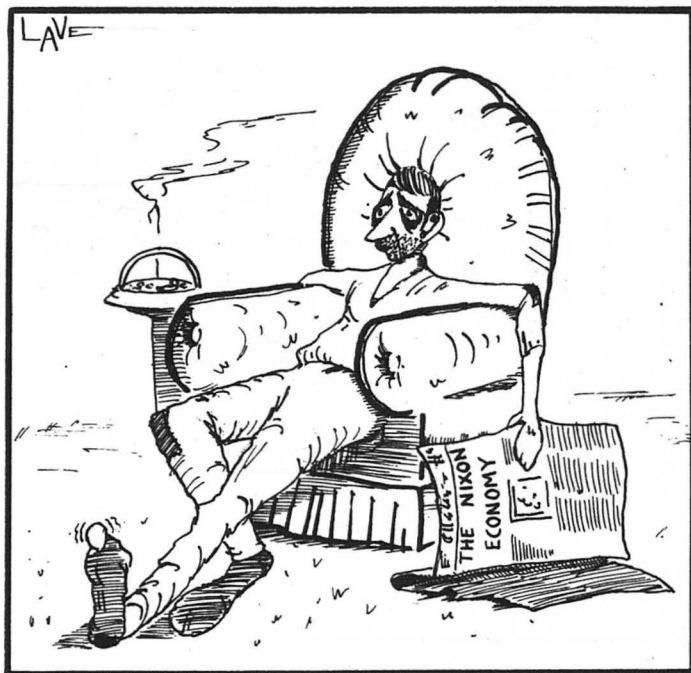


"War, like any other racket, pays high dividends to the very few. But what does it profit the masses? The cost of operations is always transferred to the people who do not profit."

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



Phase III ! I Still Owe On Phase II

The Pointer

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 administrator'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 is 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

By Steve Okonek

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 University of 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, gaining transferable credits, and then transfer to a university to work on his degree. The cost of attending a vocational school is only \$32.00 if the student is a resident of the vocational school district (North Central Tech. Institute) while the UW tuition is \$259.00 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 here, is a member of the committee which completed the original UW transfer policy proposal which was up for approval by the Board of Regents, suggested the school most willing to accept credits from vocational technical students is UW-Stout. 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-Platteville, also willing to transfer a large amount of these 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 Nicolet

Technical College in Rhinelander. This university accepts up to 72 credits of college level courses from these schools.

It also accepts up to eight credits from the Oshkosh Technical Institute's Natural Resources program. Several of their courses were evaluated by the faculty here and deemed acceptable for credit here.

It is possible to get up to 28 credits from the North Central Technical Institute in Wausau with the exception of one communications course, all of these are in the business area. They include courses such as accounting, typing, shorthand, data processing, and machine calculations. This policy has been in existence since 1968. Larsen noted the programs in Wausau have been in operation longer than many of the newer 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 Stevens Point is in, which is headquartered in Wisconsin Rapids.

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

He added, "Determination of whether a credit will be transferred lies mostly on the catalogue description. If we have questions we usually notify the department chairman to get their opinions as to whether the course meets the requirements that they have."

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, nothing remains settled. 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."

Credit Transfer A Problem For Vocational Student

Nancy Moore: "An Ombudsman Role..."

Interview



Editor's Note: Following an April, 1972 appointment by Chancellor Lee S. Dreyfus, Nancy Moore assumed the position of Special Advisor to the Chancellor on Women's Affairs in August of that year. A member of the English Department, Moore holds three degrees: B.A. from Lake Forest College; M.A. from Northwestern University and Ph.D. from the University of Illinois. Her doctoral dissertation in Renaissance Drama was on decorum in Ben Jonson's comedies. Before joining the Stevens Point faculty in 1968, Moore taught at the University of Illinois and at Aurora East High School. She has no military background.

The new position is half-time, allowing Moore the remaining half of her time for duties connected with the English Department. Though she is normally to teach two 3-credit advanced courses, Moore is presently carrying only one 3-credit course. She receives an annual salary of \$13,610 and no additional salary for the advisory post. Moore is assisted by a special subcommittee on women's affairs consisting of: Gordon Haferbecker, assistant chancellor for academic affairs; S. Joseph Woodka, dean of the College of Letters and Science; Alice Clawson, head of women's physical education; Roland Juhnke, personnel director; Joan Taylor, assistant dean of students; Colleen Garvey, associate professor of art; Mary Croft, assistant professor of English; and an appointee from Women in Higher Education. In addition to the duties already mentioned, Moore serves on President John Weaver's Affirmative Action for Women Committee, the local Women in Higher Education and the state Coordinating Council for Women in Higher Education. In a news release on Moore's new position the University News Service commented: "Often seen dressed in slacks, Dr. Moore appears to be well suited for the role."

The following interview was conducted on Feb. 8, 1973 by Al Jenkins, feature editor of the Pointer.

Pointer: "What is the significance of the women's movement? Will it bring about a fundamental improvement in American life?"

Moore: "Yes, I think it will. First, because when people, men and women, are freed from sex stereotypes, it will give them more personal freedom. I think that that is desirable. There are too many strictures that both sexes have on them that prevent their individual, full development. So, I would view that as a positive thing. That applies to things like employment: why do men who are not inclined, for example, to like to work in a particular time sequence and be the sole breadwinner(s), have to do that. Then, women who do not care for the traditional roles also have the opportunity to do other things. So, I think that will be good and I think that will also have a good effect on family life because then men and women cannot impose, through stereotypes, certain kinds of behavior on their spouses and children."

Pointer: "With primary problems in American life being force and violence, do you think that the women's movement can contribute to eliminating force and violence as principles in American life or will we simply have more women generals and more

women in business, thereby having no substantive change?"

Moore: "I would agree that force and violence are a problem but I don't know that women are any less prone to the 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 identified with maleness. Taking the military, if it is no longer considered a way of proving one's virility to go be in the war or to be 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."

Pointer: "In the end, aren't positions such as yours basically taken positions that merely serve to enhance the liberalism of the university and don't really move toward any substantive change within the institution?"

Moore: "Well, if women are restricted to holding this kind of position, yes, that would be true. But, the purpose of 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 women's office and that we 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 as an important identifying feature. So, in the long term, if this office and other offices like this and the movement are successful, I think we will get out of this box of having women's offices and men's."

Pointer: "Is there discrimination against women on this campus? If so, what are the forms it takes and what is being done about it?"

Moore: "One of the problems with discrimination is that we tend to think of discrimination as being conscious and planned. There possibly are some forms of that kind within individuals, but the more vicious kind that I think is prevalent here is the kind that is just based on common assumptions about people, and our simply thinking that sex classifications are important classifications. That is, ten years ago, or even five years ago, it would have been considered quite proper to decide that a wife should not be employed because her husband already had a job; that it is a tight money market and the money ought to be spread around. That kind of assumption is a form of discrimination. It is telling a woman that, because she chose to marry a professional man, even though she is a professional herself, she should not follow the same rules of employment. If a woman simply marries a man and he makes a good living, then it is approved that she can accept that living. But, if she chooses to marry a professional man, that happens to be in her same discipline or the same occupation, she meets strictures she would not otherwise."

"I think a lot of them are traditions. Why, for example, aren't more women in administration? I think there are two reasons. One is that men, in the past at least, have not given thought about it. They don't have that image of women as administrators; so, they are not thought of in the selection process. Another is that women have not thought of themselves as administrators, so they don't apply for the jobs. Those are forms of discrimination that exist but they are not necessarily the kind where somebody sits down and says, 'I don't like women, or I won't have a woman in my department.' There may be that kind of thing; I have heard that people have alleged that that is true in some cases. But, I can't really substantiate it."

Pointer: "What services does your office offer students?"

Moore: "The main function that I would see now, although it has not performed this function very successfully, is one of helping women if they feel they have been discriminated against in any aspect. An ombudsman role is what I would view my job as. So far, in the first semester, I have had only three students come in, but I think that's because not very many people know much about the office. Also, my being sequestered up here probably has something to do with it. Also, an awful lot of my energy has to be

directed toward writing out the government documents and, to tell you the truth, a lot of work has to be done for the government. 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 campus. 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 we

cont. to p. 7

"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 borne 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

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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 McGlynn

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. (They were 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 23, VVAW mounted demonstrations in Washington under "Operation Dewey Canyon III". The events culminated on Friday afternoon, April 23, 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 Vietnamese Crosses of Gallantry on to 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 casualty 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 nonchalantly 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.

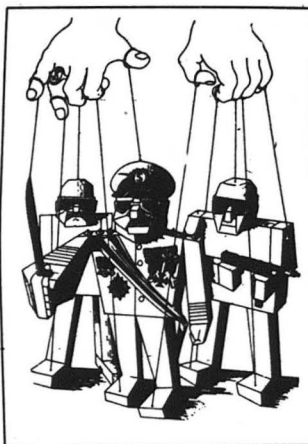
In an attempt to impress upon the community the nature of a war, they conducted "leaflet bombing and artillery attacks." Selecting a target for each night, they would post leaflets indicating the results of the "attack". Their first target was the local draft board office, and Guyant described the "mission": "We successfully destroyed the draft board and about two surrounding blocks; it was a very limited artillery hit, extremely well-targeted. 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 proximity to the target, 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 voter 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 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 as vets and 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 boob tube every night and seeing men being blown up and never even blinking, just walking out and grabbing another beer. I think that after awhile it became somewhat obvious to us that nothing was getting across; they were dead to the issue."

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. (The organization had received a Student Senate allocation which was to be used solely for 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 the 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 from 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 strong supporters and 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.

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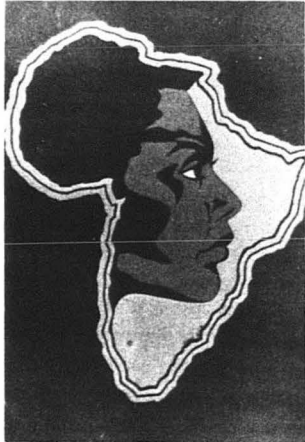
Vance, Cont.

good teacher is a good teacher and it doesn't make any difference what color he is. He said there are bad black teachers as well as bad white teachers.

Vance did say, however, white administrators cannot deal effectively with problems in black schools, either because they don't want to or they have racial hangups.

Regarding integration and the issue of bussing, Vance said white people have made it clear they don't want anything to do with blacks. He said he doesn't see why blacks should spend time with integration when they can be spending time "getting themselves together."

Vance did suggest, however, that blacks and whites at an early age, should start getting to know about one another. He is in favor of a program which would open schools Saturday mornings and have each school deal with a specific activity and kids from all over the city could come and participate in the various activities. Vance further suggested that people come together and live as humans.



Nathan Wright Speaks On Black Power

By Carol Cartwright

"Black Power is a positive end and a creative force to provide much good for blacks and the nation as a whole," stated Nathan Wright, who spoke in conjunction with Black Culture Week last Wed., Feb. 7.

Wright, who was sponsored by Residence Hall Council, is chairman 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-hatred 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 blackness.

Wright said that everyone in America has a

"honkyfied 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 American and what it means to be white."

Wright also had some ideas about education. He said the total educational experience is like the ethos of the nation, pathologically 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 school worthy of the name college or university which is called upon to deal responsibly with truth.

Wright further said that educational institutions 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 had from one year to the next.

Wright said there is a gap between blacks and whites in American and if this gap closes, 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.

Hurst Calls For Self-Determination

By Steve Okonek

Charles Hurst, president of Malcom 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. Malcom 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, Hurst said blacks must free themselves by their own efforts. He described the current national mentality as being one by which "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 unintentionally 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. 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 debasing 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 conk 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 nigger on the plantation helped develop this insecurity. As long as slavery exists in any one part of the world, there can't be freedom in any one part."

Hurst quoted Whitney Young saying he pointed out the needs of brainpower 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 vasectomies 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 already 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, and 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 gain power in them, he said.

Hurst encouraged a consensus of blacks which he felt would be effective no matter what political party is in power. Commenting on Nixon's re-election, he said, "I didn't think that Richard Nixon was the scapegoat and I wasn't going to let any liberals make me believe it."

His conclusion, for the 150 people who had attended, was that blacks are not a minority, 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'Riley

At the head of the Roman Catholic Church is the Pope, who is the acknowledged leader of world Christianity for he claims to have his authority directly from God; in essence the Pope is the instrument through which God communicates to man. In *Papal Thought on the State* are presented some of these communications from God which are in the form of Papal Encyclicals and which have to do with the question of 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 many of the pronouncements of the Popes are cloaked in flowery Christian language, what we shall see emerging is a political doctrine which is reactionary and, generally, stands against the betterment of the human condition.

Writing in the late nineteenth century, Pope Leo XIII addresses 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 it to God Himself." Now, he does qualify this somewhat harsh position by saying that a ruler should insure 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 maintenance of the Church. Pope Leo's position on the State essentially comes to this: the proper State is the State which insures the existence of the Church, for it is only through the Church that man can attain eternal happiness in heaven. 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 the writings of Pope Pius XI. 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 is writing just before the outbreak of World War II, a time when the world had just started on the road back from a deep economic depression. He includes in one of his Encyclicals the familiar advice of a man of God to the poor and downtrodden. He asks the poor to have patience: "Let them remember that the world will

never be able to rid itself of misery, sorrow, and tribulation, which are the portion even of those who seem most prosperous." Patience, therefore, is need of all, that Christian patience which comforts the heart with the divine assurance of eternal happiness.... A more reactionary statement could not have been made by Adolf Hitler himself. There is the basic presupposition in all Christian thought that we can never realize a good life here on earth. So, then, why even try?

Pope Pius XII, who writes during World War II, emphasizes the virtues of Christian love and peace as being the real bonds of national unity. But this love and peace have little to do with the world. What good was that Christian love and peace during World War II? The Church does not work in the world but she operates on a mystical plane to bring about good. This point could not be more clearly stated than when Pope Pius XII says, "The blood of countless human beings, even noncombatants, raises a piteous

dirge over a nation such as Our dear Poland, which, for its fidelity to the Church, for its services in defense of Christian civilization, written in indelible characters in the annals of history, has a right to the generous and brotherly sympathy of the whole world, while it awaits, relying on the powerful intercession of Mary, Help of Christians, the hour of a resurrection in harmony with the principle of justice and true peace." A lot of good that help did for the mangled and bloodied bodies of Polish soldiers.

Any person who possesses basic common sense with regard to life would view this position of the Church as one which stands squarely opposed to the betterment of life on earth. The soul, heaven and God are mere figments of the imagination. Anyone who has studied the history of Christianity knows this to be true. Therefore, let us clear from our eyes the fog of superstition and begin to construct a world in which all men may achieve a decent life.

"Henry V"; Undeniably Shakespeare

Film Preview

This semester the English Department is sponsoring a series of classic films for the enjoyment of the university community. All showings will be Monday nights at 8:00 p.m. in 125 Classroom Center. Admission is free. On Monday, Feb. 19, the scheduled film is Shakespeare's *Henry V*, starring Sir Laurence Olivier, who is also the director.

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 acting and a even a sense of the audience. The movie begins as a "filmed play;" one is crucially aware of the stage and of the actors as actors. However, Olivier so soon shifts

Dauphin—even tennis balls can be a pretext to war—angers him to wage war against France. The whole movie sweeps toward the famous battle of Agincourt where, in 1415, the flower of French chivalry, as the historians say, was decimated by the English long-bow. Although the battle, itself, is of major significance, clearly Shakespeare is interested in Henry the man as well as Henry the militarist. Henry's genuine concern for the common man is extremely well-drawn, especially during the long night vigil before Agincourt, when the king disguises himself in order to walk among his men as one of

them. Later, Henry's ineptness in the field of courtly love is shown in one of the most

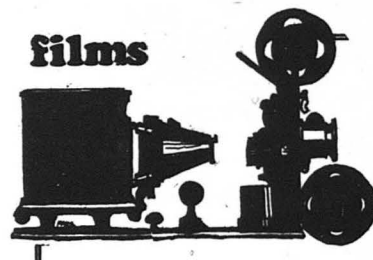
charming scenes in Shakespeare when Henry attempts to woo the French Princess Katherine, whose combination of coyness and pragmatism (she has, in anticipation, been learning English) steals his thunder and almost, the show. Unfortunately, the marriage, which many hoped would soothe the wounds of England and

France with its healing balm, proved to be only a brief, romantic interlude, historically. Although peace is declared and Henry made heir to the French throne, the sequel is tragic for the English: Henry dies young, leaving a baby to

inherit the crown and, in short time, not only is France lost, but war comes to England, also. Perhaps it is this knowledge 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: Ingmar Bergman's *Wild Strawberries*, Mar. 5; D.H. Lawrence's *The Rocking Horse Winner*, Mar. 19, and Oscar Wilde's *The Importance Of Being Ernest*, Apr. 9. Additional films may be added later in the semester. Once again, the time 8:00 p.m. on those Monday nights announced, in 125 Classroom Center. There will be no admission charge.



Art Faculty Exhibition

"Very Quiet"

Review

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

As in almost any art exhibition, you can pick out a range of work from excellent to mediocre. The interesting thing about this exhibition though, is that it is quiet...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 cautiousness used in creating them.

This isn't the exhibition to go to if you want a Bang-Zap-Pow 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 \$750.

Bertolino Will Read Here

University Writers will present poet James Bertolino in the Nicolet-Marquette room, University Center, Thursday, Feb. 22 at 7:00 p.m. Bertolino has published nine collections of poetry, the most recent of which is *Edging Through*, Lillabulero

Press. Robin Magowan of "Poetry" Magazine has said of Bertolino, "Reading him you are constantly made joyful. The astonishing seems to lie there in his hand, and as he whirled it out you learn what seems impossible: that to go

inwards is also to expand into the source of all motion... something musically faultless does arise...and in a precious, starlike space that seems to me totally viable."

The reading is free and open to the public.

Drop-out Rate Low In Soviet Union

By Robert Tsfasman Novosti Press Agency Correspondent

Foreign students and teachers visiting the USSR usually wonder why the dropout rate at Soviet institutes and universities is low. But it is not surprising—there is certain logic in it. To explain this logic, let us consider two kinds of drop-outs: forced and voluntary.

Forced Dropouts

Young people can attend Soviet institutions of higher learning irrespective of 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. Once accepted, if a student fails to 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 to five examinations they take during a session. However, even if they do, a failure does not mean 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 administration 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 student's failures and that helps them to solve the problem objectively. When a person is an incorrigible idler with an obvious lack of aptitude for the chosen speciality, the students—members of the commission—naturally agree to his expulsion from the school. But sometimes a student fails 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 "extenuating" circumstances, the commission, if it is sure that the student will retake the exams successfully, will intercede for the student with the authorities, and he is not expelled.

But dropouts do exist. Our specialists believe that the main reason behind their leaving is the rapid rate of the development of science, 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 philological department misses a couple of lectures on ancient

literature he can easily fill in the gap later. But his fellow student from the mechanics and mathematics department cannot afford such a luxury—the very nature of the subjects is such that the process of learning there is progressive 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 it has decreased to about 0.5 per cent.

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

Igor Ternov, 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 dropouts. The difference

between high school and college was so great that some students had trouble adapting. In high school there are checks every day, while in university the student is on his own between examinations, though, of course, there are required lectures and practical studies. Not all students have a good sense of self-discipline.

Therefore the curriculum for first and second-year students was altered. 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? Perhaps a student wants to earn a living to support his family, as his stipend alone 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 in 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 offered jobs in the departments which need laboratory assistants, as the university does a great deal of research for various enterprises and institutions. As the student cannot work full-time, the salary of one laboratory assistant is usually shared by two students. All

these questions are handled by special students' employment commissions.

In addition, as of Sep. 1, 1972, students' stipends in the USSR were increased by an average of 25 per cent. The standard of living of students has improved considerably.

So, the main reason that students drop out is academic difficulties. Some are expelled for breaking the rules in the dormitory (which are established, incidentally, 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. In fact, if someone 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.

Campus Newsletter

Saturday, February 17, 1973

Pre-Marriage Seminar: 8:30 a.m., Peace Campus Center. The second half of the first pre-marriage seminar will be held this morning beginning at 8:30 a.m. - 12 noon at Peace Campus Center.

Monday, February 19, 1973

Women's Intramurals: 6-9 p.m., Fieldhouse. Open facilities for all women in swimming, gymnastics, racquet ball and all basketball tournament facilities. Bring your own swim suits and caps. Racquet ball courts may be reserved by phone or in person from 5:45-6:15 p.m. After that time, they will be posted. An archery clinic will be held from 7-8 p.m. in the Annex.

The Study of Jesus: 7 p.m., Peace Campus Center. Discussion for this evening will be: "Jesus and Exodus".

Pointer Rifle and Pistol Club: 7:30 p.m., the entrance to the Student Services Center off of Fremont Street. The Pointer Rifle and Pistol Club is open to all students and faculty. Transportation will be provided for transfer to the Whiting Rifle and Pistol Range. All equipment is provided and expert instruction in marksmanship is available.

English Department film: Henry V, starring Sir Laurence Olivier. 125 Classroom Center; 8:00 p.m. Free.

Sunday, February 18, 1973

Newman University Parish: 4:00 & 6:00 p.m. (Saturday), Newman Chapel, 10:00 a.m., (Sunday), Newman Chapel. 11:15 a.m., Cloister Chapel, 6:00 p.m., Cloister Chapel. Weekday masses, Tuesday through Friday, 11:45 a.m. & 4:45 p.m. Confessions, 4:00 p.m., Wednesday, Newman Chapel.

Luther Student Community: 6:00 p.m., (Saturday), service with Eucharist. 10:30 a.m., (Sunday), both services at Peace Campus Center.

United Church of Christ: 1756 Dixon Street, 10:00 a.m., Sunday worship.

St. Paul's United Methodist Church: 9:15 & 10:45 a.m., Sunday worship. Bus pickup—Steiner, 10:20; Delzell, 10:24; Schmeekle, 10:28; Watson, 10:32; Roach, 10:36.

Frame Memorial United Presbyterian Church: 1300 Main Street, 9:15 & 10:45 a.m., Sunday Worship.

Church of the Intercession: (Episcopal), 1417 Church Street, 9:00 a.m. & 5:15 p.m., Sunday Mass. 5:15 p.m., Friday Mass. (\$35 supper after Friday mass.)

Planetarium Series: "Galaxies and the Universe" presented by Mark Trudeau, 3 p.m., Science Building

Tuesday, February 20, 1973

University Film Society: 7 & 9:15 p.m., Auditorium, Old Main, "Bedazzled, Take the Money and Run."

Faculty Voice Recital: 8 p.m., Michelsen Concert Hall, FAB. Elizabeth Oman.

Wednesday, February 21, 1973

Instruction Class in the Catholic Faith: 7 p.m., Newman House.

Arts & Lectures Series: 8 p.m., Michelsen Concert Hall FAB. Music from Marlboro.

Thursday, February 22, 1973

International Film Series: 7 p.m., Old Main. "Persona" by Bergman.

Walden Quintet Performs: 8 p.m., Michelsen Concert Hall, FAB. Robert Goodberg, flute; Daniel Stewart, oboe; Raymond Luedekke, clarinet; Julius Erlenbach, horn; Franz Roehmann, bassoon.

Speech and Hearing Clinic Screenings

The Speech and Hearing Clinic has reserved the following times to conduct speech and hearing screenings for applicants to the School of Education; Tuesday, March 6; Wednesday, March 14; Thursday, April 26. All testing will be from 7-9 p.m. in Room 038, COPS Building.

Applicants need not make an appointment for speech and hearing screenings. They need only to appear during the times reserved to complete this step of the admission process.

Studio Theatre Series

A one-act play, "Around and Around," written by Paulette Laufer, West Bend, will be presented Feb. 21 through 24 at 8 p.m. in the Studio Theatre, FAB.

A.A.U.W. Used Book Sale

The Stevens Point branch of the American Association of University Women will hold a used book sale Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Feb. 23-24, and 25 at the Southside IGA. Foreign language book and record sets are among the many items for sale. All proceeds go to the A.A.U.W. Fellowship Fund.

Committee Schedule

Academic Affairs: 3:50 p.m., every Monday, Mitchell Room, U.C. Agenda: Completion of discussion on doing away with final exams and mission review in regard to P.E. proposal.

Business Affairs: 3:45 p.m., alternate Wednesdays (Feb. 14), Van Hise, U.C.

Community Relations: 4:00 p.m., every Wednesday, Room 104 COPS.

Curriculum: 3:50 p.m., every Wednesday, Mitchell Room, U.C. Agenda: History and P.E. proposals.

Faculty Affairs: 3:50 p.m., every Wednesday, Room 104, S.S.C. Agenda: Merger legislation.

Faculty Senate: 7:30 p.m., 2nd and 4th Thursday, Room 116 COPS.

Editor's note: All of the above meetings are open. Students are encouraged to attend.

Ceasefire Not A Reality Says Piotrowski

cont. from p. 3

As could be expected, some members of the group have been asked more than once their views on the "cease-fire" in Vietnam. Piotrowski spoke to the issue at some length, and started by referring to a recent incident. "If you watched the TV news tonight you saw where one of the Vietcong controlled villages in the (Mekong) Delta that they had shown pictures of yesterday or the day before got hit by an air strike today. The South Vietnamese Army threw an air strike on them, and they came in and took it over...the war is 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 remain, but if the United States can really pull out of it, it's a Vietnamese question; it's between Vietnamese and we shouldn't try to impose anything there...We shouldn't even have personnel over there dealing with reparations unless they're invited by the people of Vietnam, not some dictator, and working only with the people, not in the category that Americans usually do serve in this type of thing, where there is a know-it-all to tell them how to rebuild their culture."

All or most of the members tend to feel that even a complete end to the war will not erase the conditions in this country which they feel spawned the war and permitted it to flourish. As one member, Lyle Updike, put it: "Even if the Vietnam War was over, the institution of war in this country is alive and kicking..."

Guyant indicated that the organization had envisioned a post-war existence for itself from the very beginning. "I think we thought of that before we even thought of what we were going to do to try to end the war...we knew that someday,

somehow, in maybe 20 years, maybe one year, the war was someday going to be over, under what circumstances we didn't know, but the decision made at that time was that this organization cannot stop there...it's necessary to try to stop the situation in Vietnam as it now exists, but how? It's sort of out of our reach; in a sense this whole thing may have been; beyond that (to try) to make sure that we don't get involved in another Vietnam, and that we start re-ordering the priorities in this country where we spend most our money on defense and start cutting back on the programs for the people of the country."

Guyant feels there is a need for "some kind of brotherhood" of soldiers, veterans and concerned persons throughout the world. "...I think this whole coalition has to get its head together collectively and figure out just how in the hell we can live together in one world that is threatening to tear itself apart."

In a discussion of the local group's future directions, Piotrowski cited three areas which will probably serve as focal points for the group's energies in the near future.

Operation County Fair is currently a nation-wide project of VVAW. While in Miami Beach for the Republican National Convention (Operation Last Patrol), some VVAW members were invited by Black leaders to visit their community near Selma, Alabama. Located in Boca Chita, Alabama, 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 access to some antibiotics, and others agreed to send people back to build and staff a small clinic for a three month period, meanwhile searching for a permanent staff. On Thursday, February 8, the local Vets for Peace had tables in the Collins Classroom Center and the COPS building taking donations for Operation County Fair. Some local members plan to go to Boca Chita during the spring break, and the operation will continue to be stressed.

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, psyche numbing, alienation, the feeling of being a scapegoat, and doubts about one's ability to love and trust other human beings again. A well-known case in Wisconsin involved the trial and eventual conviction of a 25 year old Vietnam vet for the first degree murder of his wife. Don Kemp, his defense contended, was awakened from a "flash-back" nightmare by his wife, and shot her dead with a gun he kept under his pillow "to protect himself from the enemy he sees in his dreams." The VVAW has charged that "neither the prosecutor, jury nor judge...recognized the reality of the Post Vietnam Syndrome." The local Vets for Peace have obtained a "PVS library" from the VVAW, and will attempt to have copies of it made available to the public in the LRC and elsewhere. The library is a collection of articles from newspapers, magazines, journals and elsewhere concerning PVS.

A third endeavor of the local vets will be an attempt to establish a newspaper, which would be a corporate off-spring of the now-defunct Counterpoint.

As far as "healing the wounds" in this country is

concerned, the local group supports VVAW's stand on amnesty. As Guyant put it, "The war is not going to be over for them until the choice is theirs...I personally believe a lot of them are going to choose not to come back, and I don't really blame them, but I think the choice should be theirs." Piotrowski stressed the totality of a true amnesty as he sees it. "It's not just amnesty for draft resisters, it's amnesty for everybody. There are charges against officers in various places for war crimes...Nixon is, in many people's eyes, the biggest war criminal around, but he should be given amnesty along with the draft resisters. It can't be one-sided; it can't be the other way, with the military being absolved and the draft resisters not."

Other concerns for the vets include medical aid to Indochina, "Winter Soldier" investigations of war crimes, and the investigation of intelligence operations. They also hope to publicize the dangers of nuclear weaponry and the stockpiling of chemical-biological weaponry.

While the members are in basic agreement on many issues, most agree that there is a range of opinion on other matters. As Piotrowski put it, "We're all at various stages from liberal to radical..."

Though an over-abundance of money has certainly not been a problem, the vets claim they have always managed to come up with necessary funds. Specific fund-raising projects, such as rummage sales, have often been held to raise money for specific needs. Said Piotrowski, "We always managed to scrape up what we needed, a lot of times it came out of our own 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 Piotrowski, "almost always when we get response from them, it's positive. It's been amazing at times; we do have a lot of validity in some peoples eyes because we're veterans."

The university administration, according to most of the members, has taken little notice of them one way or the other. Said Piotrowski, "About the only time they really noticed us was when we put on the conference, 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.'"

Asked what the organization could mean to students in general, Piotrowski said he expected more concentration on student problems and relationships in the next couple of months, particularly if their newspaper materialized.

"When we get a reaction from students, it's many times positive; we affect students in the same way we affect the general public...We do have an ability to deal with bureaucracies, in the military we learned how to deal with bureaucracies, and so in that way we can many times get through where other people can't. We know how much hassle bureaucracies can be, and how to hassle with them."

The members point with some pride to the fact that they consider Sue Semrow, who recently became a member of student government, to be their official representative.

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

Moore "Plays Down" Vocational Training

cont. from p. 2

already know, which is kind of a waste of time for instance, demonstration that women, if they are employed in most departments, usually hold low ranks and that the women who have been selected to work in the departments are people who are probably not qualified for promotion beyond instructor or assistant rank. They have not been hiring Ph.D.'s. Now, many people say that's not discrimination. They have been nice; they have hired women when maybe they could have hired men. I suspect that's not true. But, the kind of jobs that women have been employed for, have been the lower rank, lower pay jobs."

Pointer: "What do you see as the nature and function of the university?"

Moore: "It is not an easy question to answer; it has many functions. One of them would be to prepare people for the future in society. I think this is one of the things we have to be concerned about here (in this office) because I expect the future will include a change of roles for women. Another would be the humanizing function, and I would think that that is related to my office. One of our goals should be to help people: one, examine past assumptions and prejudices, many of which are based on sex stereotypes and that kind of thing, (and) get rid of myths and stereotypes. It is to seek knowledge, and knowledge involves the examination of these things. And, I suppose to a certain extent, another of ours is to prepare people, more

specifically for kinds of work, although I tend to play that one down."

Pointer: "Do you mean the vocational aspect of the university?"

Moore: "We have some of that in our thinking. I don't really accept the notion that a university should spend all its time creating water specialists or people whose training is very narrow and only for one job. I think it is to broaden the person, basically. If you had to divide it into three things, I would say: examine knowledge; learn what we have and to think critically about the things that we have believed in the past and the assumptions we are making in the present. The life of self-examination is important. How people relate to one another is another aspect of university education. Finally, I suppose, when they get out of a university, people have to be prepared to survive in the world and that usually means that they had to have some kind of preparation for work."

Pointer: "Do you have any additional comments?"

Moore: "There is a committee called the Chancellor's Advisory Committee for the Office for Women. It has two students on it: Kay Bresina and Mary Jacquin. Their input is supposed to be those things that are of a concern to students."

"Another of my goals is not only to work as an ombudsman but to recommend changes in the curriculum."

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Editorials

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 television networks, both public and private. Such action will undoubtedly have repercussions on the press as a whole and thus merits examination and comment.

Public television (Public Broadcasting Service) was hit particularly hard. Its budget was severely cut by a presidential veto, its governing body (Corporation for Public Broadcasting) came under right-wing control, and its major public affairs programs were cancelled and its programming power revoked. In effect, the nature of public television as a public agency was largely destroyed and it was placed under business control. CPB is now dominated by business interests and it seems highly unlikely that men who are principled by private profit will suddenly develop a concern for public interests.

The explanation for these changes lies in the Administration's belief in the leftist orientation of public television. It would seem that Nixon is still preoccupied with chasing communist ghosts. 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 public know the world they live in and to ask questions about it. To do so it must be critical and above narrow private 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 their belief in the sanctity of private profit and property. 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 networks have never been known for their critical or questioning point of view. For the most part, they confine themselves to superficial coverage of day to day news events, usually centering on the more trivial aspects of human life and public 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 the network programs that they air. The penalty for broadcasting programs which are ideologically unacceptable is nonrenewal of the station's license. This is, in effect, a form of blackmail, aimed at silencing critical reporting on the part of the television networks. Local stations are under pressure to refuse programs that are unacceptable to the Nixon Administration and the interests it represents, such as programs critical of the Ad-

ministration or American business and the military. Such threats, in turn, force the national networks to avoid asking questions in the first place. Again the public's right to know is denied.

Such suppression of the press will go unnoticed by the vast majority of Americans. After all, reading, thinking and questioning are hardly characteristic of contemporary American life. We have become so accustomed to their absence that an incident such as an attack on the press will hardly reverse the situation. Only a calamity as serious as the abolition of snowmobiles, speedboats or hand guns could rouse the populace to action. The public's right to know has been so grossly ignored, denied and perverted 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.

As for the press, it will probably succumb with barely a whimper to the demands of the Nixon Administration. Extending repressive measures to the printed media may evoke a more vocal and outraged response but it will not lead to any fundamental opposition—a threat to advertising revenues will take care of that. It is a mere pipe dream to suppose that the American press will become a critical and questioning institution in the face of such a threat. In the end, one must agree with the editors of *Ramparts* (March 1973): "If the Nixon Administration succeeds in crushing the press, even such a limited exchange of opinion as we've known will be foreclosed. But the irony is that even if Nixon loses, a free press acting objectively and critically is not guaranteed."

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" and "Nixon Nominated for Nobel Peace Prize." Now, after the storm, comes an eerie stillness in the air. Just what exactly was accomplished by the Vietnam war? Are the Vietnamese people now free? And, what exactly does the word freedom mean?

The original aim of United States' involvement in Vietnam supposedly was to aid its people in their struggle for freedom. Years and years of bloodshed and sorrow dominated people's lives obscuring this original aim to the point where all that was finally sought was a quick end to the war. Now with the peace treaties and prisoner releases, this country is over-joyed. Again, the question of the freedom of the Vietnamese people is obscured. Hopefully, however, people will now begin to judge the act: that is, to judge the act of war to determine its morality; and, to ask, "Did the Vietnam war free the Vietnamese people?"

In order to answer this question, it is imperative that we formulate a base from which to begin. That base is the nature of freedom. Most books which examine this question seem to view freedom in a negative sense. That is, that freedom is ridding a country or people of control or authoritarianism by an act of war for example. However, there is also a positive way of achieving

freedom by way of lead a decent life. It is as a means to the institutions so that

For example, if seriously ill, can he the institution of n care for all people sportation system impossible. So, i must be ordered to assistance. Or, to s and cheese sandwich bakery and the tra, only meaning in a that everyone can ordered so that a

Now that we have the Vietnam war f proper housing? N Do they have prop prior to the war h have been fighting proper clothing and death and the rest a medical care? No, f war victims. When say that the Vietn

So, we have "pea do the Vietnamese t for those who argue communism and to people decent home medical systems an Then and only then supposed to achiev

Guest Edi

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Editor's Note: The Kay Bresina, a stud not necessarily refl

Women all over t ding equal rights f progress since the bra. The complain and, like all the new, the facts still rema not only in our every

Letters

Soviets Praise Pointer

To the Editor:

Thank you for your letter and the copy of the January 26, Pointer which carried our press release on student self-government in the Soviet Union.

I found your paper interesting and informative. The layout, photos and articles are all very professionally done.

Yesterday I sent the Pointer another release on dropouts from our universities. I have heard that this problem is very serious at some American universities and I thought it would be interesting for your readers to learn something about the situation in Soviet schools.

By all means we will keep your publication on our mailing list. And please do suggest any topics that you feel would be particularly useful for your paper.

Hope to hear from you soon.

Very sincerely,
Vladimir Brodetsky
Information Officer
Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Washington, D.C.

No Blood Money

Lee S. Dreyfus
Chancellor
U. of W. - Stevens Point

Chancellor Dreyfus:

Near the termination of the 71-72 academic year the UW-SP Student Senate, of which I was and still am a member, chose three of its members as its more promising and outstanding senators of the year. I was one of those three selected. I truly appreciate Student Senate's gesture of good faith and recognition to me.

On February 4, 1973 you presented the three of us \$50.00 each. It was not until five days prior to that time that I knew I was to receive money for last year's Student Senate action. I also, unfortunately, didn't know the money was from the Laird Student Leadership fund until after the presentation of the check. It is my understanding, that the money was made through contributions given at a farewell dinner held for Mr. Laird in our gym, when he left for Washington as Nixon's newly appointed Secretary of Defense.

I believe it is incredible the manner in which this war has been conducted. As a Vietnam Veteran (therefore, a witness and a participant), my opposition to the war has been considerably reinforced. The war has had devastating effects on the people and land of Vietnam; it has twisted the morals of this nation; and it has fouled the minds of some of the men who fought it. A government succeeded in lulling its people into its illusive confidence by telling them it was doing all it could do to bring peace to the world and honor to America.

Secretary of Defense Laird supported and covered for President Nixon's expansion and extension of the Vietnam war (particularly the bombing); he showed undue support for Thieu's regime; and he kindled the continuing fire of the military-industrial complex with Pentagon spending. These actions I believe are of ignoble character and my convictions hold near opposite to Mr. Laird's.

It is for these reasons that I return the \$50.00 award. The man, his money, and my con-

science do not coincide.

Respectfully,
Eric C. Nelson

cc: Student Government, UW-SP Pointer

Peace Haven Not "Workhouse"

To the Editor:

Commenting on your lengthy article regarding the semester in Britain program, I found it most interesting but somewhat disturbing. I spent first semester 1971-72 at Peace Haven. I believe that your article was unfair in assessing this program on the basis of only one semester and only six students from that group. Personally, my semester in Britain was without a doubt the most fulfilling, educating and enjoyable experience of my college career.

I will admit that Peace Haven does not resemble Windsor Castle but then again it does not resemble one of Dickens' workhouses either. Speaking freely for the members of my group I feel that Peace Haven was warm, comfortable and not without charm. We were a close

group and Peace Haven our home. There v learned, laughed an together. Perhaps n was unusually harmo sensitive but I never difficult to find a quiet which to read or stud

David Berkey

In Defense Of Peace Haven

To the Editor:

Your article on Peace was somewhat factual very biased in the sel and presentation of the

Rather than obtain views of merely one gr did you not also contac the other previous g order to get a better a perspective.

I attended Peace second semester of 1 and loved it. Certain crowded; but it w livable, and certainly crowded as your c picture of their lounge And it was certainly a insinuate it compares t



Tristram Coffin's

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 our 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 conclusions 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.' " (Renz L. Jennings, retired Justice of the Arizona Supreme Court, in a "Book Rack.")

"The lesson 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 just to disengage America from Southeast Asia but from the increasingly one-man rule of Richard Nixon." (I.F. Stone, New York Review, January 25)

"Never since the founding of the Republic has power been gathered so 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. Harsch, 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 withdrawn than ever... The President has failed, and we have to assume the failure is deliberate, to make even the more minimal gestures of political accommodation to the Congress... relations with the press, already bad, have grown worse... these things form a pattern. It is an image, to borrow from Patrick Henry, that squints of monarchy and we are uneasy," conservative columnist James J. Kilpatrick, January 16.

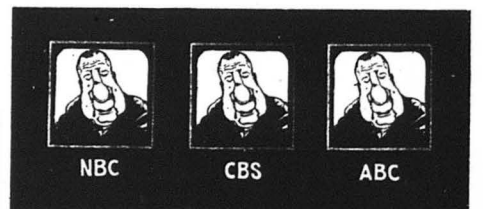
"I am convinced that the US is closer to one-man rule than at any time in our history," Senator McGovern January 21.

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

"I think we're heading for a constitutional crisis... 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 health). The Speaker said of White House pressure on TV stations "of course, that is dictatorship."

"There 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 appear 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 has broken the vicious network monopoly over TV programming. Stay tuned for an hour of martial music followed by the Billy Graham Hour and the Ronald Reagan Show."

College campuses are a logical place to hear the outcry of women demanding acceptance for who they are and now much they know, rather than to which sex they belong. Here is where women have the chance to prove themselves through their intellectual accomplishments along with their leadership abilities and physical capabilities. College campuses breed an air of growth and so women faculty and students from college campuses throughout the nation have banded together to form women's organizations.

Wisconsin has an organization called the Coordinating Council for Women in Higher Education. Women in Higher Education groups from the separate colleges and universities meet each month to discuss, plan, and act on some of the many problems which face university women, both faculty and students. Such a meeting was held recently at the Madison campus on January 19, 20, and 21. Faculty and students participated in a three day workshop which dealt with women's studies, counseling for women, establishing women's centers, and such.

UW-SP has a faculty branch of WHE. Although it is an active group, the number of faculty women who belong to it is minimal, not to mention the lack of male participation. Those faculty women who do belong have been working to assure that women are honestly recruited, that employment grievances are aired, and so on. Presently the group is exploring the idea of inviting classified women employees to meet with them to discuss their common concerns.

So much for the women faculty and classified employees, but nothing has been said about the students. That's because there is nothing to say. There are organizations of student women at nearly all the universities of Wisconsin. Some, such as Oshkosh and Platteville, have set up Women's Centers where women may go for help concerning anything from career counseling to personal grievances. So why is there nothing for the women students at Stevens Point? The answer is that there has never been a demand for such a service.

It is difficult, however, to believe that there is no sex discrimination on this campus. Is it really possible that every other university in the state (maybe the nation), except Stevens Point, has such a problem? If this is true, then this article can be shoved back into the archives with the rest of the over-reactionary articles that are not applicable to this campus. If you believe that sex discrimination is a problem on this campus, then it is time to do something about it. Are you having problems at the placement office or the counseling center? How about you men who can't get a Phy. Ed. major at this school because of your sex? You senior women, as you're looking for a job, what kind of difficulties are you encountering with employers?

There are a couple of women students who are interested in starting an organization of student women, but help and support is needed. If any of the above gripes or comments hit home please contact these students and perhaps something can be done to alleviate the pressure of sex discrimination on this campus.

For more information call Kay at 341-5248 or Waco at 346-5557, Room 333.

many of my classes if I wished to while in England - and I did so. I believe no one had the right to try and prevent this - in fact, the more restrictive such rights of independence and travel are, the less effective the program is. If the classes are good, you'll balance the activities - if not, well, one can learn alot hitchhiking and meeting different peoples. That certainly was a stupid analogy drawn by Mr. Schnieder - English pubs are certainly more of a cultural learning experience than Papa Joes. Integration in the culture should be a prime concern.

It was also rather irrational of you to criticize Peace Haven for perhaps being run like a business - how does it operate if you don't propose that they're at least business enough like to take in as much as they spend, are you going to support it. Along with this, as long as their staff does a proper job it is none of your business as to their background.

To recapitulate, Peace Haven for me was a very enjoyable time; but this does depend much on the maturity of the people and instructors going. Some of the lot interviewed

seemed to lack in this respect.

Peace Haven itself was a home, not perfect but comfortable. Next time make an effort to give both sides of an issue even if this is alien to the Pointer. I believe you'll have quite a few letters from my group - enjoy them - you certainly deserve them.

Ralph Kranz

Comments On Peace Haven

To the Editor:

Regarding Al Jenkins' article, "Semester in Britain" and the editorial "Hail Britannia!" I have four brief comments:

1. The International Friendship League, with which this university has associations in London, was founded in London in the early and desperate 1930's for the sole purpose of promoting world peace and international understanding. The I.F.L. sought to achieve these goals through encouraging and developing close personal contacts among peoples of different

cont. to p. 10

act. It concerns the ability to act and to m concerns construction, not destruction e. And it concerns the proper ordering of e can act.

verty-stricken elderly person becomes e treatment needed to cure him? Without ne properly ordered to provide the best is impossible. And, without the tranly ordered to supply the hospital it is also for that person to be free, all institutions ide food, clothing, a home and medical differently, you cannot have a good ham out the proper ordering of the dairy, the ation institutions. Freedom, then, has its organized with ordered institutions such e a good life. These institutions must be e can act.

se upon which to judge, we can ask "did e Vietnamese people?" Do they have asands are homeless because of the war. cation? No; what few schools existed o been subjected to bombings. Children instead of reading books. Do they have ? No; each day many people starve to clothed. Do the Vietnamese have proper ake-shift hospitals are over-flowing with ew the objective facts it is impossible to r freed anyone.

th honor, the authorities say. But, what have besides a war-torn country? And the war was fought to stop the spread of ur democracy we way: "Give those , clothing, education, transportation and will cherish a democratic government. e achieve what the Vietnam war was edom.

h's Liberation: Or Fiction

er received this editorial comment from this university. The views expressed do views of the Pointer or its staff.

ion have been speaking out and deman-eral years now. They've made a lot of Women's Suffrage and the first burnt women have covered an extensive area ments of today, parts of it are fiction, but ex discrimination is an evident problem fe, but in our culture.

board hotel.

Much of how well people get along and how they view their surroundings comes because of the emotional and environmental situation set by primarily the instructors along with the group, and the group members itself. Our group and its instructors were quite good, but it seems the group interviewed did not fair so well.

Your charges against individuality within the editorial were also quite stupid. Society is not a separate ontological entity, as you seem to suppose it - there is not a big brother sitting up there which individual rights and good must be sacrificed to in order to have societies happiness - society is merely a sum of its parts. Therefore you can only promote a societies good by promoting each individual's good - i.e. through those individual rights you seem to disdain so much. If you wish to surrender some of your rights, fine - but don't preach the surrender of mine to some mythical good of society.

I paid \$1600 for that trip, was over 18 years of age, and of sound mind; therefore I had the right to opt for extracurricular learning experiences over

Letters, Cont.

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 and despite major financial and ideological setbacks, it has never lost hope in its goal, perhaps naive, perhaps utopian, perhaps foolish, that wars and hatreds 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 savageries of war, have remained faithful to the delightful utopian belief that future hostilities and wars could be avoided if people simply knew each other better.

The students who stay at the London hostel of the I.F.L., called "Peace Haven", are there largely because 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 nothing sinister to the warden of Peace Haven. It's true he is a business man, a trained accountant to be exact, and it is also true that no one can remember his first name. Actually that name, "P. O'Nath," is his own attempt to foster international understanding by taking a wonderfully impossible-to-pronounce but beautiful Kashmiri name, Pandit Omkar Nath, and then anglicizing it for the sake of his straight-speaking British

brethren. Like Pauline Isaacson here, he is one of the most dedicated, honest and idealistic persons it has ever been my pleasure to know. Members of the London I.F.L. have the highest respect for him, largely because he took Peace Haven at a time when it was on the brink of idealistic and financial bankruptcy, and by proper management, by getting year around use of the facilities from French, Dutch, German and American students, by upgrading the heating system, yes, it used to be worse, by improving the rooming and boarding facilities, and by traveling about England and Europe promoting the ideas of the I.F.L., Omkar Nath made Peace Haven physically and idealistically sound. He has the love and respect of all of the London members of the I.F.L. and their board of directors, largely because he believes passionately that if people can come to know each other, live together, study together, yes, even at Peace Haven, despite its many built-in disadvantages, that somehow international wars and hatreds will be diminished, if not abolished. They love him and respect him even though he's a business man, and even though he has an unpronounceable first name.

3. Despite what I take to be some hyperbole here and there in Jenkins' article, and despite the fact that I'm sure a number of people are made to suffer publicly for no good purpose whatsoever, and despite the fact that some sinister and, I believe, insupportable innuendoes creep in here and there, despite these misgivings, about the article, I think that I would recommend it for reading to all those students who are considering going abroad under the auspices of the International Programs. The article, of course, is not descriptive of what it was really like to live at Peace Haven, but it is certainly descriptive of what six students thought it was like; and their observations and their recollections and conclusions would make this important reading for prospective candidates in the program.

4. Finally, as you may or may not be able to detect, I am an cont. to p. 12

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4:00 pm Chariot Race,
IM Field
7:00 pm Cider Sip, Wright
Lounge, U.C.
7:30 pm Women's Hairdo,
Wright Lounge, U.C.
7:00 pm "Putney Swope",
Wisconsin Room, U.C.
8:00 pm Keller & Webb, DeBot
Gridiron, U.C.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1973

1:00 pm Cross Country Ski
Workshop, and
Instruction, behind
Berg Gym, free
Snow Sculpture
Judging, Bullseye
3:30 pm Coed Tug of War,
IM Field
4:00 pm Pyramid Build,
IM Field
7:00 pm "Putney Swope",
Wisconsin Room, U.C.
8:00 pm Luther Allison with
Dynamite Duck, Q.G.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1973

7:00 pm "Strangers", Wisconsin
Room, U.C.
8:00 pm Your Father's Moustache,
Gridiron, U.C.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1973

4:00 pm Tug of War, IM Field
7:00 pm Men's and Women's Pipe
Smoke, DeBot
8:00 pm Edmonds & Curly with
Daddy Whiskers, A.C.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1973

4:00 pm Shovel Race, IM Field
7:00 pm Hog Call, DeBot
7:30 pm Decorated Knees, DeBot
8:00 pm "Son of Movie Orgy",
Wisconsin Room, U.C.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1973

4:00 pm Cross Country Ski
Race, IM Field

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1973

9:30 am Log Toss, IM Field
10:30 am Toboggan Race,
IM Field
1:00 pm Log Saw, IM Field
2:00 pm Sack Race, IM Field
3:00 pm Sadie Hawkins Race,
IM Field
8:00 pm Patti 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, Chinyei N. Chinyei, 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 Chinyei N. Chinyei

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 unconventional.

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 Sawgay 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.



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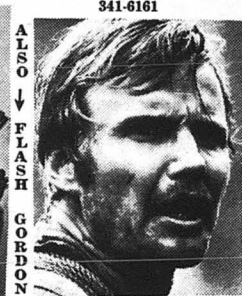


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Vets, Cont.

cont. from page 7

Piotrowski noted that the VVAW has taken over a few American Legion Posts throughout the country. The group has no ties with the 550'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 at 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 Don Kemps 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
Ever
Quite come
To
An end.

From Winning Hearts and
Minds: War poems by Vietnam
Veterans Larry Rottman, Basil
T. Paquet, Jan Barry, Eds.:
McGraw-Hill, 1972.

Letters, Cont.

cont. from page 10

enthusiastic supporter of our London program, Peace Haven, Omkar Nath and the I.F.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-scarred, 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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William Shakespeare

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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. Request 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 Fritshel, 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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Jobs

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Feb. 19 - Catholic Church LaCrosse 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 wide 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.

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 handicraft).

Feb. 24 - U.S. Civil Service Exam. 8:30 to 12:00, Room A121 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, Economics and other majors interested in retail management careers.

Mar. 1 - 2 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. 7 - Combustion Engineering Co. All Paper Science seniors (only).

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

EDUCATION

Feb. 20 - Racine Public Schools, Racine, WI. Vacancies: Kindergarten-6 General Science, Library Science, Math, Physical Science, Special Education, Art and Business Education.

Lettuce Boycott 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.



Tutor Meeting

There will be a meeting Saturday, February 17 at 9:30 a.m. in the Turner Room of the University Center for all tutors working with the Mexican-American Program.

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.

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.

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Stubborn Stout Stifles Point: 78-73

by Larry Gilman 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 off the missed 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 Menomonie eyes liked what they saw. The Pointer shot was off target, and Stout grabbed the rebound. Ten athletes 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.

Pointer 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 half-time 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 Denny Peters and Matt Smith. If that wasn't enough, rugged Pointer rebounding forward Les Gruner got into serious foul trouble. With those three gone, the Pointers' tallest player stood at 6'3". The Pointers definitely gave it all they had, but the final twenty seconds settled the issue in favor of Stout.

Stevens Point outnumbered Stout in baskets from the field, 33 to 30. 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.

Pointer guard Bruce Weinkauff 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 Weinkauff added seven.

The defeat brought Point's record to 5-15 overall, while Stout stands at 11-2 in the conference. Nevertheless, as anyone from Johnson Fieldhouse will tell you, this game could've gone either way.

UW-Stevens Point Cage Statistics

Player	G	FG	FGA	PCT	FT	FTA	PCT	REB	AVE	PF	TP	AVE
Cal Kuphall	20	118	222	.529	79	91	.868	155	7.7	32	261	13.1
Mike Stansell	20	116	242	.479	29	43	.674	142	5.8	42	220	11.0
Bruce Weinkauff	20	97	263	.369	26	41	.634	73	3.5	42	150	7.5
Les Gruner	20	57	129	.442	34	50	.680	141	7.0	20	116	5.8
Dennis Peters	19	43	107	.402	30	50	.600	84	4.4	44	116	6.1
Dave Haka	10	20	62	.323	18	29	.621	25	2.5	10	58	5.8
Tom Enlund	20	48	109	.440	14	16	.875	50	2.5	32	110	5.5
Matt Smith	17	29	72	.403	18	32	.563	46	2.7	24	76	4.5
Bob Ramler	13	15	40	.375	13	21	.619	30	2.3	22	43	3.3
Dean Wucherer	19	26	68	.382	10	13	.771	36	1.9	23	42	3.3
Joe LaFleur	13	7	26	.269	3	6	.500	10	0.8	5	17	1.3
Phil Jerg	6	3	9	.333	0	1	.000	7	1.1	0	6	1.0
Others	9	5	16	.313	8	10	.800	14	1.5	7	18	2.0
TOTALS	20	588	1406	.419	295	420	.702	789+	39.4	368	1471	73.4
Opponents	20	443	1391	.463	250	382	.655	810++	40.5	396	1536	76.8

+Totals include 63 team rebounds
++Totals include 50 team rebounds



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Koss HV 1 Stereo Headphones	39.95	29.95	Fisher Model 390T - 140 Watt AM/FM Stereo Receiver	349.95	279.95
BSR 310X Record Changer Base/Dust Cover	80.00	39.95	C-60 Cassette Recording Tape, 3-pak	5.99	1.49
Scotch Magnetic Recording Tape 150 1800' x 1/4" 1 mil Polyester	5.55	1.50	JUC VR 5511 - 16 Watt (RMS) Stereo Receiver Featuring SEA Control System	229.95	199.95
203 - 1800' x 1/4" Dyna Range	6.65	2.20	Ampex 710 - 2 Way Floor Loud Speaker	129.95 pr.	69.95
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Intramurals And The Top Ten

By Jerry Long

Last week, the Pointer sports staff promised an informal poll of the officials in the Intramurals office in an attempt to determine a "Top Ten" in the Intramural Basketball competition. 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 Lynott'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 attack to manhandle Sigma Phi Epsilon, 63 to 35. Mark Wolf and Tom Scheel led the PSE drive with 14 points each.

Tau Kappa Epsilon recovered from their loser of the week humiliation to down Sigma Pi, 39 to 32. Dick O'Konnek sparked the Tekes with 21 points.

In spite of Paul Samz' 24 points, 4 South Sims couldn't muster the goods as they lost a heartbreaker to 3 North Sims, 61 to 53. Mark Lubeck was North's highroller with 18 points.

Gluteus Maximus did it again. They steam-rolled yet another opponent. This week's award for cooperative fall-guys goes to those wretched, woeful, wishy-washy waifs; those wonderful, witless wizards of the goofed play, the Liver Warts. Maximus saw them coming. So did Gary Sager and John Wright. They tallied 21 and 20 points respectively. Result: a crushing 91 to 38 humiliation for the Liver Warts.

A team with another enigmatic name ended up on the winning side of the proverbial scoreboard. The Lance Links fought a tight battle with the City Gardeners; a contest that the Linkers won, 65 to 54. Al Rose totaled 29 points for the Links.

Doug Russel scored 17 points to lead 3 North Delzell to a 57 to 45 victory over 2 North Delzell.

3 East Pray, behind Tim O'Dell's 18 points, handed 2 East Pray a 39 to 30 defeat.

The Black Student Coalition coasted to an impressive 52-32 thumping of ever tough ROTC. Gerry Roebuck and Ted Clark shared scoring honors for BSC with 18 points each.

2 West Hyer went as lambs to Gary Wendt's 2 East Hyer slaughter-house. East administered a 66-31 thrashing to West. Wendt added 28 points to his personal total.

Randy Thiel's Bird Dogs took it on their collective chin when they met Corpus Luteum last week. That contest turned out to be a 65-26 mismatch, with Luteum on top. Cal Havinga netted 18 points for Luteum.

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

John Stein, George Haviar, and Denny Zielinski each scored 10 points to help 1 East Hyer overcome 1 West Hyer, 38-32.

1 East Hansen breezed to an easy 55 to 30 romp over 2 West Hansen. Steve Trauger led the East with 16 points.

The Top Ten

1. 2 West Burroughs
2. Taxi Squad
3. Gluteus Maximus
4. B.S.C.
5. PSE
6. 2 East Hyer
7. 2 West Watson
8. Brewery Boys
9. College Ave. Crushers
10. Lance Links

Stump The Sports Stars

By Hank Kimball, Wheat Carlson, and Tim Sullivan

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

Pointer: Maybe and maybe not. On the one hand, Starr claims he left to pursue his business interests. 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 by 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 Packer quarterbacks and Starr that moved the team. Success was due to great running backs and an excellent defense. Green Bay's only glaring weakness was its passing, the area of Starr's responsibility."

Pat Wilson (junior): "How many homers does Hank Aaron's Brother Tommy have in the Majors?"

Pointer: "Younger brother Tommy has a career total of 13 home runs. If healthy, Tommy should close in on Babe Ruth's record about 300 years from now."

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

Pointer: "Jumpin' Johnny" is the oldest NBA player at 39. John Kedrowski (freshman): "Who hit the longest homer in Atlanta Stadium?"

Pointer: "Willie Smith, while playing for the Cubs a few years back, connected on a Brave fastball and sent it heading toward the Atlantic Ocean. Don

Kessinger, Chicago's shortstop, was the following batter, and he swears he struck out before the ball landed."

Leo Watson (sophomore): "Whatever happened to Mike Ratliff and Frank Schade of the Eau Claire Bulgolds?"

Pointer: "Ratliff is a substitute center for the NBA Kings now, and Mike has had a few 20 point games. Schade was also with the Kings. He was dropped then came back, and subsequently dropped again. It is possible that he might eventually make it back on the team again, but two of the guys he must beat out include Tom Van Arsdale and Nate Archibald. Don Kojis, a former star at Marquette, is also playing with the Kings."

Rog Buckner (graduate): "Everyone know that the Milwaukee Braves once hit four consecutive homers in a game. Naturally, the players were Matthews, Aaron, Adcock, and Frank Thomas. My question is, who hit homers for the opposing team?"

Pointer: "The Cincinnati Reds also joined in on the slugfest, as Frank Robinson and Gene Freese took Warren Spahn over the wall in that game."

Anonymous: "Is it true that Justus Paul of the History Dep't. once batted against Bob Gibson?"

Pointer: "According to one source, yes. In 1957, Creighton U. played a game against Doane College. Paul batted against Creighton's Gibson and grounded out to shortstop. Nowadays, it's considered a great feat to merely hit a fair ball off Gibson. True to form, Paul is still doing his thing in the city's summer softball league. He continually grounds out to short for Pete's Silver Coach, last year's league champion."

Pointers Back In Losing Groove --LaCrosse Wins, 94-74

by Larry Gilman and Tim Sullivan

The Pointer basketball team once again illustrated that it hates playing away from home, as the La Crosse Indians soundly trounced the visiting Pointers Friday, 94-74. The key to La Crosse's impressive victory was the Indian's quickness on fast breaks and red hot shooting.

It appeared the Point had the situation under control at the mid-way period of the first half, but the Pointers soon found out they should have remained

home. During the final four minutes of the beginning half, La Crosse outscored the visitors, 14-4, to take a small 38-34 halftime lead.

La Crosse quickly came out strong in the second half to dominate the one-sided battle. The Indian's Eric Haug, leading scorer in the conference, shot at will and finished with 26 points. Other unfriendly hosts who scored well were Dave Selbo with 22, Mark Thibodeau 12, and Gerald Hibbler 10.

Cal Kuphall led the Pointers

with 25 points. Helping Kuphall out were Bruce Weinkauff and Bob Ramlet with 11, and Mike Stansell with 10.

Weinkauff and Denny Peters led Point in rebounding with 5, while reserve forward Tom Enlund added 4.

The Indians outrebounded Point 39-27, but weren't required to do much work on the boards offensively, as La Crosse made 39 out of 71 shots.

The defeat brought the Pointer conference record to 2-8.

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