducting a "Silver Opinion Competition" in which valuable scholarships totalling \$2,500 are being offered to duly enrolled women students at a few selected colleges and universities.

The University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point has been selected to enter this Competition in which the First Grand Award is a \$1,000 scholarship; Second Grand Award is a \$500 scholarship; Third Grand Award is a \$300 scholarship; and Seven Grand Awards of \$100 each scholarships. In addition, there will be 100 other awards consisting of sterling silver, fine china and crystal with a retail value of approximately \$85.00.

In the 1972 "Silver Opinion Competition", an entry form illustrates twelve designs of sterling with eight designs of both china and crystal. The entrants simply list the three best combinations of sterling, china and crystal from the patterns illustrated. Scholar-

ships and awards will be made to those entries matching or coming closest to the unanimous selections of Table-Setting editors from three of the nation's leading magazines.

Miss Pat Bunczak is the Student Representative who is conducting the "Silver Opinion Competition" for Reed & Barton at Stevens Point. Those interested in entering the "Silver Opinion Competition" should contact Miss Pat Bunczak at 808A Illinois Avenue (344-7928) or the Home Economics Office, 101 COPS Building for entry blanks and for complete details concerning the Competition rules. On display in the COPS Building are samples of 12 of the most popular Reed & Barton designs so that entrants can see how these sterling patterns actually look.

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

**U.A.B. COFFEEHOUSE
PRESENTS**

"Burnside and Koske"

MARCH 13-MARCH 18

8-11 pm. - GRID.

FREE LOVE??

**. . . nothing's free!!
Contraceptive Counseling & Information**

UNIVERSITY HEALTH CENTER

NELSON HALL — 346-4646

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**IF YOU'RE 21 YEARS OLD,
Since You Were Born, the Population
of the U.S. Has Increased More
Than 30% — From 150 Million to Over
200 Million. As a Result . . .**

- We've been forced to live in crowded cities.**
- Vacation in crowded and polluted areas.**
- Get used to waiting in lines (sound familiar, student).**

We can continue the way we've been going or we can begin now to stabilize the size of our population.

**IF YOU'RE 21 —
IT'S YOUR FUTURE TO DECIDE ON!**

Sponsored by ZPG — office behind Science lobby desk

EDITORIALS

Point Of Order! Point Of Order!

Next fall the university faculty will convene under a new organizational structure, the faculty senate (see Pointer, March 3, 1972). The implementation of this fifty-member representative body will supposedly resolve the problems connected with the monthly faculty anarchy session, which will be discarded (supposedly) in May. Our question is: Will this new organization really solve anything? What will this bureaucratic reform substantially do?

The faculty at this university numbers nearly 600, but in the past rarely more than 100 members have ever attended the monthly bull sessions. (We do not expect a marked increase between now and May.) Of this One Hundred, a majority bloc controls the voting on all issues before the faculty; this includes adoption of courses. What will prevent this conservative-reactary faction from gaining control in the new organization? As we see it, not much. If attendance records are any indication, five-sixths of the faculty members do not give a damn about what the faculty as a whole does or how it does it. Of course, there is a further consideration. Would the foggy-minded liberals do any better if they were to gain control?

Another point regards the participation of students on faculty senate committees. We are not certain that this is altogether wise, popular opinion

notwithstanding. After all, the students are here to be students. If the faculty cannot order faculty affairs properly without the assistance of the students, then we suggest that those faculty salaries are being wasted on incompetents and that those glorious Ph.D.'s are all glory and no meaning. We say, let the students be students and provide them with the proper means to be students. We do think, however, that the floor of the faculty senate should be open to students with observations on matters pertaining to the student community, though, by no means do we consider lobbying to be a worthy activity for students. Certainly the faculty could waive its prestige and privilege on occasion, however, to hear student comment.

The main question lies in what the new faculty government will do for the quality of teaching at the university. As we see it, this type of structural reform can do little to alleviate the mediocrity that is wasting both the taxpayers' money and the students' minds. Something more fundamental needs to be changed.

Finally, we wonder if the new organization will change the fact that the faculty is a lackey for the administration. We predict that in the fall when the Chancellor says "Jump!" we can look for the faculty and the new senate somewhere in the clouds, crying, "Is this high enough?"



Letters

Environment

Wisconsin

To the Students:

The environmental movement is growing rapidly—too rapidly for effective action to evolve from the sometimes fragmented communication systems we now have. Growing public awareness of the environment, political concern with the environment as a voter issue, and the very pace of "progress" has put great pressure on both professional and citizen efforts. Therefore....

....environmentalists must become more effective in order to keep even, if not to gain a minute lead, in the battle for a liveable environment. Environment Wisconsin can increase the strengths of organizations and help to unify their concern for environmental problems on behalf of all groups, by providing opportunities for better coordination between groups and greater communication between environmental groups the public.

Specifically, the objectives of Environment Wisconsin are to:

- Coordinate activities by providing information about local and state-wide conservation groups.

- Provide for a centralized pooling of facilities to reduce duplication of effort and excessive overhead of individual organizations.

- Distribute environmental information to conservation organizations, citizens concerned with the environment, and the general public throughout the state...provide, as a source of reference, materials on important environmental issues.

Environment Wisconsin will be a nonprofit, tax exempt, tax deductible, nonpartisan corporation based in Madison, Wisconsin. If you and/or your organization is interested in getting involved with this effort to organize activities to save our earth and provide assistance in locating sources of information on the whole scope of environmental problems—please write or call.....

Environment Wisconsin
114 North Carroll Street
Madison, Wisconsin 53703
Tel: 608-256-0565

A Plea For Quiet

To The Editor:

We the undersigned are graduate assistants with the English Department. We would like an explanation of two L.R.C. policies:

- What rationale is used to determine when an announcement may be read over the L.R.C. public address

cont. to page 7

Silence, Please!!

What UW-SP needs, and has needed since its conception in 1893, is a library. Various attempts have been made in the last 79 years to build a library that would appease the administrators of this university. When all else failed, the university spent thousands of dollars for the impressive five story mansion called the James H. Albertson Center for Learning Resources (LRC). Every one of the administrators is now able to sit back and beam with delight while watching the impressed parents gawk at the pinnacle of scholarship represented on Reserve and Portage (money in hand, of course). Not only is the LRC (note that it is not called the Albertson 'Library') a symbol of pride for the administrators, but it is the paradigm of prestige for the university as a whole (not every university has a 'library' as its tallest building). However, they failed again. There is one major flaw from which all others derive. They forgot to think of the students and professors when they drew up the plans. Somehow, the main users of that building were forgotten in the shuffle. There is only one thing that can be concluded from the entire mess: the administrators failed again. And, not only did they fail in building a library, they failed in the one respect that defines them as administrators of a university: knowing what a serious student requires to gain knowledge.

The reaction of many students might probably be, "So what else is new?" The LRC has been functioning for three years, and there is not much one can do about the initial construction. Recently, however, the Pointer has been hearing and witnessing problems with the LRC which conceivably can be rectified with very little effort.

There has been some confusion about the smoking lounge on first floor of the LRC. Apparently many people conceive of that room as a "lounge." Groups go there to talk and laugh, disturbing those who thought the room was for students who wish to smoke and study. This confusion can be cleared up rather easily. Signs should be placed throughout the LRC designating areas as "Talking Prohibited" or "Talking Permitted."

Of course, signs do not always stop people from doing as they wish. Therefore, when a librarian is notified of people disturbing students, action should be taken. Just as a student is black-listed for cashing two non-sufficient fund checks, talkers should be black-listed. Those with two offenses should be suspended from using the LRC. If they are not using the library as it should be used (for study and reference), they should not be there in the first place. This need not be carried to any extremes. It is not the job of the librarian to be a policeman. It should be up to the student to decide if he or she is sufficiently disturbed.

Considering that many subjects require quiet conversation, an area should be set aside for that situation. True, there are conference rooms on the upperlevels, however, they are not sound-proof. People talking or pounding on typewriters disturb students in adjoining areas. One entire room should be set aside for typing and conversation. Conference rooms that are completely sealed off can still be used for small group discussion. Those rooms which have openings at the ceiling should be used as small study rooms with talking prohibited.

More Letters

system? Lately (3-6-72) such gems as: "Would the people with tape recorders please return them to the Reserve Desk now," read at 10:10 p.m. are throughly unacceptable for a university library. This is a matter of useless information for 99 per cent of the L.R.C. users. There couldn't have been more than 5 or 10 tape recorders checked out, because that's all the Reserve Desk has, yet instead of telling these 5 or 10 people to bring the recorders back at 10:10, it was evidently deemed more important to disturb all studying students. This would not be quite so flagrant an error, had it not been followed 10 minutes later with the customary 10 minutes to closing announcement. Within 15 minutes all students were disturbed twice. In addition, at least three people were called to the Circulation desk the same evening between 6:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m. Now, no one is going to tell us that three students parents had been in an accident, or their house burned

down all on the same evening. Please inform us as to the rationale used to determine if a student called in the Library is being called for a legitimate reason. This may represent an extremely unusual day, but within the last semester it has become expected that at least once a night all students are to be interrupted for the sake of one. This may be creeping socialism, but it isn't the place of the Library to be its seedbed.

(2) Please send us a statement on the process of achieving the use of a fifth floor study carrel. As a policy of your office I understand that it is "graduate students and seniors first" yet graduate students must share a 3x3 foot area with at least one other graduate student or a senior. The concept of a carrel is a personal retreat from ordinary study interruptions, yet how are two people in this small area supposed to concentrate, with one desk and one study light. And, try and even achieve the shared use of one of these status symbols after the first week of classes (when you actually know the extent of private study time needed), "sorry" we are told, "they have all been claimed by people who probably won't use them, try to get one of them

to share his with you," "thank you very much for nothing," we are tempted to say.

We are not trying to indict the LRC on all matters of policy, but are only trying to have a university library that merits the name of a university library in both policy and practice.

Thank you for your consideration of these points, please respond to the above address. Sincerely,

Thomas D. Burtch
Jon N. Loff
Elaine O. Boyce

P.S. Since this is a matter of campus concern and has become more and more on the minds of students using the LRC, a copy of this letter is being sent to the Pointer.



Silence Continued

The next major point which can also be rectified without the complete rebuilding of the LRC. There is probably nothing more obnoxious than telephones in rooms where people are studying. No matter how soft the whispering is or how "quietly" a person dials, it is disturbing to people studying. Neither does the constant buzzing of telephones on third and fourth floors aid the situation. All phones should be removed and placed in the lobby. Any librarian work which needs communication to upper floors can be done by using the elevator or stairs. Considering the emphasis placed on physical fitness in universities, the walk could do no harm.

Finally, the placement of study tables on third and fourth floors is completely disorganized. They are situated in front of the stair wells and between two areas for book finding. The echoing of the stair wells is extremely disturbing. Before another building is constructed on this campus, those wells should be carpeted or, in some other way, made noiseless. Furthermore, the traffic pattern between the bookshelves (from one side of the floor to the other) crosses the student study area and is very distracting. Though it might be quite a job, books should be located all on one side or on one floor, the study areas on the other.

The attitude of some administrators apparently has been a "love it or leave it" approach. But it is the Pointer's contention that many things in the LRC can be changed to produce a semi-organized facility. An attitude which discourages criticism negates the possibility for change in a university. Though some might think this is the best of all possible worlds, there is a better. This is proven in minimum by the changing nature of this university. It takes organization and ideas to achieve a better world and a better university. This editorial has only begun to offer criticisms and solutions to improve the LRC. Perhaps, with enough effort by students, professors and administrators, the LRC will become a 'library.'

The Best of I. F. Stone

Note To the Rest Of The Universe

August 8, 1955

Within two years you may see a flaming ball rocket up from the earth's surface and swing into position in an orbit around it. Do not regard the spectacle with complacency. These staelite will grow larger and more numerous; men will go up with them. Voyages to the moon will follow. After that the distant realm of planet and star will lie open to Man.

Beware in time. This is a breed which has changed little in thousands of years. The cave dweller who wielded a stone club and the man who will soon wield an interstellar missile are terribly alike. Earth's creatures feed upon each other, but this is the only one which kills on a large scale, for pleasure, adventure and even—so perverse is the species—for supposed reasons of morality.

Should you start a secret mission of inquiry, you will find that the sacred books on which the young of the various tribes have been brought up for thousands of years glorify bloodshed. Whether one looks in Homer, or the Sagas, or the Bible, or the Koran, the hero is a warrior. Someone is always killing someone else for what is called the greater glory of God.

This is not a creature to be trusted with the free run of the universe. At the moment the human race seems to be temporarily sobered by the possession of weapons which could destroy all life on earth except perhaps the mosses and the fungi. But the planetary rocket may revive recrimination. The currently rival tribes, the Russians and the Americans, fear the other may use the new device against them. They may soon be transferring to outer space the hates that in very generation have brought suffering to the earth. It might be wise to stop them now, on the very threshold of the open and as yet unpolluted skies.



To get Stone's new collection, "Polemics and Prophecies: 1967-70" (Random House: \$10) at the special \$8.95 price postpaid for Bi-Weekly readers, send check or money order to the address below.

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

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

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

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



Maintaining The University



Editor's Note:

In the February 4 issue we presented a pictorial essay on some of the working people on campus. Space and time requirements, obviously did not permit the inclusion of all the workers. This week we present a sampling of the workers that make up a large segment of the working people on campus: the maintenance crew. When you enter a building remember that hard work maintains the university.



Photography By Tony Menzer



Campus Community Calendar

Friday, March 10

UAB Tippers Rock Climbing
WSUC Swimming Championship at LaCrosse
WSUC Gymnastics (H)
UAB Cin Theatre, My Fair Lady, 7:00 p.m.
(U.C.)

Saturday, March 11

UAB Trippers Rock Climbing
WSUC Swimming Championship at LaCrosse
WSUC Gymnastics (H)
UAB Cin Theatre, My Fair Lady, 7:00 p.m.
(U.C.)
International Club Formal Dance, 9:00 p.m.
(Holiday Inn)

Sunday, March 12

UAB Tippers Rock Climbing
Planetarium Series, 3:00 p.m. (Sci. B.)
DCPB Fashion Show, 8:00 p.m. (D.C.)
UAB Cin Theatre, I Am Curious (yellow), 7:00
p.m. (U.C.)

Monday, March 13

Museum Lecture Series, 7:30 p.m. (Sci. B.)
Travel Adventure Film, Adventure in
Mexico, 8:00 p.m. (F.A.B.)
UAB Cin Theatre I Am Curious (yellow), 7:00
p.m. (U.C.)

Tuesday, March 14

Alpha Phi Omega Clothing Drive
Univ. Theatre, The Operagianni Schicci-The
Cloak, 8:00 p.m. (F.A.B.)
UAB Cultural Event, Pete Fountain, 8:00
p.m. (Q.G.)
UCM Pre-Marriage Course, 8:00 p.m. (Peace
Campus Center)
DCPB Fashion Show, 8:00 p.m. (D.C.)

Wednesday, March 15

Alpha Phi Omega Clothing Drive
SCPB Movie, 7:30 p.m. (U.C.)
Univ. Theatre, The Operagianni Schicci-The
Cloak, 8:00 p.m. (F.A.B.)

Thursday, March 16

Alpha Phi Omega Clothing Drive
Arts and Lectures, Vienna Symphony
Orchestra, 8:00 p.m. (F.H.)
UAB Cin Theatre, 2001 Space Odyssey, 7:00
p.m. (U.C.)
UCM Bergman Film Festival, The Silence; 7
& 9:15 p.m. (Peace Campus Center)

Friday, March 17

Alpha Phi Omega Clothing Drive
Univ. Theatre, The Operagianni Schicci-The
Cloak, 8:00 p.m. (F.A.B.)
UAB Cin Theatre, 2001 Space Odyssey, 7:00
p.m. (U.C.)

5th Lecture In

Korea Series

The fifth speaker in this year's Faculty Seminar and Public Lecture Series on Korea will be Dr. Felix Moos, Professor of Anthropology, University of Kansas. Dr. Moos will speak on the topic: "Patterns of Socialization and Modernization in Contemporary Korea," at 8:00 p.m., Wednesday, March 15, 1972, in the Frank Lloyd Wright Lounge of the University Center. Dr. Moos was born in Germany, and educated in the United States, receiving his B.A. in Anthropology from the University of Cincinnati, and his M.A. and Ph.D. from the University of Washington. He was a Fulbright Fellow in Tokyo during 1959-60, and Lecturer in Anthropology and Asian Studies with the Far East Division of the University of Maryland during 1960-1961. Since 1960, Dr. Moos has been Professor of Anthropology at the University of Kansas, where he has been Chairman of the Department since 1965. He is also the current Director of the East Asian Studies Program at the University of Kansas. During 1964-1965, he was Lecturer at Korea University, Seoul, Korea. He is a member of the Korean Studies Committee of the Association for Asian Studies, a Fellow of the American Anthropological Association, member of the Society for Applied Anthropology, and a Fellow of the Royal Anthropological Association, Korean Branch. Dr. Moos has been a frequent contributor to various journals and conferences on Korean and Japanese anthropological problems, and is an acknowledged expert on Korean modernization and acculturation problems, and on the "New Religions" of Korea and Japan.

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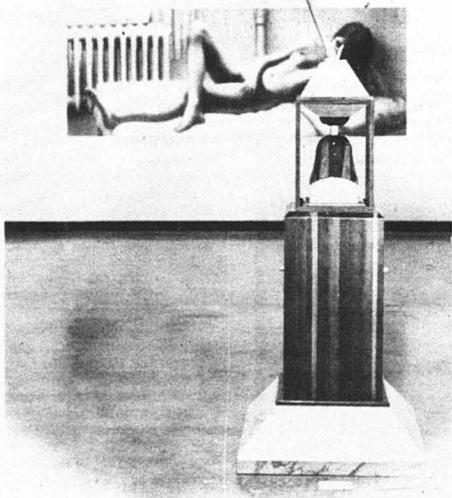
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STEVENS POINT





The Art Faculty Show is now on exhibit in the Carlsten Gallery, Fine Arts Building. The display will be continued through March 24. The public is invited.

Adventure Film On Mexico

"Adventure in Mexico," a travel adventure film presented by the Arts and Lectures Series at UW-SP, will be shown Monday night (March 13) in the Michelsen Concert Hall on campus.

The color movie narrated by Chirs Borden, was voted the top travel adventure film of the year for 1971-72. Tickets for admittance to it will be on sale

at the door.

Featured on the screen will be Guaymas and San Carlos Bay; Alamos, famous for its silver mines; Mazatlan, "jewel of the west coast;" San Blas, a jungle boat ride, and a new sport, surf skiing; Chichen Itza, Mayan ruins; a 1909 street car in Veracruz; daredevil boys shooting two thousand feet down a railroad track in 58 seconds;

Aguascalientes, and the home of famed matador Farmin Armallita; there are scenes of many high-rise buildings in Guadalajara; mariachis; glass blowing, silver, pottery, and a guitar factory; Oaxaca and Monte Alban and Mitla.

In Chihuahua, personal tour of Pancho Villa's home is conducted by Mrs. Villa, with her voice commentary.

Other scenes are of Morelia; Mexico City; Cuernavaca, Taxco; San Cristobal Las Casas, and the Zinacanteca Indians.

Apply For Programs Abroad

The International Programs on campus are taking applications for the following overseas programs:

"Semester in Britain" Semester I, 1972-73

"Semester in Britain" - Semester II, 1972-73
"Semester in Germany" - Semester I, 1972-73
"Semester in the Far East" - Semester II, 1972-73

Since applications are being accepted for these programs at the present time, students who are interested in applying should pick up application forms soon in Office 113, Main Building.

Judo Class

Instruction in Judo will be given in the wrestling room of the Fieldhouse every Thursday night from 7 to 9. Open to students without charge.

ATTENTION!!

The Student Welfare Committee will meet Friday, March 17 at 3:45 PM in the COPS Building.

SUMMER JOBS

Guys & Gals needed for summer employment at numerous locations throughout the nation including National Parks, Resort Areas, and Private Camps. For free information send self-addressed, STAMPED envelope to Opportunity Research, Dept. SJO, Century Bldg., Poisen, MT 59860. APPLICANTS MUST APPLY EARLY...

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Children 10 and under
1/2 price plus tax.

SPECIAL SUNDAY ONLY

2-12-72

Wildlife Seminars

A series of seminars on Wisconsin wildlife which began yesterday is being presented by the College of Natural Resources. The series, coordinated by Dr. Ray Anderson, professor of wildlife, will feature resource persons especially well acquainted with their subjects.

The first of the series, a discussion of the use of telemetry in investigating the life history of pheasants, was given Thursday evening, March 9. The speaker was Robert Dumke, Waterloo, who is currently cooperating with grad student John Toepfer in the latter's telemetry study of the Buena Vista prairie chicken.

All later seminars will be held in Science Building A121, at 7:30 p.m.

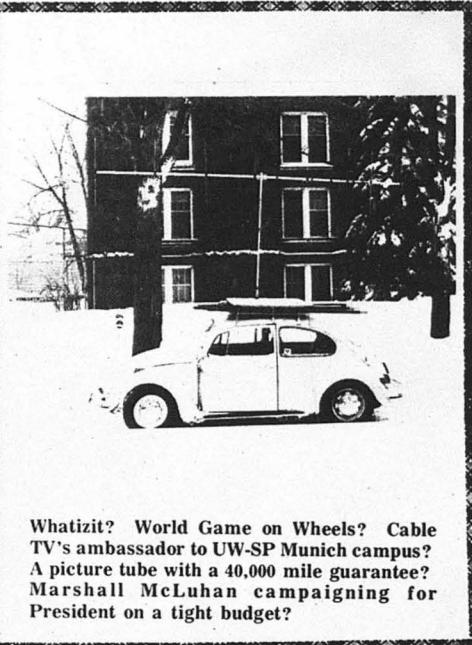
"The population dynamics of Wisconsin ducks" is the subject March 16, presented by James March, with the DNR at Horicon.

On March 23, the topic will be "Turkey management in Wisconsin," by Clarence Smith, Meadow Valley.

Dean Daniel Trainer will present the fourth seminar on April 6. The subject will be his specialty, "Diseases of wild populations in Wisconsin."

The final seminar, on April 13, will be "Canada goose management in the Mississippi Flyway," presented by Richard Hunt, DNR, Horicon.

The seminars are open to all interested persons--students and area residents.



Whatizit? World Game on Wheels? Cable TV's ambassador to UW-SP Munich campus? A picture tube with a 40,000 mile guarantee? Marshall McLuhan campaigning for President on a tight budget?

Trivia On Radio

WSUS FM 90 announces TRIVIA!!! 55 continuous hours of trivia nonsense, beginning March 10 at 5:00 p.m. running through Sunday March 12 at midnight. Over 300 albums will be awarded along with a first place trophy going to the highest

scoring teams. Students, faculty and community are urged to call in their answers to WSUS at 346-2696. Remember; if you're thinking of going to Europe, save yourself the trouble cause Trivia olympics is here!!

things to tell your Mother about THE VILLAGE:

- ✓ A complete security lock and intercom system (you'll be safe).
- ✓ Sound proofing throughout - an atmosphere conducive to study (you'll be studious).
- ✓ G.E. appliances - electric stove, dishwasher, refrigerator and garbage disposal (you'll cook and eat well).
- ✓ Laundry facilities in basement (you'll be clean).

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- ✓ A HEATED SWIMMING POOL
- ✓ Lots of lawn for football and general romping around.
- ✓ Air conditioning.
- ✓ Each student responsible for only his share of the rent.

Things To TELL YOURSELF:

- ✓ Office located at 301 Michigan 1 to 8 weekdays - 1 to 5 weekends. Phone 341-2120
- ✓ Open to Juniors and Seniors.
- ✓ \$675.00 per student - 9 mo. academic year.
- ✓ \$110.00 per student - 8 wk. summer session.

THE VILLAGE

Students, Display Talents

U.A.B. Coffeehouse is seeking new student talent from the university by sponsoring a Student Coffeehouse April 10-18.

The Student Coffeehouse is open to all students wishing to display their talent. Each act will consist of a 45 minute set, and a five minute set-up time for equipment.

Applications may be picked up at the U.A.B. office, or by calling Chris in 121 Neale, ext. 5401. Applications must be returned by the 23rd of March.

Groups selected will be based on variety, originality, and the quality of the act.

If you have any questions, contact Chris, or the UAB office, and get your guitars, kazoos or whatever ready for action.

Screening Dates Announced

Speech and Hearing Screening services will be made available to applicants to the School of Education at the following times and dates:

Tuesday, March 14, 1972, at 7:00-9:00 p.m.

Thursday, April 13, 1972 at 7:00-9:00 p.m.

The screenings will be in the School of Communicative Disorders-ground floor of the College of Professional Studies Building.

Applicants need not make an appointment. They need only appear during the reserved times.

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History Continued

Also approved in June of 1971 was the university's purchase of the Garfield school property for \$31,000 to be developed into a parking lot. This parking lot development is now being challenged by students who feel a group of trees and a play area should not be removed for the lot.

At present, no more large tracts are being sought by the university. The plan is to purchase the rest of the Stanley, Fremont block, which would be the last major purchase, for awhile at least, according to Assistant Campus Planner, Harlan Hoffbeck.

Building Begun

After the university obtained the land the next step was the construction of buildings needed to accommodate the students and academic departments for the growing university.

The building boom of the fifties would look like nothing compared with what was to come in the sixties. A major project was the residential complexes for the students on north campus. Pray-Sims was the first dorm to be built. Its cost was \$1,256,159 and it was open for the fall term of 1962. Hyer followed close behind in 1963 at a cost of \$482,581.

With two dorms on the north campus it was apparent that a new eating center was needed and in 1963 bids were announced for Allen Center. Its cost was \$489,639 and it was opened in May of 1963. On March 1, 1966 the center was awarded an exceptional merit award for design by the Wisconsin Chapter of the American Institute of Architects for "distinguished accomplishment in architecture."

In June of 1963 bids were announced for the building of two residence halls between Pray-Sims and Hyer. The total cost for the two, later called Roach and Smith halls was \$1,256,159 and they were both opened in the fall of 1964. These two halls set the style for the remaining eight halls to be built in the Debot complex, for they would all be built exactly alike.

Even two more dorms were not enough, but the space east of Reserve Street had run out. So, a new complex was started with Baldwin and Neale halls which were opened in 1965. A new heating plant which was begun in 1964 was also completed in Jan. of 1965 at a cost of \$788,797.

It was apparent that more dorms were going to be needed and the strain on Allen Center was too great, so a new residence center was planned. After Hansen hall was completed in September of 1966, Debot Center was completed in April of 1967 at a cost of \$1,329,540.

Right after Debot Center had been completed, three more dorms were constructed. Knutzen, Schmeeckle and Burroughs halls were all opened in the fall of 1967. Watson hall was opened in the fall of 1968 and Thompson hall the last of the dorms on north campus, was opened in the fall of 1969. So, in just six short years the empty north campus was filled with 12 dorms and two residence centers.

Academic Buildings

The building of dorms would have been enough to keep the campus active, but also during this time the much-needed academic buildings were being constructed. It started with the

science building when ground was broken in July of 1962. The building was completed at a cost of \$2.3 million and was opened for the fall term of 1963.

In May of 1965, ground was broken for the new classroom center, now called the Joseph V. Collins Classroom Building. The land in individual parcels cost \$262,000 and the cost of the building was \$1.9 million.

An athletic field was completed in 1965 for \$73,337 and, in 1967, outside basketball and tennis courts were put up for \$48,000.

The desperately needed Learning Resources Center was completed in early 1970 and moving operations from the old library took place during spring recess of 1970. The building was erected at a cost of \$3.4 million.

Fine Arts Story

The fine arts building has an interesting history. In 1958 it was announced that it would be built during the 1961-63 biennium at a cost of \$2.5 million. It was removed from consideration though, in June of 1962 and restored to the list of buildings in August of 1962. But in September of 1962 it was cancelled in favor of building the first classroom center.

Finally in 1966, land was purchased for \$361,000. In 1967 a federal grant of \$1 million was announced for the construction of the building, and, later in 1968, another half million was added to it. In July of 1968 the State Building Commission approved another half million to fund the building. Ground was broken in August, 1968 and the building was occupied during the 1970-71 school term. The total cost of the building was \$4.1 million.

Another classroom center, the Frank Spindler Classroom Building, College of Professional Studies was

cont. to page 14



50,000 JOBS

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Track Results



MILE

- Charlie Brah — College Avenue Pacers (5:26.4)
- Larry Dolphin — 4th North Smith (5:33.7)
- Jim Schwalls — 1st North Watson (5:33.7)
- Vollmer — 2nd South Burroughs (5:34)
- Dave Sprarer — 4th North Smith (5:34)

880

- G. Burns — 2nd East Hyer (2:19.4)
- S. Rake — 1st Pray.
- Charlie Brah — Pacers
- J. Schwartzkup — 4th North Smith
- B. Buckley — 1st East Pray

220

- D. Pawlicz — 3rd South Steiner (26.3)
- G. Starzinski — 2nd East Hyer (26.65)
- Larry Chaney — 2nd East Hyer (27.0)
- J. Holshbach — 4th North Smith (27.3)
- Mike Daley — 3rd South Steiner (27.6)
- Kappa — 4th North Smith (27.85)

HIGH JUMP

- G. Starzinski — 2nd South Hyer (5'10")
- Jim Chance — 1st North Watson (5'8")
- Jim Dean — 2nd South Burroughs (5'6")
- D. Schmidt — 2nd South Burroughs (5'4")
- Bob Valiga — 4th East Knutzen (5'2")
- Larry Sholes — 2nd South Burroughs (5'2")

History

Still Continued

planned in 1969. Ground breaking was held in March of 1970 and the building was opened in the fall of 1971. The building cost \$2,600,000 and now houses the rapidly expanding department of Speech Pathology and Audiology and the Home Economics department.

The Centrex and Heating plant addition to the old heating plant was completed in January of 1971 at a cost of \$190,000 and now houses the new university telephone system and other offices.

This does not nearly complete the list of buildings necessary for the university. Beginning soon will be the environmental science hall for the College of Natural Resources and the Department of Biology; an addition to the university center which will double its present size; an addition to the science building to expand the departments of chemistry, physics, geography-geology and pulp and paper; a new maintenance and central stores building and another addition to the heating plant.

What About the Swamp?

With such massive buildings on land that is swampy, many rumors have developed over the years that buildings are sinking and cracking because of the swampy land base on north campus. When the university first obtained the land and started building on it, soil borings were taken and the site

was considered buildable. When the creek was tunneled the problem of surface water was taken care of.

A couple of Natural Resources professors in the field of soils were consulted and they agreed that the land was buildable. One professor stated that with the creek enclosed the land could be filled with other soil and built upon. He said that the land on north campus in the dormitory area has a good base and has been adequately filled. He said that the only limitation to building on this land is the amount of money someone wishes to spend because building on this type of land does cost more. The state government does have the funds to fix up the land and, therefore, it has become usable.

Both Hoffbeck and Krebs say there are no indications in any of the buildings of any sinking or lowering. What may appear to be cracks in the supporting walls of the buildings should be just the expansion joints which are cracks artificially put in to cope with the extreme temperature changes that Stevens Point has. Krebs said that he has seen no other cracks in supporting walls other than expansion joints. The only exceptions are Roach and Smith halls which were built without expansion joints and have cracked because of the temperature changes. Irregular cracking is a sign of the lowering or sinking of buildings.

Hoffbeck also mentioned that some cracking may have appeared in walls which are non-supporting walls. These are probably from the temperature changes and are no cause for concern because they are not supporting walls.

High Water Table

One of the Natural Resources professors did mention the problem of the high water table under some of the buildings which causes flooding of the buildings unless facilities are built to drain the water.

Where the problem of high water table exists the buildings are equipped with drain tiles which run the water into a sump pump which pumps the water out. The pumps are used mainly during the spring run off or in a wet fall. According to Krebs, these tiles or pumps have no damaging effect on the buildings and the high water

table does not affect the sinking or stability of a building. Pumps are installed in eight or nine buildings including the University Center.

Another way to get around the water table problem is to bring in land fill and build the building on a hill. A good example of this is the COPS building. The building was built on a hill so a basement could be put in. One advantage according to Hoffbeck, is that a basement in an artificial hill can have more natural light and lower windows. Some of the buildings do not have basements at all which also can help the problem of high water table.

To the Future

After the major projects beginning this spring, only a communication arts building and a new administration building are planned. Chancellor Dreyfus would like to keep the enrollment at 10,500 and, if this is done, the present buildings and the new buildings will be adequate. After the major projects are finished, Hoffbeck feels the campus will be large enough with, perhaps, only some additions or remodeling of existing buildings. He feels the enrollment will grow but will be slower than in the recent past.

When looking at the long-range plans printed up in 1968, one finds that by now the campus should have three new dorms and some married student housing. Hoffbeck said that we do not have this because the state cut off all residence hall building until the dorm areas on other campuses are filled again. He said the planners still use the long-range plan in constructing buildings, but that other factors often change some parts of the plan.

The enrollment now seems to be leveling off and if it does, the university will get a breather from the building and the buying that has taken place in the sixties up to the present. Hoffbeck hopes the massive building will slow down so that more landscaping can be done to make the university more attractive.

The sixties was a decade of expansion to meet the needs of a growing number of students who wish to get a university education. Unless this trend changes, we can look for more of the same in the seventies.

60 YARD HURDLES

- Bruce Kelly—1st East Pray (6.85)
- Valiga—4th East Knutzen (7.05)
- B. Knickerbocker—1st North Watson (7.05)
- Larry Chaney—2nd East Hyer (7.2)
- Mike Daley—3rd South Steiner (7.2)
- D. 2nd South Burroughs (7.5)

440

- Valiga—4th East Knutzen—(8.0)
- B. Knickerbocker—1st North Watson (8.2)
- Stan Kregol—1st East Pray (8.4)
- Larry Shales—2nd South Burroughs (8.5)
- Gary Wendt—2nd East Hyer (9.25)
- Dale Rumpf—2nd East Hyer (9.3)

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Enrollment Down

The rate of admission applications for freshmen who will enter UW-SP next fall has fallen to 580 below the number recorded one year ago.

Chancellor Lee Sherman Dreyfus made the announcement Thursday night at a faculty meeting in the Collins Classroom Center. One month ago the applications were lagging by 300.

Many on the faculty and even a large contingent of students view the decline as good news because they believe a stabilization of growth will have positive effects on campus life.

Dreyfus, however, said there could be some administrative problems because of the new trend. Smaller enrollments mean less financial support for the institution, he advised, and one of the consequences could be non-retention of some faculty members (presumably those who are yet to earn tenure).

The chancellor said 2,193 applications had been accepted by the end of February compared to 2,773 at the same date in 1971.

Reason for the decline are not known, he added, but new emphasis on vocational

education, an adequate housing supply which negates a rush for official admission so dorm rooms can be reserved, coupled with new interest in Big 10 schools such as Madison which have not had violent disruptions recently all are contributing factors.

Perhaps youths are just not applying as early as they did in the past, he added.

Last fall Stevens Point counted more than 9,100 students. And it is likely that the 1972 enrollment will not be too different because the upper-level classes probably will be larger than, for example the senior and junior classes of '71.

In addition, Stevens Point has in recent years fared quite well in getting a significant number of transfer students. Applications for transfers usually don't come until the spring and summer.

Some administrators speculate that talk about a decline is not fully realistic. They believe prospective students nowadays are more careful in personal planning than their counterparts in recent times. Thus, there is reason to believe there will be

fewer "no shows" next August of persons officially admitted earlier but who decide to attend a different school or take a job.

At any rate, the situation is a new one for Stevens Point which for about 15 consecutive years has experienced sharp annual increases in the total number of students.

And, the anticipated decline isn't one facing only this institution. Several schools in the former Wisconsin State University System have reported lags. None of the others have listed increases of any significance.

In fact, as of Feb. 1, the number of new admissions here ranked second among the nine former WSU schools. Oshkosh reported the largest anticipated Freshman class.

Dreyfus also reported to the approximately 100 professors in attendance that he was pleased a faculty senate would be established next fall. He paid tribute to persons who worked the past two years making proposals for the change.

He announced that he would appoint a woman, undoubtedly one currently serving on the faculty, to handle status of

women matters on campus.

And he said he would encourage an audit of existing programs to determine their real worth. If new programs are to be added, it may be necessary to eliminate some that are not getting the best mileage for the dollar, he implied.

In other action, the faculty:

—Approved new courses in Greek, Chinese, philosophy, dance, environmental ethics, cooperative education, ancient history and home economics (including one on family life).

—Heard a report that faculty salaries might be increased by 10½ per cent this summer.

—Rescinded action taken last month and scrapped the plan of holding spring commencement on a Wednesday night (May 17) and return to the traditional Sunday afternoon time (May 14).

That action came after some graduating seniors protested the change, citing inconvenience for members of their families who would find it difficult to attend the ceremony on a weekday.

Greek 'Culture' Rides Again

Pledges of Sigma Phi Epsilon for the spring, 1972 semester are: Al Breitzman, Bruce Castner, Dan Erste, Dick Kuether, Otto Laven, Mark Rogers, Gary Snyder, Phil Wackman, and Mark Zimonick. On Saturday, March 11th the Sig-Eps will be having a Hillbilly costume party which will be highlighted by the music of "The Safety Last String Band." On Saturday, March 18th the Sig-Eps will be having their Fabulous 50's costume party. Hit songs from the 50's will be jockeyed by brother Tim Donovan, former Program Director-WSUS radio.

The Fifth Annual Sig-Ep Two Man Canoe Race will be held on May 7th on the Plover River. Free beer for all contestants will be provided at the finish line in Iverson Park. All trophies awarded will be over two feet high. An entry fee of \$4.50 will be charged if contestants provide their own canoe (canoes must be 16' or longer). An entry fee of \$9.50 will be charged for those needing a 16' canoe provided by Sigma Phi Epsilon. Registration will run from March 17th through May 1st at the University Information desk in the Union. The race will be open to all campus. For more information contact either

Wally (341-2047) or Gary (341-1535).

Between fifteen to twenty Sig-Ep brothers from UW-Stevens Point will be caravanning down to sunny Florida over spring break. They will sun and fun at the Sea Dip Motel in Daytona Beach and will undoubtedly put to practice the ancient Greek proverb, "A beach a day keeps the sunburn away."

The Sig-Eps still hold a slight lead over the Phi Sigs in Fraternity Intramurals despite finishing second to the Phi Sigs in basketball. Remaining sports include: ping-pong, outdoor track, handball, tennis, and softball.

The men of Alpha Phi Omega proudly announce the names of seven men who are pledging the world's largest Greek organization, one devoted to service, leadership, and friendship. They are under the watchful, guiding eyes, and authoritative discipline of Bill "Sarge" Schondelmaier. They are:

Burce Karnz
Dave Fuhrman
Mark Shively
Mark Webber
Arnold Laessig
Terry Rosjarski
Robert Larson

The pledges and actives are busy organizing projects for this spring. The upcoming Blood Drive and Clothing Drive, Camp Chic, Camp Fletcher, and a fund raising march for the local YMCA.

Recently, Alpha Phi Omega, well represented by John "Buddha" Lemke and Bill "Sarge" Schondelmaier dethroned the highly favored Siasefis in the annual drinking contest at Little Joe's. The truth still exists however even after disqualification by the Sefis' that the Service Fraternity on campus, at least that day, were better drinkers than the drinkers.

We would like to thank all those who participated in our book exchange. We hope to open earlier next semester to be of

more service to the student body and faculty. Watch for signs announcing the Blood Drive this month and the upcoming Clothing Drive. Think Service!

Office holders this semester include; Rick Dorn...President, Tom Riese...1st V-President, Bill Schondelmaier...2nd V-President, Paul Plucker...Recording Secretary, Mark Thiel...Alumni Secretary, Victor Lang...Corresponding Secretary, John Lemke...Treasurer, Tom Lindstrum...Sgt-at-arms and Mark Hillegas...Social Chairman.

5th Annual Clothing Drive

The brothers of Alpha Phi Omega are holding their spring clothing drive from March 14th through the 20th. You can help by bringing clean, usable clothing to one of the following deposit stations: Ray's Red Owl, Tempo, Sport Shop, or the UCM Office at 1125 Fremont St. All clothes donated will go to needy families of Central Wisconsin and are greatly appreciated.

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Marathon Basketball Game In The Works

By Tim Sullivan

Upon observing the sports-minded students of UW-Stevens Point this year, I have come to a not so surprising conclusion. Most of the students here would much rather play basketball than go to watch the Pointer team play.

From what I could see, the Pointers seldom played before what one could label a "packed house." On the other hand, our students flock into the fieldhouse every time there is a free recreation night. I have witnessed several nights when both the Quandt and Berg Gyms were literally overflowing with enthusiastic students trying desperately to make those basketballs sink cleanly through the twines. Unfortunately, both gyms come complete with only a specific number of basketball hoops and backboards, and more than once the courts were lined with over one hundred diehards eagerly waiting for the chance to display their talents.

Well, when April 14 arrives, this school is going to find out how much some of these students really like playing basketball. April 14 marks the time when the men get separated from the boys. On this particular date, the Residence Hall Council's official marathon basketball game swings into action.

The marathon, to be played in

Berg Gym, will begin Friday, April 14, at 5:30 p.m., and will continue until 7:30 p.m. Sunday, April 16. For those people interested in mathematics, this means an impressive total of 50 hours of solid buckets.

You might be wondering what the hell a marathon basketball game is like. Well, the following is what is known for sure.

The basic idea of the game is to play for an extended number of hours, in this case, 50. The players involved will be monetarily sponsored by organizations or individuals. Marathon participants will be given sponsorship cards and asked to have them signed by people willing to sponsor the game at a self-determined rate. The sponsor will be sponsoring the entire game, not the length of time that the specific participant plays in the game. For example, a sponsor who pledges a penny an hour will, at the conclusion of the game, be responsible for paying 50 cents to the participant.

The proceeds from this game will be used to establish Residence Hall Leadership Grants. The grants are to be given to outstanding people in the area of Residence Hall Programming. Therefore, when a player collects from the sponsor, the player turns deposits the money in the RHC Scholarship Fund.

Everyone who is sponsored,

either individually or otherwise, is eligible for competition. Upon entering, the player will be added to the roster of one of two teams. The game will be officiated, and records will be kept concerning each participant's individual performance.

One other thing should be mentioned at this point. The marathon will definitely be coded. Girls will finally be given their chance to show what they can do with a basketball under official competition. As far as the rules go, there is nothing that says that a marathon can't have girls out there on the court with the guys at the same time.

The women for a long time proved quite adequate in the cheerleading field, but now we'll find out if they understood what they were cheering about.

However, it must be stressed that any female who wants to play only against her sex in the marathon is still eligible. All she has to do is specify that point on her card upon entering.

If you are interested in entering one or more of your friends in this event, or if you are thinking about getting in yourself, send your name or a list of your team's names to: Dick Tucker, 242 Burroughs, or Paul Steckart, 238 Burroughs, ext. 4953, by March 15.

The Pointer sports department will be on hand to cover the event.

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Erlenbach Presents Recital

Julius E. Erlenbach, a new faculty member here who arrived with such experience as former participation in the Henry Mancini and Chicago Ballet Orchestras, will present a horn recital Tuesday night (March 14) on campus.

The 8 p.m. program will be open to the public without charge in the Peter J. Michelsen Concert Hall.

Erlenbach will play works by Hindemith, Bozza, Telemann,

Schubert and von Weber.

A group of students and faculty who will assist him will be Kenneth Hopper on piano and harpsichord; Lana Gonske, soprano; Geary Lerrick, alto recorder; Franz Roehmann, bassoon; Leslie Heckman, horn; Susan Schillings, horn; and the men of the University Choir under the direction of Kenyard E. Smith.

Erlenbach, currently a Ph.D. candidate in music education at

Northwestern University, holds degrees from Oberlin College and Northwestern. He has been a public school music teacher several years besides acting as a professional performer and free lance recording artist in Chicago. Besides being with the Mancini and ballet orchestras, he has played with the Dick Shorn and the WGN-TV Studio Orchestra.

He has published several articles in leading music magazines.

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