Rape Retort

To the Pointer,

I was quite upset over the article "Detectives Rap on Rape Retort." In my opinion, there are fallacies in the interview with the Police Department which I would like to point out.

I was a victim of rape this year. I waited three days for detectives to call, and I was afraid they would retaliate. I gave my story to the Police, the district attorney, a lawyer, and the hospital. It was a long and aggravating procedure. From my experience, the only consideration I received was from the hospital and the lawyer. I decided to prosecute which was a hard decision to make, because the new rape bill had not been passed yet.

The Police knew who the rapist was and told me they were going to pick him up. It has been seven months and they still have never even questioned him! You would think they would be considerate enough to contact me about their decision, but they never have. I had to continually call them to see what they were doing even after they had said they would call me. They sent my clothes to the crime lab in Madison and I still don't have them back.

In the interview they said their main concern is the "welfare of the victim." I feel that the Police were very inefficient in this aspect, even if it was not their main concern.

Three months ago, I had a meeting with three detectives. They emphasized to me how poorly my case was handled and how they would straighten it out right away. They told me they would get back to me in a week, but again they never have. In my opinion, the Stevens Point Police Department only fills a rape victim with false hope; something she doesn't need at all.

Name Withheld Upon Request

Dullsville

To the Pointer,

I'm a Madison native up here for summer session courses. I find the lack of things to do an extremely disheartening problem. I trembled of the local bars the first night, fell asleep at the local theater; even the weather with a cold after swimming the less than inviting Wisconsin River. But, really hope somebody out there will write in and give me some ideas of where there's some action. Television hasn't improved since its invention.

By the way, I'm really serious, so be on the level. O.K.

Name Withheld Upon Request

letters policy

1. Letters should not exceed a 250 word maximum. Longer letters allowed at editor's discretion.

2. Letters appear as received without alteration or deletion of content.

3. Letters are to be signed as evidence of good faith. Name withheld upon request.

4. Deadline—Monday noon before Friday issue.

Letters reflect the opinions of the contributors and are not to be taken as the official views of this paper.

Deposit letters in the boxes outside the food centers or address correspondence to: Pointer, 306 Old Main.
RAPE: ANOTHER VIEWPOINT
BY THE PORTAGE COUNTY ANTI-RAPE UNIT

24-HOUR CRISIS LINE: 241-0700

A Rape A Minute. The incidence of rape is on the rise because of society's attitude toward the relative roles of men and women, because of the prevalence of myths, and because the law enforcement and criminal justice system often do not recognize rape as a legitimate crime. Between 1960 and 1975, there has been a 351 percent increase in the incidence of forcible rape (Wis. Dept. of Justice). One rape is occurring in the U.S. every minute.

In our society, sexual myths often obstruct justice. One common myth is that a rapist is a sick man who must be treated with sympathy. According to Manachim Amir's classic study, "Sex offenders do not constitute a unique or psychopathic type; nor are they invariably more disturbed than the control groups to which they are compared."

Another myth: Rape is committed in a heat of passion by men who have no other release for their sex drives. But rape is not a crime of pleasure or passion. Amir's study shows that 75 percent of all rapes are preplanned acts of violence, and 3 out of 5 rapists are married and have regular sex.

The "Bad Girl" Myth. Another widespread belief is that only "Bad Girls" get raped. However statistics indicate that 75 percent of all rapes are preplanned acts of violence, and from all walks of life. Tied to this previous myth is that all rapes are solely the responsibility of the victim. In 51 percent of these believed cases the suspects who are finally convicted serve only very short sentences because the law enforcement and criminal justice system because of society's attitude toward the relative roles of men and women.

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The Anti-Rape Unit stresses the gravity of reporting an assault immediately. This strengthens the victim's credibility and facilitates the gathering of evidence. As soon as you are in a safe place, call the local police or the sheriff's department. Two female officers with the Stevens Point Police Dept. (in cooperation with the Sheriff's Dept.) have special training in handling sexual assault cases. Request that one of these women handle your case.

The police will take you to the emergency room at St. Michael's Hospital. If you need immediate medical attention and have transportation available, go to the emergency room first, then contact the police or sheriff.

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What can we do to combat this increase in sexual assaults? The Anti-Rape Unit of Portage County suggests that awareness of the reality of rape; awareness of community resources; awareness of what to do should you be raped.

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The police will take you to the emergency room at St. Michael's Hospital. If you need immediate medical attention and have transportation available, go to the emergency room first, then contact the police or sheriff.

Anti-Rape Unit Support. If you are not comfortable with these alternatives, your initial step can be to contact the Anti-Rape Unit. A member of the Unit will come to give you immediate support, information, and whatever help you need. The Unit can provide transportation, make the initial contact with the police or sheriff, accompany you to the hospital and bring you home.

Jot down important facts while they are fresh in your mind: the time of the assault, where it occurred, description of the assailant, and the circumstances. The police will conduct a detailed interview. Reassure your police statement carefully before signing it; request a copy for yourself. If you do not prosecute, it is still important that you complete an information report for the police. This report will be confidential, and will lend credibility to other assault reports.

At the hospital you will be examined for injuries, and evidence will be collected, should you choose to prosecute. The doctor will discuss the possibility of venereal disease and pregnancy. Make or request a list of medication and medical advice received, including a copy of the medical report. Arrange to have a change of clothing with you.

The Anti-Rape Unit also provides other support services: a victim rape group, volunteer counselors who are willing to talk to you on an individual basis, and long term counseling with area professionals. The Unit has also proposed a women's escort service to provide transportation for women students.

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WANTED TO BUY- SALVAGABLE CARS

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STUDENTS: $1.00 WITH I.D.
PHONE: 346-4100
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UWSP Box Office Hours: Monday-Friday 9 A.M.-4 P.M.
Students: $1.00 with I.D.
By GEORGE GUENTHER

Memorial Sleep-In Moves V.A.

Disabled Viet Nam veteran, Michael "Skip" Winter, slept at the Church Street veterans memorial for six nights in June.

When asked why he slept there Winter said, "Because I didn't have any money and I didn't have any place to stay, because vocational rehabilitation has not paid me since the middle of April."

Winter is attending the University of Wisconsin at Stevens Point under the Veteran Administration (V.A.) vocational rehabilitation program. He sustained a back injury in Viet Nam where he was blown off a truck.

As a result of Winter's sleep-in he is receiving over $1,500 in back payments. A phone call was made from the Portage County V.A. office to John Bunger, the Regional Director of the V.A. in Milwaukee. Two days later Winter started getting checks.

Winter's problems with the V.A. go back a long way. He said, "My service connected back problem is severe enough to keep me from getting a job, but the V.A. is only compensating me at the rate of $65 per month." He also said, "I lost my family because of money hassles due to irregular vocational rehabilitation payments last fall."

"They (the V.A.) made it impossible for me to study in a normal atmosphere. The only chance I got for a good life is to get an education and they're making it impossible for me to do that," said Winter. He added, "they say the reason for my not getting my checks is because the school time I lost while I was sick and in the hospital."

Winter proposed another reason why he was having trouble with the V.A. He said, "Some persons in the V.A. might be trying to get even with me." In 1974 Winter was involved with the National Steering Committee of the Viet Nam Veterans Against the War (VVAW). As a member of the VVAW Winter participated in the takeover of the V.A. office building on Water Street in Milwaukee.

While Winter was making his home at the Church Street memorial he had many visitors who were sympathetic to him. People brought him coffee and meals and offered him a place to stay. But Winter was determined to stick it out until the V.A. came across Winter put it this way, "I haven't got any choice I've tried everything else short of walking into the V.A. with a gun."

"A lot of people stopped by," said Winter, "a lot of vets that are having trouble with the V.A. showed up. It isn't just me that's being screwed with."

Winter ended his story with a bit of irony, "The last time I slept at a veteran's memorial was when I was home on leave from the Marines - before I knew what 'Nam was all about. I slept at a vet memorial in Milwaukee to protect the American flag from desecration by the SDS (Students for a Democratic Society)."

News and Analysis

University Seen as Aid to Managua

By George Guenther

On June 21, the Stevens Point Common Council passed a resolution adopting Managua as Stevens Point's partner city. Before the partnership is finalized it must be approved of by the National Steering Committee of the Nicaragua Wisconsin Committee in Nicaragua. Also a co-ordinating committee must be set up in Managua.

Mayor James Feigleson said Stevens Point would mainly supply a cultural resource. The primary cultural resource in Stevens Point is the university. Chancellor Lee S. Dreyfus and Vice Chancellor John Ellery have expressed their approval of the partnership.

Partners of the Americas is a nationwide voluntary organization. The organization stresses increasing US-South American relations through cultural exchanges.

(Cont. on Pg. 7)

Last Chance for Old Main

by Jim Tenata

Old Main may receive its final death blow at the next State Building Commission meeting on July 22.

"I will, on July 22, give the facts as I know them," said Chancellor Dreyfus, who will be present at the meeting. "If restoring Old Main to modern state codes would be more expensive, I agree, tear it down."

"On the other hand, if the data indicate the space on the first two floors can be renovated to meet the codes for less than the cost of tearing it down, I think we are obligated to try them. I'm just asking them to spend the $25,000 to find out," Dreyfus added.

However, the issue of spending the $25,000 for studying the feasibility of renovating Old Main may be past the point of discussion. On Tuesday, June 22, the State Building Commission refused to authorize the $25,000 for the study. However UWSP officials were not given notice of the meeting and no one was there to represent the University. Dreyfus said he has been getting "a lot of heat on this issue" and said even his credibility has been questioned.

If the outcome of the July 22 meeting is negative, Old Main will be torn down in 1977 and Nelson Hall will become the new site of the campus administrative offices.

Old Main, which was built in 1904, has been nominated to be placed on the National Register of Historical Places. Dreyfus said besides the possibility of saving money by restoring Old Main, there is the issue of the buildings sentimental value. "This building represents the whole university for 17,000 alumnists," he added.

Everyone agrees the future of Old Main looks dismal. As Dreyfus said, "Once these bureaucrats get a fix like this building has to come down, it's hard to change that."
Mon.-Thurs. they no longer can pay, and people have been eliminated by action recently taken by the Faculty Senate.

But all parking news is not good. The Faculty Senate also denied a motion to open all University parking lots to the public at 5:00 p.m. Had the motion been passed, anyone could have parked in a University lot without having to pay or fear getting a ticket.

The inaccessibility of free and convenient parking for evening activities has long been a P.R. problem for U.W.S.P.

Keep On Bussin'

If you've been thinking about climbing on the bus to come to campus as opposed to 3,450 last year.

The additional accommodations came as a result of an elimination of some single rooms, transferring of lounges to temporary bedrooms plus the reopening of Nelson Hall.

Off campus, says Melvin Karg of the Housing office, the most desirable places have been rented in terms of location, price, and condition.

Students who have waited until now, and especially those who put off their house hunting until the beginning of the fall semester, face a "vexing experience," according to Karg. But he believes that despite the "frustrations" they will encounter in dealing with the "less desirable places," they will be able to locate vacancies.

In case the present supply of housing is inadequate, Karg said, the management of the Whiting Motor Hotel is willing to accommodate some students.

PABCO recently received a $7,811 grant from the Dept. of Transportation to start the project.

Mrs. Mary Thurmeier, PABCO General Manager said, "We will try to get people in the habit of using the bus in the morning. We hope to change the ridership pattern so we will have more paying customers during that time of day."

Mrs. Thurmeier said PABCO has had free fare days before and it has helped attract new riders.

The COOP is conducting periodic studies of ridership before, during, and after the free period. The studies will determine how many new customers PABCO had retained as a result of the program.

Housing Preparers for Enrollment Increase

UWSP Housing officials believe there are enough beds in residence halls on campus and private homes in the community to accommodate a probable enrollment increase this fall.

Currently, 3581 persons have paid $75 deposits for residence hall rooms this fall. More than 260 vacancies still exist, and approximately 30 cancellations are expected before July 1. Then added to those two figures is the number of 125 beds in Nelson Hall which are being added this fall after that facility is transformed from an office building to its original use as a dormitory.

All told, the university expects to house about 3,900 persons on campus as opposed to 3,450 last year. The additional accommodations came as a result of an elimination of some single rooms, transferring of lounges to temporary bedrooms plus the reopening of Nelson Hall.

On July 22, both Dr. Johnson and Dr. Elsenrath are going before the County Board to propose that the University receive an eight-hour block of time for a psychiatrist to see students on campus.

Johnson pointed out that the County Home is bringing in $1,000 a year from the government and they receive 15 hours of team time from the HSB. "Team time," said Dr. Johnson, "includes one hour of psychiatric counseling."

"We bring in one hundred times more money," he said. "For us to ask for four times as much psychiatric time I think is reasonable."

In a related issue, Johnson said the UWSP Health Center may have a new physician in the fall.

Johnson said the need for another doctor has been brought on by the "basis of the 10 percent increase in patients we saw last year." The increase last year was a recorded increase which means there were probably more people they didn't get to see. Johnson said the Health Center expects to see even more patients next year.

It is possible the new physician will be a woman. Johnson expects a large percentage of the increase next year will be women seeking pelvic exams. "Many of the women requesting to be examined have sais they would like to be examined by a woman, at least the first time around," he said.

He said there is a women physician in LaCrosse who has met with students here and "is interested in the programs we have here and the relationships we have with students. I consider this a rare opportunity," he said.

Current projections by UWSP Registrar Gilgott Faust suggest a university enrollment for fall in excess of 8,500 or about 600 students above last year.
Are You Feeling The Middle Income Squeeze?

Have those checks from home stopped coming in the mail? Has the office of financial aids turned down your request for a little extra cash to pay the bills? Do you come from a family with a yearly income between $12,000 and $18,000?

If you find yourself answering "yes" to any of these questions, some might say you're feeling the middle income squeeze.

It is possible that a college education is increasingly limited to two groups of students, namely the rich and the poor. The rich because they can afford the rising costs, and the poor because they tend to qualify for need-based grants and scholarships. In either case, there is a squeeze but of a different sort.

A group of researchers in the field of higher education met recently in Washington and discovered there is a lack of evidence that will either confirm or deny the hope that higher education is less accessible to middle income students.

Those who tend to doubt the theory say it is an attempt to dilute the amount of financial aids available to minority groups. It has been pointed out by a Howard University professor that the percentage of income paid for college education by middle income families is lower than the percentage of income paid by lower income families.

Phillip George, director of financial aids at UWSP thinks there is a squeeze but of a different sort. "You hear a lot of talk about a squeeze in the $18,000 and above income level but these people are talking about going to private institutions that cost $4,000 and up," he said.

"Where the squeeze is, in my mind, is in the freedom of choice. I think the middle income students are restricted or being squeezed in the sense of their freedom of choice. Their freedom of choice is restricted to the less expensive public institution."

George said that at the public institution "there is a great deal of assistance available."

At UWSP there has been an increase in grant assistance in the past year from $7,000,000 to about $1,200,000 and roughly four and one half million dollars is given out in financial aids every year.

George summed it up by saying, "We've come a long way. Think the fact that is many students in the middle income range are getting financial aid here at UWSP."

Break down on the financial aid situation at UWSP for the 1975-76 school year:

4,956 people applied for financial aids last year
2,389 were given financial aid in the form of grants, loans and work study.
767 found jobs and didn't need aid.
339 were denied aid who did not seek other assistance. Roughly 25 percent of the people did not come back to school.
457 received guaranteed loans from banks.
392 were offered financial aid but turned it down.

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Managua and Point Join Hands Cont.

Managua and Point Join Hands

International development and people-to-people cultural studies to foster better understanding between nations.

The common Council has validated the program, but it is not obligated to pay funds and expenses for travel and material aid. As for the university, Ellery said that it can not commit any general programming revenue funds to the partnership. The success of the partnership depends upon the interest and commitment of the private sector of the cities that are involved. However the Partnership of the Americas program does receive some funds from the U.S. Agency for International Development.

It is uncertain where the funding for expenses will come from at this time. A coordinating committee in Stevens Point is looking into possible areas of funding and to discover specific ways that Stevens Point can help Managua.

Deadline Today for Teaching Exams

Comprehensive examinations for the Master of Science in teaching and Masters of Arts in teaching degrees, in history and social science will be given at 1:00 p.m. on Friday, July 16 in Room 472 College of Professional Studies Building. Graduate students interested in taking the exams at that time must register with the department of history (Dr. Justus Paul for history; Dr. Guy Gibson for social science) no later than Friday, July 9.

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How To Report A Rape

Call Police immediately.

Stevens Pt. Police: 346-3121

Do not destroy evidence:

Do not clean up, bathe, or change clothes.

Go to the nearest hospital,

take a change of clothing with you.

Call a friend, or the Anti-Rape Unit for support.

Anti-Rape Unit of Portage Cty. 341-0790 24 hrs., every day.

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LIKE A TASTE OF SUMMERTIME!

POINT SPECIAL BEER

From the Stevens Point Brewing Company

Pointer July 9, 1976 Page 7
Central Wisconsin Environmental Center

It's a shining spring morning and birds, bugs and ticks are bustling amongst the towering pines of the Central Wisconsin Environmental Center. The small group of counselors-to-be wait nervously in their first class. Then alien to this woodland morning comes the sound of school bus and it is acknowledged: "The kids are here!"

When the bus reaches the parking lot, Rick Wilke, director of the Center, climbs aboard and welcomes everyone telling them what to expect for the day.

The youth range from kindergarten to high school age, but most are 4-6 graders. Whatever the age, they're always excited because they've heard about this unique place from their friends.

A year ago, after Wilke had earned his M.S. from UWSP, specializing in Outdoor Education and Resource Management, he heard about an opening for an assistant director of the Central Wisconsin Environmental Center.

It wasn't until shortly after that, that Wilke was granted a 20-year lease for Camp Chickagami, located on Sunset Lake northeast of Nelsonville.

Recently, he has succeeded Dr. Schmaltz as director, and Ron Zimmerman has joined the staff this spring as the new assistant director.

To look at the architecture of the cabins is enough to tell you that it is "Early Boyscout", since 1921 in fact. The scouts still have first dibs on weekend camping, but the camp itself is going through great renovations. Work-study staff and Youth Work Experience groups are currently working on nature trails, building improvements and learning aids (ever seen a tree stump that's really a garbage can?)

Rate of development depends in part on outside contributions. A fund drive currently being conducted among Stevens Point area businesses has a goal of $50,000 with half of that amount earmarked for the station's winterizing project.

The counselor to student ratio is excellent, about 5:1. When the kids get off the bus, they divide into their groups, each group under the leadership of one of their new teachers for the day. An hour or so later they arrive back at the meeting place a little wiser; still full of energy, and with a new friend.

Most of the units taught at the Center have been designed by the Education 350 (Outdoor Education) class. The units range from compass reading to tree identification, and water testing to determine what fish live in Sunset Lake. When the school groups stay overnight they are entertained with campfires, night hikes and star gazing.

Field trips to the Center are becoming increasingly popular; much of the next school year is already booked. There are, however, still time slots available for organizations to use the facility all this summer and during the winter months.

Rick and Ron do not teach every group; much of their time is taken up with administrative work. The real core of teachers is the university students. For the Outdoor Education class last semester 72 hours of work at the Center was required.

Several people work under the internship program, receiving from 1 to 6 credits. Other classes that require time at the Center teaching Science Methods classes, Environmental Interpretation and Camp Leadership classes. In addition, the station is getting use from artists and even a philosophy class which will focus on environmental aesthetics this summer.

Ideally situated, Wilke points out that the station is within close range of four lakes, sloughs, forests of different varieties, grasslands, open fields and even an old chur changer cemetery where children learn some history, sociology and mathematics by studying stones memorizing old Norwegian settlers and figuring out how old people were when they died.

The most rewarding aspect about working at the center, Rick feels is "Seeing the kids and students enjoying themselves and learning...and that I can students turn on to nature." One the especially exciting is the change the Center sometimes brings about in the kids. The one labeled as the trouble maker by the regular teacher often becomes the most dynamic and inquisitive.

Working at the Center, besides being practical experience, is a great way to get out of the school rat race for awhile and reestablish a few ties with nature. But sit also means sharing your feelings and knowledge of nature; helping someone else open their eyes and understand something about their environment. Being a college student in a world of lectures, theories and exams, it's difficult to remember how kids' minds work at age twelve: "Can we ride the boy's cabin tonight? Everybody else is. Can we pulse (sic)?"

You know you were successful when the kids, clutching their jars of crayfish and milk cartons of benthos climb back on their bus and you wave acknowledging their fond farewells.

There's always a chance to get books on morale by reading the cards of thanks that come almost daily to the station from previous visitors. Many of the children mention Moses, Wilke's popular Chesapeake Bay Retreiver and there are frequent compliments for the cook, Mrs. Yvonne Craig, a recent home economics major at UWSP.

By Carol Rucks

There are hundreds of children and adolescents in Portage County who belong to a family with only one parent, either through death or divorce. How can a child with only one parent hope to have the same benefits as a child with two parents?

One possible solution is the National Organization of Big Brothers and Big Sisters. They match children and adolescents between the ages of eight and seventeen with volunteer adults in hundreds of delightful friendships to help the child or adolescent through the early years of development.

Portage County has had a local chapter of Big Brothers since 1971. Currently, it has 21 Big Brother-Little Brother matches. A Big Sister organization has recently been founded with the help of the Junior Women's Club, but no Big Sister-Little Sister matches have yet been established. In Portage County, Big Brothers and Big Sisters work basically as one organization; both receive funds from United Way, and both work strictly on a volunteer basis. The 18 adults who serve as the Board of Directors are volunteers as well.

Essentially, the Big Brothers and Big Sisters are endeavoring to offer each child of a single-parent family some of the normal opportunities afforded children with two parents. The volunteers share a variety of experiences with the children on a regular basis.

Ordinarily, after a match between a volunteer and a child has been established they will meet for a number of hours every week for at least a year. Sometimes Big Brother-Little Brother friendships endure for several years.

Frequently the children and adolescents dealt with in the organization are those who are in real need of companionship and guidance. Others may be starting to show anti-social behavior patterns, possibly stemming from a breakdown in their home life.

The Big Brother and Big Sister organization in Portage County collectively set up activities for their group. They do such things as car washes, bake sales, picnics, and outings.

Residents of the community are usually the ones who volunteer their time, energy, and help, but Big Brothers and Big Sisters also welcome student volunteers. If you are interested, or have further questions write: Larry Winger, 210 Division Street, or call 341-6661.

Students Stalk Small Pond Inhabitants

Exploring Nature at Sunset

Students Stalk Small Pond Inhabitants

Washington County Environmental Center

Washington County Environmental Center
By Bob Ham

Let's beginning with an important preliminary distinction. What is the difference between bugs and insects?

Insects are fictional creatures which can be found only on brilliantly colored plates in the family encyclopedia, under "1." In the entire history of the world, no insect has ever been seen outside of this two-dimensional habitat. There are thousands of varieties of insects, all offering hours of fascinating study.

Bugs, on the other hand, are all too real. They are deceivingly simple creatures, consisting of a small but highly efficient pair of wings, and an enormous set of venomous teeth. Their sole purpose on this earth is to annoy higher life forms, especially man. Bugs are mean, hateful, and so plain nasty, it is useless to populate the earth with insects, bugs. Here are some facts about bugs.

They come in a variety of sizes, all of which are curiously immune to Pest Strips, bug sprays, and anti-bug lamps. They are attracted to sweat, perfume, insect repellant, light, darkness, human flesh, and anything else you’d care to mention. They can bite through ten layers of clothing.

Bugs have an arsenal of ways to be pesky. Take for instance the kamikaze method, practiced regularly by those incredibly tiny green bugs—the kind that can penetrate the most discriminating screen. These microscopic insects look upon every human being as a potential funeral parlor. They circle crazily around your face, until they find a suitable place to commit suicide. The corner of your eye would be perfect. Your mouth and nose are also favorites. If none of these are available, a tall, cool drink will do just fine.

Another popular tactic is the buzz-in-your-face. Bugs have unlimited stamina, and can stay airborne for days if necessary. They are also capable of emitting a buzzing noise of a particularly annoying frequency, and do so continually, just to let you know they’re around.

Of course, the favorite method of aggression is the old fashioned bite. Some so-called experts will tell you that not all bugs bite. Some bugs, they say, sting, which is really not the same, since it is only done in self-defense. Others, they admit, do bite, but they do it not for spite, but merely to wet their tails with our vital bodily fluids. Bullfeathers! Biting is biting, and all bugs do it, whether for protection, nourishment, or the pure fun of it. And you can bet that most bugs do it for fun.

Let’s take for example the familiar mosquito. Mosquitoes supposedly bite for nourishment. But then, they leave this annoying secretion in your skin that causes excruciating itching sensations. This is known as biting the hand that feeds you and that’s bad table manners.

Now we come to the larger varieties. Here bugs cease to be irritating and become an actual threat to civilization. They have bodies straight out of the Twilight Zone, and are armed with some really vicious artillery. Bees, wasps, and hornets fall into this category.

Finally, there’s the monster bugs. These are truly enormous, and are often mistaken for hairy birds. They can usually be found consuming small trees, and chasing terrified children all about the countryside. The bigger they are, the clumsier they get. They like nothing better than to “in nocently” tumble into your face and end up in your mouth. Your subsequent gagging fit is music to their ears.

Let’s face it, bugs are the world’s way of getting even. They are impossible to kill, and either so that you can’t keep track of them or so large that they show up on missile radar, and pose a threat to national security. don’t bite, they bump, buzz, or commit suicide in your Harvey Wallbanger. We try swatting, spraying, and pest stripping them, to no avail. Screens can’t keep them out. They are clever and vindictive and I don’t know how to get rid of them either, but I’m working on it. You’ll know me when you see me. I’ll be the guy with the flamethrower.

Crafty Ideas for Summer

Crafts Center Open For Business
A few of the life-time students on campus may remember the old bookstore down in the recesses of the union. For a long time, the large room remained empty, devoid of its bookshelves and school supplies. But in the summer of 1975, a transformation took place. Equipment, tools, worktables, and various materials filled the room. A useless storage area was converted into the University Arts and Crafts Center, a resource facility of the union. For ceramic workers, there is a pottery wheel, ceramic tools and a kiln. Jewelry workers have use of a silver buffer, tools, and special jewelry casts. For the weaver, two table-top looms and a large floor loom, stand ready for use. The traditional craftsman can use the sewing machine, needle craft materials, candlemaking supplies and leatherscraft tools.

Craft experimenters might try their creativity at stained-glass windows, printmaking, or sewing goose down goods with the available Frostline kits.

The center not only offers material and equipment, but knowledge and plenty of workspace. A library of arts and crafts handbooks and magazines are available for immediate use as well as overnight checkout. What the books can’t tell you, the center workers can. Sally Eagon, on duty this summer, specializes in needlecraft, sewing, and weaving. She knows “a little bit about everything,” but as she says, “If there’s something we don’t know, we’ll find somebody who does to help you.”

The cost for all these services is minimal. The tools run three cents per hour while use of electrical equipment is fifteen cents per hour. Materials such as paints, yarn, leather, and small tools can be purchased for reasonable prices in the center’s sales area. The center worker’s advice is free.

So the center’s renovation plans will get underway. The current workspace will be slightly rearranged into five main work areas. The power tool area will have a press, vacuum, hotplate, vibrator, torches, casts, a polishing lathe, and a power saw. Exhaust vents will be installed in addition to the ceramic area’s kiln, drying shelves, pottery wheel, and work tables. A general work area will provide space for projects such as drawing, leatherwork, and printing.

Its equipment includes a paper cutter, dry mount press, hand press, ink, and long work tables. The biggest addition to the arts and crafts center is a darkroom. Former storage areas will provide a workroom with film dryers, print dryers, sinks with water control valves, white lights and red safelights, counter and worktable space, and locking cabinets for storage.
By Bob Ham

All you people who think tea is a brown instant drink mix you use when you run out of pop, look again. Your friendly neighborhood Ellis Street Co-op has over sixty different kinds of teas, from places as far away as Korea and as close as your back yard. You'll find teas there with names like goldenseal, comfrey, horehound, and ginseng. There are also teas made from dandelions, rose hips, raspberry leaves, and red clover flowers. And these aren't pre-brewed, freeze dried powders either. These teas are, if you'll pardon the expression, real grass-roots stuff.

Bob became aware of herbal teas, as well as other natural foods, when, as a Natural Resources major, he became disillusioned with artificial and processed foods. He also became disillusioned with the "Pop a Pill for Every Pain" school of modern medicine, which is where his interest in teas comes in. Herbal teas are highly renowned for their medicinal properties. Bob explained that the use of herbal teas for medicinal purposes goes back to an earlier type of medicine and an earlier philosophy of all-around good health. Herbal teas are not instant cures. Their effects come about gradually, with regular use. Each individual tea attends to its own medicinal functions.

Did you know, for instance, that peppermint, coltsfoot, catnip, and rhubarb teas are all good for headaches? Or that comfrey tea makes a good mouthwash, and can also be applied externally on burns, insect bites, and bruises? I chewed on a piece while doing the interview, and can personally attest to feeling serene throughout—although this may have been due to the extreme friendliness of the Co-op personnel. The Co-op also has a number of herbal blends on hand, for those of you who like mixed drinks. There was a large jar of something called "Red Zinger," for example. Contrary to what the name might imply, it is neither a Mexican liqeur, nor an aphrodesiac. It is a mixture of orange peel, mint, rose hips, alfalfa, and hibiscus, and it's a very popular tea. The Co-op has its own special herbal blend too, made from peppermint, chamomile, sage, mullen, and chickweed. Not only does it make a great hot drink, but it's a good substitute for tobacco, for those of you who prefer to take your tea by the toke.

We talked to Bob and Mugsy at some length about stalking your own tea. Bob said that about seventy-five percent of the Co-op teas could be found around here. He explained that the usual method for preparing the tea for use was to pick it, bundle it, hang it until very dry, then strip the leaves. Bob stressed that the tea should be left in leaf form, if possible, until ready for use, since this cuts down on exposed surface area and, consequently, oil loss. (The Co-op provides a number of teas in leaf form.) When you're ready to make the tea, crush the leaves (or whatever), toss your tea (about one tablespoon per cup) into your ancient grandmother's teapot, and brew away.

According to Mugsy, there are a number of different ways to brew tea. A common method is the "infusion," in which you pour boiling water on a measured quantity of herbs in a teapot, and let it steep for five to ten minutes.

The tea Mugsy made at the Co-op (a feat which is repeated every Thursday, by the way) was made in a coffee maker, in much the same way as you would make a cup of coffee. Mugsy explained that this was a necessary compromise, due to the large amount of tea they had to make. Our tea was made from raspberry leaves, red clover, and licorice root. Some of the partakers added a little honey to the tea, for extra flavor.

We spent two hours at the Co-op, talking with the "tea people," Bob Ramlow and his wife, Mugsy, who live on a farm and grow, among numerous other things, teas. Some kinds they cultivate, and some kinds grow wild. They bring in more than twenty-five different kinds of tea for their own use, and supply the Co-op with seven or eight kinds.

The rest of the Co-op's tea comes from suppliers who glean it from all over the world. Mugsy explained that the Co-op was very careful about where they got their tea, since much tea is grown in countries where slave labor is used.

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Although growing tea for a living would be a rather high-work, low-profit venture at best, you might be interested in growing it or gathering it for your own use, as Mugsy and Bob do. It would be a good idea to become friendly with the local herbs. Find out what they look like, their medicinal properties, how each is best prepared, and how they all taste.

Of course, you'll want to experiment with blending. Trying out new combinations is part of the fun. Blending might also come in handy if you should find yourself taking a bitter tea for an ailment. In such a case, you might want to mix your medicine with one of the more flavorful teas, such as spearmint, lemon balm, catnip, or peppermint.

If frolicking and gamboling through copse and glen, in search of tea doesn't appeal to you, you should stop at the Co-op and look at their stuff. You can give yourself an herbal education just by reading the labels on the tea jars. You'll learn, for instance, that chicory makes a fine coffee substitute, as do dandelion roots. (and who can't get a hold of dandelions?) You learn more than you every thought possible about alfalfa. It makes a delicious beverage, rich in vitamins A, B, C, D, E, V, K, Iron, Magnesium, Phosphorus, Calcium, Niacin, and organic salts. When taken every day, it will improve your appetite and attend to your regularity. You'll learn that raspberry leaves make an especially refreshing iced tea.

If you look carefully, you'll pick up a useful recipe for making cough lozenges from horehound. You'll even find classy bamboo tea strainers.

But best of all, you find the teas. Sixty different varieties, each with its own unique last, and its own useful medicinal properties. Each offers a pleasant, refreshing, and most of all, healthy change from all those sugar loaded, carbonated atrocities you've been pouring down your throat. They're all there, ready for your imaginative use.

You don't have to go about your tea tasting haphazardly either. There are a number of good books on herbs. There's The Herb Book, by John Lust, The Weed Cookbook, by Adrienne Crowhurst, and a very interesting book you'll find in the op's tea section, Back to Eden, by Jethro Kloss. Back to Eden goes into explicit detail about the uses of herbal teas. It's arranged alphabetically, both by herb and by ailment. You'll find entries under everything from headaches to hemorrhoids.

Come on over to the Co-op and lose yourself among the leaves for awhile. Or stop by some Thursday afternoon and let Bob and Mugsy treat you to some strange brew. They'll be glad to talk with you about the different herbal teas, and their uses.

So, if you're looking for great teas, look at the Co-op. And look around you.

Photos by Matt Kramer
Frisbee-eee: A Competitive Sport

Ever since the first Frisbee was flung, millions of these brightly colored, multiple sized objects have whizzed and lofted through this country’s skies. Young and old alike display their prowess of the toss in parks, on college campuses, in backyards or anywhere there is enough space to fling a frisbee.

Versions of these flying disks have been around for centuries. The Greeks gave us a heavier version, the discus, in the Olympic Games. But it was Fred Morrison, a Los Angeles building inspector, inspired by the aerodynamics of the Frisbee Baking Company’s pie tins who recognized the plate’s potential in plastic.

The Whamo Manufacturing Company of San Gabriel, California bought the rights to Morrison’s product in 1957. Having kept the basic rib design, Whamo manufactures a “pro model”, “mini-frisbees”, the “moonlighter” which glows in the dark, and the old standby, the “regular”.

Other companies have tried to get a piece of the action with Frisbee spinoffs—“Identified Flying Objects”, “Flying Saucers”, “Flutterers”, and “Tosser Saucers”. Even so, Whamo’s Frisbee holds the lead in sales and is doing so well that they decline to reveal any specific sales figures.

Mastering the technique of flinging the plastic plate is not difficult, once you learn the basics. The Frisbee thrower backhanded snap. holds the disk firmly in his hand , thumb on top, index finger along the rim, and flips the disk away from his body with a backhanded snap. From here the frisbee flier can expand. He can boomerang the disk into the air or bounce it off the ground.

Some try tricky catches using one finger or behind the back snatchers, and other daring devils leap into the air catching the frisbee between their legs.

Frisbee football and “gut frisbee” are popular group games. Gut frisbee consists of two five men teams standing behind lines 15 yards apart taking turns tossing Frisbees at each other. The throwing team receives a point if the opposing team fails to catch the disk before it hits the ground. The receiver gets a point if the throw is too high, too low or too wide. Each catch must be a clean grab. The team to reach 21 points first wins.

For those Frisbee players with professional expertise and higher ambitions, there is the International Frisbee Tournament held each summer in Eagle Harbor, Michigan. Frisbee freaks from as far as California and Massachusetts come to compete in distance throwing, frisbee football and gut frisbee. Winner of the Gut frisbee competition receives the Julius T. Nachazel Memorial Trophy named for an old Michigan Tech professor. The trophy, made out of a coffee can lid and tin cans, is considered to be the highest Frisbee honor.

Yogurt Recipe

2 cups warm water
1 1/2 tbsp. plain yogurt culture
1 can condensed milk
1 cup instant powdered milk

In a two-quart saucepan, thoroughly mix water and powdered milk. Place over medium heat and stir in condensed milk. Just before scalding, remove from heat and pour into a quart jar. Let mixture cool to 100-110 degrees.

Add the yogurt culture mixing well. Cover jar and leave untouched in a warm place four to eight hours. A few tried and successful methods for this procedure include:

1. Wrapping the jar in a down sleeping bag;
2. Setting the mixture in a car window exposed to strong sunlight;
3. Allowing the mixture to sit in a warm oven which has been preheated to 250 degrees and turned off.

This process is a bit tricky, so don’t be discouraged if the first attempt is not successful. Patience and a bit of practice will provide a pleasing concoction. Compliments of Ellis Street Co-op.
Sanitarians Make the Rounds

By Vicky Billings

Sanitarians have its own environmental health office located in the County-City Building. The office staff consists of two sanitarians, Bob Schmitz and Roman Kaminski. Just recently, on May 1, this city healed the County-City Building.

Bob, heath regulations to better services and enforcement of environment affects his area.

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establishments in Wisconsin Administrative Codes.

The sanitarians conduct unannounced inspections of those places in Stevens Point to make sure that they are correctly following the regulations and to take a bacteria and coliform count of the food sources and equipment. Along with the water, the sanitarians also serve to the public, there is a special Grade A Milk Program inspection. The sanitarians collect samples of milk and milk products from all the brands purchased in every city grocery store and test the products like other food. Since milk is so highly perishable this special testing program is considered to be quite effective to insure maximum safety.

In most food sources, the bacteria count and the coliform count may not exceed 50,000 and 10 parts per million respectively. The regulations are stricter for the milk food sources for which the bacteria count may not exceed 20,000 parts per million and the coliform may not exceed 10. Mr. Schmitz said that the establishments are quite willing to follow regulations as they want to stay in business.

During an inspection the sanitarian notes the things that should be corrected by the proprietors. For example he may note that the glasses are not properly washed and that the floor needs scrubbing. If the proprietor has been warned about the corrections and still hasn't taken care of them, the establishment will be closed until he does. Most businesses are not willing to risk closure. Concerns in public opinion, that includes places like the taverns on the square and fast food drive-in's.

The sanitarians also handle rabies and pigeon control. The health office is especially concerned about these serious problems. In the case of rabid animals, if a person is bitten and the "suspect" animal isn't captured, the victim is required to take a series of shots as a guard against getting the disease himself.

The pigeon droppings help spread about three respiratory diseases according to Mr. Schmitz.

The health office also handles certain garbage problems. For example, someone may register a complaint of a neighbor dumping garbage in their backyard. The sanitarians will then investigate the situation. Or the office may receive complaints about street litter. In that case, the sanitarians try to track down the source of the problem.

The sanitarians may be asked to determine to the amount of toxic fumes present in industrial buildings. Often toxic fumes occur where a combustible mixture of gases may be used in a building with relatively poor ventilation. The industry must then remedy the ventilation problem.

Other things the environmental office is responsible for is the radiation emission of microwave ovens upon request, gassing certification for large people traveling abroad, inspecting foods and beverage vending machines, and for taking part in food training seminars held at UWSP and elsewhere. As part of the seminars the sanitarians may explain to students about restaurant inspections and show food poisoning films. The sanitarians conduct similar programs as well as and part of these take UWSP dietetic students on their routine inspection trips.

One final thing the environmental health sanitarians do is to conduct "on site" inspections of land. The U.S. Soil Conservation Standards has surveyed and evaluated Wisconsin's prime acres to its quality, usability, etc. Some land was found to be suitable for developing, some was considered questionable. The sanitarians inspect questionable land to determine if it is OK to build on such land. Keeping the evaluation in mind the sanitarians make an appropriate assessment of the land knowing its advantages and limitations.

With all the inspections and such to carry out the sanitarians are certainly kept busy. As Mr. Schmitz says it is a job of constant surveillance. He said they don't use "gestapo-like" tactics for alleviating sanitary problems.

Their job is to keep twenty states, and a few local governments have adopted similar to those suggested in the study. But the new regulations are needed to mesh with the draft Energy Plan and periods of cloudy weather. Building codes need to be modernized and banks need to approve the extra 12 1/4 tax expense for solar energy systems.

Nuclear Park in Rudolph?

A billion dollar nuclear electric plant is being proposed by a consortium of five electric power companies of Wisconsin. The plant would be at the site in Sheboygan County, and Paris, Kenosha County; the Haven site in Sheboygan County; and the Town of Rudolph County. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement on the Lake Koshkonong powerhouse site will be released by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission on or before July 17th. The EIS gives the plant a green light, with the exception of the lake level problem.

Eco Briefs

Water Pollution Film

The University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point has received a $45,000 grant for the production of a 28-minute 16mm color film on water pollution control efforts underway in the United States.

The National Association of Conservation Districts is funding the project with Dr. Robert Burull, director of University Broadcasting at UWSP as producer-director.

The national association serves 5,000 conservation districts throughout the country, and copies of the film are intended to be distributed to each for use in illustrating how land owners and managers can work with conservation specialists in reducing runoff from fields as nutrient and pesticide runoff. The films are expected to be broadcast on television as it is shown at public meetings.

The project is funded through 1976, but Burull expects to have the job done by next summer. He is attempting to separate the segments from the various seasons as well as the various parts of the country.

The university grant was officially accepted by the UW system Board of Regents at its May meeting last week in Madison. The board also accepted a $645 grant to UWSP from the Department of Natural Resources, which would take a long time to clear up in that area. PBC's are indicated by the Environmental Protection (EPA) as a possible cause of birth defects and other health hazards. Due to the high concentration on PBC and other chemical contaminating Lake Michigan, consumers are advised against serving fish more than once a week.

Tests on PBC levels in Great Lakes fish show that the chemical contamination would take a long time to clear up in that area. PBC's are indicated by the Environmental Protection (EPA) as a possible cause of birth defects and other health hazards. Due to the high concentration on PBC and other chemical contaminating Lake Michigan, consumers are advised against serving fish more than once a week.

Laws Impede Solar Energy

According to the Lake Michigan Federation, a Chicago based citizens group, local and state laws can severely impede the use of solar energy for heating and cooling individual buildings.

Richard Robbins, Executive Director of the Federation reported that a year-long study done in cooperation with the American Bar Foundation said that major changes must be made.

Laws do not protect the clear area needed so that sunlight can get to a solar collector located on a roof. Unlike England, the United States recognizes no "right to light" and a $500 solar energy system might be blocked by a new highrise or a neighbor's tree.

The study suggested laws that should be changed or added to meet solar energy needs. Height regulations should be softened. Local energy committees should be located in yards. Systems should be required where this would save fossil fuel and tax breaks should be used to spread solar energy use.

Already at least twenty states, and a few local governments have adopted similar laws to those suggested in the study. But the new regulations are needed to mesh with the draft Energy Plan and periods of cloudy weather. Building codes need to be modernized and banks need to approve the extra $12 1/4 tax expense for solar energy systems.

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Small is beautiful preaches E.F. Schumacher and promptly provides a protacted argument to convince even the most disagreeable reader. Schumacher, a sometime economist with the prestigious British Coal Board, has made a long and careful study of the scale of organizations and the industrial civilization of the twentieth century in particular. Few people have thought about this subject of growth, assuming it to be natural and potentially beneficial to both man and society. Schumacher did not accept this inevitability and this book is a testimonial to that fact.

Nothing is more contentious today than to dispute the legitimacy of the large scale organizations which dominate our society. These include large hospitals, schools, universities, cities, and corporations. Some contend that large scale while the opponents retort that large units can be managed in a more humane and efficient way. Schumacher offers the example of his own organization, The British Coal Board, which exerted little or no control over the autonomous quasifirms.

Schumacher’s dislike for profits is not surprising. He begins his book with the problem of production and holds profit responsible for such crisis. He explains that profits or the love it causes industry to make abundant goods using large quantities of fuel and resources which are finite and soon will deplete. This causes the problem of production. Their problems will also occur as the greedy industrial complex clash with the poor nations in search for minerals and as pollution and labor unrest become unmanageable. These problems will further precipitate in society as cities become livable and the countryside eroded.

The only way out of this maliace is to scale down units. He wishes to return to the advent of the Industrial Revolution where freedom can only exist in decentralization. The small entrepreneur ruled the market. But at the same time he wants planning to be there and profits should not constitute the goal of the enterprise. Schumacher and other economists know well that it is the big corporations who have reduced the need for profits.

In the reduction of profits is one of the attacks levelled against the corporate executives by their shareholders. Also corporations are on the forefront to improve many aspects of the environment. It is true that they are responsible for much of the social maladies, such as pollution, but it is also the fault of the elected corporate representatives who did not bring these companies to heel. The voters are no less palpable because no one wanted to lose jobs.

The large corporations are perfect for the society of today and tomorrow. They can afford a large range of experts and research. Being more concerned with stability and acceptance of consumers than with profits, they will be willing to bend considerably more than smaller units in industry. Also the record of corporations is impeccable in many aspects. They were the first to support minimum wage, encourage academic study of many economic subjects and currently are examining the energy alternatives available to society.

Protractors again will point out to the more dismal showings of the corporate and perhaps the most prominent complaint is pollution. Again, it is the fault of corporate leadership as well as government that society has not moved to better techniques of pollution control and found financial ways of supporting such heavy expenditure.

However, in any other supporter, do believe that the corporation has to improve. It has to humanize its approach even more, create diversity as well as provide permanence through increased innovation. All these improvements, Schumacher points out, we need.

Schumacher contends that large organizations alienate man and do not reap the potential as he is only a small cog in a dehumanising machine. Also these large organizations do not allow the freedom of an individual.

Freedom can only exist in decentralized units where decision making is on a local level and where the choice is open to the participants of the unit. Large units cannot afford such luxury because they have to have an enormous amount of order to function. However large units can de devolved to smaller autonomous units such as General Motors has done successfully. Schumacher offers the example of his own organization, The British Coal Board, which exerted little or no control over the autonomous quasifirms.

In fact, this argument has drawn plenty of fuel from many quarters. Some contend that large organizations permit economies of scale while the opponents retort with statistics proving exactly the opposite. Society is deeply divided in this subject and such division is manifested in the debate currently in the United States senate on the breaking up of large oil conglomerates.
Lamp Anxious For Football Season
Jim Lamp, a 1976 graduate of Watertown high school, will attend UWSP in the fall and play football for coach Monte Charles' "Aerial Circus."
Lamp, a 6'3" 250 lbs. defensive lineman, received an honorable mention notice in the Little 10 Football Conference last season. The well-built blond lettered in football, basketball and track at Watertown.

His football coach at Watertown, Dan Herbst, said he is aggressive and will bring "enough to make Babe Ruth roll in his grave." True enough but baseball had to do some things that took the Madison Avenue approach. Besides, the Babe would have loved it. And Lamp isn't the only thing being reincarnated as a .250 singles hitter, just to see how things have changed - and to watch the girls of course.

In addition to increased entertainment slight rule changes have been adopted to get more offense into the game. The pitcher's mound was lowered considerably, and the American League pioneered the designated hitter, where a good hitter bats instead of the traditionally weak hitting pitcher.

Still, the ball will be carried brilliant new ballparks and ballgirls. The new stadiums feature picturesque scoreboards, and in a few parks, tremendous colored fountains beyond the outfield fence. Pretty girls sweep the bases, and in a picturesque scoreboards, and in addition to the Al and NL standings allowed to select their pitching staff and second team players.

A new breed of stars and superstars have replaced the old ones. Gone are Willie Mays, Sandy Koufax, Bob Gibson and Ernie Broglio. Aaron is the best player pending his illustrious career with the Milwaukee Braves. Now, names like Randy Jones, Mark Fidrych, John "The Count" Montefusco, and Ron LeFlore are making news predictions that often come true. The Count can always be counted on for his outspoken comments, and trash predictions. In the dull, predictable world of Arenthose, Montefusco is the sportswriter's dream. Surprisingly enough, his peers don't resent his unmitigated boldness, perhaps they like to see in him as much as the fans do.

Bakken Sticks With Bennett
Bakken is a graduate of Eau Claire Memorial High School, will follow his high school basketball for UWSP this fall and play basketball for the Pointers.
Bakken appeared headed for UW- Oshkosh until Dick Bennett, UPI's state "Coach of the Year," left Memorial to take the Stevens Point coaching job. Bakken had been suvysghly heavily by Oshkosh. "I feel it's an opportunity for me to him," said Bakken. "He's a great coach."

Bakken, who played two years at Chetek before transferring to Eau Claire, was a two-year star for the Old Abe and emerged as a statewide star with his great clutch play in the state tournament at Madison last March.

The 5'11" guard made the big plays to lead the cinderella Abes within two points of a state championship. Bakken was the team leader from his backcourt position and led the club in scoring with 250 points and a 12.2 average.
He was named All-City, All-Big Rivers, All-Northwest, Valuable Player in the Big Rivers Conference and second team all- state by both the Ap and UPI for his performance last season.
Bakken also excelled on the Eau Claire basketball team and named MVP and also played wide receiver on the Memorial football team last fall.

Last year, Ploeckelmann gained honorable mention berths at both offensive and defensive tackle on the All-Valley team. He received similar honors on the Channel 7 All-Stars in his senior year.

In 1975, Ploeckelmann was a heavyweight wrestler, Ploeckelmann pinned down a first place at the Lakehead Invitational in 1976.

Glavich, athletic stars at Wausau East High School will enroll at UWSP this fall and play football for coach Monte Charles' Pointers. Ploeckelmann is a husky 6'1" 230 lbs. lineman, while Glavich is 6'1" and 185 lbs.
A three year letterman in football, Ploeckelmann was named to the Valley All-Conference team at offensive tackle while a sophomore. In that same year (1973), he received honorable mention on the Channel 7 All-Star team.

Wausau Stars To Play for Point
Gene Ploeckelmann and Paul Glavich, athletic stars at Wausau East High School will enroll at UWSP this fall and play football for coach Monte Charles' Pointers.

Ploeckelmann is the sportswriter's dream. Theatrics aside, the hard-throwing righthander never seemed to lose control of his devastating fast ball, the sinker ball. He works fast and keeps his fielders on their toes. The Padres always seem to play well behind Jones.

Montefusco, a cocky pitcher for the San Francisco Giants, has made a name for himself by making rash red hot Yankees, 4-1, seemed only second to him. A capacity crowd went totally berserk over him, and would not leave until he left the field. The hot Padres take a final bow after the game. Theatrics aside, the hard-throwing righthander is 9-1, and like Jones he brought his team back to respectability.

Bakken, said. "He's a great coach."

While pitching, he talks to the ball and gets down on his hands and knees to pat the dirt on the pitcher's mound and with the enthusiasm of a total lunatic, cheering every play his fielders make behind him.

Two weeks ago on national TV, Fidrych turned in an incredible performance at Tiger Stadium in Detroit. The fact that he beat the Illinoisan Joins Pointers
Bob Holsinger, a junior transfer student from Illinois Valley Community College, will play football for UWSP.
Although Holsinger is 5'10 150 lbs., his past record indicates that his size has been no detriment to success.

At La Salle High School, Ill., Holsinger was named to both All Conference and All-State honor mention teams as a senior at offensive end, and named to both the All-State and All Conference of the Year. Award for performance and determination in the same senior season.

Holsinger, a member of the Valley Junior College, Holsinger was named to both All-Conference and All-State honor mention teams at defensive back. Last year, he was named first team All-Conference and All-State at defensive end.
Karate Club Kicks Back Again

The UWSP Karate club has recently reorganized with instruction from Tony DeSordi. The club will be meeting Tuesday and Thursday in the Ballet room of the Phy-Ed building. Emphasis will include self defense and sparring techniques as well as general physical and mental training.

Photos by Mott Kromor

Iverson Park Softball Schedules

### AAA League

### American League

### Open League

### Powederpuff League

### Silver League

### Basic League

### Silver League

### Powderpuff League

### Silver League

### Open League

### Silver League

### Open League

### Silver League

### Open League

### Silver League

For comfort and warmth! Option double-slider coil zipper (the world’s finest)—Differential cut—Completely closed, consistent loft baffle system—Thermally efficient shaping—12” diameter draft tube—the best prime goose down—roomy baffled foot section—triple action hood closure system—and more.

The North Face

The Sport Shop

July 16

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The Summer repertory Theatre Company at UWSP will stage three productions for its 1976 season: "Plaza Suite," a Neil Simon comedy directed by Anthony Schmitt; "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?" a prize-winning drama by Edward Albee with Robert Barruch as the director; and "Scapino!," an updated version of a French farce by Molliere, directed by Seldon Faulkner.

"Plaza Suite" opens the season on July 13. From then until July 31 the three shows will be performed on alternate nights, Tuesday through Saturday. Curtain time is 8 p.m. in the air-conditioned Jenkins Theatre in the UWSP Fine Arts Center.

Season Coupon Books currently are on sale for $5.00 at the box office (Monday-Friday from 9 to 4; call 336-4100 after hours) and at the Travel Shop in Stevens Point and Wisconsin Rapids. The coupon book entitles the holder to entry to all three shows—at a considerable savings—when a coupon is exchanged for a reserved seat ticket. Single tickets are also on sale.

This summer's repertory company includes 19 young actors and actresses. Paul Bentzen, a native of Stevens Point, will appear in the leading roles of both "Plaza Suite" and "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?" As an undergraduate at UWSP in the mid '60s Bentzen had major roles in many of the university's theatre productions and just returned to campus for the 1976 summer theatre season. He recently appeared in a science fiction movie filmed in this area and also heads a local band. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Bentzen, 2016 College Ave.

In "Plaza Suite," a series of three one-act plays taking place in a suite at the famous New York Plaza Hotel, Bentzen has the male lead in all three. The first one-acter, called "Visitor from Mamaroneck," is the tale of a couple intending to celebrate their 23rd anniversary in the place where they had spent their honeymoon, but discover their marriage has gone sour. The second, "Visitor from Hollywood," is about a film director who sets out to seduce his childhood sweetheart. The third, "Visitor from Forest Hills," is an updated version of a French farce in which the parents of a shy bride have a terrible time trying to persuade their reluctant daughter to come out of the bathroom in which she has locked herself and proceed downstairs to her wedding.

Other members of the company appearing in the "Plaza Suite" are: Jill Holden of Oak Park, Ill., who plays the leading ladies in all three short comedies; Julie Levo, a UWSP junior from Mequon; Kerry Schussler of Bloomington, Minn., and three high school drama workshop students: Mark Snowden, son of Mr. and Mrs. Terrence Snowden, 402 Sunrise, Stevens Point; Carol Campbell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. I. Campbell, 2001 Della St., Stevens Point, and Paul Smith of Erie, Pa.

The third production of the season, "Scapino!" has its opening performance Thursday, July 15, with a cast of 14. Slap-stick comedy at its best, the show is a 1974 English version of a play written some three hundred years ago by Moliere, one of the greatest comic dramatists of all time. The Frank Dunlop Jim Dale version to be staged at the UWSP theatre is set in a seedy cafe in present day Naples, and tells the hilarious story of the adventures of a sly and lovable rogue who resists todeous schemes to see to it that the right boys get the right girls, despite parental objections. The lead role will be played by Paul Smith of Erie, Pa.

Kerry Schussler as "Scapino." His co-conspirator in underling effrontery, "Sylvestro" will be Bradley Bowton and Spencer Prokop of Big Bend as "Gerontes," the boys he humiliates and infuriates. Mark Snowden and Julie Levo, as "Ottavio" and "Giaoneta," will act the pair of lovers whose romance is aided by Scapino's trickeries, and others in the cast will be: Michael Janowiak of New Berlin, Paul Smith, Paul Bentzen, Carol Campbell, Jill Holden, Thomas Jollie of Green Bay, Ginny-Lynn Safford, and high school workshop students Joe Breuer of Port Edwards, and John Belanger of Green Bay.

**Curtain Rises at Jenkins Theater**

Bentzen has the role of "George" in Albee's powerful drama "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?" which has its premier performance on campus July 15. The drama won all the prizes awarded in the spring of 1966 for the best play of the New York season and has been hailed as one of the truly great American dramatic successes of the century.

Despite its title, the play has nothing to do with the illustrious English writer, Virginia Woolf. Said to have been inspired by some graffiti the playwright saw scrawled on a Greenwich Village wall, the title refers to a song used in the play parodying her name to the tune of a nursery song.

In addition to Bentzen as the history professor will be Ginny-Lynn Safford as Boldert, Colo., as his wife "Martha." Bradley Bowton as Ampleton as "Nick," the young biology teacher, and Julie Levo of Mequon as his wife "Honey."
Both great heroes, Kosciuszko and Pulaski, have many monuments in the United States and in Poland. Before his departure to Poland, Kosciuszko authorized his friend, Thomas Jefferson to employ his whole property for the purpose of purchasing Negroes from slavery and giving them an education in trades. Besides Kosciuszko and Pulaski, many Poles gave important services to the American Revolution. They came to the U.S. with the purpose of fighting for liberty and independence.

The American Revolution broke out four years after the First partition of Poland between the Prussians, Austrians and Russians. Frederick the Great was the ally of England as late as 1778, and it is not known why she did not sell her soldiers to George III was the same like that of Frederick, namely, her greed for new conquests in Poland which shielded him for the American service. Poland changed her frontiers out four years after the First partition of Poland between the Prussians, Austrians and Russians. Catherine II, was considered to employ on at least one of the cable stations, an experience as this, both in public relations and the recruiting of prospective students and, also, the improvement of departmental sympathies and strengths.

Personalizing the medium is another consideration here. The idea is that, putting community theater on television, a greater range and diversity of theater groups can occur and allow the contributors to see themselves in a way not now available.

The programs will be broadcast on at least one of the cable stations, twice every other week for eight consecutive weeks. The times of broadcast are an already 3:00 p.m. Wednesdays and 8:00 p.m. Thursdays.
The Joy of Sex, Alex Comfort, M.B.Ch.B., Ph.D.

Reviewed by Mary Owens:

After a lurid, commercial barrage of erotic, love-making manuals, a sound, sane book emerges, the latter. The book is The Joy of Sex by Dr. Alex Comfort. It's objective is to demonstrate how love and sex can be combined in an all new inventive, uninhibited fashion. In a departure from its predecessors, the author explains all facets of human sexuality. Myths and taboos are exposed, and problems such as impotence, premature ejaculation and frigidity are discussed with sensitivity.

The book also gets into the realm of the unique, suggesting many creative positions and stimulating techniques of oral sex. Emphasis here is placed upon mutual tenderness and sensitivity. Sex is not presented as a complicated, mechanical maneuver. It is taught to be a wholly satisfying link between two affectionate people which they emerge unanxious, rewarded, and ready for more.

The Joy of Sex is a valuable aid in this divorce prone society. It is both tragic and senseless for any relationship to be killed by a mechanical maneuver. "The book proves monogamy need not be associated with monotony.

Refreshing enough, no standard of "normalcy" are set. Statistics aren't included and value judgements are avoided. The only two established rules are, "Don't do anything you don't really enjoy" and "Find out your partner's needs and don't balk them if you can help it."

The illustrations are candid and direct for the most part. It's appropriate that the couple depicted are ordinary people as opposed to the endowed blonde and macho jock stereotypes. The book is also sound from a biological standpoint, being based on the studies of a practicing physician. It adequately explains pelvic sounds. Their music, with its pounding heavy bass line, is designed to soothe and transcend pain.

you've gonna spend those lonely hours You've got your love but you've got those lonely tears walk back through the heartaches walk back through the pain.

This is a very enticing and exotic album, especially free first side. The best song on the record, despite the fact that its lyrics are silly and empty enough to the object of ridicule in a Thomas Pynchon novel, is entitled "Want More.

It is easily the most addicting song on a very addicting album.

The Joy of Sex, Alex Comfort, M.B.Ch.B., Ph.D.

Reviewed by Carol Rucks

Rastaman Vibration
Bob Marley and the Wailers
Island LPS 3235

"The Joy of Sex"

"Ode To Billy Joe"

The most popular and puzzling song of the year 1967 was "Ode to Billy Joe," a narrative ballad sung by Bobbie Gentry in a husky contralto laced with delta accents. Six weeks after its release, it had sold over a million records. The tune, the lyrics, the voice were obviously appealing, but even more so was the mystery: what was thrown off the Tallahatchie Bridge and why did Billy Joe McAllister jump to his death from the rickety Hartley?

The bridge, or rather of the muddy waters of the Tallahatchie, she once of the Tallahatchie and the Mississippi Gentry and "Ode to Billy Joe" as song of the year 1967 was "Ode to Billy Joe," a narrative ballad sung of the Delta to bring life to a legend Sandy McPeak and Joan Hotchkis. television, nightclub and film.

As a film, "Ode to Billy Joe" has come a long way since her song grabbed the imagination and beat of the popular music world. From a single recording with a few stringed instruments and her childhood memories, on up through the Top Ten, a Golden Record, television, nightclub and radio shows, Gentry and Billy Joe have made it to the big screen.

Miss Gentry, who has won fame as a nightclub and TV entertainer as well as a recording artist, has recorded "Ode to Billy Joe" for the sound track of the film. It is also available in a new Warner Records single.

Reviewed by Carol Rucks

Rastaman Vibration
Bob Marley and the Wailers
Island LPS 3235

"The Joy of Sex"

"Ode To Billy Joe"

Secret of Tallahatchie Bridge Revealed

"Ode To Billy Joe"

Secret of Tallahatchie Bridge Revealed

"Ode To Billy Joe"

"Ode To Billy Joe"

"Ode To Billy Joe"

"Ode To Billy Joe"

"Ode To Billy Joe"
Calendar of Events (Bulletin Board)
July 9, 1976 Friday
Cimmaron Show Revue, Lucky’s. Cover chg.
July 10, 1976 Saturday
July 11, 1976 Sunday
July 12, 1976 Monday
Scarecrow, 8:30 p.m. Program Banquet Rm. 50 cents
July 13, 1976 Tuesday
Plaza Suite, Jenkins Theatre - 8 p.m. Students with i.d. 50 cents
July 14, 1976 Wednesday
Who’s Afraid of Virginia Woolf?, Jenkins Theatre - 8 p.m. Students with i.d. 50 cents
“This Wednesday” Channel 3, 8 p.m.
July 15, 1976 Thursday
Scapino, Jenkins Theatre - 8 p.m. Students with i.d. 50 cents
July 16, 1976 Friday
Plaza Suite, Jenkins Theatre - 8 p.m. Students with i.d. 50 cents
“Cheap Trick”, Lucky’s. Cover chg.
CRAZY DAYS-Sidewalk sales.

July 17, 1976 Saturday
Who’s Afraid of Virginia Woolf? Jenkins Theatre - 8 p.m.

July 18, 1976 Sunday
July 19, 1976 Monday
Superman 9:00 p.m. Program Banquet Rm. U.C. 50 cents.

July 20, 1976 Tuesday
Scapino, Jenkins Theatre - 8 p.m.

July 21, 1976 Wednesday
Plaza Suite, Jenkins Theatre - p.m.
“This Wednesday,” Channel 3, 8 p.m.
Ladies Invitational Golf Tourney, Wis. River Country Club 8 a.m.
Freezing Workshop - 7-9 p.m.
County-City Bldg. Demo Rm. 11.75 per person.

July 22, 1976 Thursday
Who’s Afraid of Virginia Woolf?, Jenkins Theatre - 8 p.m.
“Ramrock”, Lucky’s. Cover chg.
AMHERST FAIR

July 23, 1976 Friday
Scapino, Jenkins Theatre, 8 p.m.
Polka Dance - Elks Lodge, 9 p.m.

July 24, 1976 Saturday
Plaza Suite, Jenkins Theatre, 8 p.m.
5 ring Circus 3:30 and 7:30 p.m.
Stevens Point Municipal Airport
AMHERST FAIR

July 25, 1976 Sunday

July 26, 1976 Monday
The Terminal Man, Program Banquet Rm. 8:30 p.m. 50 cents.

July 27, 1976 Tuesday
Who’s Afraid of Virginia Woolf?, Jenkins Theatre - 8 p.m.

July 28, 1976 Wednesday
Scapino, Jenkins Theatre - 8 p.m.

July 29, 1976 Thursday
Plaza Suite, Jenkins Theatre - 8 p.m.

July 30, 1976 Friday
Who’s Afraid of Virginia Woolf?, Jenkins Theatre - 8 p.m.
TATER TOOT - Almond, Wisconsin.

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