"War, like any other racket, pays high dividends to the very few. But what does it profit the masses? The cost of operations is always transferred to the people who do not profit."

-Brig. Gen. Smedley D. Butler
USMC (Ret.)

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Credit Transfer A Problem For Vocational Student

By Steve Okonok

Vocational technical education, a rapidly growing alternative to the four year college, is posing some problems and, apparently, offering some opportunities to admission departments throughout the Wisconsin system. Students who attend a vocational technical school and then decide to attend one of the schools in the UW system often encounter difficulties in transferring credits from the vocational school to the university they choose to attend. The reason for these difficulties is that the credit transfer policy has never been made uniform throughout the UW-System. Until the Board of Regents approves such a policy, which might take place next month, each state university will be free to set up its own guidelines on acceptance of transfer credits from vocational schools.

The implications of the current situation are that a student could save money if he chose to attend a vocational technical school, gain transferable credits, and then transfer to a university to work on his degree. The cost of attending a vocational school is only $23.00 if the student is a resident of the respective district (North Central Technical Institute) while the UW tuition is $250.00 per semester.

This kind of plan, however, assumes that the vocational school student is certain about which credits would transfer to the university he wished to attend. It also assumes the student plans to major in an area programmed by both the vocational school and the university.

John Larsen of the Admissions Office is a member of the committee which completed the original UW transfer policy proposal which was up for approval by the Board of Regents. Larsen noted several programs at Stout in the area of industrial education which might be attractive to students wishing to transfer from the technical schools. Stout transfers technical courses from all around the state making it the most lenient of all the schools in the system in this area. UW-Plattville, also willing to transfer a large amount of credits, does not accept as many as does Stout.

Where does UW-SP stand in the varying policies? Here, the limits seem to be more strict as to the kinds and amounts of vocational technical school credits which are accepted.

Larsen noted three schools in the state which offer some college level courses: Milwaukee Technical College; Madison Technical College and Newlent Technical College in Rhinelander. This university has been in operation longer than many of the other vocational technical schools.

This is the extent of credit granted to students here who have gone to vocational technical schools. It does not include the VTA District which states acceptable credits which are transferred to a university to work on his degree.

If we have questions we usually notify the department chairman to get their opinions as to whether the course meets the requirements.

"We don't want to say that vocational schools aren't good schools," Larsen said. "Their technical students must come from the universities, or it should or else we're wasting a lot of money. Their courses generally are geared more towards the work and less theoretical in nature."

He added, "Determination of whether a credit will be transferred lies mostly on the regulation of the state. We have questions we usually notify a department chairman to get his opinion as to whether the course meets the requirements."

The Board of Regents was unable to adopt a uniform transfer policy at its February meeting, as had been expected. Larsen said a somewhat modified proposal would probably have to be prepared but, as of now, remains unsettled. A meeting of the vice chancellors will be scheduled some time before the Board's next meeting in March, to look at the proposals.

Bob Schunk, of Student Personnel Service at North Central Technical Institute in Wausau, expressed a less than optimistic view of how the vocational schools will fare before the February regents meeting. Schunk said, "Much of this transfer situation is a political game, and the students are suffering because of it. The door shouldn't be closed to the students from the vocational schools. Perhaps we should sit down and evaluate our courses individually but in any case, we feel that vocational schools shouldn't suffer because they're able to produce a product for less money."

First Black UW-SP Graduate Speaks On Minority Education

by Carol Lohry Cartwright

Gerald Vance, the first black graduate of UW-SP, came back to the university last Friday, Feb. 9 to speak about the administration's role in the education of minorities. Vance, who graduated from Point in 1954 is the principal of 21st Street School and is a school administration specialist.

Vance explained the various tasks an administrator must handle in running a school. The first, he said, is community-school relations. Vance said this is probably the most important task an educator has today. Vance said in the black community there are problems with community-school relations. He said parents feel the schools have failed them because their children are not being educated. One solution to this problem, suggested by Vance, is to get the parents to believe in the school and to work with teachers and administrators.

A second task of administrators is in the area of curriculum and instruction. Vance suggested in this area there must be meaningful change. New ideas have to be formed, he said, to make learning more of a real life experience.

The third task is pupil personnel. Vance said the myth that the black community is one large area of discontent. He said this is not true. Vance stated white teachers have to be made aware of the strengths and weaknesses of the black community and that the myths people have must be attacked.

Vance stated the fourth area, staff personnel, is a difficult task of the administrator. He said one has to get people to work together and agree on the goals and objectives of a school. Once the goals of the school are set, said Vance, then the staff knows in what direction they are going.

The fifth task of the administrator deals with physical facilities. Vance praised the schools in Milwaukee's inner city as being clean and well-kept. He said the inner city has some new schools but the older buildings have all been renovated and supplied with new materials.

Vance said school values have to be changed so schools can meet kids where they are and take them as far as they can go. He said schools must teach kids to realize their goals and objectives.

When asked how white teachers fit into predominantly black schools, Vance stated a
Nancy Moore: "An Ombudsman Role..."

Interview

Nancy Moore

The new position is Advisor to the Chancellor on Women's issues in appointment on decorum in Ben Jonson's comedies.

D. English Department. Moore holds three toral dissemination in Ben Jonson's comedies.

Women education; Roland Junk, personnel credit advanced courses, Moore is presently duties connected with Women's offices; S. Joseph action for Women position the University News sex stereotypes, it will give them more development. So, I would view that as a positive thing. That applies to things like breadwinner (s), have to do that. Then, one can't impose, through children."

"I would agree that force and violence are a problem but I don't know that women are any less prone to use of force and violence than men. If there is a change, I think it will come from the fact that force and violence will no longer be rewarded with maleness. Taking the military, if it is no longer considered a way of proving one's virility to go by the war in the hands of a general or whatever, then there will probably be less incentive to behave that way. That will be the only way I can see that will change. I don't think that women are, by nature, gentle and men are violent. I don't accept that assumption."

"In the end, aren't positions such as yours basically token positions that merely signal that sex the liberalization of the university and don't really move toward any substantive change within the institutions?" "Well, if women are restricted to holding this kind of position, yes, that would be true. But, the position is to help move women into all streams of academic endeavor and that would include administration. I suppose, in a way, you are right. As long as we have the notion that there is a woman's office and men are keeping that identity of women as different from men, we will have that. But, I think that's necessary in a step toward getting rid of sex assumption." "Yes, I would agree that force and violence are a problem but I don't know if it will, ultimately, be productive. Whenever you have a bureaucracy decide that you have to do certain things, it may not be the best thing for an individual case. But, we have to have this Affirmative Action Plan prepared for the government, supposedly this year. That includes proving a lot of things I think."

"That man over there say that a woman needs to be helped into carriages, and lifted over ditches, and to have the best place everywhere. Nobody ever helped me into carriages, or over mud puddles, or gives me a best place.... And ain't I a woman? Look at me. Look at my arm! I have plowed and planted and gathered into barns, and no man could head me.... And ain't I a woman? I could eat as much as a man when I could get it, and bear the lash as well... And ain't I a woman? I have borned thirteen children and seen them most all sold off into slavery. And when I cried out with a mother's grief, none but Jesus heard... And ain't I a woman?"

Sojourner Truth: Woman's Rights Convention at Akron, Ohio in 1851

Staf

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Different Sons: The UW-SP Vets For Peace

Editor's note: After twelve years and twenty-six days, America's combat role in Vietnam has officially come to an end. Debate continues in the media, while we are told America's reaction to the negotiated agreement is mixed. Many people might expect that for the UW-SP Vets for Peace the January 27th "cease-fire" in Vietnam marked the end of a cause. The Pointer in an attempt to answer that question for the campus and the community, visited the vets recently.

By Dan McGlyon

The Vets for Peace first emerged, through the efforts of five or six individuals, as the Portage County Veterans for Peace in March of 1971. Later to become a university organization, the UW-SP Vets for Peace, and eventually an area chapter of the Vietnam Veterans Against The War, VVAW. They are now, in effect, all three organizations.

George Guyant, now a Portage County Board member, was the first chairman of the organization. Active with him in those early efforts were Dave Rand, as well as the current chairman, Steve Piotrowski, and current treasurer, Dick Semrow. According to Guyant, the membership grew to about 22 in a couple of months, and reached its peak under his chairmanship at about 33 members.

The vets wasted little time in taking action, and in April of '71 about seven members, financed through local donations, journeyed to Washington, D.C. in a van. From April 19 through April 22, VVAW mounted demonstrations in Washington under "Operation Dewey Canyon III." The events culminated on Friday afternoon, April 22, when veterans gathered at the west front of the Capitol to turn in their decorations. One by one they stepped up to a six-foot wire fence barricade and threw Silver Stars, Purple Hearts and other decorations onto the Capitol steps.

Dewey Canyon II is documented in a film called Different Sons, which was shown at the Vets for Peace Political Action Conference at UW-SP in October of '72.

In early May of '71, the vets sponsored a "teach-in" at UW-SP. Lending their services as volunteer speakers, they logged about 30 hours in classrooms where students and instructors indicated a willingness to have them. Looking back, Guyant is happy with the way the teach-in went. "The response on that was just fantastic, just the general feeling we got out of it—we actually pulled the thing off. The kind of responses we got out of the students, the instructors, and afterwards, the feedback we got...I think it was probably the most well received action we’ve ever done locally. There was continual feedback for months afterwards.

Later in May of '71, the vets joined with some of the local clergy and lay people in sponsoring a candlelight march on Armed Forces Day. That summer they also marched in the Fourth of July Parade, complete with a specially painted coffin detailing "the cost of war" in custody figures. They used the coffin again in October of '71 when Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird visited the UW-SP campus. Said Guyant, "We followed him wherever he went on campus; we just non-chalantly walked behind him with our coffin—or not so nonchalantly...In a week long build-up to Laird’s appearance, the vets came up with one of their more imaginative actions. In an attempt to impress upon the community the nature of a war, they conducted "leaflet bombing and artillery attacks." Selecting a target for each night, they would post leaflets indicating the results of the "attack." Their first target was the local draft board office, and Guyant described the "mission"—"We successfully destroyed the draft board, brought about two surrounding blocks; it was a very limited artillery hit, extremely non-lethal. We were sympathetic with the people, I think our casualty figures that night were about six killed and five wounded or something like that.

The leaflets indicated either direct hits, damage caused by the "attack," or "stray round" destruction. On their third "mission," the Air Force Recruiting Office, the vets ran into a local ordinance prohibiting posting things on private or public property without the owner’s consent. Under the guidance of a local police officer, the vets were forced to scrap that third mission.

Some of the members were guests on local radio talk shows, and dissemination of dittoed articles was another informational tactic. According to the vets, they were "one of the prime movers in a consolidated registration drive," and also were active in an unsuccessful campaign for reapportionment.

Guyant sees the early efforts of the group as largely exploratory. "That first year we were really just sort of getting our feet on the ground and not really knowing where we were going to go where our heads were at. At that time our major goal was education as we saw it; just trying to get across to people what we saw. Just trying to get across why we feel the way we do...and tried to get it across to the man on the street."

Many who opposed the war in Indochina fell prey to a growing frustration with what they considered to be a national apathy towards it. Guyant suggested that the local group was not entirely without that frustration. "I think that the educational approach sort of eroded after awhile; it became obvious that people were watching that b o o k t u b e e v e r y n i g h t a n d s e e i n g m e n b e i n g b l o w n u p a n d n e v e r e v e n t h i n k i n g, j u s t w a l k i n g o u t a n d g r a b b i n g a n o t h e r b e e r. I t h i n k t h a t a f t e r a w h i l e i t b e c a m e s o m e t h i n g o b v i o u s t o u s t h a t n o t h i n g w a s g e t t i n g a c r o s s. t h e y w e r e d e a d t o t h e i s s u e."

Nevertheless, last October the organization sponsored its most ambitious project to date, the Political Action Conference. The three day event, held in the University Center, featured films, speakers and workshops on the war in Indochina. "We are very pleased that the organization had received a Student Senate allocation which was to be used solely to assist the conference. It now apparently has been decided that the vets will be able to use whatever funds are left over from the conference. Though the conference drew veterans from around the state and nation, campus and community participation in the events was minimal. While an estimated 130 people participated in a candle-light march which began the conference, attendance at later events was noticeably low. For most of the vets, however, the conference was a success, both organizationally and individually.

Though the Vets for Peace declared their support for George McGovern in the presidential primary, they did not officially endorse him prior to the November elections. Both Guyant and Piotrowski noted that many of the members worked on the McGovern campaign individually, but that "some hassles in people’s minds" over the whole issue precluded an organizational endorsement.

The organization today remains rather loosely structured. In addition to Piotrowski as chairman and Semrow as treasurer, Mike Aird serves as secretary. Dr. George Dixon of the Sociology Department has been the group’s advisor since the beginning, and, along with his family and other concerned persons, has been an active supporter. Other faculty members have been active from time to time. Piotrowski noted that membership continues to fluctuate somewhat. "It’s reasonable to say that there’s a core group of probably about 12 to 14 people now, and there are maybe another 10 to 15 people who are quite active in supporting us. Then there are a number of people who just kind of float around and help out when they feel that what we’re doing is what they want to do." And, Piotrowski added, since collection of dues is not strictly enforced, dues records do not necessarily reflect the time contributed by some individuals. Most of the members agree that dedication to the group has been the chief factor in keeping them going.

It may surprise some observers to learn that "quite a few non-veterans," in Piotrowski’s words, "are active within the frame work of our organization." Under a "contributory" membership clause, non-veterans can and do work within the organization and receive full membership rights.

cont. to p. 7
\textbf{Vance, Cont.} \hfill Nathan Wright Speaks On Black Power

By Carol Cartwright

"Black Power is a positive end and a creative force. ..." stated Nathan Wright, who spoke in conjunction with Black Culture Week last Wed., Feb. 7.

Wright, who was sponsored by Residence Hall Council, is a member of the Department of Afro-American Studies and professor of Urban Affairs at the State University of New York at Albany. He is also editor of What Black Educators are Saying, What Black Politicians are Saying, and author of Black Power and Urban Unrest and Let's Work Together.

Wright, in explaining black power, said black has always been associated with evil and power is an impolite word which raises the issue that black people are not accepting the inequitable power relationship between black and white Americans.

Another part of black power, said Wright, is that blacks are defining their own self-concept and are not being defined by others. He said blacks in the 1960's began doing things to defy the mold such as wearing the Afro haircut. Wright stated black power is a new sense of self-concept and pride, a new awareness for blacks to determine and shape their own destinies.

According to Wright, black people are the only people who have shared a common opinion and common oppression and have not banded together. Wright said black power will help black people to become oppressed no longer and to add their corporate group power for their liberation and a better life for all.

Wright asserted that blacks and all Americans have been crippled by a false concept of how blacks are as a people. He said the more blacks tried to be white, the more self-hated they tended to have. Black people are brought up to believe in the glory of whiteness, said Wright, and black children are taught to hate blacks.

Wright said that everyone in America has a "hookyfied mind." They are taught that black is evil and are taught unconsciously to hate blacks. Wright stated, "Black power reminds black people and all Americans that we have a pathological view of what it means to be white Americans and what it means to be white.

Wright also had some ideas about education. He said the black educational experience is like the ethos of the nation, gloriously pro-white. He suggested that every academic institution in America needs a program of black and minority studies. If it does not have this, it is not a true part of the name college or university which is called upon to deal responsibly with truth.

Wright further said that educational institutions would work to keep blacks down and foster a negative concept of blacks. The institutions are also trying to prohibit blacks from having sufficient pride to join together to form the rudiments of power.

Wright asserted that blacks are no longer willing to be treated as guests but as citizens of this nation. He said blacks have never been treated as citizens but as welcome guests when needed and unwelcome guests when not needed.

To answer the question; are blacks making progress, Wright said whites feel blacks are guests in America and if blacks get one more crumb, it is an advance and blacks should be grateful. Wright stated blacks are not guests but citizens and one should never say blacks are making progress by comparing what they have to the past.

Wright said there is a gap between blacks and whites, that American blacks have made progress. He said blacks are not making progress if they are not treated as citizens.

To conclude, Wright stated that black power says blacks will use their corporate strength to make one and all aware that blacks do not perceive themselves as guests but as citizens in America.

\textbf{Hurst Calls For Self-Determination}

By Steve Okonek

Charles Hurst, president of Malcolm X College in Chicago, closed the first day of Black Culture week here last Monday saying quality education, integrated or otherwise, is the only hope for any minority. Malcolm X is one of the largest black undergraduate schools in the country.

Hurst explained integration is only a secondary factor in the solution to the race communication problem. He said, "I've been separated all of my life. Now my emphasis has to be on getting the blacks together, and then to worry about getting the world together. When the whites really want blacks they'll go out and get them. Stevens Point's university is an example. Before they went out looking for blacks, there weren't any here, and the blacks had no choice about it."

In regard to some of the federal programs aimed at helping blacks and minority groups, such as the War On Poverty and the New Frontier, he said blacks are doing for themselves by their own efforts. He described the current national mentality as being one by vanguis "one doesn't ask the slave what he needs but tells him what he needs. As long as this kind of situation prevails, which shows no signs of changing, the problems can only worsen."

Hurst felt even with increased integration there is a tendency for many to unconsciously present a white superiority myth. He added, for the most part, blacks have come to accept these myths. Examining his own experiences, he recalled, "After I earned my last degree, I didn't think that I was much more of a man than the first day that I came. I didn't know myself as a black because this brainwashing was so effective that I came to believe that we walked, talked and dressed in the wrong way, and that I went to college hoping to learn to do these things right. But after looking for jobs and hearing that I wasn't tall enough, or wasn't short enough, I went back to get my masters and doctorate degrees. After that, I was enough of a rarity to get hired."

"A detailing process, designed to keep slicing off his nuts until he becomes a piece of baloney acceptable to his tormentors," was Hurst's depiction of the black struggle to become acceptable to whites. He looked at the ritual of onlook saying, "if you can get your hair straightened out, your skin straightened out, maybe the white folks will assimilate you."

He said blacks have been divided too long on the basis of irrelevancies. Much of it, he claimed, is due to insecurity in that blacks don't really know what winning is, and that blacks don't look at their strengths, but dwell on their deficiencies, taking the infallibility of the system for granted.

Hurst emphasized the need for blacks to come to understand their own history. "The myth of the happy sinner on the plantation helped develop this insecurity. As long as slavery exists in one part of the world, there can't be freedom in any one part."

Hurst quoted Whitney Young saying he pointed out the need for blackpower at a time when the black man is becoming obsolete in the minds of many people. Hurst said, "Genocide is a threat to the black community. Planned parenthood and vasectomy services are becoming so much more common in the black community."

He noted several professors who say or imply blacks are naturally inferior and that the best thing that can be done for them is to eliminate them, reasoning that it's too late to repair the damage the whites have done. Because of these threats, Hurst termed a college education for blacks, "a matter of pure survival for themselves and their communities." He suggested blacks formulate some of their own research work. "Political and economic power are the two directions that the black people must take," he said. "Blacks are quickly becoming a liability and being evicted from the political footholds. The civil rights demonstrations that were so important during the 60's have become so common that the power of the people has begun to disappear. We haven't found an alternative yet. Until we do, blacks are going to be phased out of the system." Hurst urged blacks to aim to go back to their own communities to strengthen the liberation. First, however, they must gain a superior knowledge in economics and politics so they may be able to power in them, he said.

Hurst encouraged a consensus of blacks which he felt would be effective in seeing what political party is in power. Commenting on Richard Nixon's re-election, he said, "I didn't think that Richard Nixon was going to let any liberals make me believe it."

His conclusion, for the 150 people who had attended, was that blacks must be aware of the 55 million who are black, but are 22 million people. He advocated self determination in the attainment of goals, increased faith in the black cause and the rightness of what the blacks are doing.
The Vicar Of Christ On The State

Book Review

By Timothy O'Reilly

At the head of the Roman Catholic Church is the Pope, who is the acknowledged leader of world Christianity. He claims to have his authority directly from God; in essence the Pope is the interpreter through which God communicates to man. In Papal Thought on the State are presented some of these communications, some of which are in the form of Papal Encyclicals and which have to do with the State.

There are several clearly presented tenets that appear in the writings of Pope Leo XIII, Pope Pius XI, and Pope Pius XII which serve to point out the Church's position on what constitutes a State and on political questions, in general. Although the pronouncements of the Popes are cloaked in flowery Catholic language, the key hall marks still emerging is a political doctrine which is reactionary, generally speaking, in the direction of the betterment of the human condition.

Writing in the late nineteenth century, Pope Leo XIII addressed a few Encyclicals to the question of the State and how it ought to be run. He points out that people should have respect for authority; that is the person's duty to obey the ruler of a State because a ruler gets his authority from God. Pope Leo says, "... they who resist State authority resist the divine Will; they who refuse honor to rulers refuse honor to God Himself."

Now he does qualify this somewhat harsh position by saying that it is not sure the common good of the people. But, God's messenger does not bother to spell out what is the common good. We are, however, assured of one thing that is for the common good and that is the peace of the Church. Pope Leo's position on this: the proper State is the State which insures the existence of the Church. Pope Leo's genius is in the sense that it is only through the Church that man can attain eternal happiness. The Pope says, "...for one and all we are destined, by our birth and adoption, to enjoy, when this frail and fleeting life is ended, a supreme and final good in heaven, and to the attainment of this every endeavor should be directed."

In other words, the State's job is not necessarily to insure a better life on earth but to above all else, insure the existence of the Church so man might go to heaven.

This basic theme is reiterated in Pius XI's Encyclicals. Again, the only good and proper state is that State which insures the existence of the Church. He says, "Man cannot be exempted from his divinely-imposed obligations toward civil society and the representatives of authority have the right to coerce him when he refuses without reason to do his duty." Pope Pius says, "We cannot claim that the outbreak of World War II, a time when the world had just started on the road back from a deep economic depression. He included in his Encyclicals the familiar advice of Christian patience which many hoped would soothe the people and help them through the suffering of war.

"Henry V"—Undeniably Shakespeare

Film Review

This semester the English Department is sponsoring a series of films for the enjoyment of the university community. All showings will be Monday nights at 8:00 p.m. in the Classroom Center. Admission is free. On Monday, Feb. 19, the scheduled film is "Henry V," and on Feb. 22, "Very Quiet." There will be no admission charge.

"Henry V" opens with a bird's-eye view of the Globe Theater as it probably looked during an actual performance. The viewer gets a feeling of the theater, the language is undeniably Shakespearean. Although great attention is given to authentic historical detail—the scene of the early 16th century—the film is completely contemporary in its speed of movement and in its cinematic techniques.

The plot of "Henry V" concerns a story line of episodes, the seemingly interminable and often bloody rivalry between France and England which makes the scenes of Henry's wooing his "Kate" ultimately so poignant for us to watch.

Subsequent films in this series sponsored by the English Department are: Ingrid Bergman's "Wild Strawberries," Mar. 5; D. H. Lawrence's "The Rocking Horse Winner," Mar. 19, and Oscar Wilde's "The Importance of Being Earnest," Apr. 9. Additional films may be added later in the semester. Once again, the time is 8:00 p.m. on those Monday nights announced to the Classroom Center. There will be no admission charge.

Art Faculty Exhibition
"Very Quiet"

Review

The annual Art Faculty Exhibition opened last Sunday in the Carlsten Art Gallery of the Fine Arts Building. With only a couple of exceptions, everyone on the faculty had something showing.

As in almost any art exhibition, you can pick out a range of work from the faculty. This exhibition is particularly strong. The interesting thing about this exhibition is how quiet it is...very quiet. There is hardly anything that plugs in, turns on, or hangs out. In fact, the exhibition doesn't assault or even insult the viewer.

When wandering around the halls of the Fine Arts Building you can see student stuff that demands reaction. Art students must tend to be more active and searching than the faculty. It is very apparent by the type of things at this exhibition.

One can see that craftsmanship is one of the main differences between faculty and student work. Many of the "pieces" in the faculty show seem to be carefully and accurately put together. It is the strong point of the showing. From Meyer's "Speaker Enclosure" to Keats's "Eastbound 5" you can sense the consciousness in creating them.

This isn't the exhibition to go to if you want a Bang-Zap-Pow type experience but it does have a couple of mellow things if you want them. The show's on until Mar. 3, and if you want to pick up a little something to start your collection with... prices range from $5 to $50.

Bertolino Will Read Here

University Writers will present poet James Bertolino in the Niccolo-Macchi Center, University City College, Thursday, Feb. 22 at 7:00 p.m. Bertolino has published nine collections of poetry, the most recent of which is Edging Through, Lihuabosso Press. Robin Magowan of "Poetry" Magazine has said of Bertolino's "Readings,... not only are they constantly made joyful. The astonishing seems to lie in his hand, and as he whirs it out you learn what seems impossible: that to go forwards is also to expand into the source of all motion... something that simply does arise...and in a precious, starlike space that seems to me... The reading is free and open to the public.
Drop-out Rate Low In Soviet Union

By Robert Tsettsman Novosti
Press Agency Correspondent

Foreign students are usually considered lucky compared to other students, but a new phenomenon is being noticed at Soviet institutes and universities in recent years: a student's destiny without the student's will. This is not surprising—there is certain legal freedom to let us consider two kinds of drop-outs: forced and voluntary.

Forced Dropouts

Young people can attend Soviet institutions of higher education without regard for their social origin, race, nationality, etc. Tuition at Soviet higher schools is free—all the expenses are paid by the state. Moreover, Soviet students enjoy a number of privileges. They receive stipends, trade union vouchers (free or at a discount) to resorts, etc. Since under such conditions many people wish to attend university, they have to take competitive entrance examinations where the number of applicants far exceeds the number of vacancies.

Aggressive students do not pass three or more examinations during the winter of summer session he is expelled.

Taking into account that the university students are those who did particularly well on the entrance exams, it is most unlikely that any of them will fail three or more subjects of the three they take during a session. However, if a student fails a course, he does not lose immediate expulsion.

Student self-government is widespread at Soviet institutes and universities, and the authorities cannot decide a student's destiny without the consent of his fellow students.

The expulsion of an unsuccessful student is discussed by departmental commissions composed of student and administrative representatives and the students have a majority vote.

The commission takes into account not only marks. As a rule, students are aware of the reasons for their fellow students' failures and that helps them to solve the problem objectively. When a person is an incorrigible dandle with an obvious lack of aptitude for the chosen specialty, the students-members of the commission-naturally agree to his expulsion from the school.

But sometimes students fail to pass his examinations for some good reason such as prolonged illness, family affairs, or extraordinary addiction to social work to the detriment of his studies. In such a situation, under the existing circumstances, the commission, if it is sure that the student will return to studies, naturally agrees to the student's request. He will intercede for the student with the authorities, and he is not expelled.

But dropouts do exist. Our special surveys believe that the main reason behind their leaving is the rapid rate of the development and the increasing volume of information and, thus, constantly growing demands on the students.

Let us take an example: the dropout rate at Moscow State University.

If a student from the philosophical department misses a couple of lectures on ancient

literature he can easily fill in the gap later. But if this fellow student from the mechanics and mathematics department misses the very nature of the subjects is so easily absorbed that the learning is progressively and not every student is able to catch up.

Some three years ago the average dropout rate in all the seven natural science departments amounted to three per cent, whereas now the rate decreased to about 0.5 per cent.

What accounts for the improvement in the students' academic progress?

Igor Tsentor, who supervises the natural sciences departments of the university, believes that it is largely the result of the special attention paid to freshmen. They had accounted for two-thirds of the drop-outs. The difference between high school and college was that some students had trouble adapting. In high school there are checks every two weeks that cannot afford such a large gap. Now, if the student is on his own between examinations, though, there are no required lectures and practical studies. At this stage, the student has a good sense of self-discipline.

The therefore the curriculum for first and second-year students is arranged so that first-year students have more time for independent work (but not at the expense of the class activities), and consultations with instructors are more frequent. The student is also given a syllabus for half a year in all his subjects so that he can plan his time and work in advance.

Failures have decreased six times due to these measures.

Voluntary Dropouts

Don't some students drop out because of material difficulties? If a student wants to earn a living to support his family, it is certainly not enough. In this case, the student can be transferred to an evening department and get a job. But most students solve this question another way: They remain full-time students and earn extra money in their spare time, as a rule, at their own institute. At Moscow University these students are always recommended by the authorities to the departments in which labor assistants are needed. As the university does a great deal of research for various enterprises and institutions, the student cannot work full-time, the salary of one labassistant is usually shared by two students. All these questions are handled by special students' employment commissions.

In addition, as of Sep. 1, 1972, the dropout rates for foreign students in the USSR were increased by an average 5 per cent. The standard for keeping living of students has improved considerably.

So, the main reason that students drop out is academic difficulties. Some are expelled for breaking the dormitory rules (which are often overlooked, especially, by students themselves) or for basic moral problems. But such cases are rare.

There is every reason to believe that the present low dropout rates will become lower in the years ahead. If, perhaps, a student has made a mistake in choosing his profession, nobody should regret the fact that he has left a place which so many others would like to fill.

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ceasefire? not a reality
Says Piotrowski

content from p. 3

As could be expected, some members of the VVAW were asked more than once their views on the "ceasefire" in Vietnam. In fact, the cease fire was the issue at some length, and started by referring to a recent article in the TV news tonight you saw where one of the authors said from the South Vietnamese villages in the (Mekong) Delta that they had shown pictures of Vietnamese men killed by an air strike today. The South Vietnamese government had authorized an airstrike against them, and they came in and took it over...the war it over as far as the National Liberation Front (NLF) is concerned, but the South Vietnamese are still trying to gather more territory before it's settled...That's a political situation involving the Vietnamese. If America can really pull out, which I don't know if Nixon intends to, the CIA is going to re-try it and say that the United States can really pull out. It's not going to happen. We were asked what the Vietnamese question is, it's between Vietname and we shouldn't try to imagine what the War will be if we shouldn't even have personnel in Vietnam and their problems with repatriations unless they're invited by the people of Vietname or working only with the people, not in the category that America is spending very much money. In this type of thing, where there is a knowledge of how to work, you can't re-build their culture.

All or most of the members think that even a complete end to the war will not erase the consequences of the war and they feel wounded the war and prepared to flourish. As one member, "If the Vietnamese War was over, the institution of war in this country is alive and kicking."

Guyant indicated that the organization had evidence of repatriation problems for itself from the very beginning. "I think that we were going to try to end the war...we knew that someday, somehow, in maybe 20 years, there was going to be a war, and we were going to be right under what circumstances we knew that there was going to be a war and there was going to be a war." The discussion of the local group's future, Piotrowski cited three areas which will probably serve as focal points for the group's energies in the coming years. Operation County Fair is currently a nationwide project of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War. While in Miami Beach for the Republican National Convention in late July (Last Patrol), some VVAW members were invited by Black leaders to visit their community near Selma, Alabama. Located not far from Montgomery, the People's Farm is the home of many of the same Black people who occupied Resurrection City in Washington, D.C. in 1968. While there, some of the VVAW members who had been medics or corpsmen noticed that many of the children at the Farm were suffering from staph infections. Medical supplies and medical facilities were almost entirely unavailable or inaccessible. After some discussion, the people of the Farm asked if experienced VVAW members could help them. One VVAW chapter had already provided the People's Farm with medical supplies others agreed to send people back to build and staff a small clinic. This is just the tip of the iceberg. We are now looking for a permanent building taking donations for Operation County Fair. Some money is coming in and we hope to raise enough to provide some real help. Beca China City during the spring break, the VVAW operation will continue to be strong.

A second thrust of the local group, according to Piotrowski, will be the collection and dissemination of information concerning Post Vietnam Syndrome (PVS). PVS is complex, but is sometimes discussed in terms of nine rough aspects. Among them are guilt feelings, psychic numbing, alienation, the feeling of being a scapegoat, and doubts as to one's ability to love and trust other human beings and animals. The VVAW has involved the trial and eventual conviction of a man named Nixon for the first degree murder of his wife. Don Kemp, deputy prosecutor, described the defendant's realization of the flash-back of being awakened from a "flash-back" situation. The VVAW has also helped several veterans to receive a VA test his gun he kept under his pillow "to protect him from the enemy he sees in his dreams." The VVAW has charged that "the prosecutor, jury, and judge recognized the reality of the Post Vietnam Syndrome." The local Vets for Peace have prepared to work to help Vietnam vets with problems involving the war and the operation will attempt to have copies of it made available to the public. The local Vets for Peace will be an attempt to "scrape up what we need to get the operation going out of our pockets." The group will continue to seek university funding for its projects.

Asked about campus and community reaction to them, the vets were generally optimistic. "The community," said one Piotrowski member, "almost always when we get response from them, it's positive. It's because they believe we do have a lot of validity in some people's eyes because we're veterans."

The university administration, according to some of the members, has taken little notice of them, in their opinion. Said Piotrowski, "About the only time they really noticed us was when we put on the celebration, and when I introduced a resolution in the Student Senate condemning the Thieu regime for the "massive arrest of thousands of students," and the Dreyfus administration for "its silence and thus apparent approval of Thieu's policies."

Guyant echoed Piotrowski's view: "We've gotten more recognition from ROTC than we have from the administration."

Ask what the organization could mean to students in general, Piotrowski said he expected more concentration on student work and student problems in the next couple of months, particularly if their needs were materialized. "When we get a reaction from the university, it's many times positive; we affect students in the same way we affect the administration." He said the main ability to deal with bureaucracy has been the military. We learned how to deal with bureaucracies, and so in that way we can manage to get through other people's eyes can't. We have shown how much hassle bureaucracies can be, and how to hassle with them. The members point with some pride to the fact that they could seeing Sue Semrow, who recently became a member of student government, to be their own organizations.

The organization has had no ties with any of the local veterans organizations, but cont. to p. 12
**Down The Tube**

The reactionary nature of the Nixon Administration comes through clearly in its relations with the American press. Unwilling to allow even the mildest criticism, it has launched a recent attack on the public television networks, both public and private. Such action will undoubtedly have repercussions on the press as a whole and thus merits examination and comment. It must be recognized, however, that it may well be lost forever. The only thing one has a right to know in modern society is the number of nasal sprays available to a cold-sufferer.

Public television is not leftist. It is, however, sometimes critical of American society and it is concerned with what is happening in the world. Public television provides serious programs on politics and society—it attempts to help the people know the world they live in and to ask questions about it. To do so must be critical and above narrow personal interests. The Nixon Administration will not allow this, but stands over and against the public's right to know and question the world they live in.

The private television networks have paid little attention to the attack on PBS. On the one hand, the idea of public television is repugnant to the networks. They would rather see PBS disappear than save it. Besides, the networks are more concerned with their own problems with the Administration. The move against private television illustrates how totally unwilling the Administration is to allow even the slightest criticism of public affairs to slip through to the public. American news programs have never been more critical or questioning of point of view. For the most part, they confine themselves to superficial quotes of day to day news events, usually centering on the more trivial aspects of human life and current affairs. Exceptions to this are rare. The Nixon Administration, however, insists upon beating a dying dog. Hence, it has declared that local television stations will be held responsible for the content of their network programs that the Administration believes it will probably succumb with barely a whimper only meaning in a phrase: "The public will not know, and the Administration wants to keep it that way."

The original aim of United States' involvement in Vietnam was supposed to be to aid its people in their struggle for freedom. Years and years of bloodshed and sorrow dominated people's lives obscuring this original aim of the point at which was finally achieved by the war. Now with the peace treaties and prisoner releases, this country is over-again. Just the question Is it still believed that the Vietnamese people now free? And, what exactly does the word freedom mean? What Is Freedom?

**What Is Freedom?**

This winter season has brought us through many screaming headlines: "Peace Talks Underway;" "Peace Agreement Signed;" "Troops Return Home;" "POW's Released;" "Nixon Returns Peace Prize;" "Now Vietnam War Over." Peace has become an eerie stillness in the air. Just what exactly was accomplished by all these events? Have the Vietnamese people now freed? And, what exactly does the word freedom mean?

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The Washington Watch

Where Is America Drifting?

Number 32, February 1, 1973

Where is America Drifting? "The great tragedy of present-day America is that most of our citizens do not understand that one country is traveling the same road along which Germany went before Hitler and his Reich corporate backers assumed dictatorial control over the people. This summarizes the conclusion of William L. Shirer, who viewed the rise of German Fascism first hand as a reporter in the 1930's and told about it in his monumental book, "The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich." ("Rem L. Jenkins, retired Justice of the Arizona Supreme Court, in "A Book Rack.") "The lessons for Americans lies in the price the Germans paid for following their leader as long and as blindly as they did. The real problem, as the coming weeks will make clearer, is not to disengage America from Southeast Asia but from the increasingly one-man rule of Richard Nixon." (L.F. Stone, New York Review, January 20.

"Never since the founding of the Republic has power been gathering completely into the White House itself as it is today. And never before has the President so dominated the structure of government...if and when Mr. Kissinger goes there will be literally no one around Mr. Nixon to share the spotlight or question any of his decisions." Joseph C. Harsh, senior correspondent, Christian Science Monitor, January 9.

"The US is facing a constitutional crisis. That branch of the government that most closely represents the people (Congress) is not yet broken, but it is bent and in danger of snapping...In Viet Nam, he (Nixon) has mined harbors and turned the massive bombing on and off like a spigot with no advance consultation with Congress and with explanation, if at all, only after the fact...He has ignored Congress when it overrode his veto, refusing to spend the money appropriated—which is not his clear right. Even as he centralizes more powers of the Executive Branch within his White House staff, he has drawn a cloak of Executive privilege around his men, refusing to allow key decision makers to be questioned by congressional committees." (Time January 15

"A sense of unease is growing in Washington. In the past two months, he (Nixon) has become more remote and indrawn than ever...The President has failed, and we have to assume the failure is deliberate. In the great game of nations, trickery and subterfuge—of political accommodation to the Congress...relations with the press, already bad, have grown worse. The President, however, is still the image, to borrow from Patrick Henry, that squats of monarchy and we are uneasy," conservativ columnist James J. Kilpatrick, January 19.

"I am convinced that the US is closer to one-man rule than at any time in our history," Senator Mclntcr, January 21.

"Secretive and enigmatic, indirect, revolving more and more closely around the person of the ruler; palace intrigueists within intrigue; periods of seeming stability interrupted by furious outbursts of energy; the great lords with independent titles vanished from court in favor of the ruler's handpicked lieutenants, decisions taken in seclusion and put into effect without explanation, promises or aims." James Burnham National Review.

"The I.F.L. sought to achieve international understanding. The spirit of the constitution has certainly been violated by the President. With President Nixon in the White House the Lord only knows what will happen to these programs." Speaker Carl Albert (he was speaking of such programs as housing, education, highways, clean water and air) March 21.

"In his splendid isolation sits the President, consulting with few, explaining to none, directing against a small Asian country a rain of death and terror that to the whole world makes the United States of America look like a barbarian gone mad." (Los Angeles Times, December 28.)

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"The President and I are happy to announce that the Justice Department will be working with television companies on TV programming. Stay tuned for an hour of martial music followed by the Billy Graham Hour and the Ronald Reagan Show."
nationalities, races and philosophies, the I.F.L. failed in this task, of course, and World War II was the visible and haunting proof of this failure. After the war, the I.F.L. began again, but despite major financial and ideological setbacks, it has never lost hope in its goals, perhaps naive, perhaps utopian, perhaps foolish, that wars and wars and wars and wars can be avoided if people could somehow get to know each other by living, eating and working together, by even grumbling, complaining, and shouting at each other, too. To this end the I.F.L. has established youth hostels across Europe and England where those who belong to the I.F.L. from whatever country can find a place to sleep, eat, love and grumble with other persons who enjoy sleeping, eating loving and grumbling. The Key to I.F.L. is that it is international, and the London members I have met, despite a major bombing (when even Peace Haven itself was damaged) and the other sufferings of war, have remained faithful to the future hostilities and wars could be avoided if people simply knew each other.

The students who stay at the London hostel of the I.F.L., called "Peace Haven," are there largely because of the I.F.L. believes and hopes that our students will help to promote peace and understanding and that they will live up to the high ideals of the I.F.L. I believe that this belief and hope have been realized semester after semester at Peace Haven. If they hadn't, I'm sure that the I.F.L. would long ago have suggested that we go elsewhere. 2. You really ought to attach your recollections and conclusions in this task, of course, and not merely to watch.

Letters, Cont.

Classified Ads

For Sale:


For Sale: 1971 Harley-Davidson Sportster "900." New paint and tune-up. After 5 p.m.

MED - WOMEN Work on a ship next summer! No experience required. Excellent pay. We'll gladly accept expenses, chores and hospitality. If you can appreciate ya calling. 344-0941 askin' for Tim.

Welcome to University Activities Board's WINTER CARNIVAL 73

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1973
4:00 pm Charlie Rane, In Field
7:00 pm Clark St. Wright Lounge, U.C.
7:30 pm Women's Hairdo,
8:00 pm Your Father's Moustache, Grideron, U.C.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1973
1:00 pm Cross Country Ski Workshop, and Instruction, beyond Berg Gym, free
1:30 pm Snow Sculpture Judging and large Prizes
3:00 pm Cog 'Tug of War, In Field

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1973
4:00 pm Showel Race, In Field
4:00 pm Bag Call, Debott
7:30 pm Decorated Kneee, Debott
8:00 pm "Son of Movie Orgy," Wisconsin Room, U.C.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1973
1:00 pm Log Rase, In Field
10:30 am Toboggan Race, In Field
1:00 pm Log Rase, In Field
3:00 pm Sack Race, In Field
8:00 pm Fatte Miller, Grid.

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"Africa And Black Americans"

Editor's Note: Recently, one of our correspondents at Peace Haven in London encountered a Nigerian national living in Great Britain. The reporter asked if the man, Chinye N. Chinuye, would like to write a piece for this newspaper. Fortunately, the following piece arrived in time to be included with our coverage of Black Culture Week.

By Chinye N. Chinuye

Looking up and down, I am obliged, through my own experience, to comment on blacks in general and on the everyday phenomena in our universe. These comments will be chiefly directed to the blacks in the United States. It has come to my attention, through personal experience, that many black Americans do not know anything at all concerning Africa and are not, through either lack of understanding or an improper education, prepared to know. The name, Africa, has been mentioned to some blacks and the reply has been that they do not wish to know her: "Africa should be left to her undeveloped destiny," is the implication. This answer, to me, in the present day, is unacceptable.

One sees that the other Americans have more knowledge of Africa than the blacks. These other Americans have visited Africa, having worked and saved for years to achieve their goal. There is one non-African woman, for instance, who traveled from New York to Ghana where she lived three years, studying African music and dance. Presently, she lives in Britain and is lecturing on this very subject. To bring everything to light, black Americans should travel to West Africa to Benin, Nigeria, for instance, to see what has been done there in the past. They might visit Timbuktu in Mali to see what has been done there during the Sawguy Empire or go to Morocco in North Africa to observe the works of the Moors. Also in North Africa lies Tunisia and Hannibal’s Carthage. Then, there is Alexandria in Egypt where, before the Arab conquest of 642 A.D., the Egyptians had accomplished much. By visiting these places, one can see that Africa has contributed much to mankind in the past.

One should recognize that Africa is very old in the record of history, yet very young in relation to modern industrialization. America is a new nation in the record of history, though it is advanced in modern industry and technology. Some of us know that not just one country has contributed to the present-day technology. It will be fair, then, to take a clear look at any country that has, according to the records, taken pioneering initiative. We must be aware that technology is the distinc­tion of the "elite" today; any country which has no technological know-how is regarded as underdeveloped. Her people, then, are always subject to indignities. It may be that many nations in Africa are not fully exploited by industries that have made our sons and daughters outside Africa view all places within the continent as remote.

Americans, young and old, are today visiting Europe in search of their ancestry. In Britain alone there are hundreds of Americans, seeking their birthright. In Scotland some are asking to become clan chieftains while others are participating in tribal dancing. But, blacks have no interest in doing such things in Africa; to them it seems archaic and fruitless. Blacks should regard themselves as the best, if they are to enjoy the beauty of their pains. The moment they know that Africa is their second home, as other Americans have looked to Europe as their second home, pride and dignity will be their every day happiness.

Think Spring!

Think of driving around with the windows down again while you listen to your favorite music.

Pioneer has a complete line of car players to provide the music starting with a budget priced Mini 8 track player at $54.95 to a deluxe 8-track with AM/FM/MPX radio for $144.95. Perhaps you’re interested in a good unit for your car—or an automatic reversing cassette. Pioneer has them! Add a pair of speakers and you’re ready to go.

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cont. from page 7
Piotrowski noted that the VVAW has taken over a few American Legion Posts throughout the country. The group has met with the IFL's, though a veteran could belong to both organizations. Piotrowski said that the Vets for Peace have been somewhat active in veteran's rights, but that it "hasn't been all a primary goal or a primary purpose."
Whatever events transpire around the world, most of the members feel that troop withdrawals will only be realized by "general cutbacks in the military-industrial establishment." It is to that re-ordering of priorities that many of the members will apparently devote their energies. Whatever else is the case, the group seems confident that they will be active long after many of the other so-called "movement groups" have marched off to suburbia. Piotrowski summed it up: "There's a need for our group to still exist. There's very little left of what was once possibly the largest protest movement in this country, the anti-war movement."
But to the Vets for Peace, it is no secret that the Dan Kamps of the world have yet to win their peace. Perhaps it is best summed up by Jan Barry, a Vietnam vet, in his poem "The Longest War".
The longest war is over
Or so they say
Again
But I can still hear the gunfire
Every night
From
my bed.
The longest nightmare
Never seems to
Quit come
To
An end.

Letters, Cont.

cont. from page 10
enthusiastic supporter of our London program, Peace Haven, Omikar Nath and the I.P.L. I would hope that Al Jenkins might continue his articles on our overseas programs, and perhaps even spend a few weeks in Peace Haven, that time-scared, crowded, sometimes crumbling and peeling but still sound monument to the curious ideal that if people somehow get to know one another better they won't go around hurting one another.
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During the non-snow off season the U.S. Women's Alpine Ski Team members go on the "Ski Team" diet to lose 20 pounds in two weeks. That's right — 20 pounds in 14 days! The basic of the diet is chemical food action and was devised by a famous Colorado physician especially for the U.S. Ski Team. Normal energy is maintained (very important!) while reducing. You keep "full" — no starvation — because the diet is designed that way! It's a diet that is easy to follow whether you work, travel or stay at home.
This is, honestly, a fantastically successful diet. If it weren't, the U.S. Women's Ski Team wouldn't be permitting it. Right? So, give yourself the same break the U.S. Ski Team gets. Lose weight the scientific, proven way. Even if you've tried all the other diets, you owe it to yourself to try the U.S. Women's Ski Team Diet. That is, if you really do want to lose 20 pounds in two weeks. Order today. Tear this out as a reminder.
Send only $2.00 ($2.25 for Rush Service) - cash is O.K. — to Information Sources Co., P.O. Box 992, Dept. ST, Carpinteria, Calif. 93013. Don't order unless you expect to lose 20 pounds in two weeks. Because that's what the Ski Team Diet will do!
Grade Review Procedure

Recently, first semester grades were mailed out to the students at Stevens Point. If a real grievance has arisen over the grade received by a student at this university, the Screening Committee for Grade Review would like the following procedure to be followed. First, the grade should be discussed with the instructor of the course. If the results from that meeting are considered unsatisfactory, the student should submit, in writing, a statement of his grade grievance. Requests for Grade Review forms may be picked up in COPS 112 and should be used to supply the needed information. This includes the name of the student, the name or number of the course involved, the name of the instructor of that course and the reasons why the grade received is considered to be unfair. These statements for grade review should be sent to the office of Dean Fritchel, College of Professional Studies building. Grades must be reviewed during the next semester following the semester in which the questioned grade was received, excluding the summer sessions.

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Army ROTC usually takes four years of college. But you can do it in two.

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Or if you just didn’t want to take Army ROTC before. But now you recognize the benefits.

You start the Two-Year Program by going to our six-week Basic Camp the summer following your sophomore year.

Camp—a little classroom work; some challenging physical training—replaces the Basic Course you would have taken during your first two years of college. You’re well-paid for this six-week catch-up.

Then, after camp, you complete your Advanced Course during your junior and senior years.

Maybe you’ll decide that the chance to get real management experience earlier than most people will be worth a lot later on.

Maybe you can use the $100 per month subsistence allowance you will get for up to 10 months of each school year.

Maybe qualifying for two careers simultaneously—military or civilian—is insurance against job uncertainties.

Or, maybe the opportunity for an Army ROTC scholarship is exciting.

The Army ROTC Two-Year Program is another chance for a better career, through Army ROTC.

Talk over the Two-Year Program with the Professor of Military Science at your school.

Or use this coupon. There’s no obligation.

Army ROTC. The more you look at it, the better it looks.
**Jobs**

Feb. 19 - Minnesota Mutual Life Insurance. All majors for Sales (only) positions.

Feb. 19 - Catholic Church La Crosse Diocese. All majors interested in the priesthood.

Feb. 20 - Upjohn Pharmaceutical. All Biology Science majors or minors for pharmaceutical sales.

Feb. 20 - State of Wisconsin, Bureau of Personnel. All graduating seniors, graduating students and alumni for a variety of state career opportunities.

Feb. 21 - Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance of Milwaukee. All business administration, economics and liberal arts majors interested in claims adjusting, underwriting and home office management positions.

Feb. 22 - Wisconsin Home Economics Extension Office. All Home Economic majors with 2.75 or better cumulative grade point.

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**Cross Country Ski Workshop Offered**

The Games Room and the UAB Trippers are sponsoring a cross-country ski workshop today from 1 to 4 p.m. in the field behind the Berg gym. A demonstration of the operation of cross-country ski bindings will be given and qualified instructors will be available to teach participants the art of maneuvering the skis. The workshop is offered, free of charge.

Feb. 22 - Social Security Administration, Wisconsin Rapids. All Sociology, Psychology and other majors interested in federal careers in Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana and throughout the midwest.

Feb. 22 - Teacher Corps, Detroit, Michigan. All liberal arts students interested in teaching opportunities.

Feb. 23 - American Baptist Assembly. All students (freshman to senior) for summer camp opportunities (lifeguard, counselor, cooks and handcraft).

Feb. 24 - U.S. Civil Service Exam. 8:30 to 12:00, Room 131 of the Science Building. Sign up in Room 106 Main and see a counselor on tips for examination procedures and assistance.

Feb. 26 - State Farm Insurance. All majors for sales positions.

Feb. 27 - Sears Roebuck and Co. All Business Administration, Economies and other majors interested in retail management careers.

Mar. 1 - U.S. Navy. All majors.

Mar. 5 - 7 Peace Corps. All majors especially Natural Resources.

Mar. 6 - Gimbels. Home Economics, Business, Liberal Arts for Retail Management positions.

Mar. 7 - Internal Revenue Services. Business and Economics students with 6 or more accounting credits.

Mar. 8 - R.J. Reynolds Tobacco. All majors for tobacco sales.

**EDUCATION**


**Tutor Meeting**

There will be a meeting for all persons interested in working with the Lettuce Boycott on Monday, February 19 at 7:30 p.m. in the LaFollette Lounge of the University Center.

**International Dinner At Pacelli**

The annual International Dinner will be held on Feb. 24th at 6:30 p.m. at Pacelli High School. There will be people from the respective countries. Everyone is welcome. The cost is $3.00. There will be entertainment after the dinner. You can buy tickets from the university information desk.

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Stubborn Stout Stifles Point: 78-73

by Larry Gillman and Tim Sullivan

Last Saturday, the Pointer basketball team was twenty seconds away from pulling off the conference's upset of the year. The intended victim was none other than the Stout Blue Devils, the number one team in the State University Conference. This is how it looked as the game ran down to the final twenty seconds:

Stout was holding on to a 75-73 lead, but the Pointers were about to shoot a free throw. Point missed the attempt, so the game was just about over, right?

Wrong. The clock immediately started, and Point grabbed the rebound and missed the free throw. Point still had time to tie the game with a quick basket. Sure enough, a Pointer shot went up, and everyone's eyes in Stout's Johnson Fieldhouse were focused upon a small, seemingly insignificant round basketball.

Most of those Memnonie eyes liked what they saw. The Pointer shot was off target, and Stout grabbed the rebound. Ten seconds ran like mad all over the court, and one of them obviously sped to the right spot. Stout made the crucial basket, and on top of that, the Blue Devils added a quick free throw. The fast flurry of action in the final twenty seconds had earned victory number 11 for the Blue Devils.

Point Coach Bob Krueger has stated all season that his team almost always plays one good half of basketball. This time he was wrong. The Pointers played two good halves of college basketball. Apparently, someone forgot to tell Stout that the Pointers are capable of playing a tough, representative basketball game.

Actually, fate denied the Pointers a key victory. Point had everything to gain and nothing to lose in the battle, while Stout needed every win they could get. The Pointers were geared for an upset.

It was obvious the Pointers meant business, as they went into the locker room at halftime with a six point lead. After they came out in the second half, the roof began to fall on Point.

Slowly but surely, Point's top rebounders began to fade from the scene. Ankle injuries claimed the services of Danny Peters and Matt Smith. That wasn't enough, rugged Pointer rebounder Les Gruner got into serious foul trouble. With those three gone, the Pointers' tallest player stood at 6'7". The Pointers definitely gave it all they had, but the final twenty seconds settled the issue in favor of Stout.

Stevens Point outnumbed Stout in baskets from the field, 53 to 39. The Pointers also grabbed more rebounds, 42-37. However, Point's downfall came at the free throw line, as Stout sank 18 gift tosses to Point's 7.

Point guard Bruce Weinkauf broke loose for 24 points, which easily gave him game scoring honors. Mike

Stansell was next in line with 18, while Cal Kuphall scored 15. Les Gruner added 9 before fouling out.

Stansell was credited with 12 rebounds, while Weinkauf added seven.

The defeat brought Point's record to 5-15 overall, while Stout stands at 11-2 in the conference. Nevertheless, no one from Johnson Fieldhouse will tell you this game could've gone either way.
Intramurals And The Top Ten

By Jerry Long

Last week, the Pointer sports staff scanned an aerial poll of the officials in the Intramurals office in an attempt to determine a "Top Ten" in the Intramural Rankings. The survey has been completed and appears below. But first, the following are the highlights of last week's results.

The Taxi Squad capitalized on Mike Lynn's 31 points and errors of the opposition as they rolled over the Five Easy Pieces, 65 to 40.

The Fraternity league powerhouse, Phi Sigma Epsilon, put together a well balanced team to manhandle Sigma Phi Epsilon, 83 to 36. Mark Wold and Tom Seele led the PSE drive with 14 points each.

Tau Kappa Epsilon recovered from their loser of the week "bumbling" to down Sigma Pi, 39 to 22. Dick O'Keen sparked the Teks with 21 points.

In spite of Paul Sams' 24 points, 4 Southcouldn't muster the goods as they lost a heartbreaker to 3 North Sims, 53 to 50. Mark Lubeck was heartbreaker to 3 North Sims, points.

soundly trounced once again illustrated that it midway period of the first half, to La Crosse's impressive hat trick playing away from home, 49 to 32. Dick O'Keen sparked the Packer quarterbacks went a long way last year, but it wasn't the Packer quarterbacks and quarterbacks both hit his personal total.

Randy Thiel's Bird Dogs took on their collective chin when they met Corpus Lutenum last week. That contest turned out to be a 62-56 mismatch, with Lutenum on top. Cal Havinga netted 18 points for Lutenum.

2 South Baldwin trampled 1 West Baldwin 55 to 36. Jody Rogers pumped in 23 points for South.

1 West Hansen came out on top of a see-saw battle with 2 East Hansen. The final score was 47 to 42. Dave Strassman led West with 22 points.

The Lakes remodeled the 1240 Remodeling Company, 60-26. Denny Strong led the Lakes with 18 points.

John Stein, George Havir, and Larry Gilman of the Eagles wanted to leave the Pack. He certainly didn't do very well teaching the Packer quarterbacks how to throw pass completions, unless they thought opposing linebackers were grouped in with the other eligible receivers. True, the Pack went a long way last year, but it wasn't the Pack quarterbacks and quarterbacks that moved the team. Success was due to great running backs and an excellent defense. Green Bay's only glaring weakness was that it was passing, the area of Starr's responsibility.

Patrick Wilson (junior): "How manyBomers does Hank Aaron's Brother Tommy have in the Majors?"

Patrick: "Younger brother Tommy has a total of 250 home runs. If healthy, Tommy should close in on Babe Ruth's record about 200 years from now."

Worsella (junior): "How old is Johnny Green of the Kansas City - Omaha Kings?"

Patrick: "Jumpin' Johnny is the oldest NBA player at 39."

Worsella: "Who hit the longest homer in Atlanta Stadium?"

Patrick: "Willie Mays, while playing for the Cubs a few years back, concocted a heavy fastball and sent it heading toward the Atlanta Ocean. Don Kesinger, Chicago's shortstop, was the following batter, and he swears he struck out before the ball landed."

Leo Watson (senior): "Whatever happened to Mike Radiff and Frank Schade of the Eau Claire Bulges?"

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"Stump The Sports Stars By Hank Kimball, Whest Carlson, and Tim Sullivan

Joe Wurh (sophomore): "Was Bart Starr asked to leave the Packer coaching staff?"

Pointer: Maybe and maybe not. The one hand, Starr claims he left to pursue his business career. It seems he didn't want to remain in pro football for the rest of his life. However, he still was considered valuable to pro football, because the Philadelphia Eagles wanted his services.

On the other hand, Starr secretly might've been asked to leave the Pack. He certainly didn't do very well teaching the Packer quarterbacks how to throw pass completions, unless they thought opposing linebackers were grouped in with the other eligible receivers. True, the Pack went a long way last year, but it wasn't the Pack quarterbacks and quarterbacks that moved the team. Success was due to great running backs and an excellent defense. Green Bay's only glaring weakness was that it was passing, the area of Starr's responsibility.

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